කිරි ගවයින් ආනයන වාාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ විගණකාධිපති විශේෂ වාර්තාව

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විධායක සාරාංශය

2006 වර්ෂයේදී සකසන ලද රාජා පුතිපත්තිය හා මහින්ද චින්තනයට අනුව දියර කිරි පරිභෝජනය පුචලිත කිරීම හා එයට ගැලපෙන පරිදි අදාල රාජාා බදු සහ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ආනයන පුතිපත්ති සැකසීම හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි.

උසස් ආරයේ කිරි ගවයින්ගේ පවතින හිහකම මහ හරවා කිරි පිටි ආනයන පිරිවැය අවම කර ගැනීම සඳහා උසස් ආරයේ කිරි ගවයින් $15{,}000$ ක් ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ ගොවිපොල සඳහා ආනයනය කිරීමට තීරණය කර තිබුණි.

පළමු අදියර ලෙස 2012 සහ 2013 වර්ෂවලදී 2,000 ක් සහ දෙවන අදියර ලෙස 2015 වර්ෂයේදී 2,495 ක් ලෙස ආනයනය කළ කිරි ගවයින් 4,495 අතරින් 2015 වර්ෂයේ ආනයනය කළ කිරි ගවයින් 2,500 එම සතුන්ට ඔරොත්තු නොදෙන පරිසරයක පිහිටි හම්බන්තොට රීදිගම ගොවිපොල වෙත ලබාදී තිබුණි. මෙම වහාපෘතිය සඳහා උප ණය ලෙස ලබාගත් විදේශ ණය මුදල් අපේක්ෂිත පරිදි ගෙවීමට ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය අපොහොසත් වී තිබුණි.

එසේ තිබියදී 2014 ජුනි 20 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩලය තීරණය අනුව තුන්වන අදියර යටතේ කිරිගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබාදීමේදී ආනයනික සතුන් සෘජුවම ගොවිපොල වෙත ලබානොදී රාජාා ගොවිපොල භාරයේ තබා රැක බලා පසුව එම දෙවන පරම්පරාවේ ගවයින් ගොවීන් වෙත බෙදා දීමට තීරණය කර තිබු නමුත් එයට අනුගත නොවී කිරි ගවයින් 5,000 ක් සෘජුවම කිරි ගොවීන් වෙත ලබාදීමට 2017 වර්ෂයේදී කටයුතු කර තිබුණි.

අදාල පුසම්පාදන කියාවලිය රජයට වාසිසහගත අයුරින් යොදාගෙන නොතිබු අතර කිරිගව ආනයන දෙවන තෙවන අදියරයන්වලදී පුසම්පාදන කියාවලිය අනුගමනය කර නොතිබුණු අතර ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාල සකානා වාර්තා පුමාණවත් වෘත්තීමය මට්ටමකින් යුතුව පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණු බවද නිරීක්ෂණය විය. තවද, ව්‍යාපතිය සඳහා රු.බිලියන 7.9 ක මුදලක් වැයකර තිබුණද අපේක්ෂිත පුථිපල ලැබෙන අයුරින් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මෙහෙයවීමට අදාල නිලධාරියා අපොහොසත් වී තිබුණි.

1. වාර්තාවේ පසුබිම හා ස්වභාවය

උසස් ආරයේ කිරි ගවයින්ගේ උගු හිහකම දේශීය කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ දියුණුවට අහිතකර ලෙස බලපාන බව දන්වා ශී ලංකාවේ දේශීය දියර කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය දේශීය පරිභෝජනයට සාපේක්ෂව සංවර්ධනය නොවීම හේතුවෙන් කිරි පිටි ආනයනය සඳහා වැය වන සැලකිය යුතු මුදල අවම කර ගැනීමේ අරමුණින් ද, පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශය හා ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතහාංශය 2012,2015 හා 2017 වර්ෂයන් හි දි කිරි ගවයන් ආනයනය සඳහා පියවරගෙන තිබුණි. නමුත් මෙම සමස්ථ වාහපෘතිය සඳහා සැලසුම් සකස් කිරීමේ දී, පුසම්පාදන කියාවලියේ දී හා වාහපෘතිය කියාත්මක කරවීමේ දී විධිමත් කුමවේදයන් ගෙන් බැහැරව කටයුතු කර තිබුණු අතර ඒ තුලින් ශී ලංකා ආර්ථිකයට මූලාමය වශයෙන් මෙන්ම සමාජීය වශයෙන් ද අවාසිදායක තත්ත්වයක් උද්ගත වී තිබුණු බව විගණනයේදී හෙලිදරව් විය.ඒ අනුව එම තත්ත්වයන් සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන මෙම වාහපෘතියේ එලදායිතාවය ඇගයීමේ අරමුණින් මෙම වාර්තාව සකස් කරන ලදී.

2. මෙම වාර්තා පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී අනුගමනය කරන ලද කුමවේදයන්

2.1 පරීක්ෂා කරන ලද ලේඛන ,පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා

- (අ) අදාළ අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයන් හා අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයන්
- (ආ) අමාතා මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත්කල කමිටු වාර්තා
- (ඇ) වාහාපෘති කමිටු රුස්වීම් වාර්තා
- (ඇ) ශකානා අධාායන වාර්තා
- (ඉ) තාක්ෂණික ඇගයිම් කමිටු වාර්තා
- (ඊ) නෙදර්ලන්තයේ රාබෝ බැංකුව හා මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අතර ඇතිකර ගත් අදාළ ගිවිසුම්.
- (උ) ඕස්ටේුලියාවේ සීමා සහිත වේලාර්ඩ් රූරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට් පුද්ගලික සමාගම හා පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය අතර වූ ගිවිසුම්.
- (ඌ) අදාල ගොවිපළ වලින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු සහ වාර්තා
- (එ) සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් නිකුත් කරන ලද නිරෝධායන වාර්තා
- (ඒ) ගුමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාහංශයේ අදාල ලිපිගොනු හා තොරතුරු.
- (ඔ) මහ බැංකු වාර්ෂික වාර්තා හා සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන වාර්තා

(ඕ) සංඛාන ලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වාර්තා

2.2 වෙනත් පරීක්ෂාවන්

- (අ) අදාළ ගොවිපළ භෞතික පරීක්ෂාව
- (ආ) කිරි ගොවියන් සහ අදාල නිලධාරීන් සමහ සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වීම.

3. විෂය පථය සීමාවීම

මෙම වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී මාගේ විෂය පථය මතු දැක්වෙන සීමා කිරීම් වලට යටත්ව තිබූ බව අවධාරණය කරනු ලැබේ.

3.1 වීගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකල ලිපි ගොණු

2007 වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භ කර ඇති මෙම වාාාපෘතිය මහින් 1 වන හා 11 වන අධියර යටතේ කිරි ගවයින් 4,500 ක් 2012, 2013 හා 2015 වර්ෂයන්හිදී ආනයනය කිරීම මෙන්ම, පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ අදාල ගොවිපළ සංවර්ධන කි්යාවලිය 2011 වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භකර තිබුණි. 2017 වන විට අමාතාාංශය විසින් මෙම විෂයට අදාලව නඩත්තු කර තිබූ ලිපිගොනු තුළ අන්තර්ගත විය යුතු බවට ලිපිගොනු අංකනය අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ ලිපිගොනු 04 ක් විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකෙරුණි.

3.2 විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකල ලිපි හා ලේඛන

පහත දැක්වෙන ලිපි හා ලේඛන විගණනය සඳහා කැඳවන ලද නමුත් 2018 පෙබරවාරී 28 දින දක්වාම එම තොරතුරු විගණනය වෙත ලැබී නොතිබුණි.

- (i) ටෙන්ඩරය පුධානය කරන ලද ටෙන්ඩර්කරුගේ වාහපෘති යෝජනා වලියේ මුල් පිටපත.
- (ii) 2007 අගෝස්තු 20 දින අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශය (ඇමුණුම 13) සදහා ලබාදුන් අමාතා මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය.
- (iii) අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම් අමතන ලද පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකම්ගේ 2009 දෙසැම්බර් 22 දිනැති ලිපිය.

- (iv) 2014 ජුනි 03 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්වරයා ඇමතු පශු සම්පත් හා ශුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශයේ අතිරේක ලේකම්වරයාගේ ලිපිය.
- (v) 2014 ජුනි මස 05 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයේ දැක්වෙන 2014 ජුනි 03 දිනැති ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශ ලේකම්වරයාගේ ලිපිය

4. කිරිගව ආනයන වාාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ කුියාවලය හැඳින්වීම

4.1 පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් 2006 වර්ෂයේදී සකසා ඇති රාජාා පුතිපත්තිය

රටේ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පෞද්ගලික අංශය, රාජා නොවන සංවිධාන හා ආධාර දෙනු ලබන ආයතනයන්ගේ සක්‍රීය දායකත්වය සැපයීමේදී පශු සම්පත් පුතිපත්තිය හා රාජා ආයෝජන හා මැදිහත්වීම පිළිබඳ උපායමාර්ගික රාමුව පූර්ව කොන්දේසියක් ලෙස වැදගත් වේ. පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුය සඳහා වූ පුතිපත්තිය හා උපායමාර්ගික රාමුවෙහි වැදගත්කම රටේ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනයෙහිලා රජයේ මැදිහත්වීම හා පුවේශවීම 2006 වර්ෂයේදී සකසා ඇති රාජා පුතිපත්තියට (ඇමුණුම 1) අනුව පුකාශ කොට ඇත.ඒ අනුව පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයට සෘජු හා වකුව දායක වී ඇති පාර්ශවකරුවන්ගේ දායකත්වයෙන් පැවැත්වූ වැඩමුළුවකදී අදාළ පාර්ශවවල එකහතාවය ඇතිව මෙම පුතිපත්ති පුකාශනය සදහා අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතියට යොමු කර ඇත.රටේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා දායකත්වය ලබාදීමේ ඉහළ විභවයක් පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයෙහි පවතින අතර, දිළිඳුකම හා පෝෂණ ඌනතා පිටුදැකීම, රට තුළ පවත්නා පාදේශීය සංවර්ධන විෂමතා ඉවත් කිරීම, විශේෂයෙන් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන කියාවලිය සඳහා කාන්තා දායකත්වය වඩාත් පුළුල් කරවීම යන කරුණු කෙරෙහිද පුළුල් හැකියාවක් දක්වන බැවින් මෙම පුකාශනය පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ විභවය ලෙස පුයෝජනයට ගැනීමට අදාළ අංශවලට උපකාර වෙතැයි දක්වා ඇත.

පශු සම්පත් පුතිපත්ති පුකාශනය දිගු කාල වකවානුවක් තුළ වලංගු විය හැකි නිසා පශු සම්පත් පුතිපත්ති පුකාශනය සහ පශු සම්පත් උපායමාර්ග වෙන් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බවත්,මේ අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන හා සමාජ ස්ථායිතාවය තහවුරු කර ගැනීම පිණිස පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ දායකත්වය ලබාගත යුතු ආකාරය පිළිබඳ රජයේ පුතිපත්තිය සහ උපාය මාර්ග පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරන බවද, මෙමඟින් පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා රජයේ කාර්යභාරය පැහැදිලි ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටද එමඟින් පුද්ගලික අංශය, රාජා නොවන සංවිධාන හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි උනන්දුවක් දක්වන අත් සියළු පාර්ශවයන්ටත් පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුය තුළ තමන්ගේ කොටස පිළිබඳව වඩා යහපත් තීන්දු තීරණ ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවන් සැලසෙනු ඇති බව දක්වා තිබුණි.

4.2 පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදනයේ හා කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනයේ වර්තමාන තත්ත්වය

මහ බැංකු සංඛාහ ලේඛන වාර්තා (වගුව 1) සහ සංඛාහ ලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වාර්තා (වගුව 2) යන මූලාශ වලින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු අනුව ශී ලංකාවේ දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනය සදහා සියයට 16 ක දායකත්වයක් කෘෂිකර්ම අංශය දක්වන අතර ඉන් සියයට 1 ක් පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදනය දායක වේ. රටේ ජනගහනයෙන් සියයට 19 ක් පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදනයේ නිරත වී ඇත. රටේ කිරි අවශාතාවයෙන් සියයට 41 ත් 50 ත් අතර පුමාණයක් පමණක් පසුගිය වර්ෂවල දේශීයව නිෂ්පාදනය කර ඇත. රටේ කිරි අවශාතාවය වාර්ෂිකව වැඩිවන අතර ආනයන වියදම ද වාර්ෂිකව වැඩි වන බව නිරීක්ෂණය වේ. (වගුව 3)

කිරි නිශ්පාදනය ඉහළ නැංවීම සදහා 2007 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2015 වර්ෂය දක්වා ඇතිකර ගත් අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණ වලට අනුව ගිවිසුම්ගතවී 2012 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2017 වර්ෂය දක්වා කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය කර ඇති අතර පළමු අදියරේ පුථම කොටස ලෙස 2012 වසරේ මාර්තු මස කිරි ගවයින් 500 ක් ද දෙවන කොටස ලෙස 2013 වසරේ ජනවාරි කිරි ගවයන් 1,500 ක්ද ලෙසින් පුෂයන්, ජර්සි හා පුෂයන් ජර්සි දෙමුහුන් ගැබිගත් කිරි ගවයන් 2,000 ක් ආනයනය කරන ලද අතර, එසේ ආනයනය කරන ලද ගවයින් ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට අයත් බෝපත්තලාව, මැණික්පාලම හා ඩයගම යන ගොවිපලවල් 03 සඳහා ලබා දෙන ලදී.

දෙවන අදියර යටතේ 2015 වර්ෂයේදී කිරි ගවයින් 2500 ක් හම්බන්තොට පිහිටි පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයේ රිදියගම ගොවිපළට ආනයනය කිරීමට කටයුතු කර ඇත.

2017 වර්ෂයේදී නැවතත් කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය සදහා වෙලාඩ ආයතනය සමහ එකහතාවයකට පැමිණ එම වර්ෂයේදී කිරි ගවයින් 5,000 ක් ගෙන්වීමටත් එහි සාර්ථකත්වය මත ඉතිරි 15,000 ගෙන්වීමටත් යෝජනා කර ඇති අතර 2017 මැයි මසදී ගවයින් 1,994 ක් මෙරටට ආනයනය කරන ලදී.

4.3 කිරිගවයන් ආනයන වාාපෘතිය අදියර වශයෙන් කියාත්මක කිරීමේ කියාවලිය

4.3.1 වාාාපෘතියේ පළමු අදියර කියාත්මක කිරීමේ කියාවලිය

2007 වර්ෂයේ සිට අවස්ථා කිහිපයක දී අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශ ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් හා අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණ ගනිමින් කිරි ගවයින් 4500 ක් ආනයනය සඳහා මූලික පියවර ගෙන තිබුණි. පසුව 2008 අගෝස්තු 13 වන දින ජාතික කුමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඔවුන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ වාාපෘති යෝජනාව සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කළ වාර්තාවට (ඇමුණුම 2) අනුව හා අමාතාා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම් අමතන ලද පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකම්ගේ 2009

දෙසැම්බර් 22 දිනැති ලිපියට අනුව, අමාතා මණ්ඩලය විසින් මෙම කරුණ පිළිබඳව වූ කෙටුම්පත් තීරණය නැවත සලකා බලා පහත පරිදි සංශෝධනයන් සිදුකර තිබුණි.

මෙම වාහපෘතිය අදියර දෙකකින් එනම් වැස්සි පැටවුන් 500 ක කණ්ඩායමක් මූලික වශයෙන් ආනයනය කිරීම හා බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපොළ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමටත්, පුථම අදියරේදී ආනයනය කරනු ලබන ගවයන්ගේ කාර්යසාධනය මත පදනම්ව,ඉතිරි ගැබගත් වැස්සි පැටවුන් 1,500 ආනයනය කිරීමටත් අනුමැතිය දී තිබු අතර ගැබගත් වැස්සි පැටවුන් 2,000 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම පිණිස සීමාසහිත වෙලාඩ් රූරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට් (පෞද්ගලික) සමාගම සමහ සේවා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් තැබීමට පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශය යටතේ ඇති ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සවංර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට නියම කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2010 අගෝස්තු 19 දින ඕස්ටෙලියාවේ සීමා සහිත වෙලාර්ඩ් රූරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට්ස් පුද්ගලික සමාගම හා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය අතර ගොවිපලවල් 3 ක් සඳහා කිරි ගවයින් 2,000 ක් ආනයනයට (එ.ජ.ඩොලර් මිලියන 12.9 ක) ගිවිසුමකට (ඇමුණුම 3) එළඹ තිබුණි.

පසුව අපේක්ෂිතය කිරි ගවයින් 2000ක් ආනයනය කිරීමට පහත කරුණු ද ඇතුලත්ව මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන අමාතාාවරයා විසින් කරනු ලැබූ ඉල්ලීමකට (ඇමුණුම 4) අනුව 2011 පෙබරවාරි 15 දින අමාතාා මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය (ඇමුණුම 5) ලබා දී තිබුණි.

- I පිරිවැයෙන් 81% ක් වන ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 10,524,492 ක මූලා පහසුකමක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේටීව් සෙන්ටුල් රේහිසන් බෝරෙන්ලීන් බැංකුව සහ ඔස්ටුලියාවේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම (EFIC) සමහ ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට
- II වාහපෘතියෙහි පිරිවැයෙන් 19% ක්වන ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 2,419,566 ක මූලාන පහසුකමක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේටීව සෙන්ටුල් රේහිසන් බෝරෙන්ලීන් බැංකුව සමහ ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට හා
- III මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය විසින් නියම කරනු ලබන නියමයන් මත මෙම ණය මුදල ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට පුතිණයක් වශයෙන් ලබාදීමට

ඒ අනුව 2012 වර්ෂයේ දී ගවයින් 500 ක්ද, දෙවන පියවර ලෙස 2013 වර්ෂයේ දී ගවයින් 1,500 ක් ආනයනය කර තිබුණු අතර එම ගවයින් ජාතික පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයට අයත් බෝපත්තලාව,මැණික්පාලම හා ඩයගම යන ගොවිපළවල් තුනෙහි රඳවා ඇති දැඩි කරන බව තිරීක්ෂණය විය.

4.3.2 වාාපෘතියේ දෙවන අදියර කියාත්මක කිරීමේ කියාවලිය

පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාවරයා විසින් 2013 ජුලි 11 වන දින කිරි ගව ආනයනය කිරීම - අදියර 11 මැයෙන් සාකච්ජා සම්මුති කමිටුව හා තාක්ෂණික කමිටුව මගින් ලබා දෙන ලද නිර්දේශ ඇතුළත් සංදේශයක් (ඇමුණුම 6) අමාතා මණ්ඩල වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර ඒ අනුව කිරි ගවයන් 2500 ක් ආනයනයට හා එම සතුන් රඳවා ඇති දැඩි කරන රිදියගම ගොවිපල සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා 2013 අගෝස්තු 01 වන දින පැවති අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී අනුමැතිය (ඇමුණුම 7) ලබා දී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සතුන් 2500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීමට 2014 ජුලි 24 දින ඕස්ටේලියාවේ සීමා සහිත වෙලාර්ඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට්ස් පුද්ගලික සමාගම හා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය අතර ගිවිසුමකට (ඇමුණුම 8) එළැඹ තිබුණි.

එම ගිවිසුම පුකාරව දෙවන අදියරේදී, රිදියගම ගොවිපල වෙත 2015 වසරේ ජුලි/අගෝස්තු මස කිරි ගවයින් 1,181 ක් ද, නොවැම්බර් / දෙසැම්බර් කිරි ගවයන් 1,314 ක්ද ලෙස එකතුව 2,495 ක් ලබාදී තිබුණි.

4.3.3 වාාපෘතියේ තුන්වන අදියර කියාත්මක කිරීමේ කියාවලිය

වාාපෘතියේ තුන්වන අදියර ලෙස වර්ෂ 02 ක කාලයක් ඇතුලත ගැබගත් කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ඕස්ටේලියාවේ වෙලාඩ් රූරල් එක්ස්පෝට් ආයතනයෙන් ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා අංක අමප/14/0241/519/004 හා 2014 ජූනි 05 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයෙන් අනුමැතිය ලබාදී තිබුණි. (ඇමුණුම 9) මෙහිදී වාාාපෘති පිරිවැය ලෙස US\$ 73,954,054/83 ක් ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබුණු අතර වාාාපෘතිය කියාත්මක කිරීම පිණිස විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඕස්ටේලියානු රජයේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සංස්ථාව සහ නෙදර්ලන්තයේ රාබෝ බැංකුව සමහ වන ණය ගිවිසුමට එළඹීමේ කටයුතු නිම කිරීමට ද අනුමැතිය ලබා දී තිබුණි.

කොන්තුාත්තුව පිරිනැමීමේ දී පහත කරුණු වලට යටත් විය යුතු බවද තවදුරටත් ඉහත අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයේ දන්වා තිබුණි.

- I. ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය විසින් එකහ වන ලද කිරි ගවයින් මෙරටට ආනයනය කිරීමේ කි්යාවලියට අදාල සංරචකයන් පශු සම්පත් හා ග්රාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය සහ අදාල සෙසු බලධාරීන් සෑහීමට පත්වන ආකාරයෙන් ඉටුකල යුතු බව;
- II. ඉහත වාාාපෘති කාර්යයන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සදහා 2014 ජුනි 03 දිනැති ලිපිය මහින් පශු සම්පත් හා ශාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය විසින් දැනටමත් නම් කර

ඇති නිලධාරීන් තිදෙනා (03) සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශය විසින් නම් කිරීමට නියමිත නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් සමන්විත නිලධාරින් පත් කිරීම

ඒ අනුව 2017 වර්ෂයේදී අදියර තුන යටතේ කිරි ගවයින් $5{,}000$ ක් ගෙන්වීමටත් එහි සාර්ථකත්වය මත ඉතිරි ගවයින් $15{,}000$ ගෙන්වීමටත් යෝජනා කර ඇති අතර(ඇමුණුම $9{-}i$) 2017 මැයි මසදී ගවයින් 1994 ක් මෙරටට ආනයනය කර තිබුණි.

5. කිරිගවයන් ආනයන වාහපෘතිය අදියර වශයෙන් කි්යාත්මක කිරීමේ දී හඳුනා ගන්නා ලද නිරීක්ෂණයන්

5.1 පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලය යටතේ කිුියාත්මක වූ වාහපෘතියේ 1 වන හා 2 වන අධියර යටතේ නිරීක්ෂණ

5.1.1 ආනයනිත ගවයින්ට නුසුදුසු පරිසරයක ගවයින් රැඳවීම

2008 අගෝස්තු 13 වන දින ජාතික කුමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඔවුන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ වාාපෘති යෝජනාව සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කළ වාර්තාව (ඇමුණුම 2) මහින් මෙතෙක් ආනයනය කළ කිරි ගවයින්ගේ ආයු කාලය කෙටි බවත්, පැටවු ලැබීම් හැකියාව අඩු බවත්, රෝගවලට හාජනය වීම් වැඩි පුවණතාවයක් ඇති බවත් ඒ අනුව මෙය වැඩි අවදානමක් සහිත වාාපෘතියක් බව හා මෙම ණය මුදල රජයට දරා ගැනීම අපහසු බවත් හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2009 දෙසැම්බර් 09 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයෙන් (ඇමුණුම 10) සතුන් 4,500 ක් මිලදී ගැනීමට කළ යෝජනාව සතුන් 2,000 කට අඩු කර අමප/09/2812/352/037 අංක හා 2009 දෙසැම්බර් 23 දින අනුමැතිය (ඇමුණුම 11) ලබාදී තිබියදී එම අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණය ගැන නොසලකා හා සඳහන් කිරීමෙන් තොරව 2013 ජුලි 11 දින අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර (ඇමුණුම 6) ඒ සදහා 2013 අගෝස්තු 01 දින අනුමැතිය (ඇමුණුම 7) ලබා ගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව දේශගුණික අතින් නුසුදුසු හම්බන්තොට දිස්තික්කයේ පිහිටි රීදිගම ගොවිපළ වෙත කිසිදු ශකානා අධානයකින් තොරව තවත් කිරි ගවයින් 2,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීමට අමාතා අනුමැතිය ලබා ගෙන ආනයනය කර තිබුණි.

5.1.2 පුසම්පාදන කිුයාවලිය

පලමු අදියර යටතේ දී පළමු වරට 2012 වර්ෂයේදී කිරිගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීමට අදාලව 2007 වර්ෂයේදි අනුගමනය කරන ලද පුසම්පාදන කියාවලියේ දී හඳුනාගත් නිරීක්ෂණයන් පහත පරිදි වේ.

5.1.2.1 කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ ලියවිල්ල

වාාපෘතියෙහි පළමු අදියර යටතේ පුසම්පාදන නියෝජිත ආයතනය මහින් පත්කර තිබු සාකච්ඡා කර එකහතාවයට පැමිණීමේ කමිටුව (CANC) හා වාාපෘති කමිටුව (PC) ඒකාබද්ධව කිරි ගවයින් 15,000 අදියරයන් යටතේ සැපයීම වෙනුවෙන් කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබුණි. කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශය (EOI) වාාපෘති කමිටුව විසින් පිළියෙල කර තිබු අතර (ඇමුණුම 12) එම EOI රටවල් 6 ක තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් සැපයුම්කරුවන් 41 ක් සදහා 2007 නොවැම්බර් 29 දින ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි. එහිදී කැමැත්ත දක්වන සැපයුම්කරුවන් මණ්ඩලයේ ගොවිපළ වල් වෙත පැමින අවශාතාවයන් හා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම හදුනා ගෙන සතුන් සැපයීම සහ අවශා සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සදහා මිල ලංසු ද සමග අරමුදල් සපයා ගැනීමට යෝජනාවක්ද ඇතුළුව ඉදිරිපත් කල යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණි.

කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ ඇරයුම තුල සැපයිය යුතු සේවාවත් හා යෙදවුම් පිළිබඳ විස්තරාත්මක පිරිවිතර හෝ ඒ සදහා වූ පිරිවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් හෝ අදාල පුසම්පාදනය සදහා වෙබ් අඩවි හරහා දැන්වීම් පළ කරන විට පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.

5.1.2.2 2007 අගෝස්තු 20 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශය (ඇමුණුම 13) මගින් මෙම වාහපෘතිය සදහා ternkey කුමය යොදා ගැනීමට යෝජනා කර ඒ අනුව විශේෂඥ ඥාණය අවශා විශාල වාහපෘති සදහා යොදා ගන්නා ලබන Turnkey කුමය අනුගමනය කිරීමට යෝජනා කිරීම හා වාහපෘති කමිටුව විසින් නිසි පරිදි පිරිවිතර සකසා නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් මෙම වාහපෘතිය රජයට අවාසිදායක වී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

5.1.2.3 ලංසු භාර ගන්නා වු දිනය දිර්ඝ කිරීම

2007 දෙසැම්බර් 26 දින අමාතාහංශ වෙබ් අඩවියේ පළ කරන ලද දැන්වීමට අනුව 2008 ජනවාරි 23 දින සවස 03 ට ලංසු හාරගැනීම අවසන් කිරීම සිදු කරන බවට දක්වා තිබුණි. නමුත් නැවතත් එම කාලය 2008 ජනවාරි 16 දිනැති ලිපිය මගින් වේලාඩි රුරල් එක්ස්පොට්ස් ආයතනය විසින් කල ඉල්ලිමට 2008 පෙබරවාරි 06 දින සවස 2 දක්වා දින දිර්ඝ කර අමාතාහංශ, ජාතික පුසම්පාද

නියෝජිත ආයතනයේ හා අනෙකුත් ආයතන වල වෙබ් අඩවියේ පළ කර තිබුණි. මෙම දින දිර්ස කිරීම සඳහා අමාතා මණ්ඩල පත් කළ වාහපෘති කමිටුවේ සියළු දෙනාගේ අනුමැතිය ලැබී නොතිබු අතර සභාපතිගේ හා එක් කමිටු සාමාජිකයෙකු පමණක් එකහ වීම් සහිතව බව දක්වමින් සභාපතිගේ අත්සන සහිතව අමාතාහංශ ලේකම් වෙත 2008 ජනවාරි 17 දින ලිපියක් මගින් දැනුම් දී ඇත (ඇමුණුම් 14).

පසුව 2008 පෙබරවාරි 01 දිනැති ලිපිය මහින් Bonegilla (pvt) Ltd අයතනය විසින් ද සති 04 ක කාලයක් ලංසු කැදවන අවසාන දිනය දිර්ඝ කිරීමට ඉල්ලා සිටින ලද අතර තම ආයතනයේ හවුල්කරුවෙකු විසින් අදාල ගොවිපළ ස්ථාන පරික්ෂා කිරීම තුළින් වඩාත් සුදුසු අවශානාවය තම ආයතනයට හදුනාගත හැකි බව වැඩිදුරටත් දක්වා ඇත.මෙහෙදි දැනටමත් කාලය දිර්ඝ කර ඇති බැවින් තව දුරටත් කාලය දිර්ඝ කළ නොහැකි බවත් වැඩිදුරටත් අමාතාහාංශ මණ්ඩලය පත්කළ (වාහපෘති) පුසම්පාදන කමිටු සභාපතිගෙන් අදහස් විමසා කටයුතු කරන ලෙස සටහනක් මගින් දක්වා තිබුණි.

5.1.2.4 ලංසු විවෘත කිරීම

ලංසු භාර ගැනීමේ අවසන් දින වන 2008 පෙබරවාරි 06 දින සවස 02 ට වන අතර ඊට දින 04 කට පෙර එනම් 2008 පෙබරවාරි 02 දින සවස 2 ට ලංසු විවෘත කර තිබු බව ලංසු විවෘත කිරීමේ සටහන පරීක්ෂාවේදි නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

5.1.2.5 ඇගයීම් කිරීම

අයතන 06 ක් විසින් යොමු කල වාාපෘති යොජනා අතරින් ආයතන දෙකකින් ලද යෝජනා පුතික්ශේප කර යෝජනා 04 ක් පමණක් ඇගයීම කිරීම කර තිබු අතර පුතික්ශේප කළ ආයතන දෙකහි ලංසු ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු දින වන 2008 පෙබරවාරි 06 දින පස්වරු 2 ට පසුව ඉදිරිපත් කල බවට දක්වා එම කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ වාාපෘති ඇගයීම් කමිටු සභාපති හා අධාාක්ෂ (සැලසුම්) වෙත අමාතාාංශයේ ගණකාධිකාරි (සැපයීම්)ගේ අංක එම එල් ඩී/ එෆ් එන් /08/01 - III හා 2008 පෙබරවාරි 08 දිනැති ආවරන ලිපිය (ඇමුණුම 15) සමග ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. ඒ අනුව එම යොජනාවන්හි මුල් පිටපත් හෝ අනු පිටපත් පවා ලිපිගොනු තුළ අන්තර්ගත වී නොතිබු බැවින් අදාල පුතික්ෂේපිත ලංසු විවෘත කරනු ලැබු කාලයට පසුව ලැබුනේදැයි තහවුරු කරගත නොහැකි විය.

5.1.2.6 ඉන් අවම මිල ගණන් ඉදිරිපත් කල සීමා සහිත චයිනා කැටල් ආයතනයේ මිල ගණන් ඔවුන් විසින් ගැබ්ගත් දෙනුන් සැපයීමට එකග නොවීම මත පුතික්ශේප කල බව දක්වා ඇත.දෙවන අවම මිල ඉදිරිපත් කල වේලාඩ් ආයතනය අදාල ගොවිපළ වල් පරීක්ෂා කොට මිල ගණන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බව දක්වා ඇති අතර ඔවුන් ගේ යෝජනාව අතුරු කමිටු 2 ක් මගින් ගොවිපළවල් වෙත ගොස් පරීක්ෂා කොට පිළිගත් බවට දක්වා ඇත. නමුත් එම අතුරු කමිටු වාර්තා විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් නොකෙරුණි.

5.1.2.7 තවද මෙම ඇගයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත කරුණුද වැඩිදුරටත් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

(i) 2007 නොවැම්බර් 29 දින පළ කරන ලද කිරි ගව ආනයනය කිරීමට එකහතාවය දැක්වීමේ යෝජනාව (EOI) අනුව මූලිකව සතුන් 1,500 ක් ගෙන ඒමේ පිරිවැය දක්වා එවන මෙන් සටහන්ව තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද වාහපෘති කමිටුව (PC) වෙත ලද යෝජනාවලි 4 න් B 2 B International pvt Ltd යෝජනාව හැර යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සෙසු ආයතන ආරාධනාවේ සඳහන් සංඛ්‍යාවට වඩා වෙනස් සංඛ්‍යාවන් පහත පරිදි ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි. නමුත් විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඇගයුම් වාර්තාව (ඇමුණුම් 16) අනුව එම යෝජනාවලි මහින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මිල ගණන් ඇගයීමේදී සතුන් සංඛ්‍යාව අනුව ආයතන ලබාගෙන ඇති මුලාුමය වාසිය සම්බන්ධව පුමිත ගත කිරීමක් සිදු කර නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එකග වූ සතුන් සංඛ්‍යාව හා එක්සතෙකුට එකග වූ පිරිවැය පහත වගුවෙන් දැක්වේ.

වගුව අංක 04: එකග වූ සතුන් සංඛ්යාව හා එක්සතෙකුට එකග වූ පිරිවැය

- (ii) කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ ලියවිල්ලෙහි 1 ඡේදයෙහි සඳහන් කර තිබු පරිදි Turnkey පදනමින් කිරි ගවයින් 15,000 ක් ආනයන කිරීම සඳහා යෝජනාවලි කැඳවා තිබු අතර වෙලාඩ් ආයතනය ඊට එකහ වී ඇති අතර Bovegilla ආයතනය Turnkey පදනමින් අපහසු වුවද එය සතුටින් භාරගත් බව දක්වා තිබුණි. China cattle Ltd හා B2B pty Ltd ආයතන Turn Key පිළිබඳ දක්වා නොතිබුණි.
- (iii) Wellard ආයතනය, bonegilla ආයතනය, China Ltd හා B2B ආයතනයන් අතරින් China, Wellard හා Bonegella ආයතන කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ ලියවිල්ලේ දක්වා තිබු පරිදි

- ගොවිපළවල් නිරීක්ෂණය කර තිබුණද Wellard ආයතනය පමණක් සිය යෝජනාවලිය තුළ එම ගොවිපළවල් පිළිබඳ ඇගයීමක් ඇතුලත් කර තිබුණි.
- (iv) China cattle ආයතනය හැර සෙසු ආයතන කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීමේ අයදුම්පතේ පරිදි ගැබ්ගත් සතුන් ලබාදීමට කැමැත්ත පළ කර තිබුණි.
- (v) වෙලාඩ් ආයතනයෙහි දේශීය නියෝජිතයා ලෙස කටයුතු කරන Forsight Engineering ආයතනය Public contract Act යටතේ ලියාපදිංචි වී ඇති බවට දක්වා නොමැති නමුත් පුසම්පාදන කටයුතු කිරීමට අවසර ලබා දී තිබුණි.
- (vi) පුසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංගුහයේ 3.12 අනුව විශාල සහ සංකීර්ණ වැඩ ඒකාබද්ධිත විශාල පුමාණයේ යන්තුාගාර (Turn Key) වැනි වාහාපෘති සඳහා ලංසුකරුවන්ගේ පූර්ව සුදුසුකම් පරික්ෂා කළ යුතු වුවත් එසේ කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (vii) ඉහත ආයතන අතරින් කැමැත්ත පුකාශ කිරීම් අයදුම්පතුයේ සඳහන් පරිදි මූලා වාර්ථා වෙලාඩ් ආයතනය මහින් ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- 5.1.2.8 ඒ අනුව පුසම්පාදන කිුයාවලිය මහින් සහතික විය යුතු පහත සදහන් කරුණු මෙම පුසමපාදනයේදී තහවුරු වී නොමැත.
 - (i) උසස් ගුණාත්මක භාවයක් සහිතව අවම පිරිවැයක් දැරීමේදී පුතිඵලයක් ලෙස උපරිම ආර්ථික වාසි, සලසා ගැනීම, නිසි කලට වේලාවට ගුණාත්මක භාවයෙන් යුත් පුසසම්පාදන කටයුතු කිරීම;
 - (ii) නියමිත පුමිතීන්ට , පිරිවිතර වලට , රීති වලට , රෙගුලාසි වලට සහ යහපත් පාලනයට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීම;
 - (ii) සුදුසුකම් ලත් උනන්දුවක් දක්වන පාර්ශවයන්ට පුසම්පාදනයට සහභාගි වීම සදහා සාධාරණ , සමාන හා උපරිම අවස්ථා ලබාදීම;

5.1.3 ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම

ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය විසින් 2016 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දක්වා මුදල් අමාතාාංශය වෙත ආපසු ගෙවිය යුතු ණය මුදල රු.1,160,606,278 ක් හා එදින දක්වා ගෙවිය යුතු වූ පොලී මුදල රු.203,723,372 ක් වුවද 2016 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා ණය මුදලින් කිසිදු මුදලක් මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය වෙත ගෙවා නොමැති අතර පොලී මුදලින් රු.24,812,578 ක් පමණක් ආපසු ගෙවා තිබුණි. පළමු වන හා දෙවන වන අදියර යටතේ ගෙන්වන ලද ගවයින් වෙනුවෙන් මණ්ඩලයට දෙනිකව විශාල මුදලක් වැය කිරීමට සිදුව ඇති බැවින් මෙම වාරික මුදල මණ්ඩලයට දැරීමට අපහසු බව 2017 දෙසැම්බර් 22 දින මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති විසින් විගණනය වෙත දන්වා ඇත.

5.1.4 වාහපෘතියෙහි මුදල් පුවාහය

මෙම වාහපෘතිය සඳහා අනුමැතියට 2007 වර්ෂයේ ඉදිරිපත් කල වාහපෘති යෝජනාව අනුව වර්ෂ 04 ක් ඉකුත් වූ පසු ආයෝජනයට සාපේක්ෂව ධන මුදල් පුවාහයක් ලැබෙන බව දක්වා තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද ණය නැවත ගෙවීමද සැලකිල්ලට නොගෙන අදාල වියදම් පමණක් සලකා වර්ෂ 05 ක සතා පුතිඵල සමහ සංසන්දනය කිරීමේදීද 5 වන වර්ෂයේදී ලැබී ඇත්තේ සෘණ මුදල් පුවාහයක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. (වගුව 5)

5.1.5 කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ඵලදාව

දෙවන අදියර යටතේ කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනයට අදාලව 2013 ජුලි 11 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල යෝජනාවට (ඇමුණුම 17) අදාල මුදල් අමාතාවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ (ඇමුණුම 18) වලට අනුව පළමුවන අදියර යටතේ ආනයනය කරන ලද කිරි ගවයින් 2,000 ක් සාර්ථකව දේශීය පරිසරයට අනුගත වී ඇති බැව් දක්වා දෙවන අදියර යටතේ කිරි ගවයින් 2,500 ක් ගෙන්වීමට නිර්දේශ කර ඇත. එසේ වුවද වාහපෘතියේ පලවන අදියර ආරම්භයට පෙර 2009 මාර්තු 24 දිනැති ශකාතා අධායන වාර්තාව (ඇමුණුම 19) අනුව ආනයනිත එක් කිරි ගවයකුගෙන් දිනකට අපේක්ෂිත කිරි පුමාණයේ සාමානාය ලීටර් 20 ක් ලෙස තක්සේරු කර තිබුණද පහත කරුණු අනුව අපේක්ෂිත පුමාණයට කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය නොවන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

1වන අදියර එක් එක් ගොවීපල යටතේ ගවයින් රටතුලට2 වන අදියර රිදියගමආනයනය කල දිනයන් හා සංඛාාව 2012/03/06 - 500ගොවීපල දිනයන් 2015/7/122013/02/08 - සත්තු- 1500හා 2015/10/13සත්තු-2495

	බෝපත්තලාව	ඩයගම	මැණික්පාලම	රිදියගම
	ගොවිපළ	ගොවිපළ	ගොවිපළ	ගොවිපල
2013	16.9	13.45	10.60	
2014	15.48	13.23	13.40	
2015	16.48	12.87	12.25	15
2016	14.92	11.16	11.9	10.99

- 5.1.6 වෙලාඩ් වාාාපෘතියෙහි දෙවන අදියර යටතේ ගවයින් සැපයීම හා පහසුකම් සැපයීම සඳහා ගෙවීම් තිබියදී හදුනාගන්නා ලද ගැටළු
- 5.1.6.1 වෙලාඩ් වි්්‍යාපෘතියෙහි 2 වන අදියර 2014 ජුලි 14 දින සිට වර්ෂ 2 ක් තුල දී නිමකිරීමට ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය හා වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝට් ගිවිසුමකට ඇතුලත්වී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එක් සතෙකු සදහා ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 3,032.87 බැගින් සතුන් 2,500 ක් ආනයනය සදහා එකහ වී 2015 වර්ෂයේ ජුලි 13 හා ඔක්තෝබර් 12 යන දින දෙකකදී ගවයන් 2,495 ක් ආනයනය කර තිබුණි. රදවාගැනීමේ මුදල් ද ඇතුලත්ව 2016 ඔක්තෝබර් 11 දින වන විට ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් 7,576,101.28 ක් පිරිවැය ලෙස දරා තිබුණ අතර එය (ගවයන් 2,495 ක් සදහා) ගිවිසුම්ගත මුදලට වඩා ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් 9,098.59 ක් එනම් රු.1,328,667 (රේටය \$1=රු. 146.03) ක් වැඩිපුර ගෙවා තිබුණි.
- 5.1.6.2 වාහාපෘතියේ පිරිවිතරයට අනුව වගා ලිං 6 ක් වෙනුවෙන් ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 31,267 ක් වෙන්කර තිබු නමුත් එක් වගා ලිදක් හා නලළිං 2 ක් පමණක් නිමකර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව ඉටුකළ කාර්යයන් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතුව තිබු ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 15,633 ක් වෙනුවට ඩොලර් (\$) 31,267 ක් පුතිපූරණය කිරීම නිසා ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 15,634 ක් එනම් රු.2,283,033 ක් වැඩිපුර ගෙවීමක් සිදුවී ඇති අතර එම පුමාණයෙන් ගෙන් විදේශ ණය වැඩිවී ඇත.
- 5.1.6.3 අදාල වැය ලෙජරයට අනුව රු 1,036,354,247 ක් වැය කර ආනයනය කල සතුන් ගෙන් සතුන් 2,495 දෙනෙකුගෙන් 212 ක් සදහා දැරූ වියදම වන $({\it o}_{1}.1,036,354,247/2495*212)$

රු.88,058,958 ක් 2016 මැයි 30 දින වන විටත් පහත දැක්වෙන කරුණු හේතුවෙන් රජයට වැය බරක් පමණක් වී තිබුණි. විස්තර පහත දැක්වේ.

