

Stocktaking Progress on the 2030 Agenda and Climate Action



Sri Lanka's Progress in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) -2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka has less than almost six years remaining for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Framework presents a holistic development agenda **promoting balanced growth in the economic, social and environmental dimensions**. It contains 17 Development Goals, 169 Development Targets to be measured by 248 indicators.

Since the adoption of the SDGs Framework in 2015, **Sri Lanka has achieved a greater integration of SDGs in national policies**. The **current national policy framework** – ‘**A Thriving Nation – A Beautiful Life**’ and the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which set the country's strategic development framework, **are well aligned with the SDGs**. A policy alignment mapping conducted by the Sustainable Development Council has observed that the policy proposals in the current national **policy framework** “**A Thriving Nation – A Beautiful Life**” directly contribute to 108 of the 169 SDG targets.

[Mapping of NPP Policy Proposals with SDGs.pdf](#)

In terms of monitoring and review of SDG progress, Sri Lanka has achieved milestones with increased availability of data on SDG indicators. With the launching of the **National SDG Data Portal** as a central platform to manage SDG data and addressing data silos in government institutions through a rigorous data mapping and validation process as well as building data generation capacities of agencies by the SDC, **Sri Lanka now possess data for 159 SDG indicators**. This brings **Sri Lanka within the top 13 countries out of 53 countries** in the Asia Pacific region in terms of data availability for SDG indicators in 2024 as per the estimates of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

The country has made significant efforts to **integrate SDG** considerations **into the national financial system through** creation of framework conditions to align public budgets, private investments and capital markets with the SDGs. Some flagship initiatives include the **introduction of SDG Budget Coding and Tagging system** to the National Budgetary Process to improve the rationale of budgetary allocation and transparency and accuracy in analysis, developing and launching the Sri Lanka Sustainable Finance Road Map to provide guidance and support to financial institutions in managing environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks associated with greener, climate-friendly and socially inclusive businesses and developing the Sri Lanka Green Bond Framework communicating how the Government intends to raise capital for climate adaptation and mitigation and environment conservation measures both domestically and internationally.

[Budget Tagging Analysis Final-2025.pdf](#)

Sri Lanka's Current SDG Progress

According to the 2024 Global Sustainable Development Report, **Sri Lanka ranks 93 out of 167** countries on the SDG progress, with an **overall score of 67.4**. While this marks a slight improvement from the **2020 position, when Sri Lanka ranked 94 of 166 countries**, it nevertheless reflects a declining trend in Sri Lanka's overall SDG performance in the recent years. **In 2022, Sri Lanka reached its highest rank placed at 76th out of 163 countries** and since then has experienced regressive trends. What is important to note however is that the country's score of 67.4 in 2024 still exceeds the regional average of 66.5 and the country ranking is above the pre-pandemic levels.

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

In 2023, Sri Lanka initiated the development of **Sri Lanka's National SDG Dashboard**, which tracks progress towards the SDGs and provides an **interactive platform for government, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders to monitor SDG progress**. The National SDG Progress Dashboard provides an overview of Sri Lanka's progress towards the SDGs.

SDC engaged with all the line ministries supported by the UNESCAP Statistical Management Unit in:

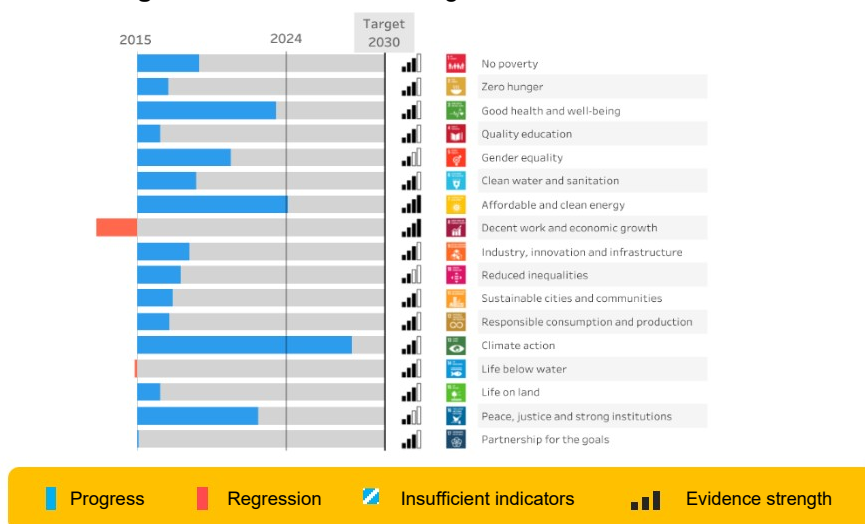
- **Reviewing and finalizing a set of national indicators** using national and global data sources.
- Identifying national SDG targets **adopting a “standard and evidence-based approach” for setting realistic and challenging targets**, based on official statistics on past trends and current achievement levels, future perspectives on existing budgets and financing constraints, operational challenges and political realities.

This information was used to produce the Sri Lanka national **SDG Dashboard**, providing **a snapshot of the overall SDG progress and progress at goals and indicator levels**.

In 2024, **21 ministries** and other relevant institutions' most recent available **have been gathered from surveys and administrative records**. This analysis used data from 182 official SDG indicators and 22 proxy indicators that are available both locally and internationally to assess the country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

3. 2024 SDG PROGRESS (Current)

Figure 1: National SDG Progress Dashboard - 2024

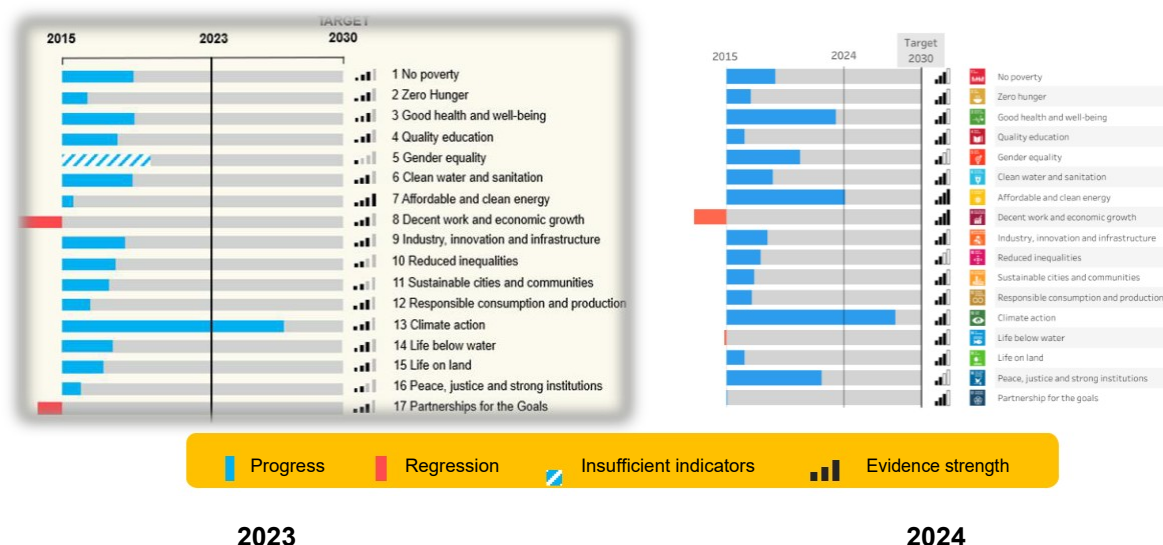


Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard - 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Figure 1 shows that Sri Lanka is making strong **progress towards SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action)**. However, across the remainder of the **SDGs, progress is generally behind schedule**. **In the cases of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 14 (Life below Water), Sri Lanka has regressed away from the target**, relative to the starting point in 2015. **At the current rates of trajectory, Sri Lanka would expect to achieve only 2 out of the 17 SDGs by 2030**. **An increase in both human and financial resources will be essential** to reverse the negative trends experienced under SDG 8 and SDG 14 and resume progress towards the respective targets.

3.1. SDG Progress Between 2023 and 2024

Figure 2: Progress on SDGs between 2023 and 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Figure 2 shows that between 2023 and 2024, Sri Lanka has made strong relative progress on SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

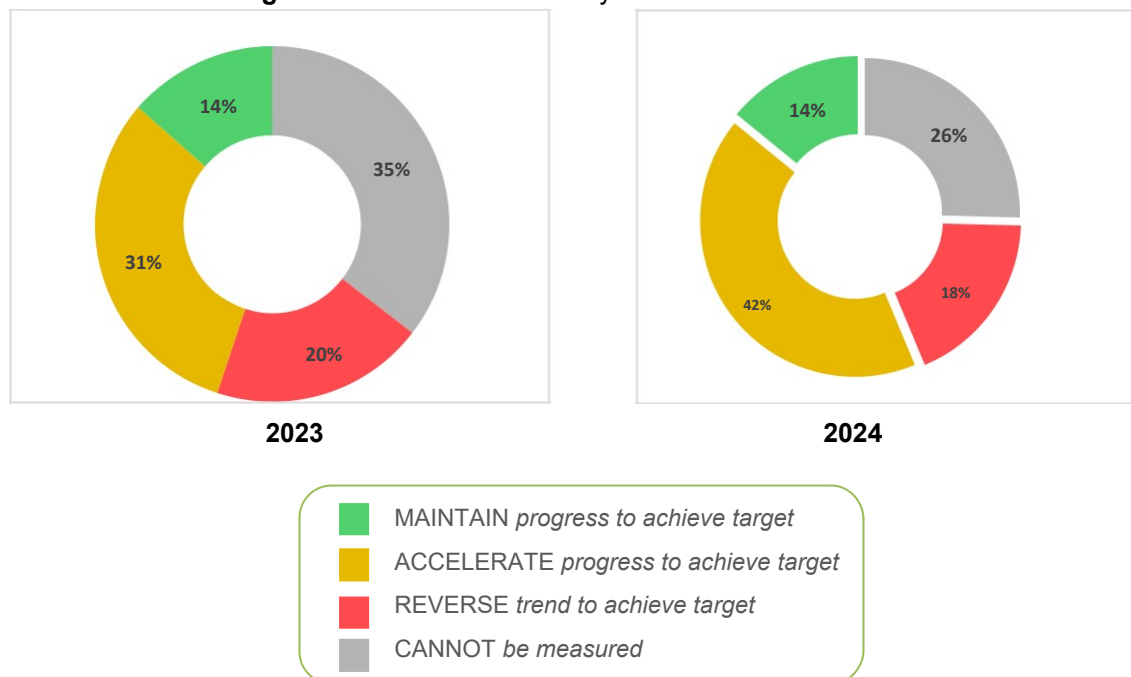
The availability of data on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) also saw dramatic improvement; progress has been made to collect sufficient data to now effectively measure progress towards SDG 5. Therefore, going forward, it will be able to effectively evaluate progress on gender equality and the broader impacts of policy interventions.

The remaining indicators have remained relatively stable in this period; while stability demonstrates resilience under Sri Lanka's turbulent economic climate, resilience will not suffice to achieve the SDGs.

Progress must be accelerated, and innovative policies are required to promote a sustainable economic recovery and fulfill SDG commitments by 2030.

4. SDG DATA STRENGTH

Figure 3: SDG Data Availability between 2023 and 2024



Source: UNESCAP Statistics Division

The availability of SDG data has significantly improved between 2023 and 2024. In 2023, only 65% of SDG targets could be assessed using data, whereas in 2024 this share increased to 74% (Figure 3). This also enabled gender equality to be properly measured for the first time since the analysis began.

5. PROGRESS ON SDG TARGETS

The SDG data analysis examines current trends of progress on SDG targets and assesses whether Sri Lanka is making enough progress to achieve the 2030 targets. Each target's progress is categorized into either a) **maintain current progress**, b) **accelerate progress**, c) **reverse trend**, or d) **cannot be measured**. Figure 4 below presents SDG progress measured in 2024.

The 2024 data demonstrates that Sri Lanka is currently only expected to achieve 24 SDG targets at current rates. Sri Lanka needs to accelerate progress to achieve 71 of the SDG targets by 2030 and must reverse trends across 31 targets to return to an effective trajectory.

Figure 4: 2024 SDG Progress at Target Level

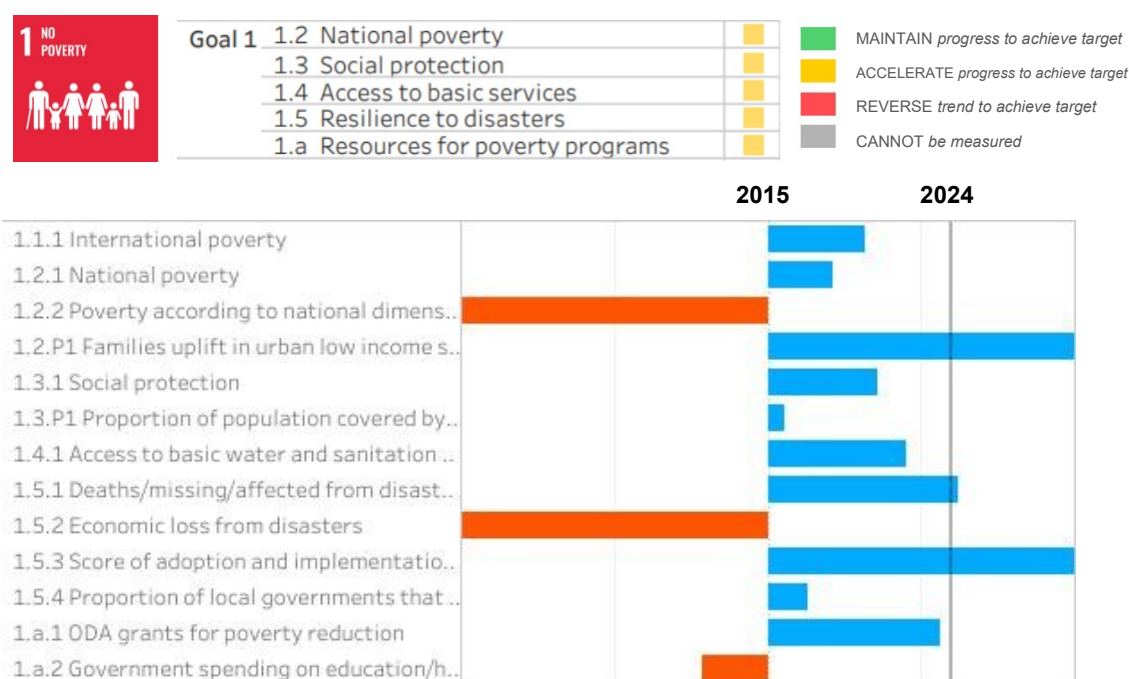


Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

6. PROGRESS BY GOALS

SDG 01: End Poverty

Figure 5: SDG 01- Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Sri Lanka has made modest progress on SDG 01 but remained relatively stagnant between 2023 and 2024. Although there has been good progress across the majority of indicators, there are still some trends that must be reversed.

Poverty according to national definition still remains high. Urgent corrective action is needed to reverse the high levels of poverty in the country (SDG **1.2.2**). Government spending on education, healthcare, and social protection needs to be significantly increased to improve coverage and resume a positive trajectory, as signified by the decline in spending from 36.72% in 2020 to 31.1% in 2023 (SDG **1.a.2**).

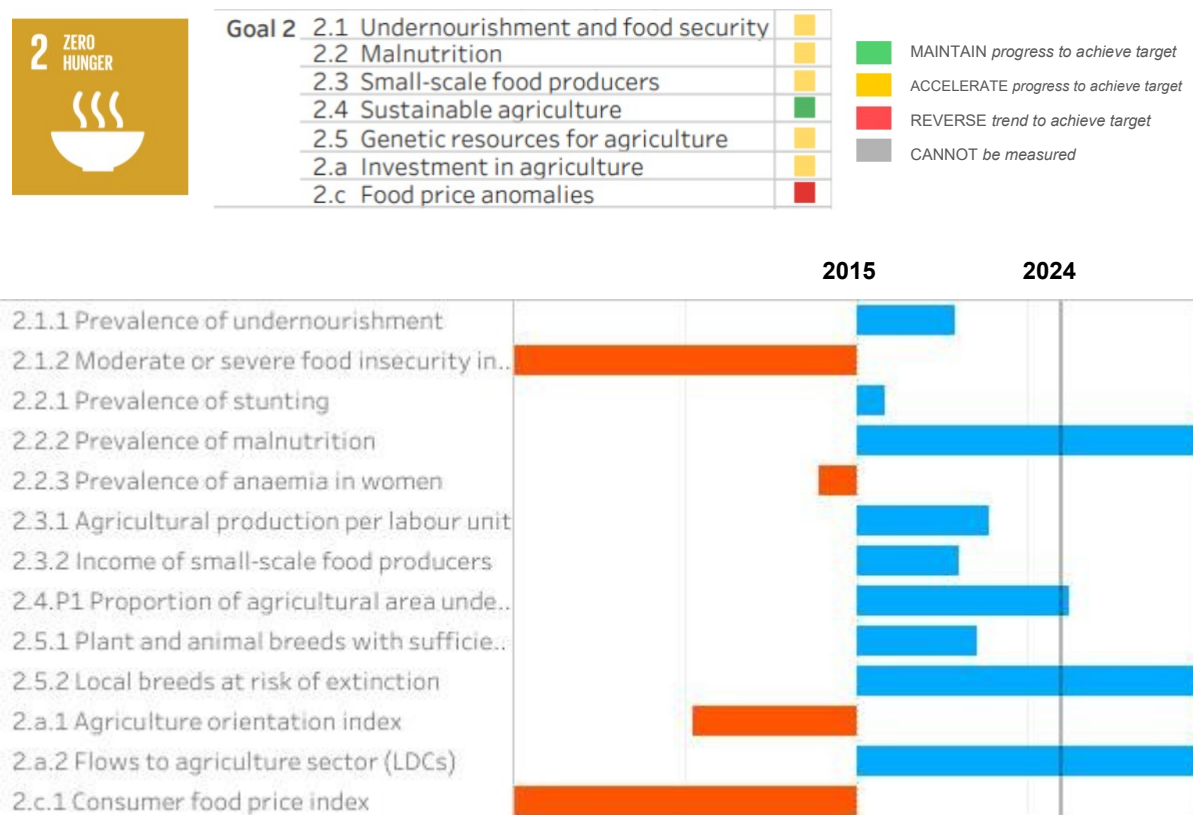
Although social assistance schemes are improving the proportion of people covered by social protection systems (SDG **1.3.1**), such as social assistance, cash benefits, social insurance, elders' assistance programmes, disability cash benefits, mothers with newborns receiving cash benefits, and education assistance, more needs to be done to improve the living conditions of the poor and vulnerable communities and to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected individuals attributed to disasters in 2023 showed a notable reduction compared to previous years, decreasing from 5,671 in 2021 to 542 in 2023 (SDG **1.5.1**). However, direct economic losses from disasters are rising despite some improvements in disaster management, reflecting a complex and challenging reality. The direct economic losses attributable to disasters estimated as USD 115 million in 2020 as compared to USD 28 million in 2005, according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (SDG **1.5.2**).

Sri Lanka has indeed made commendable progress in access to basic water and sanitation services. According to global data, the availability of drinking water improved from 87% in 2015 to 89% in 2022, while access to basic sanitation increased from 89% to 95% during the same period. Despite these advancements, there is a pressing need for accelerated efforts to achieve national targets (SDG **1.4.1**).

SDG 02: Zero Hunger

Figure 6: SDG 02 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

In 2024, Sri Lanka made progress in sustainable agriculture; however, the sector continues to face significant concerns related to food insecurity, which affected 9.1% of the population in 2019, and the rising Consumer Food Price Index, which increased from -1.14 in 2019 to 1.24 in 2022 (SDG **2.1.2** & **2.c.1**).

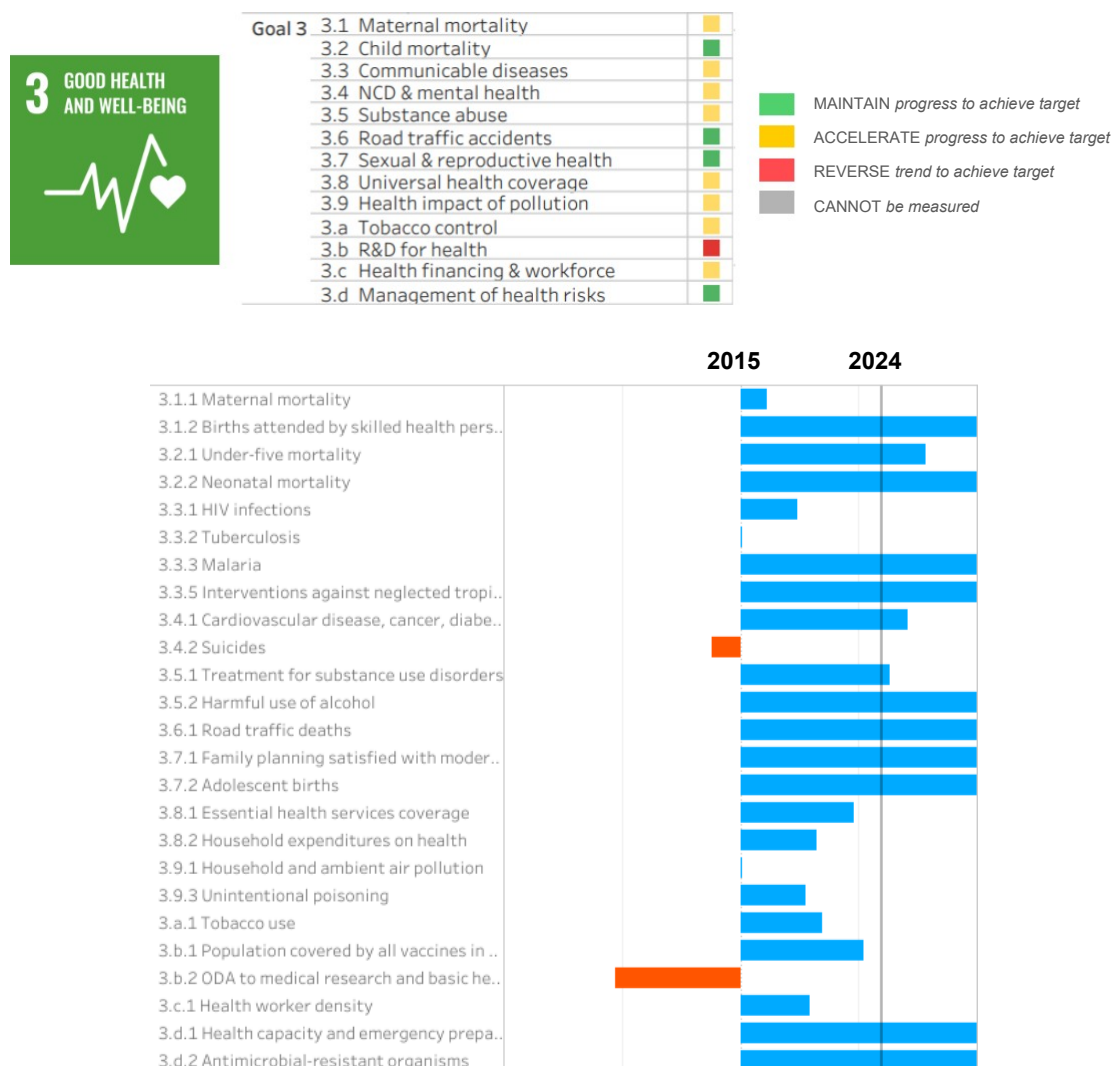
High waves of inflation in recent years have placed increased pressure on producers who have translated these rising costs into higher prices, which makes essential household consumption far more expensive.

There is a strong relationship between food costs and food insecurity, which explains the simultaneous negative trends in those indicators. These need to be reversed to make food more accessible to households. This includes eliminating food price anomalies (measured by the consumer food price index).

Sri Lanka has made modest progress in ending malnutrition over the years. Improved nutrition programs and enhanced maternal and child health interventions have helped reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five from 17.5% in 2007 to 17.1% in 2016 (SDG **2.2.2**). More efforts are needed to accelerate progress on national targets relating to nutrition, with particular emphasis on interventions to address the high levels of anemia among women, which stood at 34.6% in 2019 (SDG **2.2.3**).

SDG 03: Good Health and Well-being

Figure 7: SDG 03 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

There is progress towards SDG 3, as evidenced by positive trends in a number of SDG 3 targets. There has been a decline in the child mortality rate (with the under-five mortality rate decreasing from 7.2 per 1,000 live births in 2019 to 6.4 per 1,000 live births in 2022, and the neonatal mortality rate decreasing from 4.1 per 1,000 live births in 2019 to 3.7 per 1,000 live births in 2022 (SDG 3.2.1 & 3.2.2)), a decrease in the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries (the number of deaths per 100,000 population dropped from 11.38 in 2022 to 10.59 in 2023 (SDG 3.6.1)), improvement in sexual and reproductive health care services, with coverage increasing from 79.5% in 2020 to 80.6% in 2023 (SDG 3.7.1) and efforts to strengthen the capacity for managing health risks, including international health regulation capacity and health emergency preparedness which have shown improvement with the capacity increasing from 66.60% in 2022 to 70.67% in 2023 (SDG 3.d.1).

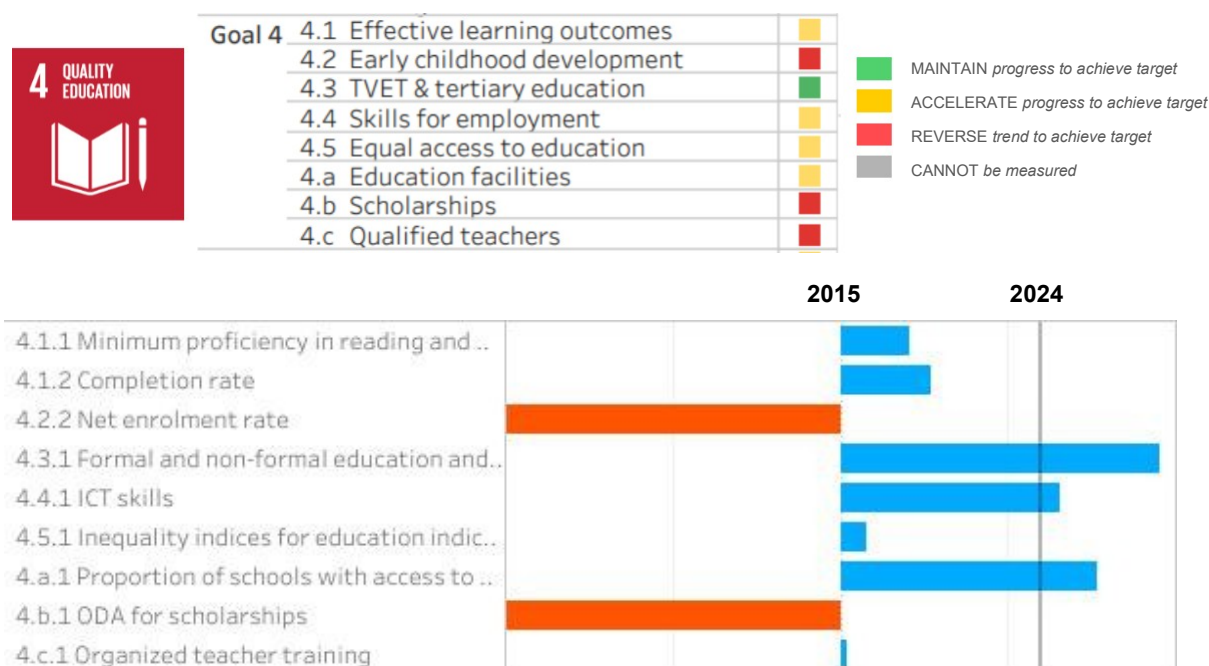
Further, the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 30.2 per 100,000 live births in 2020 to 29.5 per 100,000 live births in 2022. (SDG 3.1.1). These positive trends signify advancements in the country's maternal and child health systems, the quality of maternal care during pregnancy and child birth, better nutrition, vaccination coverage, and treatment for preventable diseases. Improvements in this area often reflect broader progress in healthcare systems and socio-economic conditions.

The review has further indicated a reduction in the per capita alcohol consumption rate, decreasing from 4.63 liters per person in 2021 to 2.23 liters per person in 2022 (SDG **3.5.2**), almost reaching the 2030 national target ahead of time, which has also contributed to the overall positive trend in SDG 03.

However, attention is drawn to the resurgence of neglected tropical diseases, as indicated by the increasing incidence of dengue, with 35,924 individuals receiving treatment in 2021 and 89,799 in 2023. Similarly, new lymphedema cases of filariasis rose from 322 cases in 2021 to 908 cases in 2023. The number of individuals receiving treatment for leprosy increased from 993 in 2021 to 1,580 in 2023, while the reported incidence of leishmaniasis rose from 2,637 in 2021 to 4,277 in 2023 (SDG **3.3.5**). Conscious efforts are required to allocate expenditure to the sectors that need it most and tackle these incidences at their core through research, development and policy reform in the health sector, which can often be neglected during times of economic distress.

SDG 04: Quality Education

Figure 8: SDG 04 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Quality education has experienced limited progress in 2024. However, **progress can be seen in effective learning outcomes (SDG 4.1.2), Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) & tertiary education (SDG 4.3.1), ICT Skills (SDG 4.4.1), and education facilities (SDG 4.a.1).**

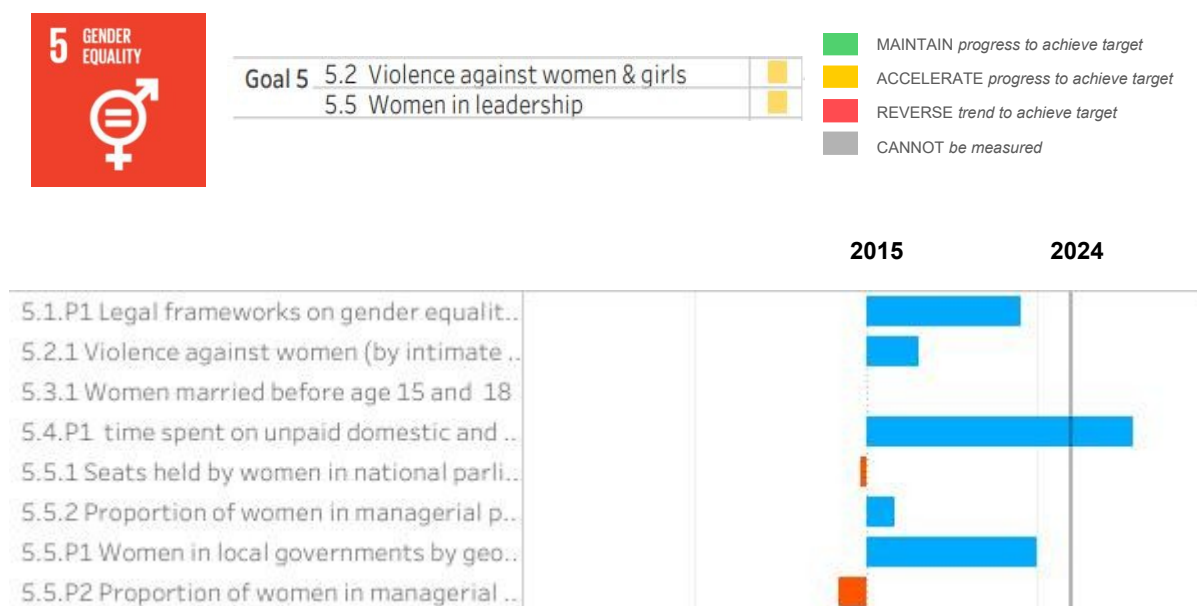
To meet national targets for quality education by 2030, it is important to address the ongoing challenges in Early Childhood Development (ECD) (SDG 4.2.2), availability of scholarships (SDG 4.b.1) and organized teacher training (SDG 4.c.1). Access to ECD has shown some regression in relation to the baseline year of 2015 where it was at 95.6%. It was reported that the net enrolment rate in ECD was 62.9% in 2022 and 67% in 2023 according to the Ministry of Education data sources (SDG 4.2.2). Hence, to achieve the national target of 75% for 2030, it is essential to implement committed initiatives to accelerate progress.

The completion rates for education levels in 2022 highlight both achievements and challenges. The completion rate of school education in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education reported 96.73%, 93.45% and 65.44% respectively in 2022 based on annual school census data. While the review shows primary education stands at a commendable 96.73%, closely approaching the 2030 target of 100%, upper secondary education completion rate has seen a declining trend in the recent years when compared with the status at 2015 baseline year where it was at 75.89%. The upper secondary completion rate in 2022 was 65.44%. (SDG 4.1.2).

The proportion of teachers with minimum required qualification in primary, secondary, and upper secondary education lays around approximately at 87.63%, 80.27%, and 77.68% according to the most recent UNESCO - UIS global data. It is important to consider accelerating initiatives through international cooperation for teacher training to improve the number of qualified teachers at all levels of education (SDG 4.c.1).

SDG 05: Gender Equality

Figure 9: SDG 05 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

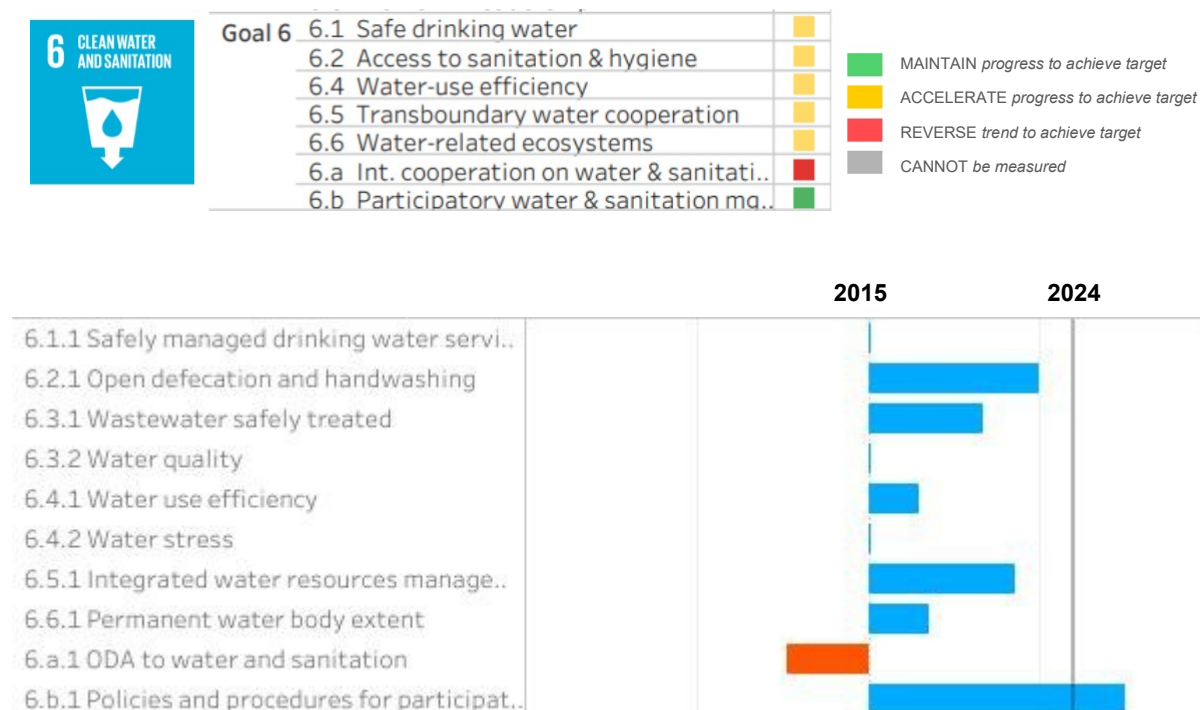
Comprehensive progress analysis on SDG 05 requires a multidimensional approach that should encompass various SDG indicators of gender equality. Despite improvements in data availability, data remains limited, making it possible to review only two indicators; violence against women and girls and women in leadership.

Seats held by women in Sri Lanka's parliament remains low. In the 2024 Parliament, there are a total of 21 women members out of 225 members (approximately 10%). Greater efforts are needed to achieve a more diverse parliament reflecting the 51.6% of women in the country's total population. Although, there has been some progress in female representation in local governments, the significantly low representation of women in elected offices can hinder the inclusion of women's perspectives in policy making and governance (SDG 5.5.1).

The proportion of women in managerial positions experienced a slight improvement according to labour force data during 2022 when compared to 2021. The proportion of women in management positions in the public sector dropped from 26.1% in 2020 to 21.8% in 2021 and then slightly rose to 24.6% in 2022 according to the labour force survey data. Although it has shown a slight recovery, it is still below the level recorded in 2020 (SDG 5.5.2).

SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation

Figure 10: SDG 06 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

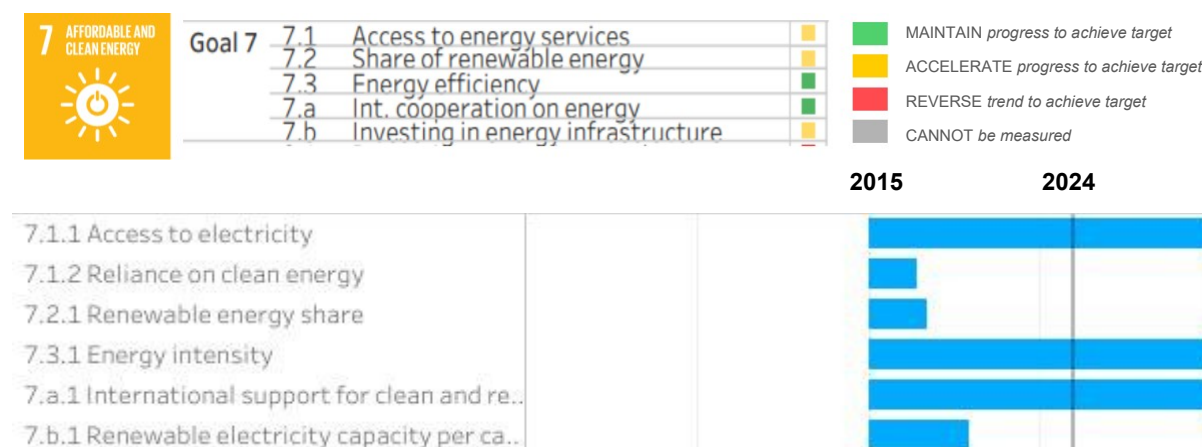
Participatory community management of water and sanitation services has shown improvement, with participation increasing from 11.1% in 2019 to 12.3% in 2023. That is a positive sign of increased community engagement and localized decision-making (SDG 6.b.1).

The improvement in safely managed drinking water services, rising from 47.7% in 2016 to 60.56% in 2023, reflects some positive progress (SDG 6.1). However, to meet the national target of 100% by 2030, more accelerated and focused initiatives are essential. This could involve increasing investment in infrastructure, enhancing water quality monitoring, and implementing community engagement programs to ensure sustainable practices.

However, international cooperation on water and sanitation has seen regressive trends with amounts dropping from USD 125.4 million in 2020 to USD 68.6 million in 2022 (SDG 6.a.1). This can hinder progress on achieving sustainable water management, especially in areas that rely heavily on external support for infrastructure, technology, and knowledge sharing.

SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy

Figure 11: SDG 07 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

The review indicates that Sri Lanka has made significant progress in electricity access, with 99.9% of the population currently connected to the grid. This achievement places the country well on track to meet its national target of 100% coverage (SDG 7.1.1).

