

Sector Policies included in the Public Investment Programme (2017-2020)

Sector policies identified and included in the Public Investment Programme (2017-2020) published by the Department of National Planning as indicated in the Government Policy Statements declared by the present Government are mentioned below.

Education:

Assuring that “No Child is Left Behind” in the education frontier by ensuring access to quality and inclusive education by encouraging 13 years of education laying the foundation for creation of educated and disciplined nation equipped with basic competencies and skills in order to achieve sustainable development based on a knowledge driven economy.

Higher Education:

Enhancing the quality and relevance of the university education to produce professionally competent and capable graduates to meet the socio- economic development in the country.

Skills Development and Vocational Training:

Making every Sri Lankan skilled enabling full employment in the global economy while improving their competencies, soft skills and access to quality vocational education.

Labour:

Protecting the rights of the workers and achieve healthy industrial relations. In this context, while enforcing existing laws and regulations, all necessary reforms will be made in the coming years to meet the emerging circumstances and to bring them in line with international best practices. Any perceived impediments to maintaining a good investment climate will be removed.

Health:

Improving National Health Service targeting a healthy nation with necessary institutional & policy reforms and increased investment on health, while recognizing the importance of co-existence of different forms of medicine and participation of private sector in health services.

Sports:

Developing sports sector to produce a healthy nation covering entire population which may help to reduce burning issue of on Non Communicable Diseases and making sports mandatory for all school children and programmes to identify children who have specific talents at an early age and to improve their skills/talents on a continuous basis.

Culture and Heritage:

Creating a virtuous, responsible and anti – corrupt society through promotion of a culture sensitive to heritage management, giving freedom for artistic work.

Science, Technology and Research:

Building capacity and strengthening of Research and Development through intensification of advancement and dissemination as well as the application of knowledge in state of the art technology.

Information and Communication Technology:

Promoting local ICT products and services in the global market under the “digitization” of Sri Lanka’s economy. It includes partnerships with multiple stakeholders to provide assistance and funding to establish new export orientated ICT enabled service industries and empowering the local industry and public to participate in electronic transactions and digital

services. It enables principles of good governance such as transparency, participatory approach and efficiency in their day-to-day business or lives.

Crop Agriculture:

Commercialization of agriculture sector with eco-friendly innovative technologies will contribute to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth ensuring food security and food sovereignty of the nation and to sustain the drive of competitiveness of agriculture and agro agro-based products in the international market.

Livestock:

Increasing production and quality of livestock products to satisfy the local demand and to boost rural income with the objective of making our farmers capable to compete in local and international markets.

Plantation:

Driving the plantation sector for capturing a considerable market share in the international market while ensuring the decent living conditions of the plantation community.

Fisheries:

Increasing the competitiveness of Sri Lankan fishery products in the international market while ensuring the food security of people and improved living status of the fishing community.

Land and Land Development:

Rational utilization of land resource on the basis of suitability evaluation for achieving higher economic gain, ensuring food security and decent living of people while maintaining the equity and ecological sustainability.

Industry:

Supporting private sector development especially in export oriented industries with emphasis on the diversification of products and geographical location and more effective industrial harmony, high value added and productivity driven industrialization.

International Trade and Foreign Investment:

Ensuring high trade performance and increased global integration by creating business friendly regulatory and operational environment while giving due consideration to the increased consumer welfare.

Tourism:

Transforming Sri Lanka as the world's most treasured island for tourism.

Roads:

Facilitating the economic growth of the country creating an efficient road network, connecting large and emerging cities, townships, economic centers and rural hubs while ensuring safety and equity.

Land and Transport:

Meeting the present and future passenger and goods transport demand by ensuring quality, safety and affordability with the widest possible mode mix and technological innovations in order to provide mobility requirement.

Ports and Shipping:

Making Sri Lanka the most competitive and preferred port and shipping destination in the region.

Aviation:

Transforming the country as the best air service provider to become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the region through a strong worldwide aviation network.

Power and Energy:

Ensuring energy security by diversification of energy resources and energy mix will be rationalized considering economic cost, environmental impacts, reliability of supplies, convenience to consumers and strategic independence.

Irrigation and Water Resources Development:

Ensuring water availability to water users, providing water in adequate quantities with improved management, enhanced productivity and water use efficiency while paying attention to spatial variation of water availability in the country.

Water Supply and Sanitation:

Providing equitable access to safe drinking water & sanitation for the entire population in order to increase socio-economic condition as well as living standards of the people in the country while accommodating increasing demand of water supply of the commercial and industrial sector.

Housing and Construction:

Ensuring access to affordable decent housing facilities for every family and thereby raising the quality of life of all citizens and uplifting the domestic construction industry by expanding the employment opportunities in the local construction industry as well as overseas.

Urban Development:

Redesign the existing unplanned and haphazardly developed cities as large urban centers to facilitate the improvement of investment climate to attract business, industries, Foreign Direct Investments by assuring sustainable city development and converting Western region, the main economic hub of Sri Lanka into a megapolis and thereby interlinking subsequent urban centers to the core economic city while improving the healthy living standards of the people.

Judicial System:

Eliminating all economic, geographic, legal and procedural barriers that restrict access to justice by improving legislation and laws and increasing awareness of rights and duties.

Public Management:

Increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the public service through empowering and motivating public servants and using modern technology and techniques while ensuring accountability and transparency in the provision of a quality public service.

Social Integration:

Rebuilding, reassuring and re-establishing harmony in political, economic and social spheres among the people and eliminating suspicion and distrust among communities in every corner of the country.

Foreign Affairs:

Following a nonaligned, free and progressive foreign policy, forging close ties of regional cooperation in order to secure stability of political, defence, economic, trade and cultural spheres.

Environmental Management:

Facilitating a robust economic growth through required investments while taking measures to ensure the quality of environment leading to sustainable development. Green development is the key word of the environment policy which embraces a pollution-free environment and a toxin-free food habit.

Social Protection:

Implementing specific social protection schemes for all the necessary segments of the society to improve their living condition and empowering them to contribute to the development of the country.

Regional Development:

Enhancing the living standards of communities to a decent level by identifying regional potentials, uniqueness and diverse nature of resources and effectively utilizing these resources.