- I. ආනයනය කරන ලද ගවයන් රක්ෂණය කිරීමට කටයුතු නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් 2016 මැයි 30 දින වන මිය ගොස් ඇති ගවයන් 133 ක සම්පූර්ණ වටිනාකම වූ $(\phi_1.1,036,354,247/2495*133)$ $\phi_1.55,244,535$ රජයට අලාහයක්වී තිබුණි.
- II. මණ්ඩලය හා වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝටඩ් පුද්ගලික සමාගම අතර ඇතිකර ගෙන තිබූ ගිවිසුම (ඇමුණුම 08) අනුව ආනයනය කරනු ලබන කිරි ගවයන් මාස 2 ත් 6 ත් අතර ගැබ් ගත් සතුන් විය යුතු වුවද, ආනයනය කරන ලද සතුන් 2,495 න් 142 ක් ගැබ් නොගත් සතුන් වූ අතර මින් 79 ක් මිලදී ගෙන මාස 06 ක් ගතවී එනම් විගණිත දිනය වන 2016 මැයි 30 දින තෙක්ම ගැබ් ගෙන නොමැති බව දක්වා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එම සතුන් සදහා දැරූ පිරිවැය වූ (රු.1,036,354,247/2495*79) රු. 32,814,423 ක වියදම නිෂ්කාර්ය වියදමක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. (එම සතුන් 79 ගැබ් ගැනීමේ හැකියාව නොමැති සතුන් ලෙස උපකල්පනය කරන ලදී.)
- 5.1.6.4 පළවන වර ගැබගැනීමෙන් පසු කිරි ලබා දීම දින 25 ක් දින 190 ක් අතර නැවතී ඇති (සාමානාෳ කිරි ලබාදෙන කාලය දින 300 කි) එළ ගවයින් දෙවන වර ගැබගැන්වීමේ කියාවලියේදී සාමානාෳ කෘතීම සිංචන කියාවලිය සාර්ථක විය යුතු වාර 1 ක් 2ක් ඉක්මවා කෘතීම සිංචනය වාර 4 ක් 8ක් අතර සිදුකර තිබියදීක් 2016 මැයි 30 දින වන විට ගැබගෙන නොමැති ආනයනික ගවයින් සංඛාාව 260 ක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. මෙය ආනයනික ගවයින්ගෙන් සියයට 10 ද ඉක්මවයි. ඒ අනුව එම සතුන් සදහා වැය කල(රු.1,036,354,247/2495*260) රු.107,996,835 ක මුදලට පුමාණවත් පුතිලාභයක් නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ.
- 5.1.7 වෙලාඩ් වාාාපෘතිය යටතේ කිරි ගව ආනයනය II වන අදියර සඳහා කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය සඳහා 2014 ජූලි 24 දින මණ්ඩලය හා කොන්තුාත් සමාගම ගිවිසුමකට එළඹී තිබුණි. එම වාාාපෘතිය කියාත්මක කිරීමට පෙර පත්කර ඇති කමිටුවේ තීරණ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ එකහතාවය ද මත කියාත්මක කිරීම පිණිස 2015 මැයි 20 දින අමාතාා මණ්ඩල තීරණය (ඇමුණුම 20) ලබා දී තිබුණි. නමුත් එම යෝජනා කියාත්මක කිරීම නිසි පරිදි සිදුවී නොතිබුණි. විස්තර පහත දැක්වේ.
- 5.1.7.1 ජර්සි වර්ගයේ දෙනුන් හැකි උපරිමයෙන් ලබා දීමට සමාගම එකහ වූ බව ගිවිසුම අනුව දක්වා ඇති නමුත් 2015 ජුලි 13 දින මෙරටට භාරදෙන ලද සතුන් 1,181 කින් සතුන් 532 ක් ද , 2015 ඔක්තෝබර් 12 දින මෙරටට භාරදෙන ලද සතුන් 1,314 කින් සතුන් 521 ක් පමණක් ජර්සි වර්ගයේ දෙනුන් විය.

- 5.1.7.2 ණය නැවත ගෙවීම් කළ යුතු ආකාරය විශේෂ කමිටුවක් මහින් තිරණය කිරීමට යෝජනා කර ඇති නමුත් 2015 මැයි 28 දින සිට 2018 මාර්තු 14 දින දක්වා විශේෂ කමිටුවක් පත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- 5.1.7.3 සතුන් දීර්ඝ කාලීනව රිදියගම ගොවිපලේ රදවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් කෘතුීම පාරිසරික තත්වයක් ඇතිකිරීම සදහා විදුලිය සදහා වැය වන පිරිවැය (2015 වර්ෂයේ රු.5,729,028 ක්වූ අතර 2016 වර්ෂයේදී රු. 39,993,949 ක් දක්වා වැඩිවී තිබුණි.) අවම කිරීමට විකල්ප කුම වේදයක් (සූර්යය ශක්තිය) සදහා යොමු වීමට යෝජනා කර තිබූ නමුත් ඒ සම්බන්ධව 2018 මාර්තු 14 දින දක්වාම කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි. (ඡායාරූප 01- I,II)
- 5.1.8 මෙම වාහාපෘතියෙහි කාර්යයන් අධීක්ෂණය හා මෙහෙය වීම, මූලා කළමනාකරණය සදහා අදාල විෂය හාර අමාතාංශය, ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය, සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛාශදපාර්තුමේන්තුව, වෙලාර්ඩ් රුරල් එක්පෝටර්ස් පුද්ගලික සමාගමේ හා මුදල් අමාතාංශයේ නියෝජිතයන්ගෙන් යුතුව මෙහෙයුම් ඒකක පත් කිරීම මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය, වැඩසටහන් ගත අධීක්ෂණ වියදම්, අමතර කොටස් ද ඇතුළු ගොවිපල නඩත්තු කිරීම සහ තාක්ෂණික නඩත්තු කිරීම හා ධාරිතාව ගොඩනැංවීම වියදම් වල ගිවිසුම්ගත මුදල වන එකතුව ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 506,333 ක් වන රු. 70,690,202 ක් මෙම මෙහෙයුම් කම්ටුවේ නිර්දේශ පරිදි භාවිතා කිරීමට දක්වා තිබු නමුත්, අදාල වියදම් තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා ලිඛිත සාක්ෂි විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොවිණි.
- 5.1.9 රට තුළ සිදුකර ඇති ඉදිකිරීම් සේවා සැපයීම් වලට අදාළව පිළියෙල කර ඇති පිරිවිතරයන් අසම්පූර්ණ වීම හා අධි ඇස්තමේන්තු (ඇමුණුම 21) පිළියෙල කිරීම හේතුවෙන් එම කාර්යයන්ගේ ගුණත්වය ඉතා පහල මට්ටමකට මෙන්ම අනාර්ථික ණය බරක් රටට ඇතිවී ඇත. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණ කෙරේ.
- 5.1.9.1 දිගින් කිලෝමීටර් 5 ක බොරළු සහිත මාර්ගයක් (ඡායාරූප 02- I,II) සැකසීම සඳහා වාාපෘතියට අනුව ඇස්තමෙන්තු වටිනාකම ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 94,868.89 ක් වෙන්කර තිබුණි. මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය (දකුණු පළාත් සදහා) 2015 වර්ෂයට නිකුත්කල මාර්ග ඒකක මිල ගණන් (HSR) (අඩියක් උසට පස් යොදා පාරක් තැනීමට සන මීටරයකට ඇස්තමෙන්තුගත රේටය රු.328.85ක්) අනුව සතාා වශයෙන් ඉදිකල මාර්ගයෙහි පලල මීටර් 3 ක් දිග කිලෝමීටර් 4.9 ක් ලෙස සන මීටර 4,410 ක් සඳහා ගෙවිය යුතු මිල රු.328.85 X 4410 = රු.1,450,228 ක් විය. ඒ අනුව රට තුල පවතින සාමානාා මිල ගණන් ඉක්මවා ඇස්තමෙන්තුවේ අසාමානාා ලෙස වැඩියෙන් දැක්වීම රු.11,283,927 ක් විය.

5.1.9.2 කිරි ගවයින් 2,500 ක් හම්බන්තොට වරායේ සිට රිදියගම ගොවිපලට කිලෝමීටර් 38 ක දුරක් පුවාහනය කිරීම සඳහා ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 260,555 ක් ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබුණි. කිරි ගවයන් පුවාහනය සදහා මණ්ඩලය සතු වාහන වලින් අයකරන රේටයන් අනුව ගවයින් 2,500 ක් කිලෝමීටර් 38 ක දුරක් පුවාහනය කිරීම සදහා සාමානා පිරිවැය රු.570,000 ක් වේ. (2500/15 X (කි.මී.38X රු 90) ඒ අනුව අසාමානා ලෙස අධි ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් සකසා තිබීම හේතුවෙන් කිරි ගවයින් 2,495 ක් පුවාහනයට ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) \$ 260,347.11 ක් එනම් රු.35,869,208 ක් ගෙවා තිබුණි. ගවයින් 2,495 ක් මණ්ඩලය සතු රථ මගින් පුවාහනයට දැරිය යුතු පිරිවැය වන රු.568,860 ක් ඉක්මවා රු. 35,299,208 ක් අධික මුදලක් ගෙවා තිබුණි.

2017 වර්ෂයේදී අමාතාහංශය විසින් ආනයනය කරන ලද ගවයින් පුවාහනය කිරීම සදහා මණ්ඩලය සතු වාහන යොදා ගෙන තිබුණි.

- 5.1.10 වාහපෘතියේ දෙවන අදියරේ දී රිදියගම ගොවිපළට සතුන් ආනයනය ඇගයීම සදහා පත්කල 2013 අපේල් 29 දින පවත්වන ලද 2 වන වාහපෘති කමිටුව (ඇමුණුම 22) සදහා තාක්ෂණික උපදේශකයින් ලෙස පශු විදහාව සම්බන්ධ ජොෂ්ඨ මහාචාර්යවරයකු හා , සත්ව අභිජනනය සම්බන්ධ ආචාර්ය වරයකු, සහභාගිවී තිබූ අතර ඔවුන් විසින් මෙම ආනයනික සතුන් වියළි කලාපයේ පිහිටි රිදියගම වැනි ගොවිපලකට නුසුදුසු බවටත් උඩරට ගොවිපළවල් සදහා සුදුසු බවත්,මෙම සතුන් නව අභිජනන සතුන් සදහා සුදුසු භූමියක තැබිය යුතු බවත් පෙන්වා දී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව කෘතිමව පාලනය කරන ලද පරිසර තත්ත්වයක් යටතේ මෙම සතුන් පාලනය කල යුතු බවත්, එය වියදම් අධික බවත් සදහන් කර ඇත.
 - තව දුරටත් එම සතුන්ගෙන් 500 ක් බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපළටත්, 500 ක් මහබෙරියතැන්න ගොවිපළටත්,වෙලාඩ ආයතනයේ සහතික වීම මත රිදියාගමට ජර්සි සතුන් 1,000 ක් හා ජර්සි කොස් සතුන් 500 ක් ලබා දීමටත් 2013 මැයි 21 දිනැති වාහාපෘති කමිටුව විසින් තීරණය කර තිබියදීත් එම තීරණය (ඇමුණුම 23) නොසලකා සතුන් 2,500 ම හම්බන්තොට පුදේශයේ පිහිටි රිදියගම ගොවිපළ වෙත ලබා දෙන ලදී.
- 5.1.11 තවද එම වාහපෘති යොජනාවෙහි සඳහන් ඉදිකිරීම් සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මිල රේටයන් යටතේ අධික මිලක් වැය කිරීමට සිදුවන බව 2013 ජුනි 20 දිනැති වාහපෘති කමිටු වාර්තාවේ (ඇමුණුම 24) දක්වා තිබුණු අතර එම ඉහළ මිල රේටයන් යටතේ බොරළු සහිත මාර්ගයක් සැකසීම, වගා ලිං 6ක්, සතුන් පුවාහනය, ගොඩනැගිලි/ මඩු අළුත්වැඩියා කාර්ය ආදී කාර්යයන් සිදුකර තිබුණි.
- 5.1.12 කැබිනට අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම සදහා අංක එම එල් ඩී /සී එම / 2008/11 හා 2008 මැයි 26 දිනැති අමාතාා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයට අනුව (ඇමුණුම 25) පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයට ආනයනය කරනු ලබන කිරි ගවයින් 4,500 මහින් අදාල වාහපෘති කාලසීමාව තුල කිරි ලීටර මිලියන 240 ක

පුමාණයක් එනම් වාර්ෂිකව කිරි ලීටර මිලියන 24 ක පුමාණයක් නිපදවා ගත හැකිබවත්, මෙම වියාපෘතියේ බලපෑම මහින් ව්යාපෘති කාල සීමාව තුල ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 172.8 ක විදේශ විනිමය පුමාණයක් ඉතිරිවන අතර වාර්ෂිකව ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 17.8 බැහින් විදේශ විනිමය පුමාණයක් සුරක්ෂිත වනු ඇති බව දක්වා තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වාර්තාවන්හි රටේ වාර්ෂික කිරි නිශ්පාදනය, කිරි ආශුිත නිශ්පාදනය හා කිරි ආශුිත නිශ්පාදන ආනයනය අනුව රටේ කිරි ආශුිත නිශ්පාදන පරිභෝජනය 2010, සිට 2016 දක්වා වර්ෂයන් සැසදීමේදී කිරි නිශ්පාදනය වැඩවී ඇති නමුත් විදේශ විනිමය සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමේ ඉලක්කය සපුරා නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ. තවද 2016 වර්ෂයේදී කිරි පිටි ආනයනය ඉහළ අගයක් ගෙන ඇත.

විස්තර පහත වගුවෙන් දැක්වේ.

වගුව අංක 07: කිරි නිෂ්පාදන,කිරි ආශිුත නිෂ්පාදන,පරිභෝජන හා ආයෝජන සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
රටේ වාර්ෂික කිරි නිශ්පාදනය ලීටර් මිලියන	191.91	203.45	237.63	265	272.91	305.39	317.88
රටේ වාර්ෂික කිරි ආශිුත නිශ්පාදනය ලීටර් මිලියන	99.41	95.70	68.387	66.23	61.48	64.58	70.09
කිරි ආශිුත නිශ්පාදන ආනයනය ලිටර් මිලියන	76.9	89.75	85.45	70.85	72.17	87.6	101.6

5.2 අනෙකුත් නිරීක්ෂණ

5.2.1 රටේ කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ කාර්යය නිසි කලමනාකරණයකින් සිදු නොවීම නිසා සිදුවන මුලාාමය අලාභයන්.

5.2.1.1 කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ කාර්යය ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාහංශය වෙනුවෙන් මිල්කෝ සමාගම විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන අතර මහ බැංකුවේ සංඛාහ ලේඛන වලට අනුව ඒ පිළිබඳ විස්තර පහත වගුවෙහි දැක්වේ.

වගුව අංක 08: මිල්කෝ සමාගමෙහි කිරි එකතුකිරීම

වර්ෂය	2014	2015	2016
රටේ කිරි නිශ්පාදනය (ලීටර්)	333,903,600	374,443,200	384,008,400
මිල්කෝ සමාගමේ කිරි එකතු කිරිම (ලීටර්)	63,656,835	64,262,275	70,094,926
රටේ කිරි නිශ්පාදනයෙන් සමාගමේ කිරි			
එකතු කිරිම පුතිශතයක් ලෙස	19	17	18

5.2.2.2 කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය කල නමුත් කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ මධාස්ථාන නවීකරණය කොට නව ඉදිකිරීම් නොකිරීම, කිරි එකතු කරන මධාස්ථාන නිසි අධීක්ෂණයක් යටතේ කියාත්මක නොවීම හා අධීක්ෂණය කල හැකි පරිදි වැඩිදියුණු නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් කිරි එකතු කිරීමේදී කර්මාන්ත ශාලා වෙත ලැබෙන කිරි පුමාණයට වඩා වැඩි කිරි ලීටර් පුමාණයකට ගෙවීම කිරීම හේතුවෙන් මිල්කෝ ආයතනය විසින් වර්ෂයකට විශාල මුදලක් (රටේ මුදල්) අනාර්ථිකව ගෙවීම හේතුවෙන් කිරි ගොවීන්හට නිසි මිලක් ගෙවීමට නොහැකිවී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

වගුව අංක 09 : මිල්කෝ ආයතනයේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලා 4ක් සදහා වර්ශය තුල ලැබු කිරි පුමාණයට වඩා වැඩි කිරි පුමාණයකට එකතු කිරීමේ මධාාස්ථාන හරහා ගෙවීම් කල පුමාණය හා අලාභය

	කිරි ලීටර්	පුමාණය		සිදුවූ අලාභර	ა 	
වර්ශය	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017 ජූනි
						දක්වා
මිල්කෝ ආයතනයේ						
කර්මාණ්තශාලා 4 සදහා						
වර්ශය තුල ලැබු කිරි						
පුමාණයට වඩා වැඩි කිරි						
පුමාණයකට එකතු						
කිරීමේ මධාාස්ථාන	320,893	587,247	4,698,641	20,518,975	39,606,808	319,688,048
හරහා ගෙවීම් කල						
පුමාණය හා අලාභය						

- 5.2.3 පශු සමපත් අමාතාාංශය යටතේ 2004 වර්ෂයේ සිට කුියාත්මක කර තිබුණු දියර කිරි පුචලිත කිරීමේ වාපෘතිය යටතේ කිරි අලෙවි සැල් 1,250 ක් පිහිටුවීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබුණද, 2013 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වනවිට අලෙවි සැල් 685 ක් පමණක් ආරම්භ කර තිබුණි. ඉන් අලෙවි සැල් 283 ක් පශු සමපත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය මහින් ආරම්භ කර තිබුණි. සකානා අධායනයකින් තොරව එම අලෙවිසැල් ආරම්භ කිරීම හේතුවෙන් එයින් අලෙවි සැල් 43 ක් (15 %) පමණක් 2016 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විට කියාත්මක තත්වයේ පැවතුණි. පළාත් මට්ටමින් ආරම්භ කර තිබු අලෙවි සැල් 402 න් වර්තමානයේ 112 (සියයට 28 ක් පමණක්) කියාත්මක තත්ත්වයේ පවතින බව අමාතාාංශය දක්වා තිබුණි. කිරි නිශ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන නමුත් දියර කිරි අලෙවිය වැඩි කිරීමට අවශා අලෙවිසැල් වැසීයෑම අවම කිරීමට අවශා කියාමාර්ග ගැනීමක් සිදුවන බවක් නිරීක්ෂණය නොවීය.
- 5.2.4 මෙම වාහපෘතිය ආරම්භයට පෙර පාරිසරික බලපෑම් ඇගයීම් වාර්තාවක්ද ලබාගෙන නොතිබුණි. තවද මෙම සතුන් කිරි ලබාදීම වර්ෂ 5කින් පසු ලාභදායී නොවන බැවින් ගොවිපලින් ඉවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලබයි. නමුත් මෙම වාහපෘතියේදී මෙම සතුන් ගොවිපලවලින් ඉවත් කිරීමේදී ගන්නා ලබන කි්යාමාර්ග මොනවාද යන්න සදහන්වී නොමැත.

මෙවැනි කිරි ගවයින්ගෙන් උපරිම පුතිලාභ ලැබෙන කාල සීමාව වන වර්ෂ පහක පමණ කාලයෙන් පසුව එම සතුන් ගොවිපොලින් ඉවත් කිරීම සිදු කල යුතු අතර ඒ සදහා විධිමත් හා පරිසර හිතකාමී කුමයක් මෙතෙක් හදුන්වා දී නොතිබුණි.

5.3 ශකානා අධාායන වාර්තා

දෙවන අධියර සදහා ශකානා අධාායන වාර්තා පිළියෙල කර නොමැති අතර පලවන අධියර හා තුන්වන අධියර සදහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ශකානා අධාායන වාර්තා (ඇමුණුම 19) හා(ඇමුණුම26) නිවැරදි නොවන බව පහත කරුණු අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- 5.3.1 වාහාපෘතිය කුියාත්මක ගොවිපල වල වර්ෂ 05 ක ලාභ අලාභ (වගුව 05) හි දැක්වේ. පළමුවන අදියර ගොවිපල තුන හා දෙවන අදියර යටතේ වු රිදියගම ගොවිපලද දිගින් දිගටම අලාභ ලබන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 5.3.2 2013 ජනවාරි ඉදිරිපත් කළ මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ වලට අනුව දේශීය කිරි ගව පුහේද යොදාගනිමින් සහ දැනට කුියාත්මක වන කෘතිම සිංචන වැඩසටහන් කුියාත්මක කිරීම මහින්ද, වසර 2015 වන විට ලබාගත හැකිවනුයේ කිරි ලීටර්

550 ක් පමණක් බව ද, ඒ අනුව, අපේක්ෂිත ඉලක්ක ළහාකර ගැනීම සඳහා දිනකට කිරි ලීටර් 20 ක් පමණ ලබාගත හැකි උසස් ආරයේ සතුන් යොදා ගැනීම අතාාවශාා බවත් දක්වා කිරි ගවයින් 4500ක් (1 වන හා 11 වන අදියර) ආනයනය කර ඇති නමුත් 2015 හා 2016 වර්ෂයන්හී රටේ සමස්ත කිරි නිශ්පාදනය පිළිවෙලින් කිරි ලීටර් මිලියන 305ක් හා මිලියන 317ක් (වගුව 7) පමණක්වී තිබුණි.

- 5.3.3 ගොවිපලවල් දිගින් දිගටම අලාභ ලැබීමට ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් සදහා දැරූ ආහාර වියදම අධික බව හේතුවී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වන අතර එම ආහාර වියදම කිරි ආදායමින් සියයට 69 සිට 89.71 ක පුතිශතයක් බව (වගුව 10) නිරීක්ෂණය වේ. 2017 වර්ෂයේ කිරි ගවයින් 20,000ක් ආනයනය කිරීම සදහා සිදු කර ඇති ශකානා වාර්තාවේ (ඇමුණුම 26) ඇගයීම සදහා ආහාර වියදම කිරි ආදායමින් සියයට 57.38 පුතිශතයක් ලෙස ගණනය කර ඇත. ඒ අනුව එම වාර්තාව සාවදා දත්ත පදනම්ව සකසා ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ.
- 5.3.4 උක්ත ශකානා වාර්තාවට අනුව පළමු ක්ෂිරන කාලයේ කිරි ලීටර් 5,500 ක් සහ දෙවන වර්ෂයේ ලීටර් 6,000 ක්ද ලෙස දක්වා ඇත. තවද, සාමානා ක්ෂීරන කාලය දින 305 ක් වන අතර පළමු වසරේ ක්ෂීරණයකදී ලබාගත හැකි දෙනික නිශ්පාදනය දිනකට ලීටර් 18 ක් හා දෙවන වසරේ දිනකට ලීටර් 19.5 ක් විය යුතුය. ඒ අනුව රජයේ ගොවිපල තුලද මෙම නිශ්පාදනය ලබාගත නොහැකි වී ඇත. එවිට සාමානා ගොවියෙකුගෙන් මෙය ලබාගත නොහැකි බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ. එසේ වුවද ශකානා අධායන වාර්තාවෙන් අදාල පාර්ශව නොමහ යැවීමක් සිදුවී ඇත.
- 5.3.5 ශකානා වාර්තාව අනුව (ඇමුණුම 26) කිරිගවයකුගේ ගැබ ගැනීමේ පුතිශතය සෑම වර්ෂයකම 80% ක් බව පෙන්වා ඇත. නමුත් කෘතිම සිංචනය මහින් මෙය අපහසු බවත් දිවයින තුළ මේ වන විට සිංචන සඑලතාව 25%-30% වන බවට පිළිතුරු ලෙස 2018 මාර්තු 14 දිනැති ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාාංශ ලේකම්ගේ පිළිතුරින් දක්වා ඇත.ඒ අනුව ශකානා වාර්තාව නිවැරදි නොවන බව තහවුරු වේ. මෙය කිරි ගොවියන් මෙන්ම අදාල තීරණ ගන්නා පාර්ශවයන්ද නොමහ යැවීමක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය වේ.

5.4 කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයන වාාාපෘතිය (3වන අධියර) යටතේ නිරීක්ෂණ

5.4.1 2014 වර්ෂයේදී ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් 73,954,054.83 (US \$.)ක් වැය කර කිරිගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය සඳහා නව ව්‍‍යාපෘතියක් යෝජනා වී තිබු අතර නැවත ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීමකින් තොරව 2007 වර්ෂයේ ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීම මගින් තෝරාගත් කොන්තුාත්කරුටම මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියද ප්‍රදානය කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2017 වර්ෂයෙහි පළමු අදියර ලෙස ගවයින් 1994 ක් ආනයනය කර ඇති

- අතර එය පළමු පුසම්පාදනය අවසන් වී වසර 10 කට පසු සිදුවී ඇත. ඒ අනුව එය පුසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශයට පටහැනිව කටයුතු කිරීමක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 5.4.2 2014 පෙබරවාරි 17 දිනැති ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අමාතාාංශ සංදේශයට (ඇමුණුම 27) ලබාදුන් 2014 ජූනි 05 දිනැති අමාතාා මණ්ඩල තීරණය (ඇමුණුම 09) අනුව තුන්වන අදියර යටතේ කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබාදීමේදී ඉහත සංදේශයට නිරීක්ෂණ ලෙස පශු සම්පත් හා ශාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ලිපියේ (ඇමුණුම 28) සඳහන් කරුණු අනුව හා අදාල නිලධාරීන් සැහීමට පත්වන අයුරින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කළයුතු බවත්, ඒ අනුව 2017 වර්ෂයේ වාාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ආනයනික සතුන් නිරෝධායනයන් සදහා හුදෙකලා පුදේශයන් තුළ පශු වෛදා සුපරීක්ෂණය යටතේ දින 30 ක් තැබීම , මෙම ආනයනික සතුන් සෘජුවම ගොවිපල වෙත ලබා නොදී රාජාා ගොවිපල භාරයේ තබා රැක බලා පසුව දෙවන පරම්පරාව ගොවීන් වෙත බෙදා දීම, යුරෝපා ජාන සහිත සතුන් ඔවුනට අනුගතකල හැකිවන පරිදි නිවැරදි කළමණාකරණයක් යටතේ තබාගැනීම, උසස් මිශුණයක් සහිත ආහාර ලබා දීම හා සෘජුවම බෙදා දෙන්නේ නම මහා පරිමාණ කුමවත් කළමණාකරණයක් ඇති ගොවිපල වෙත සතුන් ලබා දීම මහින් ලාභය උපරිම කිරීම යන කරුණු වලට අනුව වාහපෘතිය කියාත්මක කලයුතු වුවත් ,එපරිදි වාහපෘතිය කියාත්මක කර නොමැතිව පළමුවන පරම්පරාවේ සතුන් කුඩා ගොවිපල වෙත නිරෝධන කාලය තුළම ලබාදී තිබුණි.
- 5.4.3 2017 මැයි 14 දින එළගවයන් 1,994 ක් ආනයනය කර ඇති අතර ඉන් සතුන් 1,911 ක් එදිනමද, ඉතිරි සතුන් 83 දෙනා මැණික්පාලම ගොවිපලේ රදවා තබා ගෙන 2017 ජුනි 13 දින හා 2017 ජුලි 28 දින යන දිනයන්හිදී ද බෙදා හැර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සතුන් 1978 ක් නුවර එළිය, බදුල්ල, මහනුවර හා මාතලේ යන දිස්තුික්ක වල ගොවිපලවල් 21 ක් වෙත පිළිවෙලින් 737, 100, 306, හා 835 ලෙස එක් ගොවිපලකට ගවයින් 12 සිට 428 ක් දක්වා පරාසයක් වන ලෙස එළගවයන් 2017 සැත්තැම්බර් 15 දින වන විට බෙදාහැර තිබුණි. එම එක් සතෙකුගේ ආනයනික වටිනාකමට ගෙන ඒමේ පිරිවැය, එන්නත් කිරීම හා රෝග සඳහා පරීක්ෂාව වියදම ද එකතුව ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් (\$) 3515.29 ක් එනම් ආසන්නව රු. 520,228 (ගොවිපල දක්වා ගෙන එන තෙක්) වී තිබුණි. ඉන් රු.200,000 ක් පමණක් කිරි ගොවීන් දරනු ලබන අතර ඉතිරි පුමාණය රජය දරනු ලබයි.
- 5.4.4 මෙම වාහපෘතිය මඟින් ආනයනික කිරි ගවයන් බෙදාදුන් ගොවිපල 21 න් ගවයින් 902 ක් බෙදාදුන් ගොවිපල 10 කට අදාලව 2017 ඔක්තෝම්බර් 18 , 21 යන දිනයන්හි අප විසින් සිදුකරන ලද චාරක පරීක්ෂණයේදී පහත කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- 5.4.4.1 ආනයනික කිරි ගවයන් බෙදා දුන් පුතිලාභීන්ගේ නාම ලේඛණයේ 12 වන ගොවිපල යටතේ එළගවයන් 20 දෙනෙකු ලබාදුන් බවට සදහන් දෙවින්ද ගොවිපළ පිහිටි ස්ථානය ලෙස දක්වා තිබු නො 28, ගන්නෝරුව, පේරාදෙණිය යන ලිපිනය සහිත ස්ථානය පරික්ෂා කළ නමුත් එම ස්ථානයේ එවැනි සතුන් සහිත ගොවිපොළක් නොමැති බව නිරික්ෂණය විය.එම ලිපිනය සහිත ස්ථානයේ ගන්නෝරුව පශු වෛදා පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය පිහිටා තිබුණි.
- 5.4.4.2 ඒ බැවින් උක්ත දෙවින්ද ගොවිපළ හැර ගොවිපොළ 9කින් පමණක් දත්ත රැස් කිරීමට චාරක පරික්ෂණයේ දී විගණනයට සිදු විය.
- 5.4.4.3 පුතිලාහී කිරි ගොවින් තෝරා ගැනීමේදී අවධානය යොමු කළ නිර්ණායක 6 හි පැවති එළගවයන් ඇති කිරීම සම්බන්ධව පූර්ව පළපුරුද්ද සහිත විය යුතුය යන්න සදහන් වුවත්, එම පලපුරුද්ද සඳහා සලකා බලන ලද අවම කාලය සම්බන්ධව නිශ්චිතව දක්වා නොතිබුණි. නමුත් තෝරාගත් කිරි ගොවින් 21ක් දෙනා අතරින් පූර්ව පළපුරුද්දක් රහිත පුද්ගලයන් දෙදෙනෙකු වෙත එළගවයන් ලබාදී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර සතුන් 03-10 දක්වා දේශීය දෙනුන් ඇති කළ කිරි ගොවීන් තිදෙනෙකු සදහා සතුන් 24-40 දක්වා පුමාණයක් ද බෙදා දී තිබුණි.
- 5.4.4.4 සතුන් කිරි ගොවීන් වෙත බෙදා දුන් පසු එනම් 2017 මැයි 14 හා 2017 අගෝස්තු 02 යන දිනයන් වලින් පසු විගණන දින වන 2017 ඔක්තොම්බර් 21 දක්වාම එම ගොවිපල වල අමාතා ශය විසින් පසු අධීක්ෂණ කටයුතු කල බවට විගණනයට අනාවරණය නොවීය. එබැවින් එම කිරි ගොවින් මුහුණ දී සිටි කිරි අළෙවි ගැටළු, නඩත්තු වියදම් අධික වීම හා වා හපෘති ණය පොලි සහ ණය වාරික ගෙවීම් අපහසු වීම වැනි දෑ වලට විසදුම් ද ලැබී නොතිබුණි.
- 5.4.4.5 විගණනය විසින් පරික්ෂා කරන ලද ගොවිපල 09 ක් වෙත බෙදාහරින ලද එළගවයන් 902 න් 31 දෙනෙකු ගොවිපළ වෙත රැගෙන එන විටත් මැක්ස්ටයිටීස් යන රෝගය වැළදී තිබූණි. රට තුලට සතුන් ගෙන ඒමට පෙර මැක්ස්ටයිටීස් රෝගය දෙනුන් හට වැලදී ඇති බවත්, එය කුඩා පුතිශතයක් බවත් අමාතාහංශය පිළිතුරු ලෙස දක්වා ඇත. නමුත් එම රෝගී සතුන් රටතුලට ගෙන ඒමට පෙර පරීක්ෂා කර බලා අවශා කියාමාර්ග නොගෙනීම නිසා වේගයෙන් පැතිරිය හැකි මෙම දුර්වල සෞඛා තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ නිලධාරීන් වගකීමෙන් කටයුතු කර නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 5.4.5 වාහපෘතිය මගින් ජනනය වන පුතිලාභ ඇගයිමේ දී පහත කරුණු නිරික්ෂණය විය.

- 5.4.5.1 ගොවිපල වලින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු අනුව , දින 15 ක් සදහා දෛනික කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ආදායම සහ ආහාර සදහා වැය වන වියදම සඳහා ලබාගත් තොරතුරු අනුව ගොවිපලේ දෛනික වියදම හෝ පියවා ගැනීමට කිරි ආදායම පුමාණවත් නොවන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. (වගුව 11)
- 5.4.5.2 කිරි ගව වාහපෘතියට සමගාමීව බඩ ඉරිහු නිශ්පාදනයට වාහපෘතියක් පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලය හරහා ඇතිකර තිබු නමුත් එම වාහපෘතිය අසාර්ථක වී තිබුණි. නැවතත් රීදිගම ගොවිපළට ආනයනිත කළ අතර ගවයින් වෙනුවෙන් ඇලුෆා හා ඇල්ෆා වගාවන් කියාත්මක කිරීමට කටයුතු කළ නමුත් එයද අසාර්ථක වී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් හට අවශා ආහාර පෞද්ගලික ආයතන මහින් මිලදී ගැනීම සිදුවන අතර කිරිගව ආනයනය සමහම ආහාර සඳහා ඉල්ලුම වැඩිවන අතර ඒවායේ මිලද ඉහල යෑමේ පුවණතාවයක් පවතී. කිරි ලීටරයක් වෙනුවෙන් ලබාදෙන ආහාරවල මිල කිරි මිලදී ගැනීමේ මිල ඉක්මවන බැවින් පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයේ ගොවිපළවල් මෙන්ම කිරි ගොවියන්ද අලාභ ලබන තත්ත්වයට පත්ව ඇත.
- 5.4.5.3 ඉහත සඳහන් පරිදි කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයෙන් ලබාගන්නා ආදායමට වඩා, කිරි දෙනුන්ට ලබාදෙන ආහාර සදහා යන වියදම ඉහල අගයක් ගන්නා බවත්, ගොවිපොළ ආර්ථික අපහසුතා මත පවත්වා ගෙන යන බව චාරක පරීක්ෂණයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිරි ගොචීන් පහත පුකාශයන් සිදු කළේය.
 - 5.4.5.3.1 කිරි ලීටරයක් රු.85 ක් වැනි මිලකට ගන්නා බව අමාතාාංශය විසින් පැවසුවද, කිරි ලීටරයක් සඳහා ගොවීන්ට ලැබෙනුයේ රු.65-73 ත් අතර මිලක් බවත් එම නිසා ආදායම පහල වැටී ඇති අතර, කිරි ගොවීපල පවත්වා ගෙන යාමේ අසීරුතාවයක් ඇති බව දැන්වීය.
 - 5.4.5.3.2 භාණ්ඩාගාර ලේකම්ගේ අංක ටිඅයිපි/ටිපි/01/47 හා 2017 ජුලි 07 දිනැති ලිපිය මහින් (ඇමුණුම 29) කිරිපිටි කිලෝ ගුැරෑම් 1 ක් සදහා ආනයන රේගු බදු රු.225 සිට රු.2 දක්වා කපාහැර තිබීම නිසාත් කිරි ආශිත නිෂ්පාදන, පිටිකිරි භාවිතකර නිෂ්පාදනයට යොමු වී තිබීම නිසාත් දියර කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ඉල්ලුම අඩු වී ඇති බවත්, එම හේතුවෙන් දියර කිරි මිල අඩුවී ඇති බව දැන්වීය.
 - 5.4.5.3.3 මේදය හා මේදය නොවන සණ දුවා කිරිවල පුමිත මට්ටමට පවත්වා ගැනීම සදහා කිරි දෙනුන් හට ආහාර ලබා දීමේදී නියමිත පුමිත පුමාණයන්ගෙන් යුත් ආහාර මිශුණය ලබාදිය යුතු බවත්, එය ලබා දීම සදහා පිරිවැය අධික වීමත් (ආහාර මිල කුමයෙන් ඉහළ යන බව), කිරි ගොවීන් හට කිරි සදහා අපේක්ෂිත

පුමාණවත් මුදලක් නොලැබීමත් (රු.85) නිසා, එම ආහාර මිශුණය ලබා නොදී වෙනත් ආහාර මිශුණයන් ලබා දීමට පෙළඹී ඇති බවත් දැන්වීය.

- 5.4.5.3.4 දෙනික කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය දිනකට එක් කිරි දෙනෙකුගේ ලීටර 15 ක් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි බව ඔවුන් වෙත දන්වා තිබුනද, එම ඉලක්ක සපුරා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වී තිබු බව දැන්වීය.
- 5.4.5.3.5 තවද කිරි ගොවින් ලබාදුන් ලිබිත පුකාශන අනුව එම ගොවින් යෙදු ආයෝජනයට අපේක්ෂිත පුතිලාහ හිමි නොවන බව පුකාශ කරන අතර ගවයන් ඇති කිරීම පිළිබඳ පූර්ව පළපුරුද්ද සහිත කිරි ගොවින්ට අනුව දේශිය ගවයන් හා සසඳන විට ආනයනික ගවයන්ගෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ආදායම සාපෙක්ෂව වැඩි වුවත් ඒ සඳහා දරනු ලබන දෛනික වියදම් (ආහාර, ඹෞෂධ ,සේවක කුලි, විදුලිය හා ජලය) සාපේක්ෂ ලෙස ඉහල අගයක් ගනු ලැබුණ අතර එම නිසා ආදායමින් දෛනික වියදම් හෝ ආවරණය කිරීමට අපහසු අතර ආයෝජනය සඳහා ලබාගත් ණය හෝ පොළිය මෙම ආදායමින් ගෙවා ගැනීමට පුමාණවත් නොවන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. (වගුව 12) තවද මෙම ආනයනික ගවයින් මිලදී ගැනීම සදහා දේශිය ගවයන් ඉවත් කිරීමටද ගොවීන්ට සිදුවී තිබුණි.
- 5.4.5.3.6 ගලේවෙල පුදේශයේ පිහිටි කිරි ගොවිපලක සිදු කරන ලද පරික්ෂාවේදි හා ගොවිපොළ අයිතිකරු විසින් ලිඛිතව ලබා දෙනු ලැබු පුකාශ අනුව මෙම ගොවිපළට ලබාදුන් මව සතුන් 20 දෙනා අතර කිරි නොමැති මැරුණු පුඩු සහිත සතුන් 06 දෙනෙකු සිටි බව දන්වා ඇත.

ඒ සම්බන්ධව අමාතාාංශ ලේකම් විසින් ලබාදී ඇති 2018 මාර්තු 14 දිනැති පිළිතුරට අනුව වෙලාඩ් ආයතනය විසින් සතුන් පරීක්ෂා කොට රෝගී සතුන් 10 දෙනෙකුගේ වටිනාකම (රු. ලක්ෂ 20) එම ආයතනය විසින් එම ගොවියාට නැවත ලබා දුන් බව දන්වා ඇත. ඒ අනුව එම සතුන් සඳහා රජය වැය කල රු. 3,215,510 ක මුදල රජයට අලාභයක් වී ඇති අතර එය අයකර ගැනීමට 2018 පෙබරවාරී මස දක්වාම කටයුතු කර නොමැති බව ද නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

5.4.5.3.7 ඉහත ගොවිපොළ අයිතිකරු විසින් ලිබිතව ලබා දෙනු ලැබු පුකාශ අනුව අමාතාහංශ වෙත සතුන් සඳහා එක් සතෙකුට රු.200,000 බැගින් රු 4,000,000 ක් ද ඊට අමතරව වෙලාඩි රුරල් එක්ස්පොට් හි දේශිය නියෝජිත ආයතනයේ වන ෆොෂ් සයිට් ඉංජිනියරින් ආයතනයෙහි නිලධාරියෙකු විසින් සතුන් ලබාදීමට

රු. 350,000 ක අතිරේක මුදලක් ගෙවන ලෙස කල දැන්වීමට 2017 ජුලි 27 දින පෞද්ගලික බැංකු ගිණුමක් වෙත තැන්පත් කර මුදලින් ගෙවා තිබුණි.ඒ අනුව කිරි ගොවියන් ගෙන් අයථා මුදල් ගැනීමක් සිදුවී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- 5.4.5.3.8 ඉහත මව සතුන් 20 දෙනා අතරින් පැටවුන් 18 ක් බිහි කල කිරි දෙනුන් 18 ක් ද ගැබ්බර දෙනුන් 2 දෙනෙකු සමග සතුන් 38 දෙනෙකු ගොවිපළට 2017 අගෝස්තු 02 දින ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ මැණික්පාලම ගොවිපොලින් ලැබු බවත් එම ගොවිපලේදී බිහිවූ පැටවුන් 18 දෙනාගෙන් පටවුන් 12 දෙනෙකු ලේ පාචන රෝගය සැදි මිය ගිය බවත් දැන්වීය. (ඡායාරූප 3-I,II,III,IV)
- 5.4.6 ගිවිසුම් පුකාරව ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාහංශය (දීමතාකරු) හා ආනයනික එළගවයන් ලබාදුන් කිරි ගොවීන් (ගැනුම්කරු) අතර කොන්දේසි 12 ක් සහිත හා කොන්දේසි 5 ක් සහිත ගිවිසුම් දෙකක් අත්සන්කර මෙම එක් එක් ගිවිසුම් පුකාරව සතුන් ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කර තිබූ අතර ගිවිසුම් පරික්ෂාවේදී පහත කරුණු අනාවරණය විය.
- 5.4.6.1 ගිවිසුමේ වගන්ති අංක 11 ට අනුව ලබාදුන් සතුන් නියමිත රක්ෂණ සමාගමක රක්ෂණය කිරීම ගැණුම්කරුගේ පාර්ශවයේ වගකිම ලෙස දක්වා ඇත. නමුත් චාරක පරික්ෂණය සිදු කල ගොවිපළ අතුරින් ගොවිපළ 21 ක සතුන් 902 ක් රක්ෂණය කර නොතිබුණි.
- 5.4.6.2 කොන්දේසි 03 ක් සහිත ගිවිසුමේ වගන්ති අංක 01 යටතේ කිරි ගවයන්ගේ සුභසාධනය සදහා අදාල ගොවිපොළෙහි තිබෙන්නාවු කටයුතු සඳහා අවම වශයෙන් සමෘද්ධිලාභින් දෙදෙනෙකු සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීමට ගැණුම්කාර පාර්ශවය එකහවී ඇත. නමුත් නඩත්තු වියදම් අධික බැවින් අඩු සේවක සංඛාාවක් යොදවමින් ගොවිපළ වල් පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබයි.

5.4.7 ගැබ් නොගත් සතුන් හා ගබ්සා වු සතුන් සඳහා වු අලාභය

5.4.7.1 ආනයනය කල අවස්ථාවේ ගැබ් නොගත් සතුන් 11 දෙනෙකු ගැබ් ගැනීම පරීක්ෂාවේ දි සෘණ ලෙස සටහන් වී තිබියදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වෙත ආනයනය කර තිබු බව තිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර එම සතුන් ගොවිපළ 06 කට බෙදා දී ඇති අතරම සතුන් ගැබ් නොගැනීම නිසා එක් සතෙකුට රු.50,000 බැගින් එම ගොවින් වෙත ගෙවීමට එකහ වී ඇති බව තිරික්ෂණය විය. නමුත් ගිවිසුමේ එක් කොන්දේසියක් වන ලංකාව වෙත ආනයනය කල සතුන් ගැබ්ගත් සතුන් විය යුතු යන කොන්දේසිය කඩකර තිබියදීත් එම සතුන් ගොවිපල වෙත බෙදාදීම හේතුවෙන් ගොවීන් වෙත එක් සතෙකු සදහා රු.150,000 ක් බැගින් ද අමාතාහංශයට රු.509,660 ක් බැගින් ද වන ලෙස සතුන් 11 ක් සදහා එකතුව රු. 7,256,260 ක අලාහයක් සිදුවී ඇත.

5.4.7.2 ගොවිපොළ 05 කට අදාලව භෞතික පරීක්ෂාවේදී ආනයනික සතුන් 566 කින් සතුන් 13ක් ගැබ් නොගත් සතුන් හා ගබ්සා වූ සතුන් වූ අතර එම සතුන් සඳහා රු.50,000 බැගින් පමණක් ලබාදීම නිසා ගොවින් හට සිදුවූ සම්පූර්ණ අලාභයම නොලැබුණ බව නිරික්ෂණය කෙරේ. මාස හයක් ඉක්මවා ගොස් තිබියදීත් පැටවුන් නොලැබූණූ සතුන් පිළිබද විස්තර පහත දැක්වේ.