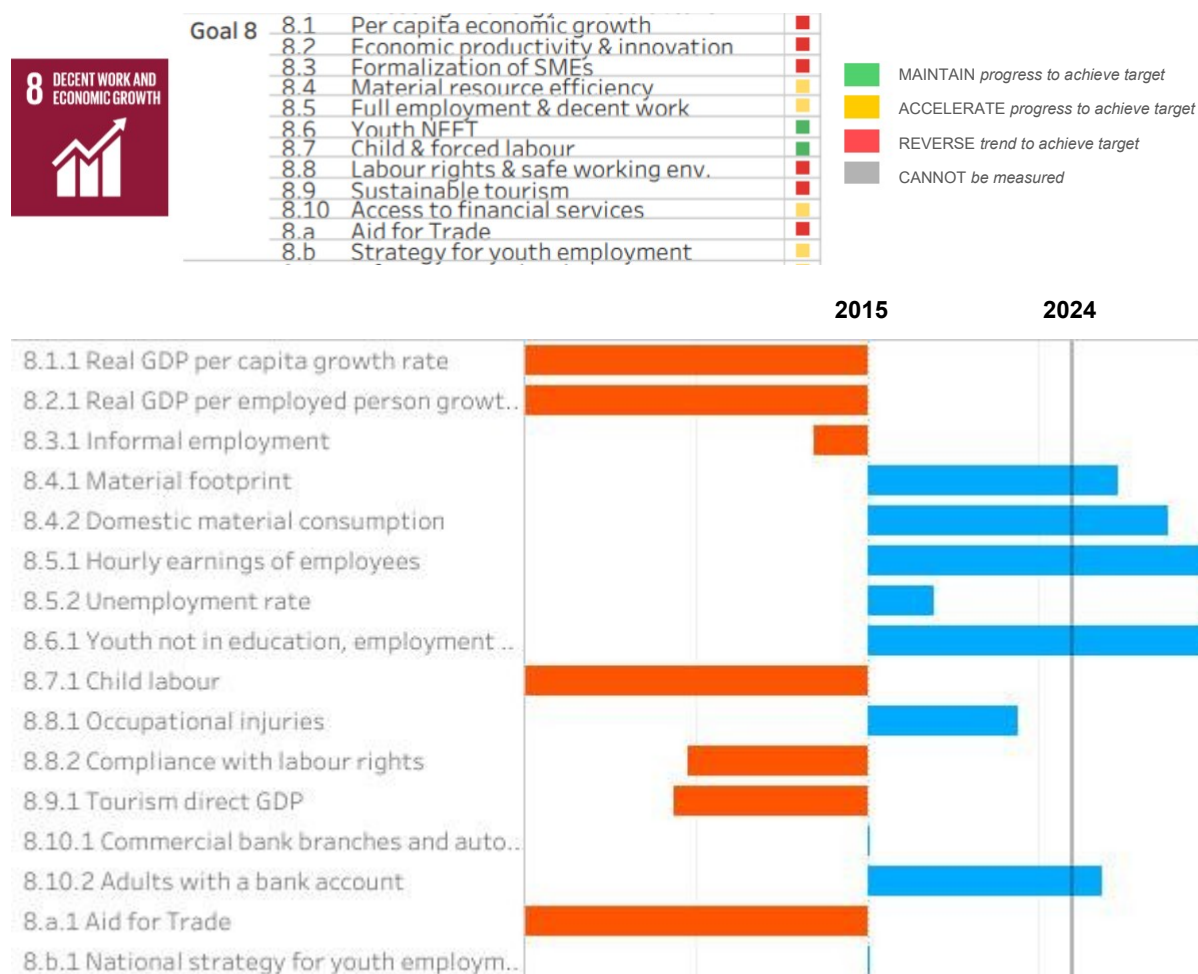
Similarly, the energy intensity level of primary energy relative to GDP in Sri Lanka has demonstrated a positive trend, with recent global data indicating that energy efficiency is improving gradually while maintaining progress towards the national target. The energy intensity level improved from 22.54 Toe per million LKR of GDP in 2019 to 34.93 Toe per million LKR in 2020 (SDG 7.3.1).

The analysis indicates that Sri Lanka is able to obtain sufficient international support for clean energy and renewable energy. The reported financial support was \$0.61 million in 2020, \$ 0.48 million in 2021 and \$ 18.46 million in 2022, according to OECD data. International support for domestic energy appears to have increased after the energy crisis, and this is expected to continue as the island pursues energy autonomy (SDG 7.a.1).

Remarkable progress can be seen in improving renewable energy share in total electricity generation in the recent past, which currently stands at 50%. However, to meet the NDC target of 70% by 2030, it is clear that further efforts are needed. Intensifying focus on advancing renewable technologies, improving infrastructure, and incentivizing local investments in clean energy could help to bridge the gap (SDG 7.2.1).

SDG 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Figure 12: SDG 08 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Sri Lanka has shown overall regression on SDG 08. Six key SDG targets such as per capita economic growth (SDG 8.1), economic productivity and innovation (SDG 8.2), formalization of SMEs (SDG 8.3), labour rights and safe working environment (SDG 8.8), sustainable tourism (SDG 8.9), and aid for trade (SDG 8.a) show reverse trends to achieve the national determined targets for 2030.

'Youth not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)' rate decreased to 18.1% in 2022 from 25.8% in 2015, which indicates some progress in this area. The reduction of the NEET rate indicates that there are more young people getting into education, employment, or training. This reflects various factors, such as improved job opportunities, better access to education, and targeted programs aimed at supporting youth. Maintaining this momentum will be crucial to continue decreasing the NEET rate and ensuring young people have the resources and support they need to thrive (SDG 8.6.1).

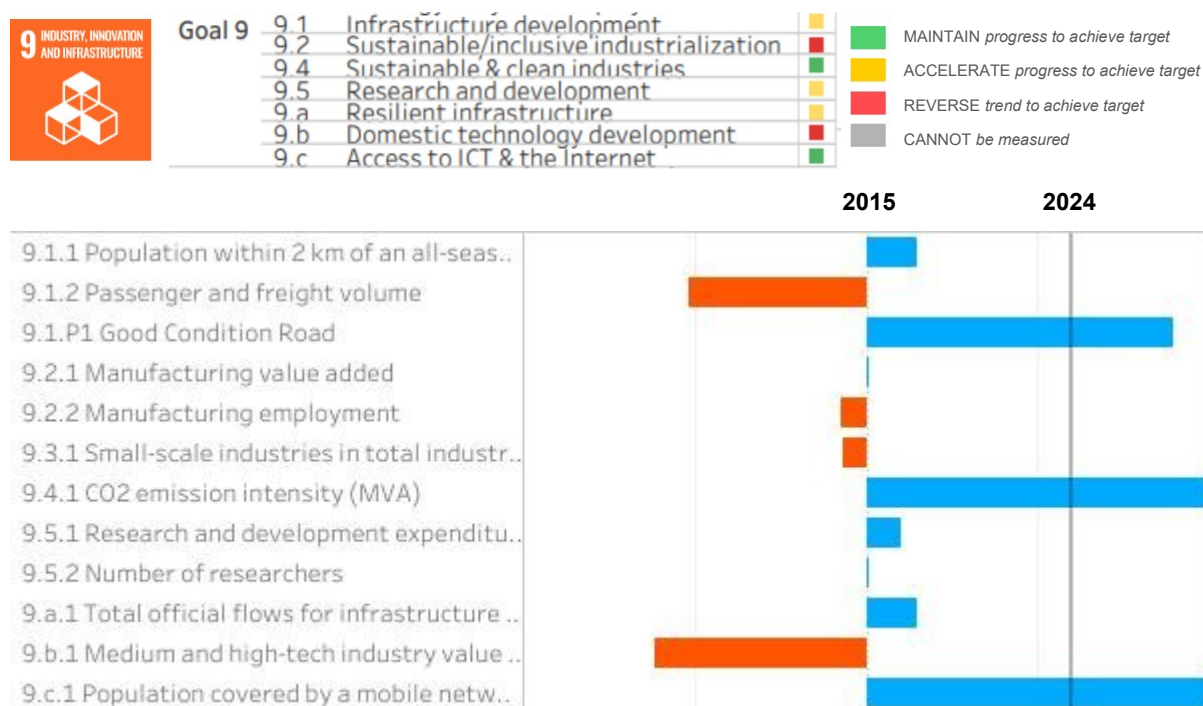
While there is an encouraging improvement in the sustainable tourism sector's contribution to GDP in Sri Lanka from 0.8% in 2020 and 0.6% in 2021 to 1.5% and 2.5% in 2022 and 2023 respectively, signifying a positive recovery trajectory for the tourism sector (SDG 8.9.1), more efforts are needed to improve the sector's contribution towards the GDP to achieve the national target.

The review shows that the unemployment rate has been reduced from 5.1% in 2021 to 4.7% in 2022 according to labor force survey data (SDG 8.5.2). However, the unemployment rates reveal a gender disparity, with the male unemployment rate at 3.7% compared to 6.5% for females in 2022. Addressing this gap is crucial for fostering inclusive economic growth.

Analysis shows that more efforts are needed to safeguard labor rights and ensure a safe working environment by minimizing occupational injuries. While occupational fatal injuries per 100,000 employees decreased from 0.98 in 2020 to 0.70 in 2022, non-fatal injuries per 100,000 employees increased from 13.61 in 2020 to 15.92 in 2022, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to reverse the negative trends (SDG 8.8.1 & 8.8.2). Achieving national targets for these indicators should follow different approaches such as data-driven policies, enacting and enforcing comprehensive labor laws, education and training, and aligning national practices with international labor standards.

SDG 09: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Figure 13: SDG 09 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Sri Lanka has shown progress towards achieving SDG 9. However, it is still lagging behind the expected national level for 2030. In this context, more commitment to sustainable industrialization and domestic technology development is required to reach national targets for 2030 (SDG 9.2 & 9.b). **Investment in R&D, education, skills development and incentives for green technologies and sustainable practices, stricter emissions standards, technology transfer, public awareness and engagements are some interventions to accelerate progress.**

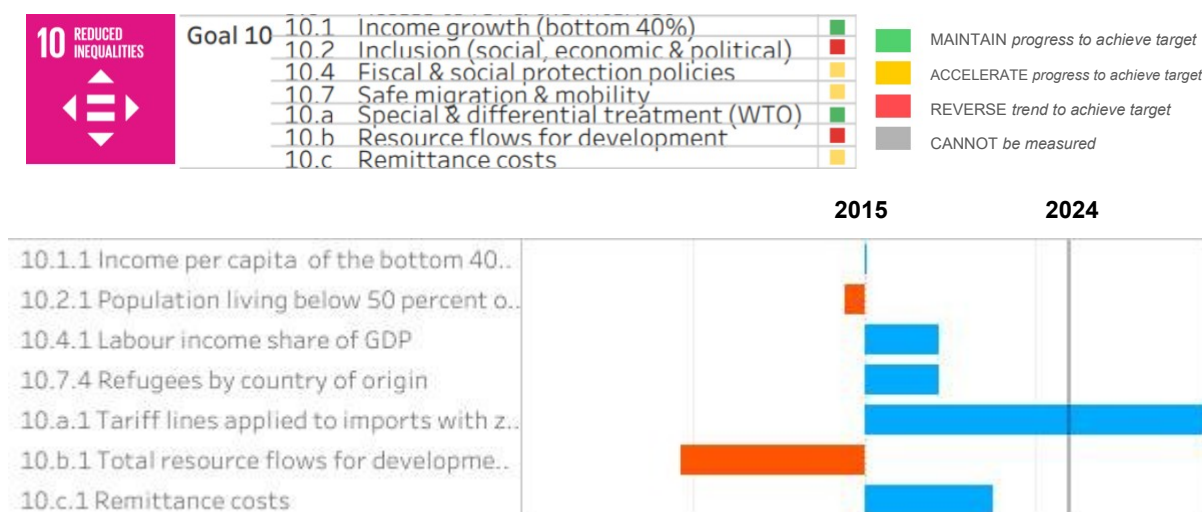
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment has regressed as it was 17.3% in 2022 according to the labour force survey data, while the national target is 36% by 2030 (SDG 9.2.2). Several accelerated efforts such as enhancing workforce skills, financial assistance to SMEs, investment in infrastructure, research and development, and encouraging export activities could be considered.

Specifically, proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing industry value added of total value added, indicated a negative trend at 6.9% in 2021, 6.6% in 2022 and 6.5% in 2023 based on global data. This reflects broader challenges in domestic technology development. This regression can hinder economic growth and innovation potential (SDG 9.b.1).

Sustainable clean industries aim to balance economic growth with environmental responsibility, focusing on reducing CO₂ emission intensity. Sustainable and clean industries maintain progress above expected level at 0.07 kg. per 1 USD on GDP that reflects CO₂ emission intensity based on the data provided by International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (SDG 9.4.1).

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Figure 14: SDG 10 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



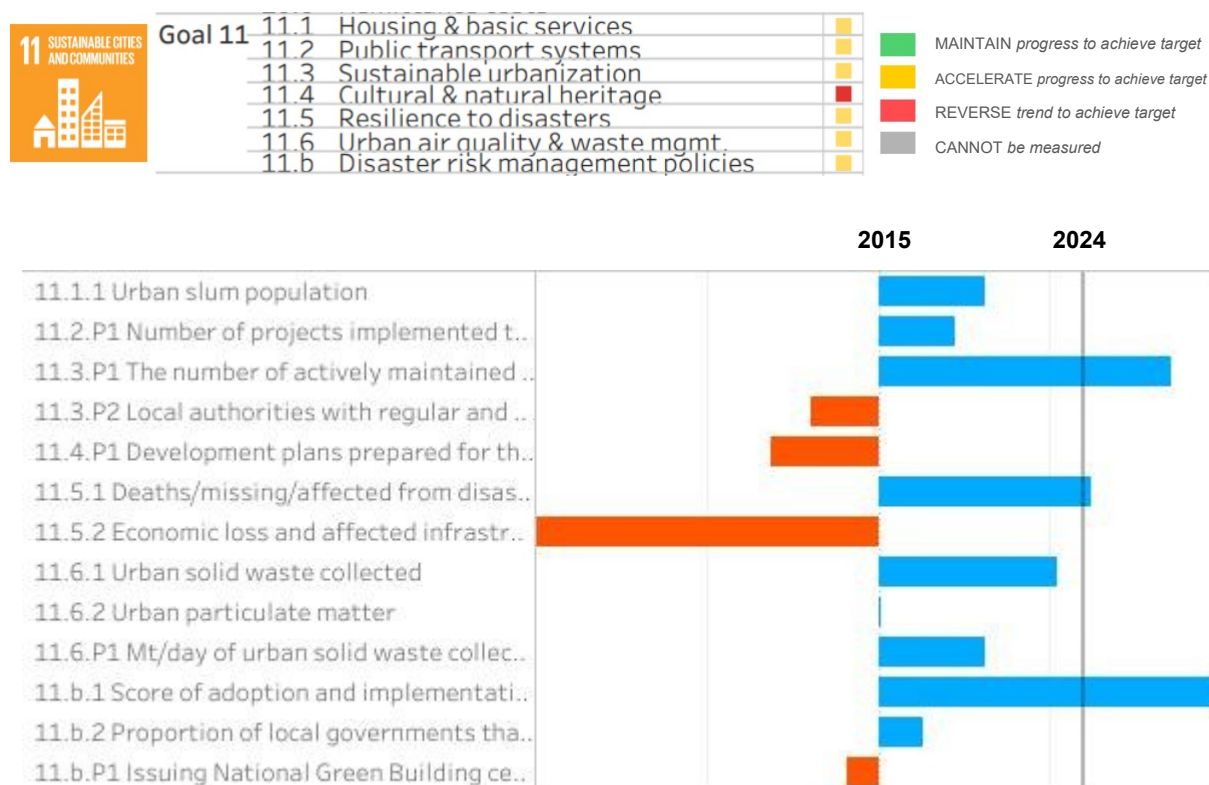
Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Global data indicates that Sri Lanka is benefitting significantly from Special and Differential Treatment (S&D) under the World Trade Organization (WTO), with strong progress on this indicator. S&D provisions are increasing access to essential imports for consumers in Sri Lanka at a more affordable price due to lower duties and tariffs. This controlled competition can also create incentives for domestic producers to innovate and improve efficiency to locally produce imported goods that are in high demand. However, increases in value-added taxes, along with a rise in tariff lines on imports from 41.23% in 2020 to 44.32% in 2022, have significantly increased the prices of many essential goods for low-income households. This translates to a greater relative tax burden, placing additional pressure on poorer groups in society (SDG 10.a.1).

SDG Target 10.2 aims to empower and promote the socioeconomic and political inclusion of all individuals, without discrimination. However, the most recent national and global data indicate a regression in this area. **To reverse this regression, it is crucial to implement policies that address systemic inequalities, promote inclusivity, and ensure equitable access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.** Collective efforts from governments, civil society, and international organizations are essential to promote inclusive growth and ensure that everyone can participate fully in society.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Figure 15: SDG 11 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Sri Lanka has shown some progress on SDG 11, making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable at the national level. However, in the areas of urban housing (SDG 11.1), public transport systems (SDG 11.2) and, urban air quality and waste management (SDG 11.6) increased efforts are needed to meet the national targets.

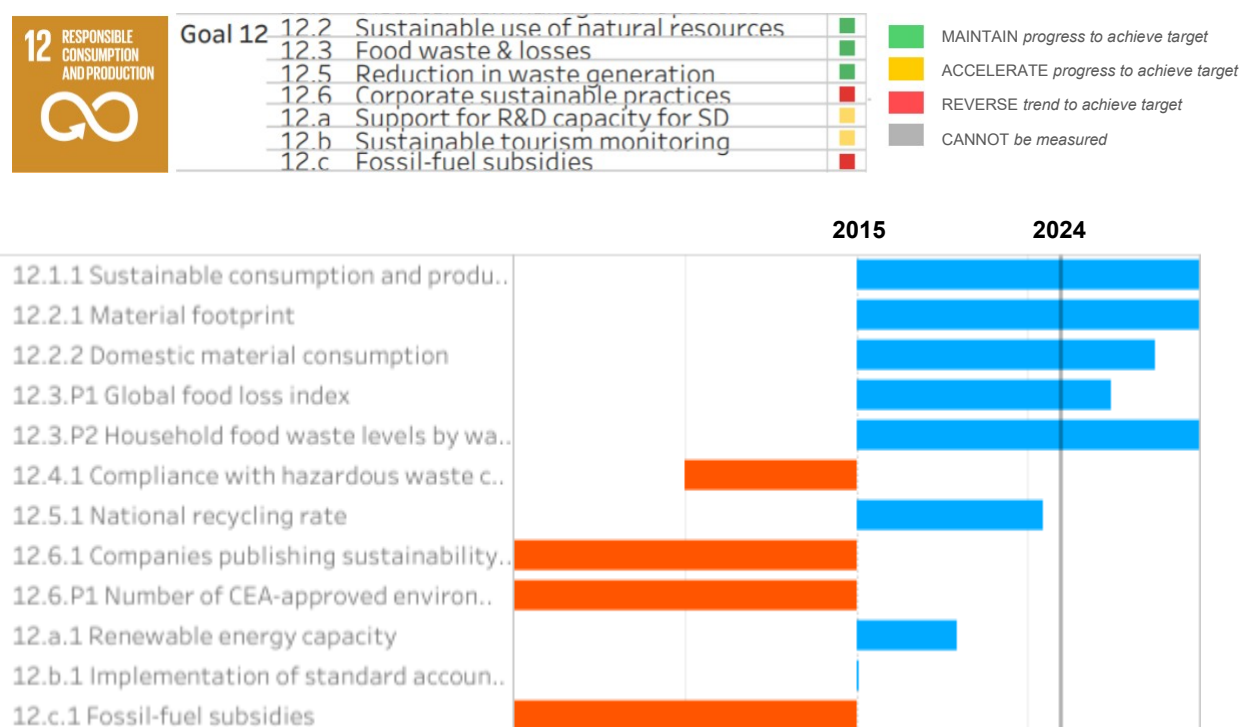
Protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage reflected a regression (SDG 11.4.1). This trend can have significant implications for the country's identity, tourism, and environmental sustainability. Implementing and enforcing policies that prioritize the protection of cultural and natural heritage in urban planning and development, community engagement, engaging with international organizations and experts to share knowledge and resources for heritage conservation, increasing investment in the conservation and restoration of heritage sites, education and awareness are some accelerated sources.

The review shows significant increase of direct economic loss due to disasters based on global data (SDG 11.5.2). This negative trend could have implications for urban resilience and sustainability efforts. Addressing these challenges may require stronger disaster risk management strategies, increased investment in resilient infrastructure, and community engagement to better prepare for and respond to such events.

However, there has been a notable achievement in reducing deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons due to disasters, as reflected in the Desinventar Database (SDG 11.5.1). The figure drops from approximately 2,403 in 2015 to 542 in 2023 showing a positive development and almost on track to achieve the national target for 2030.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Figure 16: SDG 12 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

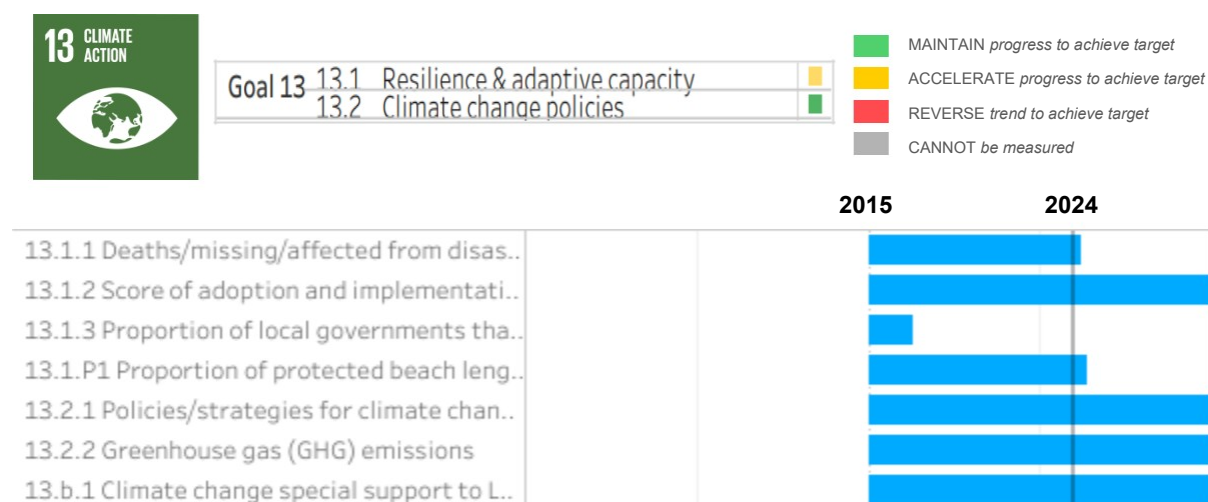
Sri Lanka is making progress in the sustainable use of natural resources, food waste reduction, and waste generation management. These areas are critical for promoting sustainability and achieving national targets on the SDG 12.

Efforts to optimize the use of natural resources can lead to more efficient practices in agriculture and industry, ultimately supporting economic resilience and environmental health. Post-harvest fruit and vegetable losses have reduced from 30% - 40% in 2020 to 20% - 30% in 2023. Similarly, grain post-harvest losses declined from 10% - 15% in 2020 to 10% - 12% in 2023. (SDG **12.3.1a**) This positive trend not only contributes to food security but also minimizes the environmental impact of food waste. Simultaneously, strategies focused on waste generation reduction have shown progress to achieve the national targets (SDG **12.3.1b**).

The review has shown a negative situation regarding fossil fuel subsidies, Global data shows a notable growing reliance on fossil fuel pre-tax subsidies from 0.2722% of GDP in 2020 to 2.2947% in 2022, that poses significant challenges to sustainable development (SDG **12.c.1**).

SDG 13: Climate Action

Figure 17: SDG 13 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

Sri Lanka is making excellent progress on climate action and is on track to achieve its SDG targets for 2030. **The country's commitment to climate action is evident in its structured climate change policies and strategies.** The reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, the availability of NDCs, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2016-2025, national disaster risk reduction strategies all have significantly contributed to this progress. Additionally, supportive frameworks for climate change have further enhanced Sri Lanka's efforts in this area.

The analysis shows the need to accelerate progress to achieve target on resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and national disasters based on global and local data. The number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters reported at 5,671 in 2021, 1,542 in 2022 and 542 in 2023 according to the Desinventar database (SDG **13.1.1** & **13.1.2**). The number of reported deaths or missing from disasters continue to remain significant underscoring the need for addressing climate related hazards and natural disasters. Developing and enhancing early warning systems, disaster risk reduction strategies, infrastructure investment, community engagements and education remain vital.

SDG 14: Life below Water

Figure 18: SDG 14 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

SDG 14 was one of the Goals where Sri Lanka has regressed during the 2024 review. Urgent attention needs to be placed on the worsening levels of marine pollution that have been caused by coastal eutrophication and floating plastics. Coastal eutrophication, often driven by nutrient runoff from agriculture and inadequate waste management, is leading to harmful algae blooms that disrupt marine ecosystems. Additionally, the pervasive issue of floating plastics poses significant threats to marine life and biodiversity (SDG 14.1.1).

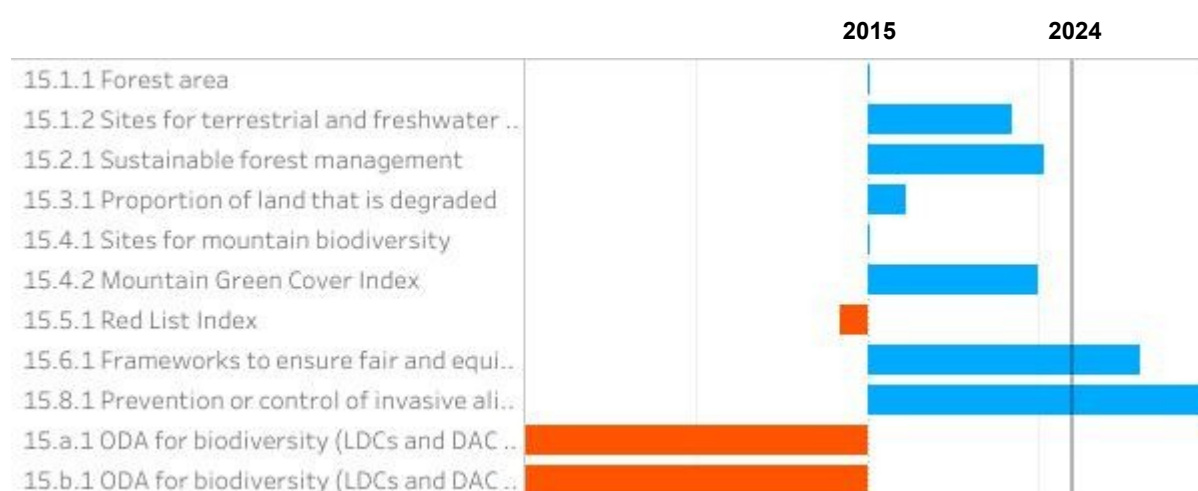
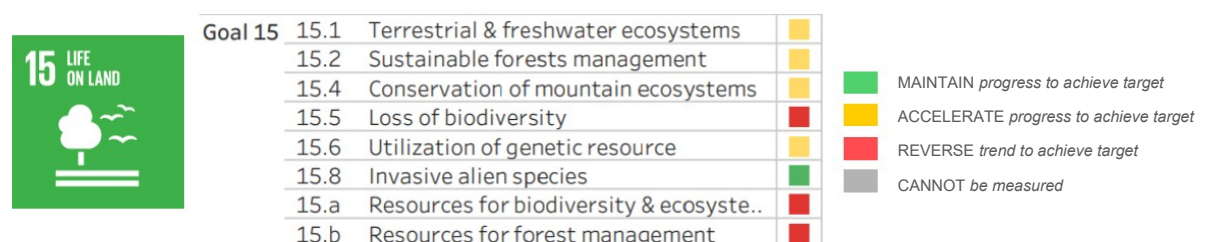
Increasing levels of ocean acidification negatively contribute to the quality of life below water. It is a pressing issue that affects marine ecosystems profoundly. The decrease in pH levels can have cascading effects on marine life and biodiversity. The reported average annual sea water pH levels of 8.2 in 2020, 8.0 in 2021, and 7.9 in 2022 highlight a concerning trend, indicating that the ocean is becoming more acidic (SDG 14.3.1).

Further, the review highlighted that only 26% of fishing stocks are at biologically sustainable levels in 2023 underscoring the need for committed initiatives to stay on track to achieve the national target of 32% by 2030 (SDG 14.4.1).

Marine resources are vital for economic benefits, particularly in countries like Sri Lanka, where fisheries sector play a significant role in livelihoods and food security. Fisheries contributing to only 1% and 1.1% of the the GDP in 2022 and 2023 respectively , there is a clear need for accelerated efforts to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources. **By adopting practices that promote sustainable fishing, strengthening fisheries management, diversification of livelihoods and investment in research and development would assist in increasing sustainable economic benefits on marine resources (SDG 14.7.1).**

SDG 15: Life on Land

Figure 19: SDG 15 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

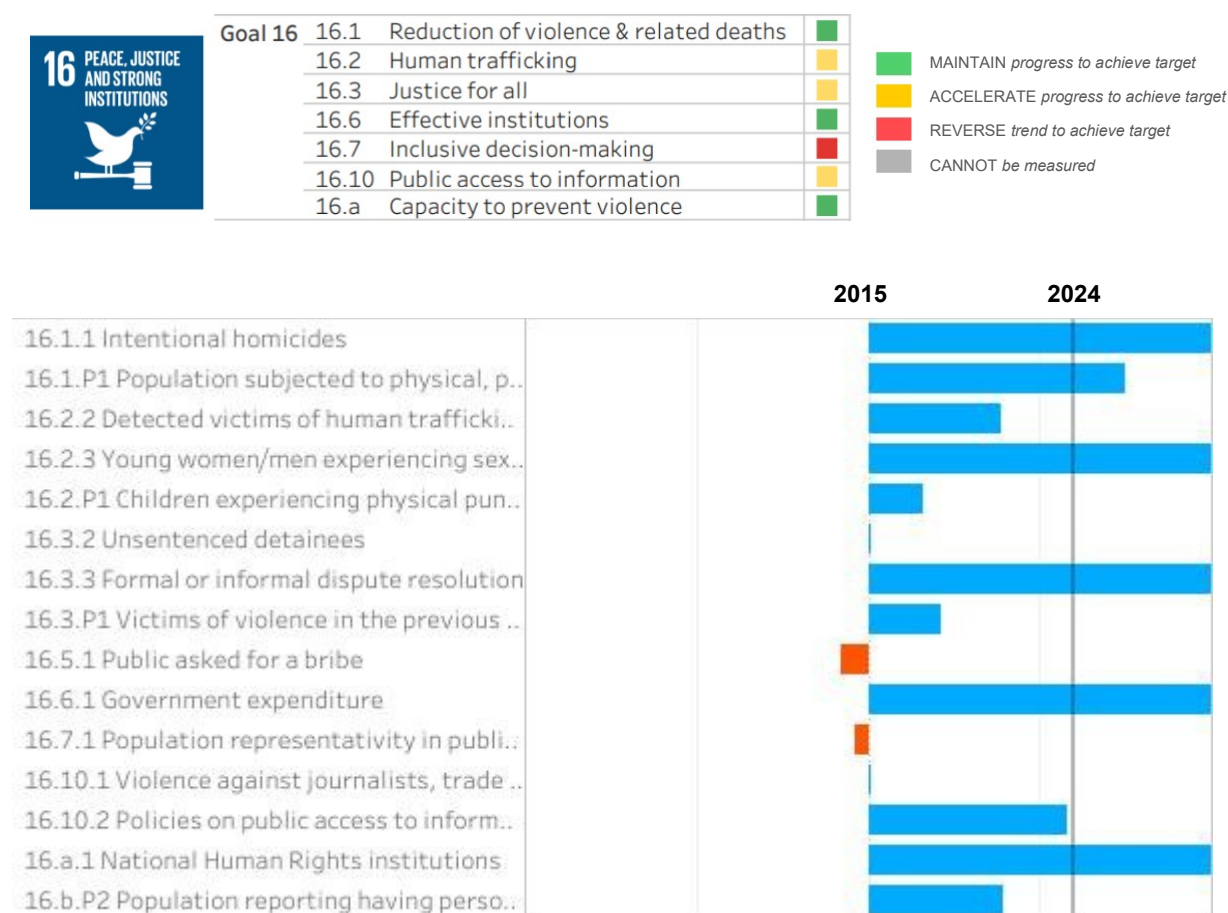
The assessment reveals a consistent decline in the country's biodiversity, as reflected by the Red List Index. This highlights a concerning trend for the nation's unique ecosystems, showing a noticeable deterioration over recent years, with a drop in the Red List Index from 0.56932 in 2020 to 0.55486 in 2024. This continuity in biodiversity decline needs to be addressed before worsening. **Expansion and effective management of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries aiming to preserve critical habitats, initiatives to restore degraded habitats and scientific research efforts are important for reversing biodiversity loss and safeguarding Sri Lanka's natural heritage (SDG 15.5.1).**

The review indicates that the country has implemented adequate legislation and policies for the prevention and control of invasive alien species in both land and aquatic ecosystems. Key initiatives include the National Policy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS), Invasive Alien Species Act, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans. These initiatives are well-supported and help ensure that the country remains on track in managing the risks associated with invasive alien species (SDG 15.8.1).

According to global data, there is a backward trend in Sri Lanka's SDG indicator 15.b, which tracks official development assistance (ODA) and public expenditure for forest management, implying that the current financial flows may not be sufficient to achieve the national target for 2030. The ODA and public expenditure decreased from 32.26 million USD in 2015 to 10.5 million USD in 2020. It may hinder efforts to sustainably manage forests which are vital for biodiversity, climate regulation, and the livelihoods of many communities.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Figure 20: SDG 16 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

During the assessment period, notable progress has been made in controlling violence and related deaths, particularly in reducing the number of victims of intentional homicide. The reported drop in the rate of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations from 2.61 in 2022 to 0.65 in 2023 signifies a substantial improvement in public safety and security (SDG 16.1.1). Similarly, Sri Lanka has performed relatively well in controlling human trafficking, with the number of victims decreasing from 0.11 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 0.07 per 100,000 population in 2021 (SDG 16.2.2).

The number of persons accessing formal or informal dispute resolution mechanisms has significantly increased, reflecting growing trust in judicial institutions. This is evident from the proportion of cases filed through courts, mediation, and labor tribunals as a percentage of the mid-year population, which rose from 4.05% in 2021 to 6.34% in 2023. (SDG 16.3.3). However, the number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population have shown continuous increasing trends and currently stands at 68.78% necessitating urgent measures to reverse the negative trends to achieve the SDG 16.3.2.

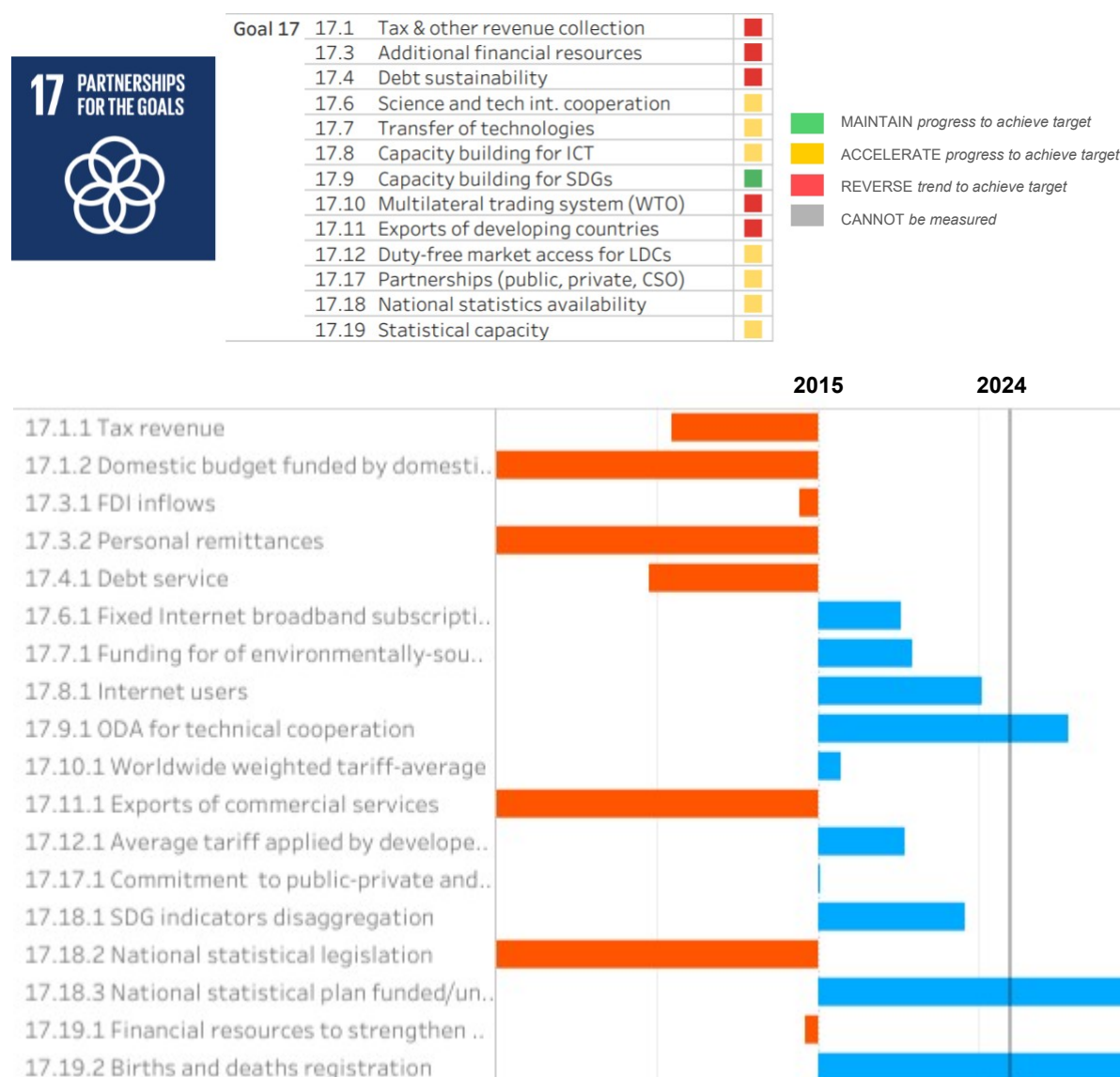
In terms of strengthening public institutions, progress in public financial management (SDG 16.6.1) and enhanced access to information for the public (SDG 16.10.2) has made improvements to the overall quality of public institutions in the country.

However, increased efforts are needed to make public institutions more representative of the country's diverse ethnic, religious, and social structures, as well as to ensure more equitable access to decision-

making processes (SDG 16.7.1). The urgency to address public sector corruption is underscored by Sri Lanka's current rank in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which dropped from a rank of 101 out of 180 countries in 2022 to 115 out of 180 in 2023. (SDG **16.5.1**).

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Figure 21: SDG 17 - Targets and Indicators Progress - 2024



Source: National SDG Progress Dashboard 2024 (<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/sdg-lka-24>)

The assessment indicates continuing challenges in achieving SDG **17.1** on tax and other revenue collection. On a positive note, the total government tax revenue as a proportion of GDP has increased from 8.8% in 2021 to 11.1% in 2023.

Similarly, significant efforts are needed to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances as a proportion of GDP. In 2020, these accounted for 8.4% of GDP in USD, but declined to 4.9% in 2022. Increasing foreign direct investment (FDI) could involve creating a more favorable business environment, streamlining regulations and enhancing infrastructure to attract investors (SDG **17.3.1** & **17.3.2**).

Furthermore, the current debt service levels are unsustainable. In 2020, the debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services accounted for 35.2%. Although this figure decreased significantly to 15.3% in 2022, this was due to a temporary suspension of debt service payments due to the country's default status. Therefore, this figure will be expected to increase again in the future. Even at 15.3%, this

figure still remains high and debt restructuring efforts must be complemented by an expansion and diversification of the export base. Enhancing fiscal discipline and prioritizing growth-oriented spending to manage and reduce debt levels will be essential for ensuring long-term economic stability (SDG **17.4.1**).

Official disbursements for technical cooperation on the SDGs have shown significant progress, reflecting an increasing commitment towards sustainable development. According to global data sources, disbursements of USD 172 million in 2020, USD 365 million in 2021, and USD 208 million in 2022 have been recorded. Significantly, technical cooperation has been facilitated for various initiatives aimed at improving governance, strengthening institutions, and enhancing data systems (SDG **17.9.1**).

7. CONCLUSION

The progress report on the SDGs reveals a complex picture of achievements, challenges, and opportunities. While certain goals have seen commendable progress, others remain far from their targets, underscoring the need for sustained and coordinated efforts at all level. The improvements in data availability mark a significant advancement, allowing for more accurate and precise monitoring, targeted interventions, and informed policymaking. However, disparities in data quality and coverage persist, limiting a full understanding of some critical issues. These gaps need to be addressed to ensure constant improvements in SDG analysis.

Mixed progress across goals highlights that achieving the 2030 Agenda requires accelerated action and innovative solutions. Persistent inequalities, climate challenges, and economic disruptions demand integrated and holistic approaches that bridge policy, technology, and partnerships. Strengthened international collaboration, coupled with local engagement and adaptive strategies, will be essential to address the diverse barriers to progress. Despite the ongoing challenges, the progress achieved and the growing capacity to measure impact offer hope for the potential to realize the SDGs through sustained effort and commitment.