වගුව අංක 13 : ආනයනික සතුන් අතරින් ගැබ්නොගත් හා ගබ්සා වු ගණන

ගොවිපළෙහි නම	ආනයනික සතුන් ගණන	ගැබ් ඉතාගත් සතුන් හා ගබිසා වූ සතුන් ගණන
හිගුරාණ කිරි ගොවිපළ	420	7
විජේසුරිය ගොවිපළ	50	2
කාලි∘ග විජේසුන්දර ගොවිපළ	24	1
ඩී.අප්පුහාමි ගොවිපළ	40	1
අප්ලැන්ඩි ගොවිපළ	32	2
එකතුව	566 ======	13

5.4.8 සාර්ථක කිරි වාාාපාරයක නියලී සිටි දේශිය කිරි ගොවින් ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් මිලදී ගැනීම නිසා ඇති වූ තත්ත්වය

පළපුරුද්ද සමහ තම කර්මාන්තය සාර්ථකව පවත්වාගත් කිරී ගොවින් ආනයනික කිරි ගවයන් ලබාගැනීමෙන් පසු ඔවුන්ගේ කිරි කර්මාන්ත පාඩු ලබමින් හා උගු ණය බරකින් පෙළෙන බව පුකාශ කල අතර, ගොවින් විසින් දේශිය එළගවයන් සහිතව පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබු ගොවිපළවල් සාර්ථකව පවත්වාගන ගිය බවට ලබාගත් සම්මාන හා ඔවුන් ඒ සම්බන්ධව ලබාදුන් ලීබිත පුකාශ මගින් තහවරු විය. නමුත් වර්තමානයේ ඔවුන් ණය කරුවන් බවට පත්වී දුෂ්කර තත්වයකට පත්වී ඇති බවද නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

5.4.8.1 මෙම වාහපෘතියට සම්බන්ධ වු මාතලේ ඉහලවෙළ පුදේශයේ කිරි ගොවියෙකු ගේ කිරි ගොවිපළ 2013 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2016 වර්ෂය දක්වා අඛණ්ඩව වසර 3 ක සිට මධාව පලාතේ මාතලේ දිස්තුිකයේහි විවිධ රාජා ආයතන හා රාජා නොවන ආයතන විසින් සංවිධානය කළ හොඳම කිරි ගොවියා තේරීමේ තරගාවලි 06 ක් මගින් පුථම/හොදම ස්ථාන අවස්ථා තුනක් ද සමගින් දෙවන හා තෙවන ස්ථාන සඳහා සම්මාන දිනා තිබුණි. (ඇමුණුම 30)

5.4.8.2 කිරි ගොවි කර්මාන්තයේ වසර 12 ක පළපුරුද්දක් සහිත තරුණ කිරි ගොවියෙකු තම ජිවනෝපාය ලෙස කිරි ගොවි කර්මාන්තය සාර්ථකව පවත්වාගන ගිය බවටත්, විදේශිය සතුන් ලබාදුන් පසුව පාඩු ලැබීම හා ණය බරකින් පෙළීම නිසා මෙම කිරි ගොවියා තම ජිවිතය පවා නැති කර ගැනීමට උත්සහ කර ඇති බවට අලුත්වැව දෙවස්ථානය හාර ගරු පියතුමා 2017 ඔක්තොබර් 24 දිනැති ලිපිය මගින් අප වෙත වැඩිදුරටත් දක්වා ඇත.

5.4.9 කිරි ගවයින් $20{,}000$ ක් ආනයන වාහපෘතිය 3 වන අදියර II වන පියවර කිරි ගවයින් 3024 ක් ආනයනය

කිරි ගවයින් 20000 ක් ආනයනය යටතේ 2017 දෙසැම්බර් 27 දින කිරි ගවයින් 3024 ක් මෙරටට ගෙන්වා තිබු අතර එම කිරි ගවයින් පිළිබඳව පුධාන සත්ව නිරෝධායන නිලධාරී සහ පශු වෛදා පර්යේෂණ අධාක්ෂ විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබු නිරෝධායන වාර්තාවට අනුව එම සතුන් සතු රෝග කාරක දේශීය ගවයින් වෙත සහ මනුෂායන් වෙතද බෝවීමේ අවධානමක් ඇති බව සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අධාක්ෂ ජනරාල් විසින් ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකම් වෙත 2018 පෙබරවාරි 28 දින ලිබිතව (ඇමුණුම 31) දන්වා තිබුණි. තවද, එම වාර්තාවට අනුව නොපමාව ගත යුතු පියවරයන් නිර්ණය කර තිබු අතර ඇතැම් සතුන් විනාශ කර දැමීමේ අවධානමක්ද අනාවරණය වී තිබුණි. නමුත් එම වාර්තාවට සහ අදාල නිර්දේශයන් පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු නොකොට ඉතිරි සතුන් 15000 ක් ඉතා කඩිනමින් ආනයනයට අවශා කටයුතු කිරීමේ වගකීමකින් තොර කියාවලියක අමාතාාංශයේ නිලධාරීන් විසින් නිරත වී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. මෙම සතුන් 15000 ආනයනයට අදාලව 2018 මැයි 02 දින පුසිද්ධ පුවත්පත් මහින් කිරි ගොචීන් වෙතින් අයදුම්පත්ද කැඳවා තිබුණි.

6. පද්ධති දූර්වලතා

6.1 වාාාපෘතිය ආරම්භ කිරීමේදී කිරි නිශ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමට 2006 වර්ෂයේ සකස් කර ඇති ජාතික පුතිපත්තිය 2007 ජුනි 20 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයට අනුව (ඇමුණුම 32) මහින්ද වින්තන වැඩසටහන යටතේ දේශීය කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීම සදහා කඩිනමින් කියාවට නැංවිය යුතු වැදගත් යෝජනා වශයෙන් හදුනාගෙන තිබූ දේශීය කිරි ගවයින්ගේ ආරය කෘතුීම සිංචනය හා ස්වභාවික සිංචනය මහින් උසස් කිරීම, හා දේශීය ජාන සංවිතය ශක්තිමත් කරවීම උදෙසා ගව ශක්රාණු, ජීව සතුන් හා සත්ව කළල ආනයනය යන කරුණු අතරින් කිරි කර්මාන්තය නගා සිටුවීමට කිරි ගව හිගය මගහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා දක්වා තිබු සියලුම කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට නොගෙන, එහිදි හදුනාගත් කිරි ගවයන් ආනයනය කිරීමට පමණක් වැඩි අවධානය යොමු කොට කටයුතු කර තිබුණි.

- 6..2 2012 වර්ෂයේ සිට අමාතාහංශය කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය කර ඇති නමුත් ඉදිරි කටයුතු සඳහා එම සතුන් සම්බන්ධව දත්ත පද්ධතියක් සකස් කොට නිසි අධීක්ෂණයක් අමාතාහංශය විසින් සිදුකොට නොතිබුණි.
- 6..3 කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය සම්බන්ධව සර්ම කලාපීය දේශගුණයට උචිතවන පරිදි හා රටේ පවතින සම්පත්වලින් ගවයින් පෝෂණය කිරීමට හා ලෙඩ රෝගවලින් ආරක්ෂා කළ හැකි පරිදි හා අවම පිරිවැයකින් නඩත්තු කළ හැකි සතුන් වර්ග හඳුනාගෙන ආනයනය කිරීමට ආනයන පුතිපත්තියක් සකස් කර නොතිබුණි.
- 6. 4 2007 වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භ කල පුසම්පාදන කියාවලියේදී කිසිදු කොන්තුාත්තරුවෙකු (EOI) අනුව කැදවූ තොරතුරු පුමාණාත්මක ව ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණු අතර ඇතැම් ආයතන ගොවිපළ අධීක්ෂණය සඳහා වැඩි කාලයක් ඉල්ලා තිබියදී එසේ ලබා නොදී ඇති බවත් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එම තත්ත්වය තුළ නැවත මිල ගණන් කැඳවීමට කටයුතු නොකිරීම මඟින් රටට වාසිදායී සුදුසුම කොන්තුාත්කරු තෝරා ගැනීමට තිබු ඉඩපුස්ථා අහිමි වූයේද යන්න පුශ්ණගත විය.
- 6. 5 අවශා විශේෂඥ දැනුම රට තුළ නොමැති විශාල ඉදිකිරීම් වාාාපෘති සඳහා යෙදිය යුතු පුසම්පාදන කුමයක් වන Tern Key කුමය මෙම වාාාපෘතිය සඳහා අනුගමනය කිරීම නිසා හා අමාතාහංශය විසින් සකසන ලද පිළිවිතර අසම්පූර්ණ වීමත්, රට තුළ සිදුකළ ඉදිකිරීම් හා කාර්යයන් සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අධි ඇස්තමේන්තු අනුමත කිරීමෙන් රජයට අලාභයක් සිදුවී තිබෙන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 6 ලංකාවේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තයේ පැවති තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ විශේෂයෙන් කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයේ පවතින ගැටලු පිළිබඳව නිසි පුමාණවත් ඇගයීමක් සහ අවධානයක් නොයොදවා හා සතුන්ගේ ආහාර සඳහා වැයවන වියදම පිළිබඳව නිසි අවධානයක් යොමු නොකර මෙම වාහපෘති ආරම්භ කර ඇති බව ශකානා වාර්තා අනුව හා පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලද පිළිතුරු සහ සම්බන්ධිත කිරි ගොවීන්ගේ පුකාශ අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6.7 පුධාන වශයෙන් ලංකාවේ දේශගුණයද සෞමා කලාපීය සතුන් සඳහා එතරම් හිතකර නොවන තත්ත්වයක් යටතේදී වඩාත් කුමවත් පාලන කුම අනුගමනය නොකර ආනයනික සතුන් නිරෝගීව හා ඵලදායී ලෙස රැක බලා ගැනීම අතිශය දුෂ්කර බව හා ආර්ථික නොවන බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 8 රටේ පවතින භූමි හිහතාවය නිසා ඉදිරියේදී සත්ත්ව පාලනය වියලි පුදේශ වල පුචලිත කිරීම අතාාාවශා බැවින් ඒ සඳහා සුදුසු අභිජණන කුම වලට යොමුවීම අතාාාවශා බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ.

- 6. 9 ඉදිරි වසර කීපය තුළ සතුන් 20,000 ක් දක්වා මෙරටට ගෙන ඒමට කටයුතු කිරීම නිසා ශී ලංකාවේ දැනට සිටින උසස් පුවේණියෙන් යුත් සතුන් ඒ හා සමාන හෝ ඊට වැඩි සංඛාාවක් ගහනයෙන් ඉවත් වීමේ අවධානමක් ඇතිවිය හැක. මෙම පරිසරයට ඔරොත්තු දෙන සතුන් ගහනයෙන් ඉවත් වීම කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තයේ තිරසාර පැවැත්මට තර්ජනයක් විය හැකි වුවද ඒ පිළිබඳ නිසි අවධානය යොමු වී නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 10 ගොවිපොළක ඇති ස්වභාවික සම්පත් අනුව හා එක් එක් ගොවි මහතාගේ හැකියාව අනුව ගොවිපොළක පවත්වාගත යුතු සතුන් සංඛාාව නිශ්චිතව තක්සේරු කර වඩා ලාහදායී ගොවිපළක් පවත්වා ගැනීමට හැකි ලෙස සතුන් ලබාදීම සිදු කොට නොතිබුණි.
- 6..11 කිරි එකතු කිරීම මනා කළමනාකරණයකින් සිදු නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් කිරි සැපයුම්කරුවන්ට මුදල් ගෙවීමේදී රජයේ මුදල් අවභාවිතා වීම මෙන්ම රජයේ කිරිපිටි ආනයන පුතිපත්තිය ද හේතුවෙන් කිරි ගොවීන් හට නිසි මිලක් ලැබී නොමැති බවද නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 12 පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලය සදහා පලමු හා දෙවන අදියර යටතේ ආනයනය කරන ලද සතුන් අකාර්යක්ෂම බව හා රටට ඵලදායී නොවන බව එම මුලා පුකාශණ, ගොවිපළ කිරි නිශ්පාදන වාර්තා හා විගණන විමසුම් සදහා ලද පිළිතුරු අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය වී තිබියදීත් 2017 වර්ෂයේදී කුඩා පරිමාණ ගොවීන්ට ආනයනය කරන ලද සතුන් ලබාදීම හේතුවෙන් ඔවුන් මුලා දුෂ්කරතාවයන්ට මෙන්ම මානසික පීඩා තත්වයන්ට ඔවුහූ මුහුණ පා ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 13 රට තුලට ගෙන එන සතුන්ගේ රෝග නීරෝධායනය හුදකලා පුදේශයන් තුල පශු වෛදා සුපරීක්ෂණය යටතේ දින 30 ක් තැබීමට නිර්දේශ කර තිබු අතර ආනයනික සතුන් ගොවිපළ වෙත සෘජුවම යැවීමෙන් රෝග වලට පාතු විය හැකිබව පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු නොකර 2017 වර්ෂයේදී ආනයනික ගවයන් ගොවියන් වෙත සෘජුවම ලබාදී තිබු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- 6. 14 2015 මැයි 20 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයට (ඇමුණුම 20) අනුව වාාාපෘතියෙහි පළමු හා දෙවන අධියරයන්ගේ කාර්යයන් අධීක්ෂණය හා මෙහෙය වීම සදහා ලබා දුන් පහත සඳහන් නියෝග නිසි පරිදි කිුයාත්මක වී නොතිබු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
 - ණය සහ පොළිය ආපසු ගෙවීම් තීරණය කිරීම් විශේෂ කමිටුව පත් කිරීම.
 - ullet වාාාපෘතියේ අදියර 2 ම වෙනුවෙන් පත්කළ යුතු මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුව පත් කිරීම.
 - දෙවන අදියරෙහි මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය වැඩසටහන් ගත අධීක්ෂණ වියදම් සහ ධාරිතාවය ගොඩනැන්වීම සඳහා වැයකළ (\$ 50133.52 ක් වූ) රු.69,955,702 ක් සඳහා කමිටු නිර්දේශ ලබා ගැනීම.

6. 15 ආනයනික් සතුන් රක්ෂණය කිරීමට නියමිත කාලය තුල පියවර නොගෙනීම හේතුවෙන් මියගිය සතුන්ට අදාලව පමණක් 2016 මැයි 30 දින වන විට රු.57,720,809 ක අලාභයක් සිදුවී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. රක්ෂණය සදහා රාජා ආයතනයකින් මිල ගණන් ඉදිරිපත් කර නොමැති බැවින් පුද්ගලික අංශයෙන් රක්ෂණය කිරීමට භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ලේකම්ගේ ලිඛිත අවසරය ඉල්ලු බවත් එය නොලැබීමද මෙයට හේතු වූ බව ගුාමීය ආර්ථිකය පිළිබඳ අමාතාහාංශ ලේකම් විසින් දන්වා ඇත.

7. නිර්දේශ

- 7.1 එතෙක් සිදුකර තිබු කිරිගව ආනයනය කියාවලියේ අසාර්ථක තත්වයන් තහවුරුවී තිබියදී 2012 දෙසැම්බර් 12 දින ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශයෙහි කිරිගව ආනයන කියාවලිය සාර්ථක බව සදහන් කර තිබු අතර අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංදේශ නිවැරදි හා විශ්වාසනීය තොරතුරු මත පදනම්ව සකස් කිරීම කෙරෙහි අදාල නිලධාරීන් අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරනු ලැබේ. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5)
- 7.2 විශේෂයෙන් මෙවැනි පිරිවැය අධික වාහපෘති තාත්වික හා නිවැරදි තොරතුරු මගින් විශේෂඥ ඥාණය යොදවා නිවැරදි සකාෘතා අධාෘයන වාර්තා සැකසීමෙන් අනතුරුව හා නිසි පසුවිපරමකින් යුතුව කියාත්මක කල යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.3.1 සිට 5.3.5 දක්වා)
- 7.3 ආනයනය කර ඇති කිරි ගවයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් දත්ත පද්ධතියක් සකස් කොට නිසි අධීක්ෂණයක් සිදුකිරීම සුදුසු බවට නිර්දේශ කරමි.
- 7.4 රටේ පවතින දේශගුණයට ඔරොත්තු දෙන, පරිසරයට අනුව ලෙඩ රෝග වැලදීම අවම විය හැකි හා රටේ සුලබ ආහාර වලින් පෝෂණය කල හැකි කිරිගව වර්ග හදුනාගෙන එවැනි සතුන් ආනයනයට සුදුසු පුතිපත්තියක් සකස් කිරීමට අවධානය යොමුකළ යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.6.3, 5.1.6.4, 5.1.7, 5.1.10, 5.4.5)
- 7.5 මෙතෙක් සිදුකර ඇති කිරිගව ආනයන පුසම්පාදනයට මෙන්ම වාාපෘතියට අදාල ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතුවලද පුසම්පාදන කි්යාවලිය මැනවින් අනුගමනය නොකර තිබුණද ඉදිරි වාාපෘති කටයුතුවලදී පුසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංගුහයේ නිශ්චිතව දක්වා ඇති අවම පිරිවැය උපරිම ඵලදායීභාවය වැනි මූලිකාංග අනුගමනය කළ යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.9, 5.1.11)

- 7.6 වාහපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් සේවාවලට අදාල ඇස්තමේන්තු හා පිරිවිතරයන් නිසි පරිදි සැකසීමෙන් යුතුවද, කොන්තුාත්කරුගේ අධි ඇස්තමේන්තුවලට එකහවී ගිවිසුම්වලට නොඑළඹෙන පරිදි හා ගුණත්වය ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවත්වා ගැනීම කෙරෙහි දැඩි අවධානය යොමු කොට වාහපෘති වලට එළබිම සුදුසු බවට නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.7, 5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.1.11)
- 7.7 මෙවැනි වාහපෘති සඳහා ගිවිසුම් ගතවීමේදී රටට උපරිම ආර්ථික වාසියක් ලැබෙන පරිදි සැපයුම්කරුවන් තෝරාගැනීමට හා මූලාායනය කිරීමට හැකි කුමවේද අනුගමනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.2.2, 5.1.2.3, 5.1.2.7(i) (v) (vi) (vii))
- 7.8 වාහපෘතියේ පළමු හා දෙවන අදියර යටතේ ආනයනය කළ කිරිගවයන් මහා පරිමාණ ගොවිපල විසින් නඩත්තු කිරීමේදී ද ආර්ථික අලාහ ඇතිව තිබීම තුළ තෙවන අදියර යටතේ ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් කුඩා පරිමාණ කිරිගොවීන් වෙත ලබාදීම පිළිබඳව ආර්ථිකමයද යන්න නැවත සමාලෝචනය කර අවශා සුදුසු පියවර ගත යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.4, 5.3, 5.4.2, 5.4.4.5, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.8)
- 7.9 කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීමට සමගාමීව, කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ මධාස්ථාන මහින් කිරි ගොවින්ගේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය පිරිවැය ඉක්මවූ ලාභදායි මිලකට මිලදී ගැනීමේ කුමවේදයක් සංවර්ධනය කර පවත්වා ගත යුතුයැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.4.5.3.3, 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.10 ගොවිපොළක ඇති ස්වභාවික සමිපත් අනුව හා එක් එක් ගොවි මහතාගේ හැකියාව අනුව ගොවිපොළක පවත්වාගත යුතු සතුන් සංඛාාව නිශ්චිතව තක්සේරු කර වඩා ලාභදායීව ගොවිපොළක් පවත්වා ගැනීමට හැකි සතුන් පුමාණයක් ලබාදීමට හා අවශා උපදෙස් ලබාදීමට අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.4.8)
- 7.11 කිරි මධාස්ථාන විසින් කිරි මිලදී ගැනීම සඳහා වැයකළ මුදල නිවැරදිව කිරි ගොවියන් වෙත ලැබෙන්නේද සහ ගෙවන ලද මිලට සමාන වටිනාකමට කිරි පුමාණයක් එම මධාස්ථානවලට ලැබෙන්නේද යන්න යන්න නිරන්තර සැසදීමක් කර අවශා සුදුසු පියවරයන් ගතයුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.2.2.2, 5.4.5.3.1)
- 7.12 ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් සඳහා අවශා හා ගැලපෙන පරිදි දේශීය ගව ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය වර්ධනය කර කිරිගව ආහාර පිරිවැය අවම කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.3, 5.4.5.3.3)
- 7.13 ආනයනය කළ කිරි ගවයින්ට දරාගැනීමට අපහසු උෂ්ණත්වයක් පවතින පුදේශවල ස්ථානගත කර ඇති ගවයින් සුදුසු දේශගුණික තත්ත්වයක් පවතින පුදේශවල පිහිටි ගොවිපල වෙත විතැන්

- කර එම ගවයින්ගේ සෞඛා ආරක්ෂාව සහ ඵලදායිතාවය වැඩිකර ගැනීම පිළිබඳව මෙන්ම ගවයින්ට කෘතිමව විදුලි පංකා මහින් සිසිලස ලබාදීම සඳහා වැයවන අමතර වැය වළක්වා ගැනීම පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.1.10, 5.1.7.3)
- 7.14 රක්ෂණ ආවරන සහිතව සිටියදී මියගිය ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින් වෙනුවෙන් වන්දි පුතිපූර්ණය කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳව හා රක්ෂන ආවරන ලබාගෙන නොමැති ආනයනික කිරිගවයින් සඳහා නොපමාව රක්ෂන ආවරන ලබා ගැනීම පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 6.1.15, 5.4.6.1)
- 7.15 තිරසාර සංවර්ධනයට අනුගතවීමට ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින්ගේ හා පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ පවතින තත්වයන් හා එම නිශ්පාදනයන් පිළිබඳ ස්වාධීන හා විෂය දැනුම සහිත කණ්ඩායමක් මගින් කුමවත් අධාායනයක් සිදුකොට දීර්ඝ කාලීන සැලසුම් පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය යටතේ හෝ අමාතාාාංශය යටතේ සකස් කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම සුදුසු බවට නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද අංක 5.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5.3)
- 7.16 දේශීය දියර කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය වර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීමේදී ආනයනික කිරිපිටි මිල සමහ දේශීය කිරි ගොවියාට තරහ කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි කිරිපිටි ආනයනය පිළිබඳව බදු පුතිපත්ති කාලීනව තීරණය කිරීමට අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.17 ඉතිරි සතුන් 15,000 ආනයනය තීරණය කිරීමට පෙර සත්ව නිරෝධායන නිලධාරී සහ පශු වෛදා පර්යේෂණ අධාක්ෂකගේ වාර්තා පිළිබඳ අදාල නිලධාරීන් දැනුවත් කොට රටට හානියක් නොවන පරිදි කටයුතු කිරීම සුදුසු බව නිර්දේශ කරමි. (යොමුව ඡේද 5.4.9)

8. නිගමන

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- 8.1 විධිමත්ව පිළියෙල කර ඇති ජාතික වැඩපිළිවෙලට අනුගත නොවී පසුගිය වර්ෂ 7 ක පමණ කාලය තුළ එනම් 2017 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට කිරිගව ආනයනය සදහා ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් \$ 43,023,648 ක් එනම් ආසන්න ලෙස රු. බිලියන 7.9 ක මුදලක් වැයකර කියාත්මක කර ඇති මෙම වාහපෘතියෙන් නිසි පුතිඵල ලබාගත නොහැකි වීමට සහ ආර්ථිකමය අලාභයක් සිදුවන පරිදි වාහපෘතිය මෙහෙය වීම පිළිබඳව අදාල බලධාරීන් වගකිය යුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.
- 8.2 නිසි වෘත්තීමයභාවයකින් තොරව නිවැරදි නොවන හා අසම්පූර්ණව සකානා වාර්තා පිළියෙල කිරීම පිළිබඳව එම අදාල වාර්තා පිළියෙල කළ පාර්ශවයන් විසින් වගකිව යුතු බව හා පළමු අදියර යටතේ කිරිගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීම ඵලදායි නොවන බව අනාවරණය වී තිබියදී විධිමත්ව අවශා ගැලපීම් සිදුනොකර දෙවන අදියර කිුයාත්මක කිරීමද, එම දෙවන අදියර ද ඵලදායි නොවන බව

අනාවරණය වී තිබියදී එලෙසම එහි තෙවන අදියර ද කිුයාත්මක කිරීම පිළිබඳව ඒ සඳහා වූ තීරණ ගත් නිලධාරීන් වගකිව යුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.

8.3 මෙම වාහපෘතිය සඳහා ලබාගන්නා වූ ණය මුදල් ආපසු ගෙවීමේ හැකියාව පිළිබඳව නිසි ඇගයීමකින් තොරව වාහපෘතිය කිුයාත්මක කිරීම නිසා මහාභාණ්ඩාගාරයට අමතර වැය බරක් දැරීමට සිදුවීම පිළිබඳව එම අදාල තීරණගත් නිලධාරීන් විසින් වගකිව යුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.

8.4 දේශීය කිරි ගවයින්ගේ ආරය ස්වභාවික හා කෘතිම සිංචනය මහින් උසස් කිරීමට හා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දේශගුණයට වඩාත් ගැලපෙන උසස් ආරයේ කලාපීය කිරිගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීමට පුමුඛතාවය ලබා නොදී සෞමා කලාපීය කිරිගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන අවාසිදායක තත්ත්වයන් පිළිබඳව අදාල ඇගයීම් හා තීරණ සඳහා දායක වූ නිලධාරීන් වගකිව යුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.

8.5 කිරිගවයින් ආනයනය කොට කිරි නිශ්පාදනය වැඩිකිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබූ නමුත් කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ කි්යාවලිය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු නොකිරීම හා කිරි ගොවීන්ට සාධාරණ මිලක් ලබාදීමට නොහැකිවීම පිළිබඳව සහ අදාල ආයතනය අකාර්යක්ෂමව මෙහෙයවීම පිළිබඳව අමාතාහංශය වගකිව යුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.

8.6 ආනයනික කිරිගවයින් මරණයට පත්වීම හේතුවෙන් රජයට සිදු වූ රු.57,720,809 අලාභය පුතිපූර්ණය කරගත හැකි පිරිදි රක්ෂණාවරන ලබා නොගැනීම පිළිබඳ එම අදාල නිලධාරීන් වගකිවයුතු බව නිගමනය කරමි.

8.7 නිරෝධායන වාර්තා මහින් ආනයනික සතුන්ගෙන් රටට වන හානිය පෙන්වා තිබියදීක් එම වාර්තා පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු නොකොට ඉතිරි සතුන් 15000 ද ආනයනයට තීරණය කිරීම හේතුවෙන් රටට විය හැකි හානිය සම්බන්ධයෙන්, එලෙස අනවධාරණයෙන් කටයුතු කරනු ලබන නිලධාරීන් විසින් වගකිව යුතු වන බව නිගමනය කරමි.

එච්. එම්. ගාමිණී විජේසිංහ

වගණකාධිපති

2018 මැයි 🗲 දින

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நிறைவேற்றுப் பொழிப்பு

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2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட அரச கொள்கை மற்றும் மஹிந்த சிந்தனையின் பிரகாரம் பசும் பால் நுகர்வினை பிரபல்யப்படுத்துவதற்கு அதற்கு வரி இணங்கும் வகையில் உரிய அரச மற்றும் பால் உற்பத்தி இறக்குமதிகள் கொள்கை தயாரிப்பு இணங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

செழிப்பான பசுக்களுக்கு காணப்படும் பற்றாக்குறையை நீக்கி பால் மா இறக்குமதிக்கான கிரயத்தை குறைப்பதற்காக செழிப்பான 15,000 பசுக்களை கால்நடை வளங்கல் சபையின் பண்ணைகளுக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்ய தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

மற்றும் 2013 ஆண்டுகளின் 2.000 முதலாம் கட்டமாக 2012 ஆம் போது உம் இரண்டாம் கட்டமாக 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 2,495 உமாக இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட 4,495 பசுக்களுக்கு இடையே 2015 ஆண்டில் இறக்குமதி ஆம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளாத செய்யப்பட்ட 2,500 பசுக்கள், அவ்விலங்குகளுக்கு சூழலில் அம்பாந்தோட்டை ரிதியகம பண்ணைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அமைந்துள்ள கடன்தொகை இச்செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக கடனாக பெற்றுக்கொண்ட உப எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டதன் பிரகாரம் செலுத்துவதற்கு கால்நடை வளங்கள் சபை தவறியிருந்தது.

அவ்வாறு இருக்கையில் 2014 யூன் 20 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் முன்றாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் 20,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக அங்கீகாரத்தை வழங்கும் இறக்குமதி விலங்குகளை நேரடியாக போது பண்ணைகளுக்கு வழங்காமல் அரச பண்ணைகளின் பொறுப்பில் வைக்கப்படும் பின்னர் இரண்டாம் பரம்பரைக்குரிய பசுக்களை விவசாயிகளுக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் அதற்கு இணங்காமல் 5,000 பசுக்களை நேரடியாக பாற் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

உரிய பெறுகை செயற்பாடு அரசிற்கு சாதகமான வகையில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் கட்டங்களின் போது பெறுகை செயற்பாடு பின்பற்றப்படாதிருந்ததுடன் செயற்திட்டத்திற்குரிய சாத்திய அறிக்கை போதியளவு தொழில்சார் மட்டத்துடன் ഖബ கூடியதாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும், செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக ரூபா 7.9 மில்லியன் செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட பெறுபேறுகள்

அடையக்கூடிய வகையில் செயற்திட்டத்தை வழிநடத்துவதற்கு குறித்த உத்தியோகத்தர் தவறியிருந்தது.

1. அறிக்கையின் பின்புலமும் தன்மையும்

தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

செழிப்பான உயர் பசுக்களுக்கான கடும் பற்றாக்குறை உள்நாட்டு பால் கைத்தொழிலின் மேம்பாட்டிற்கு பாதகமானதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு இலங்கையின் உள்நாட்டு பசும் பால் உற்பத்தி உள்நாட்டு நுகர்விற்கு ஒப்பாக அபிவிருத்தி காரணத்தினால் பால்மா இறக்குமதிக்காக செலவாகும் அடையாத கருத்திற்கொள்ளக்கூடிய பணத்தை குறைக்கும் நோக்கிலும் கால்நடை வளங்கள் மற்றும் கிராமிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு மற்றும் கிராமிய பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சு 2012, 2015 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளின் மற்றும் போது பசுக்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும், இறக்குமதிக்காக நடவடிக்கை இந்த மொத்த செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக திட்டம் தயாரிக்கும் போதும் செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்தும் முறைமையொன்றிலிருந்து விலகி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், அதனூடாக இலங்கை பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு நிதிசார் நட்டமொன்றாகவும் சமூக ரீதியில் கணக்காய்வின் நிலமையொன்று உருவாகியிருந்தமை பாதகமான போது கொண்டு வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அதன் பிரகாரம் அந்நிலமையை கருத்தில் இச்செயற்திட்டத்தின் செயற்திறனை மதிப்பிடும் நோக்கில் இந்த அறிக்கை

2. இவ் அறிக்கை தயாரிக்கும் போது பின்பற்றப்பட்ட முறைகள்

2.1 பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்ட ஏடுகள், பதிவேடுகள் மற்றும் அறிக்கைகள்

- (அ) உரிய அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனங்கள் மற்றும் அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானங்கள்
- (ஆ) அமைச்சரவையினால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட குழு அறிக்கை
- (இ) செயற்திட்ட குழுக் கூட்ட அறிக்கை
- (ஈ) சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு அறிக்கை

- (உ) தொழில்நுட்ப மதிப்பீட்டுக் குழு அறிக்கை
- (ஊ) நெதர்லாந்தின் ராபோ வங்கி மற்றும் பொது திறைசேரியின் வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்திற்கு இடையே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட உடன்படிக்கை
- (எ) அவுஸ்ரேலியாவின் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார்
 கம்பனிக்கும் கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கும் இடையில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட
 உடன்படிக்கை
- (ஏ) உரிய பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொண்ட தகவல்களும் அறிக்கைகளும்
- (ஐ) கால்நடை உற்பத்தி சுகாதார திணைக்களத்தினால் வழங்கப்பட்ட ஆரோக்கிய அறிக்கை. மத்திய வங்கி ஆண்டறிக்கை மற்றும் புள்ளி விபர அறிக்கை
- (ஒ) கிராமிய பொருளாதார தொடர்பான அமைச்சிற்குரிய கோவைகள் மற்றும் தரவுகள்
- (ஓ) புள்ளிவிபரவியல் திணைக்களத்தின் அறிக்கை

2.2 ஏனைய பரிசோதனைகள்

- 2.2.1 குறித்த பண்ணைகளின் பௌதீக அறிக்கை
- 2.2.2 பண்ணைகள் மற்றும் உரிய உத்தியோகத்தர்களுடன் நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைகளை நடாத்துதல்.
- 3. விடயப்பரப்பினை வரையறுத்தல்

இந்த அறிக்கையை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் எனது விடயப்பரப்பு மேலே கூறப்பட்ட வரையறைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டிருந்ததாக கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

3.1 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த செயற்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் 1 ஆவது மற்றும் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் 4,500 பசுக்கள் 2012, 2013 மற்றும் 2015

ஆம் ஆண்டுகளின் போது இறக்குமதி செய்வது உட்பட கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபையின் உரிய விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி செயற்பாடு 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் அமைச்சினால் அவ்விடயத்திற்குரிய பராமரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த கோவைகளில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட வேண்டிய கோவைகளின் பிரகாரம் அவதானிக்கப்பட்ட 04 கோவைகள் கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை.

- 3.2 மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட கடிதங்கள் மற்றும் ஆவணங்கள் கணக்காய்விற்காக கோரப்பட்ட போதிலும் 2018 பெப்ரவரி 28 ஆந் திகதி வரையிலும் அத்தகவல்கள் கணக்காய்விற்கு கிடைக்கப்பெறவில்லை.
 - (i) கேள்வி வழங்கப்பட்ட கேள்விதாரரின் செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவின் மூலப்பிரதி
 - (ii) 2007 ஆகஸ்ட் 20 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்காக (பின்னிணைப்பு 13) வழங்கப்பட்ட அமைச்சு அங்கீகாரம்
 - (iii) அமைச்சரவை செயலாளர் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட கால்நடை வளங்கள் அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் 2009 திசெம்பர் 22 ஆந் திகதி கடிதம்
 - (iv) 2014 யூன் 03 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை செயலாளர் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட கால்நடைகள் மற்றும் கிராமிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் மேலதிக செயலாளரின் கடிதம்
 - (v) 2014 யூன் மாதம் 05 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தில் 2014 காண்பிக்கப்பட்ட யூன் 03 ஆந் திகதிய பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி செயலாளரின் கடிதம்
- 4. பசு இறக்குமதி தொடர்பான செயற்பாட்டின் அறிமுகம்
- 4.1 கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பாக 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அரச கொள்கை

நாட்டின் கால்நடை வளங்களுக்காக தனியார் துறை, அரச சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்கள் மற்றும் உதவி வழங்கும் நிறுவனங்களின் சுழற்சியான பங்களிப்பு வழங்கும் போது கால்நடை வழங்கல் கொள்கை மற்றும் அரச முதலீடு மற்றும் ஈடுபாடு தொடர்பாக தந்திரோபாய சட்டகமாக முன்நிபந்தனை ஒன்றாக முக்கியமாகின்றது. கால்நடைவளத் துறைக்கான கொள்கை மற்றும் தந்திரோபாய சட்டகத்தின் முக்கியத்துவம் நாட்டின் நுழைவு 2006 கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தியின் அரசின் ஈடுபாடு மற்றும் ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட அரச கொள்கையின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 1) பிரகாரம் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் பிரகாரம் கால்நடை வளத் துறைக்கு நேரடி மற்றும் பங்களிப்பு செய்துள்ள தரப்பினரின் இனக்கப்பாட்டுடன் இக்கொள்கை மறை(முகமாக கூற்றிற்காக அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திக்காக பங்களிப்பு வழங்கும் உயர்ந்த முலமொன்றாக வளங்கள் துறையில் காணப்படுவதுடன், வறுமை மற்றும் போசனைக் கால்நடை குறைபாட்டினை ஒழித்தல், நாட்டில் காணப்படும் பிரதேச அபிவிருத்தி முரண்பாடுகளை விஷேடமான பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அகற்றுதல், திட்டத்திற்காக பெண்களின் பங்களிப்பினை மிகவும் விரிவுபடுத்தல் போன்ற விடயங்கள் தொடரில் பரந்த இயலுமை காண்பிக்கப்படுவதால் இவ்வெளியீட்டு கால்நடை வளத்துறையில் நிரந்தர பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு உரிய பிரிவுகளுக்கு உதவியளிக்கும் என குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கால்நடை வளங்கள் கொள்கை கூற்று நீண்டகாலப்பகுதியில் செய்யக்கூடியதாக கால்நடை கொள்கை மற்றும் வளங்கள் இருப்பதால் வளக் கூற்று கால்நடை தந்திரோபாயம் வெவ்வேறாக சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால் இதன் பிரகாரம் இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் சமூக உறுதிப்படுத்தும் பொருட்டு கால்நடை பங்களிப்பை வளங்கள் துறையின் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய முறை தொடர்பாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அரசின் கொள்கை மற்றும் தந்திரோபாயம் கீழே முறையில் சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட போதிலும், **இதன்முலம்** கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காக அரசின் கடமைப்பாங்குகளை தெளிவாக சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கும் சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்கள் மற்றும் இலங்கையின் அதன்முலம் தனியார் துறை, அரச பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பில் அக்கறை செலுத்தும் சகல தரப்பினர்களுக்கும் தொடர்பாக கால்நடை வளங்கள் துறையின் தமது பங்கு மிகவும் சிறப்பான தீர்மானங்களை எடுப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.2 கால்நடை வளங்கள் உற்பத்தி மற்றும் பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதியின் தற்போதைய நிலைமை

மத்திய வங்கி புள்ளிவிபர அறிக்கை (அட்டவணை 1) மற்றும் புள்ளி விபரவியல் திணைக்களம் அறிக்கை (அட்டவணை 2) ஆகிய மூலங்களிலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொண்ட தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம் இலங்கையில் மொத்த தேசிய உற்பத்திக்காக 16 சதவீதம் விவசாயம் பங்களிப்பு பங்களிப்பினை, செய்வதுடன் அதில் 1 சதவீத கால்நடை வளங்கள் உற்பத்தி பங்களிப்பாகும். நாட்டின் சனத்தொகையில் 19 சதவீதம் கால்நடை உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள நாட்டின் பால் தேவைப்பாட்டின் 41 சதவீதத்திற்கும் 50 சதவீதத்திற்கும் இடைப்பட்ட அளவு மாத்திரம் கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் உள்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. நாட்டின் பால் தேவைப்பாடு வருடாந்தம் அதிகரித்து வருவதுடன் இறக்குமதி செலவினம் வருடாந்தம் அதிகரிப்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

பால் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்ட அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானங்களின் பிரகாரம் உடன்படிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் முதலாம் கட்டத்தில் முதலாவது பகுதியாக 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதம் 500 பசுக்களுக்கும் இரண்டாவது பகுதியாக 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டின் சனவரியில் 1500 பசுக்களுக்குமாக பேர்சியன், ஜேர்சி மற்றும் பேர்சியன் ஜேர்சி கலப்பு கர்ப்பமுற்ற 2,000 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டதுடன், அவ்வாறு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள் தேசிய கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கு போபத்தலாவ, மெனிக் பாலம் மற்றும் உரித்தான டயகம ஆகிய 03 பண்ணைகளுக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தில் 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 2500 பசுக்கள் அம்பாந்தோட்டையில் அமைத்துள்ள கால்நடை வளங்கள் சபையின் ரிதியகம பண்ணைக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்ய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

போது மீண்டும் 20,000 பசுக்களை 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக வேலாட் நிறுவனத்துடன் இணக்கப்பாட்டிற்கு வந்து அவ்வாண்டின் 5,000 போது பசுக்களை கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் அதன் வெற்றியை பொருத்து எஞ்சிய 15,000 கொண்டு வருவதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் 2017 ஆம் மாதத்தின் போது 1,994 பசுக்கள் இந்நாட்டிற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன.

4.3 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செயற்திட்டத்தை கட்டம் கட்டமாக செயற்படுத்தும் செயற்பாடு

4.3.1 செயற்திட்டத்தின் முதலாம் கட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்தும் செயற்திட்டம்

2007 ஆண்டிலிருந்து சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் ஆம் பல அமைச்சாவை விஞ்ஞாபனம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டும் அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானங்கள் எடுத்தும் 4,500 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக ஆரம்பமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. பின்னர் 2008 ஆகஸ்ட் 13 ஆந் திகதி தேசிய பெறுகை திணைக்களத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவிற்காக சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கையின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 2) பிரகாரம் மற்றும் அமைச்சரவை செயலாளர் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட கால்நடை வளங்கள் அமைச்சு செயலாளரின் 2009 திசெம்பர் 22 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தின் பிரகாரமும் அமைச்சரவையால் இவ்விடயம் தொடர்பாக வரைவு தீரமானம் மீண்டும் கருத்திற் கொள்ளப்பட்டு பின்வருமாறு திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

இச்செயற்திட்டம் இரண்டு கட்டங்களின் கீழ் 500 கன்றுகளை அதாவது பசுக் ஆரம்பமாக இறக்குமதி செய்தலும் போபத்தலாவ பண்ணையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு முதலாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் பசுக்களின் செயலாற்றலின் அடிப்படையில் எஞ்சிய கருவுற்ற 1500 பசுக்கன்றுகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கும் அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் 2000 பசுக்களை கருவுற்ற இறக்குமதி செய்யும் பொருட்டு வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேலாட் குரூப் எக்ஸ்போட் (தனியார்) கம்பனியுடன் சேவை உடன்படிக்கையொன்றை கைச்சாத்திட கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் கீழ் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் 2010 ஆகஸ்ட் 19 ஆந் திகதி அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார் கம்பனிக்கும், தேசிய கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கும் இடையே 03 பண்ணைகளுக்காக 2,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு (ஐ.அ.டொ. 12.9 மில்லியன்) உடன்படிக்கை (பின்னிணைப்ப 3) மெற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தது.

பின்னர் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட 2,000 பசுக்களை பின்வரும் இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு ഖിடயங்களை உள்ளடக்கி நிதி மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சரால் செய்யப்பட்ட வேண்டுகோளின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 4) பிரகாரம் 2011 பெப்ரவரி திகதி 15 ஆந் அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு 5) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

- I. கிரயத்தில் 81% ஆன 10,524,492 அமெரிக்க டொலர் நிதி வசதிகளை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக நெதர்லாந்தன் கோப்பரேட் சென்றல் ரேபிசன் பொரென்லின் வங்கி மற்றும் அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் ஏற்றுமதி நிதிக் காப்புறுதி கம்பனியுடன் (EFIC) உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடுவதற்கும்
- II. செயற்திட்டத்தின் கிரயத்தில் 19% ஆன 2,419,566 அமெரிக்க டொலர் நிதி வசதிகளைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார் கம்பனியும், அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் ஏற்றுமதி நிதிக் காப்புறுதி கம்பனியுடன் (EFIC) உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடுவதற்கும்
- III. பொது திறைசேரியினால் நிர்னயிக்கப்பட்டதன் பேரில் இக்கடன் தொகை தேசிய கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கு மாற்று கடனாக வழங்குவதற்கும்

அதன் பிரகாரம் 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 500 பசுக்களும் இரண்டாம் கட்டமாக 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 1500 பசுக்களும் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அப்பசுக்கள் தேசிய கால்நடை வளங்கள் சபைக்குரிய போபத்தலாவ, மனிக்பாலம் மற்றும் டயகம போன்ற மூன்று பண்ணைகளில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

4.3.2. செயற்திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தல் செயற்பாடு

கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரால் 2013 யூலை 11 அந் திகதி வரை பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்தல் கட்டம் 11 என்ற தலைப்பில் கலந்துரையாடல் குழு மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப குழு முலம் வழங்கப்பட்ட பரிந்துரைகள் உட்பட மொன்று (பின்னிணைப்பு 6) அமைச்சரவைக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு அதன் பிரகாரம் 2500 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு அவற்றை தரித்துவைத்து ரிதியகம பண்ணை அபிவிருத்தி நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக 2013 ஆகஸ்ட் 01 ஆந் திகதி நடைபெற்ற அமைச்சரவை கூட்டத்தின் போது அங்கீகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு 7) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் 2500 விலங்குகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கும் 2014 யூலை 24 ஆந் திகதி அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார் கம்பனிக்கும், தேசிய கால்நடை வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கும் இடையே உடன்படிக்கை (பின்னிணைப்பு 8) மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தது.

அந்த உடன்படிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரிதியகம பண்ணைக்குழு 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டில் யூலை / ஆகஸ்ட் மாதங்களில் 1,181 பசுக்களும், நவம்பர் / திசெம்பரில் 1,314 பசுக்களுமாக மொத்தம் 2495 வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

4.3.3. செயற்திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தல் செயற்பாடு

செயற்திட்டத்தின் முன்றாம் கட்டமாக 02 வருட காலத்திற்குள் கர்ப்பமுற்ற 20,000 பசுக்கள் அவுஸ்திரேலியாவின் வேலாட் எக்ஸ்போட் ரூரல் நிறுவனத்திடமிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக 2014 யூன் 05 ஆந் திகதிய அமப/14/0241/519/004 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தில் அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு US\$ 9) இங்கு செயற்திட்டத்தின் கிரயமாக 73,954,054/83 மதிப்பீடு செயற்திட்டத்தை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் செயற்படுத்தும் பொருட்டு வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்தினால் அவுஸ்திரேலியா அரசின் ஏற்றுமதி நிதி காப்புறுதி கூட்டுத்தாபனம் மற்றும் நெதர்லாந்தின் ராபோ வங்கியுடன் கடன் உடன்படிக்கையை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

ஒப்பந்தத்தை வழங்கும் போது பின்வரும் விடயங்களுக்கு உட்படவேண்டுமென மேற் கூறப்பட்ட அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

- I. பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் இனங்கப்பட்ட பசுக்களை இந்நாட்டிற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யும் செயற்பாடு உரிய கூறுகளுடன் கால்நடை வளங்கள் மற்றும் கிராமிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு மற்றும் ஏனைய உத்தியோகத்தர்களை திருப்திப்படுத்தும் வகையில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டதாகவும்
- II. மேற்கூறப்பட்ட செயற்திட்ட செயற்பாடுகளை அமுல்படுத்தி கண்காணிப்பதற்காக 2014 யூன் 03 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தின் மூலம் கால்நடை வளங்கள் மற்றும் சமுக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் தற்போது பெயரிடப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று (3) உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் பெயரிடுவதற்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்களுடன் கூடிய உத்தியோகத்தர்களை நியமித்தல்.

ஆம் அதன் பிரகாரம் 2017 ஆண்டில் முன்று கட்டங்களின் கீம் 5,000 அடிப்படையில் பசுக்களை கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் அதன் வெற்றி எஞ்சிய 15,000 பசுக்களை கொண்டுவருவதற்கும் முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் (பின்னிணைப்பு 9-i) 2017 மே மாதத்தின் போது 1994 பசுக்கள் இந்நாட்டிற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தள.

 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செயற்திட்டம் கட்டங்களாக செயற்படுத்தும் போது இனங்காணப்பட்ட அவதானிப்புக்கள்

5.1 கால்நடை வளங்கள் சபையின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்ட செயற்திட்டத்தின் 01 ஆவது மற்றும் 02 ஆவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் அவதானிப்புக்கள்

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5.1.1. இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களை பொருத்தமில்லாத சூழலில் வைத்தல்

2008 ஆகஸ்ட் 13 ஆந் திகதி தேசிய பெறுகைகள் திணைக்களத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு சமர்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கை (பின்னிணைப்பு 2) இன் மூலம் இதுவரை இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கனின் ஆயுட்காலம் குறைவானது எனவும் கன்றுகள் ஈனும் அளவு என்றும் நோய்க்காளாகும் போக்கு அதிகம் எனவும் அதன் கூடுதலான ஆபத்துடனான செயற்திட்டமொன்றாகவும் இக்கடன் தொகையை அரசிற்கு பொறுப்பேற்பது சிக்கலானதெனவும் இனங்கானப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் 2009 திசெம்பர் 09 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 10) 4,500 விளங்குகள் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்ட 2,000 விலங்குகளுக்கு குறைந்தது அமப/09/2812/352/037 ஆம் இலக்க 2009 திசெம்பர் 23 ஆந் திகதி அங்கீகாாம் (பின்னிணைப்ப 11) வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கையில் அந்த அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானம் தொடர்பில் கருத்திற் கொள்ளாமலும் குறிப்பிடாமலும் 2013 யூலை 11 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு (பின்னிணைப்பு 6) அதற்காக 2013 ஆகஸ்ட் 01 ஆந் திகதி அங்கீகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு 7) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் காலநிலை ரீதியில் பொருத்தமற்ற அம்பாந்தோட்டை மாவட்டத்தில் ரீதிகம சாத்தியமான ஆய்வொன்று இல்லாமல் 2,500 பண்ணைக்கு எவ்வித பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன.

5.1.2 பெறுகை செயற்பாடு

முதலாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் முதலாவது தடவையாக 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டின் பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்குறிய 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது பின்பற்றப்பட்ட பெறுகை செயற்பாட்டின் போது இணங்கானப்பட்ட அவதானிப்புக்கள் பின்வருமாறு இருந்தது.

5.1.2.1. விருப்பினை தெரிவிக்கும் கடிதம்

செயற்திட்டத்தின் முதலாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் பெறுகை முகவராண்மை நிறுவனத்தின் மூலம் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த கலந்துரையாடி இனைக்கப்பட்டிற்கு வரும் குழு (CANC) மற்றும் செயற்திட்டக் குழு (PC) ஒன்றிணைந்து 15,000 பசுக்களை கட்டங்களின் கீழ் வழங்களுக்காக விருப்பினை தெரிவிக்கும் விருப்பினை தெரிவிக்கும் **கீ**ர்மானம் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. கூற்று (EOI) செயற்திட்டக் குழுவினால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் (பின்னிணைப்பு 12) அந்த 6 EOI நாடுகளில் செயற்திட்ட அலுவலகங்கள் மூலம் 41 வழங்குனர்களுக்காக 2007 நவம்பர் 29 ஆந் திகதி சமர்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அங்கு விருப்பினை சபையின் தெரிவிக்கும் வழங்குனர்கள் பண்ணைகளுக்கு வருகை தந்து தேவைப்பாடுகள் மற்றும் மேம்படுத்தலுக்காக இணங்கானப்பட்ட வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி கூறுவிலையுடன் மற்றும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக நிதியத்தை வழங்குவதற்கான முன்மொழிதல் உட்படுத்தப்பட்டு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

விருப்பு கூற்று அழைப்பில் வழங்க வேண்டிய சேவைகள் மற்றும் ஈடுபாடு தொடர்பாக விரிவான விபரக் குறிப்புகள் அல்லது அதற்கான கிரய மதிப்பீடொன்று அல்லது குறித்த பெறுகைகளுக்காக, இணையத்தளம் ஊடாக விளம்பரம் செய்யும் போதும் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

5.1.2.2. 2007 ஆகஸ்ட் 20 ஆந் திகதி (பின்னிணைப்பு 13) அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தின் இச்செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக Turnkey (முறைமைக்காக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு மூலம் உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டு பிரகாரம் விஷேட அதன் அறிவு தேவையான பாரிய செயற்திட்டங்களுக்காக பயன்படுத்தப்படும் Turnkey முறையை பின்பற்றப்படுவதற்கு உத்தேசித்தல் மற்றும் செயற்திட்டக் குழுவினால் முறைப்படி விவரக் குறிப்புகள் செயற்திட்டம் தயாரிக்காமை காரணமாக இச் அரசிற்கு பாதகமாக இருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது

5.1.2.3. கேள்வி ஏற்கும் திகதியை நீடித்தல்

2007 திசெம்பர் 26 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சின் இணையத்தளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட அறிவித்தலின் பிரகாரம் 2008 ஜனவரி 23 ஆந் திகதி பிற்பகல் 03.00 மணிக்கு கேள்வி

மூடப்படுவதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும் மீண்டும் அக்காலம் 2008 ஏற்றல் ஜனவரி 16 ஆந் திகதி கடிதத்தின் மூலம் வெலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் நிறுவனத்தினால் செய்த வேண்டுகோளுக்கு 2008 பெப்ரவரி 06 ஆந் திகதி பிற்பகள் 02.00 மணி வரை திகதி நீடித்து அமைச்சு மற்றும் தேசிய பெறுகை நிறுவனத்தினதும் ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களின் இணையத்தளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. இத்திகதியை அமைச்சரவை செயற்கிட்ட அனைவரினதும் நீடிப்பதற்காக நியமித்த குழுவின் அங்கீகாரம் கிடைக்காமல் இருந்ததுடன் தலைவரினதும் குழுவின் ஒரு உறுப்பினரும் மாத்திரம் இணக்கப்பாட்டுடன் என தெரிவித்து தலைவரின் கையொப்பத்துடன் அமைச்சு செயலாளருக்கு 2008 ஜனவரி 17 ஆந் திகதி கடிதத்தின் மூலம் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு 14)

பின்னர் 2008 பெப்ரவரி 01 ஆந் திகதி கடிதத்தின் முலம் Bonegilla (Pvt) Ltd நிறுவனத்தினால் 04 வார காலப்பகுதியில் கேள்வி கோரும் இறுதி திகதி நீடிக்குமாறு கோரப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் தமது நிறுவனத்தின் பங்காளரினால் குறித்த பண்ணை இடங்களை பரீட்சிப்பதன் மூலம் மிகவும் பொருத்தமான தேவைப்பாடு தமது நிறுவனத்திற்கு இணங்காண முடியுமென மேலும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. இங்கு ஏற்கனவே காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால் மேலும் காலத்தை நீடிக்க முடியாதெனவும் மேலும் அமைச்சரவை நியமித்த (செயற்திட்ட) பெறுகை குழு தலைவரின் கருத்தினை கேட்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக குறிப்பின் மூலம் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.1.2.4. கேள்வியை திறத்தல்

கேள்வி பொறுப்பேற்றல் இறுதி திகதியான 2008 பெப்ரவரி 06 ஆந் திகதி பிற்பகல் 02 ஆக இருந்ததுடன் அதற்கு 04 நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர் அதாவது 2008 பெப்ரவரி 02 ஆந் திகதி பிற்பகல் 02 இற்கு கேள்வி திறக்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை கேள்வி திறத்தல் குறிப்பு பரிசோதனையின் போது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

5.1.2.5. கேள்வி மதிப்பீடு

குறிப்பிட்டு

அவ்விருப்பு

ஆறு நிறுவனங்களினால் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவுகளுக்கு இடையே இரண்டு நிறுவனங்களிடமிருந்து கிடைத்த முன்மொழிகள் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டு 04 முன்மொழிகள் மாத்திரம் மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு நிறுவணங்களின் கேள்வி ஆவணங்கள் சமர்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய திகதியான 2008 பெப்ரவரி 06 ஆந் திகதி பிற்பகல் 02 இன் பின்னர் சமர்பிக்கப்பட்டதாக

கூற்று

அமைச்சரவையின்

செயற்திட்ட

தெரிவிக்கும்

மதிப்பிட்டுக் குழு தலைவர் மற்றும் பணிப்பாளருக்கு 2008 பெப்ரவரி 08 ஆந் திகதி லெடீ/எவ்னெ/08/01 – 111 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சின் கணக்காளரின் (வழங்கள்) மேவுகை கடிதத்துடன் (பின்னிணைப்பு 15) சமர்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் அந்த முன்மொமிவின் மூலப் பிாகி அல்லது இணைப்பிரகி என்பன கூட குறித்த நிராகரிக்கப்பட்ட கோவைகளில் உள்ளடக்கப்படாது இருந்தமையினால் கேள்வி திறக்கப்பட்ட காலத்திற்குப் பின்னர் கிடைத்ததா என்பதை உறுதிப்படுத்த முடியவில்லை.

5.1.2.6. அதிக குறைந்த ഖിതെ சமர்ப்பித்த வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட செய்னா கெட்டல் நிறுவனத்தின் கூறுவிலை அவர்களால் கருத்தரித்த கலப்பினங்களை வழங்குவதற்கு இணங்காததன் பேரில் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டதாக தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. குறைந்த விலை சமர்ப்பித்த வேலாட் நிறுவனம் உரிய பண்ணையின் பரீட்சித்து கூறுவிலை சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்காக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அவர்களின் முன் மொழிவு 02 வது உப குழுவின் மூலம் பண்ணைக்கு சென்று பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும் உப குழு அறிக்கை கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை.

5.1.2.7. மேலும் இம்மதிப்பீடு தொடர்பாக பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டன

1) 2007 நவம்பர் 29 ஆந் திகதி நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பசு இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்குரிய இணக்கப்பாட்டு அறிவித்தல் முன்மொழிவு (EOI) இன் பிரகாரம் ஆரம்பமாக 1500 கால்நடைகளைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு கிரயம் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு அனுப்பியதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. எவ்வாறாயினும் செயற்திட்டக் குழுவிற்கு கிடைத்த 04 முன் மொழிவுகளில் B 2 B International (Pvt) Ltd முன் மொழிவு தவிர முன்மொழிவுகள் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களின் அமைப்பில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்த எண்ணிக்கையை விட வேறு எண்ணிக்கைகள் பின்வருமாறு சமர்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும் கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கை (பின்னிணைப்பு 16) இன் பிரகாரம் அம்முன்மொழிவுகள் மூலம் சமர்ப்பித்த கூறு விலைமதிப்பீட்டின் போது கால்நடைகளின் எண்ணிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் நிறுவனம் நிறுவனம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்த நிதிசார் இலாபம் தொடர்பாக நியமப்படுத்தல் செய்யப்படாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. இணக்கம் காணப்பட்ட கிரயம் பின்வரும் வரைபில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

வரைபு இலக்கம். 01 இணங்கப்பட்ட கால்நடைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை மற்றும் இணங்கப்பட்ட கிரயம்

	இணங்கப்பட்ட	ஒரு		
	கால்நடைகளின்	கால்நடைக்கு		
	எண்ணிக்கை	இணங்கப்பட்ட		
		கிரயம்		
		(அ.டொலர்)		
B 2 B International pvt Ltd	1,500	2,582		
China cattle	800 - 1,000	2,100		
Bonegilla	6,000	3,413		
wellard Rural Export	3,750	2,483		

- (ii) உடன்பாட்டு ஆவணத்தின் பந்தி இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதற்கிணங்க, 1 Turnkey அமைப்பிடம் 15,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கான பிரேரணை கோரப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், வேலாட் நிறுவனம் அதற்கு உடன்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், Bovegilla நிறுவனம் Turnkey நிறுவனத்திடம் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதாக (முடியாமல் போனாலும் அதை China Cattle நிறுவனம் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தது. மற்றும் B2Bதனியார் நிநுவனம் ஆகியவை Turnkey தொடர்பாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- (iii) Wellard நிறுவனம், Bovegilla நிறுவனம், China நிறுவனம் மற்றும் B2B ஆகிய நிறுவனங்களுக்கிடையில், China, Wellard மற்றும் Bonegilla ஆகிய நிறுவனங்கள் உடன்பாட்டு ஆவணத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதற்கிணங்க, பண்ணைகளை கண்காணித்திருந்த போதும், Wellard நிறுவனம் மாத்திரம் தனது பிரேரணையில் அப்பண்ணைகள் தொடர்பான ஒரு மதிப்பீட்டினை உள்ளடக்கியிருந்தது.

- (iv) China Cattle நிறுவனம் தவிர்ந்த ஏனைய நிறுவனங்கள் உடன்பாட்டு விண்ணப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட படி கருவுற்ற விலங்குகளை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு விருப்பம் தெரிவித்திருந்தன.
- (v) Wellard நிறுவனத்தின் உள்நாட்டுப் பிரதிநிதியாகக் கடமைபுரியும் Forsight Engineering நிறுவனம், பொது ஒப்பந்தச் சட்டத்தின் Public Contract Act கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதாக குறிப்பிடப்படாத போதும் கொள்வனவுச் செயற்பாடுகளுக்கான அனுமதியை வழங்கியிருந்தது.
- (vi) பெறுவனவுகள் அறிவுரைப்பு வழிகாட்டியின் 3.12 இற்கமைய பாரிய வேலைகள் பாரியளவிலான மற்றும் சிக்கலான அடங்கிய இயந்திர கூடங்கள் (Turnkey) போன்ற திட்டங்களுக்காக ഖിതെ பரீட்சிக்க நிர்ணயிப்பாளர்களின் ஆரம்பத் தகைமைகளை வேண்டியிருந்தும் அவ்வாறு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- (vii) மேற்குறித்த நிறுவனங்களில் றுநடடயசன நிறுவனம் உடன்பாட்டு விண்ணப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட படி நிதி அறிக்கைகளை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கவில்லை.
- 5.1.2.8 அதனடிப்படையில் பெறுவனவு செயற்பாட்டின் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் இப்பெறுவனவில் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை.
 - (i) உயர் தரத்துடனான குறைந்த செலவினை மேற்கொள்ளும் போது அதற்குப் பகரமாக உச்ச பொருளாதார பலன்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல், குறித்த காலத்தில் உயர் தரத்திலான பெறுவனவுகளை மேற்கொள்ளல்.
 - (ii) குறித்த தரங்களுக்கு, ஒழுங்குமுறைகளுக்கு, சட்டங்களுக்கு, பிரமாணங்களுக்குமற்றும் சிறந்த பராமரிப்பிற்கு அமைவாக செயற்படல்.
 - (iii) தகைமைகளைக் கொண்ட ஆர்வமுள்ள பிரிவினருக்கு பெறுவனவில் கலந்து கொள்வதற்காக நியாயமான, சமமான மற்றும் இயன்றளவு சந்தர்ப்பங்களை வழங்குதல்.

5.1.3 கடன் மீளச் செலுத்துதல்

தேசிய கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி சபையினால் 2016 திசம்பர் 31 வரை நிதி அமைச்சுக்கு மீளச் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய கடன் தொகை ரூபா 1,160,606,278 மற்றும் அன்றைய தினம் வரை செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருந்த வட்டி ரூபா 203,723,372 ஆக போதும் 2016 திசம்பர் 31 வரை கடன் தொகையில் எதுவும் திரைசேரிக்கு மீளச் வட்டித் தொகையில் съшт.24,812,578 மீளச் செலுத்தப்படாததுடன், மாத்திரம் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. மற்றும் கொண்டு முதலாம் இரண்டாம் கட்டங்களாக பெருந்தொகையான வரப்பட்டிருந்த பசுக்களுக்காக சபை நாளாந்தம் பணத்தினை செலவிட வேண்டியிருப்பதால் இத்தவணைக் கொடுப்பனவுகளை சபையினால் மேற்கொள்வது சிரமமானதென 2017 டிசம்பர் 22 ஆம் திகதி சபையின் தலைவரினால் கணக்காய்விற்கு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.1.4 செயற்திட்டத்தில் நிதிப் பாய்ச்சல்

இத்திட்டத்திற்கான அனுமதிக்காக 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டு முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட செயற்றிட்ட ஆலோசனைக்கமைய 04 வருடங்கள் கழிந்ததன் பின்னர் முதலீட்டிற்கு சமாந்தரமான நேர் நிதிப் பாய்ச்சல் கிடைக்குமென குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அவ்வாறாயினும், கடனை மீளச் செலுத்துவதனையும் கருத்தில் கொள்ளாது குறித்த செலவுகளை மாத்திரம் கருதி 5 வருடங்களின் உண்மையான பெறுபேறுகளுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது 5ஆவது வருடத்தில் கிடைத்திருப்பது மறை நிதிப் பாய்ச்சல் என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. (அட்டவணை 5)

5.1.5 பால் உற்பத்தி விளைச்சல்

இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் பசுக்களின் இறக்குமதியுடன் தொடர்பான 2013 ஜுலை 11ஆம் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை (பின்னிணைப்பு 17) விஞ்ஞாபனத்துடன் சம்பந்தமான நிதி அமைச்சரின் அவதானிப்புகளுக்கமைவாக (பின்னிணைப்பு 18) முதலாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட 2,000 பசுக்கள் வெற்றிகரமாக உள்நாட்டு சூழலுக்கு இயைபாக்கமடைந்துள்ளதெனத் தெரிவித்து இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் 2,500 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும், திட்டத்தின் முதற்கட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னர் 2009 மார்ச் 24 ஆம் திகதிய சாத்திய வள ஆய்வு அறிக்கையின்படி (பின்னிணைப்பு 19) இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுவின் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட நாளைக்கான பாலின் சராசரி 20 லீற்றர் மூலம் ஒ(**Љ** என

நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் பின்வரும் காரணங்களினால் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட அளவு பால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதில்லை என அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

அட்டவணை 06 : இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு பசுவின் ஒரு நாளைக்கான சராசரி பால் உற்பத்தி (லீற்றர்)

முதல் கட்டம் ஒவ்வொரு பண்ணையின் கீழும் பசுக்கள் நாட்டிற்குள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட தினங்களும் எண்ணிக்கைகளும் 2012/3/6 – 500 விலங்குகள்

2013/02/08 - 1500 விலங்குகள்

	போபத்தலாவ பண்ணை	டயகம பண்ணை	மணிக்பாலம பண்ணை	ரிதியகம பண்ணை
2013	16.9	13.45	10.60	
2014	15.48	13.23	13.40	
2015	16.48	12.87	12.25	15
2016	14.92	11.16	11.9	10.99

- 5.1.6 வேலாட் திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் பசுக்களை விநியோகித்தல் மற்றும் வசதிகளை வழங்குவதற்கான கொடுப்பனவின் போது இனங்காணப்பட்ட பிரச்சினைகள்
- 5.1.6.1 வேலாட் திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் கட்டம் 2014 ஜுலை 14 ஆம் திகதியிலிருந்து இரண்டு வருடங்களினுள் நிறைவு செய்வதற்கு தேசிய கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி சபை மற்றும் வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் ஒப்பந்தமொன்றைக் கைச்சாத்திட்டிருந்தன. இதற்கமைய ஒரு விலங்கிற்கு 3,032.87 அமெரிக்க டொலர் வீதம் 2,500 விலங்குகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு உடன்பட்டு 2015 ஜுலை 13 மற்றும் ஒக்டோபர் 12 ஆகிய திகதிகளில் 2,495 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன. நிறுத்தி வைக்கும் கட்டணம் உட்பட 2016 ஒக்டோபர் 7,576,101.28 அமெரிக்க டொலர்கள் 11 திகதி வரை செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அது (2,495 பசுக்களுக்கான) ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த

- தொகையினை விட 9,098.59 அமெரிக்க டொலர் அதாவது ரூபா 1,328,667 (மாற்றுவீதம் 1\$ = ரூபா.146.03) மேலதிகமாகச் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.1.6.2 திட்டத்தின் அமைப்பின்படி 6 விவசாயக் கிணறுகளுக்காக 31,267 அமெரிக்க டொலர் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் ஒரு விவசாயக் கிணறும் 2 குழாய்க் கிணறுகளும் மாத்திரம் செய்யப்பட்ட செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன. இதற்கமைய நிறைவு வேலைகளுக்காக பூர்த்தி செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருந்த 15,633 அமெரிக்க டொலர்களிற்குப் பதிலாக 31,267 அமெரிக்க டொலர் செலுத்தப்பட்டமையினால் 15,634 அமெரிக்க டொலர் அதாவது ரூபா 2,283,033 மேலதிக கொடுப்பனவு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருப்பதுடன் அத்தொகையினால் வெளிநாட்டுக் கடன் அதிகரித்துள்ளது.
- 5.1.6.3 குறித்த செலவுப் பட்டியலின்படி ரூபா1,036,354,247 செலவு செய்து இறக்குமதி செய்த 2,495 விலங்குகளில் 212 விலங்குகளுக்காக மேற்கொண்ட செலவாகிய (ரூபா. 1,036,354,247/2495*212) ரூபா.88,058,958 2016 மே 30 ஆம் திகதி வரை கீழ் குறிப்பிட்ட காரணங்களால் அரசிற்கு செலவாகவே காணப்பட்டது. விபரம் வருமாறு.
 - (i) இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களை காப்புறுதி செய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காததன் காரணமாக 2016 மே 30ஆம் திகதி வரை இறந்த 133 பசுக்களின் முழுப் பெறுமதியாகிய (ரூபா.1,036,354,247/2495*133) ரூபா.55,244,535 அரசிற்கு நட்டமாகியது.
 - (ii) சபைக்கும் வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார் நிறுவனத்திற்குமிடையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்த ஒப்பந்தத்திற்கமைய (பின்னிணைப்பு 8) இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்ற பசுக்கள் 2 முதல் 6 மாதங்களினுள் கருவடைய வேண்டியிருந்தும் 2,495 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களில் 142 இவற்றில் 79 கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டு 6 மாதங்கள் கருவடையாததுடன் கழிந்து அதாவது கணக்காய்வுத் தினமாகிய 2016 மே 30 ஆம் திகதி வரையிலும் கருவடையவில்லை எனக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. **இதற்கமைய** இப்பசுக்களுக்காக செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்த தொகையான (еъшт.1,036,354,247/ 2495*79) ரூபா 32,814,423 பயனற்ற செலவாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. (அந்த 79 பசுக்களும் கருத்தரிக்க இயலாத விலங்குகள் என கருதப்பட்டது).

- 5.1.6.4 முதல்முறை கருத்தரித்ததன் பின்னர் 25 தொடக்கம் 190 நாட்களுக்குள் பால் தருவது கரும் சாதாரண 300 நாட்களாகும்) பசுக்களை நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள (பால் காலம் செய்யும் செயன்முறையில் இரண்டாவது தடவையாக கருத்தரிக்கச் பொதுவாக வேண்டிய அல்லது தடவைகளில் பலன் தர செயற்கை சினைப்படுத்தல் முறையானது 4 அல்லது 8 தடவைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட போதும் 2016 மே 30ஆம் திகதி வரை கருத்தரிக்காத பசுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 260 என அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. இது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களில் 10 வீதத்திற்கும் அதிகமாகும். அதனடிப்படையில் அப்பசுக்களுக்காக செலவிடப்பட்ட (съшт.1,036,354,247/2495*260) ரூபா.107,996,835 தொகைக்கான போதுமான பலன் கிடைக்காமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 5.1.7 வேலாட் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இரண்டாம் கட்ட பசுக்களின் இறக்குமதிக்காக 2014 ஜுலை கிககி சபைக்கும் நிறுவனத்திற்குமிடையே ஒப்பந்தம் 24ஆம் ஒரு கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அத்திட்டத்தினை முன்னர் அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குழுவின் தீர்மாளங்கள் மற்றும் நிதி அமைச்சரின் உடன்பாடு ஆகியவைகளுக்கமைவாக 2015 செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு மே திகதி 20ஆம் (பின்னிணைப்பு அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மாணம் 20) பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. விபரங்கள் கீழ்வருமாறு.
- 5.1.7.1 இயன்றளவு ஜேர்சி வகையிலான பசுக்களைப் பெற்றுத்தருவதாக நிறுவனம் உடன்பட்டதாக ஒப்பந்தத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் 2015 ஜுலை 13 ஆம் திகதி இந்நாட்டிற்கு கையளிக்கப்பட்ட 1,181 பசுக்களில் 532 உம் 2015 ஒக்டோபர் 12ஆம் திகதி இந்நாட்டிற்கு கையளிக்கப்பட்ட 1,314 பசுக்களில் 521 உம் மாத்திரம் ஜர்சி வகையிலான பசுக்களாக இருந்தன.
- 5.1.7.2 கடனை மீளச் செலுத்தும் முறை தொடர்பாக விசேட குழுவொன்றின் மூலமாக தீர்மானிப்பதென பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் 2015 மே 28ஆம் திகதி முதல் 2018 மார்ச் 14ஆம் திகதி வரை விசேட குழுவொன்று நியமிக்கப்படவில்லை.
- 5.1.7.3 விலங்குகளை நீண்ட காலம் ரிதியகம பண்ணையில் வைத்திருப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாயின் செயற்கையான சூழலொன்றினை உருவாக்குவதற்கான மின்சாா செலவினை (2015ஆம் வருடத்தில் съшт.5,792,028 இருந்ததுடன் 2016 ஆம் ஆக வருடத்தில் **съшт.39,993,949** ஆக் அதிகரித்திருந்தது) குறைப்பதற்கான மாற்று நடவடிக்கையில் (சூரிய சக்தி) கவனம் செலுத்த பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் அது தொடர்பாக 2018 மார்ச் 14ஆம் திகதி வரை நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை. (நிழற்படங்கள் 01-I,II)

- 5.1.8 இத்திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடுகளை மேற்பார்வை செய்தல் மற்றும் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தல் முகாமைத்துவத்திற்காக குறித்த விடயப் பொறுப்பு அமைச்சு, தேசிய மற்றும் நிதி கால்நடை வள அபிவிருத்தி சபை, விலங்கு உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சுகாதார திணைக்களம், வேலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் தனியார் நிறுவனம் மற்றும் நிதி அமைச்சின் பிரதிநிதிகள் அடங்கிய நிர்வாகப் பிரிவுகளை அமைக்கல் மனித அபிவிருக்கி, ഖബ மேற்பார்வைச் செயற்பாடுகளுடனான செலவுகள், உதிரிப்பாகங்கள் உள்ளிட்ட மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப பராமரிப்பு உற்பத்தியை பண்ணை பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் மொத்தம் அமெரிக்க டொலர்களாகிய மேம்படுக்கல் செலவுகளின் 506,333 ருபா.70,690,202 இந் நிருவாகக் குழுவின் பரிந்துரைப்பின் பேரில் பயன்படுத்துவதென உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கான குறிப்பிட்டிருந்த போதும் குறித்த செலவுகளை முலமான ஆதாரங்கள் கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை.
- 5.1.9 நாட்டினுள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள நிர்மாண சேவை விநியோகங்களுடன் தொடர்பாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரவு செலவுகள் (பின்னிணைப்பு 21) நிறைவடையாமை மற்றும் மிகை மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக அச்செயற்பாடுகளின் தரம் கீழ்மட்டத்தை அடைந்துள்ளதுடன் பொருளாதார ரீதியில் நாட்டிற்கு நட்டத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இது தொடர்பாக பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டன.
- 5.1.9.1 5 கிலோமீற்றர் நீளமான ஒரு பரல் பாதையை (நிழற்படங்கள் 02-I.II) அமைப்பதற்கு திட்டத்திற்கமைய மதிப்பீட்டுத் தொகையான 94,868.89 அமெரிக்க டொலர் வீதி அபிவிருத்தி மாகாணத்திற்கான) ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதிகார சபை (தென் வெளியிட்ட வீதி 2015ஆம் வருடத்திற்காக அலகு ഖിതെல (HSR) (ஒரு உயரத்திற்கு மண் நிரப்பி பாதையை அமைக்க ஒரு சதுர மீற்றருக்கான மதிப்பீட்டுத் ருபா.328.85) அடிப்படையில் உண்மையாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட பாதையின் தொகை அகலம் 3 மீற்றர் நீளம் 4.9 கிலோமீற்றர் என 4,410 சதுர மீற்றருக்கான செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய தொகை **съшт**328.85*4410= ரூபா 1,450,228 ஆகவிருந்தது. அடிப்படையில் நாட்டினுள் நிலவுகின்ற சாதூரண விலைகளுக்கு மேலாக மதிப்பீட்டில் அசாதாரணமாக கூடுதலாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்த தொகை ரூபா 11,283,927 ஆகவிருந்தது.
- 5.1.9.2 2,500 பசுக்களை அம்பாந்தோட்டை துறைமுகத்திலிருந்து ரிதியகம பண்ணைக்கு 38 செலவாக 260,555 கிலோமீற்றர் தூரம் போக்குவரத்துச் செய்வதற்கான அமெரிக்க டொலர் மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது. பசுக்களை போக்குவரத்து செய்வதற்காக சபையிடம் காணப்படுகின்ற வாகனங்களில் அறவிடப்படுகின்ற தொகைகளின்

அடிப்படையில் 2,500 பசுக்களை 38 கிலோமீற்றர் தூரம் போக்குவரத்து செய்வதற்கான பொதுவான செலவு **съшт.570,000** ஆகும். (2500/15X)(கி.மீ. 38 Х (ҧ⊔п90) இதனடிப்படையில் அசாதாரணமாக மிகை மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக 2,495 அமெரிக்க பசுக்களை போக்குவரத்து செய்வதற்கு 260,347.11 டொலர் ењит.35,869,208 செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. 2,495 பசுக்களை சபைக்குச் சொந்தமான வாகனங்களில் போக்குவரத்துச் செய்வதற்கான செலவாகிய **съшт.**568,860 இற்கு மேலதிகமாக ரூபா.35,299,208 செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது.

2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு அமைச்சினால் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களை போக்குவரத்து செய்வதற்கு சபைக்குச் சொந்தமான வாகனங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தன.

5.1.10 திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தில் ரிகியகம பண்ணைக்கான பசுக்களின் இறக்குமதியினை மதிப்பீடு செய்வதற்காக 2013 ஏப்ரல் 29 ஆம் திகதி நியமிக்கப்பட்ட 2 குழுவிற்காக (பின்னிணைப்பு 22) தொழில்நுட்ப ஆலோசகர்களாக கால்நடை விஞ்ஞானம் தொடர்பான சிரேஷ்ட பேராசிரியர் ஒருவரும் விலங்கு இனப்பெருக்கம் தொடர்பான விரிவுரையாளர் ஒருவரும் கலந்து கொண்டிருந்ததுடன் அவர்களினால் இவ்விறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள் உலர் வலயத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள ரிதியகம போன்றதொரு பண்ணைக்கு பொருத்தமற்றதெனவும் மலைநாட்டு பண்ணைகளுக்கு பொருத்தமாகும் எனவம் இப்பசுக்களை புதிய இனப்பொக்க விலங்குகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமான நிலத்தில் வைத்திருத்தல் வேண்டும் எனவும் சுட்டிக் அதனடிப்படையில் காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. செயற்கையாக பராமரிக்கப்படுகின்ற சூழலின் கீழ் இப்பசுக்களைப் பராமரிக்க வேண்டும் எனவும் அதற்கு அதிக செலவாகும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

> போபத்தலாவ மேலும் அப்பசுக்களில் 500 பண்ணைக்கும், 500 மஹபேரியதன்ன பண்ணைக்கும், நிறுவனத்தின் உறுதிப்படுத்தலின் அடிப்படையில் வெலாட் 1000 ஜேர்சி பசுக்களையும் ஜேர்சி பசுக்களையும் ரிதியாகமைக்கு 500 குறுக்கு கொடுப்பதற்கும் 2011 மே 21 செயற்திட்டக் குழுவினால் பெற்றுக் ஆந் திகதி தீர்மாணிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் அத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கருத்திற்கொள்ளாது (பின்னிணைப்பு 23) 2,500 பசுக்களும் அம்பாந்தோட்டைப் பிரதேசத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள ரிதியகம பண்ணைக்கே வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

5.1.11 மேலும் இத்திட்டப் பரிந்துரையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நிர்மாணங்களுக்காக இலங்கை விலைகளின் அடிப்படையில் அதிக தொகையினை செலுத்த வேண்டி ஏற்படுவதாக 2013 யூலை 20 ஆந் திகதிய செயற்திட்ட குழு அறிக்கையின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 24) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அவ்வுயர் விலைகளின் கீழ் பரல் பாதையை அமைத்தல், 6 விவசாயக் கிணறுகள், விலங்குப் போக்குவரத்து, கட்டட/தொழுவ புனர் நிர்மாணம் ஆகிய செயற்பாடுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தன.

5.1.12 அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரத்தைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக 2008 மே 26 திகதி MLD/CM/2008/11 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்கமைவாக (பின்னிணைப்பு 25) கால்நடை வள சபைக்காக இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்ற 4,500 பசுக்கள் மூலம் குறித்த திட்டக் காலப்பகுதியினுள் சுமார் 240 மில்லியன் லீற்றர் பால் வருடாந்தம் மில்லியன் லீற்றர் அதாவது சுமார் 24 பால் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமெனவும், இத்திட்டத்தின் தாக்கத்தினால் திட்டக் காலப்பகுதியினுள் சுமார் 172.8 மில்லியன் அமெரிக்க டொலர் வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவனி மீதமாவதாவதுடன் வருடாந்தம் சுமார் 17.8 மில்லியன் அமெரிக்க டொலர் வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவணியை பாதுகாக்க முடியுமெனவும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அவ்வாறாயினும் புள்ளிவிபரத் திணைக்களத்தின் அறிக்கையில் நாட்டின் சார்ந்த வருடாந்த பால் உற்பத்தி, பால் பொருட்களின் பொருட்களின் உற்பத்தி மற்றும் பால் சார்ந்த உற்பத்திப் இறக்குமதியின் அடிப்படையில் நாட்டின் பால் சார்ந்த உற்பத்திப் பொருட்களின் நுகர்வு 2010 முதல் 2016 ഖത്വെധിலான வருடங்களை ஒப்பிடுகையில் பால் உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்திருந்த போதும் வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவனியை பாதுகாக்கும் இலக்கு அடையப்படவில்லையென அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பால் மா இறக்குமதி உயர்வடைந்துள்ளது.

விபரம் பின்வரும் அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அட்டவணை இல.07 : பால் உற்பத்தி, பால் சார்ந்த பொருட்களின் உற்பத்தி, நுகர்வு மற்றும் முதலீடு தொடர்பான விபரங்கள்.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
நாட்டின் வருடாந்த பால் உற்பத்தி	191.91	203.45	237.63	265	272.91	305.39	317.88
மில்லியன் லீற்றர							
நாட்டின் வருடாந்த பால் உற்பத்தி	99.41	95.70	68.38	66.23	61.48	64.58	70.09
பால் சார்ந்த இறக்குமதிகளின் உற்பத்தி	76.9	89.75	85.45	70.85	72.17	87.6	101.6

5.2 ஏனைய அவதானிப்புகள்

5.2.1 நாட்டில் பால் சேகரித்தல் முறையான முகாமைத்துவத்தின் கீழ் நடைபெறாததன் காரணமாக ஏற்படும் நிதி சார்ந்த இழப்புக்கள்

5.2.1.1 பால் சேகரித்தல் செயன்முறை கிராமியப் பொருளாதார அமைச்சிற்காக மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுவதுடன் மத்திய வங்கியின் புள்ளிவிபரங்களுக்கமைய அது தொடர்பான விபரங்கள் பின்வரும் அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அட்டவணை இல.08 : மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தின் பால் சேகரிப்பு

வருடம்	2014	2015	2016
நாட்டின் பால் உற்பத்தி (லீற்றர்)	333,903,600	374,443,200	384,008,400
மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தின் பால் சேகரிப்பு (லீற்றர்)	63,656,835	64,262,275	70,094,926
நாட்டின் பால் உற்பத்தியில் நிறுவனத்தின் பால்			
சேகரிப்பு சதவீதமாக	19	17	18

5.2.2.2 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட போதும் பால் சேகரிக்கும் நிலையங்களை புதிய நிர்மாணங்களை மேற்கொள்ளாமை, சேகரிக்கும் நவீனமயப்படுத்தி பால் நிலையங்கள் முறையான கண்காணிப்பின் கீழ் செயற்படாமை மற்றும் கண்காணிப்பிற்கு உற்படுத்தக்கூடிய வகையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்படாமை ஆகிய காரணங்களினால் பால் சேகரிப்பின் போது தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கின்ற பாலின் அளவை விட கூடுதலான அளவிற்கான கொடுப்பனவு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுவதனால் மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தினால் வருடந்தோறும் அதிகளவு பணம் (நாட்டின் பணம்) பொருளாதார ரீதியில் பலனின்றி செலுத்தப்படுவதனால் பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு தகுந்த கொடுப்பனவினை மேற்கொள்ள முடியாதுள்ளமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

அட்டவணை இல.09 : மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தின் 4 தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு வருடத்தினுள் கிடைக்கப்பெற்ற பாலின் அளவை விட கூடுதலான அளவு பாலிற்கு சேகரிப்பு நிலையங்களினூடாக செலுத்தப்பட்ட தொகைகள் மற்றும் இழப்புக்கள்

பாலின் அளவு லீற்றர்களில்

ஏற்பட்ட இழப்பு ரூபா.

2015 2016 2017 2015 2016 2017 ஜீன் வருடம்

4,698,641

20,518,975 39,606,808

319.618,048

587,247

320,893

மில்கோ நிறுவனத்தின்
4 தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும்
வருடத்தினுள் கிடைத்த
பாலின் அளவை விட
கூடுதலான அளவு பாலிற்கு
சேகரிப்பு
நிலையங்களினூடாக
செலுத்தப்பட்ட தொகைகள்
மற்றும் இழப்புக்கள்

- 5.2.3 கால்நடை அமைச்சின் கீழ் 2004 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் செயற்பட்டிருந்த கிரவப் பாலினை பிரபல்யப்படுத்தும் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 1,250 பால் விற்பனை நிலையங்களை திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதும், 2013 திசம்பர் 31 வரை 685 விற்பனை நிறுவுவதற்கு நிலையங்கள் மாத்திரமே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. இதில் 283 விற்பனை நிலையங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி சபையினால் கால்நடை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. சாத்திய ஆய்வின்றி அவ்விற்பனை நிலையங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக அவற்றில் 43 மாத்திரம் விற்பனை நிலையங்கள் (15%)2016 கிசம்பர் 31 ஆகும் வரை ரீதியில் செயற்பாட்டில் இருந்தன. மாகாண ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த 402 விற்பனை நிலையங்களில் தற்பொழுது 112 (28% மாத்திரம்) செயற்பாட்டில் உள்ளதாக அமைச்சு குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தது. பால் உற்பத்தியினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்ட போதும் திரவப் விற்பனையை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு தேவையான விற்பனை பால் நிலையங்கள் மூடப்படுவதனை குறைப்பதற்குத் தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுவது அவதானிக்கப்படவில்லை.
- 5.2.4 இத்திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுவற்கு முன்னர் மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கையும் சூழல் தாக்க பெறப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை. மேலும் இப்பசுக்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படுகின்ற பால் வருடங்களின் பின்னர் இலாபமீட்டித் தராததன் காரணமாக பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து அகற்றுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. எனினும் இத்திட்டத்தில் இப்பசுக்களை பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து அகற்றுகையில் எடுக்கப்படும் நடவடிக்கை என்ன என்பது பற்றி குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை.