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Mapping of Policy Proposals of the Policy Document “A Thriving Nation - A Beautiful Life” for Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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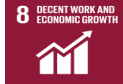
Fb: facebook.com/susdevSL/

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@sdcsl>

Overview

Mapping of Policy Proposals of the Policy Document “A Thriving Nation -A Beautiful Life” for Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Targets	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1
	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2	17.2
	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3	17.3
	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.4	16.4	17.4
	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
	1.a	2.a	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6		8.6	9.a	10.6	11.6	12.6		14.6	15.6	16.6	17.6
	1.b	2.b	3.7	4.7	5.a	6.a		8.7	9.b	10.7	11.7	12.7		14.7	15.7	16.7	17.7
		2.c	3.8	4.a	5.b	6.b		8.8	9.c	10.a	11.a	12.8		14.a	15.8	16.8	17.8
			3.9	4.b	5.c			8.9		10.b	11.b	12.a		14.b	15.9	16.9	17.9
			3.a	4.c				8.10		10.c	11.c	12.b		14.c	15.a	16.10	17.10
			3.b					8.a				12.c			15.b	16.a	17.11
			3.c					8.b							15.c	16.b	17.12
			3.d														17.13
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Policy Proposals	Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
A Thriving Nation - A Beautiful A fulfilling life - A comfortable country life	             
An honourable life – A safer country	         
A modern life – A wealthy nation	             
A dignified life – A strong country	     

1.A FULFILLING LIFE - A COMFORTABLE COUNTRY

No	Policy Proposals	SDG Target	Relevant SDG Target Description
1.1	A civilized citizen - An advanced human resource		
Early Childhood Development Education	Formal early childhood development education for all children aged 03 to 05 years	4.2	Early childhood development
	An ECD Education Centre for every child within 2 km from their home or parent's workplace	4.2	Early childhood development
	Programs that foster the development of good habits, attitudes, and ethics, tailored to suit the physical and mental conditions of children, are essential for their successful integration into social life	4.2	Early childhood development
	National language programs that include English and other national languages as languages of spoken communication in addition to the mother tongue.	4.5	Equal access to education
	Adaptation programs to deal with multicultural diversity	4.1	Effective learning outcomes
	Activities that improve children's health and nutritional status	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	An Early Childhood Development Regulatory Agency to regulate Early Childhood Development Centres	4.2	Early childhood development
	Mandatory professional training with minimum educational qualifications and a minimum salary for Early Childhood Development Centre Wardens and teachers.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	A formal national institute and branch system for training Early Childhood Development professionals.	4.a	Education facilities
P & S Education	Primary education aims to develop literacy, numeracy, creativity and communication skills.	4.6	Adult literacy & numeracy
Primary education	A government school system for primary education within 3 km of one's home or parents' place of work.	4.a 4.5	Education facilities Equal access to education
	A student-centred education that stimulates intellectual curiosity and knowledge development without disrupting childhood.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	It is the responsibility of the government to provide physical and human resources to schools to maintain minimum facilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	A school transport system following requirements and accepted standards.	4.a	Education facilities
Junior Secondary Education	A junior secondary school system and a senior secondary school system covering 2 or 3 primary schools, considering population and geographical location.	4.a 4.5	Education facilities Equal access to education
	Major subjects to enable children to choose higher education or vocational education according to their abilities and special skills.	4.4	Skills for employment

	A student-centred education that develops students' intellectual skills related to their age groups.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Additional subjects and activities to foster social values and civic responsibility.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Educational programs about major religions in Sri Lanka, as well as education about the student's own religion.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health education.	3.7	Sexual & reproductive health
	Development of attitudes towards culture, environmentalism, and nature conservation	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Programs that provide experience in innovation	9.5	Research and development
Senior secondary education	The opportunity for students to select between general streams such as science, arts, commerce, and technology or vocational education (directly applicable to a career)	4.4	Skills for employment
	Flexible curriculum allowing students to switch from one stream to another during their senior secondary (lower) education.	4.1	Effective learning outcomes
	Subjects specific to education streams and common subjects that will foster general skills such as technological literacy, languages, life skills, literature, and basic law.	4.4	Skills for employment
	A learning environment that trains children to work while accommodating and respecting cultural diversity.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Development of knowledge and practical skills required for innovation, life skills, and social contribution.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Programs to maintain the physical and emotional balance of children.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Sexual and reproductive health education tailored for youth.	3.7	Sexual & reproductive health
	Understanding of access to legal counselling services and other social support systems when necessary.	16.3	Justice for all
National level assessments	A National Examination Evaluation Center with all technological and physical facilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	An annual school calendar to ensure national examination evaluation activities are completed within one month and results are provided within two months.	4.1	Effective learning outcomes
	A payment system that reflects the intellectual contribution of examiners involved in the examination evaluation process.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	Regularize and broaden the scope of the National Institute of Education for curriculum development, professional development of teachers and educational research & policy formulations.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	A fully equipped Curriculum Development Unit for curriculum development within the National Institute of Education.	4.a	Education facilities
De ve lo	Eliminate teacher and principal pay disparity promptly.	4.c	Qualified teachers

	Establish a teacher service constitution and a teacher council.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	Position the teaching profession among the 10 highest-paying professions.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	One year of professional training in the teaching-learning process before entering the teaching profession.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	Establish a National University of Education by merging all Colleges of Education and Teacher Training Colleges.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	Conduct training programs every three years.	4.c	Qualified teachers
	Create a coordination structure between institutions to ensure that curriculum development, textbook development, and assessment processes are linked and maintained.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establish a strong structure within the school system to address sexual or other forms of violence faced by all communities.	5.2	Violence against women & girls
Vocational Education	A vocational education process that directs students toward specific fields of employment by acquiring practical knowledge in general professional areas.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Parallel to the general education stream, a vocational education stream from year 10 to year 13, preparing students to work in fields such as construction and infrastructure, creative industries, primary industries, service industries, social and community services, and manufacturing and technology.	4.4	Skills for employment
	A Vocational Education Regulatory Department consisting of professionals to advise on the qualitative and quantitative changes needed in the vocational education sector, considering job market demands and global trends.	4.4	Skills for employment
Government - assisted schools	Necessary actions will be taken to strengthen the education of the government assisted schools, including Pirivens, by providing adequate funds and other facilities.	4.a	Education facilities
Higher Education	The national university system will be transformed into centers providing advanced theoretical and experimental education. Efforts will also be made to establish a parallel university system that provides international-level advanced professional education.	4.3	TVET & tertiary education
State University System	While respecting the freedom of universities, University Grants Commission (UGC) guides the preparations of academic courses in line with national policies.	4.3	TVET & tertiary education
	Appointing the Chairman and other members of the UGC ensuring representation of social diversity.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Instead of appointing vice-chancellors based on political connections, a new method will be	16.6	Effective institutions

	implemented to uphold the honour of universities.		
	Appoint independent individuals as external governing council members of universities by the University Grants Commission.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Members of governing councils of universities to ensure diverse professional fields and gender representation.	5.5	Women in leadership
	A pool of commonly recommended names from recognized professional bodies for appointing Council members.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Appointing a retired person from a university to the governing body of that university, with only those retired at least five years ago being considered.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	A student representative elected by students of the respective university to the Governing Body limiting space only for welfare and other student affairs.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Limiting the tenure of a Council member to a maximum of two consecutive terms.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Faculty members who are qualified as Head of Department or Senior Lecturer with at least three years' experience have the opportunity to be appointed as Dean.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Limiting the term of a dean to a maximum of two consecutive terms.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Abolition of non-academic staff recruitment on the recommendations of the minister in charge.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Mechanisms at faculty and university levels to address academic, non-academic, and student community grievances and make appropriate recommendations.	4.a	Education facilities
	Eliminating delays in enrolling students to universities.	4.a	Education facilities
	Gradually expanding the tertiary education system so that minimum qualifications for each course are identified and those who meet these qualifications are given opportunities.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Provide necessary provisions to prepare internet facilities in tertiary education institutes, lecture halls, laboratories, libraries, and cafeterias according to proper standards.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establish special units in every tertiary education institution to provide basic qualifications, including English language skills, required for obtaining postgraduate education in international universities and fostering relationships that will allow students to secure post-graduate opportunities through these units.	4.a	Education facilities
	Offer 200 scholarships per year for high school graduates to pursue degrees at internationally ranked universities.	4.b	Scholarships

	Implement an integrated mechanism to prevent sexual or other forms of harassment of youth in tertiary education institutions.	4.5	Equal access to education
	Provide facilities for students with disabilities to receive education by recognized international standards.	4.5	Equal access to education
	Increasing Mahapola and other bursaries in line with cost of living.	4.b	Scholarships
Research and Post-graduate Education	A university for postgraduate research and development.	9.5	Research and development
	Provision of necessary financial and physical resources to strengthen postgraduate education and research.	9.5	Research and development
	Encourage private sector contributions to strengthen research related to industries and service sectors.	9.5	Research and development
Vocational Education Universities	A vocational education university system for those who pass the tertiary education entrance examination after completing senior secondary education.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Merge nursing schools into a national nursing university.	4.4	Skills for employment
Private Education	An independent regulatory unit will be established under the Ministry of Education to regulate the programs of existing private educational institutions.	4.3	TVET & tertiary education
Adult Education	Community educational centres in each divisional secretariat area, integrated with local educational institutions, libraries, and cultural centres.	4.a	Education facilities
	Educational programs for citizens on fundamental laws in Sinhala, Tamil, and English, as well as on information technology and the use of technological tools.	4.4	Skills for employment
Distance Education	Open and distance education will be expanded to ensure access to higher education without barriers based on employment status or geographical factors. To achieve this, the facilities of the Open University of Sri Lanka will be expanded.	4.4	Skills for employment



1.2	A vigorous life - Healthy people		
Effective Health Service	Gradually increase government expenditure on health to at least 3% of the GDP within a short period.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Utilize funds efficiently and transparently while actively combating corruption in the health sector.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
Digital Health	Digitize patient records and information to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the health services information system.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Implement online registration for medical appointments to minimize waiting times at health services institutions.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Health Promotion and Disease prevention	Implement community-based mechanisms to identify, manage, and treat chronic non-communicable diseases.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Conduct annual health screenings for all individuals over the age of 40.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Promote healthy lifestyles, including exercise, walking, and cycling.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Develop programs to identify and address behaviors of school children who may lead to anti-social activities and are vulnerable to risks.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Establish health promotion programs to control severe and chronic malnutrition and obesity.	2.2	Malnutrition
Food Safety	Establish an organization to regulate food-related advertisements and implement a code of ethics to ensure advertisements provide accurate information to consumers.	2.2	Malnutrition
	Control substandard food and beverage production, import, distribution, and sale.	2.2	Malnutrition
	Mandate proper labelling of food products, including disclosure of all ingredients.	2.2	Malnutrition
Occupational Health, safety and wellbeing	Conduct assessments of occupational health and safety based on their nature of work for identified workplaces and issue certifications accordingly.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Provide medical expenses coverage and appropriate allowance to employees who meet with accidents during work, until they return to their duties.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
Elderly Care	Implement a comprehensive package of activities to promote physical and mental well-being, ensuring a healthy life for the elderly population.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Provide guidance and conduct counselling programs before retirement to maintain physical and mental health.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Introduce specialized geriatric clinics in disease prevention institutions for elderly care.	3.4	NCD & mental health
Pr im ar	Appointing a family physician and health staff for 5,000 to 10,000 population.	3.8	Universal health coverage

	Cluster health institutions into primary care institutions (base hospitals), secondary care institutions (general hospitals), and tertiary care institutions (teaching hospitals) to ensure effective and continuous care.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Implement satellite clinics to provide specialized health services (including visits by specialist consultants) in family physician unit areas.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Establish facilities for mental, speech, auditory, occupational, and community physical therapy.	3.4	NCD & mental health
Hospital care	Ensure every hospital-admitted patient has a bed and necessary facilities.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Enhance ward management and nursing care plans regularly and improve nursing care for all patients in each ward.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Establish daily treatment centers in every hospital.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Certify all laboratory tests and procedures in government health institutions according to ISO standards and provide 24/7 phone access to medical professionals and nurses.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Reorganize hospital development committees involving professionals and all community groups.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Specialized care	An extended cardiology unit, oncology unit, ophthalmic unit and nephrology unit with facilities in each district/province.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Patients Safety	Introduce a patient charter to ensure accountability of health workers and protect patients' rights.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Ensure quality health services to achieve "zero preventable deaths."	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Establish a service feedback unit to investigate complaints from patients and caregivers independently	3.8	Universal health coverage
Emergency care	Deploy trained emergency medical response teams for ambulance services, including Suwasariya.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Provision of essential Drugs	Establish an efficient pharmaceutical testing laboratory to ensure drug safety	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Expand local pharmaceutical production.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Eliminate corruption and fraud during the import and distribution of medicines.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Ensure the continuous supply of all essential medicines to public health institutions.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Ensure the quality and fair pricing of medicines.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Prevent drug shortages by maintaining adequate stock levels.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Establish government-owned pharmacies in every town.	3.8	Universal health coverage

Mental Health Care	Establish a mechanism for early detection of mental health disorders and referral for specialized care.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Set up Primary Mental Health Care Centres in every Medical Officer of Health (MOH) area.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Implement programs to promote mental health among children and adolescents, focusing on preventing substance abuse and violence.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Promote community-based programs for treatment, follow-up, and family therapy for patients with mental disorders.	3.4	NCD & mental health
Rehabilitation Care	Rehabilitation centers in every district.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Provide community-based rehabilitation services, either within the patients' own environment or in specialized centers.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Palliative care	Provide home-based and institution-based palliative care services for patients with incurable diseases, including cancer and stroke.	3.4	NCD & mental health
Oral Health Services	Implement special oral health promotion programs aimed at reducing Early Childhood Caries (ECC) among preschool children.	3.4	NCD & mental health
Estate sector Health	Develop special programs targeting nutrition, oral health, tuberculosis control, and the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other substance abuse, along with health promotion for youth in plantation communities.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Indigenous Health care services	Strengthen the administration and management of Ayurvedic hospitals to expand medical treatments in Ayurveda, Siddha Ayurveda, and Unani.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Enhance Ayurvedic/Unani/Siddha laboratories to ensure uninterrupted production of medicines.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Increase the treatment capacity of Ayurvedic hospitals, including the number of available beds.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Expand the training system affiliated with Ayurvedic hospitals.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Promote cultivation and research to support the production of indigenous medicines.	3.b	R&D for health
	Provide state support for new research on traditional treatment methods and medicines.	3.b	R&D for health
Medical tourism in Sri Lanka	Offering exceptional healthcare services with state-of-the-art facilities and well-trained medical specialists in selected hospitals (both Western and Ayurveda). Providing a whole range of medical care and treatments including Ayurvedic therapy.	3.8	Universal health coverage
Private medical service	Regulate all health services, including private medical services, to ensure the delivery of high-quality healthcare to patients.	3.8	Universal health coverage



1.3	A comfortable home - A healthy living		
	Offering financial support to newly married couples for purchasing or constructing their homes.	11.1	Housing & basic services
Urban Housing	Encouraging the private sector to develop affordable housing projects in urban areas and providing appropriate land for these initiatives.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Promoting investments from Sri Lankans living abroad in affordable housing projects in urban areas.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Implementing programs to provide official residences for government employees close to their workplaces.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Facilitating the provision of affordable housing for residents of low-income settlements in Colombo through government intervention.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Developing comprehensive housing projects in urban and semi-urban areas, including essential facilities such as healthcare, education, sports, transportation, and parks.	11.1	Housing & basic services
Rural Housing	Revising the relevant laws to address issues related to land ownership for housing development.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Enhancing access roads to residential areas.	11.2	Public transport systems
	Establishing housing loan schemes to support home constructions.	11.1	Housing & basic services
Estate Housing	Providing financial and infrastructural support to enhance housing, water and sanitation facilities for Malayagam communities.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Allocating lands for Malayagam communities to construct permanent homes.	11.1	Housing & basic services
	Developing affordable housing schemes in areas surrounding estates.	11.1	Housing & basic services
TARGET 11-1 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING TARGET 11-2 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS			

1.4	An Energetic Citizen - Triumphant People		
Sports	Amending sports legislation.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establishing a National Sports Commission mandated to develop a national policy ensuring standards and equity in sports.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Accelerating the implementation of the draft Constitution for Sri Lanka Cricket.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Investigating corruption and malpractice allegations within Sri Lanka Cricket and other sports administrative bodies.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Integrating sports and physical activities into public health policy.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Ensuring every school-aged child can participate in at least one sport.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Providing all government schools with sports teachers and coaches.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Identifying talented children at the school level and creating pathways for their advancement to the national level.	4.a	Education facilities
	Equitably distributing necessary sports equipment and facilities to all schools through government intervention.	4.a	Education facilities
	Developing specialized programs at the school and district levels to provide economic support, nutrition, and training for athletes with exceptional skills.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Establishing a network of modern sports schools across all provinces, centered around a National Sports Training School.	4.a	Education facilities
	Expanding university degree programs to produce professionals for physical education with international-level expertise.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establishing an International Center of Excellence for Sports Research.	4.a	Education facilities
	Implementing a national certification and licensing program for coaches and management personnel, ensuring fair salaries and benefits.	4.a	Education facilities
	Providing training and resources for athletes with disabilities through experienced trainers, enabling them to compete internationally.	4.a	Education facilities
	Offering special tax incentives for investors in sports and local sports equipment manufacturers.	4.a	Education facilities
	Promoting sports-tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Developing structured educational programs for sports media professionals.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Establishing mechanisms to eliminate all forms of fraud and corruption, including illegal drug use, match-fixing, and other malpractices.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Developing a strategic investment plan to support and upgrade sports and recreational facilities nationwide, ensuring proper regulation.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Developing and maintaining a national database of sports facilities.	16.6	Effective institutions

	Transforming politically controlled sports institutions into independent, well-developed bodies focused on clear sports-related goals.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Developing a unified sports training program from the grassroots to the national level.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Establishing modern sports complexes with residential facilities and access for people with disabilities in every province.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Constructing comprehensive sports grounds in each divisional secretariat.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Setting up 1,000 Community Physical Wellness Centers.	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Establishing a National Sports Regulatory Authority.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Updating existing codes of conduct and sports laws.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Implementing a pension and insurance scheme for athletes, coaches, and technical officials registered in the National Sports Pool.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Developing sports as an industry through a coordinated approach between the state and private sector.	16.6	Effective institutions
			

1.5	A rich cultural life - A compassionate society		
Culture	Implementing an educational policy that highlights culture as a broad and dynamic domain.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Updating school curricula to modern standards, encompassing national and world literature, audiovisual media, drama, dance, visual arts, sculpture, photography, and lyrical literature.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Establishing a 'National Fund' for literature, cinema, drama, and other arts, supported continuously by both the government and the private sector.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Using media and social networks to promote appreciation of the arts, and encouraging public discourse to create a culturally enriched society in the 21st century.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Designing and implementing creative activities that engage youth with culture, thus fostering the development of a new cultural citizen.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Providing scholarships to eligible individuals and sending them to international institutions to acquire new knowledge and training in all fields of art.	4.4 11.4	Skills for employment Cultural & natural heritage

	Establishing cultural zones in every major city with institutions for arts and culture and launching programs to attract citizens to these zones continuously.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Enforcing a strong intellectual property law in line with World Intellectual Property Organization to protect intellectual rights, including artists' creative rights.	16.6 11.4	Effective institutions Cultural & natural heritage
	Encouraging the translation of world literature and drama scripts into national languages and systematically securing international translation rights.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Reviewing the weaknesses of current state award ceremonies for arts and organizing a comprehensive national awards ceremony that covers all fields of art.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Providing tax exemptions to various art sectors on selected materials and equipment, such as paper.	8.3 11.4	Formalization of SMEs Cultural & natural heritage
	Establishing a social security system for the well-being of retired art practitioners.	1.3 11.4	Social protection Cultural & natural heritage
	Creating a database and comprehensive plan to make available physical resources such as conference halls, theaters, open-air stages, and other infrastructure to the arts and culture sectors.	11.4 16.6	Cultural & natural heritage Effective institutions
	Transforming cultural centres at the divisional secretariat level into multifunctional cultural hubs equipped with stages, training, lighting, and sound facilities and organizing cultural experiences like book readings, workshops, discussions, and exhibitions centred around these hubs.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Literature	Distributing critically acclaimed publications that are appreciated and recognized at a national level to school and public libraries.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establishing well-developed libraries in every city and suburb to cultivate an active reading community.	4.a	Education facilities
	Reviving a literary magazine culture dedicated to literary criticism and appreciation.	4.a	Education facilities
	Encouraging authors and publishers to organize national and regional book fairs and participate in prominent international book fairs.	4.a	Education facilities
	Fostering a new generation of readers by organizing literary appreciation workshops for schoolteachers and students.	4.a	Education facilities
	Promoting the translation of outstanding world literature into Sinhala and Tamil and supporting those involved in such translations.	4.a	Education facilities
	Modernizing and reorganizing the National Archives by providing latest technological advancements.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Supporting the management of digital knowledge repositories for e-publications and	16.6	Effective institutions

	digital libraries affiliated with educational and research centers.		
	Establishing a research fund for the literary arts sector, systematically providing resources for research, and organizing annual international research sessions.	9.5	Research and development
Film and Tele Drama	Reforming the National Film Corporation and establishing a National Film Institute.	16.6 4.7	Effective institutions Sustainable development education
	Modernizing cinema halls with an organized plan and ensuring that each district has three cinemas.	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	Standardizing loans and other assistance for film and tele drama production.	8.3 16.10	Formalization of SMEs Public access to information
	Ensuring fair and organized distribution of every cinematic work by following a systematic categorization.	16.10	Public access to information
	Establishing a classification board for film and television works to standardize content.	16.10	Public access to information
	Hosting an annual international film festival and supporting submissions to international festivals.	16.10	Public access to information
	Utilizing multi-purpose cultural centers to screen outstanding films and organizing discussions based on these screenings.	16.10	Public access to information
	Establishing a National Film and Television Study Institute for emerging filmmakers and creating a National Film Archive.	4.4 16.10	Skills for employment Public access to information
	Facilitating the reformation and integration of existing private film archives into a national archive network.	16.10	Public access to information
	Initiating film and television societies at the school level.	4.4 16.10	Skills for employment Public access to information
	Updating intellectual property laws related to film and television in line with international standards.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information
	Organizing an annual short film and mobile cinema festival and creating programs to gain knowledge and experience from international festivals.	16.10	Public access to information
Theatre	Establishing a National Institute for Research and Training in contemporary theatre arts.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
	Maintaining a National Theatre Archive to systematically collect and preserve scripts, props, memorabilia, and recordings related to old and new theatre productions.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Organizing grants and tax relief for theatre production and exhibition.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Creating a structured plan to promote theatre from the grassroots level to the national level through a network of multi-purpose cultural centers.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Constructing modern theatres with full facilities in every major city and upgrading existing ones to be part of this network.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage

	Promoting international scholarships related to theatre arts and organizing their distribution at regional and national levels.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Develop programs to enhance appreciation of theatre and promote the concept of open-air theatre spaces.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Providing facilities for alternative theatre spaces.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Dance	Involving dance institutions, traditional dance schools and teachers, and veterans in the reform process of dance education.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Establishing a National Institute dedicated to the preservation and promotion of dance and integrating it with multi-purpose cultural centres.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Promote research on Sri Lankan folk dances and direct research towards international studies.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
	Encouraging traditional dance forms	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Building a network of registered dance institutions.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Facilitating international study opportunities related to dance and organizing scholarships.	4.4 11.4	Skills for employment Cultural & natural heritage
	Identifying and promoting talented dancers from the rural level to the international stage.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Printing trilingual academic texts on dance and encouraging international knowledge translation into Sinhala and Tamil.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Providing facilities for the study, research, and preservation of both contemporary and traditional dance forms.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
Visual Arts, Sculpture, and Photography	Establishing a National Institute to oversee the preservation, study, and national and international research of past and present visual arts and photography.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information
	Facilitating participation in international conferences and exhibitions for artists.	4.4 16.10	Skills for employment Public access to information
	Setting up regional training centers and guiding these spaces towards professional opportunities.	4.4 16.10	Skills for employment Public access to information
	Promoting national and international markets for the visual arts and integrating them with the tourism industry. Establishing art societies from the school level and organizing competitions.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
Music and Song	Establishing a National Institute for the preservation and promotion of musical traditions.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Promoting and preserving research on Sri Lankan folk music.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
	Providing opportunities for the systematic study and research of preserved knowledge.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
	Building a network of registered music institutions.	16.10	Public access to information
	Revising and updating intellectual property laws related to music and song creation.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information

	Facilitating international study and research opportunities in music and organizing scholarships.	4.4 16.10	Skills for employment Public access to information
	Maintaining a digital unit for preserving the original copies of every recorded song and musical creation.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Securing the intellectual property rights of authors and composers by obtaining membership in collective management organizations in the music sector.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information
Intangible Cultural Heritage and Traditional Arts	Establishing a National Research Institute for intangible heritage and traditional arts, identifying and preserving existing heritage.	9.5 11.4	Research and development Cultural & natural heritage
	Reforming and promoting regional knowledge, tools, gurukula, traditions, and human resources continuously from the regional level to the national and international levels.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Developing programs to integrate tourism with this sector, to ensure that cultural heritage becomes a significant part of the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Promoting sub-sectors related to intangible heritage, such as traditional medicine, production of eco-friendly products, entertainment industries, and mental wellness promotion.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Fostering relationships with international universities and research institutions related to this field and facilitating postgraduate studies.	4.4 11.4	Skills for employment Cultural & natural heritage
	Identifying, networking, and updating traditional artists, gurukuls, and craft institutions to ensure their continued relevance and vitality.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage

1.6	A conserved history - Innovating across Heritage		
	Research on the impact of history, culture, and heritage on social and economic sectors.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Analysis of successful international practices that have integrated history, culture, and heritage into national development plans.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Assessment of the value of investing in national heritage values for social innovation,	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage

	entrepreneurship, job creation, education, and international relations.		
Stakeholder Engagement	Organizing workshops and conferences to promote collaboration among government institutions, private sector, academic community, and local populations in the field of history, culture, and heritage.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Enhancing the understanding of cultural heritage and historical values among stakeholders beyond their current roles in protecting and managing cultural resources.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Education and Awareness	Organizing educational programs and distributing instructional materials to raise awareness of the value of history, culture, and heritage.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Incorporating topics related to history, culture, and heritage into school curricula and community-based education programs.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
			

1.7	A sustainable biotic world - An evergreen life		
Proper Land Use	Designation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Identification, management, and risk reduction of natural disaster-prone areas	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Development and implementation of scientifically developed sustainable land use plans in agricultural, industrial and residential uses	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	Conservation of areas with mineral resources for sustainable economic operations	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	Implementation of existing guidelines for soil conservation and development of new recommendations as needed	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
Safe Water Consumption	Studying the all kinds of water sources in Sri Lanka, conduct sensitivity assessments and conservation of sensitive water sources via Gazettes	6.6	Water-related ecosystems
	Identification of causes of water pollution and adopting actions to minimize it	6.3	Water quality
	Preparation of a basic water map based on data gathered by a chemical and physical parameters analysis of all water sources	6.3	Water quality
	Activation of river systems for restoration and conservation of traditional water management practices.	6.6	Water-related ecosystems
	Calculation of minimum requirements for water storage and introducing methods for replenishing surface and underground water resources.	6.6	Water-related ecosystems

	Maintaining minimum environmental flow in rivers during domestic, agricultural, and industrial water usage.	6.6	Water-related ecosystems
	Introduction and regulation of scientific methods for treating wastewater from domestic and industrial activities.	6.3	Water quality
Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Zone	Complete termination of direct or indirect disposal of pollutants into the coastal and marine environment	14.1	Marine pollution
	Identification and protection of sensitive environmental systems in coastal zones.	14.2	Marine & coastal ecosystems
	Scientifically determining and preserving the conservation zones of beaches and lagoons	6.6	Water-related ecosystems
	Emergency preparedness plans with institutional leadership and community involvement to minimize the accidental marine environmental damages.	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Development of legal frameworks and procedures for assessing and compensating environmental damage caused by marine pollution.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Implementation of laws as per the international Conventions and Treaties to ensure sustainable use of marine resources including fish and prevention of marine waters.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Development of coastal areas and tourist attractions that are culturally significant, into well-developed beautiful ecological belts.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Identification and protection of areas where marine life is naturally abundant and ensure maintaining the water quality parameters.	6.3	Water quality
Existence of Clean Air	Introduction of suitable and fast-growing timber species for maintaining the atmospheric balance.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Planting, consumption, and replanting of trees to contribute to carbon sequestration.	15.2	Sustainable forests management
	Promotion and regulation of alternative energy sources in industry and transportation sectors to minimize air pollution from stationery and mobile sources.	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Diplomatic intervention to avoid or mitigate trans boundary air pollution	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Introduce programs to increase public awareness and perceptions to minimize air pollution	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
Legal and Ethical framework for Environmental Conventions	Reviewing and update addressing weaknesses, deficiencies, and gaps in existing environmental regulations also aligning with international agreements and local environmental laws.	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning
	Public Consultation will be made mandatory in conducting feasibility studies for development projects.	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning
	Updating the criteria for environmental assessments ensuring the transparency of process.	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning

	Implementing Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs).	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning
	Raising public awareness about environmental policies and laws through printed, electronic, and social media.	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning
Various Ecosystems	Hilly areas Management of forests on mountain ridges/ steep slopes with strict control on use of such for economic and social purposes.	15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems
	Reviewing ecosystems and developing a unified data system to highlight their environmental and economic importance	15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems
	Conducting cost-benefit analysis and environmental assessment to determine whether to maintain, replace, or restore plantations in hilly areas.	15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems
	Lowlands Management and conservation of all lands according to land-use policies and principles.	15.9	Biodiversity in national & local planning
	Introduction of early warning systems for natural disasters, management of human activities, and implementation of compensation and insurance mechanisms,	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Promotion of community-based agroforestry, and agricultural plantation practices.	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	Wetlands Identification and documentation of wetlands in Sri Lanka and taking necessary steps for their conservation.	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Ensure conservation of existing and future Ramsar wetlands and enhance tourist attractions of them. Restoration of degraded wetlands through multi-stakeholder engagement and community participation.	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Strengthen inter-agency coordination for integrated wetland management activities.	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Mangroves Reviewing and implementing national policies on mangrove ecosystems.	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Taking legal measures for the protection of mangrove ecosystems due to their ecological importance.	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
Forests and Wildlife	Identification of integrated forest and wildlife conservation zones and establishing new protected areas.	15.5	Loss of biodiversity
	Providing public awareness to eliminate myths and unnecessary financial values given to elephant tusks, pearls, fibers and other animal parts.	15.5	Loss of biodiversity
	Improve natural habitats of wild animals to provide food and water for all wildlife to minimize their intrusion into villages.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Introduce electric fences to prevent elephant movement to villages and maintain them with the help of community participation.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Studying and managing human-wildlife conflicts, such as elephant-human	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems

	interactions, with appropriate techniques and public involvement.		
	Conducting studies on harmful wildlife such as monkeys and wild boar, and implementing necessary biological control methods	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Improving facilities for ex-situ conservation and promoting public engagement and educational research	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Enhancing in-situ conservation facilities for plant and animal species	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Managing and conserving natural forest cover to maintain environmental services	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Controlling and preventing the spread of invasive species	15.8	Invasive alien species
Sustainable Solid Waste Management	Updating legal frameworks and improving infrastructure for waste management in residential, agricultural, industrial and service sectors, based on zero waste 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principles and circular economic concept	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Preparation and Implementation of a National Solid Waste Management Action plan, reviewing the current solid waste management plans and related policies	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Make it mandatory to adopt a waste management programs for residential, highrise, service, and industrial buildings/ sector developments	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Reducing plastic and polythene use through extended producer responsibility schemes	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Proper management and safe disposal of hazardous and electronic waste	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Developing infrastructure for adopting modern final waste disposal methods like sanitary landfills, waste-to-energy and resource recovery facilities	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Promote industries to adopt the zero-waste method and locate every industry within the industrial zones whenever possible.	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
Management of home garden-related resources	Granting permits for non-commercial activities such as clearing extra land, obtaining soil to build foundations for home construction.	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	Allowing the removal and transportation of a tree planted in a home garden to obtain timber subject to conservation measures.	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	Introducing eco-friendly criteria for domestic animal husbandry.	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
Relationships and	Conducting research and studies to reveal the inverse and reverse relationships between ecosystems, and its relations with humans	12.8	Sustainable development awareness

	Implementing formal and informal methods of environmental education	12.8	Sustainable development awareness
	Conducting research on ecosystems, publishing research results and obtaining patent rights and maintaining a genetic database of ecosystems and working to stop gene theft.	12.8	Sustainable development awareness
	Securing the attractive ecosystems for the tourism industry	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring

 TARGET 6-3 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, REDUCING POLLUTION AND RECYCLING	 TARGET 6-6 PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS	 TARGET 11-3 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION	 TARGET 11-6 REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES	 TARGET 12-2 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	 TARGET 12-8 PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES	 TARGET 12-9 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
 TARGET 13-1 STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS	 TARGET 14-1 REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION	 TARGET 14-2 PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS	 TARGET 14-7 INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES	 TARGET 14-C IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN LAW	 TARGET 15-1 CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	 TARGET 15-2 END DEForestation AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS
 TARGET 15-4 ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS	 TARGET 15-5 PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS	 TARGET 15-8 PREVENT AND ELIMINATE SPECIES TRADING AND WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING	 TARGET 15-9 INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNANCE PLANNING	 TARGET 15-A INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY		

1.8	Free media industry - An objectively informed society		
Media	Facilitating university journalism units and other rating institutions in streamlining the mass media rating system based on the quality and popularity of news and programs	16.10	Public access to information
	Amending the 2024 No. 09 Online Safety Act by removing restrictions on freedom of expression.	16.10	Public access to information
	Introducing new rating criteria, including language use, promotion of intercultural and interethnic harmony, education, and science promotion, and making these ratings publicly available.	16.10	Public access to information
	Reviewing existing media laws, regulations, agreements, and ethics with a focus on media freedom to develop an optimal media policy.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing a code of ethics for media institutions and journalists that aligns with international standards and local social contexts.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing programs to foster free and healthy competition in media by evaluating newspapers, radio and TV channels, media personnel, programs, articles, and photographs.	16.10	Public access to information
	Organizing an awards ceremony to recognize media professionals across all sectors.	16.10	Public access to information
	Providing low-interest loans to journalists for purchasing essential equipment, such as cameras.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs
	Guiding state media institutions in upholding high standards of media ethics and excellence.	16.10	Public access to information

	Promoting media development, communication, and education programs to the public.	16.10	Public access to information
	Supporting artists and producers in achieving international recognition in fields such as cinema, television, and music.	8.3 16.10	Decent job creation Public access to information
	Encouraging local companies and producers to create high-quality advertisements and promotional programs and enter international markets.	16.10	Public access to information
	Implementing a systematic archival process for media creators and their works.	8.3 16.10	Decent job creation Public access to information
	Promoting media literacy programs to foster an informed audience.	16.10	Public access to information
	Establishing an independent media commission to oversee the optimal functioning of journalism process.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information
TARGET 8-3  8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES TARGET 16-6  16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS TARGET 16-10  16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS			

2.AN HONOURABLE LIFE A SAFE COUNTRY

No	Proposals	SDG Target	SDG Target Description
2.1	A Safe Society – An enriched nation		
Prajashakthi: Poverty alleviation programme for low-income earners	Providing a minimum monthly financial grant from Rs. 10,000 upwards to low-income families	1.2	National poverty
	Introduction of a participatory, transparent and efficient beneficiary selection process	1.3	Social protection
	Introducing a digital platform for identifying eligible beneficiaries using new criteria within a year and providing financial assistance to all qualifying individuals.	16.6	Effective institutions
Empowerment	A comprehensive participatory study on the causes of poverty and family dynamics in low-income households.	1.2	National poverty
	Identification, analysis and developing remedies for poverty and vulnerabilities at the household level through community-based projects	1.a	Resources for poverty programs
	Facilitating the implementation of these projects through public-private partnerships and the involvement of the cooperative sector.	1.a	Resources for poverty programs
	Establishment of training, technical assistance and financial assistance for low-income families to initiate income generation and livelihood projects	1.a	Resources for poverty programs
	Efficient use of the Samurdhi Banking system and staff to empower poor families.	1.a	Resources for poverty programs
	Assigning a field officer for every 100 families for monitoring and to provide continuous support	1.a	Resources for poverty programs
A healthy and happy retirement for senior citizens	Providing a monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 to senior citizens needing assistance	1.3	Social protection
	Establishment of new elderly care centers at the divisional secretariat level.	1.3	Social protection
	Government support and regulation of private care centers.	1.3	Social protection
	Professional training for care workers and incentives for small and medium institutions involved in elderly care	1.3	Social protection
	Investment of retirement Funds, such as the Employee Provident Fund, in safe and high-return investments	1.3	Social protection
	Provision of incentives for financial and insurance services to ensure the safety of pension funds and continuous benefits.	1.3	Social protection
	An interest rate that is 5% higher than the normal bank rate(s) for senior citizens' fixed deposits.	1.3	Social protection
A Meaningful	Establishment of a comprehensive data-base, developed by experts, on persons with disabilities	1.3	Social protection

	Provision of a monthly financial aid of Rs. 10,000 to persons with disabilities in low-income families.	1.3	Social protection
	Facilitating education, training, employment, and livelihoods opportunities for persons with disabilities.	1.3	Social protection
Social protection for women-headed families, single parent families and	Financial assistance for affected individuals (of the above categories) based on needs and income levels.	1.3	Social protection
	Legal aid and counseling services are offered based on needs and requests	1.3	Social protection
	Provision of alternative housing and job support when needed.	1.3	Social protection
	Establishment of mechanisms for social and psychological support for women affected by violence and abuse.	1.3	Social protection
Health: Social Protection for Persons with Chronic	Creating a digital data repository of individuals with chronic illnesses such as cancer and kidney disease.	1.3	Social protection
	A minimum monthly financial grant of Rs. 10,000 to persons with chronic illnesses on a needs basis.	1.3	Social protection
	Professional support and social empowerment.	1.3	Social protection
Nourishing Future Generations: Reducing	Identifying low-income families with malnourished children.	2.2	Malnutrition
	Educating parents about measures to combat malnutrition.	2.2	Malnutrition
	Provision of financial assistance through field officers for obtaining nutritious food for families with urgent needs.	2.2	Malnutrition
Nutritional Program for Pregnant Women	Identifying pregnant women needing additional nutrition through community health services.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Provision of financial support for nutritious food packages during pregnancy and the first year of childbirth for low-income families.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Continuous awareness and monitoring by family health officers.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
Safety: Adequate Care for Children	Establishment of Childcare Centers at the Gramaniladari level with public and private partnerships based on needs and requests.	4.2	Early childhood development
	Registration of existing institutions with adequate qualifications for childcare.	4.2	Early childhood development
	Training of staff for the effective management of Childcare Centers and monitoring their performance	4.2	Early childhood development
	Appointment of social service/development officers to provide professional services and provision of incentives for small and medium scale entrepreneurs to provide such services.	4.2	Early childhood development
Pension Scheme for all citizens	Development and implementation of a broad pension policy applicable to all workers in the country	1.3	Social protection
	Establishing a government-certified pension fund under the supervision of the Department of Pensions and the Central Bank.	1.3	Social protection

	Motivating all citizens, who are currently not employed in the Government or Corporate sector such as farmers and fishermen and others to join the pension scheme.	1.3	Social protection
	Using the pension fund as an insurance scheme during emergencies/disability.	1.3	Social protection










2.2	An efficient workforce - A respectable professional life		
Work force	Formulation and implementation of a labor policy	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Resolving issues within service contracts and amending them accordingly	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Updating and introducing new laws and regulations for an efficient labor force	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Incorporation of vocational education extending up to the degree level in the school curriculum	4.4	Skills for employment
	Establishment of a national salary structure that minimizes wage disparities and motivates employees	10.4	Fiscal & social protection policies
	Ensuring non-discriminatory selection and equal opportunities for all in job opportunities.	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	A health/life insurance scheme covering all levels of workers in the private sector.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Eliminating disparities in the current pension schemes.	10.4	Fiscal & social protection policies
	Creation of a social security fund that covers all workers	10.4	Fiscal & social protection policies
	Removal of obstacles preventing women from effectively engaging in executive and managerial roles.	5.5	Women in leadership
	Providing opportunities for women and people with disabilities, who face difficulties or lack interest in entering the job market, to work according to their preferences.	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Gradual reduction of working hours with the help of modern technology and creating more opportunities to work from home.	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	Recruitment, promotions, and transfers in the public sector based on qualifications and skills without political interference.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Necessary measures to send skilled and trained workers abroad instead of untrained workers.	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	Interim allowances for those unable to enter the labor force due to special reasons.	10.4	Fiscal & social protection policies
	A maximum of one year of leave with 25% of the basic salary for those taking care of	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.