இவ்வகைப் பசுக்களிடமிருந்து உச்ச பயனைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் காலமாகிய சுமார் 5 வருடங்களின் பின்னர் இப்பசுக்களை பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து அகற்ற நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டியுள்ளதுடன் அதற்காக முறையான மற்றும் சூழலுக்குப் பங்கமில்லாத ஒரு முறை இதுவரை அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

5.3 சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கை

இரண்டாம் கட்டத்திற்காக சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கை தயாரிக்கப்படாமலிருந்ததுடன் முதல் கட்டம் மற்றும் மூன்றாம் கட்டங்களுக்காக முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கைகள் பிழையானவை (பின்னிணைப்பு 19) (பின்னிணைப்பு 20) என்பது பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் மூலம் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 5.3.1 திட்டம் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற பண்ணைகளில் 5 வருடங்களின் இலாப நட்டங்கள் (அட்டவணை 05) இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. முதல் கட்டம் மூன்று பண்ணைகள் மற்றும் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழான ரிதியகம பண்ணையும் தொடர்ந்தும் நட்டத்தில் இயங்கி வருவதாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 5.3.2 முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட 2013 ജ്ബഖ്വി நிதி மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சரின் அடிப்படையில் உள்நாட்டு இனங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதன் அவதானிப்புகளின் பசு மூலமும் தற்பொழுது செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற செயற்கை சினைப்படுத்தல் திட்டங்களை செயற்படுத்துவதன் மூலமும் 2015 ஆம் வருடம் ஆகும் வரை 550 லீற்றர் பால் மாத்திரமே பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியுமெனவும் அதனடிப்படையில் எதிர்பார்த்த இலக்கினை அடைந்து கொள்வதற்காக ஒரு நாளைக்கு சுமார் 20 லீற்றர் பால் தரக்கூடிய உயர் சேர்ந்த அத்தியாவசியமானதெனவும் வர்க்கத்தைச் பசுக்களை பயன்படுத்துவது இறக்குமதி குறிப்பிட்டு 4,500 பசுக்கள் (I ஆம் மற்றும் Π ஆம் கட்டங்கள்) செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் 2015 மற்றும் 2016 ஆகிய வருடங்களில் நாட்டின் மொத்த பால் உற்பத்தி முறையே 305 மில்லியன் மற்றும் 317 மில்லியனாக (அட்டவணை 7) மாத்திரமே காணப்பட்டது.
- 5.3.3 பண்ணைகள் தொடர்ச்சியாக நட்டமடைவதற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களின் உணவிற்காக மேற்கொண்ட செலவுகளின் அதிகரிப்பு காரணமாக இருந்ததென அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் அந்த உணவுச் செலவானது பால் வருமானத்தின் வீதத்திலிருந்து 89.71 வீதம் வரையாகும் என (அட்டவணை 10) அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. 2017 ஆம் வருடத்தில் 20,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஆய்வறிக்கையின் (பின்னிணைப்பு 26) மதிப்பீட்டிற்காக உணவிற்கான சாத்திய வள

செலவு பால் வருமானத்தில் 57.38 வீதமாகும் என கணிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதனடிப்படையில் அவ்வறிக்கை உண்மையான தரவுகளின் அடிப்படையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதென அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 5.3.4 குறித்த சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கையின் அடிப்படையில் முதல் காலப்பகுதியில் 5,500 லீற்றர் 6,000 பால் எனவும் இரண்டாவது வருடத்தில் லீற்றர் எனவும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் பொதுவான எடுக்கும் காலப்பகுதி 305 நாட்களாகவுள்ள அதேவேளை முதல் வருட பால் எடுக்கம் காலப்பகுதியின் போது பெறக்கூடிய ஒரு நாளைக்கான உற்பத்தி 18 லீற்றரும் இரண்டாவது வருடத்தில் ஒரு நாளைக்கான உற்பக்கி 19.5 லீற்றராகவும் இருக்க வேண்டம். அதனடிப்படையில் அரச பெற்றுக்கொள்ள பண்ணைகளிலும் இவ்வுற்பத்தியினைப் முடியாமல் போயுள்ளது. எனவே சாதாரண ஒரு பண்ணையாளனிடம் இதனைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாதென்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. எனினும் சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கையினால் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தரப்பினர் வழிதவறச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.
- 5.3.5 சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கையின் படி (பின்னிணைப்பு 26) பசுவொன்றின் கருத்தரிக்கும் சாத்தியம் ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் 80% என குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும் செயற்கை சினைப்படுத்தல் சாத்தியமற்றதெனவும் முலமாக இது நாட்டினுள் இதுவரை சினைப்படுத்தல் பிரச்சினைகள் 25% முதல் 30% வரை காணப்படுவதற்கு பதிலாக 2018 மார்ச் 14 திகதிய கிராமியப் பொருளாதார அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் பதிலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன்மூலம் சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கை உண்மையற்றது என்பது உறுதியாகின்றது. இது பண்ணையாளர்களை மாத்திரமன்றி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பால் தீர்மாணம் மேற்கொள்ளும் பிரிவினரையும் வழிதவறச் செய்துள்ளமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
 - 5.4 20,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்யும் திட்டத்தின் (3 ஆம் கட்டம்) கீழான அவதானிப்புக்கள்

2014 ஆம் வருடத்தில் 73,954,054.83 அமெரிக்க டொலர் செலவில் 20,000 பசுக்களை 5.4.1 இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு புதிய ஆலோசனை முன்வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் மீள் விலை மனுக் கோரலின்றி 2007 ஆம் வருடத்தின் விலை மனுக் கோரலின் அடிப்படையில் தேர்தெடுக்கப்பட்**ட** ஒப்பந்தக்காரருக்கே இத்திட்டம் கையளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதலாவது கட்டமாக 1994 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி இடம்பெற்றிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் பெறுகை வழிகாட்டல்களுக்கு முரணாக செயற்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 5.4.2 2014 பெப்ரவரி 17 ஆந் திகதிய பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்கு (பின்னிணைப்பு 27) வழங்கிய 2014 யூன் 05 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானம் (பின்னிணைப்பு 9) பிரகாரம் மூன்றாம் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் 20,000 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு அங்கீகாரத்தை வழங்கும் விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்கு அவதானிப்பாக மேற்படி கால்நடை வளங்கள் மற்றும் கிராமிய அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில் (பின்னிணைப்பு 28) குறிப்பிடப்பட்தன் பிரகாரம் குறித்த உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் திருப்திபடக்கூடிய வகையில் செயற்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அதன் பிரகாரம், 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டில் செயற்திட்டங்களை அமுல்படுத்தும் போது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட உயிரினங்களின் உடல் ஆரோக்கியத்திற்காக பிரதேசமொன்றில் கால்நடை வைத்திய ஒதுக்கப் 30 மேற்பார்வையின் கீம் வைத்திருத்தல், இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட நாட்கள் இந்த உயிரினங்களை நேரடியாக பண்ணைகளுக்கு வழங்காமல் அரச பண்ணைகளின் பொறுப்பில் வைத்து கண்காணிக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் இரண்டாம் பரம்பரை விவசாயிகளுக்கு பகிர்ந்தளித்தல், ஐரோப்பிய பரம்பரையுடனான உயிரினங்களுக்கு ஈடுகொடுக்கும் ഖകെധിல് சரியான முகாமைத்துவமொன்றின் கீழ் வைத்தல், உயர் வழங்குதல் கலவையுடன் கூடிய <u>உ</u>ணவினை மற்றும் நேரடியாக பகிந்தளிக்கப்படுமாயின் மிகப்பெரிய அளவிலான முறையான முகாமைத்துவமொன்றை பண்ணைக்கு உயிரினங்களை மூலம் ஏற்படுத்தி வழங்குவதன் இலாபத்தை போன்ற விடயங்களின் உச்சப்படுத்தல் பிரகாரம் செயற்திட்டம் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருந்த போதிலும், அதன் பிரகாரம் செயற்திட்டம் அமுல்படுத்தாமல் முதலாவது பரம்பரையின் உயிரினங்கள் சிறிய பண்ணைகளுக்கு ஆரோக்கியக் காலத்தினுள்ளே வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.4.3 2017 மே 14 ஆந் திகதி 1,994 பசு மாடுகள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அதில் எஞ்சிய 83 மெனிக்பாலம் 1,911 மாடுகள் அன்றைய தினத்திலும், மாடுகளும் பண்ணையில் நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டு 2017 யூன் 13 மற்றும் 2017 யூலை28 ஆகிய தினங்களில் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அதன் பிரகாரம், 1978 மாடுகள் நுவரெலியா, மற்றும் மாத்தளை போன்ற மாவட்டங்களின் 21 பண்ணைகளுக்கு பதுளை, கண்டி முறையே 737, 100, 306 மற்றும் 835 ஆக ஒரு பண்ணைக்கு 12 முதல் 428 மாடுகள் வரையிலான வீச்சில் பசு மாடுகள் 2017 செப்தெம்பர் 15 ஆந் திகதி வரையில் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்த ஒரு மாட்டினது இறக்குமதி பெறுமதியில் எடுக்கப்பட்ட அந்தக் கிரயம், தடுப்பூசி ஏற்றுதல் மற்றும் நோய் பரிசோதனைச் செலவினங்களும்

உள்ளடங்கலாக அமெரிக்க டொலர் (\$) 3515.29 அதாவது அண்ணளவாக ரூபா 520,228 (பண்ணை வரை எடுத்துச் செல்லும் வரை) ஆக இருந்தது. அதில் ரூபா 200,000 மாத்திரம் பண்ணை விவசாயிகள் செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் எஞ்சிய தொகை அரசினால் செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்தன.

- 5.4.4 செயற்திட்டத்தின் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பாற்பசுக்கள் இந்த மூலம் பகிர்ந்களிக்கப்பட்ட 21 பண்ணைகளில் 902 மாடுகளை பகிர்ந்தளித்த ஒக்தோபர் பண்ணைகளில் 2017 18. 21 ஆந் திகதிகளில் எங்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட களப்பரிசோதனையின் போது பின்வரும் விடங்கள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டன.
- 5.4.4.1 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பாற்பசுக்கள் பகிர்ந்களிக்கப்பட்ட நலனாளிகளின<u>்</u> பெயர்ப்பட்டியல்களில் பண்ணையின் கீழ் மாடுகள் ஆவது 20 பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்டதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், பண்ணை அமைந்துள்ள காண்பிக்கப்பட்ட இடமாகக் இலக்கம் 28, கண்ணொறுவ, பேராதனை என்ற முகவரியிலுள்ள இடம் பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்ட போதும், அந்த இடத்தில் அவ்வாறான கால்நடைகளுடன் உள்ள பண்ணையொன்று காணப்படாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த முகவரியில் உள்ள இடத்தில் கண்ணொறுவ கால்நடை வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சி நிறுவனம் அமைந்திருந்தது.
- 5.4.4.2 அதனால் மேற்கூறப்பட்ட தெவிந்த பண்ணை தவிர 9 பண்ணைகளில் மாத்திரம் தரவுகளைச் சேகரிப்பதற்கு களப்பரிசோதனையின் போது கணக்காய்விற்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- நலனாளிகள் பாற்பசுக்களைத் தெரிவு செய்யும் போது கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட்ட 6 5.4.4.3 எடுகோள்களில் காணப்பட்ட பசு மாடுகளை உருவாக்குதல் தொடர்பாக முழுமையான அனுபவத்துடன் இருக்க வேண்டியமை குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அந்த அனுபவத்திற்காக கருத்திற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஆகக் காலம் தொடர்பாக குறைந்த குறிப்பாகக் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை. எனினும், தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட 21 பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கிடையே (மழுமையான அனுபவத்துடன் உள்ள இரண்டு வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் 03-10 நபர்களுக்கு பசு மாடுகள் மாடுகள் வரை உள்நாட்டு அறிவுள்ள மூன்று பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்காக 24-40 மாடுகள் வரையிலான அளவும் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

- 5.4.4.4 மாடுகளை பாற்பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் அதாவது 2017 மே 14 மற்றும் 2017 ஆகஸ்ட் 02 என்ற திகதிகளின் பின்னர் கணக்காய்வுத் திகதியான 2017 ஒக்தோபர் 21 வரையம் அந்த பண்ணைகள் அமைச்சினால் பின்னாய்வு கணக்காய்வில் அவதானிக்கப்படவில்லை. நடவடிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டமை அதனால் அந்த பாற் பண்ணையாளர்கள் முகங்கொடுத்துள்ள பால் சந்தைப்படுத்தல் பராமரிப்பச் செலவினம் அதிகரித்தமை மற்றும் செயற்கிட்டக் கடன் பிரச்சினைகள், வட்டி மற்றும் கடன் **தவணைப்** பணம் செலுத்துதல் போன்றவைகளுக்கு தீர்வு கிடைத்திருக்கவில்லை.
- 5.4.4.5 கணக்காய்வினால் பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்ட 09 பண்ணைகளுக்கு பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட்ட 902 பசு எடுத்துச் மாடுகளில் 31 மாடுகளுக்கு பண்ணைகளுக்கு செல்லும் போகே மெக்ஸ்டய்டீஸ் என்ற நோய் பரவியிருந்தது. நாட்டிற்குள் உயிரினங்களை கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முன் மெக்ஸ்டைமீஸ் நோய் பரவியிருந்தமையும், அது சிறிய சதவீதமாக பதிலாகக் இருந்தமையும் அமைச்சின் காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும், அந்த நோய் மிருகங்கள் நாட்டிற்குள் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு (மன்னர் பரீட்சித்து தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாமையினால் வேகமாகப் பரவக்கூடிய இந்த பலவீன சுகாதார நிலைமை தொடர்பாக உரிய உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் பொறுப்புடன் செயற்படாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 5.4.5 செயற்திட்டம் மூலம் உருவாகுகின்ற நலன் மதிப்பீட்டின் போது பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டன.
- 5.4.5.1 பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம் 15 நிலையங்களுக்கான மற்றும் உணவிற்காக செலவிடப்பட்ட நாளாந்த பால் உற்பத்தி வருமானம் செலவினங்கள் பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம் பண்ணையின் நாளாந்த செலவினம் போதியளவில் அல்லகு தீர்ப்பதற்கான பால் வருமானம் இல்லாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. (அட்டவணை 11)
- 5.4.5.2 பாற் பசுக்கள் செயற்திட்டத்திற்கு அணைந்ததாக சோள உற்பத்திச் செயற்திட்டமொன்று வள சபை ஊடாக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த போதும், இந்த செயற்திட்டம் தோல்வியடைந்திருந்தது. மீண்டும். திதிகம பண்ணைக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டதற்கிடையே பண்ணைக்கு எல்பா மாடுகளுக்காக எலூபா மற்றும் பயிர்ச்செய்கையை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், தோல்வியடைந்திருந்தது. பிரகாரம் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட அதுவும் அதன் பாற்பசுக்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவுகள் தனியார் நிறுவனமொன்றின் மூலம்

கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் பாற் பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்யும் கம்பனி உணவிற்கான கேள்வி அதிகரிப்பதுடன் அவற்றின் விலைகளும் உயர்வடைந்து செல்லும் போக்கொன்று காணப்பட்டது. லீற்றரிற்காக வழங்கப்படுகின்ற ஒரு பால் உணவுகளின் ഖിതെ பால் கொள்வனவு செய்யும் ഖിതെധിതെ விட விஞ்சுகின்றமையால் கால்நடை வளச் சபையின் பண்ணைகளைப் போல பாற் பண்ணைகளும் நட்டம் பெறும் நிலையில் காணப்பட்டது.

- 5.4.5.3 மேற்கூறப்பட்ட பிரகாரம் பால் உற்பத்தியிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்ட வருமானத்தை விட பால் வழங்கப்பட்ட செலவினம் தரும் மாடுகளுக்காக உணவுகளுக்கான உயர் பெறுமதியையும் கொண்டிருந்தமையும், பண்ணைகளின் பொருளாதார வசதியீனங்களின் அடிப்படையில் பராமரிக்கப்பட்டுச் செல்லப்படுகின்றமை களப்பரிசோதனையின் போது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் தொடர்பாக பால் பண்ணையாளர்கள் பின்வரும் இது கேள்விகளை எழுப்பியிருந்தனர்.
 - 5.4.5.3.1 லீற்றர் பால் 85 என்ற ഖിതെഡ്വിல് கொள்வனவு ஒ(ҧ ரூபா அமைச்சினால் கூறப்பட்ட போதிலும், செய்யப்படுவதாக ஒரு லீற்றர் பாலுக்காக பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு ரூபா 65-73 இற்கிடையேயான விலை பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு கிடைத்திருந்தமையால் வருமானம் வீழ்ச்சியடைந்திருந்ததுடன் பாற் பண்ணைகளைப் பேணிச் செல்லல் சீரற்ற நிலையில் இருந்தமை காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.
 - 5.4.5.3.2 திறைசேரி செயலாளரின் ரீஐபீ/ரீபீ/01/47 ஆம் இலக்க 2017 யூலை 07 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தின் மூலம் (இணைப்பு 29) 1 கிலோ கிராம் பால் மாவிற்கான இறக்குமதி சுங்கவரி ரூபா 225 முதல் ருபா உற்பத்திகள், பதிவழிக்கப்பட்டமையால் பால் சார்ந்த பால்மா பயன்படுத்தி உற்பத்திக்கு ஈடுபத்தியமையால் பதனிட்ட பால் உற்பத்தியின் தேவை குறைவடைந்திருந்தமையும் அதன் காரணமாக பதனிட்ட பாலின் விலை குறைவடைந்திருந்தமையும் தெரிவித்தனர்.
 - 5.4.5.3.3 மெதய மற்றும் அற்ற கழிவுப்பொருட்கள் பாலில் யியம மெதய மட்டத்தில் பேணிச் செல்வதற்காக பாற் பசுக்களுக்கு உயவு வழங்கும் போது குறித்த நியம அளவினுடைய உணவுக் கலவையொன்று வழங்கப்பட வேண்டியிருந்த போதிலும், அதனை வழங்குவதற்கான கிரயம் அதிகரித்தமை (உணவு விலை ணயர்ந்து செல்கின்றமை), பாற் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்க எதிர்பார்த்த விலையொன்று அளவில்

கிடைக்காமையினால் (ரூபா 85), அந்த உணவுக் கலவை வழங்காது வேறு உணவுக் கலவை வழங்காது வேறு உணவுக் கலவை வழங்குவதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருந்ததாக தெரிவித்தனர்.

- 5.4.5.3.4 நாளாந்த பால் உற்பத்தி நிலையமொன்றிற்கு ஒரு பால் மாட்டிலிருந்து 15 லீற்றர் பெறக்கூடியதாக அவர்கள் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அந்த இலக்கை அடைந்து கொள்வதற்கு முடியாதிருந்ததாக தெரிவித்தனர்.
- 5.4.5.3.5 மேலும் பாற் பண்ணையாளர்கள் வழங்கிய எழுத்து கூற்றின் மூலக் பிரகாரம் அந்த பண்ணையாளர்கள் ஈடுபடுத்திய முதலீட்டிற்கு எதிர்பார்த்த நலன்கள் கிடைக்கப் பெறாதிருந்ததாக தெரிவித்திருந்ததுடன் மாடுகளை உருவாக்குதல் தொடர்பாக முழுமையான அனுபவத்துடன் உள்ள பால் பண்ணையாளர்களின் பிரகாரம் உள்நாட்டு மாடுகளுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகளிலிருந்து கிடைத்த ஒப்பீட்டு ரீதியில் அதிகரித்திருந்த போதும், வருமானம் அதற்காக செலவினம் (உணவு, மருந்து, ஊழியர் கூலி, ஏற்படுகின்ற நாளாந்த மின்சாரம் மற்றும் ரீர்) ஒப்பீட்டு ரீதியில்உயர் பெறுமதியைக் கொண்டிருந்ததுடன் வருமானத்தில் அதனால் நாளாந்த செலவினத்தையேனும் வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதியற்றிருந்ததுடன் பெறப்பட்ட முதலீட்டிற்காக) கடன் அல்லது வட்டியை இந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து செலுத்துவதற்கு போதியளவாக இல்லாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. (அட்டவணை 12) மேலும், இந்த இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகளைக் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்காக உள்நாட்டு மாடுகளை அகற்றுவதற்கும் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.4.5.3.6 கலேவல பிரதேசத்தில் பண்ணையொன்றில் அமைந்துள்ள பரிசோகனையின் போது பண்ணையின் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உரிமையாளரின் எழுத்து மூலம் வழங்கப்பட்ட கூற்றின் பிரகாரட் இந்த பண்ணைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட 20 தாய் மாடுகளுக்கிடையே பாலின்றி மரணித்த 06 மாடுகளும் இருந்ததாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

அது தொடர்பாக அமைச்சின் செயலாளரினால் வழங்கப்பட்ட 2018 மார்ச் 14 ஆந் திகதிய பதிலின் பிரகாரட் வெலாட் நிறுவனத்தால் மாடுகளைப் பரீட்சிக்கும் போது நோயுள்ள 10 மாடுகளின் பெறுமதி (ரூபா 20 லட்சம்)

நிறுவனத்தால் பண்ணையாளருக்கு மீண்டும் அந்த அந்த தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. பிரகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டதாக அதன் மாடுகளுக்காக அரசாங்கம் செலவிட்ட 3,215,510 தொகை ரூபா அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நட்டமாக இருந்ததுடன் அதனை அறவிடுவதற்கு 2018 பெப்ரவரி மாதம் வரையும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாதிருந்தமையும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 5.4.5.3.7 மேற்கூறப்பட்ட பண்ணையின் உரிமையாளரால் எழுத்துமுலம் வழங்கப்பட்ட கூற்றின் பிரகாரம் அமைச்சிற்கு மாடுகளுக்காக **ஒ**(**Ҧ** 200,000 வீதம் ரூபா 4,000,000 மாட்டிற்கு ரூபா தொகையும், அதற்கு மேலதிகமாக வெலாட் ரூரல் எக்ஸ்போட் இன் உள்நாட்டு முகவர் இன்ஜினியரிங் சைட் நிறுவனமான பொஜ் நிறுவனத்தில் மேலதிக உத்தியோகத்தரால்மாடுகளை வழங்குவதற்கு 350,000 ருபா தொகையொன்று செலுத்துமாறு விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட அறிவித்தலுக்கு 2017 27 தனியார் வங்கிக்கு கணக்கிற்கு வைப்புச் ധ്പതെ ஆந் திகதி காசாகச் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. பிரகாரம் செய்யப்பட்டு அதன் பால் பண்ணையாளர்கள் முறைகேடாக பணம் பெறல் **இடம்பெற்றிருந்தமை** அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 5.4.5.3.8 மேற்கூறப்பட்ட 20 மாடுகளுக்கிடையே 18 கன்றுகளில் 18 பால் தரும் கருவூட்டப்பட்ட 2 மாடுகளுடன் 38 மாடுகள் பண்ணைக்கு 2017 ஆகஸ்ட் 02 திகதி தேசிய கால்நடைவள அபிவிருத்தி சபையின் ஆந் மெனிக்பாலம் பண்ணையிலிருந்து கிடைத்திருந்தமையும், அந்த பண்ணையில் அமைந்துள்ள பிறந்த 18 கன்றுகளில் 12 கன்றுகள் இரத்தம் கசியும் நோயினால் தாக்கப்பட்டு இறப்பெய்தியதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. (நிழற்படம் 3-I, II, III, IV)
- 5.4.6 உடன்படிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் கிராமிய பொருளாதார அமைச்சு (கொடுப்பனவாளர்) மற்றும் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகள் வழங்கப்பட்ட பசு பாற் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கிடையே 12 நிபந்தனைகள் மற்றும் 05 நிபந்தனைகளுடன் இரண்டு உடன்படிக்கைகள் கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டு இந்த ஒவ்வொரு உடன்படிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் மாடுகளை வழங்குவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் உடன்படிக்கையின் பரிசோதனையின் போது பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டன.

- பிரகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்ட மாடுகள் உரிய 5.4.6.1 உடன்படிக்கையின் 11 ஆம் இலக்கத்தின் காப்புறுதி கம்பனியுடன் காப்புறுதி செய்தல் வாடிக்கையாளர் தரப்பின் பொறுப்பாகக் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும், களப் பரிசோதனை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட 902 பண்ணைகளுக்கிடையே 21 பண்ணைகளில் மாடுகள் காப்புறுதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 5.4.6.2 03 நிபந்தனையுடன் உடன்படிக்கையின் 01 ஆம் இலக்க பிரிவின் கீழ் பாற் பசுக்களின் உரிய பண்ணைகளில் காணப்படுகின்ற நலன்களுக்காக நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக ஆகக்குறைந்தது இரண்டு சமுர்த்தி நலனாளிகளில் இரண்டு பேரை தொடர்புபடுத்துவதற்கு வாடிக்கையாளர் கரப்பினர் இணங்கியிருந்தனர். எனினும், பராமரிப்புச் செலவினம் அதிகரித்தமையால் குறைவான ஊழியர்களைப் பயன்படுத்திப ண்ணைகள் பராமரிக்கப்படுகின்றமையாகும்.
- 5.4.7 கருவூட்டப்படாத மற்றும் கருவூட்டப்பட்ட கால்நடைகளுக்காக ஏற்பட்ட நட்டம்
- 5.4.7.1 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கருவூட்டப்படாத 11 மாடுகளுக்கு களப்பரிசோதனை செய்யம் போது நேரடியாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் போது இறக்குமதி அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் இலங்கைக்கு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தமை அந்த மாடுகள் 06 பண்ணைகளுக்கு பகிந்தளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் மாடுகள் கருக்கட்டாமையினால் 50,000 வீதம் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு மாட்டிற்கு ருபா செலுத்துவதற்கு உடன்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. எனினும், உடன்படிக்கையின் ஒரு நிபந்தனையான இலங்கைக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட கருக்கப்பட்ட மாடுகளாக இருக்க வேண்டிய நிபந்தனை முடிவடைந்திருக்கும் போது இந்த மாடுகள் பண்ணைகளுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டமையின் காரணமாக பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு மாட்டிற்காக ரூபா 150,000 வீதமும், அமைச்சிற்கு ரூபா 509,660 தொகை வீதமும் ஆக 11 மாடுகளுக்காக ரூபா 7,256,260 நட்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.4.7.2 05 பண்ணைகளுக்குரிய பௌதீக பரிசோதனையின் போது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகளில் 13 மாடுகள் கருக்கட்டாத மாடுகளாகவும் மற்றும் கருக்கட்டப்பட்ட மாடுகளுக்கிடையே 50,000 மாத்திரம் இந்த மாடுகளுக்காக ரூபா வீதம் வழங்கியமையினால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட (முழுமையான நட்ட(ழம் கிடைக்கப்பெறாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆறு மாதங்களினை விஞ்சியிருக்கும் கன்றுகள் கிடைக்காத மாடுகள் தொடர்பான விபரம் கீழே போது காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

அட்டவணை இல. 13 :- இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகளுக்கிடையே கருக்கட்டாத மற்றும் கருக்கட்டப்பட்ட மாடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை

பண்ணையின் பெயர்	இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மிருகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 	கருக்கட்டாத மற்றும் கருக்கட்டக்கூடிய மிருகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
ஹிங்குரான பாற்பண்ணை	420	7
விஜேசூரிய பாற்பண்ணை	50	2
காலிங்க விஜேசுந்தர	24	1
பாற்பண்ணை		
டீ. அப்புஹாமி பாற்பண்ணை	40	1
அப்லேண்ட் பாற்பண்ணை	32	2
மொத்தம்	566	13
	====	====

5.4.8 வெற்றிகரமான பால் வியாபாரி தொடர்ச்சியாக பெறப்பட்டு உள்நாட்டு பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பாற் பசுக்கள் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டமையால் ஏற்பட்ட நிலை

அனுபவத்துடன் தமது கைத்தொழிலை வெற்றிகரமாக பேணி பாற் பண்ணையாளர்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பாற் பசுக்களைப் பெற்றதன் பின்னர் அவர்களின் பாற் கைத்தொழில் நட்டமடைந்து மற்றும் அதிக கடன் பொறுப்பினால் காணப்படுவதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், பண்ணையாளர்களினால் உள்நாட்டு பசு மாடுகளுடன் பேணப்பட்டுச் வெற்றிகரமாக பேணிச் செல்லப்படாமைக்கு சென்ற பண்ணைகள் பெறப்பட்ட மற்றும் அவர்கள் தொடர்பாக வழங்கப்பட்ட விருதுகள் எழுத்து மூல கூற்றுக்களின் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. எனினும், கைத்தொழிலில் அவர்கள் கடனாளிகளாக உள்ளாக்கப்பட்டு கஷ்டமான ஏற்பட்டிருந்தமையும் நிலை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

5.4.8.1 இந்த செயற்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக மாத்தளை இவுலவெல பிரதுேசத்தில் பாற் பண்ணையாளரின் பாற் பண்ணை 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை தொடர்ச்சியாக 3 வருட காலம் முதல் மத்திய மாகாணத்தின் மாத்தளை மாவட்டத்தில் திணைக்களங்களினது**ம்** அமைந்துள்ள பல்வேறு அரச அரச சார்பற்ற நிறுவனங்களினாலும் ஒருங்கமைக்கப்பட்ட சிறந்த பாற் பண்ணையாளரை தெரிவு செய்யும் 06 போட்டிகள் மூலம் ஆரம்ப/சிறந்த இடங்கள் மூன்று சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலும் இரண்டாவது மற்றும் மூன்றாவது இடங்களுக்காக விருதுகளும் வெல்லப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு 30)

- 5.4.8.2 பாற்பண்ணைக் கைத்தொழிலில் 12 வருட அனுபவத்துடன் இளம் பாற்பண்ணையாளர் தமது ஜீவனோபாய பாற்பண்ணைகள் கைத்தொழிலை வெற்றிகரமாக நடாத்திச் சென்றமையும், வெளிநாட்டு மாடுகளைப் பெற்றதன் பின்னர் நட்டத்தைப் பெற்றமை மற்றும் கடன் பொறுப்பினால் கஷ்டப்பட்டமையினால் இந்த பாற் பண்ணையாளர் தமது உயிரினை மாய்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு முயன்றதாக அளுத்வெவ தேவாலய நம்பிக்கை பொறுப்பாளர் 2017 ஒக்தோபர் 24 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தின் மூலம் எங்களுக்கு மேலும் அறிவித்திருந்தார்.
- 5.4.9 20,000 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செயற்திட்டத்தின் 3 ஆம் கட்டத்தின் 11 ஆவது தடவை 3024 பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்தல்.

20,000 பசக்கள் இறக்குமதியின் கீழ் 2017 திசெம்பர் 27 ஆந் திகதி 3024 பசுக்கள் நாட்டிற்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அப்பசுக்கள் தொடர்பாக பிரதான கால்நடை ஆரோக்கிய உத்தியோகத்தர் மற்றும் கால்நடை மருத்துவ ஆராய்ச்சி பணிப்பாளரினால் சமர்ப்பித்த ஆரோக்கிய அறிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் இக்கால்நடைகள் விலங்கு நோய் தொற்றினை உள்நாட்டு பசுக்களுக்கும் மனிதர்களுக்கும் தொற்றக்கூடிய ஆபத்தொன்று உள்ளதாக கால்நடை உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சுகாதார திணைக்களப் பணிப்பாளர் நாயகத்தினால் கிராமிய பொருளாதாரம் தொடர்பாக அமைச்சின் செயலாளருக்கு 2018 நவம்பர் 28 ஆந் திகதி எழுத்து மூலம் அறிவித்திருந்தார். மேலும், அவ்வறிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் உடனடியாக எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், சில விலங்குகளை அழித்து விடக்கூடிய அபாய(மம் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டன. எனினும், அவ்வறிக்கைக்கும் ஏனைய பரிந்துரைகள் தொடர்பாக கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் எஞ்சிய 15,000 விலங்குகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் பொறுப்பொன்று இல்லாத செயற்பாட்டின் அமைச்சின் உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த 15,000 விலங்குகளின் இறக்குமதிக்கு உரிய 2018 மே 02 ஆந் திகதி பகிரங்க பத்திரிகைளின் மூலம் பாற் பண்ணையாளர்களிடமிருந்து விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்படுகின்றன.

6. முறைமைகளின் நலிவுகள்

- 6.1 செயற்திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்பத்தின் போது பால் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட தேசிய கொள்கை 2007 யூன் 20 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தின் பிரகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு 32) மூலமும் சிந்தான வேலைத் திட்டத்தின் உள்நாட்டு பால் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக துரிதமாக செயற்பாடுகளை கட்டியெழுப்ப வேண்டிய முக்கியமான முன்மொழிவாக இனங்காணப்பட்ட உள்நாட்டு பாற் பசுக்களின் பரம்பரையின் செயற்கை முறையில் பால் வளம் மற்றும் இயற்கையான பால் வளத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் உள்நாட்டு இனப்பெருக்க தொகுதியை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்ட மாட்டு இனச்சேர்க்கை, வலுப்படுத்துவதை உயிரணுக்கள் மற்றும் உயிரின வகைகள் இறக்குமதி என்ற விடயங்களுக்கிடையே கைத்தொழிலை கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு பாற்பசுக்களின் பற்றாக்குறையை பால் மாற்றியமைப்பதற்காக காண்பிக்கப்பட்ட சகல விடயங்களையும் கவனத்திற்கு எடுக்காமல் அதன் போது இனங்காணப்பட்ட பாற் பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு மாத்திரம் கூடிய கவனம் செலுத்தி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 6.2 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் அமைச்சு பாற்பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்துள்ள போதும் எஞ்சிய நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக அந்த மாடுகள் தொடர்பாக தரவு முறைமையொன்று தயாரிப்பதற்கு சரியான மேற்பார்வையொன்று அமைச்சினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.3 காலநிலைக்கும் பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்தல் தொடர்பாக சகல வலய ഖகെயில் நாட்டில் ஈடுகொடுக்கும் மற்றும் காணப்படுகின்ற வலயங்களிலிருந்து தொற்று நோய்களிலிருந்து பாதுகாக்கக்கூடிய மாடுகளை போகனைப்படுத்துவதற்கும் வகையில் ஆகக்குறைந்த கிரயத்தில் பராமரிக்கக்கூடிய உயிரினங்களை இனங்கண்டு இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு கொள்கையொன்று தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.4 2007 ஆண்டில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட செயற்பாடுகளின் எந்தவொரு ஆம் போது ஒப்பந்தகாரரினதும் (EOI) பிரகாரம் கோரப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் போதியளவில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படாதிருந்ததுடன் சில நிறுவனங்கள் பண்ணைகளை மேற்பார்வை செய்வதற்காக காலமொன்று கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் அதிக போது அவ்வாறு வழங்கப்படாதிருந்தமையும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த நிலையில் மீண்டும் கூறுவிலை கோருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமையினால் நாட்டிற்கு சாதகமான பொருத்தமான ஒப்பந்தமொன்றைத் தெரிவு செய்வதற்கு காணப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பம் இழக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததா என்பது கேள்விக்குரியதாக இருந்தது.

- 6.5 நியுணத்துவ அறிவு காணப்படாத பாரியளவிலான நிர்மாண தேவையான நாட்டில் செயற்திட்டங்களுக்காக ஈடுபடுத்த வேண்டிய பெறுகை முறையான Turnkey முறைமை இந்த செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக பின்பற்றப்படாமையினால் அமைச்சினால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட மாதிரிகள் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படாதிருந்தமையும், நாட்டில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நிர்மாணங்கள் மற்றும் கைத்தொழிலுக்காக சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மிகை மதிப்பீடு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டவையாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நட்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.6 இலங்கையில் பால் உற்பத்தி கைத்தொழிலில் காணப்பட்ட நிலைமை தொடர்பாக விஷேடமாக காணப்பட்ட பால் உற்பத்தியில் காணப்படுகின்ற பிரச்சினைகள் தொடர்பாக சரியான பிரகாரம் மதிப்பீடு மற்றும் கவனம் செலுத்தாமலும் மிருகங்களின் உணவுகளுக்குக்காக செலவாகின்ற செலவினம் தொடர்பாக ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு அறிக்கையின் பிரகாரமும், கால்நடை ഖബ சபையிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்ட பதிலின் பிரகாரமும் தொடர்புடைய பாற்பண்ணையாளர்களின் கூற்றுக்களின் பிரகாரமும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.7 காலநிலையும் ரீதியாக பிரதானமாக இலங்கையின் சுகாதார வலயங்கள் மிருகங்களுக்காக அவ்வளவு சாதகமற்ற நிலையொன்றின் கீழ் மிகவும் முறையான கட்டுப்பாட்டு முறைமை பின்பற்றப்படாமல் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மாடுகள் ஆரோக்கயமாகவும் ஆக்கபூர்வமானதாகவும் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளும் தேவை கஷ்டமாக இருந்தமை மற்றும் சிக்கனமற்றதாக இருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.8 நாட்டில் காணப்படுகின்ற நிலப் பற்றாக்குறையினால் எதிர்காலத்தில் உயிரினங்களின் பராமரித்தலை உலர் பிரதேசங்களில் பரவலாக்குதல் அத்தியாவசியமானதால் அதற்காக பொருத்தமான இனவிருத்தி முறைகளுக்கு தொடர்புபடுத்துதல் அத்தியவசியமானது என அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.9 எதிர்வரும் சில வருடங்களில் 20,000 மாடுகள் வரை இந்நாட்டிற்கு கொண்டு வருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தமையினால் இலங்கையில் தற்போது காணப்படுகின்ற உயர் தரத்துடன் கூடிய மாடுகள் அதற்குச் சமமான அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கையில் அகற்றும் ஆபத்தொன்று முடியும். இச்சுற்றாடலுக்கு ஏற்பட ஈடுகொடுக்கக்கூடிய கைத்தொழிலின் மாடுகளை அகற்றுதல் பால் உற்பத்தி நிலைபேறான இருப்பதற்கு அச்சுறுத்தலாக இருக்க போதிலும் (முடியுமான அது தொடர்பாக சரியாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாதிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 6.10 பண்ணையில் உள்ள இயற்கையான வளங்களின் பிரகாரம் மற்றும் பண்ணையாளரினது பண்ணையொன்றில் பராமரிக்கப்பட அயலுமையின் பிரகாரம் வேண்டிய மாடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை சரியாக மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டு மிகவும் இலாபகரமான பண்ணையொன்றாக நடாத்திச் செல்லக்கூடியதாக மாடுகள் வழங்கல் இடம்பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.11 பால் சேகரித்தல் சிறந்த முகாமைத்துவ வழங்கல் மேற்கொள்ளப்படாமையின் காரணமாக பால் வழங்குனர்களுக்கு பணம் செலுத்தும் போது அரசாங்கத்தின் பணம் பயன்படுத்தாதைப் போன்று அரசாங்கத்தின் பால்மா இறக்குமதிக் கொள்கையினதும் காரணமாக பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு சரியான விலை கிடைக்கப்பெறாதிருந்தமையும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.12 கால்நடை வளங்கள் சபைக்காக முதலாவது இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட விலங்குகள் செயற்திறனற்றதாகவும் நாட்டிற்கு செயற்திறனற்றதெனவும் பண்ணை பால் உற்பத்தி அறிக்கை அந்நிதிக் கூற்றுக்கள் மற்றும் கணக்காய்வு அவதானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கையில் விசாரணைகளுக்காக கிடைத்த பதில்களின் பிரகாரம் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது சிறிய அளவான விவசாயிகளுக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட விலங்குகளை வழங்கியதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் நிதி பிரச்சினைகள் உட்பட மன உளைச்சலுக்கு உட்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- கொண்டு 6.13 நாட்டினுள் வரப்படும் விலங்குகளின் நோய் ஆரோக்கியம் தனியான பிரதேசமொன்றில் மேற்பார்வையின் கீழ் 30 நாட்கள் கால்நடை மருத்துவ வைத்திருப்பதற்கு பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட கால்நடைகள் பண்ணைக்கு நேரடியாக அனுப்புவதால் நோய்களுக்கு உட்படக்கூடுவது தொடர்பில் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் 2017 ஆமு் ஆண்டின் போது அறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நேரடியாக வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.14 2015 மே 20 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்திற்கு (பின்னிணைப்பு 20) பிரகாரம் செயற்திட்டத்தின் முதலாவது மற்றும் இரண்டாவது கட்டங்களில் செயற்பாடுகளின் கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் செயற்படுத்துவதற்காக வழங்கப்பட்ட பின்வரும் கட்டளைகள் முறைப்படி செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
 - கடன் மற்றும் வட்டி மீளச் செலுத்துதல் தீர்மானிப்பதற்கு விஷேட குழுவொன்றை நியமித்தல்

- செயற்திட்டத்தின் 2 கட்டத்திற்காக நியமிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய செயற்பாட்டு குழுவை நியமித்தல்
- இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தின் மனித வள அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்கள் தொடர்பான மேற்பார்வை செலவினம் மற்றும் இயவளவு மேம்படுத்தல்என்பவற்றிற்காக செலவிடப்பட்ட (\$ 50133.52 ஆன) ரூபா 69,955,702 தொகைக்காக குழுவின் பரிந்துரை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்.
- 6.15 செய்யப்படும் கால்நடைகளை காப்புறுதி செய்வதற்கு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட இறக்குமதி காலப்பகுதியில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாத காரணத்தினால் இறந்த கால்நடைகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் 2016 மே 30 ஆந் திகதி வரையில் ரூபா 57,720,809 ஆன நட்டமொன்று **இடம்பெற்றிருந்தமை** அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. காப்புறுதிக்காக அரச நிறுவனமொன்றிடமிருந்து கூறுவிலை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படாமையால் தனியார் துறையில் செய்வதற்கு திறைசேரி செயலாளரின் காப்புறுதி எழுத்து மூலம் அனுமதி கோரப்பட்டதாகவும் கிடைக்காதிருந்தமை அதற்கு காரணம் கிராமிய அது என பொருளாதாரம் தொடர்பான அமைச்சினால் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

7. பரிந்துரைகள்

- 7.1 மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்த இறக்குமதிச் செயற்பாடுகளின் தோல்வி அதுவரை பசு உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த நிலையில், 2012 டிசம்பர் 12ஆம் திகதி வெளியிடப்பட்டிருந்த அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தில் பசு இறக்குமதிச் செயற்பாடுகள் வெற்றிகரமானதெனக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனங்கள் பிழையற்ற நம்பத்தகு தகவல்களின் அடிப்படையில் தயாரித்தல் தொடர்பாக குறித்த அதிகாரிகள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகின்றது. (பந்தி இல. 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5)
- 7.2 குறிப்பாக இதுபோன்ற செலவு அதிகமான திட்டங்கள், நம்பத்தகு உண்மையான விசேட தகவல்களின் மூலம் அறிவினைப் பயன்படுத்தி பிழையற்ற சாத்திய வள செய்ததன் கண்காணிப்புடன் ஆய்வறிக்கைகளை தயார் பின்னர், முறையான செயற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.3.1 தொடக்கம் 5.3.5 வரை)

- 7.3 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள பசுக்கள் தொடர்பில், தரவுத் தொகுதியொன்றினை தயாரித்து முறையானதொரு மேற்பார்வையினை மேற்கொள்வது பொருத்தமானதென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன்.
- 7.4 நாட்டில் நிலவும் காலநிலைக்கு தாக்குப் பிடிக்கும், சூழலுக்கேற்ப நோய்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கக்கூடிய, மற்றும் நாட்டில் தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இனங்கண்டு அவ்வாறான உணவுகளைக் கொண்டு வளர்க்கக்கூடிய பசு வகைகளை பசுக்களை கொள்கையொன்றினை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்குப் பொருத்தமான செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். உருவாக்குவதில் கவனம் இல. 5.1.6.3, 5.1.6.4, 5.1.7, 5.1.10, 5.4.5)
- 7.5 இதுவரை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்த பசு இறக்குமதிப் பெறுவனவுச் செயற்பாட்டிற்கும் திட்டத்துடன் தொடர்பான நிர்மாண நடவடிக்கைகளுக்குமான பெறுவனவுச் செயற்பாடு முறையாக பின்பற்றப்படாதிருந்த போதும், எதிர்காலத் திட்டங்களின் போது பெறுவனவு அறிவுரைப்பு வழிகாட்டியில் திடமாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள குறைந்த செலவு கூடுதல் பலன் ஆகிய அடிப்படைகளை பின்பற்ற வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.9, 5.1.11)
- 7.6 திட்டத்தின் நிர்மாண சேவைகளுடன் தொடர்பான மதிப்பீடுகள் மற்றும் செலவு விபரங்களை முறையாக தயாரிக்க வேண்டியுள்ளதுடன், ஒப்பந்தக்காரர்களின் மேலதிக மதிப்பீடுகளுடன் உடன்பட்டு ஒப்பந்தங்களில் கைச்சாத்திடாத வகையிலும் தரத்தினை உயர்ந்த மட்டத்தில் வைத்திருத்தலிலும் கூடிய அவதானத்தைச் செலுத்தி திட்டங்களை ஆரம்பித்தல் பொருத்தமானதெனப் பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.7, 5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.1.11)
- 7.7 இவ்வாறான திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒப்பந்தம் கைச்சாத்திடுகையில் நாட்டுக்கு அதிகூடிய பொருளாதார பலன் கிடைக்கும் ഖகെயில் விநியோகஸ்தர்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்து (முடியுமான ഖழിமுறைகளை பின்பற்றல் கொள்வதற்கும் நிதித்துவப்படுத்துவதற்கு தொடர்பாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.2.2, 5.1.2.3, 5.1.2.7,(i)(v)(vi)(vii))
- 7.8 திட்டத்தின் முதலாம் இரண்டாம் கட்டங்களின் கீழ் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள் பாரிய அளவிலான பண்ணைகளினால் பராமரிக்கப்படும் போதும் பொருளாதார இழப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதனால் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் பசுக்களை சிறிய அளவிலான பாற்பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு வழங்குவது இலாபமானதா என்பது

- குறித்து மீண்டும் ஆலோசித்து பொருத்தமான தீர்மானத்தை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.4, 5.3, 5.4.2, 5.4.4.5, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.8)
- 7.9 பசுக்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்வகற்கு சமாந்தரமாக, பால் சேகரிக்கும் நிலையங்கள் பண்ணையாளர்களின் பால் உற்பத்திகளை ஊடாக பால் இலாபமீட்டும் வகையில் பொறிமுறையொன்றினை நடை(முறைப்படுத்த கொள்வனவு செய்யும் உருவாக்கி வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.4.5.3.3, 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.10 பண்ணையொன்றில் காணப்படும் இயற்கை வளங்களின் அடிப்படையிலும், ஒவ்வொரு பண்ணையாளரினதும் ஆற்றல்களுக்கமைய பண்ணையில் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய விலங்குகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை உறுதியாக மதிப்பீடு செய்து இலாபகரமான முறையில் பண்ணையினை நடாத்திச் செல்வதற்கு வசதியான விலங்குகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதிலும், தேவையான ஆலோசனைகளைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.4.8)
- 7.11 பால் நிலையங்களினால் பால் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்காக செலவிடப்பட்ட தொகை பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கின்றதா முறையாக பால் எனவும் செலுத்தப்பட்ட பெறுமதியான பால் அந் நிலையங்களுக்கு கிடைக்கின்றதா தொகைக்கு எனவும் தொடர்ச்சியாக அவதானித்து தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.2.2.2, 5.4.5.3.1)
- 7.12 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களுக்கு தேவையான மற்றும் பொருத்தமான வகையில் உள்நாட்டு பசு உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரித்து பசுக்களின் உணவிற்கான செலவினை குறைத்துக் கொள்ளல் தொடர்பாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.3, 5.4.5.3.3)
- 7.13 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களுக்கு வெப்பம் காணப்படும் தாங்க (முடியாத பிரதேசங்களில் விடப்பட்டுள்ள பசுக்களை பொருத்தமான காலநிலை காணப்படும் பிரதேசங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள பண்ணைகளுக்கு இடமாற்றி அப்பசுக்களின் சுகாதாரப் தொடர்பாகவும் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் பயன்பாட்டினை அதிகரித்துக் கொள்ளல் பசுக்களுக்கு செயற்கையான முறையில் மின் விளக்குகள் வெப்பத்தினைப் மூலம் பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்காக மேலதிக செலவினை தவிர்த்துக் கொள்ளல் ஏற்படும் தொடர்பாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.1.10, 5.1.7.3)

- 7.14 காப்புறுதி செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த நிலையில் இறந்த இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்களுக்காக நட்டாட்டினைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல் தொடர்பாகவும் காப்புறுதி செய்யப்படாதிருந்த இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட பசுக்களுக்காக தாமதமின்றி காப்புறுதியை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல் சம்பந்தமாகவும் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 6.1.15, 5.4.6.1)
- அபிவிருத்தியுடன் 7.15 நிலைபேறான இயைபாக்கமடைவதற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட துறையில் காணப்படும் பசுக்களினதும் கால்நடை வளத் நிலைமைகள் மற்றும் அவ்வுற்பத்திகள் தொடர்பான சுயாதீன மற்றும் விடயம் சார்ந்த அறிவுள்ள ஒ(ҧ ஆய்வினை மேற்கொண்டு குழுவினால் முறையான நீண்ட காலத் திட்டங்கள் கால்நடை வள அபிவிருத்தி சபையின் கீழ் அல்லது அமைச்சின் கீழ் தயாரிப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது பொருத்தமானதென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5.3)
- 7.16 தேசிய திரவப் பால் உற்பத்தியை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக செயற்படுகையில் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பால் வகைகளின் விலைகளுடன் மா உள்நாட்டு பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு போட்டியிட முடிகின்ற ഖകെധിல് பால் மா இறக்குமதி அவதானம் தொடர்பான வரிக் கொள்கையினை காலத்திற்கேற்றவாறு நிர்ணயிப்பதில் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன். (பந்தி இல. 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.17 எஞ்சிய 15,000 விலங்குகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு முன்னர் கால்நடை ஆரோக்கிய உத்தியோகத்தர் மற்றும் கால்நடை மருத்துவ ஆராய்ச்சி பணிப்பாளரின் அறிக்கை தொடர்பாக உரிய உத்தியோகத்தர் அறிவூட்டப்பட்டு நாட்டிற்கு பாதிப்பு ஏற்படாத வகையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென என பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

8. தீர்மானங்கள்

8.1 முறையாக தயார்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள தேசிய திட்டத்திற்கு இயைபாக்கமடையாது கடந்த திசம்பர் 31ஆம் சுமார் 7 வருடங்களில் அதாவது 2017 திகதி வரை பசுக்களின் இறக்குமதிக்காக 43,023,648 அமெரிக்க டொலர் அதாவது அண்ணளவாக ரூபா.7.9 பில்லியன் செலவில் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தியுள்ள இத்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் உரிய பலனைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாமலிருப்பதற்கும் சிக்கனமான முறையில் திட்டத்தினை செயற்படுத்துவது குறித்து சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புக் கூற வேண்டுமெனத் தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.

- 8.2 முறையான தொழில்சார் அணுகுமுறையின்றி பிழையான மற்றும் பூரணமற்ற சாத்திய வள ஆய்வறிக்கைகளை தயாரித்தல் தொடர்பாக அக்குறித்த அறிக்கைகளை தயாரித்த கூற வேண்டுமெனவும் முதலாம் கட்டத்தின் பொறுப்புக் கீம் பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்தல் இலாபமற்றதென தெரிந்திருந்த போதும் முறையாக தேவையான மேற்கொள்ளாது இரண்டாவது பொருத்தங்களை கட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்துவதும், அவ்விரண்டாவது கட்டமும் இலாபமற்றதென தெரிந்திருந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இவ்வாறே அதன் மூன்றாவது கட்டத்கையும் அமுல்படுத்துவது தொடர்பாக அதற்கான மேற்கொண்ட அதிகாரிகள் வேண்டுமெனத் தீர்மாணத்தினை பொறுப்புக் கூற தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.
- 8.3 இத்திட்டத்திற்காக பெறப்படும் கடன் தொகையினை மீளச் செலுத்தும் காத்தியம் தொடர்பாக முறையான கணிப்பீடின்றி திட்டத்தினை செயற்படுத்துவதன் காரணமாக திரைசேரிக்கு மேலதிக செலவினை மேற்கொள்ள நேரிடுதல் தொடர்பாக அத்தீர்மாணங்களை மேற்கொண்ட அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புக் **ም**መ வேண்டுமெனத் தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.
- 8.4 உள்நாட்டுப் பசுக்களின் வகைகளை இயற்கையான மற்றும் செயற்கையான சினைப்படுத்தல் முறைகள் மூலம் தரப்படுத்துவதற்கும் இலங்கையின் காலநிலைக்கு மிகவும் பொருத்தமான உயர் ரக வலயம் சார்ந்த பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு முன்னுரிமை வழங்காது சௌமியமான வலய பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதனால் ஏற்படும் சாதகமான நிலைமை தொடர்பாக குறித்த மதிப்பீடு மற்றும் தீர்மாணங்களுடன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புக் கூற வேண்டுமெனத் தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.
- 8.5 உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கான பசுக்களை இறக்குமதி செய்து பால் நடவடிக்கை சேகரிக்கும் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும் பால் செயன்முறையினை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமை மற்றும் பால் பண்ணையாளர்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முடியாமல் போனமை தொடர்பாகவும் கொண்டுநடாத்துதல் வினைத்திறனற்ற விதத்திலே குறித்த நிறுவனத்தினை தொடர்பாகவும் அமைச்சு பொறுப்புக் கூற வேண்டுமெனத் தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.

- 8.6 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள் மரணித்ததன் காரணமாக அரசுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட ரூபா. 57,720,809 செய்யும் வகையில் காப்புறுதி நட்டத்தினை FF(F) பெற்றுக் கொள்ளாமை தொடர்பாக குறித்த அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புக் வேண்டுமெனத் அக் கூற தீர்மானிக்கின்றேன்.
- 8.7 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்ற கால்நடைகளால் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற பாதிப்புக்கள் ஆரோக்கிய அறிக்கையின் சுட்டிக்காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கையில் மூலம் இந்த அறிக்கையினைக் கருத்திற் கொள்ளாது எஞ்சிய 15,000 கால்நடைகளை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை காரணமாக நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய பாதிப்புக்கள் தொடர்பில், அவ்வாறு கண்முடித்தனமாக நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபடுகின்ற உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் பொறுப்புக்கூற வேண்டியவர்கள் என முடிவு செய்கின்டேறன்.

ஒப்பம்./எச்.எம். காமினி விஜேசிங்ஹ கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி

எச்.எம்.காமினி விஜேசிங்ஹ கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி 2018 மே 04 திகதி

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Executive Summary

In keeping with the Government Policy and the Mahinda Chinthanaya formulated in the year 2006, popularization of fresh milk consumption and the formulation of Government tax policies and the policies pertaining to the import of dairy products to suit to that endeavour, had been recognized.

For the purpose of minimizing the cost incurred on the import of milk powder by avoiding existing shortage of elite cattle, a decision had been reached to import 15,000 elite cattle and distribute them to the farms of the National Livestock Development Board.

Of 4,495 dairy cattle thus imported comprising 2,000 dairy cattle under the first phase in the years 2012 and 2013 and 2,495 dairy cattle under the second phase in the year 2015, 2,500 dairy cattle imported in the year 2015 had been made available to the Hambantota Ridiyagama Farm which is situated in an area not resisting to those animals. The National Livestock Development Board had failed to settle, as expected, the foreign loan obtained as a sub-loan for this project.

Notwithstanding the matters referred to above, in granting approval for the import of 20,000 dairy cattle under the third phase in pursuance of the Cabinet Decision dated 20 June 2014, a decision had been taken not to distribute the imported cattle directly to the farms. Instead, it had been decided to keep such cattle under the care of the Government farms and subsequently, distribute the cattle of second generation to the farmers. Nevertheless, without being complied with that decision, action had been taken in the year 2017 to directly provide 5,000 dairy cattle for the dairy farmers.

Relevant procurement procedures had not been adopted in a manner beneficial to the Government and the procurement procedure had not been abided by at the second and third phases of the importation of dairy cattle. Further, the feasibility study report applicable to the project had not been presented at an adequate professional standard. Even though a sum of Rs. 7.9 billion had been spent for the project, the officer concerned had failed to execute the project in a manner achieving the expected results.

1. Background and the Nature of the Report

While stipulating the fact that the acute dearth of elite cattle would adversely affect the progress of the local dairy industry, as the fresh milk production of the Sri Lanka had not been adequately developed in commensurate with the local consumption, the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development and Rural Economy had taken action to import dairy cattle in the years 2012, 2015 and 2017 with the objective of minimizing the colossal amount of money spent on the import of milk powder. Nevertheless, in the preparation of plans for this entire project, in the procurement process and in the implementation of the project, action had been taken deviating from the formal methodologies and accordingly it was revealed in audit that the above situation had contributed to bring about an unfavorable atmosphere to the Sri Lanka economy in financial and social terms. Accordingly, by taking into consideration the above matters, this report was prepared with the intention of evaluating the effectiveness of this project.

2. <u>Methodologies Adopted in the Preparation of these Reports</u>

2.1 Perusal of Registers, Books and Reports

- (a) Relevant Cabinet Memorandums and Cabinet Decisions.
- (b) Reports of the Committees appointed by the Cabinet.
- (c) Minutes of the Project Committee meetings.
- (d) Feasibility Study Reports.
- (e) Technical Evaluation Committee Reports.
- (f) Relevant agreement entered into between the Rabo Bank in Netherland and the Department of External Resources of the General Treasury.
- (g) Agreements entered into between the Wellard Rural Export Pvt. Ltd. in Australia and the Livestock Development Board.
- (i) Information and records obtained from the relevant farms.

- (j) Quarantine Reports issued by the Department of Animal Production and Health.
- (k) Relevant files and information of the Ministry of Rural Economy.
- (l) Annual Reports and statistics of the Central Bank.
- (m) Records of the Department of Census and Statistics.

2.2 Other Examinations

- (a) Physical inspection of the relevant farm.
- (b) Conduct of interviews with the dairy farmers and the officers concerned.

3. <u>Limitation of the Scope</u>

It is emphasized that my scope was subjected to the following limitation in the presentation of this report.

3.1 Files which had not been available to audit

Under the phase I and phase II of this project initiated in the year 2007, the process of import of 4,500 dairy cattle in the years 2012,2013 and 2015 and the development process of the relevant farms of the Livestock Development Board had been commenced in the year 2011. However, 04 files which was observed should be contained in the files maintained by the Ministry relating to this subject by the year 2017 and revealed according to the file numbers had not been made available to audit.

3.2 Letters & registers which had not been available to audit

Although the following letters and registers were requested for audit, those were not received by the audit even up to 28 February 2018.

- (i) Original document of the project proposal of the tenderer to whom the relevant tender was awarded.
- (ii) Cabinet approval given for the Cabinet Memorandum dated 20 August 2007 (Annexure 13).
- (iii) Letter dated 22 December 2009 of the Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock Development addressed to the Secretary to the Cabinet.

- (iv) Letter dated 03 June 2014 of the Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development addressed to the Secretary to the Cabinet.
- (v) Letter dated 03 June 2014 of the Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Development referred to in the Cabinet Decision dated 05 June 2014.

4. The Introduction of the Process of the Importation of Dairy Cattle

4.1 The Government Policy on the Livestock Development Formulated in the year 2006 In making active contribution of the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and the donor agencies to the livestock development in the country, the livestock policy and the strategic framework on the Government investments and the Government mediation are of importance as a prior condition. The significance of the policy and the strategic framework meant for the livestock sector and the Government's mediation and access towards the livestock development in the country have been declared in accordance with the Government Policy formulated in the year 2006 (Annexure 1). Accordingly, with the concurrence of the related parties reached at the workshop conducted with the contribution of the stakeholders who had directly and indirectly contributed to the livestock sector, this policy expression had been referred to the Cabinet seeking approval. The livestock sector owns a higher potentiality to make its contribution to the economic development of the country and due to the vast capacity exists relating to the matters such as alleviation of poverty and malnutrition, elimination of regional development disparities in the country and specially enhancement of the women's contribution for the economic development process, it has been specified that this policy expression will be helpful for the related sectors to make use of as the potency of the livestock sector.

It had been stated that since the policy expression on the livestock would be valid over a long period, the policy expression on the livestock and the strategies of the livestock had been separately presented and accordingly, it would be expected to present, as indicated below, the Government Policy and the strategies relating to the manner in which the contribution of the livestock sector should be obtained for ensuring economic development and social stability in Sri Lanka and thereby opportunities would be opened to clearly present the function of the Government relating to the livestock development

and to take more favourable decisions by the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and other parties who were interested in the economic development in Sri Lanka on their relevant share in the livestock sector.

4.2 Current Position of the Livestock Productions and the Import of Dairy Cattle

According to the information obtained from the sources such as statistics of the Central Bank (Table 1) and the records of Department of Census and Statistics (Table 2), the agriculture sector makes 16 per cent contribution to the Gross Domestic Production in Sri Lanka and 1 per cent of which represent the livestock products. Nineteen per cent out of the total population in the country is engaged in the livestock production. About 41 to 50 per cent of the total milk requirement of the country had been produced locally. The milk requirement in the country is annually on the increase while import cost, too, is annually increasing. (Table 3)

According to the agreements entered into in terms of the Cabinet decisions taken for the enhancement of the milk production from the year 2007 to 2015, dairy cattle had been imported from the year 2012 to the year 2017 and 2,000 Friesian, Jersey, and hybrid Friesian Jersey pregnant dairy cattle comprising 500 dairy cattle in March 2012 as the first part of the first phase and 1500 dairy cattle in January 2013 as the second part had been imported and the cattle thus imported had been made available to the Bopaththalawa, Menikpalama and Diagama farms of the National Livestock Development Board.

Action had been taken to import 2,500 dairy cattle to the Hambantota Ridiyagama Farm of the Livestock Development Board in the year 2015 under the second phase.

For the purpose of importing 20,000 dairy cattle again in the year 2017, an agreement had been entered in to with the Wellard Pvt.Ltd. and accordingly, it had been proposed to import 5,000 dairy cattle in that year and to import the remaining 15,000 dairy cattle depending on its success and 1,994 cattle had been imported to the country in May 2017.

4.3 Process of Implementation of the Dairy Cattle Importation Project under the Phases

4.3.1 <u>Implementation of First Phase of the Project</u>

By forwarding Cabinet Memorandums and taking Cabinet Decisions in several instances form the year 2007, initial steps had been taken for the import of 4,500 dairy cattle. Subsequently, according to the report (Annexure 2) presented by the Department of National Planning on 13 August 2008 for the project proposal made to them and the Letter dated 22 December2009 of the Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock Development addressed to the Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers, the Cabinet had reconsidered the decisions on this matter and made revisions as indicated below.

Approval had been granted to implement this project under two phases, that is, initially import of 500 heifers and improvement of Bopaththalawa Farm and subsequently, import of the rest 1,500 pregnant cows depending upon the performance of the cattle imported under the first phase and the National Livestock Development Board functioning under the purview of Ministry of Livestock Development had been directed to sign a service agreement with the Wellard Rural Export (Private) Limited for the import of 2,000 pregnant cows. Accordingly, an Agreement had been entered into between the Wellard Rural Export (Private) Limited of Australia and the National Livestock Development Board on 19 August 2010 to import 2,000 dairy cattle (US \$ Million 12.9) (Annexure 03) for 3 farms.

Subsequently, according to the request (Annexure 04) made by the Minister of Finance and Planning including the following matters to import expected 2000 dairy cattle, the relevant approval had been granted on 15 February 2011 (Annexure 5).

In order to obtain a financial facility of US \$ 10,524,492 equivalent to 81 per cent of the project cost, an agreement be signed with the Cooperative Central Radisson Berlin Bank of Netherlands, and the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation of Australia (EFIC).

- II In order to obtain a financial facility of US \$ 2,419,566 equivalent to 19 per cent of the project cost, an agreement be signed with the Cooperative Central Radisson Berlin Bank of Netherlands; and,
- III Following the directives of the Treasury, this loan be granted to the National Livestock Development Board as a sub-loan.

Accordingly, 500 dairy cattle had been imported in the year 2012 and 1,500 dairy cattle had been imported in the year 2013 as the second stage and it was observed that those cows were retained and raised at the 3 farms in Bopaththalawa, Manikpalama, and Dayagama belonging to the National Livestock Development Board.

4.3.2 Implementation of the Second Phase of the Project

The Minister of Livestock Development had forwarded a Memorandum termed Import of Dairy Cattle –Phase II (Annexure 6) including the recommendations given by the Cabinet Appointed Negotiating Committee and the Technical Evaluation Committee to the Cabinet on 11 July 2013 and accordingly, approval had been granted at the Cabinet Meeting held on 01 August 2013 (Annexure 7) for the import of 2,500 cattle and the improvement of the Ridiyagama Farm where such animals are retained and raised. Accordingly, an Agreement had been entered into between the Wellard Rural Export (Private) Limited of Australia and the National Livestock Development Board on 24 July 2014 to import 2,500 dairy cattle. (Annexure 8)

According to the above agreement, 2,495 dairy cattle comprising 1,181 dairy cattle in July/August and 1,314 dairy cattle in November/December in the year 2015 had been provided for the Ridiyagama Farm in the second phase.

4.3.3 <u>Implementation of the Third Phase of the Project</u>

As the third phase of the project, approval had been granted by the Cabinet Decision No අමස /14/0241/519/004 dated 05 June 2014 to import 20,000 pregnant cows from the Wellard Rural Export (Private) Limited of Australia within a period of 02 years (Annexure 9). Herein, US \$ 73,954,054/83 had been estimated as the project cost and in order to implement the project, the Department of External Resources had grant approval for the completion of the activities relating to entering into the loan agreement with the

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation of Australia and the Rabo Bank of Netherlands.

It had been indicated in the Cabinet decision that the following matters should be abided by in the award of the contract.

- I. The components relating to the process of importing dairy cattle agreed upon by the Ministry of Economic Development to this country should be fulfilled so as to satisfy the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development and the other authorities concerned.
- II. Appointment of officers comprising the 03 officers already nominated by the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development by the Letter dated 03 June 2014 and the officers scheduled to be nominated by the Ministry of Economic Development for monitoring the implementation of the above project activities.

Accordingly, it had been proposed to import 5,000 dairy cattle in the year 2017 (Annexture 9-i) under the third phase and to import the rest 15,000 dairy cattle depending on the performance of those cattle and 1994 dairy cattle had been imported in May 2017.

- 5. Observations revealed in the Implementation of the Project of the Importation of Dairy Cattle under the Phases.
- 5.1 Observations under the 1st and 2nd Phases of the Project Implemented Under the Department of Livestock

5.1.1 Retention of the Imported Dairy Cattle in an Inappropriate Environment

The Department of National Planning had, by the report (Annexure 2) presented for the project proposal presented to them on 13 August 2008, identified that the life span of the dairy cattle hitherto imported had been short, their reproductive capacity was low, vulnerability for afflicting with diseases was high and accordingly, this was a risky project and that this loan amount was an unbearable burden to the Government. Accordingly, the proposal made by the Cabinet Memorandum dated 09 December 2009 (Annexure 10) to purchase 4,500 cattle had been changed and while decreasing the

number of cattle up to 2,000, the approval thereon had been granted by the Cabinet Decision අම්ප /09/2812/352/037 dated 23 December 2009 (Annexure 11). Nevertheless, irrespective of the above Cabinet Decision and without making any indication thereon, a Cabinet Memorandum had been presented on 11 July 2013 (Annexure 6) and the approval had been obtained therefor on 01 August 2013 (Annexure 7). Accordingly, Cabinet approval had been obtained for the import of another 2,500 dairy cattle to the Ridigama Farm situated in Hambantota district which is climatically unfit for such cattle and those cattle had been imported to that farm even without conducting any feasibility study.

5.1.2 Procurement Process

The observations revealed at the procurement process adopted in the year 2007 relating to the import of dairy cattle for the first time in the year 2012 under the first phase are as follows.

5.1.2.1 The Expression of Interest

The Cabinet Appointed Negotiating Committee (CANC) and the Project Committee (PC) appointed by the procurement agency under the first phase of the project had jointly taken a decision to express interest for the supply of 15,000 dairy cattle under the several phases. The Project Committee had prepared the Expression of Interest (EOI) (Annexure 12) and those EOIs had been submitted to 41 suppliers by the Embassies of 06 countries on 29 November 2007. Therein, it had been stated that the interested suppliers should visit the farms of the Board and having identified the requirements and the improvements, animals should be supplied and a proposal should be forwarded together with the bids for obtaining funds for the necessary development activities.

Either detailed specifications on the services and inputs due to be supplied within the Expression of Interest or an estimate of cost thereon had not been prepared in the publication of advertisements for the relevant procurement through the websites.

5.1.2.2 By the Cabinet Memorandum dated 20 August 2007 (Annexure 13), a proposal had been made to use the Turnkey Method for this project. Accordingly, it is observed that as a result of proposing this Turnkey Method which requires the expertise knowledge used in the large projects and not preparing the proper specifications by the Project Committee, this project had been unfavourable to the Government.

5.1.2.3 Extension of the Closing Date of Bids

According to the advertisement published in the website of the Ministry on 26 December 2007, it had been stated that the acceptance of bids would be closed on 23 January 2008 at 3 p.m. Nevertheless, according to the request made by the Wellard Rural Export Pvt.Ltd. by the Letter dated 16 January 2008, that period had been extended up to 06 February 2008 at 2. P.m and it had been published in the website of the Ministry, National Procurement Agency and the websites of the other institutions. Approval of the entire Project Committee appointed by the Cabinet had not been received for this extension and by stating the fact that only the consent of the Chairman and one committee member had been given, it had been informed to the Secretary to the Ministry by a Letter dated 17 January 2008 with the signature of the Chairman (Annexure 14).

Subsequently, by the Letter dated 01 February 2008, the Bonegilla Pvt. Ltd. Had made a request to extend the closing date of the bids by 04 weeks and it had been further stated that after carrying out a site inspection of the relevant farms by a partner of that institution, it would be possible to identify the most suitable requirement. Herein, it had been informed by a notification that the time had already been extended and therefore, further extension could not be granted and that further steps be taken in consultation with the Chairman of the Procurement Committee (Project) appointed by the Cabinet.

5.1.2.4 Opening of Bids

Even though the closing date and time of the receipt of bids was 06 February 2008 at 2 p.m., it was observed in the examination of the bids opening notes that the bids had been opened on 02 February 2008 at 2 p.m., that is , 04 days prior to the due date.

5.1.2.5 Evaluation

Out of the project proposal presented by 06 institutions, the proposals made by two institutions had been rejected and 04 proposals only had been evaluated. Having stated the fact that the bids documents of the rejected institutions had been forwarded after 2 p.m. on 06 February 2008, the due date, those Expressions of Interests had been forwarded to the Chairman and the Director (Planning) of the Project Evaluation Committee of the Cabinet together with the covering letter No.MLD/FN/08/01-III dated 08 February 2008 (Annexure 15) of the Accountant (Supply) of the Ministry. Accordingly, since the originals or copies of those proposals had not been included in the files, it could not be established as to whether relevant rejected bids had been received after the opening of bids.

- 5.1.2.6 It had been stated that, as the China Cattle Ltd. which had forwarded the minimum bids had not agreed to supply pregnant cows, their bids had been rejected. Further, it had been indicated that the Wellard Pvt. Ltd. Which had presented the second minimum bid had forwarded their bids after examining the relevant farms and further stated that their proposals had been accepted by 2 Sub Committees after visiting and examining the farms. Nevertheless, the reports of those Sub Committees had not been furnished to Audit.
- 5.1.2.7. Following matters were further observed in connection with this evaluation.
 - (i) According to the Expression of Interest (EOI) made on 29 November 2007 for the import of dairy cattle, it had been stated to mention the cost relating to the import of initially 1,500 cattle. Nevertheless, out of 04 proposals received by the Project Committee (P.C.), except for the proposal made by B 2 B International Pvt. Ltd., the other institutions that had presented the proposals had quoted different figures than the figures indicated in the invitation of bids as indicated below. Nevertheless, according to the evaluation report (Annexure 16) presented to the Audit, it was observed in the evaluation of bids presented by those proposals that standardization had not been done on the financial benefit received by the

institutions according to the number of animals. Number of cattle agreed upon and the cost per animal are given in the following table

Table No. 04: Number of cattle agreed upon and the cost per animal

	Number of Cattle	Cost per animal
		(US\$)
B 2 B International Pvt Ltd.	1,500	2,582
China Cattle	800-1,000	2,100
Bonegilla	6000	3,413
Wellard Rural Export Pvt.Ltd.	3,750	2,483

- (ii) As indicated in the Paragraph I of the Expression of Interest, proposals had been invited for the import of 15,000 dairy cattle upon the Turnkey basis and the Wellard Pvt Ltd. had agreed therefor. The Bonegilla Ltd. had stated that the Turnkey basis had been pleasingly accepted although it was found difficult. The China Catte Ltd. and B 2 B Pvt. Ltd. had not made indication with regard to the Turnkey basis.
- (iii) From among the Wellard Ltd., Bonegilla Ltd., China Cattle Ltd, and B 2 B Ltd., the China Cattle Ltd., Wellard Ltd. and Bonegilla Ltd. had examined the farms as indicated in the Expression of Interest, whereas only the Wellard Ltd. had included an evaluation on those farms in its proposal.
- (iv) Except for the China Cattle Ltd., the other institutions had expressed their interest for the supply of pregnant cows as indicated in the application of Expression of Interest.
- (v) Although it had not been stated that the Forsight Engineering Institute which was functioning as the local agent of the Wellard Ltd had not registered under the Public Contract Act, permission had been granted to engaged in the procurement activities.

- (vi) As per procurement Guideline no.3.12 pre-qualification of the bidders should be examined for large and complex combined works such as turnkey projects, action had not been taken accordingly.
- (vii) From among the above institutions, Wellard Ltd. had not submitted financial reports as indicated in the application of the Expression of Interest.
- 5.1.2.8 Accordingly, the following matters which should be certified by the procurement process had not been established in this procurement.
 - (i) When incurring a minimum cost while ensuring higher qualitativeness, gaining maximum economic benefit and carrying out qualitative procurement activities in time.
 - (ii) Taking action in accordance with the prescribed standards, specifications, rules, regulations and good governance.
 - (iii) Providing reasonable, equal and maximum opportunities for the qualified interested parties to participate in the procurement.

5.1.3 Repayment of Loans

The loan amount and the interest payable by the National Livestock Development Board to the Ministry of Finance up to 31 December 2016 amounted to Rs. 1,160,606,278 and Rs. 203,723,372 respectively. However, no amount whatsoever from the loan had been paid to the Treasury whereas only a sum of Rs. 24,812,578 from the interest had been repaid up to 31 December 2016. The audit had been informed by the Chairman of the Board on 22 December 2017 that the Board had to incur an extensive amount daily on the dairy cattle imported under stages 1 and 2, and hence, the loan installment had been intolerable to the Board.

5.1.4 Cash flow of the project

According to the project proposal presented in the year 2007 for approval, it had been stated that a positive cash flow would be received after a lapse of 04 years as compared with the investment. However, irrespective of the repayment of loans, and considering

only the relevant expenses, it was observed that a minus cash flow had resulted in the 5th year as compared with actual results of a period of 05 years. (Table 5)

5.1.5 Productivity in the Dairy Production

According to the observations of the Minister of Finance (Annexure 18) on the Cabinet proposal (Annexure 17) dated 11 July 2013 relating to the import of dairy cattle under the second stage, it had been stated that 2,000 dairy cattle imported under the first stage had successfully adapted to the local environment, thus recommending the import of 2,500 dairy cattle under the second stage. However, in accordance with the report of the feasibility study (Annexure 19), dated 24 March 2009 and conducted prior to launching the first stage of the project, the average amount of milk expected from a single cow per day, had been assessed to be 20 liters. But, it was observed in accordance with the following matters that milk had not been produced as expected.

Table – 06 The average amount of milk produced daily by an imported dairy cow (liters)

	No. and dates of	Stage 2: Ridiyagama		
	Farm under	Farm, dates		
	2013/02/	2015/07/12 and		
		2015/10/13, No. of		
				dairy cattle - 2495
	Bopaththalawa	Dayagama	Menikpalama	Ridiyagama Farm
	Farm	Farm	Farm	
2013	16.9	13.45	10.60	
2014	15.48	13.23	13.40	
2015	16.48	12.87	12.25	15
2016	14.92	11.16	11.9	10.99

5.1.6 Problems identified in connection with the supply and facilitation of dairy cattle under second stage of the Wellard Project irrespective of the payments to be made.

- 5.1.6.1 An Agreement had been entered into between the National Livestock Development Board and the Wellard Rural Export Private Limited to complete the second stage of the Wellard Project within 2 years from 14 July 2014. Accordingly, having agreed to import 2,500 dairy cattle at US \$ 3,032.87 per animal, 2,495 dairy cattle had been imported on 13 July and 12 October in the year 2015. By 11 October 2016, a sum of US \$ 7,576,101.28 had been incurred as cost inclusive of retention money, and the said amount had been pain exceeding the agreed price (for 2,495 dairy cattle) by US \$ 9,098.59 equivalent to Rs. 1,328,667 (at the rate of \$ 1 = Rs. 146.03)
- 5.1.6.2 According to the specification of the project, a sum of US \$ 31,267 had been allocated for 06 farm water wells, but one well and two deep wells only had been completed. As such, a sum of US \$ 31,267 had been reimbursed instead of the sum of US \$ 15,633 that had remained payable for the works completed, thus making an overpayment of US \$ 15,634 or Rs. 2,283,033 causing the foreign loans to increase by that amount.
- 5.1.6.3According to the relevant Vote Ledger, the expenditure of Rs. 88,058,958 (Rs. 1,036,354,247 /2495*212) incurred on 212 out of 2,495 dairy cattle imported by incurring a sum of Rs. 1,036,354,247 had only been a burden of expenditure for the Government even by 30 May 2016 due to the following reasons.
 - I. Due to failure in insuring the imported cattle, the total value of 133 cattle deceased by 30 May 2016 amounting to Rs. 55,244,535 (Rs. 1,036,354,247 /2495*133), had become a loss to the Government.
 - II. According to the Agreement (Annexure 08) entered into between the Board and the Wellard Rural Export Private Limited, the dairy cattle being imported should be pregnant for 2-6 months. However, of the 2495 cows imported, 142 had not been pregnant, and it had been informed relating to 79 of them that they had not become pregnant even after 06 months from the date of purchase, by 30 May 2016, the date of audit. As such, the expenditure incurred on those cattle amounting to Rs. 32,814,423 (Rs. 1,036,354,247/2495*79) was observed to be futile. (Those 79 cattle were assumed to be incapable of becoming pregnant).

- During the process of inseminating the cows which remained non-lactating over a period of 25-190 days following the first pregnancy (the normal period of lactation is 300 days), for the second time, the cows had been artificially inseminated for 4 -8 times exceeding the average success rate of 1-2 times. Nevertheless, it was observed by 30 May 2016 that 260 imported cows had not become pregnant representing more than 10 per cent of the imported cattle. Accordingly, it is observed that no benefit proportional to the amount incurred on them amounting to Rs. 107,996,835 (Rs. 1,036,354,247/2495*260) had been gained.
- 5.1.7 With respect to stage 2 of the Wellard Project, an Agreement had been entered into between the Board and the contractor on 24 July 2014 for importing dairy cattle. In order to implement the decisions of the Committee appointed prior to implementing the project, with the agreement of the Minister of Finance as well, the Cabinet Decision had been granted on 20 May 2015 (Annexure 20). Nevertheless, those proposals had not been implemented properly. Particulars are given below.
- 5.1.7.1 Despite being stated in the Agreement that the Company had agreed to provide cattle of the breed "Jersey" as many as possible, only 532 cattle had been of the breed "Jersey" out of the 1,181 cattle imported on 13 July 2015, whereas only 521 out of the 1,314 cattle imported on 12 October 2015 had been of the breed "Jersey".
- 5.1.7.2 Although it had been proposed that a special Committee should decide as to the repayment of loan, no such Committee had been appointed during the period from the 28 May 2015 to 14 March 2018.
- 5.1.7.3 In case the cattle had to be retained long-term at the Ridiyagama Farm, it had been proposed to opt for an alternative source of power (solar power) in view of minimizing the cost incurred on electricity in setting up an artificial climate. (Rs. 5,729,028 in the year 2015, and increased to Rs. 39,993,949 in the year 2016)

However, no action had been taken in that connection even up to 14 March 2018 (Photographs 01-I, II)

- 5.1.8 In accordance with the recommendations of the said Committee, it had been stated to make use of the sum of US \$ 506,333 equivalent to Rs. 70,690,202 which is the agreed sum in respect of appointing the operating units for the financial management, supervision and monitoring of the activities of this project with representatives from the relevant Ministry in charge of the subject, National Livestock Development Board, Department of Animal Production and Health, Wellard Rural Export Private Limited and the Ministry of Finance, and the expenses relating to human resources development, supervising expenses on programmes, maintenance of farms including spare parts, technical maintenance and capacity building. However, documentary evidence had not been made available to audit for the verification of relevant expenses.
- Due to reasons such as, incomplete preparation of specifications relating to the constructions made in the country and the supply of services, and preparation of overestimates (Annexure 21), the quality of those activities had become extremely low thus becoming an uneconomical burden of loans to the country. The following observations are made in this connection.
- A sum of US \$ 94,868.89 had been allocated in accordance with the estimated value for the project to construct a gravel road stretching over 5 Kilometers. (Photograph 02 I, II). According to the Highway Schedule of Rates issued by the Road Development Authority (Southern Province) with respect to the year 2015 (the rate estimated for a cubic meter for the construction of a road using soil to a height of 1 feet, is Rs. 328.85), the width and length of the road actually constructed had been 3 meters and 4.9 Kilometers respectively; thus, the amount payable for 4,410 m³, in terms of 328.85*4410, should have been Rs. 1,450,228. Accordingly, the unusual overstatement in the estimate in excess of the average prices in the country, had been Rs. 11,283,927.

A sum of US \$ 260,555 had been estimated for the transportation of 2,500 dairy cattle over a distance of 38 kilometers from the Port in Hambanthota to Ridiyagama Farm. According to the rates charged by the vehicles of the Board to transport dairy cattle, the average cost for transporting 2,500 dairy cattle over a distance of 38 kilometers, is Rs. 570,000. (2500/15*(38 km* Rs. 90)). Accordingly, an overestimate of unusual nature had been prepared, and hence, a sum of US \$ 260,347.11 equivalent to Rs. 35,869,208 had been paid for transporting 2,495 dairy cattle. An overpayment of Rs. 35,299,208 had been made in excess of the cost of Rs. 568,860 likely to have been incurred to transport 2,495 dairy cattle by the vehicles owned by the Board.

The vehicles belonging to the Board had been used by the Ministry in the year 2017 to transport the imported cattle.

A Senior Professor of veterinary medicine, and a Doctor of animal breeding had taken part as technical consultants in the 2nd session of the project committee (Annexure 22) for the evaluation of import of dairy cattle to the Ridiyagama Farm in the second stage of the project, held on 29 April 2013. They had pointed out that those cattle had not been suitable for a farm located in the dry zone such as the one in Ridiyagama, but suitable for farms in upcountry, and the cattle should be raised at a location suitable for new breeding animals. Accordingly, it had been stated that the cattle should be raised in an artificially-controlled environment, an expensive activity.

It had been decided by the project committee held on 21 May 2013 (Annexure 23), that Farms in Bopaththalawa and Mahaberiyathenna should each be provided with 500 cattle, and upon being certified by the Wellard Company, 1,000 Jersey cattle and 500 Jersey Cross cattle be provided with Ridiyagama Farm , but all 2,500 cattle had been provided with the Ridiyagama Farm in Hambanthota.

5.1.11 The Committee held on 20 June 2013 (Annexure 24), had further pointed out that a higher price would be incurred as per the rates in Sri Lanka on the constructions mentioned in that project proposal. Activities, such as, construction of a gravel

road and 06 agricultural wells, transportation of animals, and repairing buildings/huts, had been carried out.

Cabinet Memorandum No. MLD/CM/2008/11 dated 26 May 2008 (Annexure 25)sought the Cabinet approval stating that, in the macro-economic and social impact of the project, the 4,500 dairy animals imported to the National Livestock Development Board, would produce 240 million liters of liquid milk during the project period and 24 million liters of liquid milk annually thereafter. Hence, the project would help to save US\$ 172.8 million as foreign exchange during the project period and US\$ 17.8 million annually thereafter. However, according to the reports of the Department of Census and Statistics on the annual dairy production, dairy products and the import of dairy products in the country, it was observed that even though the dairy production has increased as compared to the consumption of dairy products in the country during the period from the year 2010 up to 2016, the target of saving the foreign exchange had not been achieved. Further, the import of milk powder was at a high level in the year 2016. The details are given in the following table.

Table No. 07: Information on dairy production, dairy products, consumption and investment

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Annual da production million liters	airy -	191.91	203.45	237.63	265	272.91	305.39	317.88
Annual da products - mill liters	•	99.41	95.70	68.387	66.23	61.48	64.58	70.09
Import of da products- mill liters	•	76.9	89.75	85.45	70.85	72.17	87.6	101.6

5.2 Other Observations

5.2.1 Financial losses occurred due to the improper management in the collection of milk in the country

5.2.1.1 The Milco Private Limited carry out the activity of collecting milk on behalf of the Ministry and the details thereof as per the statistics of the Central Bank are given in the following table.

Table No.08: Collection of Milk by Milco Private Limited

Year	2014	2015	2016
Milk production (liters)	333,903,600	374,443,200	384,008,400
Milk collection by Milco Pvt Ltd(liters)	63,656,835	64,262,275	70,094,926
Milk collection by the Company as a	19	17	18
percentage of milk production			

5.2.2.2 It was observed that Milco Private Limited was making uneconomic payments of significant amounts of money (public funds)annually due to the reasons such as failure to renovate and newly construct the milk collection centers despite the import of dairy animals, lack of supervision in the functioning of milk collection centers and failure to improve them for proper supervision, thus resulting in payments for liters of milk more than the actual quantity received to the factories in the collection of milk and it was observed a failure in making a proper payment for dairy farmers.

Table No.09: The payment made through the milk collection centres for the milk more than the quantity received to the 04 factories of the Milco Private Limited in the year and the loss

	Liters of Milk			Loss occurred		Rs.	
Year	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	up to June 2017	
The payment made through the milk collection centers for the milk more than the quantity received to the 04 factories of the Milco Private Limited in the year and the loss	320,893	587,247	4,698,641	20,518,975	39,606,808	319,688,048	

- 5.2.3 Even though it had been planned to establish 1,250 milk trade stalls under the project for the promotion of liquid milk implemented since the year 2004 by the Ministry of Livestock, only 685 milk trade stalls had been commenced by 31 December 2013. Out of that, 283 milk trade stalls had been commenced by the National Livestock Development Board. However, only 43 milk trade stalls (15%) out of the above were functioning by 31 December 2016 due to the commencement without a Feasibility Study. The Ministry had stated that out of the 402 trade stalls commenced at provincial level, only 112 (only 28%) stalls are functioning at present. Even though action is being taken to increase the milk production, it was observed that necessary action was not taken to minimize the closing down of trade stalls which required to increase the sale of liquid milk.
- 5.2.4 A Report of Environmental Impact Assessment had also not been obtained before the commencement of this project. As the yielding milk from these animals are not profitable after 05 years, action is being taken to remove them from the farm. However, the actions being taken to remove these animals in this project had not been mentioned.

These dairy animals should be removed from the farm after the period of five years in which the maximum yield can be received from such animals. However, a proper and environmental friendly method therefor had not been introduced as yet.

5.3 Reports of Feasibility Study

Report of Feasibility Study had not been prepared for the Phase II while it was observed that Reports of Feasibility Study submitted for the Phase I(Annexure 19) and III (Annexure 26) were incorrect according to the following matters.

- 5.3.1 The profits and losses of 05 years pertaining to the farms where the project was implemented are given in Table 05. It was observed that the three farms under the Phase I and the Ridiyagama farm under the Phase II were continuously running at loss.
- 5.3.2 According to the observations of the Minister of Finance and Planning made in January 2013, only 550 liters of milk were obtainable by the year 2015 using the types of local dairy animals and by the implementation of programmes on artificial insemination which were already in progress. Moreover, it was observed that the high bred animals from whom about 20 liters of milk per day was obtainable were required to achieve the expected targets and even though 4,500 dairy animals (Phase I and II) had been imported therefor, the overall milk production of the country in the years 2015 and 2016 had been only 305 and 317 (Table 07)million liters respectively.
- It was observed that the high cost borne on the food for imported dairy animals was the reason for the continuous losses sustained by farms and that expenditure on food ranged from 69 per cent to 89.71 per cent of the income from milk (Table 10). According to the Feasibility Report (Annexure 26) on the importation of 20,000 dairy animals in the year 2017, the expenditure on food had been computed as 57.38 per cent of the income from milk. As such, it was observed that the said report had been prepared based on the incorrect data.

- 5.3.4 According to the said Feasibility Report, it had been shown as 5,500 liters for the first period of lactation and 6,000 liters for the second year. Further, the average period of lactation is 305 days and as such the daily production in the milking period of the first year should have been 18 liters per day and 19.5 liters per day in the second year. Accordingly, the Government farm had also failed to make that production. As such, it was observed that the said production could not be obtained by a common farmer. Consequently, the Feasibility Report had misled the relevant parties.
- 5.3.5 The Feasibility Report (Annexure 26) on the importation of 20,000 dairy animals had pointed out that the pregnancy percentage can be considered as 80 per cent per each year. Nevertheless, according to the reply of the Secretary dated 14 March 2018, the impregnation by artificial insemination is difficult and the productivity of insemination in the country at present is 25 %-30%. As such, it is evident that the Feasibility Report is incorrect. It is observed that the dairy farmers and also the parties who take relevant decisions had been misled.

5.4 Observations under the Project for Importation of 20,000 Dairy Cattle (Phase III)

- A new project had been proposed for the importation of 20,000 dairy cattle at a cost of US\$ 73,954,054.83 in the year 2014 and this project had also granted to the same contractor who selected by calling for tenders in the year 2007 without calling for tenders again. Accordingly, 1,994 cattle had been imported in the year 2017 as the Phase 1 while it had been a lapse of 10 years since the completion of first procurement, thus observing as an action taken contrary to the Procurement Guidelines.
- In granting approval for the importation of 20,000 dairy cattle under the Phase III, according to the Cabinet Decision (Annexure 09) dated 05 June 2014 taken for the Cabinet Memorandum dated 17 February 2014 (Annexure 27) presented by the Ministry of Economic Development and according to the matters mentioned

in the letter (Annexure 28) submitted to the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development as observations to the above Memorandum, action should be taken in a manner to satisfy the relevant officers. Further, the project should have been implemented in the year 2017 subjected to the matters that is, keeping the imported cattle under the supervision of a veterinarian for quarantine in isolated areas for 30 days, rearing these imported animals under the Government farm firstly without providing them directly to the farm and then distributing the second generation to the farmers, keeping the animals with European Genes under an adaptable proper management, supply foods with quality mixture and maximization of profit by distributing animals to large scale farms with proper management in case of direct distribution. Nevertheless, the animals of first generation had been distributed to small farms during the quarantine period despite the non-implementation of the project as above mentioned.