	children under the age of 5 or those taking care of sick parents over the age of 80		
	Two weeks of leave in the event of a spouse's death.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Strengthening of gratuity insurance benefits (AGRAHARA)	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Amendment of the PAYE tax	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Ensure fair salaries and job security of Manpower workers	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
Unemployed graduates:	20,000 to the teaching profession.	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	3,000 STEM graduates and 9,000 non-STEM graduates to the information technology sector.	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	Another 3,000 to the Inland Revenue Department, Customs Department, Foreign Service, and tourism industry	8.5	Full employment & decent work
			

2.3	Impartial Human Identity Gender Equality in social-life		
Gender Equality	Identifying and addressing gender pay gap in the workforce	5.5	Women in leadership
	Tackling legal and practical obstacles that adversely affect women's land rights.	5.a	Equal economic rights
	Revising existing labor laws and introduce new regulations to address specific challenges faced by working women and ensure job security	5.a	Equal economic rights
	Taking measures to alleviate the burden of predatory microfinance loans with high interest rates on women.	1.4	Access to basic services
	Enhancing the access to banking and financial services to support women's entrepreneurship.	5.a	Equal economic rights
	Institutionalizing national labor force surveys to recognize and account for unpaid care work, including childcare, elderly care, and support for the people with disabilities.	5.4	Unpaid care and domestic work
	Reducing the burden of unpaid care work on women	5.4	Unpaid care and domestic work
	Increasing women's political participation through political education and organizing.	5.5	Women in leadership
	Enacting laws and policies to ensure at least 50% representation of women gradually, in political institutions.	5.5	Women in leadership
	Improving education, healthcare, transportation, and other public services to ease the challenges faced by women.	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Implementing the Law Commission's 2012 recommendations to ensure safe termination of pregnancy	5.c	Gender equality policies

	Offering comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education and services tailored to all age groups.	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Combating period poverty by providing women and girls tax relief, financial support, and other essential resources.	5.2	Violence against women & girls
	Revising laws and procedures to guarantee protection from gender-based violence and harassment in workplaces, public transport, and other places	5.2	Violence against women & girls
	Revising discriminatory laws, including panel code 365 and 365 (a) that oppress women, children and other marginalized groups	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Expanding constitutional protections to ensure no discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation.	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Increasing access to state services, including healthcare, legal assistance, social protection, and justice for the LGBTIQ+ communities.	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Implementing legal and institutional reforms in relevant bodies, such as the Human Rights Commission and Legal Aid Commission, to safeguard the rights of marginalized groups.	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Developing a code of conduct and establish standards for state officials, including law enforcement, on interacting with gender identity groups	5.c	Gender equality policies
	Creating a dedicated secretariat to protect the rights of marginalized groups.	5.c	Gender equality policies
			

2.4	A safe world for children A creative future generation		
Child Rights	Reviewing, amending, or repealing outdated laws such as the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, Adoption of Children Ordinance, Vagrants Ordinance, and Orphanages Ordinance.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Establishing specialized high courts dedicated solely to handling cases involving children	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Setting up a more efficient mechanism for collecting child victims' testimonies and improving the current investigative process to minimize their re-victimization.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Direct children accused of minor offenses to intervention and community-based rehabilitation programs instead of the court system.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Providing family-based care and support to identify at-risk children and prevent unnecessary separation from their families.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls

	Implementing a child-friendly transportation system to ensure safe and dignified transportation of children for legal purposes.	5.2	Violence against women & girls
	Streamlining coordination between the National Child Protection Authority and agencies such as Probation and Child Protection Services and capacity building of those agencies	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Establishing an efficient and responsive service for reporting child abuse incidents and ensuring proper follow-up	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Increasing budgetary allocation to critical areas, including education, health, social services and other essential child welfare sectors with a special focus on marginalised and vulnerable groups.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Implementing community, family, and school-based cooperative programs with the support of international and local organizations to improve overall child health, including providing nutritious food.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Train field officers related to child affairs in Divisional Secretariats and direct them to provide direct services to families whose children are at risk.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Establish a robust mechanism for early identification and intervention of at-risk children, including children with disabilities, street children and out-of-school children.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Educational reforms in line with international standards aimed at fostering life skills and knowledge in a child-friendly educational environment.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Broad reforms to the foster care system to ensure that every child in need of alternative care receives care and stability in family-based environments.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	School and community-based programs for early detection and prevention of psychosocial and mental health issues in children.	3.4	NCD & mental health
			

2.5	A contented Youth – Cultured, Independent Thinkers		
A Flourishing Youth	Protecting the right of young people to secure suitable employment by the State.	8.6	Youth NEET
	Establishing a database to collect information on unemployed youth, setting up a job bank for placements, and managing the process	8.6	Youth NEET

	through an online platform, to reduce unemployment systematically.		
	Review the current competitive examination system for government employments and update the selection process.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Providing vocational and technical education for youth who have passed A/L examinations but could not gain admission to state universities.	4.3	TVET & tertiary education
	Facilitating financial support for entrepreneurial development through proposed Development Banks	4.4	Skills for employment
	Facilitating unemployed youth with special skills by providing initial capital to develop entrepreneurship and find suitable markets.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Using We for the Renaissance (V4R) digital platform to facilitate the transformation of new ideas and concepts into marketable products, encouraging young innovators.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Enabling young people to acquire the necessary technical skills and resources to participate in the global online job market	4.4	Skills for employment
	Removing barriers for young freelancers who are already earning foreign exchange through online platforms.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Providing guidance and support for young people coming from overseas to engage in various investment projects of their interest	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
Prospects for Future (Education, Science, and Technology, and Innovation)	Revising and upgrading outdated industrial, technical, and advanced technological courses, progressing them to degree and postgraduate levels.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Allowing young people to present proposals for new educational and developmental projects through the "We for the Renaissance - V4R Digital platform" directly to the government.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Conducting ITES program, the theme of IT English and Soft Skills for Youth in the afternoons throughout the island, with the aim of developing technical and language literacy	4.4	Skills for employment
	Establishing Multi-Model Centers (MMC) at the local level to provide specialized programs and advisory services for youth and adults.	4.4	Skills for employment
	Creating youth exchange programs to foster understanding among different ethnicities and religions.	4.4	Skills for employment
Empathetic Youth (Art, Culture and Leisure):	Developing a streamlined system to evaluate artistic and cultural skills of youth from school to national levels.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Providing financial support for the production and promotion of creative work by young creators.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Organizing an annual awards ceremony to recognize and encourage young creators.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation

A Healthy Youth (Physical and Mental Wellbeing, Substance	Educating young people from school age on addiction, and how substance abuse negatively impacts the body	3.5	Substance abuse
	Revising and improving existing rehabilitation programs to offer medical-based rehabilitation approach for substance abuse.	3.5	Substance abuse
	Establishing a 24-hour confidential counseling service and a Youth App and hotline number to prevent suicide and mental health issues.	3.4	NCD & mental health
A Youth Connected to the World (Cyber Space, Information Technology)	Ensuring data freedom and data privacy.	16.10	Public access to information
	Providing free internet access to all State universities, technical colleges, schools, and libraries.	4.a	Education facilities
	Introducing e-library systems in all local libraries and connect them to global e-library networks.	4.a	Education facilities
	Encouraging and supporting young people to develop software and mobile applications that are important for education, economy, and daily life.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
Future of the Leadership	Increasing youth representation in political institutions through suitable quotas.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Restructuring National Youth Services Council and related institutions such as National Youth Corpse, Youth Clubs to develop knowledgeable, skilled young leaders.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establishing Youth Circles at local levels	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Ensuring youth representation in ministerial advisory councils	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Establishing a National Political Education Academy to improve political leadership skills	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Addressing unresolved and unprosecuted cases related to the 2022 protests and expedite legal proceedings with proper protocols.	16.3	Justice for all
Together with Nature	Creating a National Environmental Action Center by together with all environmental organizations and activists	16.6	Effective institutions
	A skilled group of volunteers to help with the restoration damaged ecosystems.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Establishing youth environmental committees at local government levels	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Collaborating with international environmental organizations for knowledge and experience exchange.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Engaging young environmental activists in managing human-wildlife conflicts, especially elephant-human interactions. Different, but Equal (Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation)	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Working towards eliminating harmful and stereotypical perceptions related to gender identities and sexual orientations.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
			

2.6	A respectable senior citizen- A meaningful retirement		
Senior citizen	Providing basic facilities needed for the care of the elderly within homes.	1.3	Social protection
	Healthcare teams conduct health check-ups for the elderly	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Establishing a system of elderly care centres that meet international standards.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Developing a program to involve the elderly in creative economic activities to maintain their mental health	3.4	NCD & mental health
	Implement a social protection scheme for those employed in the private and informal sectors, including farmers and fishermen.	1.3	Social protection
	Establishing a fund to implement an insurance coverage system that ensures protection for all senior citizens	1.3	Social protection
	Encouraging the building of walkways and rest homes near religious sites, and government intervention to ensure that the senior citizens can enjoy their daily lives in a peaceful and happy environment	11.2	Public transport systems
	Implementing priority programs for senior citizens at public service locations	11.7	Urban green & public spaces
	Providing financial assistance to elderly individuals facing financial difficulties	1.3	Social protection
			

2.7	An unimpaired social life - A fair and equitable approach		
Optimal Service Management and Administration	Amend existing laws related to persons with disabilities, introduce new legislation, and enforce international conventions such as the UNCRDP (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).	1.3	Social protection
	Develop a national plan for persons with disabilities.	1.3	Social protection
	Establish an evaluation framework to measure the effectiveness of services provided to persons with disabilities.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Create an online information center to provide families of people with disabilities access to resources and information about government policies.	16.3	Justice for all
	Increase awareness, training, and support for persons with disabilities to use modern technology effectively	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
Education	Provide high-quality, affordable, inclusive, and accessible early childhood education.	4.2	Early childhood development

	Ensure inclusive education for school students with disabilities	4.a	Education facilities
	Expand the knowledge and awareness of inclusive education among school teachers, NGO representatives, and university lecturers.	4.a	Education facilities
	Facilitate the inclusion of sign language-trained teachers in schools	4.a	Education facilities
	Provide facilities for sign language interpreters in public and private institutions.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establish special education and child development resource centers in every educational zone.	4.a	Education facilities
	Ensure communication and IT facilities in primary and secondary schools for students with disabilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	Promote sports and extracurricular activities at provincial and national levels for students with disabilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	Offer tax incentives to non-profit care institutions for persons with disabilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	Provide vocational guidance and counseling services for persons with disabilities.	4.a	Education facilities
Economic Independence	Enforce the allocation of 3% of jobs in public and private sectors for the disabled community, and gradually increase this quota to 5%.	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Encourage employment opportunities, business ownership and development, self-employment, and entrepreneurship for persons with disabilities	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Strengthen networks of persons with disabilities in workplaces to promote integration so that they can communicate their challenges with each other	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Expand financial assistance for low-income families with persons with disabilities to engage in self-employment	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
Health and Well-being	Providing professional skills and attitudes of healthcare providers to meet the healthcare needs of persons with disabilities.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Improve accessibility to public spaces and services.	11.7	Urban green & public spaces
	Introduce health facilities for the early identification of autism and other developmental disabilities and intervene to minimize their development.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Provide priority pass cards to facilitate the identification and access to services for persons with disabilities.	3.8	Universal health coverage
	Promotion of community-based rehabilitation services through rehabilitation hospitals at the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) level and district level	3.8	Universal health coverage
Security, Right	Assist persons with disabilities when applying for government positions.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making

	Promote positive attitudes among transport staff and the public towards persons with disabilities in public transportation.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Providing legal support and ensuring access to courts	16.3	Justice for all
Public Services and Community Support	Ensure the safety and accessibility of persons with disabilities when designing buildings.	11.2	Public transport systems
	Expand opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate in social, religious, cultural activities, and recreational sports.	11.2	Public transport systems
	Enforce standards and provide specialized transport services to facilitate the use of public and private transportation for persons with disabilities.	11.2	Public transport systems
	Improve accessibility to online services for persons with disabilities.	4.a	Education facilities
	Encourage innovations that will benefit persons with disabilities.	1.3	Social protection
	Offer tax exemptions to import assistive devices used by persons with disabilities.	1.3	Social protection
	Recognize sign language as the language of communication for persons with hearing impairments.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Create inclusive theaters and sports facilities to enhance the artistic and cultural participation of persons with disabilities.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making

3.A MODERN LIFE - A WEALTHY NATION

No	Proposals	SDG Target	SDG Target Description
3.1	A Macroeconomic Stabilization Fiscal Policy:		
Democratic Economy - An affluent country	Establish a new dedicated unit for designing and implementing tax policies with a special section on international transactions.	8.1	Per capita economic growth
	Make required legal reforms to enhance efficiency in tax administration.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Provide training and capacity development for the officials of the Inland Revenue Department.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Implement measures to expedite the collection of taxes in arrears.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Integrate the operations of the Excise Department, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Motor Traffic, and Land Registry Office with the Inland Revenue Department to ensure tax efficiency and fairness.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Introduce a unique digital identification code (UDI) to every citizen to liaise with the government to access public services.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Increase the annual tax threshold for individual income tax from Rs. 1.2 million to Rs. 2.4 million and revise the tax rates and tax brackets on a fair basis.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Broaden the tax base in line with tax principles.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Increase the tax depreciation allowance for deductible expenses on the purchase of machinery and equipment up to 120% of capital expenditure for companies to stimulate production.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Introduce Point of Sales (POS) systems and digital invoicing to streamline VAT collection.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Introduce a 0% VAT rate for essential food items including locally produced milk & eggs, infant milk, drugs, schoolbooks, stationeries & equipment, magazines & journals, library services, agricultural equipment, fertilizer, solar panels & accessories, machinery for renewable energy generation, motor vehicle and equipment used by a disabled person, locally manufactured software and IT related services, and computers, research and development services, computers	8.3	Formalization of SME
	Categorize goods applicable for VAT and introduce a different tax rate for each category.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Expedite providing Export Development Tax rebate on Input VAT for exporters.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Switch to risk-based audits from the present discretionary tax audits.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection

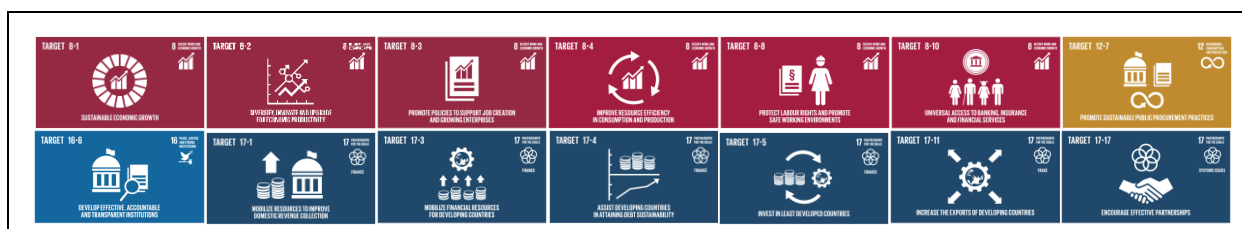
	Introduce an online system for tax assessment, filing, paying, and refunding of excess tax incorporated with a mobile application.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Establish a single window service by integrating other state institutions with Sri Lanka Customs to streamline import/export operations.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Simplify the complex tariff structure to increase customs revenue on a fair basis.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Amend the Foreign Exchange Act to reconcile remittance inflows and improve operational efficiency.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Decentralize Sri Lanka Customs operations to provide more efficient and cost-effective services.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Facilitate temporary import facilities for raw materials and machinery under the TIEP scheme to assist Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in export preparation.	8.3	Formalization of SME
	Implement measures to prevent leakages and tax evasion on international transactions and transfer pricing and Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) among countries.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Develop a mechanism to impose a global minimum tax on multinational companies based on international treaties and guidelines.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
	Improve public finance efficiency, transparency, governance and accountability, and eliminate unnecessary public expenditure through digital-based governance including e-procurement and a strong public oversight mechanism.	12.7	Public procurement practices
Monetary Policy	Establish a new 'relief bank' to restore the economic activities of MSMEs and provide relief for outstanding loans.	8.3	Formalization of SME
	Establish a new national development bank to provide long-term financing, start new businesses, and expand existing businesses for entrepreneurs.	8.10	Access to financial services
	Direct cooperative banks, Samurddhi banks and regional development banks efficiently to provide financial facilities for small-scale farmers, entrepreneurs, and investors.	8.10	Access to financial services
	Provide relief to deprived parties after reviewing microfinance loans provided in violation of legal provisions and guidelines given.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Encourage microfinance providers to register with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and standardize the monitoring of such institutions.	8.10	Access to financial services
	Stabilize the policy interest rates to ensure stability of the financial markets,	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection

	including the foreign exchange market.		
	Introduce new financing schemes to formally invest bank money and savings in production economic activities.	8.10	Access to financial services
	Strengthen the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka through formalization of the coordination among state institutions.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Recapitalize state banks to enhance the stability and efficiency.	8.10	Access to financial services
External Sector Stabilization	Introduce new savings and investment plans, including expatriate Bonds for Sri Lankans living abroad.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Issue new development bonds to finance regional development projects which with sustainable development goals.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Issue bonds to access funds for sustainable development projects by the global green and blue agendas.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Expedite proposed and currently stalled Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) that are aligned with national priorities and development strategies.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Review existing trade agreements and enter into new ones to increase the share of foreign trade through export diversification.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Execute an expedited program to increase foreign exchange earnings from tourism and IT industries.	17.3	Additional financial resources
The Programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Renegotiate with the IMF on the content of a more palatable and strengthened programme and how it is implemented for salvaging the poor and deprived people from that painful condition.	17.4	Debt sustainability
	Prepare and present new proposals on efficient tax administration and government expenditure management to renegotiate the revenue-based fiscal consolidation proposals of the IMF.	17.4	Debt sustainability
	Prepare an alternative Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) aiming to maintain debt sustainability and to keep the interest at a bearable level for the purpose of using it as and when necessary, in pursuit of debt restructuring engagements.	17.4	Debt sustainability
	Conduct a detailed debt audit on foreign loans obtained by the governments to ensure transparency and accountability in public financial management and to take legal actions against those who have is appropriated such loans.	17.4	Debt sustainability
	Enhance public financial management and financial discipline to upgrade the credit rating of the country and the banking system.	17.4	Debt sustainability
Invest	Establish a single empowered institution by integrating existing state institutions including	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs

	the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka that coordinate and promote investments.		
	Introduce a legal framework to ensure transparency and fairness in line with internationally accepted principles and practices for accepting and retaining investment.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Create a conducive environment with economic democracy that ensures ease of entering into new businesses and finding locations on a level playing field, the ability to access utilities conveniently, the availability of required competent labour, efficient financial services, ability to enter into international trade, fair and transparent taxation, efficient conflict resolution & arbitration mechanism, and market competition.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Establish a single window to facilitate business registration, issuance of licenses, certifications, granting of permission for land use, and provision of electricity, water, communication services and other facilities through an integrated system.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Take measures to raise Sri Lanka's ranking in the Global Competitive Index (GCI) to attract investors.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Promote venture capital funds for new investment opportunities.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Restructure the state institutional system to maintain the capital market efficient & productive, build investor confidence and prevent inside trading and corruption.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Promote long-term foreign investments in public-private-people partnerships (PPPP) by prioritizing strategically important sectors.	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
	Introduce investment schemes with special benefits for Sri Lankan expatriates to invest their earnings.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Provide appropriate tax concessions for initial public offerings (IPOs) for capital formation.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Enhance and expand the capital market as an efficient and developed security exchange that facilitates SME listing conveniently, and ensures responsible reporting & compliance, transparency and governance.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Protect employee rights including fair treatment, fair wages, and secured working conditions in compliance with the principles International Labour Organization (ILO).	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env
	Enhance labour and production relations through collective efforts that empower employees via collaboration and cooperation,	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env

	increase productivity, and assign responsibilities democratically to each party.		
	Set up a mechanism to resolve conflicts and issues in production relations through stakeholder engagement.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env
State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)	Take appropriate strategic decisions on each institution based on its strategic importance, potential for economic growth, capability to stimulate the production economy, impact on financial stability, and relevance to national security	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Provide the public with access to comprehensive information on the operations of SOEs to ensure transparency.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Promote research and development activities to explore new opportunities in economic trends, potentials, and developments prevailing at the national and international levels.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
Domestic Trade	Ensure continuous supply of high-quality goods and services to the public at fair prices through promoting market competitiveness, directing monitoring institutions efficiently, organizing market activities and representing government stake in operations.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Establish large-scale economic and exchange centres at the district level.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Establish a monitoring mechanism and an online information management system to ensure the continuation of trade of goods and services in a fair and high-quality manner, protection of consumer rights and transparency in trade related information.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Implement a coordinated service management mechanism to provide auxiliary services such as finance, banking, transportation, insurance, communications, packaging, and warehousing for the smooth functioning of trade and distribution.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Eliminate unnecessary intermediations who do not add value in trade between production and consumption and facilitate them to transform as active value creators.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Introduce necessary legal reforms and new laws to remove information asymmetry prevailing in the market.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establish, enhance and modernize marketplaces for potential products including gems, jewelry, precious stones, textiles, and handicrafts targeting foreign buyers.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Implement a mechanism to resolve, by investigating, trade-related issues faced by micro, small and medium-scale business communities	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Eliminate price gouging, prevent the creation of shortages of goods, and the	8.4	Material resource efficiency

	formation of monopolies, oligopolies and cartels in the market.		
	Establish an integrated control system to monitor and administer the quality of public services delivered through a centralized information system.	16.6	Effective institutions
Foreign Trade	Promote the diversification of export of goods and services and provide required infrastructure facilities.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Provide necessary facilities to producers and exporters, by providing export credit facilities, certification services, insurance, new market and demand trends, new market innovations, and information on global value chains.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Promote trade of goods and services by focusing on India, China, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Europe and especially focusing on global supply and value chains.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Transform Sri Lanka into a maritime service hub that provides naval services including maritime security, fuel, and food.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Develop port facilities to serve as an efficient regional logistic management hub with all facilities to provide services of transshipment, transloading, ship-to-ship cargo transfer, and cross-docking.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Establish an international trading hub that facilitates to reduce transaction costs and to increase operational efficiency for merchants to trade goods including crude oil, fuel, gas, mineral products, and spices.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Establish a crew member-changing centre for ships navigating across Sri Lanka.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Improve technology and infrastructure for ship & vessel building and repairs.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Promote production and exports of non-traditional and value-added products.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Amend the import policy by considering the importance of the protection of local production, assurance of food security, ease of accessing raw materials for production, priority for essential goods and investment goods and competitive access to imports.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Strengthen anti-dumping laws, introduce new fair-trading laws, and update existing regulations.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Promote and provide necessary facilities for value-added re-exports and entrepot trading activities without damaging the brand identity and the good image of Sri Lanka.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Provide the necessary infrastructure facilities to ensure the quality of imported goods through certification and quality inspection.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs



3.2	High productivity - Nation with food security		
National food security	State support for the local production of all possible food items within the country.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Maintaining a sufficient stock of essential food items for at least three months.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Maintaining a real time database for existing food stocks in the country.	2.c	Food price anomalies
	A transport system that can use cold chain management technology as per the requirement for distribution of agricultural products and food.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Encouraging cultivation of suitable substitute crops for imported crops.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Establishing storage, cold storage, and processing units for agricultural products as public-private-people partnership projects.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
High Productivity and Efficiency in Agricultural Systems	An updated real time national agricultural database	16.6	Effective institutions
	Encouraging the transformation of small-scale farming organizations into medium and large-scale farming units while maintaining land ownership	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	A systematic agricultural insurance system for farmers.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Solutions to minimize crop damage from wildlife (e.g., modern technological methods, electric fence rehabilitation and maintenance, provision of food and water for animals within reserves, elephant traps, and maintaining tree density).	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Timely renovation of major irrigation systems like tanks, canals, and river diversions.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Promotion of technologies like rainwater conservation and micro-irrigation through technical and financial facilities.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Technical, financial, and other facilities to double the production of tea within three years.	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Restarting the Kantale sugar factory and improving sugarcane cultivation.	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Directing farmers to systematically cultivate commercial crops like coconut, rubber, and cinnamon in unconventional areas	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Ensuring fair prices for agricultural products through regulating market forces.	2.c	Food price anomalies
Strong Agric			

	Financial support to establish 50,000 agricultural entrepreneurs within five years.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Development of agro-industrial zones through organized farmer organizations and private sector contributions.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Expanding opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises based on agriculture.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Providing technical and financial facilities and market opportunities for small and medium-sized agricultural exporters.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Facilitating the development of agriculture-based tourism	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring
	Government intervention to enhance the Sri Lankan tea brand (Ceylon Tea) and find high-value markets for it.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Establishing 1,000 export villages.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	A comprehensive farmers' pension scheme with more benefits.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
Optimal Land Management	Digital land mapping with an agricultural data system using modern technology for proper land use	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Promoting integrated farming systems as crop-animal farming systems to increase land productivity.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Utilization of underutilized and marginal lands for agricultural production using new technology	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Restricting the use of fertile lands for nonagricultural purposes.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
Proper Management of Agricultural Practices	Establishing agricultural machinery supply centers at the local level to provide agricultural machinery at concessional rates.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Providing agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, at fair prices.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Promotion of the use of chemical and organic fertilizers and other agricultural inputs based on good agricultural practices.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Produce chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers, and other agrochemicals in an environmentally friendly manner using local natural raw materials and manufactured wastes.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Promoting the production, processing, and marketing of seeds and planting materials through state and private sector support.	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Providing technical and financial facilities for processing and transportation of agricultural produce.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
Environment ally Friendly Operations	Encouraging farmers to apply fertilizers and other inputs based on site-specific recommendations.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Increasing the area of certified organic farming.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture

	Transitioning farms to follow “Good Agricultural Practices” progressively.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
Empowering Farmers	Promoting farmer-administered cooperatives and farm companies.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Providing technical, financial, and other facilities for intercropping and diversification in perennial crops like tea, rubber, and coconut.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Initiation of value-added manufacturing industries related to the export of agricultural crops to branded export products.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Financial facilities to encourage the use of rain guards for rubber plantations and to identify rubber lands not currently used for tapping and redirect them for rubber tapping.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Providing loan schemes up to Rs. 1 million per hectare for cultivating high yielding varieties of Semi perennial or perennial crops with micro-irrigation.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
Management of Climate Risks	Developing climate-resilient crop varieties, and using farming, and irrigation techniques for climate variability.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Establishment of an improved weather forecasting system to guide cultivation and water management.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
Agricultural Research, and Knowledge Management	Equipping extension agents with knowledge and necessary resources to deliver effective extension services.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Providing efficient agricultural extension services with one extension officer for approximately 350 farm families.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Provision of professional training and direct them for employment to alleviate poverty of the rural communities and economically vulnerable groups.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Providing performance-based incentives for agricultural extension officers.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Enhancing funding for agricultural research and development.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Offering structured vocational education opportunities for agricultural professionals to make agriculture a more dignified and attractive profession.	16.6	Effective institutions
Effective Management and Control of	Establishing a national agricultural development council with representatives from all relevant state institutions, private sectors, and universities	16.6	Effective institutions
	Regulation and monitoring of all agricultural projects by the Ministry of Agriculture.	16.6	Effective institutions

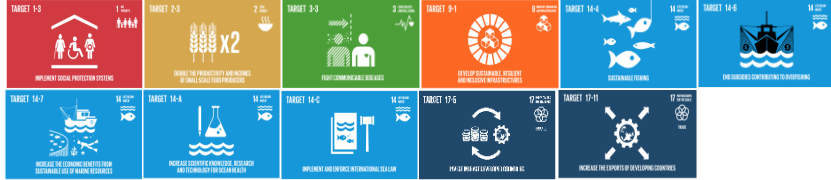
3.3	High-quality livestock production - An entrepreneurial approach		
Common Activities	Maximizing production capacity through modernization of farms	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Livestock Development Societies where the farm owners are directly involved in the planning and development of the sector	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Special operational units for animal nutrition, breeding, and health sectors.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	National program for the control and prevention of widespread animal diseases.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	A Public Animal Health Division to control diseases transmitted from animals to humans as well as to ensure food security of animal products.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Expanding research and development activities in the livestock sector	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Innovating livestock research institutions and district veterinary research institutes	2.a	Investment in agriculture
Dairy Sector	Transforming small-scale farms into economically viable medium-scale commercial units through mechanization.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Developing a large-scale dairy farm system to promote milk production.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Establishing 7,500 dairy farms to empower low-income women.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Establishing 7,500 dairy farms to strengthen youth entrepreneurship.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Doubling the current artificial insemination rates and increasing the number of dairy cattle through advanced technologies	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Improving efficiency of farm systems through regional veterinary divisions.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Implementing successful vaccination programs to eradicate major epidemics.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Providing health insurance coverage for registered dairy cattle	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
Marketing of Milk and Dairy Products	Expanding the network of regional distribution centers for pasteurized and fresh milk.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Implementing a payment system for dairy farmers based on proper standards	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Promoting liquid milk consumption through targeted dairy promotion programs.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
Poultry Meat and Egg Production	Providing tax relief for livestock and other raw materials to ensure fair prices for eggs and poultry meat.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Strengthening the export processes for eggs and poultry meat production.	2.b	Agricultural export subsidies
	Establishing 5,000 small-scale poultry farms to empower low-income women	2.3	Small-scale food producers

3.4	A sustainable management - A quality marine resource		
Sustainable development and management	A real-time information system to capture, store, analyse, and distribute all data and information related to the fisheries sector.	16.6	Effective institutions
	An effective online mechanism to obtain permits & licenses, and do registrations related to the fisheries field.	16.6	Effective institutions
	A consultation council to manage fisheries and aquaculture activities.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Amend the laws & regulations, and processes that hinder the industry, in accordance with international conventions, agreements, and standards.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Assess the oceanic fish resources, and the maximum capacities of seawater & freshwater aquatic systems, and develop the industry based on such assessments.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Identify fish breeding regions, take measures to grow their spread, and identify and conserve breeding areas of endangered aquatic species.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Encourage the fishing community to produce high-quality, eco-friendly, and safe products.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Provide financial and technical support for the use of renewable and hybrid energy and sale of such products.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Discourage illegal fishing activities, minimize ocean pollution, and establish a mechanism for emergency responses and minimization of ocean disasters.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	A fund to promote the development of research on fishing and market activities.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
Seawater fisheries	Provide technical support for fisher folk to harvest fish resources in different temperatures and depths.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Expand artificial habitats and methods such as FAD to facilitate fishing and breeding.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Ensure ownership and access to traditional fishing grounds, including fishing harbors and mesh ports, and develop their infrastructure.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Provide financial and technical support to revitalize ocean fisheries which has currently faced a huge decline.	14.4	Sustainable fishing
	Provide a fuel subsidy to the fishing community in order to uplift the collapsed fisheries by reducing the production cost.	14.6	Fisheries subsidies
	Introduce novel, eco-friendly, and effective fishing technologies such as vessel monitoring and identification systems, electronic notebooks, and identification of fish grounds through drones and satellites, mother vessels & hybrid vessels, and smart selling.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology

	Introduce a GPS-based warning system to prevent local fishing vessels from entering the territorial waters of other countries	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Ensure efficient and systematic diplomatic interventions in cases of emergencies where fishing boat crews and vessels encounter issues in foreign waters.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
Development of marine and brackish water fish products	Provide modern technology for harvesting and breeding species with high market values such as sea cucumber, crabs, barramundi, oyster, prawns, lobsters, and aquatic plants.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Promote eco-friendly aquaculture by identifying new fish grounds and species suitable for marine and brackish water aquaculture.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Introduce measures to obtain higher values and share in foreign markets by standardizing processes for prawn farms.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Increase the annual production of prawns above 25,000 tons by providing required facilities including technology.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Establish a formal system to prevent and control diseases in the prawn industry.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Provide technical assistance to diversify the production of sea plants with high demand and under consumption and mediate to find markets for these products.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Increase women's participation by promoting homebased production that uses sea plants and aquatic resources.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
Freshwater fisheries and aquaculture	Increase freshwater fisheries by connecting aquaculture around freshwater lakes, breeding fingerlings, and establishing breeding centers on a developed management system.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Implement a suitable program to stock fingerlings in regular reservoirs, seasonal reservoirs, estate reservoirs, and ponds through various aquaculture methods.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Introduce local or new specialized breeding methods, and develop human resources, technology, and infrastructure in breeding centers.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Stock fish in regular reservoirs, seasonal reservoirs, and estate reservoirs as needed to maintain proper capacity.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Breed fish in cages associated with regular reservoirs for consumption.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Provide financial support to promote entrepreneurs to establish large scale farms with modern technology for harvesting commercial freshwater fish.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
Ornamental fish and ornamental	Build a Sri Lankan brand name by aiming to increase income from ornamental fish and aquatic plant exports by 25% by 2028.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Provide financial and technical support to encourage ornamental fish harvesting.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC

	Establish a transparent mechanism to determine the minimum selling price for exporting ornamental fish products.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Implement a program that combines institutes such as regional veterinary centers and labs to identify, prevent, and conduct site-specific testing for fish diseases and pandemics.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Set up regional collection centers to promote exports.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Offer technical and financial assistance for ornamental aquatic plant production methods such as tissue culture, greenhouses, vertical planting, and soilless planting.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Organize annual international exhibitions for ornamental fish and plants.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Provide facilities for producing non-living ornamental aquatic material such as dead plants, roots, and pieces of stones and for breeding local ornamental fish using modern techniques for the protection of the environment.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Establish facilities to educate those who collect ornamental fish using diving techniques on the use of diving equipment, sustainable harvesting methods, minimizing post-harvesting damage, and first aid, and introduce alternative livelihoods such as setting up fish breeding centres and becoming diving guides.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
Social Welfare for the Fishing Community	Introduce an insurance scheme for the fishing community, covering their families, equipment and tools used in the industry.	1.3	Social protection
	Establish treatment centers for decompression sickness faced by divers.	3.3	Communicable diseases
	Re-activate the Fisherfolk pension scheme.	1.3	Social protection
	Provide training and technical guidance for the younger fishing community, by focusing on professional fishing and nautical fields.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Leverage a broad contribution of the Ocean University, faculties and technical colleges to produce professionals in the field.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Offer comprehensive facilities to meet the needs of the fishing community, including health services, housing, day-care centers for their children and the elderly, and cultural events.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Facilitate building cooperatives and banks as community-based organizations located around fishing villages and ports.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Implement programs to enhance the financial literacy of fisherfolk and aquaculture producers, for elevating them to a professional level.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Create a formal process for providing technical counselling services, foreign tours, and training programmes for field officers.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology

	Develop programs aimed at livelihood enhancement and technical skill development for fisherwomen and other vulnerable family members.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
Promoting the production of tools and equipment	Facilitate producing material used in the fishing industry, including living and non-living food, vessels and nets, cage equipment and machinery required for harvesting aquatic species.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Provide tax relief for imported tools until sufficient domestic production is developed.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
Post harvesting management and value-added products	Provide the necessary technical support to develop the infrastructure, and raise awareness to harvest, handle, store, and sell fish with minimal post-harvest damages.	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Promote production of fish cages, fish feed, liquid fertilizer, and other products using fish waste.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Establish a mechanism for people to buy quality fish products at a reasonable price by systematic distribution systems.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Reduce post-harvest damage through initiatives such as repairing fishing vessels, produce high-quality ice, use enclosed containers, and establish an online mechanism.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
Uplifting export potential and earning foreign exchange	Take steps to export products by identifying the new foreign market that may emerge in the future.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Promote exports and promoting the market by collaborating with relevant institutes, including Sri Lanka Export Development Board and Embassies.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Promote high quality local products and conserving foreign exchange by limiting imports.	2.3	Small-scale food producers
	Promote foreign investors to invest in production sectors with high export potential.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Establish an efficient and streamlined process to remove barriers in exporting fish products.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
Uplifting financial income surrounding fisheries harbours and developing fisheries harbours	Allocate service-based regions around fisheries harbours for docking vessels.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Solve issues related to fuel storage and distribution around fisheries harbours.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Upgrade all major fisheries harbours to meet international standards based on a prioritization plan.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Expand ports and enhancing facilities in the Northern and Eastern provinces to promote trawler fisheries targeting residents.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Develop fisheries harbours and management methods, based on the green port concept.	9.1	Infrastructure development

Blue economy	Promote the sustainable use of living and non-living ocean resources and the establishment of modern oceanic industries through a blue economy approach.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
	Introduce measure to effectively utilize fisheries aquaculture, and aquatic resources well to enter the blue carbon finance field.	14.7	Marine resources for SIDS & LDC
			

3.5	A Digital State - An International Partnership		
ICT Industry	Launch a global marketing campaign to position Sri Lanka as a hub for high value ICT products and solutions.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Implement a zero VAT rate on IT equipment, including computers and locally developed software.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Leverage Sri Lankan foreign missions to actively promote the ICT industry to international clients, with specific targets for each mission.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Establish a fund for new ventures, research, and development to encourage local innovation and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector.	9.5	Research and development
	Digitalise state institutions to create a responsive government sector that delivers transparent and efficient services to citizens.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introduce and strengthen legal frameworks to attract foreign direct investment and address key areas within the ICT field, including intellectual property rights, data privacy, labor laws, and bankruptcy.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Develop and implement an AI policy to ensure ethical AI use, data privacy, and the integration of AI technologies across state sectors, with access to state services in all languages.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Implement training and educational programs to expand the ICT workforce to 200,000 by 2030.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Provide specialized training for engineers in collaboration with foreign experts.	9.a	Resilient infrastructure
	Offer tax reliefs, grants, and other incentives to make Sri Lanka an attractive destination for ICT investments and professional opportunities.	9.3	Small-scale industries access to finance
	Foster the development of ICT unicorns through innovation and sustainable	9.b	Domestic technology development

	investment, creating globally recognized companies.		
	Build partnerships with global ICT companies and research institutions to bring advanced technologies and best practices to Sri Lanka	9.5	Research and development
	Establish Research and Development centers and ICT parks in the Western, Northern, Eastern, and Southern provinces to promote regional development and innovation	9.5	Research and development
	Set up ICT R&D centers in four major universities located in the Western, Northern, Southe	9.5	Research and development
	Continuously enhance ICT infrastructure to support industry growth and competitiveness, including high-speed internet, data centers, reliable and affordable energy supply, public transport, and smart villages.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Formalize the adoption of ICT to advance the industry-to-Industry 4.0/5.0, incorporating cutting-edge digital technology and automation.	9.1	Infrastructure development

3.6	A research and development approach-scientific solutions for the society		
Agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and food security	Conducting socio-economic research to identify resources and optimum utilization, develop agricultural infrastructure, and find solutions to sustainable marketing strategies.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Enhancing crop resilience to climate change, improving the sustainability and economic potential of main crops, optimizing food preservation for greater economic benefits, and creating value-added products.	2.4	Sustainable agriculture
	Researching on finding solutions to generate sustainable income and ensure competitiveness and maintain sustainability in the international markets through ornamental aquatic resources, ornamental horticultural crops, and organic agriculture as a niche market.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Conducting new research on domestic and export crops and the livestock sectors to boost productivity.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Researching on crop diversification, improved management practices, integrated local-	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture

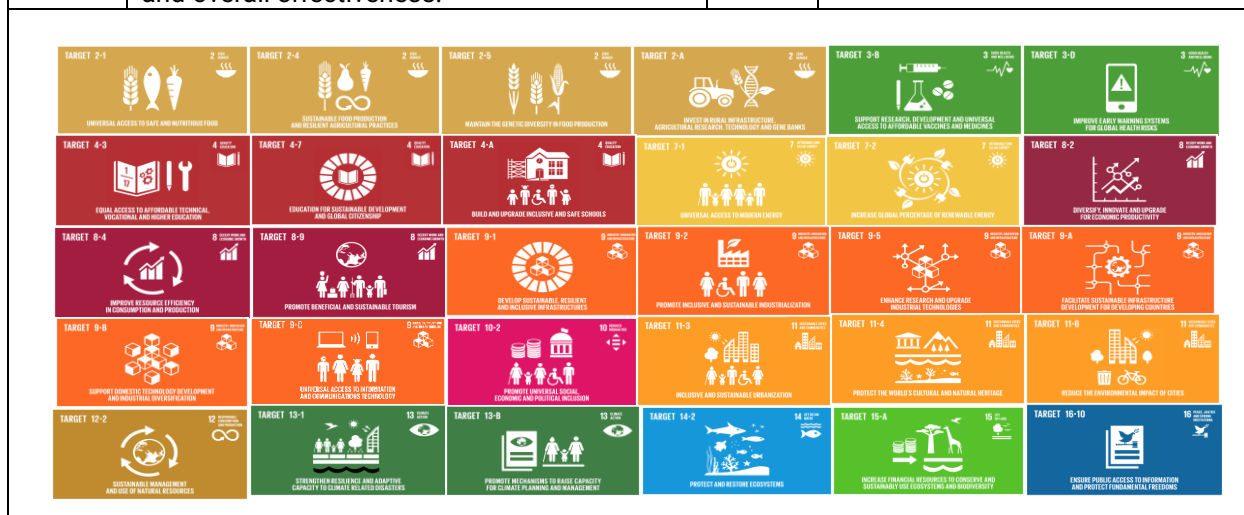
	modern technology (genetic engineering and biosafety certification), efficient agricultural inputs (such as water, organic and inorganic fertilizer, and other agro-chemicals), and greenhouse and vertical planting in suitable places/ regions.		
	Conducting research to develop high-yielding animal breeds, produce highquality feed, investigating low-cost Alternative housing and their anagement, and select/use suitable lands for small and medium scale livestock farms (milk, chicken, and pork).	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Researching on identifying high-yielding and stress-tolerant crop and forage varieties (climate smart agriculture), developing local agricultural management practices, producing easily available and low-cost seeds and planting materials, and increasing production efficiency and productivity by selecting and integrating crop and forage varieties suitable for different agro-ecological regions.	2.5	Genetic resources for agriculture
	Performing research regarding sales, modern markets and their predictions, social welfare, and extension services and needs.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
	Increasing the accuracy of the methods used to identify fish-rich areas, use solar and LNG-powered vessels, provide larger vessels with storage facilities and modernize vessels and fishing equipment.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Researching to estimate the stocks of marine fish resources, continue prediction model development and usage, and accurate estimation of the carrying capacity of freshwater and brackish water systems.	2.a	Investment in agriculture
Research on health, education and science	Applying modern scientific methods such as genetics, metabolomics, proteomics, biochemistry, nanotechnology, and AI etc., to find solutions for dengue, chronic kidney disease, infectious diseases, and other special health issues related to Sri Lanka.	3.d	Management of health risks
	Producing medicines needed for the country through research and development.	3.b	R&D for health
	Developing alternative local food products to increase the nutrition levels of children.	2.1	Undernourishment and food security
	Modern scientific research for early diagnosis of diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and heart attack to reduce healthcare cost of long-term treatments.	3.b	R&D for health
	Conducting island-wide research and surveys to identify quality and resource disparities among schools and recommend research and development-based solutions.	4.a	Education facilities

	Implementing research and development-based solutions to promote inquiry based learning in school education.	4.7	Sustainable development education
	Developing AI tools and virtual training programmes for teacher training and vocational development.	4.a	Education facilities
	Broadening of research and development units in higher educational institutes with the participation of state and private sectors.	4.a	Education facilities
	Establishing a national commission to manage and conduct proper research and development in indigenous medicine.	3.b	R&D for health
	Developing high quality marketable products such as herbal medicines, nutraceuticals, food supplements, cosmeceuticals etc., by encouraging medicinal plant cultivation, establishing tissue culture and genetic engineering centres, and laboratories to target local and international markets.	9.b	Domestic technology development
	Applying nanotechnology-based research and development to produce solar cells, electronics, medicine, energy efficient new inventions, environmental remediation components, futuristic vehicles, and spare parts etc.	9.5	Research and development
ICT, communication, engineering, energy, maritime, transportation, tourism, and other industries	Researching on establishing multilingual communication systems powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) in government institutions, and public places to minimize language barriers among different ethnic groups in Sri Lanka.	16.10	Public access to information
	Developing proactive and real-time alert systems to warn against natural disasters (For example Floods, wildfires, and landslides).	13.b	Climate change planning & management
	Researching on establishing efficient public transportation management system (Buses & Trains) using IoT & GPS technology to minimize delays and improve passenger safety and comfort.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Conducting research on establishing air pollution monitoring systems in main cities to reduce air pollution and control vehicle emissions and industrial emissions.	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Performing research on implementing Smart Meter Systems in residential houses, buildings, and public places to maximize resource utilization and minimize wastage. Example: research and development to establish electricity meters, vehicle parking meters, and water meters	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	Leveraging the latest satellite technology and equipment to accurately forecast	13.b	Climate change planning & management

	the weather and calculate energy demand for the country and maximize the utilization of hydroelectricity, wind, and solar-generated electricity.		
	Deploying proper waste disposal bins & facilities to reduce environmental pollution by e-waste and promote recycling them.	11.6	Urban air quality & waste management
	Conducting research and development to promote locally produced roof-top solar systems, equipment, and connectivity devices to the national grid.	7.1	Access to energy services
	Providing research and development facilities and required skills for local manufacturers to build modern low-cost machinery and tools as are necessary for our country.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Conducting research and development to improve/update local standards for building materials such as soil, sand, stone, bricks, tar, and others aiming to reduce construction cost, and resource wastage and promote sustainable engineering practices.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Expediting research activities on efficient cleansing and usage of sea sand for the construction industry.	9.a	Resilient infrastructure
	Expanding research on renewable energy (hydropower, solar, and wind) and prioritization of the Akwerala wind power project to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels consumption and reach renewable energy goals.	7.2	Share of renewable energy
	Establishing "Technology Development Centers" in selected districts to promote local innovators to build technical solutions for local and national needs.	9.5	Research and development
	Leveraging local talent, manufacturers, and innovators to build consumer materials, office supplies, hospital supplies, and equipment (beds, chairs, syringes, etc).	9.b	Domestic technology development
	Researching on promoting locally adopted technological solutions to increase the productivity of agricultural products such as tea, rubber, coconut, and paddy, and to ensure the workers' safety.	9.b	Domestic technology development
	Establishing necessary systems, mechanisms, and tools to integrate the elderly community and people with disabilities into the national workforce.	10.2	Inclusion (social, economic & political)
	Establishing a technical task force with specialist knowledge of Information Technology (IT), Big Data, Machine Learning, AI, Communication & Networking, and social media to analyze and approach local entrepreneurs and innovators and encourage them to start business ventures locally.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation

	Conducting research to identify capacity gaps in the maritime area including emergency disaster responses and prioritizing the future vision.	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Researching to identify value-added opportunities and leveraging local resources for sustainable growth in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
Environment, land, water, air, and mineral resources	Implementing the most suitable methods to minimise human-animal conflicts, identified by research and development-based pilot projects.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Strengthening research and development to characterise Sri Lanka's biodiversity 'hot spots' that need protection. This includes catchment and vegetation mapping and categorizing habitats based on Land use threats.	15.a	Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
	Managing agricultural, maritime, and freshwater resources efficiently and introduce necessary technologies to minimize post-harvest damage and increase diversification of products.	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	Developing value added products such as medicine, cosmetics, and nutritional supplements using maritime and aquatic resources.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Conducting research and explore the potentials of mineral resources in Sri Lanka, such as rare minerals (e.g. monazite in Beruwala), development of titanium dioxide using ilmenite, and the production of copper and gold using the iron ore deposit in Seruvila, etc.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Taking necessary steps to use modern engineering technology to save the mangroves and coastal environmental systems, reducing coastal erosion.	14.2	Marine & coastal ecosystems
Human development, arts, history, culture and ancient heritage studies	Updating higher education degree programmes including leadership, collaborative, and communication skill development plans, that are designed based on research and development data.	4.3	TVET & tertiary education
	Initiating community educational programmes to share research and development-based innovations and new knowledge, as well as artistic and philosophical ideology promotions that benefit society.	4.a	Education facilities
	Conducting R&D on home-grown robotic programs or customizing already available humanoid robotic platforms to assist people with special needs and elderly community.	9.b	Domestic technology development
	Assisting the retired or elderly generation by developing modern electronic assistive devices, medication reminder systems, efficient pill dispensers, and	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet

	telehealth systems and enhancing their independence and comfort by developing visual and communication aids, as well as memory aids, etc.		
	Research and development to produce musical instruments and dancing costumes that withstand different climatic conditions, aiming the international market.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Integrating modern technological advances into performing arts such as music, singing, dancing, theatre, opera, and cinema to produce research and development-based novel artistic creations.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Increasing the capacity and accessibility of the National Archive by use of modern technologies such as Block Chain, Cloud and AI to establish an efficient archival system and public record management.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Conducting scientific studies on palm leaf books that describe ancient heritages, beliefs, rituals, cultures and lifestyles, and initiate national-level research to identify ancient technological advances and practices that may benefit modernday needs as well.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Conducting appropriate content analysis, surveys, focus group experiments, and participant observation for mass media communication sources, including standard electronic and print media, and improve their communication standards and overall effectiveness.	16.10	Public access to information



3.7	A modernized tourist industry - An attractive final destination		
Visionary leaders	Establishing the National Tourism Council (NTC) as the main institution responsible for coordinating and managing tourism-related activities.	8.9	Sustainable tourism

	Establishing the Tourism Policy Formulation Council (TPFC) for developing policies for the industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Establishing the Sri Lanka Tourism Authority as the central institution for tourism development and promotion.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Implementing a new tourism act to enhance the productivity and efficiency of the tourism sector as a leading industry in the Sri Lankan economy.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Identifying new tourism destinations and products based on research and studies and providing facilities for stakeholders to develop them.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Adopting an ICT-based approach to prevent crimes and illegal activities in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Attracting airlines and establishing connectivity from major tourism-origin countries to Sri Lanka.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Introducing domestic airline services to key tourist destinations within Sri Lanka.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Providing necessary encouragement and facilities to micro, small, and medium-scale entrepreneurs who make a significant contribution to the tourism industry, to improve the quality of their services.	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring
	Implementing an international-level standardization program to enhance the quality of all sectors in the tourism services.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Providing necessary facilities to convert informal sector tourism operators into the formal sector.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Developing infrastructure facilities needed to advance the local tourism industry as a leading and alternative tourism mechanism and encouraging private sector participation in this task.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Establishing international partnerships with non-governmental organizations, donor organizations, and institutions, and obtaining technical, financial support, and know-how as a key approach in developing the tourism sector.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Organizing an annual national tourism award ceremony to encourage and recognize entrepreneurs and stakeholders in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
Sustainable usage of natural and cultural resources	A resource utilization plan to develop the tourism industry and protect natural resources.	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring
	A land bank, including a mechanism for land use in the tourism sector, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders and the state, aimed at future tourism investments. Digital technology should be utilized for this purpose.	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring

	Formulating a program to safeguard tourist attractions that are under significant threat due to over-visitation, by identifying their carrying capacity using scientific methods.	12.b	Sustainable tourism monitoring
Developing human resources for the tourist industry	A national human resource development plan for the tourism and hospitality sectors.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	An analysis of tourism training needs for training and educational institutions in both the public and private sectors of the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Training programs for Sri Lankans to meet both local and international demand for a skilled workforce in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Providing facilities to universities that offer degrees related to the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Practical training and work-integrated learning opportunities for postgraduate students in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Updating the syllabi of educational and training programs in the tourism industry to align with global trends and demand.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	A special tourism training structure to provide training for micro-entrepreneurs.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	A special social protection program for individuals in the private, public, and semi-public sectors, including tourist service providers and related workers, to secure their futures in the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Establishing a national tourism research institute as a public-private partnership, allowing students and scholars from academic institutions, professional bodies, and universities to engage in practical research on the tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
Development and standardizing of new tourist products	Identify and improve the critical infrastructure of all tourism destinations across the country.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Establish a special department/team to develop innovative tourism products for Sri Lanka's tourism industry.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Conduct special promotional programs for selected markets to address the gap during the low tourist season.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Promote Sri Lanka as a destination for MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions) and sports tourism.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Engage with the private sector to facilitate and provide the necessary infrastructure development to attract cruise tourism.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Develop the infrastructure and human resources needed to cater to elderly tourists and tourists with disabilities.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
Strategic destination	Existing destination marketing activities will be revisited to align with the tourism objectives.	8.9	Sustainable tourism

	In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the national airline, and state tourism institutions, a long-term global marketing campaign to promote Sri Lanka's tourism industry will be established.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Attractive promotional material will be created for display at entry points to the country and in major tourist markets abroad.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Digital approaches will be adopted to provide important tourist information about the destination.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	A program will be developed to position Sri Lanka as an authentic, eco-friendly, and tourist-friendly destination.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	A marketing campaign will be launched to attract Free Independent Travelers (FITs) and transit travellers passing through Colombo airport.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Based on scientific research, a special marketing campaign focusing on emerging and modern markets will be implemented.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
	Foreign missions and embassies will be used productively and efficiently for Sri Lanka's destination marketing programs.	8.9	Sustainable tourism
 			

3.8	An entrepreneurship explosion - An organic approach		
National planning and state intervention	Create national industrial think tanks for all industrial sectors dedicated to strategic planning and foresight analysis.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Enable targeted interventions in key industries, with a strong emphasis on sustainability and the distinct significance of each sector to the national economy and overall stability.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
Taxes, law, and productive development	Introduce tailored taxation frameworks for various industrial sectors, based on specific risks, strategic goals, and state priorities associated with each industry.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Enhance investment protection legislation to mitigate potential losses arising from actions taken in the national needs.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establish legal safeguards to shield producers from undue market power influences	16.6	Effective institutions
	Reinforce the conflict resolution framework to accelerate the resolution of commercial disputes through courts and arbitration	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introduce a robust technical support system to ensure alignment with productivity, quality, and cost targets.	16.6	Effective institutions

	Foster a level playing field environment by ensuring the consistent and equitable enforcement of existing laws.	16.6	Effective institutions
Expansion of international and local market and efficiency	Implement necessary legislative reforms to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the local market.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Strategically direct operations to acquire markets based on specific criteria and broaden market opportunities through diplomatic initiatives.	8.a	Aid for Trade
	Revise existing trade agreements and actively pursue the formation of new ones.	8.a	Aid for Trade
	Support industries in accessing international markets by developing harbors and airports into key supply chain hubs.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Streamline the business registration process and expand certification facilities for emerging export industries	16.6	Effective institutions
	Strengthen support for MSMEs by offering EXIM bank services, essential financial services, and export consolidation assistance.	8.10	Access to financial services
	Enhance international business opportunities by leveraging digital technology and e-commerce platforms.	16.6	Effective institutions
Industrial zones and infrastructure facilities	Enhance and optimize existing industrial zones by leveraging previously underutilized resources.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Establish new industrial zones aligned with identified growth potentials, fostering innovation and promoting industrial diversification.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Develop essential infrastructure to support the fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors in targeted regions.	9.1	Infrastructure development
Micro, small, and medium-scale industries	Create a specialized division to support micro, small, and medium-sized entrepreneurs at both national and regional levels, offering streamlined, single window services to meet their business needs effectively.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs
	Implement a collateral-free loan scheme of up to Rs. 10 million, contingent on feasibility and credit score, through the financial sector to provide crucial financial support to micro, small, and medium-scale entrepreneurs.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs
	Enhance the financial support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises by reinforcing the cooperative banking system, including Samurdhi Banks and regional development banks.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs
	Encourage cooperative business models to harness and strengthen the collective power of collaboration.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs
	Offer tax incentives for business startup incubator programs to facilitate the market entry of selected startups.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs

	Focus on promoting industries such as agro-based value-added, mineral-based, packaging, power and energy, export-led sectors, marine services, aircraft maintenance and service delivery, telecommunications, IT and related services, construction, and transportation.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Develop a coordinated approach to advance the fisheries sector, particularly in fish farming, by integrating technology-driven fishing methods, production of fishing equipment and vessels, product preservation, packaging, and exploring local and international markets, while addressing the socio-economic concerns of the fishing community.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Design and execute a comprehensive program to achieve self-sufficiency in milk and milk-related products, engaging all relevant stakeholders in the field.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Support the promotion of indigenous products within districts or regions as part of the district development plan, considering the availability of resources, market opportunities, and growth potential.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Stimulate the production of agriculture, industry, service outputs, and the manufacture of tools, equipment, and machinery necessary for domestic consumption.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Construct an international oil transmission and cargo storage terminal in Trincomalee following the refurbishment of existing oil terminals.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Modernize the Sapugaskanda Refinery to meet domestic demand and capture a significant share of the foreign market for refined oil and related products.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Establish an aircraft service and maintenance hub to cater to the aviation requirements of the Asian region	9.1	Infrastructure development
Traditional arts and crafts industry	Lead and align the network of institutions dedicated to advancing this industry towards a unified objective.	9.c	Domestic technology development
	Develop a program to ensure the availability of raw materials for traditional industries, such as carpentry, and initiate the planting of selected tree species.	9.c	Domestic technology development
	Establish a specialized task force by integrating state institutions and nongovernmental organizations to address the challenges faced By the carpentry Industry	9.c	Domestic technology development
	Offer tax incentives for the acquisition of essential technical equipment for registered craftsmen.	9.c	Domestic technology development

	Enhance and support producers by cooperative frameworks.	9.c	Domestic technology development
	Launch a program to streamline the export process, reducing costs through an integrated system.	9.c	Domestic technology development
	Establish a national program, including a safety net, to safeguard craftsmen and preserve traditional crafts.	1.3	Social protection
Interventions needed for sustainable development	Establish a comprehensive program that empowers industries to meet the standards of fair trade, labor quality, and transparency required by the global market, while driving significant progress toward sustainability.	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries
	Develop a strategic initiative aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability, addressing climate change challenges, and achieving the essential milestones for long-term resilience and skill development in the industrial sector.	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries
Digitalization and technical usage	Facilitate industries for Industry 4.0/5.0 Maturity Index to expedite the realization of benefits from the Fourth Industrial Revolution and strategically position our industries for the forthcoming Fifth Industrial Revolution.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Advocate for both public and private sector investments to establish robust digital infrastructure, encompassing high-speed internet connectivity, state-of-the-art data centers, and comprehensive cybersecurity systems.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Lay the foundation for advanced technologies such as IoT, AI, cloud computing, and data analytics to drive industrial innovation and competitiveness.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Foster the adoption and integration of Industry 4.0 technologies among Sri Lankan industrial entrepreneurs, enhancing their capacity for digital transformation.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Offer technical support and financial incentives to facilitate companies in embedding digital technologies into their operational frameworks.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Committed to investing in skills development and retraining programs aimed at enhancing the technological expertise and digital literacy of the workforce.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Create a dynamic digital start-up ecosystem to promote collaboration among industry stakeholders, academia, research institutions, and emerging entrepreneurs.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Establish innovation centers, technology parks, and incubators to provide platforms for knowledge sharing, technical collaboration, and entrepreneurial growth.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization

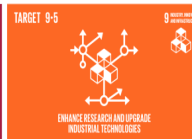
	Implement a comprehensive legal framework that promotes innovation, safeguards intellectual property rights, and ensures data privacy and protection and cyber security.	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Develop a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the progress of digital transformation initiatives, ensuring alignment with established quality standards and objectives.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Deploy a state-of-the-art single window platform to streamline industry operations and enhance service efficiency and transparency through the e-government initiative.	16.6	Effective institutions
Promoting the ease of doing business and entrepreneurship	Facilitate access to funding by encouraging investments through venture capital, business capital funds, and development banks.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Enhance entrepreneurship by integrating education and training into professional programs and the school curriculum, while formally recognizing digital freelancing as a profession and offering essential resources.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Invest in digital infrastructure to support business activities and foster technological adoption.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Enable market access at both local and international levels through strategic trade agreements, export promotion initiatives, and networking opportunities.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation
	Create a nurturing ecosystem for entrepreneurship by establishing incubators, accelerator programs, co-working spaces, and networking platforms.	8.3	Formalization of SMEs

3.9	A sustainable resource utilization - Generation of the highest benefits		
Mineral Resources	Exploring mineral ores and REEs within the country and in the seabed using developed technology.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	A special unit to give recommendations on studies about mineral related industries, and to make market predictions.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Expanding the production of quality salt aiming at the local market needs and international market.	8.4	Material resource efficiency

Gems and jeweller	Technical and infrastructure facilities needed to start production industries from salt excavation	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Nickel sulphate and magnesium related products using serpentine ores in Sri Lanka.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Industries to produce single super phosphate that is most appropriate for short term crops in agriculture, and to produce phosphate fertilizer for medium-term crops.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Producing high quality dolomite fertilizer for agriculture.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	A cement factory based on areas with sedimentary lime, aiming at the local market.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Producing quality precipitated calcium carbonate needed for industries such as medicine, paper, and cloth.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Introducing the new technology needed for extracting ilmenite, rutile, zircon etc. during refining of mineral sand.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	A titanium oxide production factory instead of importing ilmenite and rutile as raw material.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	A factory to clean zircon that is obtained during mineral sand extraction, to be used for shining porcelain goods.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Factories to separate thorium, lanthanum, and cerium from monazite sand, according to international laws and with the help of relevant institutes.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Value adding factories around garnet sand.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	New factories around quartz and silica sand, reducing its low utilization.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Conducting research to increase the carbon percentage in graphite to 99.9%, and new factories around that.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Encouraging the production of ready-made goods using graphite.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Industries which use graphene to increase the quality of products such as highly efficient batteries, iron, cement, and tyres.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Encouraging the production of ceramic and porcelain parts needed for high tech equipment, using local raw material.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Promoting small and medium scale industries around mica and feldspar ores.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	A method to determine the government portion for small, medium, and large-scale excavations using the price of minerals in the global market, the amount of excavation done, and the cost for it, instead of the linear method followed currently.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Starting the production of sulfuric acid used for other industries.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Modern technologies to identify gem ores.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Modern technological support to add values to gems.	8.2	Economic productivity & innovation

	An international gem and jewellery market.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	An international gem centre around the Rathnapura city.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Amendments needed for the Gem and Jewelry Authority Act, aiming for the sustainable development of the mining industry and gem industry.	9.a	Resilient infrastructure
	International level gem research labs.	8.4	Material resource efficiency
	Formal registration of all stakeholders in the gem industry, and an updated data system.		
	Standards for the safety of gem mine workers.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	A process to give information in international gem prices and standards to all mine owners.		
	Establishing a 'Gem Industry Workers Protection Authority' to uplift the living standards of labourers engaged in the gem industry.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Legally and digitally coordinating all state institutes connected to the gem and jewelry industry.	16.6	Effective institutions
	A process to provide a fair compensation in instances of full body paralysis or death that occur due to accidents that laborers face in the gem industry.	1.3	Social protection
	A social protection programme along with a pension for laborers engaged in the gem and jewelry industry, by formalizing the existing fund through state intervention.	1.3	Social protection
	Introducing educational and professional programmes related to the gem and jewelry industry and related fields, providing facilities to pursue them.	9.5	Research and development
	Mechanization of the gem industry by securing the traditional gem mining industry	9.b	Domestic technology development
	Introducing a taxation system that is favourable to the development of industry.	9.b	Domestic technology development





3.10	A secured energy centre - A sustainable revenue source		
Energy Economy	Directing the currently oil-based electricity generation towards low-cost renewable solar and wind sources while implementing competitive procurement and price-calling to make Sri Lanka a country in the region with the lowest electricity bill.	7.1	Access to energy services
	Updating the charging of electricity bill, price formula for petroleum oils and gas, and the price adjustment process into a more fair and transparent method.	16.6	Effective institutions

Introducing a simple tax method into the energy field instead of the existing complex and the interfering taxes.	17.1	Tax & other revenue collection
Adding 2,000 MW gradually into the national supply using solar power.	7.2	Share of renewable energy
Popularizing rooftop solar panels and domestic energy storage units through new business models, methods, and competitiveness.	7.2	Share of renewable energy
Establishing micro-grid networks as energy units based on the cooperative Principles.	7.1	Access to energy services
Adding sustainable energy to the electricity system and making way for demand response through smart grids.	7.1	Access to energy services
Bringing suitable investments to take wind power sources to the local and foreign Markets.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
Establishing a state-representative institute with local universities and professionals in the industry to introduce green hydrogen to the economy.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
Starting pilot projects in partnerships with institutes which stand ahead in green hydrogen technology in the world.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
Conducting quick studies on the ability to establish hybrid systems as well as battery systems and power plants that pump and store water using solar power, and introducing the project models to call suitable investors.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
Turning the 1,500 MW thermal power plants which are under construction into liquified natural gas plants.	7.2	Share of renewable energy
Renewing small-scale hydropower plant agreements to encourage re-investments in the profitable energy field and to not cause loss to electricity consumers.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
Increasing the forest cover in waterbeds around hydropower plants.	6.6	Water-related ecosystems
Introducing the developing SMR technology to Sri Lanka and entering MOUs with countries and institutions which are leaders in the field in order to develop the human and physical resources needed.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
Either upgrading / repairing the Sapugaskanda oil refinery or conducting feasibility studies to build a new refinery.	9.1	Infrastructure development
Using refinery by-products as raw material for other industries and chemical productions, and making the refinery a specialized Training Centre for human resources for high skilled overseas job opportunities.	9.b	Domestic technology development
The agreements that have been entered into so far will be re-examined, and a business model will be formulated to make the twenty-four (24) tanks owned by	7.a	International cooperation on energy

	the Petroleum Corporation and the sixty-one (61) tanks owned by partnering companies beneficial to the national economy.		
	Modifying the railway fuel storage and distribution system to ensure a continuous Supply.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Modifying the currently broken-down pipe system between the Colombo harbour and Kolonnawa terminal as an investment of the CPTSL to separately unload and upload petroleum fuel products.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Taking action to quickly enter excavation and new exploration agreements to extract fossil fuel including natural gas that has been identified through explorations so far at the Mannar and Kaveri basin.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Taking action to continue energy supply without interruption by using the information obtained through the modern monitoring / forecasting tools and fuel stock level fluctuations and reservoir water levels.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Taking action to continue energy supply without interruption by using the information obtained through the modern monitoring / forecasting tools and fuel stock level fluctuations and reservoir water levels.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Carrying out the necessary restructurings on the field of electricity and energy with the suggestions of relevant stakeholders and the public and specialist recommendations.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	A special bureau to be established to call for private and global investments, provide facilities for, manage risks, and analyse the progress of generation and projects according to a long-term energy supply plan.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
	Taking necessary steps through the Public Utilities Commission to reduce the losses at the institutional management level and technical damages that occur to the electricity generation and distribution system.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Allowing domestic and small and medium-scale business with a monthly consumption of less than 60 units who need new electricity connections to re-establish disconnected connections to pay the basic re-connection cost in installments added to the bill instead of as a single payment.	7.1	Access to energy services
	A process to encourage state schools, hospitals, and religious institutions to use solar power systems with energy conservation.	7.1	Access to energy services
	Steps to systematically transform transport systems that depend on petroleum fuel towards clean and green energy.	7.2	Share of renewable energy
	Establishing a network of island-wide battery charging centres to charge electric Vehicles.	7.1	Access to energy services

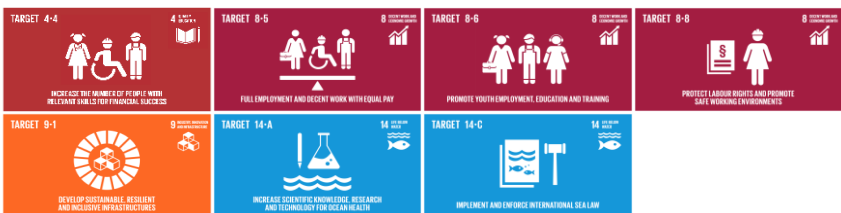
	Establishing a special bureau to advise on energy related investments, energy trade, future trends in energy etc. based on global research and commercial data.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
	Formulation and implementing a strategic plan to establish Sri Lanka as an Energy Trading Hub.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
	An effective procurement process using modern digital technology carryout tendering process in a transparent and competitive manner.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
	Conducting all transactions in the energy field including fuel importing, electricity generation, payments for power plants and other suppliers in time, providing the reliefs related to social security programs, providing promotional benefits directly to the consumers etc. through a digital platform connected to the banking system.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Encouraging the positive contribution to the national economy by industries and commercial entities through their efficient energy use.	7.3	Energy efficiency
	Making energy auditing necessary for industrial and commercial consumers who consume energy at a large scale, and recommending specifications on energy conservation on industrial equipment and greener new buildings.	7.3	Energy efficiency
	Certifying local industries engaged in exports on their good performance with the lower levels of greenhouse emissions.	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries
	Developing Industrial training programs aimed at high income generating local and foreign jobs in the energy field with the partnership of training sections of the Electricity Board and Petroleum Corporation, Universities, and Industrial Colleges.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
	Building productive partnerships between higher educational institutes, industries in the energy field, and productive institutes in promoting research and development activities and projects.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
	Ensuring that local companies get equal opportunities in investments on national renewable energy projects.	7.b	Investing in energy infrastructure
	Encouraging local companies and international partners to work together attracting capital and technology transfer.	7.3	Energy efficiency
	Providing diplomatic support for local companies to engage in transactions in the international markets.	7.a	International cooperation on energy
			

3.11	A good public transportation service - Speedy final destination		
Railway service	Repairing railway tracks which are in a delapidated state, introducing a formal maintenance programme, and establishing an automatic signal system with new technology	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Based on practical requirements developing main railway lines into two-tracks, and lines around main cities as three-track lines	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Gradually expanding railway lines on a priority basis to cover the regions which are not covered by the railway network at present, and thereby giving railway access to all main cities	9.1	Infrastructure development
	An efficient 24/7 railway service by including more train compartments and increasing running frequency	11.2	Public transport systems
	Gradually developing the railway system to have trains run on electricity	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Efficiently using the railway service to safely transport production raw material, consumer goods, and agricultural and fisheries produce	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Development of parking facilities near train stations to park private vehicles owned by passengers	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Gradually introducing monorail and light railway transport to strengthen public transport in populated areas, whilst prioritising the programs to develop railway and bus services	9.1	Infrastructure development
Bus passenger service	Introducing buses manufactured specifically for passenger transport, and providing an easy financial scheme to procure such buses	9.1	Infrastructure development
	A strong passenger bus service development by improving transport at night as well as on the main roads and the roads where passenger bus transport is at an unsatisfactory state	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Formation of cluster bus companies using new digital technology, established by integrating state and private bus services for regions selected in a manner that income from buses is equitably distributed among the buses	9.1	Infrastructure development
	POS ticket machines in all buses which allows payments by pre-paid cards through a digital platform	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Allocation of bus lanes in populated areas giving priority for public transport and gradually introduce Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Gradual introduction of electrically operated buses to the public transport service	11.2	Public transport systems

	Awareness creation and training among passengers and workers to instil a mindset change needed to create an environment where passengers can travel in buses with dignity without any harassment	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Development of parking facilities near bus stands to park private vehicles used by passengers	9.1	Infrastructure development
A formal and essential timetable system	An essential timetable method for both the railway service and passenger bus service	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Essential public transport service that runs according to a timetable from morning until midnight	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Digitalised timetables will be published online, and buses and trains will be run strictly according to the timetables displayed at the stations	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Opportunities for passengers to reserve seats for long distance journeys	9.1	Infrastructure development
Transit cities	Identify and develop facilities to establish Transit Cities where the bus and train station is located at the same place, for passengers coming from long distances to suburban cities	11.2	Public transport systems
	Efficient public transport services from transit cities to main cities	11.2	Public transport systems
	Safe parking spaces and other required public facilities in transit cities	11.2	Public transport systems
Rural transport	Introducing public bus services for rural areas without public transport at present	11.2	Public transport systems
	Special encouragements when needed to continue the bus service in rural roads	11.2	Public transport systems
	Transport services with the appropriate technologies to transport the produce of Roads rural public in a safe manner	9.1	Infrastructure development
Roads	Identification of rural and estate roads in need of immediate repair, preparation of a priority list, and the repairing and sustainable maintenance of the roads according to a prioritised program.	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Effective periodic maintenance of express roads (E), highways (A, B), and provincial roads (C, D).	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Resolving the issues and the completion of construction of the presently stalled central expressway from Kadawatha to Meerigama.	9.1	Infrastructure development
Encouraging cycling	Construction of safe cycling lanes within main cities and from nearby areas to the main cities which have traffic congestion	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Including required cycling infrastructure for the newly constructed roads wherever possible	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Provision of cycle parking facilities at main train and bus stations, institutions, and other public places	9.1	Infrastructure development
Pedestrians	Constructing pedestrian lanes on the sides of roads in main cities	9.1	Infrastructure development

	Planting trees on the roadsides to provide shade for the pedestrians	11.7	Urban green & public spaces
Using water ways for goods and	A technical unit to research and advise on promotion of waterway transportation	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Passenger and goods transportation services implementation in waterways identified through feasibility studies	9.1	Infrastructure development
Protection for women, elderly, and disabled passengers and	Development of the mentality within the community about the special transport needs of women, elderly, and disabled people	11.2	Public transport systems
	An app to immediately inform of harassment and issues faced by women in transport services, and a unit dedicated to act on it	5.2	Violence against women & girls
	Special accessibility facilities for disabled and elderly in trains and buses	11.2	Public transport systems
	Modifying train stations and bus stops for easy accessibility and use by disabled and elderly	11.2	Public transport systems
	Making it compulsory to reserve seats for elderly and disabled in public transport vehicles	11.2	Public transport systems
Minimising road accidents	Introducing improvements to identified problem creating points in road infrastructure to avoid possible accidents, directing all drivers and riders to more disciplined driving, and making it compulsory to abide by road rules	3.6	Road traffic accidents
	Systematising the process of issuing and renewing of driving licenses	16.6	Effective institutions
Para-transit operations	Formalising taxi services including three-wheel service, staff transport, and school transport services to improve their quality and efficiency	9.1	Infrastructure development
	A digital mobile phone app for para-transit transport services	9.1	Infrastructure development
Organising passengers and beneficiaries	The government will recognise passenger organisations as stakeholders in the field, and make them part of the decision-making process	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Residents of the areas will be taken in as active participants in assessing and auditing the construction and repairing activities for transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges in their respective areas	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
			

3.12	A sustainable marine resource - Acquiring a portion of global maritime business		
Trainin g of sailors	Expansion of the state intervention to develop primary and professional nautical education	8.5	Full employment & decent work

	Developing professional skills and making it easier to obtain relevant certificates	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	A structured process to analyse and amend the curricula to fulfil the requirements of the International Maritime Organisation	14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
	Appointing a third-party evaluation committee to certify that the ministry's examination unit is working according to the Quality Management System	4.4	Skills for employment
	Developing industrial training facilities	8.6	Youth NEET
	Broadening access to new job opportunities in the international market	8.5	Full employment & decent work
	Protecting and developing nautical welfare and ethics	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
Harbour infrastructure and other services	Expansion of the harbour, maintenance, data storage, production processes, national vessels, infrastructure, terminals, and implementations	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Improving the nautical industrial services and maintenance, operations, representatives, supply networks, special technical services, banks, ship recycling, services for the ships and other activities	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Integrating the nautical field with the tourist industry	9.1	Infrastructure development
Nautical laws, environmental protection, and administration	Analysing and amending laws related to vessel registration	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	A productive and cautious Port State Control (PSC) system	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	A transparent PSC service based on goals	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Enacting the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and other environmental protection laws	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Enacting laws on nautical protection in Sri Lanka	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
			

3.13	A secured data system- an ICT revolution		
Wired communication	Developing and unifying the national communication network under a national strategy that facilitates infrastructure sharing and allows the seamless transfer of subscriber numbers (telephone number) between service providers.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	The Urban council to hold responsibility and carry out operations in the access network from the service provider to receiver.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Increasing the public internet access points.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet

	Building a centralized backbone network with the transmission network of the electricity board, to expand the communication facilities for rural areas.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Integrating the civic registration and the receiver data system of telephone companies. Establishing the infrastructure for an e-government system and centralizing all services into a unified platform.	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
Wireless communication	Priority for technology with high efficiency in the frequency range such as 5G and LTE+	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Gradually removing the use of old technology such as 3G and CDMA, and using 2G for emergency services	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
Guard bands	Amending the frequency ranges given to service providers, providing a continuous frequency range, and limiting guard bands	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
Promoting public Wi-Fi and wired	Establishing wi-fi in public places, including schools, universities, libraries, educational institutes, gardens, and government offices, providing internet access at a reasonable rate with free access for IOT with all essential services	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
Public procedures for the electronic communication industry	Providing goals for electronic communication service providers to make their networks accessible to all public	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Free access to essential services such as emergency services, governmental services, public security services, health services, and education	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Developing the infrastructure in rural areas, areas with limited coverage, and public places	9.1	Infrastructure development
	Free access for all citizens for IOT tools with educational programs, online educational programs, and other educational tools such as documents and e-libraries	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	Infrastructure to promote IOT applications in all fields	9.c	Access to ICT & the Internet
	A regulatory mechanism to regulate the exchange of infrastructure among companies, communication qualities and prices	9.1	Infrastructure development
Broadcasting industry	Turning broadcasting networks into digital, absorbing the latest technology and providing services related to the public	16.10	Public access to information
	A regulatory body for the transmission industry under the CRC-SL	16.10	Public access to information
	Integrating state-owned radio and television institutes into a consolidated single institute/company in a way that their identities are protected	16.10	Public access to information
	Operating the National Channel (CH-01) and Nethra Channel (CH-02) within the Public Services Broadcast (PSB) domains, while transitioning Channel EYE (CH-03) to the commercial domain.	16.10	Public access to information

	Implementing SLBC local service and Tamil service as PSB Domains, and maintaining other channels as commercial channels	16.10	Public access to information
	Allocating annual budget for mass communication in each ministry to the institutions maintained as PSB.	16.10	Public access to information
	Improving and promoting the necessary technical infrastructure to broadcast programs that include entertainment and education.	16.10	Public access to information
	Identifying the terrestrial TV network as the efficient medium for educational services and developing the required technical infrastructure.	16.10	Public access to information
	Acting competitively in the international outside broadcasting industry as an external broadcasting engineering institute which covers and transmits external broadcastings of international ceremonies and competitions which are connected to sports, entertainment, and tourist industry in this region.	16.10	Public access to information
Cinema and entertainment industry	Mandating 2K as the minimum quality standard for digital cinema projection.	16.10	Public access to information
	Establishing a regulatory body for the cinema, entertainment, digital, and new media industries.	16.10	Public access to information
	Creating state-of-the-art studios and post-production facilities, promoting private sector investment in advanced technology and imported equipment through tax incentives and other forms of support.	16.10	Public access to information
	Introducing new regulations for the facility service for foreign film companies and industries related to foreign film production, with a centralized office to oversee and coordinate all activities, including registration.	16.6 16.10	Effective institutions Public access to information
	Promoting investments in IoT applications such as OTT and VOD services, as well as in the entertainment, digital, and new media industries.	16.10	Public access to information
			

3.14	A productive land management system Integrated control plan		
Land utilization	A new legal framework and land act that makes effective land administration and management	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	National landuse plan	11.a	Urban planning

	A National Land Council to coordinate and oversee land management	16.6	Effective institutions
	Up-to-date state land inventory	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
	An electronic system for land registration and digitalizing land reports	16.6	Effective institutions
	Making the land valuation process formal and efficient	16.6	Effective institutions
	A network of quasi-judicial institutes to resolve land-related issues quickly and fairly	16.6	Effective institutions
	Land usage and development permits will be made simple and efficient through scientific and technological methods	16.6	Effective institutions
	Protecting land in sensitive areas	15.1	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
	Action to preserve and protect environmentally and historically sensitive areas	15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems
Land registration	Deeds to the people who have been living in state lands for a long period	16.6	Effective institutions
	An Integrated Land Information Infrastructure (ILII) connecting all local government authorities and land management institution	16.6	Effective institutions
	An efficient, transparent, and accountable land-related public service.	16.6	Effective institutions
Land use management	An integrated land use map	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	Disaster mitigation, climatic resilience and adaptation mechanisms through land use plans.	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Local development plans that align with the National landuse Planning policy	11.3	Sustainable urbanization
	A land suitability map based on spatial data analysis	12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources
Surveying and Mapping	Expand the control network for surveying and mapping and increase the productivity of land surveys through enhanced technology.	17.18	National statistics availability
	LiDAR surveys or appropriate technologies to cover the entire country and extract accurate elevation data.	17.18	National statistics availability
	Connecting all surveys to the national Grid for seamless integration	17.18	National statistics availability
	A mechanism to obtain the optimum service of new survey graduates	16.6	Effective institutions
	Collection and storage of accurate and timely spatial data needed for development projects on a priority basis	17.18	National statistics availability
	Providing reliable and accurate data sources and introduce new technology to update the spatial data needed for geo-information production.	17.18	National statistics availability
	A National Spatial Data Integration treaty to facilitate comprehensive data management	17.18	National statistics availability