- Out of 1,994 imported cows brought on 14 May 2017, 1,911 animals had been distributed on that date itself and the remaining 83 animals had retained in the Menikpalama farm and distributed on 13 June 2017 and 28 July 2017 while 1,978 cows ranging from 12 to 428 per farm had been distributed to 21 private farms as 737,100,306 and 835 cows to the districts Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kandy and Matale respectively as at 15 September 2017. Out of the total cost of US\$ 3515.29 or approximately Rs.520,228 including the expenditure on the value of each imported animal, transportation, vaccination and diagnosis for diseases (in transportation up to farm), only Rs.200,000 is borne by the dairy farmers and the remainder is borne by the Government.
- 5.4.4. The following matters were observed in the field inspection carried out on 18 and 21 October 2017 in respect of 10 farms to which 902 cows were distributed out of 21 farms where the imported cows were received by this project.

- 5.4.4.1 Even though the location with the address "No.28, Gannoruwa, Peradeniya" was inspected as the location of the Devinda farm to which 20 cows were granted under the 12th farm in the name list of beneficiaries who received the imported cows, a farm with such animals was not observed in the said location. The Veterinary Research Institute, Gannoruwa was located in that address.
- 5.4.4.2 As such, information for audit could be obtained in the field inspection only from 09 farms except the said Devinda farm.
- 5.4.4.3 In selecting dairy farmers, it had been mentioned in criterion 06 that those farmers should have previous experience on rearing cows. Nevertheless, the minimum period considered for that experience had not been mentioned and it was observed that, out of the 21 dairy farmers selected, cows had been given to 02 persons who do not possess the experience considered. Further, 24- 40 animals had been distributed to three dairy farmers who have reared 03-10 cows.
- 5.4.4.4 It was not revealed to audit that the Ministry had supervised the farms after the dates of distribution of animals to the dairy farmers that is, 14 May 2017 and 02 August 2017 up to the date of audit, 21 October 2017. As such, those farmers have faced the problems such as issues in the selling of milk, increase in the maintenance expenses, difficulties in the payment of interest on project loans and loan installments and there were no solutions as well.
- Out of the 902 cows distributed to 09 farms inspected by the audit, 31 cows were suffering from mastitis by the time of transportation to the farm. The Ministry had replied that the cows were suffering from mastitis before the transportation to the country and it represented only a small percentage. Nevertheless, it was observed that the relevant officers had not taken action responsibly on this weak health condition that can be easily spread due to the failure to take remedial measures before the transportation of those affected animals to the country.

- 5.4.5 The following matters were observed in the evaluation of benefits generated by the project.
- 5.4.5.1 According to the information obtained from farms on the income from daily milk production and expenditure incurred on food for 15 days, it was observed that the income from milk is not adequate enough to meet even the daily expenses. (Table 11)
- 5.4.5.2 Even though a project for maize production had been commenced by the Livestock Board in concurrence with the project of dairy animals, that project was not successful and imported to the Ridigama Farm again. Although action had been taken to carry out Alfalfa and Alufa plantations for cows, it had been unsuccessful too. As such, the food for imported dairy animals are being purchased from private institutions and the demand for food is increasing with the import of dairy animals while there is a tendency of price hike. As the price of food given for one liter of milk is higher than the price of purchasing milk, the farms of the Livestock Board and also the dairy farmers have to sustain losses.
- 5.4.5.3 It was observed in the field inspection that, the expenditure incurred on food given to dairy animals is higher than the income earned from milk production and the farm is maintained with financial difficulties. The dairy farmers had made the following statements in this connection.
- 5.4.5.3.1 Even though the Ministry has stated that one liter of milk is purchased at Rs.85, only a price between Rs.65- Rs.73 is received for one liter of milk and thus, the income had declined. As such, they have informed that it is difficult to maintain the farm.
- As the import custom duty for one kilo gram of milk powder had been decreased from Rs.225 to Rs.2 by the letter No.TIP/TP/01/47 of 07 July 2017 (Annexure 29)of the Secretary to the Treasury and the dairy products are being produced by

using the milk powder, they have informed that the demand for liquid milk products had declined and as such the price of liquid milk had also dropped.

- 5.4.5.3.3 A food mixture of standard quality should be given to the dairy animals for maintaining the fat and non-fat solids in milk up to the standard and a high cost have to be borne therefor(food prices gradually increased) while the dairy farmers do not receive an expected and adequate payment (Rs.85) for milk. As such, it was informed that instead of the said food mixture they have inclined to give other food mixtures.
- 5.4.5.3.4 Even though the target as per the Report of Feasibility Study was to yield 15 liters from one cow per day, it was informed that the said target could not be achieved.
- 5.4.5.3.5 According to the written statements by the dairy farmers, the expected benefits were not received from investments made. Further, according to the dairy farmers with previous experience on cattle, the expenditure incurred on imported cattle is relatively higher than the same on local cattle and although the income from imported cattle is relatively high, that income is not sufficient to meet even the daily expenses (food, medicines, employee wages, electricity and water). Moreover, it was observed that, the income is not sufficient to pay the loan obtained for the investment or the interest thereon while the farmers had to remove local cattle for the purchase of imported cattle (Table 12).
- 5.4.5.3.6 According to the inspection carried out in a dairy farm located at Galewela and as per the written statements by the owner of the farm, out of the 20 mother animals received to this farm, 06 animals were with milk less udders.

According to the reply of the Secretary to the Ministry dated 14 March 2018 in this connection, 10 affected animals were examined and the value of those animals (Rs.20 lakhs) had been repaid in cash to the relevant farmer by the Wellard Company. As such, a loss amounting to Rs.3,215,510 had sustained by the Government and it was observed that no action had been taken to recover it even by February 2018.

- According to the written statements by the owner of the said farm, a sum of Rs.4,000,000 as Rs.200,000 per animal had been paid to the Ministry in respect of these animals and in addition to that, a sum of Rs.350,000 had been deposited in a private bank account on 27 July 2017 as per the notice given by an officer of the Fosch Site Engineering Company being the local agent of the Wellard Rural Export Company. As such, it was observed that a cash misappropriation had been committed through the farmers.
- 5.4.5.3.8 It was informed that 38 animals comprising 18 cows who had given birth to 18 calves out of the 20 mother animals above mentioned and 02 pregnant cows were received from the MenikPalama farm of the National Livestock Development Board on 02 August 2017 and 12 calves out of the said 18 calves had died due to dysentery. (photograph 3- I,II,III,IV)
- 5.4.6 The Ministry of Rural Economy (seller) and the dairy farmers (buyer) to whom the imported cows were given had entered into two agreements with 12 conditions and with 5 conditions and animals had been distributed in terms of each agreement. The following matters were revealed in the examination of agreements.
- In terms of Section 11 of the agreement, the insurance of animals in a recommended insurance company is the responsibility of the buyer's party. Nevertheless, 902 animals had not been insured in 21 farms out of the farms where the field inspection was carried out.
- In terms of Clause 01 of the agreement inclusive of 3 conditions, the buyer's party has agreed to join at least two Samurdhi beneficiaries for the activities of the relevant farm in respect of the welfare of dairy animals. Nevertheless, the farms are being maintained with fewer employees due to the high cost of maintenance.

5.4.7 The loss on non-pregnant and aborted cattle

- It was observed that the 11 cattle not pregnant at the time of importation had been imported to Sri Lanka despite a negative report in the pregnancy test. Those animals had been distributed to 06 farms and it had been agreed to pay the farmers a sum of Rs.50,000 per animal. As the animals had been distributed despite the breach of one Condition in the agreement that is, animals imported to Sri Lanka should be pregnant animals, a loss totalling Rs.7,256,260 pertaining to 11 cattle had sustained due to the payments made to farmers and the Ministry as Rs.150,000 and Rs.509,660 per animal respectively.
- 5.4.7.2 It is observed in physical verification carried out relating to 05 dairy farms that there were 13 cattle who were not pregnant and aborted out of 566 imported cattle and it is observed that the entire loss occurred due to providing only a sum of Rs.50,000 each for those cattle could not be received by farmers. Despite the elapse of six months, details on cattle who had failed to give birth are given below.

Table No.13: Number of cattle who were not pregnant and aborted out of imported cattle

Name of the Farm	Number of Cattle imported	Number of Cattle not pregnant and aborted
Hingurana Dairy Farm	420	7
Wijesooriya Dairy Farm	50	2
Kalinga Wijesundara Dairy Farm	24	1
D. Appuhami Dairy Farm	40	1
Upland Dairy Farm	32	2
Total	566	13

5.4.8 Position arisen due to purchase of imported dairy cattle by local dairy framers who were successfully involved in a dairy industry

Dairy farmers who were successfully involved in dairy industry with their experience, had stated that their industries are running at a loss and they are burdened with heavy debts after purchase of imported dairy cattle. Further, awards received and statements given in writing by farmers confirmed that they had successfully maintained their dairy farms with local cows. However, it was further observed that they have become debtors and faced with a very difficult situation at present.

- A dairy farmer of a dairy farm located at Ihalawela area, Matale, related to this Project, had won awards for second and third places with three instances of first place at 06 competitions held for selecting the best dairy farmer, organized by various Government and Non-Government institutions in Matale District in the Central Province from 3 years continuously from the year 2013 to the year 2016.(Annexure 30)
- 5.4.8.2 Rev. Father, In Charge of the Aluthwewa Church, had further informed us by the Letter dated 24 October 2017 that a young dairy farmer with 12 year experience in dairy farm industry had carried out his industry successfully as his livelihood and that this farmer had tried to commit suicide due to running at a loss and being burdened with debts after providing imported cattle.

5.4.9 Importation of 3024 numbers of dairy cattle -3^{rd} stage- II Step of the importation project for 20,000 Number of dairy cattle

Under the importation of 20,000 numbers of dairy cattle, 3024 numbers of dairy cattle had been imported to the country on 27 December 2017. According to the quarantine report presented by the Chief quarantine officer and the Director of Veterinary Research and Director General of the Department of Animal Products and Health had informed in writing to the Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Economy on 28 February 2018 (Annexure 31), that there was a risk to spread pathogen of those animals to the local cattle and human beings. Further, according to that report immediate steps had been

recommended and the risk of destroying certain animals had been revealed. However, it was observed that without paying attention for that report and those recommendations officers of the Ministry are engaging in importation of rest 15,000 animals in and irresponsible manner. Further, application for importation of 15,000 animals had been called from dairy farmers on 02 May 2018 through Public Newspapers.

6 Weaknesses in Systems

- According to the National Policy prepared in the year 2006 in order to accelerate the milk production at the commencement of the Project and Cabinet Memorandum dated 20 June 2007(Annexure 32), matters such as upgrading of local herds through artificial and natural insemination and strengthening national gene pool by importing semen, live animals and embryos, identified as important strategies for immediate implementation to improve local milk and dairy production under the Mahinda Chintana Programme. However, action had been taken to pay more attention on the importation of dairy cattle without considering all matters among the aforesaid matters, indicated to avoid the shortage of dairy cattle and upgrading the milk industry.
- 6..2 Even though the Ministry had imported dairy cattle since the year 2012, a database system in respect of those animals had not been prepared and a proper supervision as well, not carried out by the Ministry for future activities.
- 6.3 A policy on importation of dairy cattle had not been prepared to import animals by identifying the types of animals to be maintained in a manner appropriate to arid zonal climatic conditions and to enable feeding them from resources available within the country and to prevent from diseases and maintaining them with minimum cost.
- No contractor had submitted adequate information called for according to Expression of Interest (EOI) in the procurement process, commenced in the year 2007 and it was observed that even though certain institutions had requested more time for monitoring farms, it had not been so given. Despite that, action had not been taken to call for quotations again. As such, it was problematic whether the opportunity of selecting the most suitable contractor, beneficial to the country had been lost.

- 6.5 Further, it was observed that a loss had been sustained by the Government due to following Turn Key method to this Project, which is a procurement method to be applied for projects on large constructions where the expertise is not available in the country, incompletion of specifications prepared by the Ministry and granting approval for overestimates submitted for large constructions and activities carried out in the country.
- 6.6 It was observed according to the feasibility reports, replies received from the Livestock Board and from the statements of relevant farmers that these Projects had been commenced without carrying out a proper evaluation and paying attention on the situation of the dairy industry specially on issues in milk production of Sri Lanka and without paying proper attention on expenditure incurred for animal feed.
- 6.7 It was further observed that looking after of imported cattle in a healthy and effective manner without following more systematic control methods is very difficult and uneconomic, mainly under the climatic conditions of Sri Lanka which is not so favourable for temperate zonal animals.
- 6.8 As animal husbandry is necessary to be introduced in dry zones in the future due to scarcity of lands available in the country, it is observed that taking action to follow appropriate breeding methods therefor is essential.
- 6. 9 There is a possible risk of excluding animals of high breed, living in Sri Lanka at present from their population in an equal number or above due to taking action to import dairy cattle up to 20,000 during several ensuing years. Even though the exclusion of these cattle from their population, who are resistant to the environment could be a threat to the sustainability of the dairy production industry, it was observed that proper attention had not been paid therefor.
- 6. 10 Dairy cattle had not been provided in a manner of maintaining a more profitable farm by specifically assessing the number of animals that should be housed in a farm according to the natural resources available with a farm and the capability of each farmer.
- 6. 11 It was further observed that misappropriation of Government funds had been committed in making payments to dairy suppliers due to failure in collecting milk with proper

- management and a reasonable price for dairy products had not been received by farmers due to the Government policy on importation of milk powder.
- 6. 12 Despite the observations made according to financial statements, dairy production reports and the replies received for audit queries that the cattle imported under first and second phases for the Livestock Board are uneconomical for the country, imported cattle had been provided to small scale farmers in the year 2017. As such, it was observed that those farmers had been affected by financial difficulties as well as mental distress.
- 6. 13 It had been recommended to keep the cattle brought into the country, in quarantine for 30 days in isolated areas under the supervision of Veterinarians and it was observed that the imported cattle had been handed over directly to the farmers in the year 2017 without paying attention to the possibility of imported cattle being affected with diseases by sending them directly to the farm.
- 6. 14 According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of 20 May 2015 (Annexure 20), it was observed that the following directives given for the supervision and regulation of the functions of the first and second phases of the project had not been properly implemented.
 - Appointing the special committee on deciding the repayment of loans and interest.
 - Appointing the regulatory committee to be appointed for both phases of the project.
 - Obtaining recommendations of committees for the sum of Rs.69,955,702 (\$ 50133.52) spent for expenditure on supervision and capacity building under human resources development programmes of the second phase.
- 6. 15 Steps had not been taken to insure the imported animals within the specific period and as such, a loss of Rs.57,720,809 was observed by 30 May 2016 relating to the dead animals alone. The Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs had informed that even though written permission of the Secretary to the Treasury had been sought in insuring in the private sector as quotations had not been submitted by a state institution for insurance, non-grant of permission had affected this situation.

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 Despite the unsuccessful conditions in the process of importation of dairy cattle carried out up to then, it had been mentioned in the Cabinet Memorandum presented on 12 December 2012 that the process of importation of dairy cattle had been successful and it is recommended that the relevant officers should pay attention to prepare the Cabinet Memoranda based on accurate and reliable information. (Reference: paragraphs 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5)
- 7.2 It is recommended that these high costing projects should be implemented with proper follow up action after preparing accurate feasibility study reports by using expertise through realistic and correct information. (Reference: from paragraphs 5.3.1 to 5.3.5)
- 7.3 It is recommended that it is appropriate to prepare a data system in respect of imported dairy cattle and to carry it out under proper supervision.
- 7.4 It is recommended that attention should be paid to identifying types of dairy cattle that could adapt to the climate of the country, has high immunity according to the environment and could be fed with common fodder in the country and to prepare an appropriate policy to import such animals. (Reference: paragraphs 5.1.6.3, 5.1.6.4, 5.1.7, 5.1.10 and 5.4.5)
- 7.5 Even though the procurement relating to the importation of dairy cattle carried out up to now as well as the procurement process of constructions relating to the relevant project had not been followed properly, it is recommended that the elements such as minimum cost and maximum effectiveness specifically mentioned in the Procurement Guidelines should be followed in future projects. (Reference:- paragraphs 5.1.9, 5.1.11)
- 7.6 It is recommended that it is appropriate to enter into projects by paying special attention to proper preparation of estimates and specifications relating to construction services of the project, not to enter into contracts by agreeing to the overestimates of the contractor and to maintain quality at a high level. (Reference: 5.1.7, 5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.1.11)

- 7.7 In entering into agreements for such projects, it is recommended that attention should be paid to select suppliers so as to achieve maximum economic benefits for the country and to follow methodologies to enable financing. (Reference:-paragraphs 5.1.2.2, 5.1.2.3, 5.1.2.7(i) (v) (vi) (vii))
- As economic losses had occurred in maintaining the imported dairy cattle as well by the large scale farm under the first and second phases of the project, it is recommended that necessary steps should be taken after a review, whether providing imported dairy cattle to small scale farmers under the third phase is economically profitable in this situation. (Reference: paragraphs 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.4, 5.3, 5.4.2, 5.4.4.5, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.8)
- 7.9 It is recommended that, parallel to importation of dairy cattle, a methodology should be developed and maintained to purchase the milk production of dairy farmers by milk collecting centres at a profitable price over the cost. (Reference:- paragraphs 5.4.5.3.3, 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.10 It is recommended that attention should be paid to assess the number of animals specifically maintained in a farm according to the natural resources in a farm and according to the ability of each farmer and to provide a number of animals by which a more profitable farm could be maintained. (Reference:- paragraph 5.4.8)
- 7.11 It is recommended that necessary action should be taken after frequent comparisons whether the amount spent for purchase of milk by milk centres is correctly received by the farmers and whether a quantity of milk equivalent to the price paid is obtained by those centres. (Reference:-paragraphs 5.2.2.2, 5.4.5.3.1)
- 7.12 It is recommended that attention should be paid to improve the production of local cattle fodder as required and suitable for the imported dairy cattle and to minimize the cost of dairy cattle fodder. (Reference: 5.1.3, 5.4.5.3.3)

- 7.13 It is recommended that attention should be paid to shifting cattle placed in areas with a temperature intolerable for imported dairy cattle, to farms located in areas with a suitable climatic condition to improve the health and productivity of those cattle as well as avoiding the additional expenditure incurred for providing artificial coolness through electric fans. (Reference:- paragraphs 5.1.10, 5.1.7.3)
- 7.14 It is recommended that attention should be paid to reimburse compensation for imported dairy cattle died with insurance coverage and to obtain insurance coverage without delay for imported dairy cattle without insurance coverage. (Reference:- paragraphs 6.1.15, 5.4.6.1)
- 7.15 It is recommended that carrying out a proper study on the position of imported dairy cattle and the field of livestock in adapting to sustainable development and those productions by an independent group with subject knowledge and to prepare long term plans under the Livestock Development Board or the Ministry, is appropriate. (Reference:- paragraphs 5.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5.3)
- 7.16 In taking action for improving local fresh milk production, it is recommended that attention should be paid to take a timely decision on tax policies relating to import of milk powder to enable the local dairy farmer to compete with the price of imported milk powder. (Reference:- paragraph 5.4.5.3.2)
- 7.17 Before, importation of rest 15,000 animals it was recommended to take actions to aware of relevant officers regarding the reports of quarantine officer and Director of Veterinary Research and take actions in aware of avoiding infliction. (Reference:- paragraph 5.4.9)

8. Conclusions

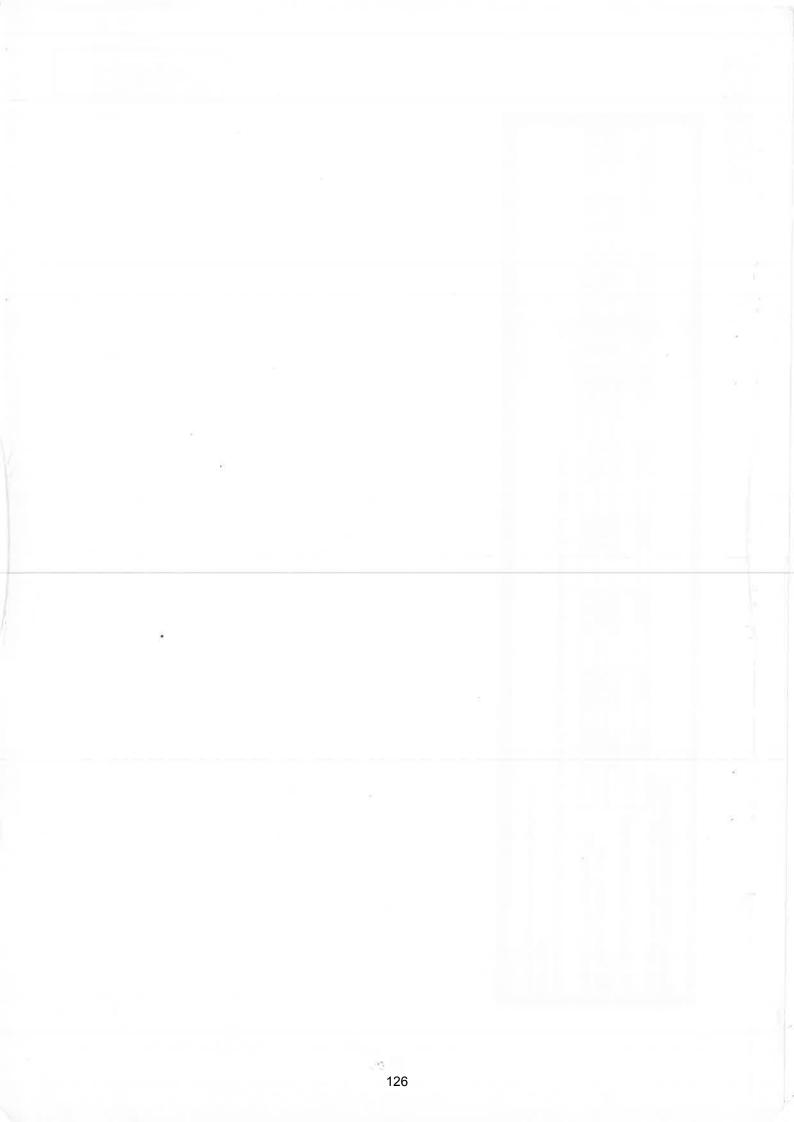
- 8.1 It is concluded that the relevant authorities should be responsible for directing this project, implemented by spending a sum of US\$ 43,023,648 that is approximately Rs.7.9 billion for importing dairy cattle during the period of nearly 7 preceding years as at 31 December 2017 in a manner of failure in obtaining proper results and causing an economic loss without adapting to the national policy formally prepared.
- 8.2 It is concluded that the parties who prepared inaccurate and incomplete feasibility reports without proper professionalism should be responsible in preparing the relevant reports and as well the officers who took decisions for implementing the second phase without making necessary adjustments properly, despite having been revealed the ineffectiveness of importing dairy cattle under the first phase and as well as the second phase in the same manner and implementing the third phase, should be responsible therefor.
- 8.3 It is concluded that the officers who took the relevant decisions in a manner so as to incur an additional burden of expenditure to the General Treasury due to implementing the project without a proper evaluation on the ability of repaying the loans obtained for this project, should be responsible.
- 8.4 It is concluded that the officers who contributed to the evaluation and decisions on the disadvantageous conditions due to importation of dairy cattle of the temperate zone without giving priority to import dairy cattle of high breed, more suitable for the climate of Sri Lanka in upgrading the breed of local dairy cattle by natural and artificial insemination, should be responsible therefor.
- 8.5 It is concluded that the Ministry is responsible for failure in taking action to improve the collection of milk even though action was taken to increase the milk production by importing dairy cattle and the inability in providing a reasonable price to dairy farmers and for directing the relevant institution inefficiently.

- 8.6 It is concluded that the relevant officers should be responsible for failing to obtain insurance coverage so as to reimburse the loss of Rs.57,720,809 occurred to the Government due to the deaths of imported dairy cattle.
- 8.7 It is concluded that, although, the infliction which can be occurred to the Country due to imported animals had been shown by the quarantine reports, officers who decided to import the rest 15,000 animals should responsible to the infliction which can be occurred.

Sgd./ H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE Auditor General

H. M. Gamini WijesingheAuditor General04 May 2018

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2016(a)	(016(a)
Milk Collection (Milco and Nestle	87.847	87.847 87.845	91.844	99,410	95,710	68,386 66,234	66,234	61,478	64,583	70,094
Milk Dowder (Tmnort) (MT)	35,531	7.886	8,421	9,593	8,720	14,242	13,185	11,878	11,113	11,140
Imports of Milk products(MT)	67,114	19	66,442	76,911	89,756	85,446	70,545	72,172	87,613	101,659



Source - Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division
Cow Milk Production 1998 - 2016

Year	Monthly Milk	Production (Litres)
	Cow Milk	Cow Milk
1998	12,281,800	147,381,600
1999	12,473,900	149,686,800
2000	12,603,800	151,245,600
2001	12,730,400	152,764,800
2002	12,736,740	152,840,880
2003	13,045,500	156,546,000
2004	13,308,000	159,696,000
2005	13,484,700	161,816,400
2006	13,748,100	164,977,200
2007	14,144,000	169,728,000
2008	14,370,200	172,442,406
2009	15,338,740	184,064,880
2010	15,993,300	191,919,600
2011	16,954,500	203,454,000
2012	19,803,300	237,639,600
2013	22,096,800	265,161,600
2014	22,742,700	272,912,400
2015	25,449,300	305,391,600
2016***	26,490,000	317,880,000

Source:http://www.statistics.gov.lk/agriculture/Livestock/MilkProduction.html

moort of Milk and Milk Product		Source - Department of Animal Production and Health LARTH Import of Milk and Milk Product	20											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	CTM VIO	90	52,788,10	65,840,30	61,241,80	65,376,10	63,873,50	75,482.60	87,381.62	83,817,74	68,452,36	52,304,22	86,327.49	EV 255'65
Importation	Value (Rs./Mn)		12.591.40	16,254.00	19,305,20	30,849,00	18,608,70	28,028,40	37,882,94	39,022,98	37,572.07	34,496,90	34,087.84	36,338.2
	Value (RS_/Mn)	11,289.20	12,581,40	10,4554,00]	12,000,00	00,000,00	10,000,101	104/03/03	01 200K-01	25,044,88	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1		

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වාහපයකිය කුියාක්මක පශු සමපත් මණ්ඩලයට අයත් හොවිපල වල වර්ෂ 05 ක ලාභ අලාභ

නොවීපල නම		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		ý.	જે	Ġ.	જુ	<i>₹</i> .
මැණික්පාලම	ආනයනික කිරි ගවයින්	(35,656,685)	(35,656,685) (72,528,283) (44,732,466)	(44,732,466)		26,608,362 (135,613,497)
වියගම	අනයනික කිරි ගවයන්	(4,301,297)	(4,301,297) (41,152,417)	(725,187)		21,770,096 (31,374,024)
ට ෝපක්කලාව	ආනයනික කිරි ගවයන්	(21,001,185)	(21,001,185) (25,124,868) (13,122,491)	(13,122,491)	6,873,228	(7,163,385)
රිදියාගම	ආහයනික කිරි ගවයන්,	3,651,853	1,781,870	(15,846,053)	1,781,870 (15,846,053) (128,051,584)	7,598,234

1 වන අයිශර

ගොවිමපා															
ලේ නම	ම් සහම	@				මැණික්පාලම	මවැස				බබාපැ	බොපත්තලාව			
වර්ෂය	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014 2015	2015	2016 2012 2013	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ආහාර සඳහා															
ම්දුණයි															
රු.මීලියන	88.9	86.82	125.59 138.75	138.75	116.58 55.47 189.17 218.07 223.36 232.98	55.47	189.17	218.07	223.36	232.98		8.01 59.72	88	92	93
කිරි ආදායම															
රු. ම්ලියන	10.06	101.08 179.19 186.29 154.98 65.32 210.88 253.61 303.57 278.49	179.19	186.29	154.98	65.32	210.88	253.61	303.57	278.49	9.15	9.15 73.38	112	132	124
අාහාර වියදම															
කිරි	ī.														
අාදායමම															
පුතිශතය												*			
සට	68.39	68.39 85.89	70.09	74.48	75.22 84.92	84.92	89.71	85.99 73.58 83.66 87.54 81.38	73.58	83.66	87.54	81.38	78.63	69.49	75.21

එක් එක් ගොවිපල යටතේ දින 15 ක් සදහා ඉදෙනික කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ආදායම සහ වැය වන වියදම අනුව කිරි ආදායම හා මාසික ලාභ /අලාභය

මහාවුයල	අදාල කාලය		දක්ව	ව්යදම රු.	ආදායම රු.	දල ලානආ/අලානය	දල ලාභය/අලාභය මාසික ලාභ / (අලාභය)
			සංඛාහ			δ_t .	۶.
වෙනුර	2017/10/16	က္ထ	17	197,880	75,340	(122,540)	(245,080)
	10/31 දක්වා						
නිතුරාන	2017/09/01	က္ထ	420	4,882,500	4,058,540	(823,960)	(1,647,920)
	09/15 දක්වා						
මස්තානායක 2017/11/01		ලස	16	205.200	214.858	9.658	19,316
	11/15 දක්වා						
සමන් කුමාර 2017/11/16		က္က	50	641,250	374,377	(266,873)	(533,746)
	11/30 දක්වා						
කාලිංග	2017/ 80 11/15	/15	24	263,500	250,000	(13,500)	(27,000)
	දක්වා						

දේශීය ගවයන් හා විදේශීය ගවයන්මෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ලද ඉදෙනික ආදායම ,ඉදෙනික වියදම හා ලාභය අතර සැසදීම

ගොවිපොලේ නම	ම්සලිගෙම වලවෙගරී	ම ය වීයල්	වෙනුර ගොවීපළ	8D	කාලිංග විජේසු	කාලිංග විජේසුන්දර ගොවීපළ
	මද්ශිය	ආනයනික	<u>ෙ</u> ද්ශිය	ආතයනික	<u>ඉද</u> ්ශිය	අානයනික
ගවයන් සංඛානව		16	20	20	10	24
ලදෙනික කිරි ආදායම (එක්	603	1,088	333	701	458	757
සතෙකුගේ) $\epsilon_{t}.$						
ලදෙනික වියදම (එක් සතෙකුගේ)						
ું.						
සත්ව ආහර සාත්දුණය	100	009		526		
බඩ ඉරුගු/සොගම්	08	245		393		625
බතිජ දවා	30	09	. 12		58	
මස්වක වේතන	130	185		52		77
වීදුලිය/ජලය/වෙනක්	10	20		31		31
මදුන්දී එමු	350	1,110	12	1002	58	733
ලාහය/අලාහය	253	(2)	321	(301)	400	24

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ඇමුණුම 01

පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් 2006 වර්ෂයේදී සකසා ඇති රාජාා පුතිපත්තිය

මූලධර්ම

- (i) ඉතා අහිතකර පරිසර තත්ත්වයන්හි ජීවත්වීමටත් ගුණාත්මක භාවයෙන් අඩු ආහාරයෙන් යැපීමට හැකිවන ලෙසත් දේශීය පශු සම්පත් තාක්ෂණික ලක්ෂණවලින් විශේෂයන් හැඩගැසී ඇත. මෙම සත්ව විශේෂයන් සතු එවැනි ජාන සත්ව අභිජනන කාර්යයට අනාගතයේදී යොදා ගැනීම සඳහා සංරක්ෂණය කරනු ඇත.
- (ii) එසේම මධාාම රජය හා පළාත් සභා සතු සත්ව පාලනයට යෝගා පශු සම්පත් සත්ව අභිජනත සහ පශු පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් සංරක්ෂණය කර තැබීම අවශා බව පිළිගනු ලබයි.
- (iii) රටේ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිකභාවය තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම අතාාාවශා කාර්යයක් වේ. මෙය සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන සුලභ කිරීමට ඉවහල් වනවා පමණක් නොවන පසේ සාරවත්භාවය දියුණු කිරීම තුළින් කෘෂි භෝගවල ඵලදායීතාවය ඉහළ නැංචීම සඳහාත් ඉවහල් වනු ඇත.
- (iv) දේශීය සත්ව ආහාර සඳහා අමුදුවා නිෂ්පාදනය සිදුකරනුයේ ඉතාමත් අඩු කාර්යක්ෂමතාවයකිනි. එබැවින් ලාභදායී සත්ව පාලනයක් සඳහා සත්ව ආහාර අමුදුවා සැපයුම කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීම අතිශයින් වැදගත් වනු ඇත.
- (v) කිරි පට්ටි කර්මාන්තය ජාතික ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන කුියාදාමයේ වැදගත් අංශය බැවින් එයට රාජා ආයෝජන සඳහා පුමුබත්වය දෙනු ඇත. තවද බාධාවකින් තොරව පෞද්ගලික අංශයට මස් සඳහා සතුන් ඇති කිරීමේ හා මසු නිෂ්පාදන සැකසීමේ කටයුතුවල නිරතවීමේ අවශාතාවද රජය පිළිගනු ඇත.

- (vi) පශු සම්පත් කර්මාන්තයෙන් බැහැරවී වඩා ආකර්ශණීය සහ සමාජ පිළිගැනීමක් ඇති ජීවිකාවන් සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් ඇදී යාමේ පුවණතාවයක් දක්නට ඇත. මෙම පුවණතාවය නවතාලීමට සියළුම උත්සහයන් දැරිය යුතු අතර පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ ඇති දිළිඳුකම පිටුදැකීමේ හැකියාවත්, ජීවන උපායන් වර්ධනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව සහ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව වැඩිකිරීමේ හැකියාව වැනි පශු සම්පත් කුසලතා පුයෝජනයට ගනු වස් තරුණ පරම්පරාවන් පශු සම්පත් කටයුතු සඳහා ආකර්ශණය කරවීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.
- (vii) පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති රාජා ආයතන තවදුරටත් රජයේ පාලනය යටතේ මෙහෙයවනු ඇත. වාණිජමය කටයුතුවල නිරතව සිටින එවැනි ආයතන එකී කටයුතු ඉටුකරන පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ ආයතනවලට පරිපූරක ලෙස කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

4.1.2 කිරි පට්ටි ක්ෂේතුය

- (i) කිරිපට්ටි ක්ෂේතුය, පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වන රාජා ආයෝජන සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුමුඛනම ක්ෂේතුය වේ.
- (ii) දැනට සම්මත කිරි පාරිභෝගික වෙළෙඳපොල පුදේශයන්ගෙන් ඔබ්බට විහිදෙන දියර කිරි පරිභෝජන රටාවක් පුවර්ධනය කිරීම දේශීය කිරි සඳහා තරභකාරී වෙළෙඳපොලක් ඇති කිරීම සඳහා අවශා පූර්ව සාධකයක් ලෙස පිළිගනී.
- (iii) කිරිපට්ටි සංවර්ධනයේදී දේශීය ගවයින්ගේ ආරය උසස් කිරීම අතාහචශා මූලධර්මයක් ලෙස සැලකේ. රාජා ආයෝජනයේදී මේ සඳහා පුමුබක්වයක් ලබාදෙන අතරම ඒ සඳහා පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ මැදහත්වීමද අතාහචශා කරුණක් ලෙස සැලකේ.
- (iv) කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තය සඳහා කිරි ගවයන් වැඩිදියුණු කරන ආකාරයෙන්ම කිරි සඳහා වන මී ගවයන් සහ එඑවන් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම තුලින්ද ගෘහාශුිත කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට පුයත්න දරනු ඇත.
- (v) දැනට යැපුම මට්ටමේ පවතින කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තය වාණිජමය මුහුණුවරක් සහිත ති්රසාර තත්ත්වයට පරිවර්තනය කිරීම සඳහා රාජා අනුගුහය දක්වනු ඇත.

- (vi) දේශීය කිරි කර්මාන්තය සඳහා හිතකර වාතාවරණයක් ඇතිවන අයුරින් රාජාා බදු පුතිපත්තිය සහ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ආනයන පුතිපත්තිය සකසනු ඇත.
- (vii) දේශීය කිරි සඳහා මිළ නියම කිරීම වෙළෙඳපොල බලවේග මඟින් පාලනය වීමට අවස්ථාව සලසන අතර එම බලවේග යහපත් තරඟකාරී තත්ත්වයකින් පවත්වාගෙන යාම තහවුරු කිරීම රාජා අංශයේ කාර්යභාරය වනු ඇත.
- (viii) දේශීය කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ දීර්ඝකාලීන තිරසාර පැවැත්ම සඳහා වාණිජමය ලෙස ඵලදායීව පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන වාණිජමය මධාාම පරිමාණ හා මහා පරිමාණ පෞද්ගලික කිරි පට්ටිකරුවන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වය අතාාාවශා බව සැලකේ.
- (ix) කිරි ගොවියා ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සහ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයන්හි අගය වැඩිදියුණු කරන කියාදාමයන්හිදී කිරි ගොවීන්ගේ සහ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන සකස් කරන්නන්ගේ සකීය සහභාගීත්වය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා පහසුකම් සලසනු ඇත.

4.1.3 පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පොදු පුතිපත්ති

- (i) පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පශු පර්යේෂණ හා නිපැයුම්, මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන සහ වාාාප්ති සේවා වැනි පොදු නිෂ්පාදන හා සේවා සඳහා රාජාා ආයෝජනය ලබාදෙනු ඇත.
- (ii) ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සතුව දැනට පවත්තා ඉඩම් පෞද්ගලීකරණය කරනු නොලැබේ. එහෙත්, පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වූ කුමවත් වැඩසටහන් වෙනුවෙන් පෞද්ගලික සහ සංස්ථා අංශයන් උනන්දු කරවීම සඳහා රජයේ ඉඩම් ලබාදීම උනන්දු කරවනු ඇත.
- (iii) සත්ව හා මානව පුජාවට තර්ජනයක්ව ඇති කරනු ලබන, දැනට පවත්නා සහ අළුතෙන් ඇති වෙමින් පවතින බෝවන රෝග බොහොමයක් සඳහා මූලාශුය වන්නේ සත්ව විශේෂයි. එමනිසා මහජන සෞඛා පශු වෛදා සේවා ශකිත්මත් කිරීම පිළිබඳව වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කරනු ඇත.
- (iv) තමන් ඉටු කරන කි්යාකාරකම්වලට අමතරව, සත්ව අභිජනන කටයුතු, සත්ව ගොවිපළවල් පාලනය, උපදේශක සේවා සැපයීම, සත්ව රෝග හඳුනා ගැනීම හා පුතිකාර, ණය හා මූලා ආධාර සැපයීම, ආපදා රක්ෂණය වැනි කටයුතුවල නිරත වීම වැනි කාර්යයන් සඳහා ගොවි සංවිධාන, පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදකයන්ගේ සමුපකාර සමිති ඇතුළු පෞද්ගලික අංශය දිරිගන්වනු ඇත.

- (v) පළාත් සභා සහ අනෙකුත් පෞද්ගලික අංශයන් වැනි ආයතනද, පශු සම්පත් අංශයේ සංවර්ධනය සදහා බොහෝ දුරට සම්බන්ධ වී ඇත. එම ආයතනවල කිුිියාකාරකම් සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීම මහින් මෙම ක්ෂේතුයට විවිධාකාරයෙන් සම්බන්ධ අය අතර මනා සමායෝජනයක් පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අංශය හාර අමාතාහංශය විසින් සිදුකරනු ඇත.
- (vi) ගුාමීය කෘෂිකර්ම සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය පරිපූරක ලෙස බලපාන සාධකයකි. එබැවින් සමස්ථ ගුාමීය සංවර්ධනයට සාධනීය ලෙස දායක වීම සඳහා සත්ව පාලන ක්‍රියාවලීන්ට බැඳී ඇති ඉදිරි හා පශ්චාත් සම්බන්ධතා ප්‍‍රශස්ථ මට්ටමින් පැවැත්වීමට හැකි අයුරින් කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.
- (vii) දේශීය පශු සම්පත් කර්මාන්තයට අභිතකර ලෙස බලනොපාන අයුරින් පරිභෝජනය සඳහා වන සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන ආනයනය කිරීමේ කුමඋපායන් සැකසෙන අතර, විශේෂිත තත්ත්වයන් සලකා බැලීමෙන් අනතුරුව සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන අමුදුවා ලෙස යොදා ගන්නා විවිධ නිපැයුම් කර්මාන්ත සඳහා පමණක් අවශා වන සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන ආනයනය සඳහා ඉඩ හරිනු ඇත.
- (viii) එමෙන්ම ජීවී සතුන්, ශුකුානු, ජෛව නික්ෂේපන සහ කළල ආනයනය සඳහා අවහිරතා නොපනවන අතරම, එවැනි කාර්යයන් සඳහා වන නියාමන රීතිවලට අනුකූලව ආනයනය කිරීමට ඉඩ දෙනු ඇත.
- (ix) මහජන අවශාන සඳහා ඵලදායී ලෙස පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය කුියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය අතාාවශා සාධකයක් ලෙස සලකනු ඇත.

4.1.4 කිරිපට්ටි සංවර්ධනය

- 3 T.

⁽i) කුඩා කිරි ගොවීන් දිරිමත් කිරීමටත්, හැකි අයවඑන් අතර කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තය වාණිජ පදනමකින් දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ආයෝජන කිරීම උත්පේරණය කිරීමටත් දැනට කියාත්මක කිරි ගම්මාන වැඩසටහන, දියර කිරි පරිභෝජන පුවර්ධන වැඩසටහන, කිරි ගොවීන් දියුණු කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන වැනි වැඩසටහන් කිරි පට්ටි සංවර්ධනය උදෙසා වූ ජාතික වැඩසටහන් ලෙස කිුයාත්මක කිරීම රජය විසින් සිදුකරනු ඇත.