3.15	A scientifically managed construction industry - Excellent quality workforce		
Construction industry	Analysing and proposing amendments to the Construction Industry Development Act	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	A broad ethics system for all stakeholders in the construction industry	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Coordination of all construction training institutes in the country and the regulation of construction technology education	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Financial guarantees through the Construction Guarantee Fund to companies recognized by the CIDA	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	An arbitration centre and a pool of arbitrators to resolve construction conflicts quickly	16.3	Justice for all
	Recommending the priority of main construction projects according to the national development plans	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Certifying the transparency of the procurement process to increase the participation of local bidders	11.7	Public procurement practices
	Methodically implementing the electronic bidding system in the construction sector	16.6	Effective institutions
	Protecting local industrialists by involving international companies in the construction sector under specific conditions	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Certifying that state institutes follow similar procurement rules	11.7	Public procurement practices
	Training the state and private sector technical staff on estimation and procurement processes	11.7	Public procurement practices
	An ID for each worker in construction that determines and certifies the social recognition and skill level of them	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	A long-term insurance plan and retirement benefits for registered construction workers	1.3	Social protection
	Increasing the knowledge in the field about new project management and contract management	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	Certifying the participation of state sector construction institutes in managing national disaster situations and training the workforce	9.2	Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
	A special research and development unit for the construction industry to introduce new technology and low-cost raw material	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries
	Preparing plans and specifications to update and modify the industry according to global developments and international standards	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries

	State sponsorship for local industrialists to enter international construction projects	4.b	Scholarships
	Making environmental accountability essential for all construction projects, with a deep assessment of environmental risks	9.4	Sustainable & clean industries

TARGET 1-3 1 GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	TARGET 4-8 4 QUALITY EDUCATION EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	TARGET 9-2 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION	TARGET 9-4 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY	TARGET 11-7 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES	TARGET 16-6 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS
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4.A DIGNIFIED LIFE - A STRONG COUNTRY

No	Proposals	SDG Target	SDG Target Description
4.1	A newer constitution - A united Sri Lankan nation		
Constitution	Recognizing and enacting the rights mentioned in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as basic rights	16.3	Justice for all
	Broadening the constitutional law about the rights of children, women, and people with disabilities according to international conventions	16.3	Justice for all
	Safeguarding the voting rights of immigrants within and outside of the country	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Abolishing the executive presidency and appointing a president, without executive powers, by the parliament	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Introducing a new parliamentary electoral system	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Limiting official presidential residences to one	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Abolishing the pensions and special privileges given to retired presidents and their families	16.6	Effective institutions
	Appointing 25 ministers and corresponding deputy ministers to 25 logically determined ministries and abolishing State Ministerial posts	16.6	Effective institutions
	An advisory council consisting of specialists on the subject will be appointed to each ministry	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing a code of ethics, including not allowing members of parliament (MPs) and ministers to appoint their immediate family members to their personal staff	16.6	Effective institutions
	Abolishing allowances made to MPs for participating in parliamentary sessions	16.6	Effective institutions
	Abolishing the pension offered to MPs after 05 years	16.6	Effective institutions
	Preventing MPs or their close family members from directly or indirectly engaging in businesses or contracts with the government	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Removing the tax-free vehicle permits for MPs	16.6	Effective institutions
	Giving only one vehicle for Ministers /Deputy Ministers to be used during their period of office	16.6	Effective institutions
TARGET 16-3 PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE TARGET 16-5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY TARGET 16-6 DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS TARGET 16-7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING			

4.2	An efficient public service - A skill-based professionalism		
	Resolving issues in the service minutes and amending them.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Preparing a necessary mechanism to address socio-economic issues and needs identified from the ground level, based on the national development programme	16.6	Effective institutions
	Identifying the subject fields of the state departments and institutions and 109 directing them to new ministries on a logical basis, and building vertical and horizontal connections among these institutions to maintain high efficiency in achieving socio-economic goals	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establishing new institutions as per the need, methodically integrating institutions with similar subject matter, and abolishing unnecessary institutes	16.6	Effective institutions
	Transforming the existing state management processes towards new state management systems taking into consideration the concepts of digitalization, performance management, and citizen involvement	16.6	Effective institutions
	Conducting an immediate census to identify information such as the skills and qualifications of workers to re-position them to achieve new socio-economic goals to increase the efficiency of the government service instead of the popular option of laying workers off	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing a performance management procedure to ensure that departments and their staff are achieving targets	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establishing Divisional Secretariat offices as multi-service provision centers using digital technology.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing a process to obtain public feedback to assess officers on providing the public service in an efficient, well-mannered, and corruption-free manner, preventing the waste of public money that occurs both actively and passively in the decision-making process	16.6	Effective institutions
	Maintaining a state asset registry to manage state resources properly and efficiently	16.6	Effective institutions
	Encouraging state institutions to prevent the wastage of state resources and introducing scales to measure that	16.6	Effective institutions
	Developing digital tools to improve the efficiency of internal activities of the governmental service, including procurement, financing, auditing, planning, and administration	16.6	Effective institutions
	Revising necessary rules and regulations for appointments and promotions of	16.6	Effective institutions

	officers to all types of services in the government service within a particular time frame		
	Increasing the capacity of SLIDA to support formulating state policies and develop the skills of officers in implementing the policies	16.6	Effective institutions
			

4.3	Rule of law governance - A judicial system with equal access		
Judicial Process	Appointing a committee of legal experts to review the existing laws and update the laws as necessary.	16.3	Justice for all
	Making the judicial process smoother and more efficient by taking steps to introduce modern technology to the judicial process and providing proper training to the judges and staff.	16.3	Justice for all
	Taking steps to establish Smart courthouses and maintaining soft copies of the judicial reports.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Appointment of research officers to assist Judges of Appellate and Original Courts to get accurate, eloquent and prompt results.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Establishing an International Arbitration and Conciliation Center for arbitration and conciliation of disputes arising in international commercial transactions within the South Asian region.	16.3	Justice for all
	Development of infrastructure for safe storage of evidence related to criminal law cases.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Introducing new laws to expedite the disposal of productions to relevant aggrieved parties before diminishing the market values of the productions.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Update the laws related to bail by looking at the present issues in the bail law and bail process.	16.3	Justice for all
	To introduce mechanisms to prioritize and expedite the disposal of cases related to sexual offences committed against minors and women and bring justice to the victims.	5.1	Discrimination against women & girls
	Establishing provincial branches of the Department of Government Analyst in order to accelerate the judicial process.	16.6	Effective institutions
Bribery and corrupti	Establishment of a stolen public asset recovery agency with the technical and advisory support of international organizations such as Stolen Asset Recovery (STAR) and	16.5	Corruption and bribery

	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to recover the stolen state assets.		
	Facilitate the Director General of the Bribery Commission with necessary authority to give effect to the International Convention on the Prevention of Corruption and Coordinating the Recovery of Stolen Assets.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Appointment of a permanent bench of three Judges of the High Court to streamline cases of financial crimes, bribery, and corruption.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Establishment of Anti-Corruption Commission office in every district.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Investigate complaints received by the Anti-Corruption Commission within six (06) months or submit a report to Parliament every six (06) months on complaints that are not dealt with.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Prepare the necessary laws to bring to justice those who facilitate the protection to those are accused of state financial corruption and consider them too be involved in the wrongdoing.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Prioritize legislation to prevent corrupt practices such as financial abuse, bribery, corruption etc	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Establishment of a government-sponsored awareness campaign among the public about corruption, fraud and bribery and to empower the public against them.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Re-visiting the cases withdrawn by the Bribery Commission and the Attorney General and resubmit appropriate cases.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
Attorney General's Department	Introducing a Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) as a mechanism to eliminate delays within the judicial system and establishing a main DPP office and sub offices in the provinces which will remain independent of the Attorney General's Department to conduct cases on behalf of the government.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Documenting the prosecution guidelines that must be followed by the Attorney General's Department when prosecuting.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Inform the complainants/aggrieved parties about the reasons, in the event the Attorney General's Department decides not to prosecute after the investigation process.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Appointing a special Parliamentary Ombudsman to address the grievances of the aggrieved party regarding the activities of the Attorney General's Department.	16.6	Effective institutions



4.4	Public security assuring - People friendly service		
	'Police Public Relations Committees' to establish a close and formal relationship between the police and the public	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Notifying the suspect's guardians or next of kin within 24 hours of police arrest	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Informing the magistrate and following a formal procedure to protect the life of the suspect if they are taken out of a police station for any investigations	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Providing necessary infrastructure to computerize all complaints and produce e-police reports	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Expediently investigating and finalizing all complaints received by the police and reporting to the Police Commission when it is not possible to do so	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Utilizing scientific training, new technological tools, and information technology for crime investigation	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Empower the Police Commission to make all appointments, promotions, and transfers in the police service without politicization	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Introducing a formal promotion procedure for promotions from Police Constable to Chief Inspector	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Promotions from Sergeant of Police to Assistant Superintendent of Police to be done based solely on merit and performance without politicization	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Providing the necessary knowledge and training to make the police service a professional police service, providing opportunities to follow graduate programmes in areas such as criminology and criminal justice, police public relations, counselling, and psychology	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Appreciation of talented police officers through the awarding of prizes and certificates, providing foreign training programmes for them	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	A programme to provide housing to police officers who do not own a house	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Raising the salaries and allowances of the police service in proportion to other public servants	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence

	Strengthening the Special Investigation Unit for a police service free of bribery, corruption and fraud	16.5	Corruption and bribery
Implementing justice	According to the pledge announced by the National People's Power on 17-04-2023, appropriate legal actions will be taken against the politicians and public officials who were found guilty by the verdicts of the Supreme Court for the Easter Sunday attack.	16.3	Justice for all
	Taking prompt legal action against the relevant politicians and officials according to the recommendations of the Presidential Commission regarding the Easter Sunday attacks on 2019-04-21	16.3	Justice for all
	Promptly completing investigations into political killings and abductions of journalists, sportspersons and others that have not been solved for a long time and implementing the law against the criminals	16.3	Justice for all
	Providing justice to journalists, security personnel, and other people who left the country under threat due to political pressure.	16.3	Justice for all
			

4.5	A humanitarian prison - A lawful confinement		
	Preventing all forms of torture inside prisons	16.3	Justice for all
	Analysing the nature, mental status, and other qualities of the prisoners, and categorizing and placing of prisoners accordingly	16.3	Justice for all
	Expanding facilities within prisons, including special facilities according to international standards	16.3	Justice for all
	Ensuring the quality of the food given to prisoners	16.3	Justice for all
	Referral of persons convicted of minor offences to community programs without Incarceration Launching vocational counselling service to reform prisoners	16.3	Justice for all
	Introducing regular exercise programs to maintain the physical health of the prisoners	16.3	Justice for all
	Programmes to use long-term prisoners for various production processes and services	16.3	Justice for all
	Streamlining the process to detain prisoners with good behaviour in open-air prisons and or send them home under regular supervision	16.3	Justice for all
	Educational and vocational training courses in every prison	16.3	Justice for all

	Improving the efficiency of institutions involved in the criminal justice system to avoid prolonged detention as remand prisoners	16.6	Effective institutions
	Paying special attention to the welfare of prisoners and preventing all form of violence against them in prisons	16.3	Justice for all
	Expanding education, health, and other services to children who live in prisons with their mothers	16.3	Justice for all
 			

4.6	A drug-free country - A healthier citizen life		
	An integrated operation to prevent drugs and organized crime in the country	3.5	Substance abuse
	Establishment of a separate Bureau for Narcotics Prevention	3.5	Substance abuse
	Development of naval and air surveillance facilities and provide modern equipment and training to officials to prevent the entry of drugs into the country	3.5	Substance abuse
	Regularize rehabilitation programmes for drug addicts to free them from drug use	3.5	Substance abuse
	Strengthening penalties for drug offences and taking measures for the speedy resolution of cases	3.5	Substance abuse
	Implementation of continuous programmes to educate school children	3.5	Substance abuse
	Expanding the functions of the Dangerous Drugs Control Board, and establishing monitoring committees to involve people in the fight against drugs	3.5	Substance abuse
	Educating the community about the adverse effects of drug use	3.5	Substance abuse
			

4.7	A dignified diplomacy - A sovereign state		
The role and functions of the Ministry of	Development of Clear Guidelines: Formulating a comprehensive foreign policy document outlining strategic priorities, goals, and expected conduct of Sri Lanka's representatives abroad. This document shall undergo periodic review to adapt to evolving global dynamics.	17.16	Global partnership for SD

	Internal restructuring the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to meet with new foreign policy objectives after comprehensive analysis.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Focused and coordinated guidance on Sri Lanka Foreign Service (SLFS).	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Evaluating the economically developing, emerging countries and areas where Sri Lanka should open its missions which can strengthen the country's economic capacity	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Rationalization of Sri Lanka Overseas Missions and Right Sizing of Missions.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Having performance indicators for each Mission aligned with trade enhancement, tourism promotion, professional and vocational training and employment opportunities.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Appointing professional career diplomats, with a proven track record, to head Sri Lanka's Missions. Appointing qualified officers for Foreign Service on merit basis with professional excellence, the highest standards of ethical conduct, and diplomatic discretion.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Immediate remedial action must be taken to de-politicize the Foreign Service and make appointments on merit.	16.6	Effective institutions
Institutional Reforms	Decentralization of Diplomatic Initiatives: Empower Embassies to take the initiative in line with the overall foreign policy framework of Sri Lanka while ensuring accountability through regular oversight.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Streamlined Processes: Simplify and streamline diplomatic processes to make them more efficient and responsive to the needs of the citizen and the State.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Creation of data bases of human resources (of all categories) and physical assets.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Restructuring and strengthening of the Diplomatic Training Institute and the Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies (LKI).	16.6	Effective institutions
	Improved Training Programs: Develop comprehensive training programs for diplomats focusing on negotiation skills, cultural diplomacy, economic diplomacy, and international law.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Tailor training sessions to address the specific challenges faced by Missions in different regions.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Continuous Professional Development: compulsory ongoing learning and professional development for diplomats.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Revising Diplomatic Protocols and Ethics:		
	Ethical Guidelines: Establish a clear code of conduct for diplomats that emphasizes integrity, professionalism, and accountability.	16.6	Effective institutions

	Strengthening Centralized Oversight and Coordination:		
	Centralized Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a robust mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the performance of Sri Lankan diplomats. Regular reviews should be conducted to assess the alignment of their actions with national foreign policy objectives.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Standardized Reporting: Implement standardized reporting procedures where missions are required to regularly update the Foreign Ministry on their activities, challenges, and achievements.	16.6	Effective institutions
Service Efficiency Sri Lankan Missions	Increase the e-services provided by the Sri Lankan missions to reduce the time consumption for the services	16.6	Effective institutions
	Enhance the quality of the services provided to the Sri Lankan diaspora with a people oriented attitude at a reduced the cost.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Provide services in an efficient manner with the purpose of encouraging visits of foreigners to Sri Lanka while being vigilant of the National Security aspects.	16.6	Effective institutions
	Provide necessary funds, technology and technical know-how to the Sri Lankan Missions to provide services efficiently.	16.6	Effective institutions
Political Diplomacy	Priority shall be given to promote and strengthen the Diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with G20 countries, BRICS+ countries, ASEAN, Middle East and African Continent. After a comprehensive study, statuses of our foreign missions will be upgraded and opening new embassies shall be considered according to the recommendations of the study.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Providing an opportunity to participate in the global decision-making process for all States regardless of their size and development status.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Promoting an open, inclusive and prosperous South Asian region in which the rights of all States are respected. Ensuring maintaining a secure and peaceful environment in and around South Asia.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Supporting multilateralism through the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, including regional economic commissions.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Exploring new opportunities and new global and regional platforms which can assist to achieve national interests of Sri Lanka, especially in economic sphere	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Promoting the nation's self-image through values such as freedom, democracy, social justice, human rights, and the rule of law and climate justice.	17.16	Global partnership for SD

Economic Diplomacy	Engaging with the international economy and positioning its domestic economy to provide economic wealth and security	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Interacting with foreign partners to bring in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), financial assistance, and technology transfer for schemes and programmes. Attempting to diversify sources of FDI.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Analyzing and promoting Sri Lankan trade, tourism, and investment, as the country aims to become a hub of the Indian Ocean, it seeks synergies with international partners and friends as it moves towards shared aspirations.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Opening up the domestic market within the National Economic Framework pursuing positive economic management and expanding economic cooperation with other countries.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Full priority shall be given to promote and strengthen the Diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with G20 countries, BRICS+ countries, ASEAN, Middle East and African Continent.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Modern and comprehensive investment law shall be enacted to improve the business environment for the foreign and local private sector, including, streamlining business procedures, investing in infrastructure, improving access to finance for Small and medium-sized enterprises - SMEs, and raising skilled and quality of human resources.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Improving access to other markets through new trade agreements and linking Sri Lanka to global production networks to increase exports.	17.11	Exports of developing countries
	Developing Sri Lanka as a critical service provider to international trade. Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with main trade partners to promote the Sri Lankan economy. Remaining trade agreements will be analysed and upgraded according to achieve the stipulated targets with the consent of the other signing partners.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Renewable Energy Diplomacy; Positioning Sri Lanka as a leader in renewable energy by promoting international partnerships and investments in sustainable energy projects. Participating in global renewable energy initiatives and sharing best practices.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
National Security	Safeguard Sri Lanka's Sovereignty and territorial integrity including the rights of the territorial waters	16.3	Justice for all
	Never allow the deployment of any military force into Sri Lanka intended to perform any activities whatsoever.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence

	Working towards strengthening and promoting international law; regional and global stability, peace, and security; and the multilateral system.	16.3	Justice for all
	Strengthening the engagement with Southeast Asian and ASEAN to combat terrorism, separatism, extremism, piracy, and other non-traditional security threats.	16.3	Justice for all
	Attract and manage foreign investments without hindering Sri Lanka's national security and economic interests.	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
	Cyber security cooperation, while strictly adhering to the national security policy international collaborations shall be established to enhance cyber security infrastructure and strategies.	16.3	Justice for all
Maritime Diplomacy	Acting to preserve a world in which all countries enjoy sea and air access as provided for under international law.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Securing a safe, stable, secure maritime domain, free and open sea lanes of communication based on UN adopted law of the Sea.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Ensuring to play an essential role in regional security in the Indian Ocean because of its strategic location proximity to major shipping lines and high-quality logistics services.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Becoming a net security provider and first responder working closely with countries who share maritime borders with Indian Ocean on anti-piracy patrols, pollution control, marine eco system and biodiversity conservation, maritime search, maritime security, resilient and reliable supply chains, data, and counter terrorism and rescue operations, joint exercises, etc.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
Cultural Diplomacy	Establishing Sri Lanka Directorate of Cultural Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Enhancing cultural exchanges and promoting Sri Lankan culture abroad to build soft power and foster mutual understanding. This includes establishing cultural centers, supporting Sri Lankan artists and performers in international platforms, and participating in global cultural events	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Recognizing proper mutual understanding between the peoples of Sri Lanka and other nations is an essential prerequisite for conducting diplomacy. Strengthening international cultural exchanges contributes to building international relations of peace and stability by heightening mutual understanding among nations and creating a more decadent cultural climate.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Utilizing sports diplomacy as a foundation for establishing solid relationships with other countries through sports exchanges.	17.16	Global partnership for SD

	Initiating specific cultural weeks/month with countries in where considerable Sri Lankan diaspora presence and countries where we get considerable inflow of tourists.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
	Promoting religious diplomacy to persuasion, attraction and cultural exchanges to promote the image of the country as well as to build friendship among people.	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Science and Technology Diplomacy	Making science, technology and innovation as a fundamental tool of Sri Lankan foreign policy.	17.6	Science and tech international cooperation
	Attracting global scientific community with the direct involvement of prominent Sri Lankan scientists to establish laboratories, research centers, and exhibitions in Sri Lanka with regional and global significance.	17.6	Science and tech international cooperation
	Considering to grant citizenship for the scientists and research with excellence who are ready to promote Sri Lanka as an important regional center for science and technology.	17.6	Science and tech international cooperation
	Improving the quality of human capital by promoting the so-called STEAM combination of science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics at all levels of learning and accelerating domestic economic reform.	17.6	Science and tech international cooperation
	Encouraging multinational IT companies to invest in Sri Lanka to leverage it as the Digital Gateway to Asia. Appoint dedicated representatives to multilateral agencies like UNESCAP.	17.6	Science and tech international cooperation
Parliamentary Diplomacy	Parliamentary diplomacy shall be strengthened as a top priority area due its global recognition, established institutional structures, multi-party representation and frequent opportunities it enjoys. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will support the Sri Lankan Parliament to establish Parliamentary friendship societies, joint programmes with other Parliaments and speaker level, Members of Parliament level and staff level programmes will be encouraged.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs will facilitate the Sri Lankan Parliament to use all regional and global Parliamentary forums to extract the best possible results for the country.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
Public Diplomacy	Promoting Sri Lankan NGOs and other reputed civil organizations in abroad for the common good of the peoples	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs will appreciate Sri Lankan diplomats, academia, security experts and experts on various fields who are ready to strengthen and promote think tanks and platforms which study and engage with regional and global political and economic developments. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)

	keep continuous constructive dialogue with those organizations.		
	Provincial Councils, Municipalities, Universities and other major public institutions etc.... shall be requested to facilitate to open Foreign Relations offices (within the stipulated laws of the country) in order to establish cordial and meaningful relations with their counterparts in other countries.	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
	Prominent Sri Lankan individuals with par excellence in their fields shall be employed as Brand Ambassadors or Special Envoys to promote Public Diplomacy when necessary.	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
	Encourage Sri Lankan Diaspora to engage with other communities in country they reside.	17.17	Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
Humanitarian Diplomacy	Enhancing Sri Lanka's role in global humanitarian efforts by participating in international aid programs and disaster relief missions. Building capacity within Sri Lanka for rapid response to humanitarian crises both domestically and internationally.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Obtaining UN peacekeeping and peace enforcement opportunities for tri forces and police to support the genuine grievances of people of other nations.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
Legal Reforms	Reforming dual citizenship laws and immigration laws to facilitate the economic contributions of overseas Sri Lankans.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Pursuing litigation under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an option that has been successfully used.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Strengthening trade rules through bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTAs) to advance our commercial interests in overseas markets.	17.12	Duty-free market access for LDCs
	Establish Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnerships (RCEP) either bilaterally or multilaterally.	17.10	Multilateral trading system (WTO)
	Promoting and protecting the international rules that support stability and prosperity and enable cooperation to tackle global challenges.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
Diaspora engagement	Foreign Employment Bureau will be attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a better coordination, efficient use of available human and financial resources for the purpose of providing better welfare of the Sri Lankan employees in foreign countries.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Facilitate the foreign employed Sri Lankan citizens to exercise their votes from the country they reside.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	Much needed insurance and social security system including a retirement pension for the foreign employed citizens shall be introduced.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
	Entrepreneur Promotion Unit shall be established within the Ministry of Foreign	17.3	Additional financial resources

	Affairs to facilitate capable Sri Lankan entrepreneurs living in foreign countries along with the possibilities of financial facilities as well.		
	Establishing a Consultative body with the Sri Lankan diaspora in every country where a considerable number of Sri Lankans is present. This Consultative body will be mandated to engage with the Sri Lankan foreign mission in a permanent and routine manner with the respective foreign mission as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to continuously upgrade the services for the Sri Lankan diaspora. Encouraging entering active domestic social and economic spheres in their countries of residence.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Appointing NRSLs as Honorary Consuls to further Sri Lankan interests abroad.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	Providing solutions with regard to the problems occur at remitting money to Sri Lankan accounts such as higher service charges, difficulties of opening and continuing multi-currency accounts from the country of residence and much needed insurances for such accounts.	17.3	Additional financial resources
	Facilitate the possibility of foreign employed Sri Lankan citizens to invest in Sri Lanka including on the bonds for development projects	17.5	Investment promotion for LDCs
Current Foreign Policy Stances	We shall not allow any country or institution to use Sri Lanka's land, Sea and Air spaces to threaten or risk the national security any country in the region including India.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	We shall support to the UN adopted Two state solution to establish a Free Sovereign Palestinian State.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	We shall follow and implement to eliminate the threat of Terrorism, separatism and Extremism.	17.16	Global partnership for SD
	As a firm policy, Sri Lanka shall oppose foreign military bases and similar military agreements and militarizing initiatives in the Indian Ocean.	17.16	Global partnership for SD

4.8	High level of national security - A secured state		
	Adopting good governance initiatives that can maintain harmony and coexistence among ethnicities while protecting democracy, citizen rights, and human rights on the rule of law.	16.3	Justice for all
	Ensuring regional security and peaceful coexistence, strengthening national security through safe international relations.	16.3	Justice for all
	Ensuring territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country without compromise	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Strengthening and streamlining the National Security Council, ensuring responsibility and accountability for national security.	16.3	Justice for all
	Establishment of a National Security Advisory Board consisting of experts in relevant fields of national security.	16.3	Justice for all
	Restoration of the Sri Lanka defense forces under competent leadership as professional forces with developed and technological knowledge, and proper training with knowledge and capabilities relevant to national security.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Streamline the procedures followed for appointment and promotion to higher posts, and selection for special and foreign training in the armed forces, with accepted military procedures and based solely on merit, professional skills, and unblemished professional history.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Streamlining the defense research and development structure, to periodically update the defense sector with modern and technological knowledge and development, to meet complex and rapidly changing challenges.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Enhancing excellence in the defense sector by integrating knowledge of national security with science, technology, and innovation.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Protecting the honour and dignity of the members of the armed forces and not assigning them to any civilian work that is not related to the forces, except by the procedures accepted in case of urgent national needs.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Establishing a trustworthy and efficient integrated intelligence mechanism along with a proper procedure that certifies the responsibility and accountability in fulfilling duties for the country's future prosperity, wellbeing, social security, and public security to achieve the national security aims and good governance.	16.3	Justice for all
	Developing the security policy in the national information systems efficiently and productively and empowering the responsible institutes. Here, a strong,	16.6	Effective institutions

	energetic, well- networked, and safe IT network will be enacted by recognizing cyber security challenges for a productive national information network.		
	Reformation and formalizing of the monitoring system with the productive integration of the National Intelligence Service by certifying the complete accountability of the law enactment institutes (Police, customs, prison).	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Creating a strategic security environment and permanent foundation for economic stability.	16.3	Justice for all
	Strengthening and formalizing the laws to prevent corruption and financial crimes and other structure.	16.5	Corruption and bribery
	Establishing a mechanism that is accountable and responsible for the consumption and conservation of national and strategic resources towards the protection of national security.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Technical updating of the Sri Lanka Navy and the Sri Lanka Coastal Guard and the enactment of relevant laws to ensure the security and stability of the EZZ of Sri Lanka.	16.3	Justice for all
	Protection and conservation of a stable marine environment in the sea, and the ensuring of the maritime judiciary powers which enacts the maritime law against challenges to the development of the maritime industry.	16.3	Justice for all
	Introducing an integrated management mechanism with regional partnership to productively control the international maritime boundaries under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Formalizing disaster management structure to minimize health and economic effects and to protect the lives of the citizenry by identifying and responding to the effects of disasters such as industrial and environmental pollution, natural disasters, fires, and droughts.	13.1	Resilience & adaptive capacity
	Establishing a mechanism to ensure and formalize that all investigations take place independently and apolitically to ensure national protection by using modern methods sufficient to prevent any crime that takes place against the citizenry, where Sri Lanka Police receives professionalism, pride, and respect.	16.3	Justice for all
	Introducing a mechanism to raise awareness among the maritime areas, by establishing an absolute control, on air, sea, and land independence with regional partnership.	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS
	Integrating and formalizing the search and rescue region and flight information	14.c	Implementing UNCLOS

	region (FIR) in Sri Lanka Air Force, to protect the air space within the maritime control region.		
	Critically integrating the technical knowledge of the Air Force with the navy and Air services and supporting to ensure regional protection to ensure national security.	16.a	Capacity to prevent violence
	Ensuring that the retired defence force members who sacrificed their lives for the motherland, disabled members and members currently serving in the forces spend a life with respect and pride, while respecting the memory of the deceased and missing soldiers.	16.3	Justice for all
	Considering the fair, compassionate and humane details regarding the soldiers who have left the defense services and releasing them and empowering them to live as respected and productive citizens.	16.3	Justice for all
	Regulating the private security industry to ensure the professionalism and job security, since a majority who retired from the defence forces and police employed in this field	16.3	Justice for all
			

4.9	A Sri Lankan nation - The universal citizen		
	Introduce a new constitution that strengthens democracy and ensures equality of all citizens.	16.3	Justice for all
	Provincial councils and local government elections, which are currently postponed indefinitely, will be held within a year to provide an opportunity for the people to join the governance.	16.7	Inclusive decision-making
	A Commission Against Discrimination, with a legal mandate will be established.	16.3	Justice for all
	Investigating and serving justice to the political assassinations, disappearances and assaults that happened in the past in all areas including the North and East.	16.3	Justice for all
	Expanding the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate acts of violence caused by racism and religious extremism	16.3	Justice for all
	Establishing an Inter-Religious Council consisting of all religious leaders and religious scholars to resolve inter-religious issues.	16.3	Justice for all

Implementing programmes for comparative study of world religions	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Organization of cultural programs and activities for national and religious unity at national, provincial and district level	11.4	Cultural & natural heritage
Releasing all political prisoners and ensure their free socialisation.	16.3	Justice for all
Abolition of all oppressive acts including the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and ensuring civil rights of people in all parts of the country	16.3	Justice for all
Regularization of civil administration in a way that the civil rights of the people in all parts of the country including the North and East are guaranteed.	16.3	Justice for all
Providing educational and employment opportunities to all ethnicities based on merit without political influence.	16.3	Justice for all
Providing relief to war widows, internally displaced persons, people with disabilities and people with trauma in need of relief and shelter.	16.3	Justice for all
Settlement of existing land related issues by a National Commission on Lands and Settlements.	11.1	Housing & basic services
Ending resettlement programmes that operate with the aim of changing population composition.	11.1	Housing & basic services
Implementation of the National Language Policy recognized under the 16th Amendment of the Constitution by providing necessary resources and technical facilities.	16.3	Justice for all
Taking steps to develop facilities such as land, housing, education, and health of the upcountry Tamil community by recognizing their identity and rights, as mentioned in the Hatton Declaration made on 2023.10.15 by the National People's Power	11.1	Housing & basic services
Increase the salaries of the upcountry plantation workers compared to the cost of living.	8.8	Labour rights & safe working env.
Providing officials, employees and translators who can work in Tamil to civil services such as police stations and government offices in the Northern and Eastern provinces and Upcountry areas.	16.6	Effective institutions
To diplomatically solve the challenges posed by foreign fishermen to fishing activities in the North and East and other areas and make room for the necessary infrastructure and marketing facilities.	16.3	Justice for all
TARGET 8-8 PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS TARGET 11-1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING TARGET 11-4 PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE TARGET 16-3 PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE TARGET 16-7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING		



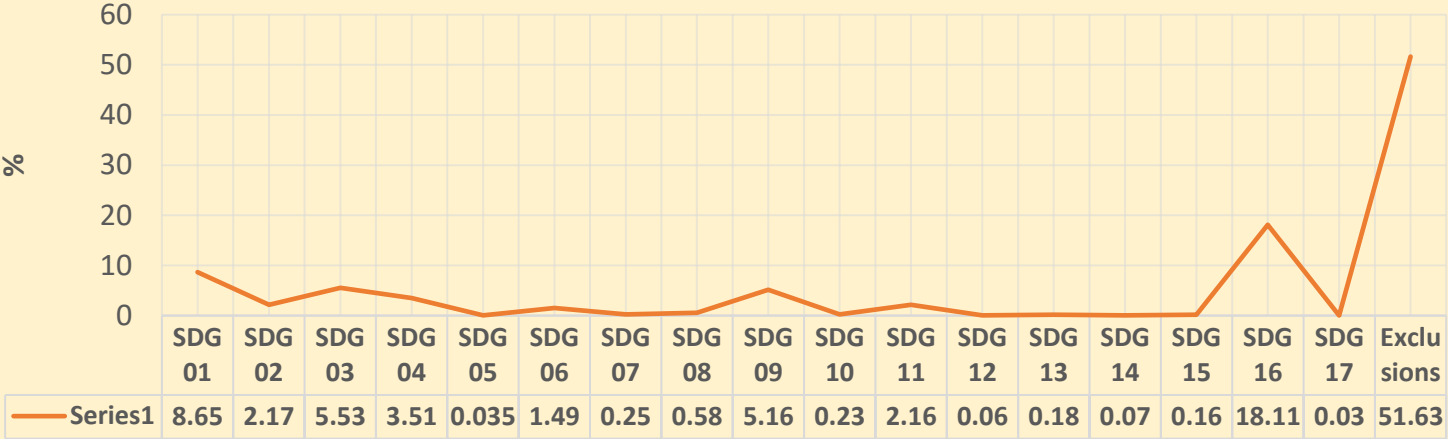
Sustainable Development
Council of Sri Lanka

SDG BUDGET TAGGING ANALYSIS REPORT 2025

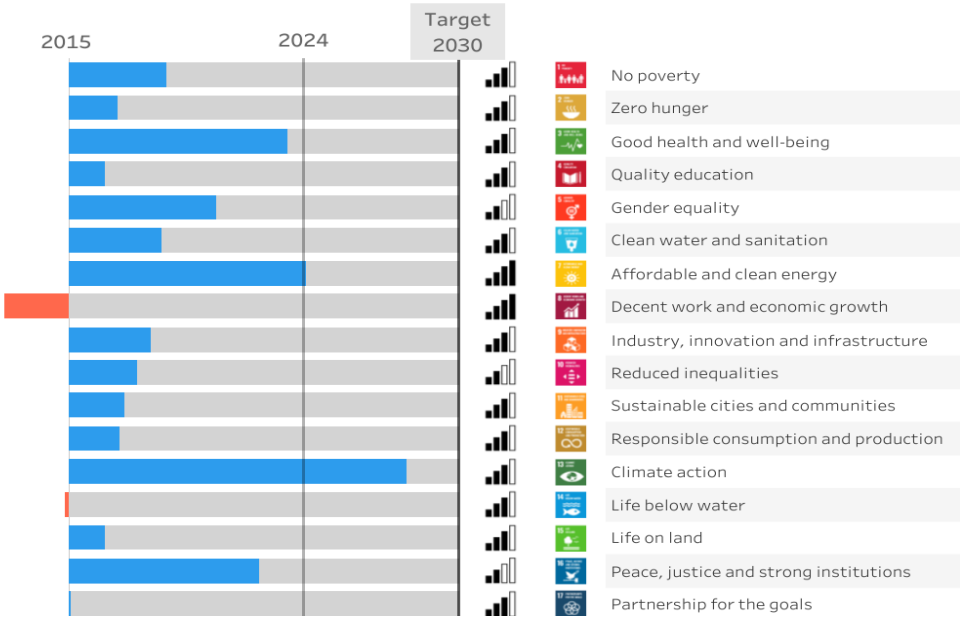
This analysis has been prepared based on the Draft Budget Estimate 2025 published by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development.

OVERVIEW

SDG Relevant Exp Estimates as % of Total Allocation (FY 2025)



National SDG Progress Dashboard - 2024



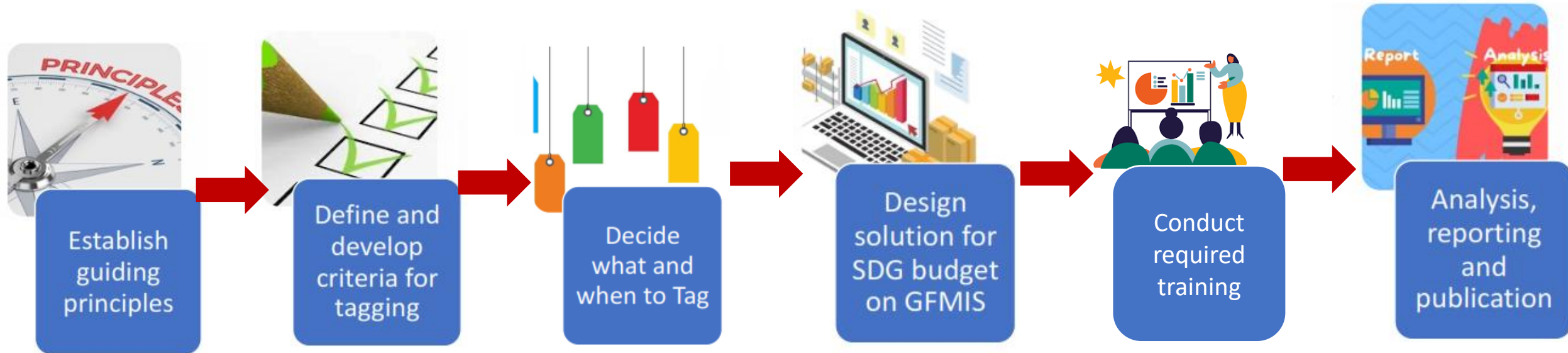
Key Points

- The 2025 Budget has made increased allocations towards **poverty eradication**. The financial allocations have increased by **2.11 %**, from **6.54% in 2024 to 8.65% in 2025**. This significant increase is primarily due to enhanced funding for **social protection programs**, including: Aswesuma program, Pensions for Public Officers, Pension for Widows, Widowers and Orphans of Public Officers, Service Compensation for Death & Injured Soldiers. The increased focus on **social welfare and protection** reflects a stronger commitment to **poverty reduction and social security enhancements**.
- The **health sector** budget allocation has increased by approximately **1.91 %**, from **3.62% in 2024 to 5.53% in 2025**. A significant portion of this increase is directed toward ensuring the **uninterrupted supply of pharmaceuticals, surgical, and laboratory items**, which will increase access to **quality essential healthcare services** and guarantee the availability of **safe, effective, high-quality, and affordable essential medicines** for all.
- The **education sector** budget allocation has increased by approximately **1.17 %**, from **2.34% in 2024 to 3.51% in 2025**. The increased funding is primarily directed toward ensuring **free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education**, enhancing **early childhood development**, strengthening **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** and **tertiary education** and improving **educational infrastructure and facilities** to support a more inclusive and effective learning environment.
- The budget allocation for **industry, innovation, and infrastructure** has increased from **3.43% in 2024 to 5.16% in 2025** towards the development of **quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure** that supports **economic growth** while promoting **affordable and equitable access for all**.

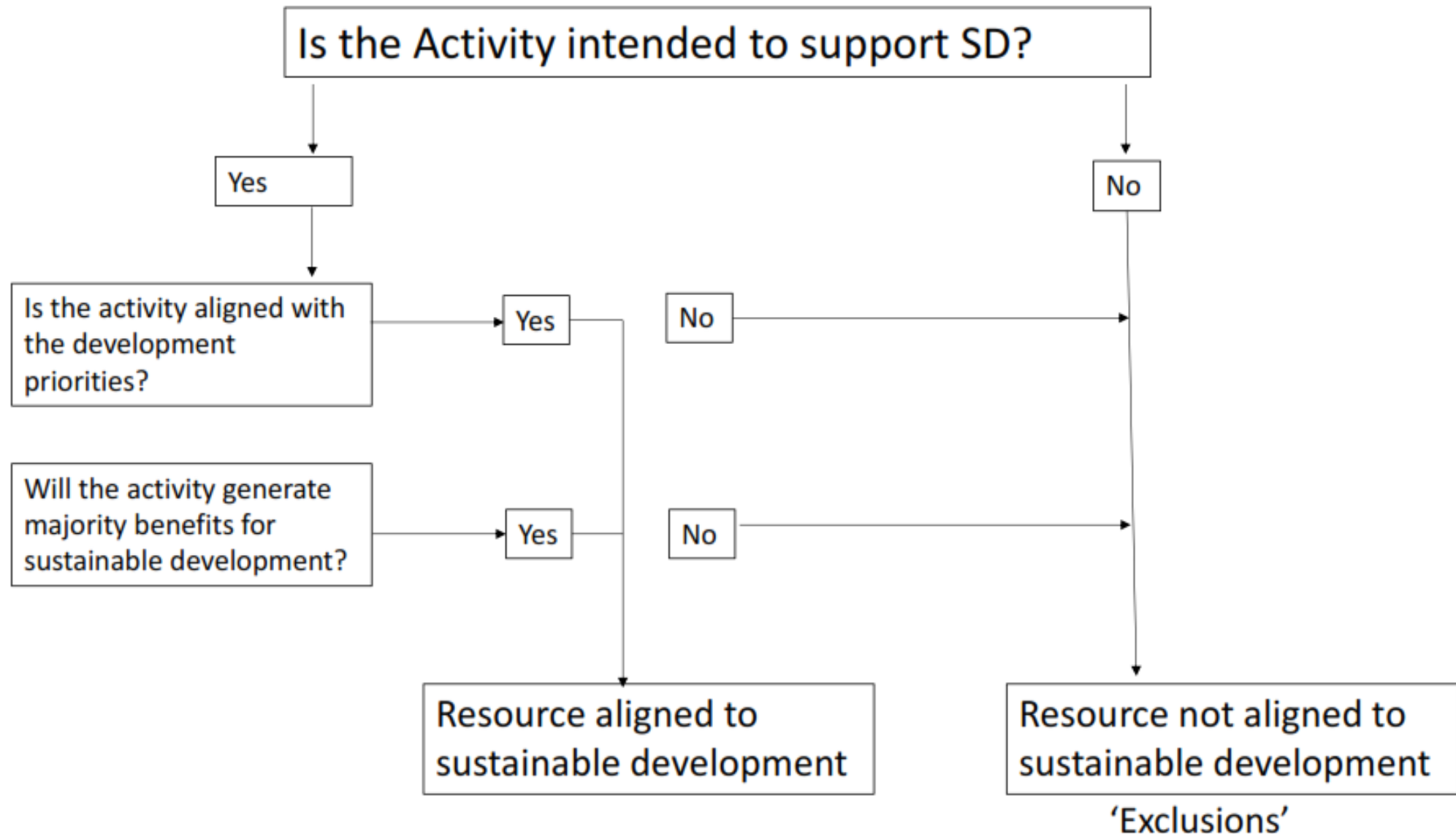
- SDG 05 on **Gender Equality**, SDG 07 on **Clean Energy**, SDG 13 on **Climate Action** and SDG 14 on **Life Below Water** and SDG 15 **Life on Land** remain under funded areas in the 2025 National Budget.
- When analyzing the 2025 Budget Proposals in relation to Sri Lanka's SDG Progress measured through the 2024 SDG Progress Dashboard (above slide 03), attention is drawn to the need to prioritize public funding towards **SDG 05**, **SDG 14** and **SDG 15** which require accelerated efforts to make progress towards meeting the 2030 national targets. Specifically, it is important to focus on,
 - ❖ Ensuring economic integration of women and promoting women in leadership positions under SDG 05
 - ❖ Addressing marine pollution due to coastal eutrophication and floating plastic, ocean acidification, promoting sustainable fishing practices, strengthening fisheries management under SDG 14
 - ❖ Addressing biodiversity decline through expansion and effective management of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries aiming to preserve critical habitats, initiatives to restore degraded habitats and forest management under SDG 15
- In view of the limited fiscal space in the national budget, mobilizing additional funding towards the above areas through **private capital and investments** and other **alternative and innovative financing mechanisms** remain critical to support an effective sustainable development trajectory in the country.

METHODOLOGY

Sequence of activities in budget tagging



Cost centers relevance to sustainable development



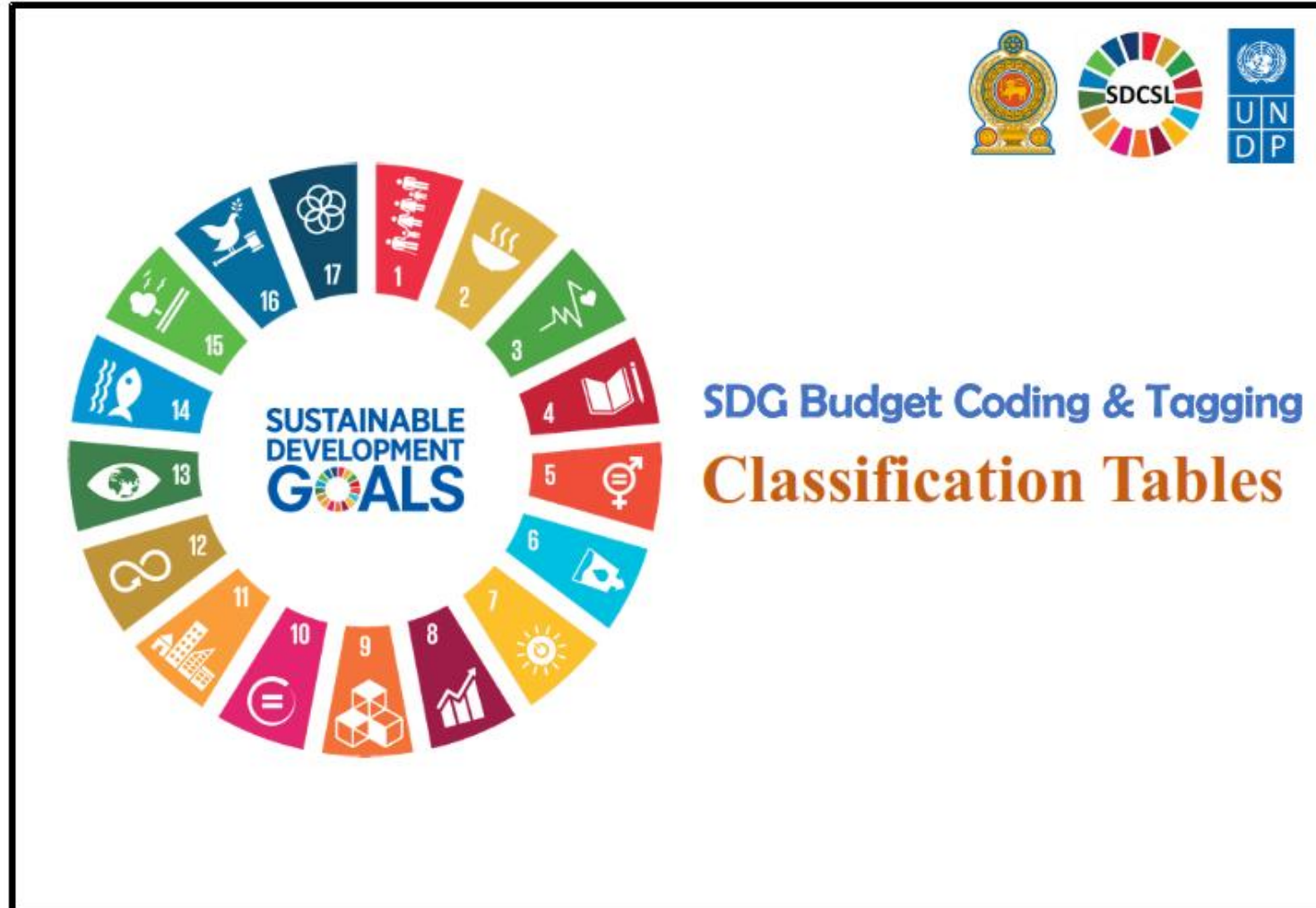
Exclusion Criteria for Expenditures not Aligned with SDGs

Criteria	Definition	Specimen of expenditure
Defense	Expenditure incurred on Administration of military defense affairs and services <u>not in support of any of the SDGs.</u> Any defense related expenditure like support in during disaster relief or contribution to UN peacekeeping will not be excluded in the computation process (See Annex 2)	Military defense, Civil Defense, Foreign military aid, R&D defense etc.
Interest payments	Repayments particularly budget support and other program loans where fungibility and attributions can undermine mapping.	Principal and interest payments.
Administrative fee	Include fees for licenses and other administrative fee.	Driver's licenses, passports, visas, court fees, radio, and television etc.
Fines and penalties	Compulsory payments imposed on public institutions by courts of law or quasi-judicial bodies due to the violation of laws or administrative rules	
Judgments and conciliations	Includes payments by public institutions as a result of:	compliance with a judicial ruling, an executive order, judicially recognized credits, arbitration awards, or a conciliation with a competent authority, in which it is ordered to compensate rights to third parties.
Monetary contributions to international organization with narrow scope in terms of SDGs.	Transfers made by government units to international organizations as membership fees or for concepts other than memberships.	To determine whether this spending has any impact on SDGs, it must be identified whether the international organization, to which the payment is being made, is engaging in activities that close SDG gaps and/or actions that support the government to achieve these goals.
Taxes	Mandatory payments to be made by government institutions at different levels of public administration, without any compensation.	
Civil servant's related expenditures particularly for officers	Civil servants (category above development officers in GoSL context) are not considered vulnerable therefore, some expenses for this group of people is not contributing directly to closing gaps.	social security contributions, individual loans, personal protection services to guarantee the safety of civil servants
Sports-related expenditures	Even when sport is related to the well-being of society, the SDG do not have sports-related SDG targets.	In some cases, these expenditures include government support to sports associations. In this regard, expenses earmarked for professional sports activities will not be aligned with SDGs, in contrast to expenses associated with sportive infrastructure, which can be aligned given their impact on the community well-being.
Improvement of public entities' infrastructure	To determine whether this type of expenditures contribute to achieving the SDGs, it must be considered whether the entity benefiting from the improvements has a constant customer service, in which case it could be strengthening the state's services. Otherwise, such expenses do not have a direct impact on the achievement of SDG.	Construction or repair of fancy infrastructure or office quarters. Example rest houses for government officials.
Environmentally unsustainable activities	Expenses related to activities that, although can have positive collateral effects on employment and economic activities, have negatively direct impact on environmental sustainability.	Expenses aimed at encouraging the expansion of mining and fossil-fuel related activities are excluded from the SDG alignment. However, expenses aimed at transforming existing industries into more sustainable activities are aligned with SDGs.

Source: Adapted from SDG alignment and budget tagging: towards an SDG taxonomy (2022)

Classification Table for Coding & Tagging

- Identify Budget Lines Directly Relevant to Specific SDGs Using the Classification Table



<https://sdc.gov.lk/en/resources>

ANALYSIS

Budget Estimates 2025

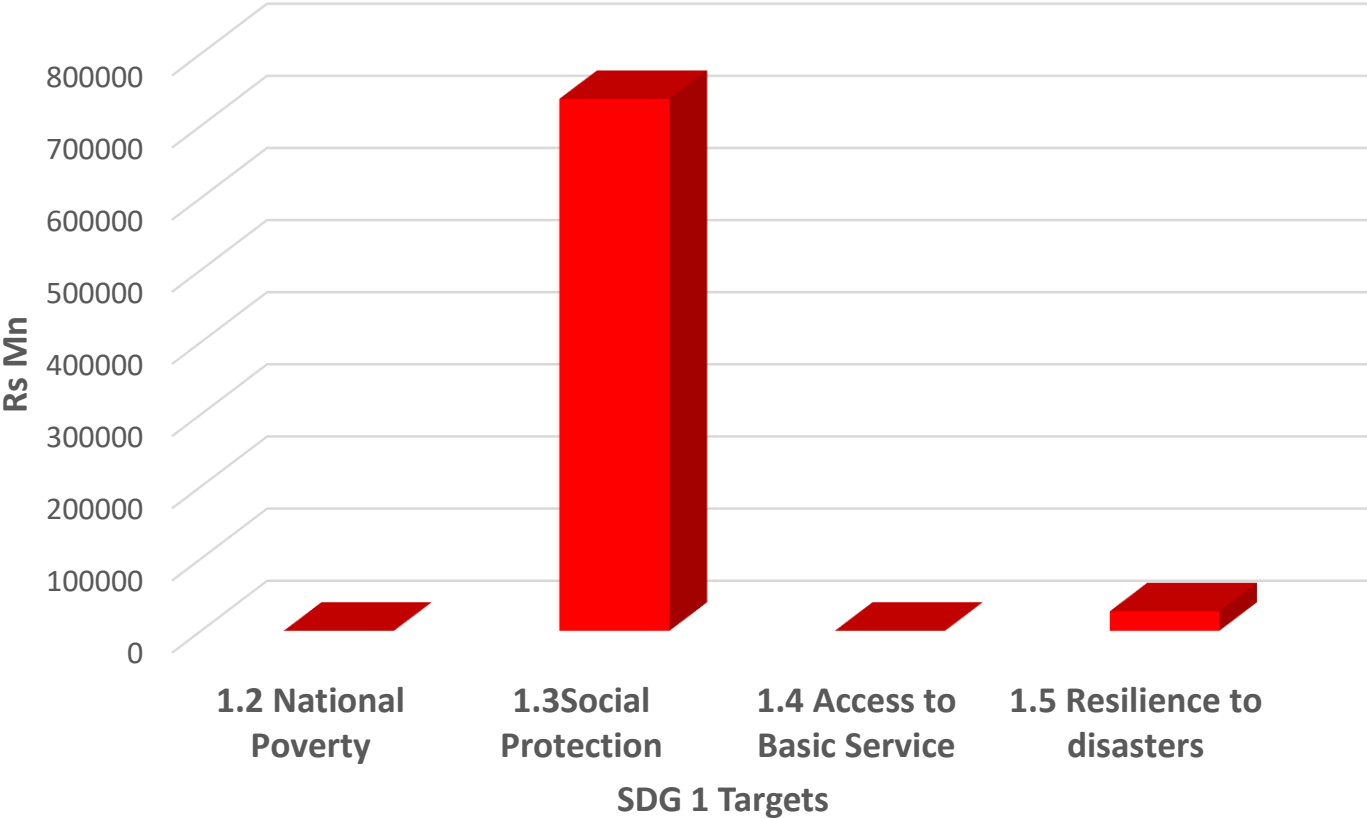
No	Special Spending Unit	2025 Estimate Rs.Mn
1	His Excellency the President	3,000
2	Office of the Prime Minister	1,170
4	Judges of the Superior Courts	577
5	Office of the Cabinet of Ministers	231
6	Office of the Public Service Commission	346
7	Judicial Service Commission	165
8	National Police Commission	245
9	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	50
10	Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption	1,374
11	Office of the Finance Commission	133
13	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka	449
16	Parliament	5,150
17	Office of the Leader of the House of Parliament	78
18	Office of the Chief Government Whip of Parliament	89
19	Office of the Leader of the Opposition of Parliament	331
20	Election Commission	21,487
21	National Audit Office	4,353
22	Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration	46
23	Audit Service Commission	80
24	National Procurement Commission	222
25	Delimitation Commission	19
	Total	39,593

Code	Name of the Ministry	2025 Estimate Rs.Mn
102	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development	5,253,767
130	Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils and Local Government	573,700
312	Provincial Councils	535,750
111	Ministry of Health & Mass Media	508,500
117	Ministry of Transport, Highways, Ports and Civil Aviation	473,410
103	Ministry of Defence	442,000
126	Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education	271,000
118	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation	208,722
189	Ministry of Public Security and Parliamentary Affairs	175,445
123	Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing	101,282
110	Ministry of Justice & National Integration	54,106
124	Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment	30,050
112	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Employment & Tourism	21,463
119	Ministry of Energy	21,142
135	Ministry of Plantation and Community Infrastructure	16,738
160	Ministry of Environment	16,040
171	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	14,526
101	Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs	13,725
186	Ministry of Digital Economy	13,623
149	Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development	13,443
194	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	12,100
151	Ministry of Fisheries, Aquatic and Ocean Resources	11,440
193	Ministry of Labour	6,070
196	Ministry of Science and Technology	5,000
116	Ministry of Trade, Commerce, Food Security and Co-oprative Development	2,564
	Total	8,795,407



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)

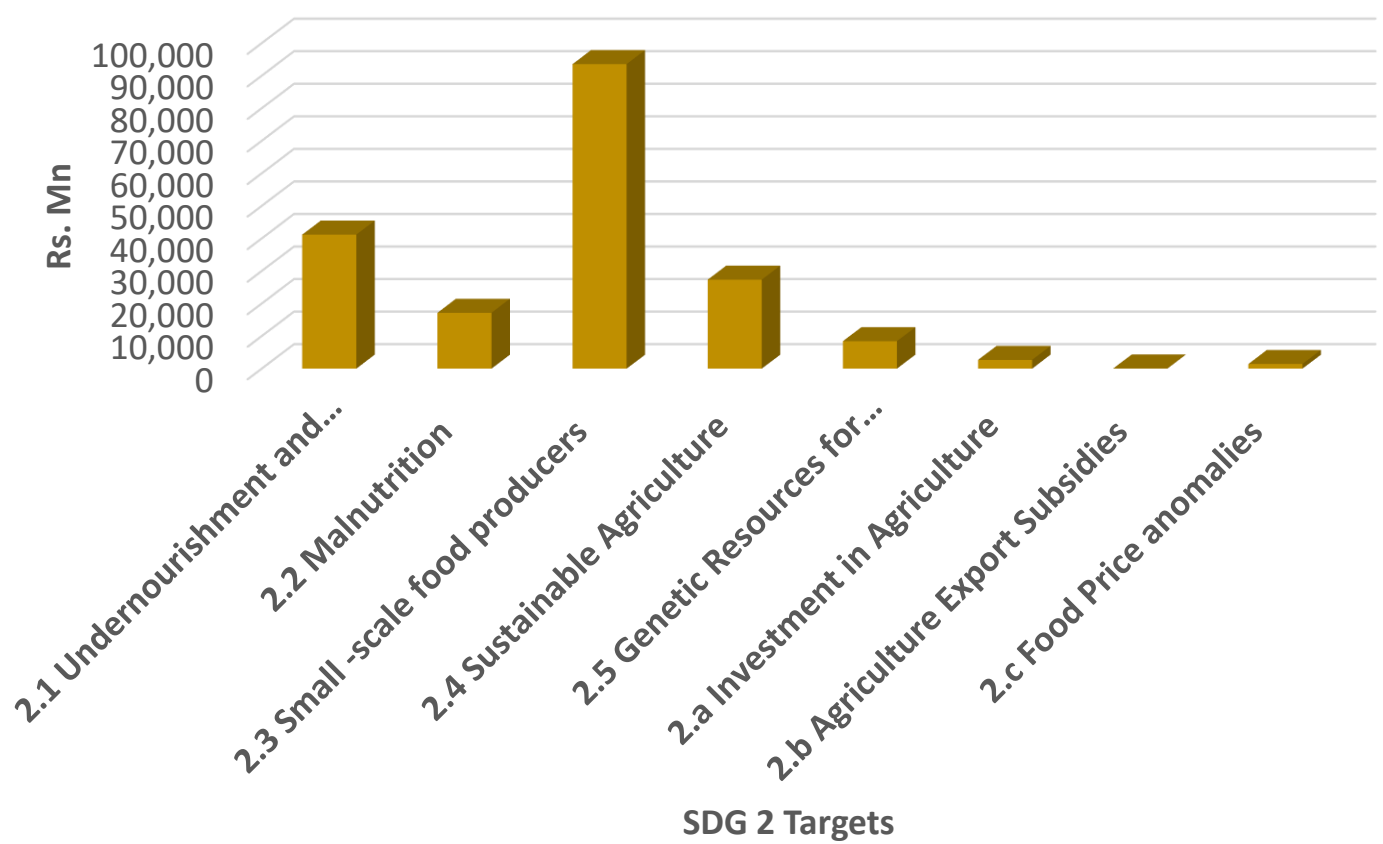


SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
1.2 National Poverty	1
1.3 Social Protection	737,119
1.4 Access to Basic Service	2
1.5 Resilience to disasters	26,937
Total Amount	764,059



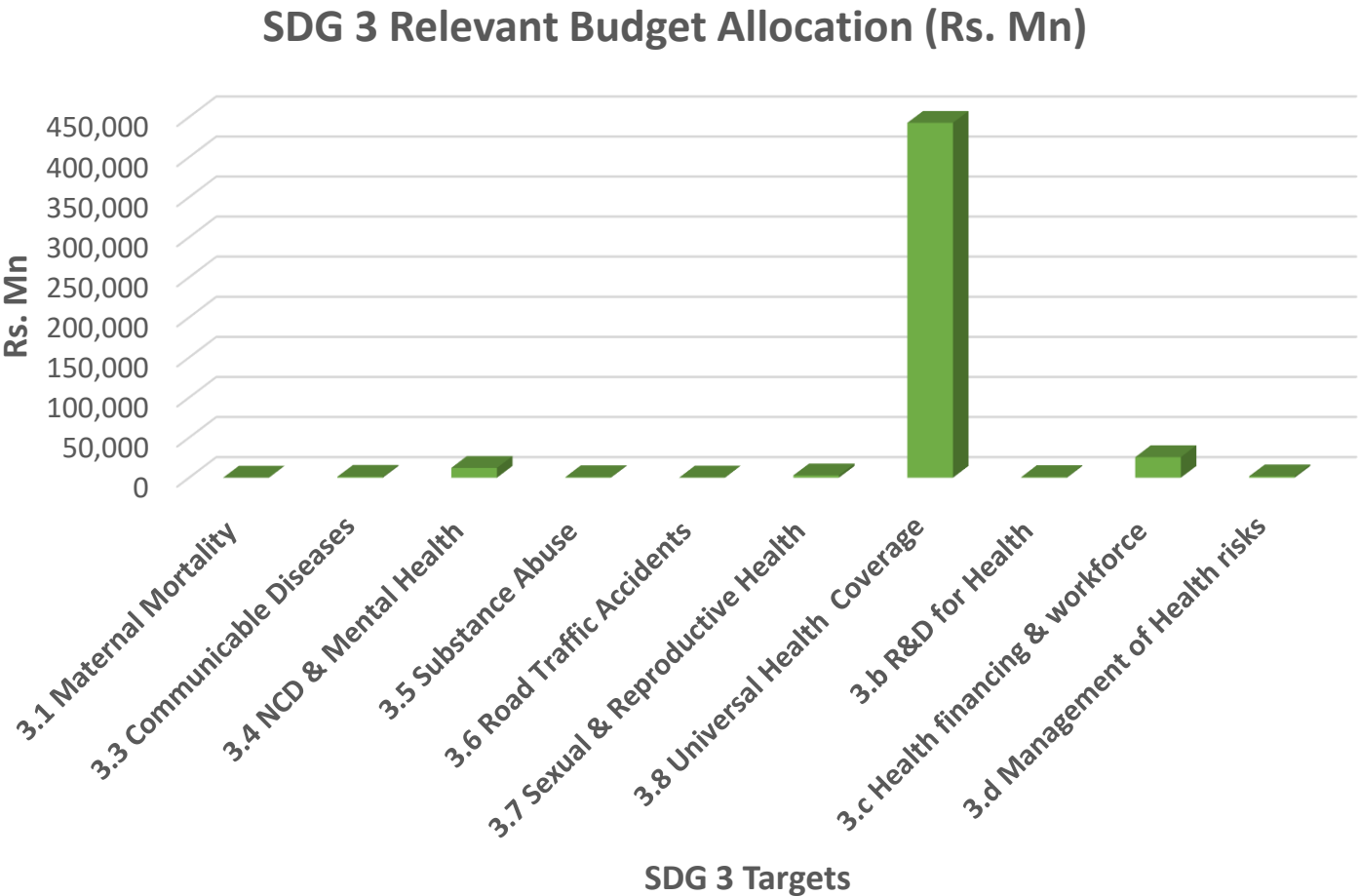
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 2 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



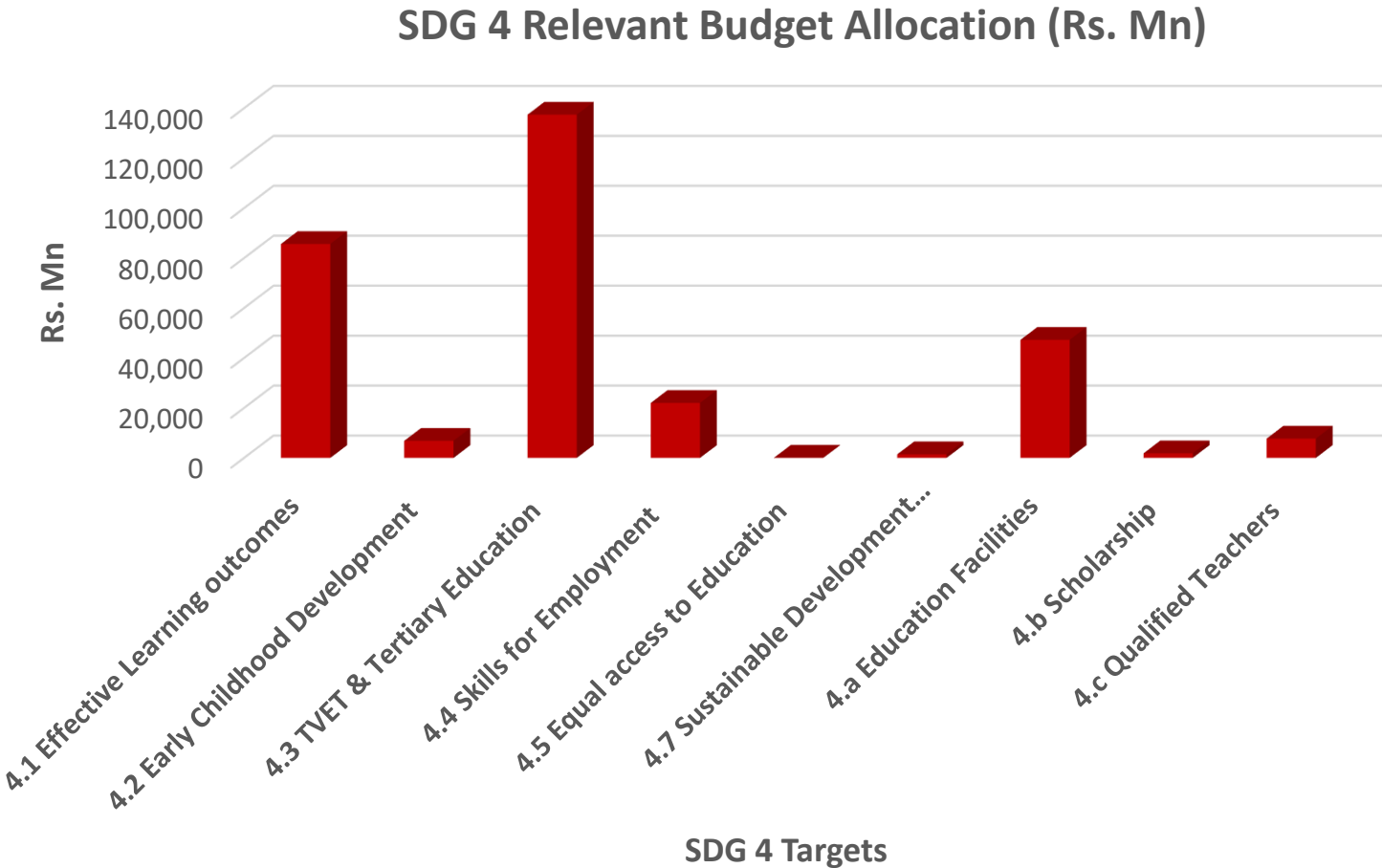
SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
2.1 Undernourishment and Food Security	41,187
2.2 Malnutrition	17,156
2.3 Small -scale food producers	93,582
2.4 Sustainable Agriculture	27,356
2.5 Genetic Resources for Agriculture	8,437
2.a Investment in Agriculture	2,693
2.b Agriculture Export Subsidies	50
2.c Food Price anomalies	1,440
Total Amount	191,901

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
3.1 Maternal Mortality	180
3.3 Communicable Diseases	1,100
3.4 NCD & Mental Health	12,233
3.5 Substance Abuse	723
3.6 Road Traffic Accidents	260
3.7 Sexual & Reproductive Health	2,864
3.8 Universal Health Coverage	442,767
3.b R&D for Health	892
3.c Health financing & workforce	25,697
3.d Management of Health risks	1,740
Total Amount	488,456

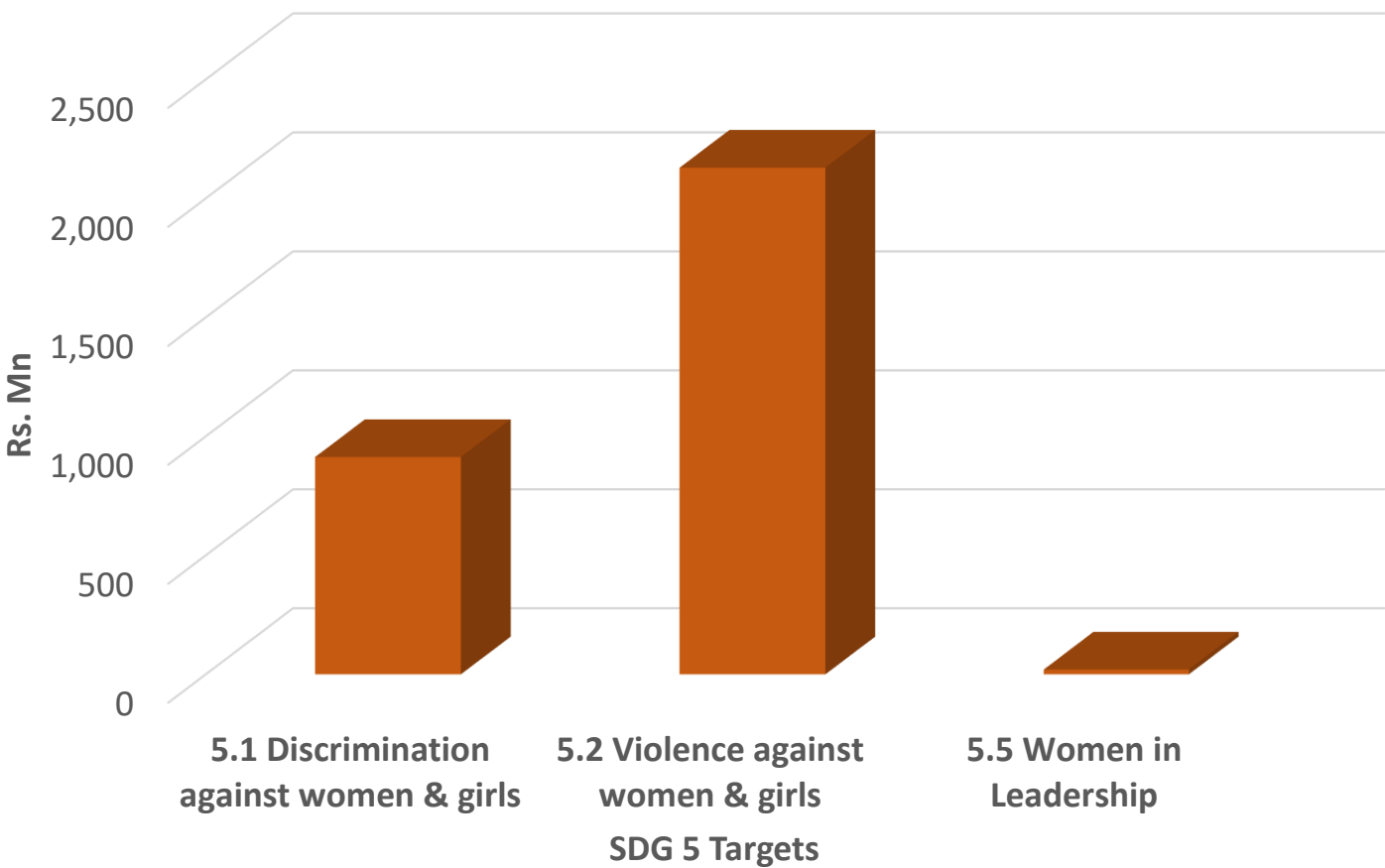
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
4.1 Effective Learning outcomes	85,664
4.2 Early Childhood Development	6,858
4.3 TVET & Tertiary Education	137,429
4.4 Skills for Employment	22,020
4.5 Equal access to Education	95
4.7 Sustainable Development Education	1,455
4.a Education Facilities	47,283
4.b Scholarship	1,842
4.c Qualified Teachers	7,726
Total Amount	310,372

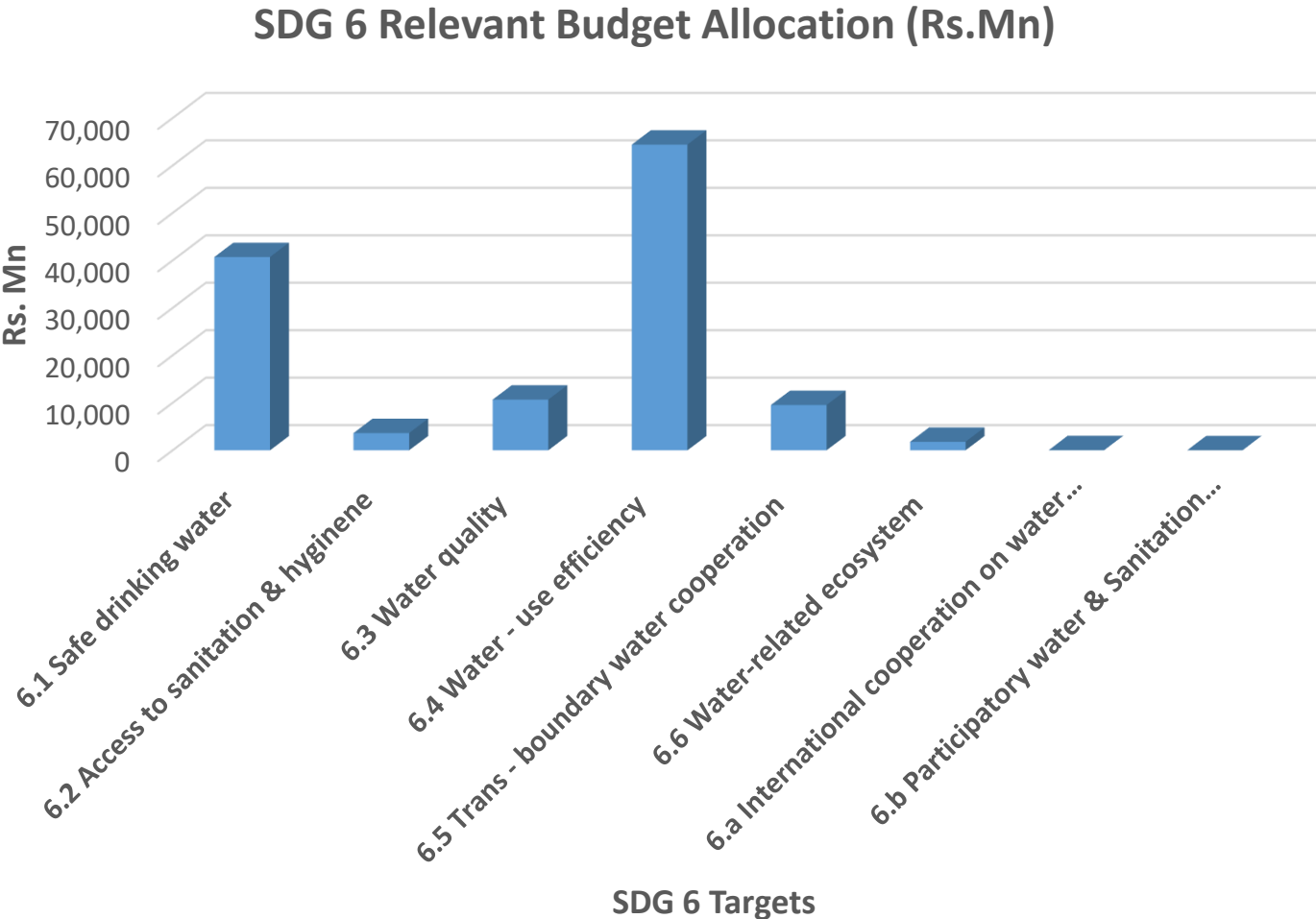
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
5.1 Discrimination against women & girls	913
5.2 Violence against women & girls	2,129
5.5 Women in Leadership	20
Total Amount	3,062

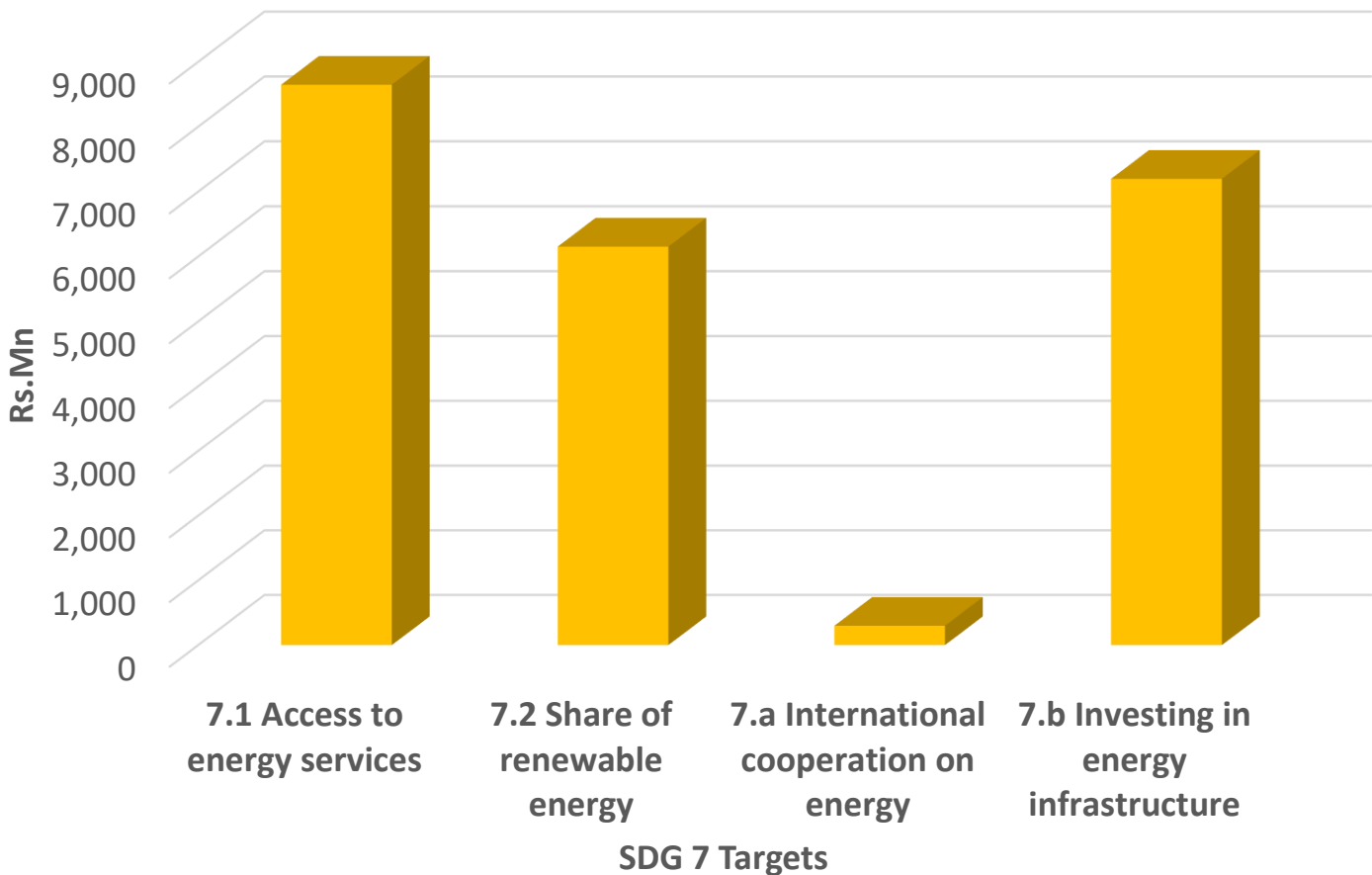
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
6.1 Safe drinking water	40,713
6.2 Access to sanitation & hyginene	3,630
6.3 Water quality	10,680
6.4 Water - use efficiency	64,398
6.5 Trans - boundary water cooperation	9,536
6.6 Water-related ecosystem	1,790
6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation	26
6.b Participatory water & Sanitation management	1
Total Amount	130,774

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

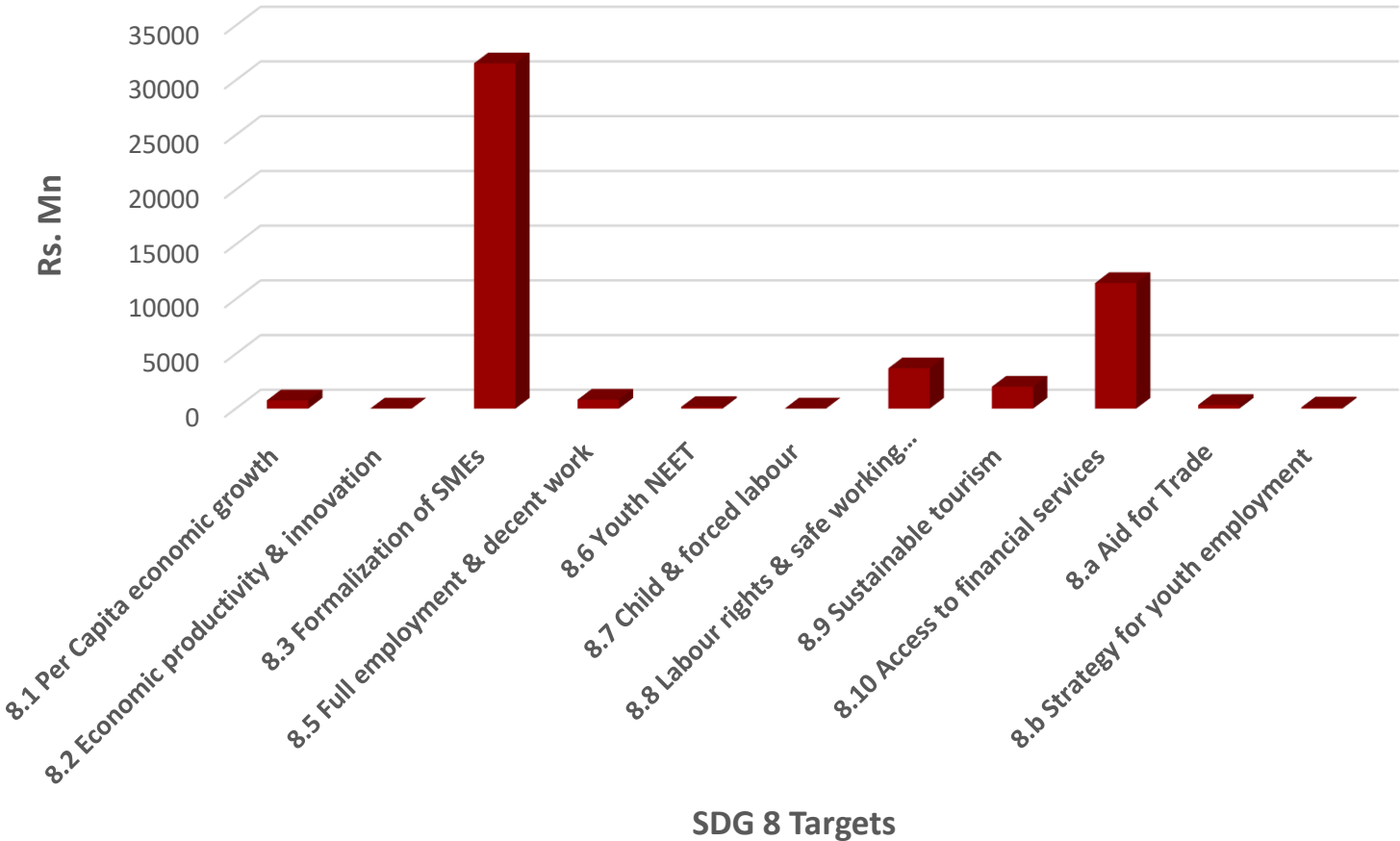
SDG 7 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
7.1 Access to energy services	8,647
7.2 Share of renewable energy	6,153
7.a International cooperation on energy	298
7.b Investing in energy infrastructure	7,197
Total Amount	22,295

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

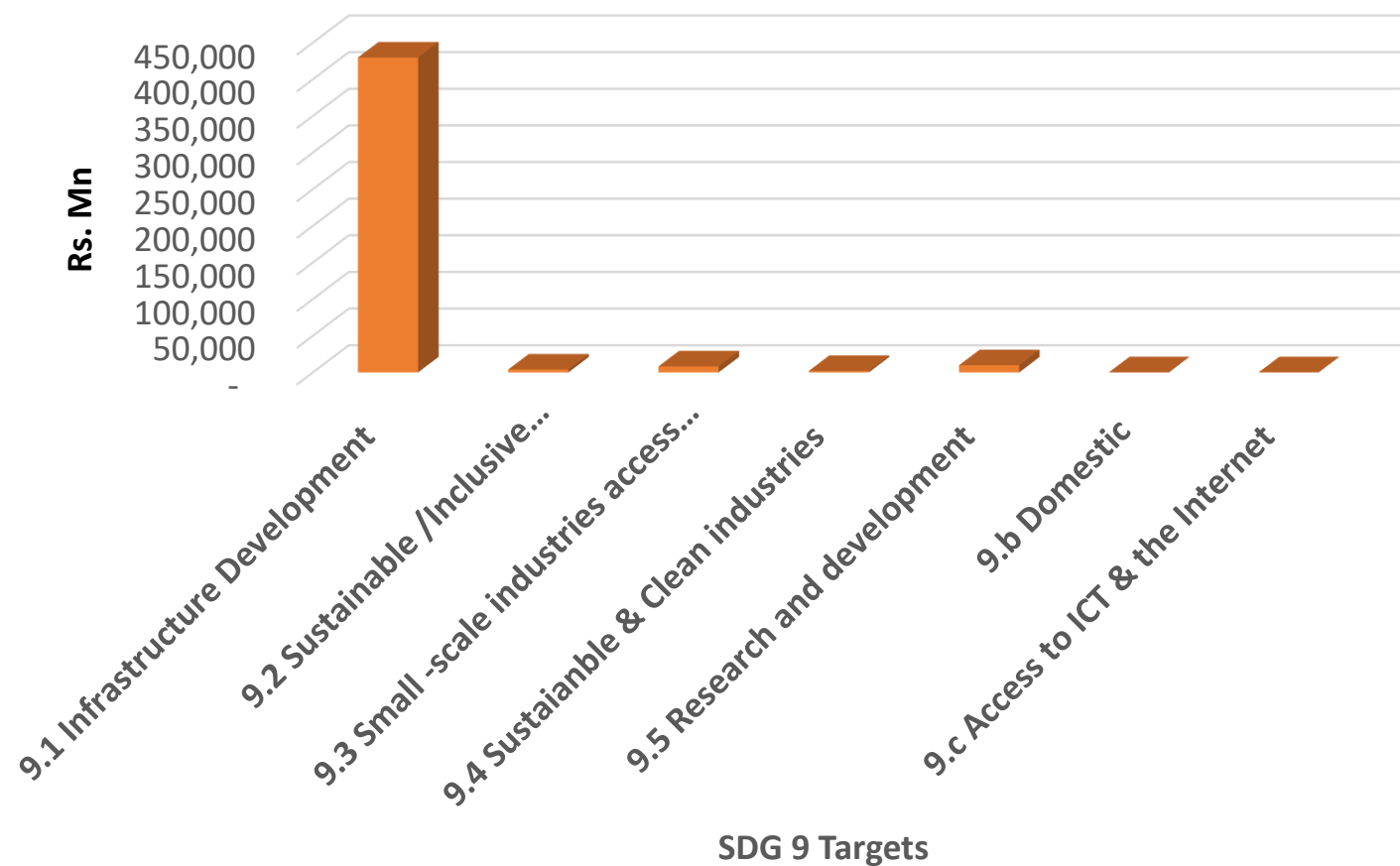
SDG 8 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
8.1 Per Capita economic growth	750
8.2 Economic productivity & innovation	10
8.3 Formalization of SMEs	31,543
8.5 Full employment & decent work	819
8.6 Youth NEET	150
8.7 Child & forced labour	4
8.8 Labour rights & safe working environment	3,686
8.9 Sustainable tourism	2,000
8.10 Access to financial services	11,473
8.a Aid for Trade	331
8.b Strategy for youth employment	103
Total Amount	50,869

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

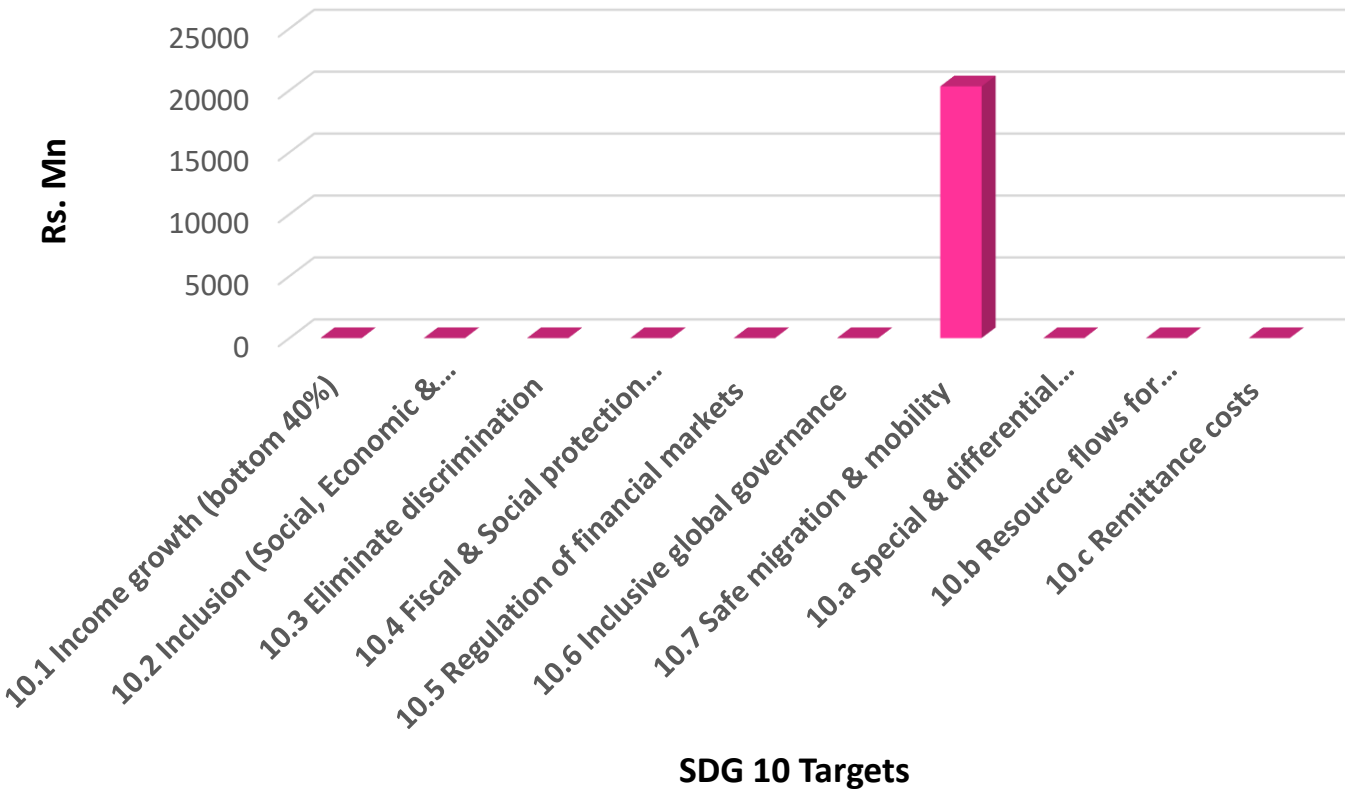
SDG 9 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs.Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
9.1 Infrastructure Development	429,789
9.2 Sustainable /Inclusive Industrialization	4,023
9.3 Small -scale industries access to finance	8,199
9.4 Sustaianble & Clean industries	2,036
9.5 Research and development	9,803
9.b Domestic	240
9.c Access to ICT & the Internet	190
Total Amount	454,280

Reduce inequality within and among countries

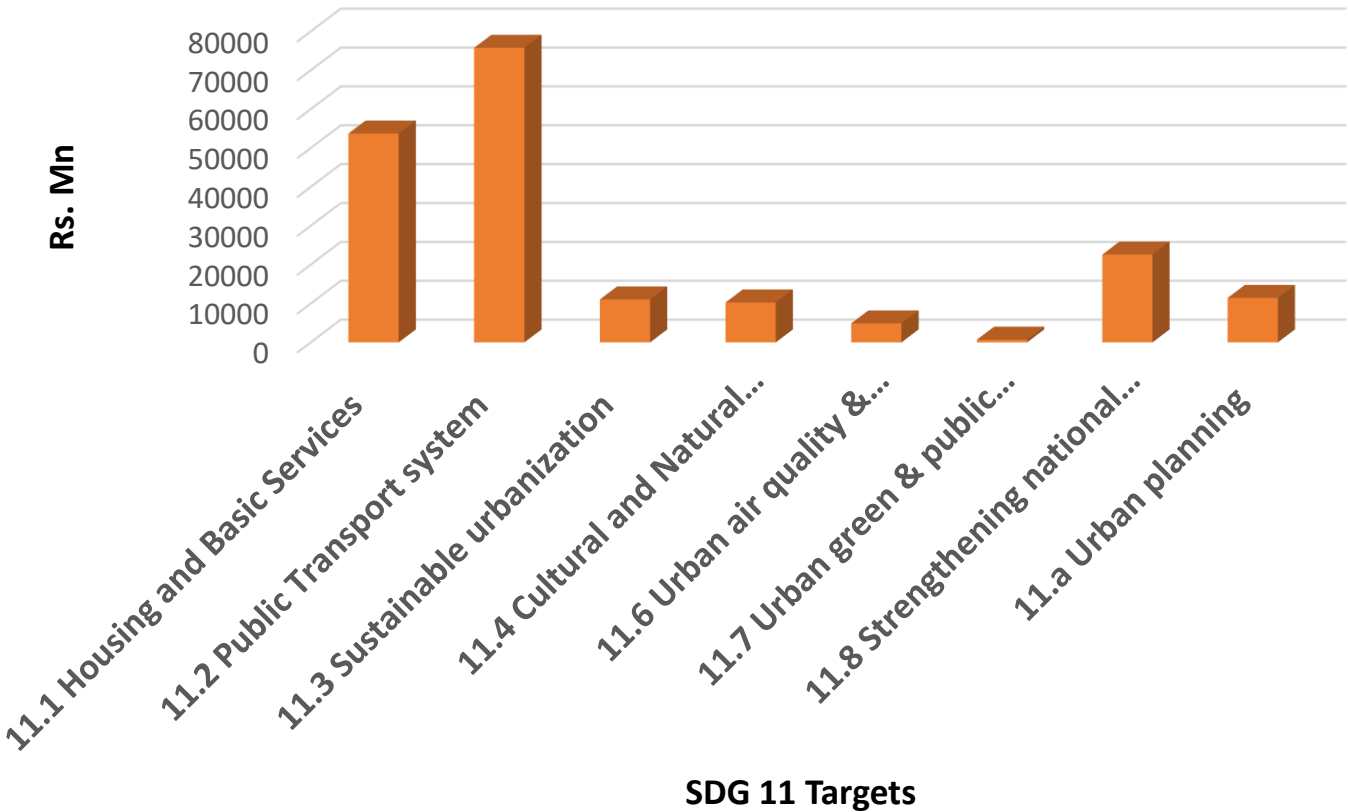
SDG 10 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)	0
10.2 Inclusion (Social, Economic & Political)	0
10.3 Eliminate discrimination	0
10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies	0
10.5 Regulation of financial markets	0
10.6 Inclusive global governance	0
10.7 Safe migration & mobility	20,325
10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)	0
10.b Resource flows for development	0
10.c Remittance costs	0
Total Amount	20,325

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

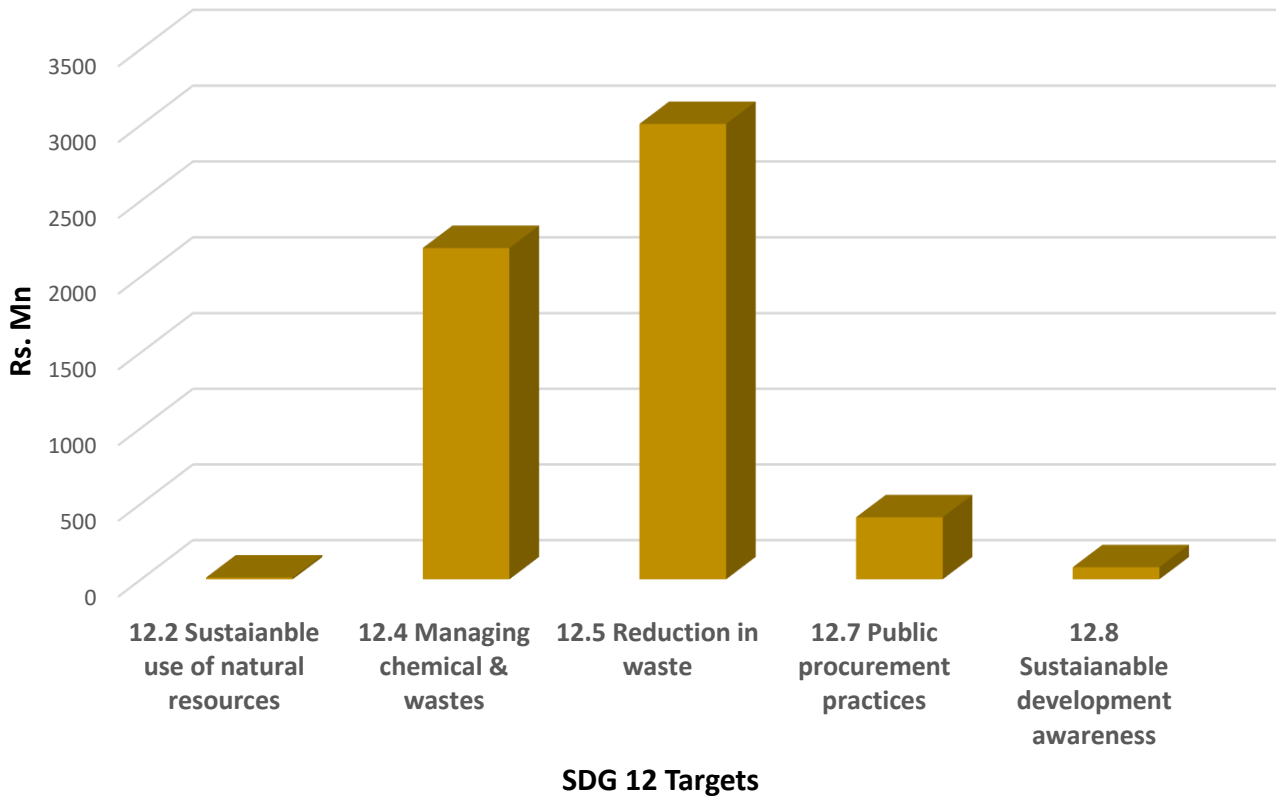
SDG 11 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
11.1 Housing and Basic Services	53,729
11.2 Public Transport system	75,777
11.3 Sustainable urbanization	11,036
11.4 Cultural and Natural heritage	10,270
11.6 Urban air quality & waste management	4,888
11.7 Urban green & public space	700
11.8 Strengthening national ®ional development planning	22,590
11.a Urban planning	11,453
Total Amount	190,443

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)

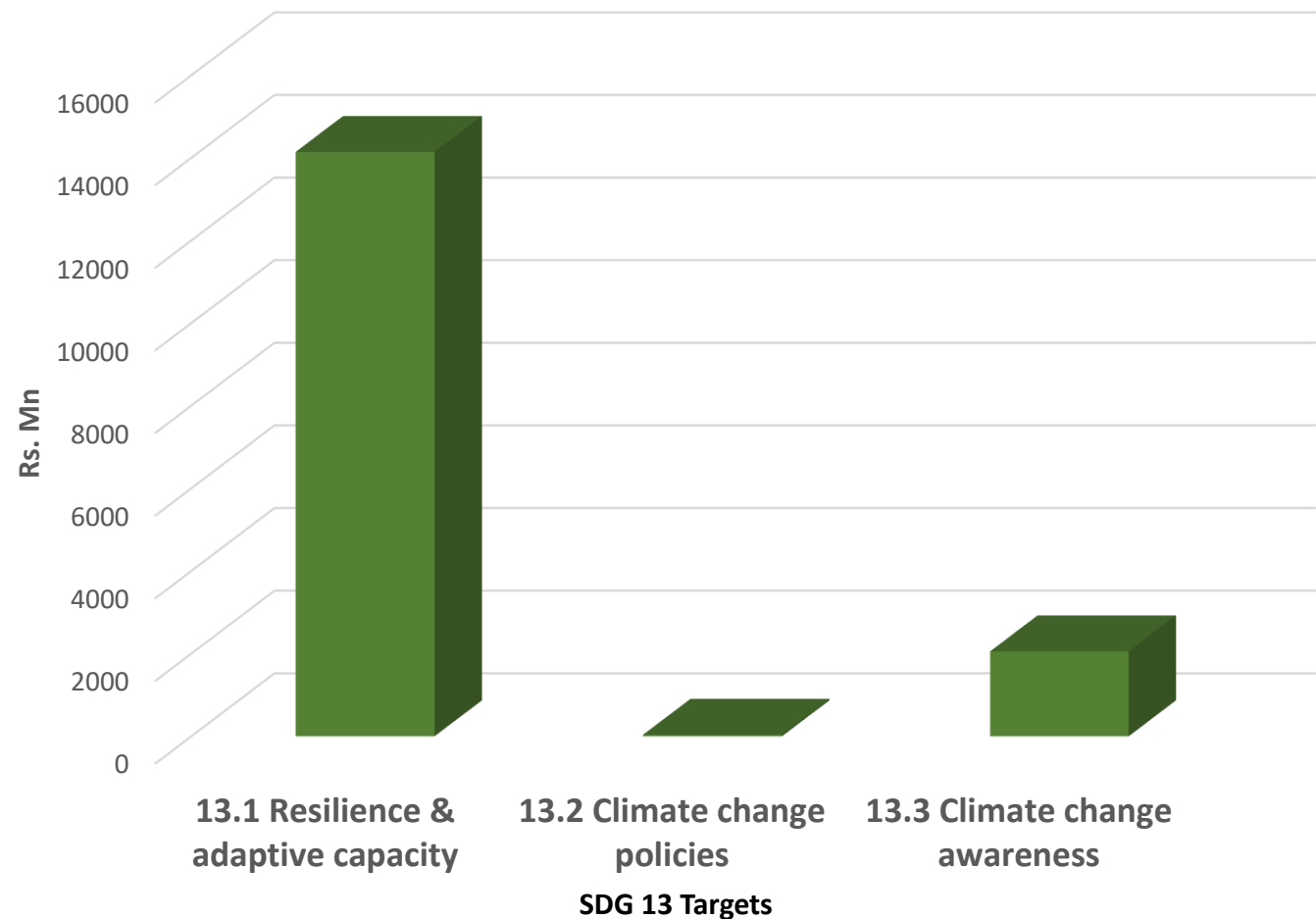


SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
12.2 Sustaianble use of natural resources	12
12.4 Managing chemical & wastes	2,188
12.5 Reduction in waste	3,006
12.7 Public procurement practices	410
12.8 Sustaianable development awareness	80
Total Amount	5,696



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)

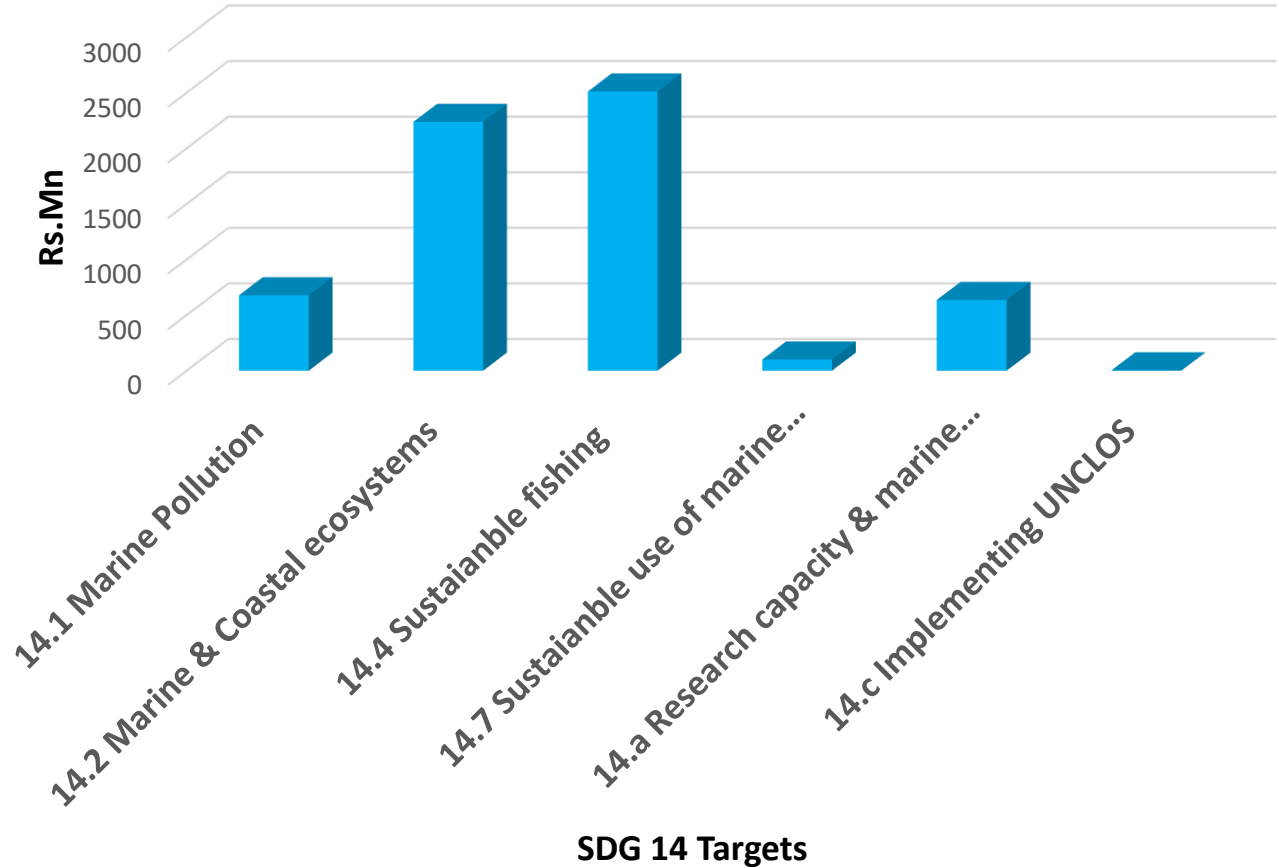


SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity	1,4142
13.2 Climate change policies	36
13.3 Climate change awareness	2,054
Total Amount	16,232



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 14 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs.Mn)

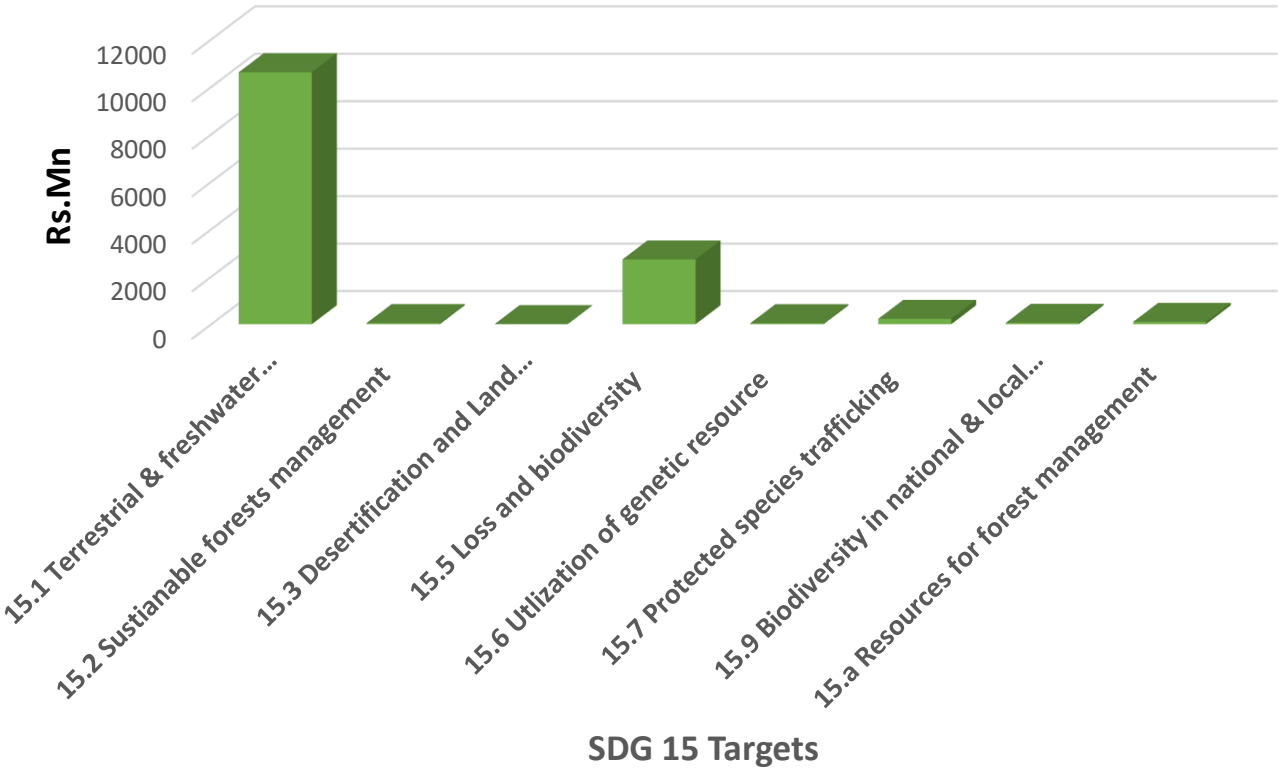


SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
14.1 Marine Pollution	678
14.2 Marine & Coastal ecosystems	2,238
14.4 Sustainable fishing	2,511
14.7 Sustainable use of marine resources	100
14.a Research capacity & marine technology	636
14.c Implementing UNCLOS	3
Total Amount	6,166



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

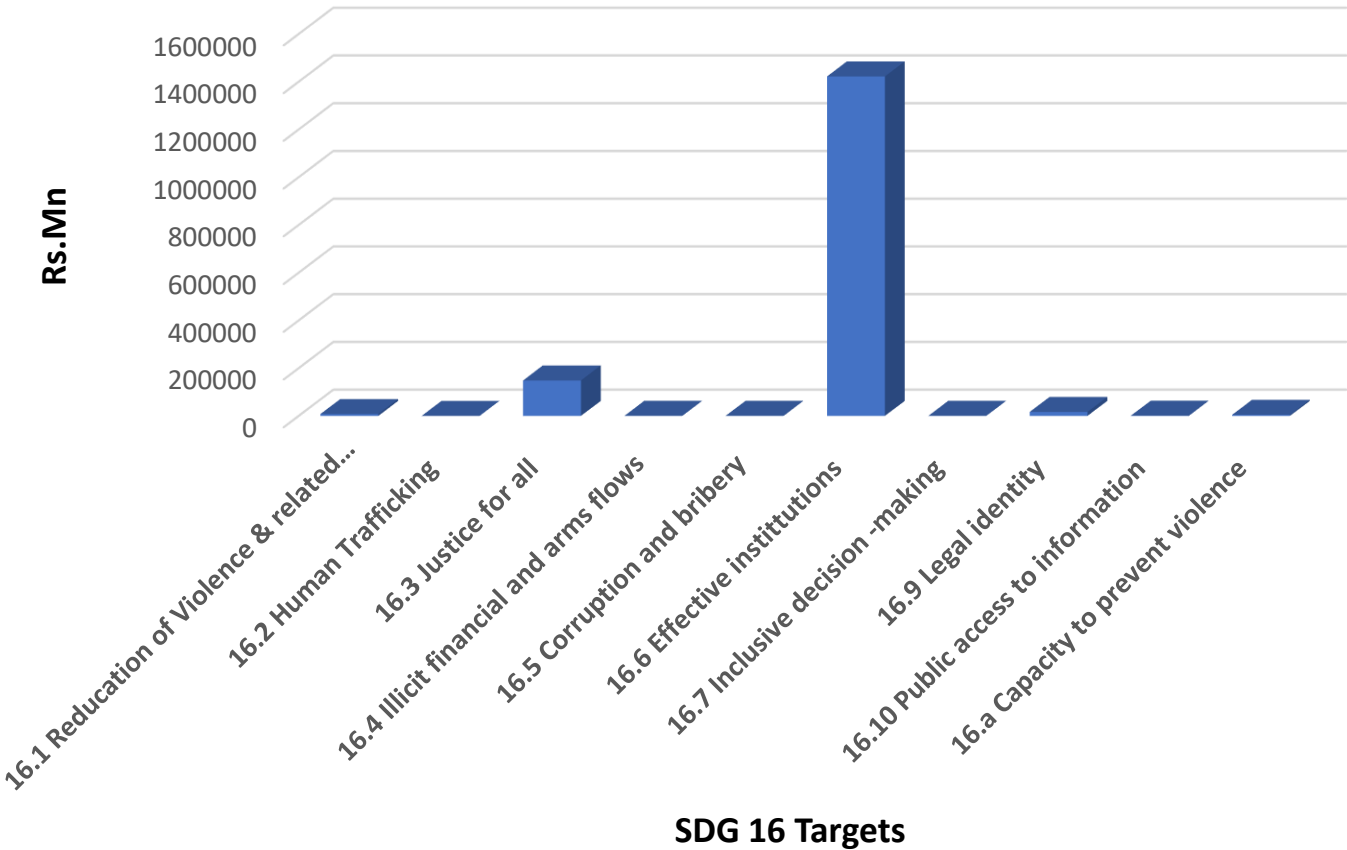
SDG 15 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs.Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems	10,617
15.2 Sustianable forests management	50
15.3 Desertification and Land degradation	4
15.5 Loss and biodiversity	2,731
15.6 Utlization of genetic resource	46
15.7 Protected species trafficking	230
15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning	60
15.a Resources for forest management	100
Total Amount	13,838

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

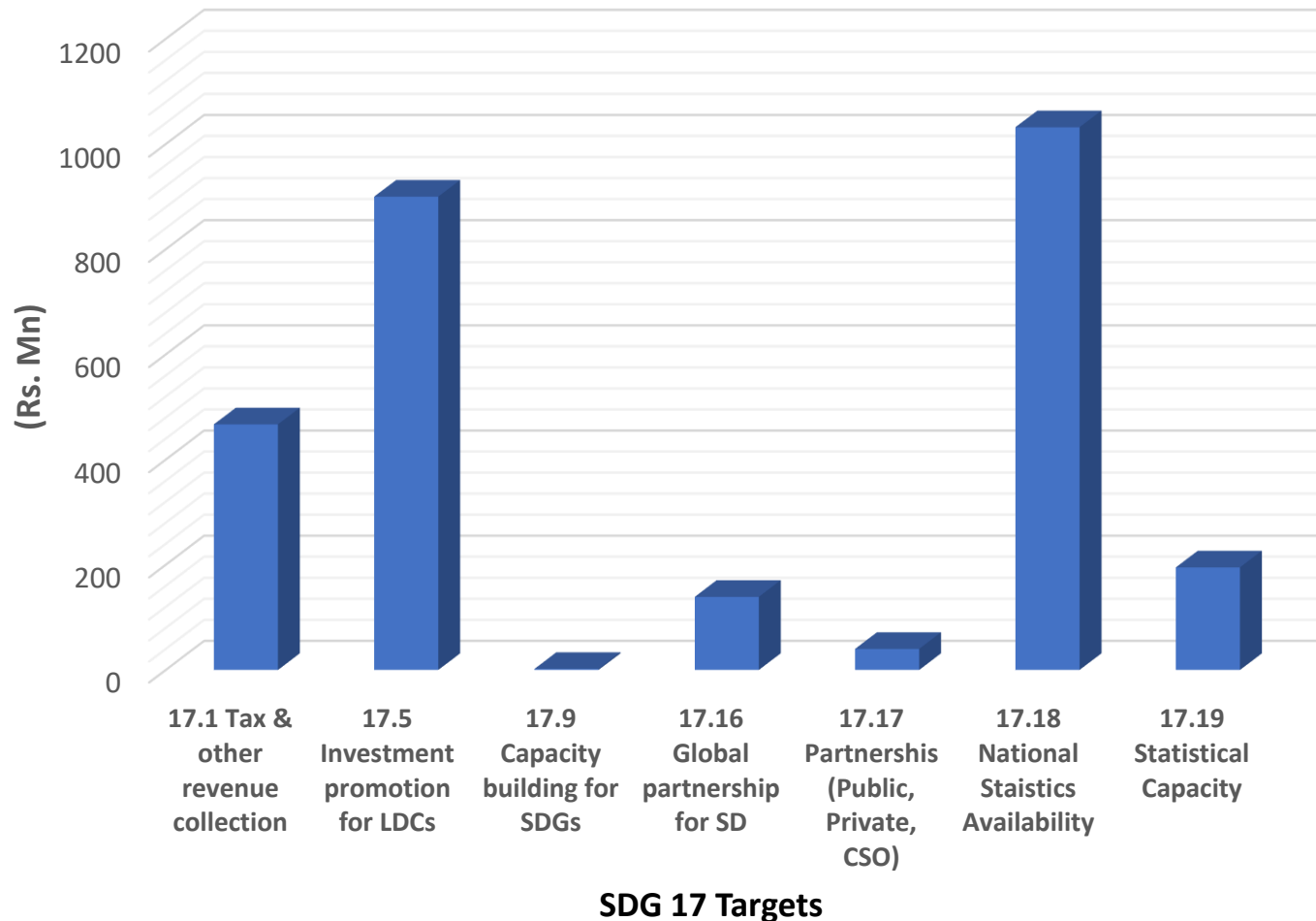
SDG 16 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs.Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
16.1 Reducation of Violence & related deaths	7,552
16.2 Human Trafficking	78
16.3 Justice for all	148,379
16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows	105
16.5 Corruption and bribery	301
16.6 Effective instittutions	1,422,210
16.7 Inclusive decision - making	146
16.9 Legal identity	16,322
16.10 Public access to information	749
16.a Capacity to prevent violence	4,408
Total Amount	1,600,250

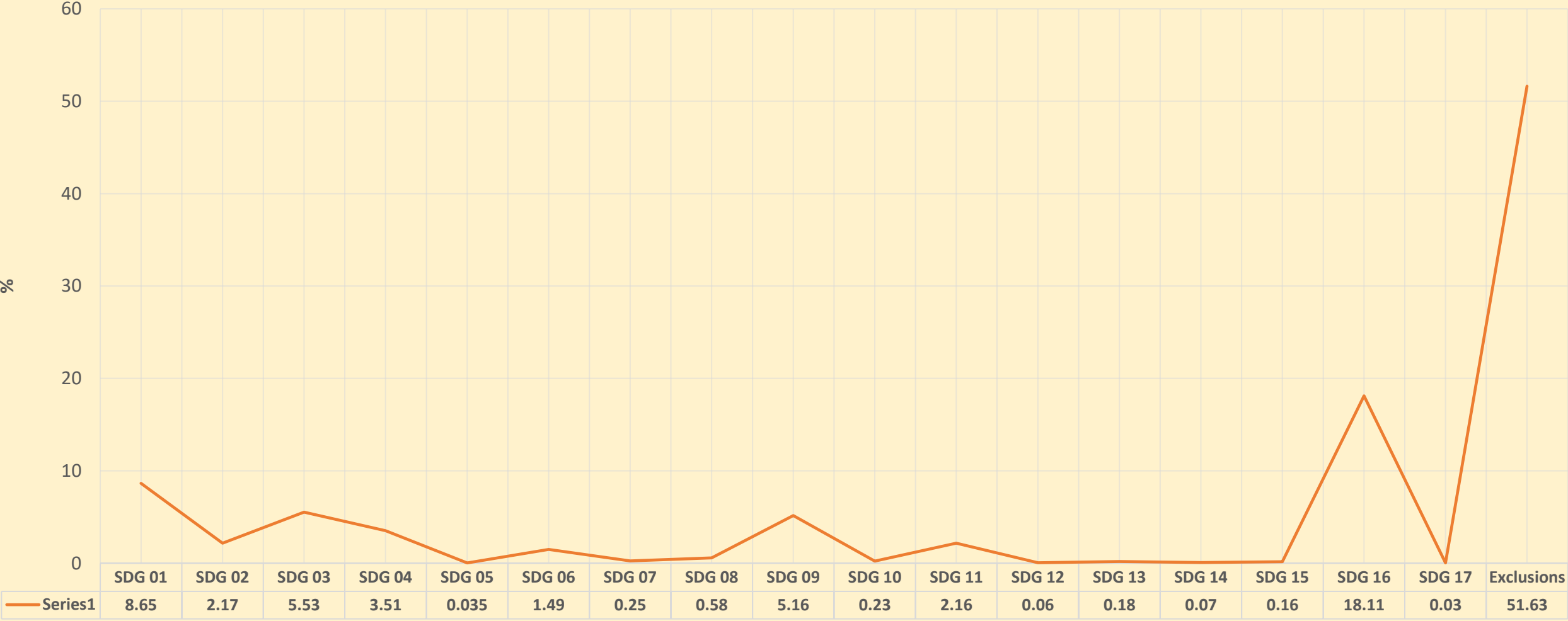
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17 Relevant Budget Allocation (Rs.Mn)



SDG Targets	2025 Budget Allocation (Rs. Mn)
17.1 Tax & other revenue collection	467
17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs	900
17.9 Capacity building for SDGs	2
17.16 Global partnership for SD	139
17.17 Partnershis (Public, Private, CSO)	40
17.18 National Staistics Availability	1,032
17.19 Statistical Capacity	195
Total Amount	2,775

SDG Relevant Exp Estimates as % of Total Allocation (FY 2025)





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