- (ii) තම හැකියාවන් සාධනය ලෙස තහවුරු කර ඇති පුද්ගලික වාවසායකයින්, ගොචි සමිති, සමූපකාර හා පුජාමූල සංවිධාන වැනි අංශ සමහ වියදම් බෙදා ගැනීමේ පදනමක් මත ගුාමීය මට්ටමේ දියර කිරි සැකසුම් මධාසේථාන පිහිටුවීමට රාජා අනුගුහය ලබාදෙනු ඇත. මේ මඟින් පර්යන්ත පාරිභෝගික අවශානා පිරිමැසීමට උපකාරීවන්නා සේම එමඟින් සකස් කරන ලද දියර කිරි සඳහා වෙළෙඳපොල පුළුල් වෙයි. තවද, පුධාන නගරවලින් බැහැර පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට උසස් සනීපාරක්ෂක පුමිතිවලින් යුත් කිරි ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසු පුවේශයක්ද ඇති වනු ඇත.
- (iii) ඒ හා සමානව රට තුළින් අභිජනන සතුන් සැපයීම පුළුල් කිරීමට දායක වීමටත්, ගවයන්, මී ගවයන් සහ එළුවන් ඇතුළු කිරි සඳහා සතුන් අභිජනනය කිරීම පහසුකරවීමට අභිජනන ගොවීපළ පිහිටුවීමටත්, පුද්ගලික අංශය සමභ හවුලේ වියදම් දරාගන්නා සැලැස්මක් හඳුන්වා දෙනු ඇත.
- (iv) සාම්පුදායික පාරිභෝගික වෙළෙඳපොල තුළින් බැහැරව දියර කිරි පරිභෝජනය පුවර්ධනය කිරීමට අමතරව මනා විභවයක් ඇති කුඩා හා මධාාම පරිමාණ වාාවසායකයින්ට තාක්ෂණය හා මූලාාධාර සැපයීමට උත්සහ දරණ අතර, එමඟින් විවිධාර්ගීකරණය වී ඇති පාරිභෝගික අවශානා සපුරාලීමට සහ ද්වීතියික අංශයේ රැකියා උත්පාදනයට එලෙස අගය එකතු කළ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන බවට පත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.
- (v) පාසැල්, ආරෝගාශාලා, කාර්යාල වැනි විශේෂිත ස්ථානවල කිරි අලෙවිසැල් පිහිටුවීමෙන් පාරිභෝගිකයා වෙත සකස් කරන ලද කිරි ලබා ගැනීමට පහසු පුවේශයක් ඇති කර මහජනතාව අතර, කිරි පානය පුවර්ධනය කරනු ඇත.
 - (vi) කිරි ගොවීන් සාමූහික කණ්ඩායම් ලෙස සංවිධානය කරවීමත්, ඔවුන්ගේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කියාකාරකම් පිළිබඳව තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා ඔවුන්ව සවිබල ගැන්වීමත් පහසු කරවනු ඇත.
 - (vii) ඒ හා සමානව කිරි නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා අගය එකතු කිරීමේ දාමයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය වැඩි කර ගැනීමට මෙම ගොවි සංගම්වලට මෙන්ම කිරි සැකසුම්කරුවන්ටද සහාය වනු ඇත.
 - (viii) රටතුළ කිරීවල ස්වයං යැපීම ඉහළ මට්ටමකට ගෙන ඒමේ අභිමථාර්තය කඩිනම් කිරීම පිණිස පළාත් බලධාරීන් සමහ සමීපව සංවර්ධන කටයුතුවල නියැලීම සඳහා කිරිපට්ටි

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- කර්මාන්තයේ විවිධ ක්ෂේතුවල නිපුණතා ඇති නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් සමන්විත නියමු කණ්ඩායම් යොදවනු ඇත.
- (ix) කිරි ගව සම්පත දියුණු කරවීමට සහ ගොවීපළ එලදායිතාව වර්ධනය කරවීමට අවශා තාක්ෂණික හුවමාරු වැඩසටහන් ආරම්භ කරන අතර, අවශාතා අනුව කිරි ගොවීපළ යාන්තුීකරණය කිරීම සඳහා කිරි දොවන යන්තු, තෘණ සහ චෙර තෘණ අස්වැන්න නෙළන යන්තු, වියළි තෘණ/පිදුරු බේල් කරන යන්තු වැනි මෙවලම් හඳුන්වා දෙමින් කිරි නිෂ්පාදන ගොවීපොළ වාණිජ මට්ටමට පත් කරලීමටත් කටයතු කරනු ඇත.
- (x) රාජා අංශය විසින් කිරි පට්ටි සංවර්ධනය සඳහා භාරගෙන ඇති කාර්යභාරයට ඌනපූරක වීමට හා කුඩා පරිමාණ කිරි ගොවීන්ගේ එලදායී පැවැත්ම තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා වාණිජ කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ නිරත සංස්ථාපිත අංශ දිරිගන්වනු ඇත.
- (xi) දෛනික ජීවනෝපාය සඳහා කිරී හරකුන් ඇති කරනු ලබන හා කුඩා පරිමාණ ගොවිපළවල් හිමි කිරි ගොවීන්ට අවශාවන සේවා සහ සහාය පුමාණවත් ලෙස රාජාා අංශය විසින් සැපයීම සහතික කිරීම තුළින් එම කුඩා කිරි ගොවීන් හට නිතා අාදායමක් සහතික කරනු ඇත.
- (xii) දේශීය ගවයන්ගේ ආරය දියුණු කිරීම සදහා කෘතීම සිංචනය විහාත් සුදුසු කුමය ලෙස රජය විසින් පිළිගන්නවා ඇත. කෙසේ වෙතත් කෘතීම සිංචනයට ශකානාවයක් නොමැති පුදේශවල ස්වභාවික පථටි කුම සදහා විවිධ ආකෘති යටතේ උසස් වර්ගයේ මී ගොනුන් සහ ගොනුන් බෙදාහැරීම තුළින් කිරි ගව සම්පතෙහි ආරය උසස් කිරීමට පියවර ගනු ඇත.
- (xiii) කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ අනාගත සංවර්ධනයට කිරි ගව සම්පත වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ එහි සංයුතිය මනාව දියුණු කිරීම තීරණාත්මක සාධකයක් වන හෙයින් දිවයිනේ ගව සහ මී ගව කිරි පට්ටි අභිජනන වැඩසටහන්වලට මූලිකත්වය ලබාදීමට ජාතික මට්ටමේ සම්බන්ධීකරණ යාන්තුණයක් පිහිටුවනු ඇත.
- (xiv) සත්ව අභිජනන උපාය මාර්ග සකස් කිරීමේදී ජාතික සත්ව අභිජනන කම්ටුවේ මහ පෙන්වීම්වලට නිසි අවධානයක් දක්වනු ඇත.
- (xv) දේශීය කිරිපට්ටි සංවර්ධනයේදී ඒ සඳහා මී ගවයන් සතු විශේෂ නිෂ්පාදන කුසලතා නිසි අයුරු ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

- (xvi) දේශීය කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයේ තරහකාරීත්වය දියුණු කරවීම පිණිස දේශීය කිරි කර්මාන්තයට පුමාණවත් තීරුබදු රැකවරණය ලබාදීමත්, කිරිවල නිෂ්පාදන වියදම සහ කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ ලාහදායකත්වය පිළිබඳව හේතු පදනම් කරගත් තීරණ ගැනීමට හැකිවන පරිදි කිරි නිෂ්පාදන වියදම් නිරතුරුව අධානය කිරීමත් කරනු ඇත.
- (xvii) තම කිරි සඳහා ලැබෙන ලාභ පුතිශතය වැඩි කරගනු පිණිස මිල්කෝ සමාගමේ කොටස් අයිතීන් සඳහා කිරි ගොවීන්ගේ දායකත්වය ආකර්ශණය කරවීමට පියවර ගනු ඇත.
- (xviii) සමෝධාන ගොවිතැන් කුම, කොම්පෝස්ට් ජීර්ණය කිරීමේ දියුණු තාක්ෂණය හඳුන්වා දීම, කොම්පෝස්ට් සැකසීමේ තාක්ෂණය වැනි දේ පුවර්ධනය කිරීම තුළින් රටේ ගොවිතැන් පද්ධති තුළ කිරි පට්ටි ගොවිතැනෙහි ඇති වටිනාකම තවදුරටත් වැඩි කරනු ඇත.
- (xix) දේශීය කිරි කර්මාන්තයේ මී ගවයින්ගේ විභවය අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමට පියවර ගනු ලබනු ඇත.

4.1.5 සත්ව ආහාර සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය

- (i) දේශීයව සුලහ සත්ව ආහාර සම්පත් පුයෝජනයට ගැනීමටත් ඒවායේ පෝෂණ වටිනාකම ඉහළ නැංවීමටත් එමඟින් රෝමාන්තකයින්ගේ පෝෂණය සඳහා තෘණ හා ශාකයන් යොදා ගැනීමට අවශා පර්යේෂණ හා වාාාප්ත කටයුතු කිරීම පුඑල් කිරීමට අවශා පුතිපාදන සැපයීම වැඩි කරනු ඇත.
- (ii) ලවණතාවය නිසා අත්හරින ලද කුඹුරුවලට ගැළපෙන කෘණ විශේෂ ආදර්ශණයන්ද එවැනි ඉඩම්ල ගවයින්, මී ගවයින් මහ එඑවන් ඇති කිරීම සඳහා පුායෝගිකව යොදවා ගැනීම පිණිස වන කෘෂිකාර්මික කිුියාවලියක්ද හඳුන්වා දෙනු ඇත.
- (iii) වී අස්වැන්න නෙළා ගැනීමෙන් පසු කුඹුරුවල කෘණ නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමටත්, එමහින් පුරන් කුඹුරුවල උලා කෑමට ඇති අවකාශ දීර්ඝ කරන ආදර්ශන හඳුන්වා දීමත් කරනු ඇත.
- (iv) විවිධ කිරි නිෂ්පාදන පද්ධතිවලට හා විවිධ ගොවිපළවල් පුමාණයන්ට ගැළපෙන තෘණ හා ගෝචර තෘණ හඳුන්වාදීමක්, ඒවා ආශිකයෙන් තෘණ කැබලි කරන යන්නු ආදිය

- භාවිතයෙන් රඑ ආහාරවල පුයෝජනය වැඩි කරලීමත්, වැනි නිවැරදි භාවිතා කුම ආදර්ශණය කිරීම සිදුකරනු ඇත.
- (v) පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ආහාර සම්පත් ලෙස හාල් නිවුඩු, උක් කරටි හා උක් රොඩු සහ වෙනත් කෘෂි වාහපාරයන්ගේ අවශේෂ ආහාර කොටස් සත්ව ආහාර සම්පත් ලෙස භාවිතය පුවර්ධනය කරනු ඇත.
- (vi) වියළි කාලවලදී ගව ආහාර සුලභතවය වැඩි කරන වියළි තෘණ හා සයිලේජ් සාදන කුම සංවර්ධනයෙන් තෘණ වල පුයෝජනය විශාල ලෙස වැඩි කරන කුම හඳුන්වා දෙනු ඇත.
- (vii) රඑ ආහාර පුයෝජනය සඳහා තාක්ෂණය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලබන අතර, රටේ බොහෝ පුදේශවල සුලහ ආහාර සම්පතක් ලෙස දක්නට ලැබෙන පිදුරු කාර්යක්ෂමව පුයෝජනයට ගැනීම පුවර්ධනය කරනු ඇත.
- (viii) උසස් වර්ගයේ රෝපණ දුවා නිෂ්පාදනයටත්, කුඩා ගොවීන් සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන ඔවුන් මහින් සත්ත්ව ආහාර සඳහා අවශා ධානා සහ වෙනත් අමුදුවා නිෂ්පාදනය කර ගැනීමටත්, ඔවුන් හට ඒ සඳහා අවශා තාක්ෂණය ලබාදීමටත් හැකි වන ලෙස පුද්ගලික අංශා දිරිගන්වනු වස් රාජා ඉඩම් අවශා ලෙස ලබාදෙනු ලැබේ.
- (ix) බඩ ඉරිහු, සෝයා බෝංචි, පොල් පුන්නක්කු, සහල් නිවුඩු, මාඑ කුඩු වැනි සත්ත්ව ආහාර සංසටක දේශීයව නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට සහාය වන පරිදි සුදුසු වෙළෙඳපොල හා තීරුබදු පුතිපත්තියක් හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබේ.
- (x) සන්දු සත්වාහාර සකස් කිරීමේ අංශයේ තරහකාරී වායූහයක් ඇති කිරීම සඳහා මූලිකවම දේශීය වෙළෙඳපොලට සත්ත්ව ආහාර අලෙවි කරන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආයෝජන මණ්ඩලයේ ලියාපදිංචි වී ඇති සහ එසේ නොමැති සමාගම් අතර ඇති බදු සහනවල විෂමතා ඉවත් කරනු ඇත.

4.1.6 පොදු උපායමාර්ග

(i) සත්ව පාලන කටයුතු මහින් ආකර්ශණීය මූලා පුතිලාභ සහ සමාජ පිළි ගැනීමක් ලැබෙන අයුරු සත්ව ගොවිපළවල් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා යාන්තීකරණ කුමෝපායන් සහ තාක්ෂණික කුමචේදයන් හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබේ.

- (ii) පශු සමපත් අංශයේ පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන අවශාන සඳහා පුමාණවත් රාජාා ආයෝජන ලබාදෙනු ඇත.
- (iii) පශු සම්පත් අංශය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා තාක්ෂණය හුවමාරු කිරීම සඳහා සහ පර්යේෂණ තොරතුරු ව්සුරුවා හැරීම සඳහා ගැළපෙන ආකෘති සහ අනුගමනය කළ යුතු පිළිවෙත් හඳුන්වා දෙනු ඇත.
- (iv) පශු සම්පත් වාාාප්ති කටයුතුවලදී එක් පුද්ගලයකු කේන්දු කරගත් කුමයට වඩා කණ්ඩායම් පුවේශය වඩාත් පිළිගත් කුමය ලෙස හාවිතා කරනු ඇත.
- (v) සත්ව ආහාර සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වන පර්යේෂණ හා උපාය මාර්ගවලට අමතරව පශු සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදනය, සැකසීම හා අලෙවිකරණය වැනි වෙනත් සියළු අංශවල පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධණ වැඩසටහන් සඳහාද රාජා පුතිපාදන ලබාදෙනු ඇත.
- (vi) සත්ව නිෂ්පාදනය සහ තෘණ හා ආහාර නිෂ්පාදන වැනි කියාකාරකම සඳහා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය, ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන සමාගම, ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාව, මහවැලි සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශය, ඉඩම් පුතිසංස්කරණ කොමිෂන් සභාව යනාදි ආයතන සතු තෝරාගත් රාජා ඉඩම් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් රාජා අංශය හා පෞද්ගලික අංශය අතර හවුල් කටයුතු සඳහා විවිධ වාහපාර ආකෘති ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නවා ඇත.
- (vii) රාජා අනුගුහයෙන් සත්ව අභිජනන හා පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අරමුණු සඳහාම පමණක් නම් කරන ලද ගොවිපල් ලෙස තෝරාගත් රාජා පශු සම්පත් ගොවිපළවල් පුකාශයට පත් කිරීමට අවශා විධිවිධාන සලසනු ඇත.
- (viii) විශේෂයෙන් රටේ අළුතින් මතුවන සත්ව රෝග සහ සතුන්ගෙන් මිනිසුන්ට වැළදෙන රෝග සුපරීක්ෂණය ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට මහජන සෞඛා පශු වෛදා කියාකාරකම් ඇතුලත් වන පරිදි සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කියාකාරකම් පුළුල් කිරීම හා විවිධාංගීකරණය කරනු ඇත.
- (ix) ඵලදායි සත්ව රෝග සුපරීක්ෂණ වැඩ සඳහා සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, පළාත් සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, වනජීවි සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවල පශු වෛදා කාර්යමණ්ඩලය,

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- පුද්ගලික අංශය යනාදි ආයතන අතර, කුියාකාරකම් පහසු කරවන සංවර්ධන කිුයාදාමයන් ඇති කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නවා ඇත.
- (x) ඒ හා සමානව මතු වන සත්ව රෝග ඵලදායී ලෙස පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා රටෙහි සත්ව නිරෝධායන පද්ධතිය ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට ඉහළ අවධානයක් යොමු කරනු ඇත.
- (xi) ඵලදායී ලෙස සත්ව රෝග සුපරීක්ෂණය, රෝග හඳුනා ගැනීම, සත්ව පෝෂණය, සත්ත්ව සෞඛා කළමනාකරණය සහ සතුන්ගේ සඑලතාවය දියුණූ කිරීම සඳහා පර්යන්ත ආයතන හා මධාාම රජය අතර සම්බන්ධතා ඇති කිරීම පිණිස මධාාම රජය යටතේ පවතින පශු රෝග විමර්ෂණ මධාාස්ථාන ජාලය පුළුල් කරනු ඇත.
- (xii) රටෙහි කූර සහ මුඛ රෝගය සහ බෘසෙල්ලෝසිස් රෝගය ඵලදායී ලෙස පාලනය කර තුරන් කර දැමීම සඳහා සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සත්ව රෝග පාලන වැඩසටහන්වලදී පුමුඛතාවය දෙනු ඇත.
- (xiii) දේශීය පශු සමපත් විශේෂවල ජාන සමපත් ස්ථානීයව සංරක්ෂණය කිරීම දිරිමත් කිරීම සඳහා පර්යේෂණ හා තාක්ෂණය වාහජ්ත කිරීමට හා අදාළ අවස්ථාවල ගොවිපළ සතුන්ගේ ජාන විදාහගාරවල සංරක්ෂණය කිරීමට රාජා සහාය ලබාදෙනු ඇත.
- (xiv) සමූපකාර සහ වෙනත් ගොවි සංවිධාන ඇතුළු පුද්ගලික අංශය විසින් පශු සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ දැනට කරනු ලබන කාර්යභාරයට අමතරව කෘතුීම අභිජනනය, ගොවිපළ කළමනාකරණය, උපදේශක සේවා ලබාදීම, රෝග හඳුනා ගැනීම හා පුතිකාර කිරීම, ණය හා මූලා පහසුකම් ලබාදීම, අනතුරු රක්ෂණය ඇතුළු සත්ත්ව පාලන වාහප්ති කටයුතුවලට සම්බන්ධ වීම පහසු කරවීමට බදු හා තීරුබදු පුතිපත්ති හා වෙනත් දිරිදීමනා ඒ අය වෙත ලබාදෙනු ඇත.
- (xv) රට තුළ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනයේ කේන්දීය ස්ථානය ලෙස පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාහාංශය කටයුතු කරන අතර, පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනයේ ජාතික අහිමථාර්තයන් හා අරමුණු මුදුන්පත් කර ගැනීම දෙසට පළාත් සභාවල හා පුද්ගලික අංශයේ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සම්බන්ධීකරණය පහසුකරවීමද එම අමාතාහාංශය මහින් සිදුකරනු ඇත.
- (xvi) පශු සම්පත් ගොවිපළවල්, ගොවි සමිති සහ පශු සම්පත් සැකසුම්කරුවන්ගේ කටයුතුද වඩා හොඳින් සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීම සඳහාත් ඔවුන්ගේ එම කටයුතු සඳහා දායකත්වය වැඩි කිරීමට සහාය වීම සඳහාත් එම කටයුතු එලදායී ලෙස අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහාත්

- එවැනි ආයතන පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශය යටතේ ලියාපදිංචි වීමට හැකි වන පරිදි නීතිමය පුතිපදාන සකසනු ඇත.
- (xvii) කෘෂිදුවා පාදක කර්මාන්ත සඳහා තිබෙන අවස්ථා පුශස්ථ කිරීමට පශු නිෂ්පාදන හොඳ පාථමික සම්පතක් වන බැවින්, කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන, ආයෝජන පුවර්ධන, විදාහ හා තාක්ෂණ වැනි අමාතාහාංශ හා එවැනි අනෙකුත් ආයතන සමහ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාහාංශය නිතහ අන්තර් කි්යාකාරකම් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ඇත.
- (xviii) බඩ ඉරිභු වගාකරුවන්, සෝයා බෝංචි නිපදවන්නන්, සහල් සහ පොල් මෝල් හිමිකරුවන් වැනි බෝග අංශයන් සමහ පශු සම්පත් අංශයේ වර්ධන වාසි ඔවුනටද ලබාදීමට සහ තරහකාරී මිලකට සත්ව ආහාර සඳහා අමුදුවා ලබා ගැනීමට පශු සම්පත් අංශය හා ඔවුන් අතර සම්බන්ධතා ඇතිකර ගැනීම පහසු කරවනු ඇත.
- (xix) දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනවලට බලපෑමක් නොවන අයුරින් ශුකුානු හා කළල ඇතුළු අභිජනන දුව්ය, පශු ඖෂධ හා ජෛවකාරක ආනයනය සඳහා තීරුබදු සහන පහසුකම් සලසනු ඇත.
- (xx) පශු සම්පත් අංශයේ අභියෝගයන්ට සාර්ථකව මුහුණ දීමට හැකිවන අයුරු අදාල සෑම අර්ථලාභියෙක්ම සම්බන්ධ කරගනිමින් මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන කුියාවලීන් දියත් කරනු ඇත.

යන කරුණු දක්වා තිබුණි.

එව්. එම්. ගාමිණී විජේසිංහ විගණකාධිපති 2018 මාර්තු දින

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President southers (06% CO) ; (00%) STURFU SIET WILL Par Bacco & The Secretaries of the party of Colambo on

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING Michigan of Autority and Prenning

Ministry of Liveriory Travelormen:

PROJECT FOR IMPORTATION OF DAIRY A SHOWLE S

This refers to the above project proposal submitted to he vide was letter to MCD/P cope. yated too July 2003. The project aims to hoper 4,50% Magram cows con- authorized to receive

vitingree that the proposed project will convibute fargety to precing the decrease demand for fresh milk and thet a soul contribute grandy for great management of the contribute grandy for great and maintains arrough generating new recome opportunities. The Department of National Position is therefore in favour of the project concept. However, our appraisal of the project releas some important issues in relation to recomment and Hosnofel espects of the proposed project

Regular curving of imposted epotosis is receptable to being tending on long-tene base, there were the lifespan of temporare forests in research to tropics; countries is about 7 calving an the lifespan of temperate access of a life imposing to mopies; community account a caseing of the manufacture account a case of the manufacture and other account medians, and can variables, the life and other accounts are accounted to the case of the imported spinists had referriffy and other or properties and control to the fire and the fir we have no experience in large-5, sie operation and memory some and the very small present of the contract memory and other sizes are supported in the property of the propert

with regard to financing, the average and all hadges allocation for once these was expressed to the second to interest the one extrage states, the second of the course the same and the second of t regal es al. addrings the 25 september of the active more reason provides. The control of the 25 september of the control of t regulars at addressing the contract of the con Livering as a commercial today was an inverse than of 2.6% per against the salar a square Of the 2.0 cillion is expected from the consolidated fulfill

Converse, is the later members as in the proposal factors within the first and for the second the property of the property o The state of the s The same we testine was not seen to be a superior to the control of the same of the control of the same of the sam The votes time we realize that the delign eather have examined his block following in depth of the local transfer years resulting the production is about the second transfer in the local transfer in The little promision is account to their control of the control of

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a selected as the selection of the selec

We recommend the project on conservation a healing Sea come will be imposed in the first Stage and depending on the performance of this stage, estable humber of tows proposed under the project wait be improved in a discount dieses according to the availability of accounte inflictive and other facilities. The Department of Animal Penduction and Hearth (DAPH), should be authorized to evoluse the performance of the first batch of cover and on the recommendation of the PAPI), the apportation of the near batch of coars should be decided With regard to theaticing, as there is a negative cash flow make minal years all posmbilities should be explored to meet such thanking gaps through raiding a too. For a commercial bank

B. Abey guna werdena Unrector (teneral

Copies:

Chairman, National Livestock and Development Board.

Director General Lieuartment of Exictnal Resources

Director General, Department of Animal Production and Health

ඇමුණුම 03

This AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between the National Livestock Development Board, (created by order of the Minister of Agriculture published in the Government Gazette of the Republic of Sri Lanka dated May 4, 1973 under and in terms of the State Agricultural Corporations Act No. 11 of 1972) No. 40 Nawala Road Narahenpita, Colombo 5, (hereinafter sometimes called and referred to as "the Purchaser") of the ONE PART

And

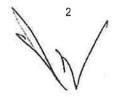
WELLARD RURAL EXPORTS PTY LTD (ABN 67 008 933 551) a company incorporated under Australian Corporations Act 2001 and having Company Registration No. 109 866 328) having its registered office at Level 3, 12 St Georges Terrace, Perth Western Australia 6000 Australia (hereinafter called and referred to as "the Supplier" which term or expression as herein used shall as and where the context so requires or admits mean and include the said Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd, its successors and permitted assigns) of the OTHER PART.

WHEREAS the Purchaser is desirous that certain works should be executed, in particular the designing of identified dairy farms, supply of pregnant dairy Cattle (Pregnant Heifers), equipment, vehicles and management on Importation of dairy animals Project as per the attached Scope of Works (Annex IV), and Delivery Schedule (Annex V), Warranties (Annex (VII), and Import Documents (Annex VIII).

It is agreed as follows:

- In this Contract words and expressions shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in the Conditions of Contract hereinafter referred to.
- 2. The following documents shall be deemed to form and be read and construed as part of this Contract via:

Annex I	Conditions of Contract
Annex II	Estimated duties taxes etc
Annex III	Qualifying Certificate
Annex IV	Scope of Works
Annex V	Delivery Schedule
Annex VI	Safety and Security
Annex VII	Warranties
Annex VIII	Import Documents
Annex IX	BOQ (Stage1 and Stage2)
Annex X	Drawdown Schedules (Stage1 and Stage2
Annex XI	Export Documents
Annex XII	Required Government Documentation
Annex XIII	Feasibility Report/Specifications



the even of any analysing of country perweap his contract the its annexes and any releven documents, the following order of precedence shall apply. The Contract, Annex I Conditions of Contract (Annex III Qualifying Certificates, Annex IV Scope of Works, Annex V Delivery Schedule, Annex VI Safety and Security Annex VII Warranties, Annex VIII Import Documents.

- In consideration of the payments to be made by the Purchaser to the Supplier as hereinafter mentioned the Supplier hereby covenants with the Purchaser to execute the designing of identified dairy farms, supply of pregnant dairy Cartle (Pregnant Heifers), equipment vehicles and management of the Sri Lankon Dairy Development Project -Phase 1 (Bopaththalawa Furm Complex)
- The Purchaser hereby covenants to pay the Supplier in consideration of the design, manufacture, delivery and commissioning of the Works, the Contract Sum at the times and in the manner prescribed by the Contract
- 5. The Contract Sum computed on the basis of the Goods and Services as described in the Scope of Works in Phase I is USD \$12,944,058.00 The Contract Sum comprises all Goods and Services as per the Scope of Works in Annex IV BOQ Annex IX, importation of 2000 pregnant dairy cattle (pregnant Heifers) with development of Bopaththalawa farm complex. As agreed initial import (first stage) will be for a batch of 500 Pregnant Dairy Cattle (Pregnant Heifers) after successful completion of the first stage, the balance 1500 Pregnant Dairy Cattle (Pregnant Heifers) will be imported within a period of 12 months (stage 2).
 - 6. This Contract shall subject to the terms contained herein be valid for a period of five (5) years commencing from the effective date of Phase of the Contract.

IN WITNESS whereof this Contract is made on

The Supplier For and on behalf of

Wellard Rural Exports

Dr. Paul Miller, Director Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd Australia

Witness:

Witness:

The Purchaser For and on behalf of the Government of the Democratic

Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Mr. R.M.B. Ellegala

Chairman

Witness:

National Livestock Development

Board Sri Lanka

Witness:

Hulugalle

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Annex I Conditions of Contract

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ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.01 As used in this Contract, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter stipulated:

'Australian Government' means the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

'Australian Loan Agreement'

means, collectively, the Export Finance Facility Agreement between Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, the Export Credit Agency of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia (EFIC) and the Government of Sri Lanka, whereby, the EFIC undertakes to make 85% of the contract Sum available to the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan loan Agreement

'Authorised Signatory'

means a person, who is an officer or a representative of the Supplier, the Purchaser or the Borrower (as the case may be), authorised in writing to sign documents in pursuance of the Contract.

'Borrower'

means the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

'Commissioning Certificate'

means the handover and commissioning certificate to be issued by the Supplier or its authorized representative to the Ministry Of Economic Development after each of the Importation of 20000 Dairy Development Projects is completed.

'Contract'

means this Contract entered into between the Ministry Of Economic Development No.464, T.B. Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka and Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd (ABN 67 008 933 551) a company incorporated under Australian Corporations Act 2001 and having Company Registration No. 109 866 328) having its registered office at Level 3, 12 St Georges Terrace, Perth Western Australia 6000, Australia

'Contract Period'

means the period of two calendar years commencing from the Effective Date of Contract

'Contract Sum'

means the monetary sum as described in Article 2 herein.

'Country of Origin'

means the place from which the Goods are produced or supplied.

'Days'

means calendar days.

'Delivery Schedule'

means the delivery schedule for the delivery of Goods as outlined in Annex V.

'Effective Date Contract'

means the date on which all the pre-conditions of of the Contract have been met in accordance with Article 16.

'Goods'

means goods or any equipment provided by the Supplier to the Ministry Of Economic Development under this contract as listed in Annex IX

'End User'

means the Purchaser

'Farm Site'

means the farms owned by the Purchaser where the Importation Of 20000 Dairy Animals to Farmers Location.

'Installation Order'

means a document issued by the Purchaser or its representative to the Supplier or its representative instructing the Supplier or its representative to commence the work at a farm site selected by the Purchaser.

'Lender'

means the Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeissen-Boerenleenbank B.A of the Netherlands also known as Rabobank International

'Manual'

means any operating or instruction manual provided by the Supplier to the Purchaser in relation to the Importation Of 20000 Dairy Animals.

'Retention'

means 5% of total contract value to be held as guarantee and released as per Article 16.

'Port of Destination'

means the Port of Colombo or Hambantota Sri Lanka.

'Project' means the Importation Of 20000 Dairy Animals Project for the supply of Pregnant DairyCattle (Pregnant Heifers), as listed in Annex IV.

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'Project Management Unit'

means the management team established inaccordance with Article 18.

'Purchaser'

Ministry of Economic Development No 464,T.B.Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10,Sri Lanka, represented by The Secretary Dr. Y.D. Nihal Jayathilake his successors and permitted assigns

'Purchaser's Depot'

means the Purchaser's Depot situated at any Dairy farm sites in Sri Lanka unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing.

'Qualifying Certificates'

means a certificate in the form specified in Annex III (a) or (b) or (c) as appropriate to this Contract, or as such other form as may be agreed in writing between the Borrower, the Purchaser, the Supplier and the Lender, signed by an Authorised Signatory of each of the Borrower and the Supplier and presented to the Lender from time to time for payment to the Supplier.

'Qualifying Events'

means the event as identified in Annex XI upon which a Qualifying Certificate may be issued.

'Scope of Works'

means the extent and nature of the supply of Goods and the supply of Services as outlined in Annexes to this agreement

'Services'

means all the activities comprising Works to be undertaken by the Supplier including the supply of pregnant dairy Cattle (Pregnant Heisers), to the Farm Sites of the Purchaser from Australia and the transportation to farm sites with this contract as outlined in Annex IV as well as mamagement of the Project.

'SLDDP'

means the Importation Of20000 Dairy Animals.

'Sri Lankan Loan Agreement'

means, collectively the Hatton National Bank of Sri Lanka (Lender) and the Government of Sri Lanka (Borrower) whereby the Lender undertakes to make 15% of the Contract Sum available to the Borrower to assist the financing of the Contract.

'Successful Completion'

means the infrastructure development according to the specifications and design diagrams within the agreed time schedule and supply of cattle as per specifications and delivery schedules.

'Supplier'

means Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd (ABN 67 008 933 551) a company incorporated under Australian Corporations Act 2001 and having Company Registration No. 109 866 328) having its registered office at Level 3, 12 St Georges Terrace, Perth Western Australia 6000 Australia

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'Works'

means the Services, and includes the supply of Goods as described in Annex IV Phase 2

1.02

In this Contract, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) words implying the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- b) words denoting one gender include any gender;
- if a word or phrase is defined, cognate words and phrases have corresponding meanings;
- d) a reference to a person includes not only a natural person but any company, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, corporation or other body corporate and any Governmental Agency and that person's successors and permitted assigns;
- e) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other statutory instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements or any of them;
- f) a reference to any document (including this Contract) shall include a reference to that document as amended, supplemented, novated or replaced from time to time;
- g) a reference to any agency or body, if that agency or body ceases to exist or is reconstituted, renamed and replaced or has its powers or functions removed (the "defunct body") means the agency or body which performs most closely the functions of the defunct body;
- h) a reference to writing means any manuscript whether typewritten or mechanically or electronically reproduced or printed statements under seal or hand and includes facsimile transmissions;
- i) wherever the word "include" or any form of that word is used it must be construed as if it were followed by "(without limitation)";
- j) unless otherwise indicated, reference to a specified Article or Annex of the Contract shall be construed as reference to that specified Article or Annex of this Contract only; and
- k) article and annex headings are for ease of reference only and do not form part of this Contract.

ARTICLE 2 – CONTRACT SUM

2.01

The Contract Sum for carrying out the Works shall be USD \$73,954,054.83 (US Dollars Seventy Three Million NineHundred Fifty Four Thousand Fifty Four and Cents Eighty Three only) which is inclusive of a 5% contingency to be utilized for any unforseen requirement approved in writing by the Purchaser. The contract sum excludes any import taxes and duties at the time of clearing of animals as listed in Annex II.

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ARTICLE 3 - TERMS OF PAYMENT

The Purchaser shall arrange for payments to be made to the Supplier as per drawdown schedule (Annex X) of the Contract Sum by irrevocable letter of credit from a State or Commercial Bank acceptable to the parties and the Supplier's Bank with draw down facilities as outlined in Article 3.02 in the same currency as the loan received under the Australian Loan Agreement and Sri Lankan Loan Agreement, or on terms as otherwise mutually agreed by the parties in writing.

Subject to receipt of funds by the Borrower under the Australian Loan Agreement, the Purchaser undertakes to pay the Supplier the Contract Sum as per drawdown schedules (Annex X).

ARTICLE 4 - INSURANCE

4.01 The Supplier shall at its cost and expense insure for all insurance risks in respect of the animals and goods, from the point of shipment until the animals are delivered at the farm site, under this contract.

ARTICLE 5 - INSPECTION

- The Supplier shall provide pre-shipment inspection to the Purchaser (with one authorised officer of the Purchaser) at the cost of the Supplier. The supplier will provide the purchaser with a selection of pregnant dairy cattle 20% greater than the number to be selected. The Supplier will also provide history sheets, herd profiles, herd of origin, performance records and body score.
- The Supplier shall give 30 days' written notice to the Purchaser that the goods/animals are ready for shipment. The parties shall then mutually agree on a date/dates for pre-shipment inspection.
- Post-shipment inspection of each consignment of the animals shall be conducted jointly by the Purchaser and the Supplier or their nominated representatives at the Farm site. Unless caused by the Purchaser's or its representative's negligence or wrongdoing, if any animals are found injured, sick, lost or not as per specifications then a replacement shall be supplied to the Farm site by the Supplier at the Supplier's own cost within 90 (ninety) Days of the inspection date.
- Nothing in this clause shall in any way release the Supplier from any warranty or other obligations under this Contract.

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ARTICLE 6 - WARRANTIES AND GUARANTEES

- 6.01 Pregnant Dairy Cattle (Pregnant Heifers) supplied will be subject to a guarantee upon arrival and inspection at farm site for 100% for mortality. Replacement under this guarantee will be done on a one to one basis for animals within 90 days of inspection date. In addition under technical assistance the Supplier will provide 75 100 Technical Officers with motor cycles to closely monitor the progress of the animals for a period of 180 days from the date of delivering to the farm site. The Supplier will also provide 06 veterinary surgeons foreign/local for overall supervision of the project for a period of 24 months.
- 6.02 Without prejudice to the guarantees/warranties set out in this Agreement except in the case of any negligent or wrongful act or omission by the Supplier, the Supplier will not be liable in damages to the Purchaser or any other person for any loss or damage caused, directly or indirectly, arising in connection with animals, or Services or the use thereof.
- 6.03 The Purchaser will indemnify and keep indemnified the Supplier against:
 - (a) all and any demands, claims, actions and proceedings by third parties arising in Sri Lanka in connection with, or arising out of or in connection with the animals, Goods or Services to the extent that such demands, claims, actions and proceedings arise out of any negligent act or omission or breach by the purchaser; and
 - (b) all and any losses, costs, expenses and damages incurred by the Supplier in connection with, or arising out of, a breach by the Purchaser of any provision of this Contractto the extent that such demands, claims, actions and proceedings arise out of any negligent act or omission or breach by the purchaser.
- 6.04 The Supplier will indemnify and keep indemnified the Purchaser against all and any losses, costs, expenses and damages incurred by the Purchaser in connection with, or arising out of, any negligent act or omission or breach by the Supplier of any provision of this Contract.

ARTICLE 7 - FORCE MAJEURE / TERMINATING OF CONTRACT

- 7.01 In this Contract Force Majeure shall mean any occurrence beyond the control of the Supplier or Purchaser, that prevents or delays, whether directly or indirectly, their performance of this Contract including:
 - a) natural disasters including earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood, fire, storm or typhoon;
 - b) riot or civil commotion or terrorist activity;
 - c) war or hostilities, whether declared or not;
 - d) obstruction of navigation to Port of Destination or transport to the Purchaser's Depot or Installation Site howsoever caused; and
 - e) industrial disturbance, lock-out or strike.



7.02

If either the Purchaser or the Supplier is prevented or delayed in performance of, any of its obligations under this Contract by an occurrence of Force Majeure then such party shall promptly give written notice thereof to the other party and the Lender specifying the occurrence constituting Force Majeure together with evidence showing how such occurrence affects the performance of its obligations under this Contract.

7.03

In the event of Force Majeure being established by the Purchaser, the Purchaser shall be excused from the performance of its obligations under this Contract from the date of such notice. If after a period of 90 Days from the said notice, the event of Force Majeure continues to delay the Purchaser's performance, either party may, at its option, elect to immediately terminate the Contract by giving notice in writing to the other party. In the event of such termination the Purchaser shall pay the Supplier or vice versa all amounts due and owing under this Contract, which shall be assessed in accordance with Article 7.06. The Purchaser's inability to access funds or pay any amount due under this Contract shall not constitute an event of Force Majeure.

7.04 Where delay in the performance of the Supplier's obligations under this Contract is caused by Force Majeure:

- a) The Supplier shall have the right to suspend or to delay completion of the delivery of Pregnant DairyCattle (Pregnant Heifers or Services whereupon within 14 Days of such delay or suspension, as above stated, the Supplier shall notify the Purchaser in writing setting out the reasons for the said delay or suspension.
- b) If, after the expiry of 30 Days from the date of said notification the force majeure event causing delay or suspension continues, either party shall be entitled to give notice in writing of not less than 60 Days to the other party that if the delay or suspension continues beyond the expiry of such notice, the party giving the notice shall have the right to terminate the Contract. In the event of such termination the Purchaser shall pay the Supplier or vice versa all amounts due and owing under this Contract which shall be assessed in accordance with Article 7.06.
- c) In the event of resumption of delivery, the delivery shall be extended by the period of any suspension or delay.

7.05

a) If the Purchaser commits a breach of any of its obligations under this Contract the Supplier may, upon written notice to the Purchaser, suspend performance of its obligations under this Contract until the breach has been remedied or may, if the breach shall have continued after such notice for a period in excess of 90 Days, upon written notice to the Purchaser, terminate the Contract and any sums due to the Supplier (or the Purchaser, as the case may be) shall be calculated in accordance with Article 7.06.

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- b) If the Supplier commits a breach of any of its obligations under this Contract the Purchaser may, upon written notice to the Supplier, suspend performance of its obligations under this Contract until the breach has been remedied or may, if the breach shall have continued after such notice for a period in excess of 90 Days upon written notice to the Supplier, terminate the Contract and any sums due to the Supplier (or the Purchaser as the case may be) shall be calculated in accordance with Article 7.06.
- c) In the event that a breach of the Contract is remedied in a manner acceptable to both the Purchaser and the Supplier, the delivery of Goods in accordance with Article 14 and Services in accordance with this Agreement shall be extended by the period of any suspension or delays.
- d) If during the term of this Contract the Lender notifies the Supplier that its obligation to make advances under the this Agreement has ceased following default by the Borrower under the terms of the said agreement, the Supplier shall have the right to suspend performance of this Contract immediately and subsequently by written notice to the Purchaser to immediately terminate this Contract, in which event any sums payable to the Supplier by the Purchaser or vice versa shall be calculated in accordance with Article 7.06.

7.06

- a) If the Contract shall be terminated in accordance with the terms of Articles 7.03 or 7.04 the Purchaser agrees to pay forthwith, or procure to pay forthwith, to the Supplier by way of a termination settlement all outstanding sums due and payable to the Supplier for the performance of its obligations under this Contract up to and including the date of termination.
- b) Any sums due to the Supplier under the provisions of this Article in the respect of Pregnant DairyCattle (Pregnant Heifers), or Services shall be paid to the Supplier by the Lender on behalf of the Purchaser in accordance with the terms of the this Agreement to the extent funds are available.
- On termination of the contract, parties shall in good faith agree on the amounts due to either party. If parties are unable to agree on the amounts due to either party, both parties shall endeavour to negotiate a settlement on any outstanding amount, upon failure to resolve the matter by negotiation, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with Article 8. Any amounts not in dispute shall be payable in accordance with Article 7.06

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- d) Upon final payment or invoking of the Force Majeure hereunder, the Purchaser shall return the Performance Guarantee to the Supplier within the time frame set out in Article 17.03.
- e) The Purchaser shall be liable to pay only for the Goods that have been supplied by the Supplier to the satisfaction of the Purchaser at the time the Contract was terminated in accordance with Articles 7.03 or 7.04 for Services provided up to that time in accordance with the terms of this Contract. No other payments, including damages and loss of profit are payable.

7.07 The Purchaser may terminate this contract at any time with 30 days notice to the Supplier in writing. The Purchaser shall be liable to settle all unpaid dues at the time of such termination.

ARTICLE 8 – DISPUTES

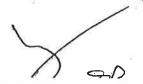
- Parties shall in the first instance resolve by negotiation any dispute arising under, or in relation to this Contract. Any remaining or unresolved matter in dispute between the parties arising under, or in relation to this contract which cannot be settled by negotiation shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the following procedure:
 - No payment claimed under the Retention Guarantee may be paid until resolution of the subject of the dispute.
 - b) Any claim for payment under the Retention Guarantee must be notified to the Supplier at least 30 days before any such claim is made.
 - c) Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Contract, which remains unresolved for a period of 60 (sixty) Days, including any question regarding its validity, interpretation or termination shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration in Colombo in terms of the Sri Lanka Arbitration Act No. 11 of 1995 and the UNCITRAL Rules.
 - d) The tribunal shall consist of one or three arbitrators. The parties shall jointly agree on a sole arbitrator or, where the parties are unable to agree, each party shall nominate one arbitrator who shall, in turn, nominate a third arbitrator who shall be Chairman of the tribunal. The Party who refers the matter for arbitration shall along with the Reference to Arbitration nominate its Arbitrator and the other Party shall within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of such Reference for Arbitration either accept such nomination or nominate its Arbitrator. In the event of the failure of the other party to nominate its Arbitrator, the Arbitrator appointed by the party who referred the matter to Arbitration shall act as the sole Arbitrator.
 - e) The governing law of this Contract shall be Sri Lankan Law.



f) The language of the arbitration shall be English.

ARTICLE 9-TAXES

- The taxes specified in Annex II shall be paid by the Purchaser All other taxes, duties, income taxes, corporation taxes, stamp fees or expenses whatsoever in connection with the execution of this Contract and all documents which will further be drawn in consequence of this Contract which must be paid to the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka shall be paid by the Supplier.
- 9.02 All Import demurrage charges relating to delay in the Purchaser providing customs duties or tax approvals shall be borne by the Purchaser.
 - 9.03 a) The Purchaser shall pay to the relevant Authorities, in the Republic of Sri Lanka all customs and import duties, including VAT, arising upon the importation of any part of the Contract works into the Republic of Sri Lanka.
 - b) The Purchaser shall provide all necessary assistance to the Supplier to effect the delivery of the Goods to the Port of Destination, custom clearance, transport to the Purchaser's Depot and installation of the Works at the Farm Sites.
- Any taxes, charges, duties, fees relating to transport, freight including port charges in the Country of Origin shall be the responsibility of the Supplier. Port and Clearing charges and transport to farm sites as per clause 14.02 at the Country of destination shall also be the responsibility of the Supplier as indicated in item5 of Annex IX.



ARTICLE 10 - PACKING AND MARKING

- The parties will ensure that each consignment of Pregnant DairyCattle (Pregnant Heifers) is labelled to enable proper identification of the animals/ at all times.
- All packaging remains the property of the Supplier till animals is handed over to the purchaser. .

ARTICLE 11 - SHIPMENT

- All Animals shall be shipped and insured by the Supplier at its cost and expense up to inspection at farm sites.
- 11.02 a) The Supplier shall provide all the necessary export documents (Annex XI).
 - b) The Purchaser will provide all necessary import documents. (A list of such import documents which the Purchaser will provide are set out in Annex VIII)
 - c) Prior to the arrival of Animals, within one week before unloading the Goods at the Port of Destination, the Supplier shall forward the following documents to the Purchaser:
 - i) 1 (one) original and 2 (two) copies of each Bill of Lading.
 - ii) 1 (one) original and 2 (two) copies of a signed commercial invoice.
 - iii) 1 (one) original and 2 (two) copies of packing lists.
 - iv) 1 (one) copy of the signed Qualifying Certificate specified in Annex III(a).
 - d) The Supplier will be responsible for clearance of animals including customs formalities and SLPA formalities at the port of Discharge.
- The Purchaser hereby agrees that where it is a joint signatory on the Qualifying Certificate it will promptly sign such certificate and return it to the Supplier. In the event that the Purchaser, without reasonable cause, fails to sign and return a Qualifying Certificate within 7 Days of receipt of that certificate from the Supplier, the Purchaser will be deemed to have accepted the Qualifying Certificate and consequently waives its right to be a joint signatory to the said certificate.

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ARTICLE 12 – OWNERSHIP AND RISK

- The property of the Animals shall pass to the Purchaser upon payment as specified under Article 3.02.
- The risk in the animals shall pass to the Purchaser when the animals reach the farm site or sites designated by the Purchaser, subject to the warranties and guarantees set out in this contract in respect of the said animals and goods.

ARTICLE 13 - OBLIGATIONS OF THE PURCHASER

Subject to the Supplier's compliance with all applicable laws, the Purchaser shall be responsible for arranging in Sri Lanka all import permissions, import licences, consents and authorities, customs clearance, customs declarations and work and residence permits to carry out the Works as required for the purpose of this Contract and will provide evidence of such authorisations to the Supplier upon its reasonable request.

13.02 The Purchaser shall:

- a) use its best endeavours in the selection of Farm Sites;
- b) immediately sign a Commissioning Certificate provided to it by the Supplier or its representative to attest to its satisfaction that the work specified in the said order is complete. Such Commissioning Certificate shall be signed by the Purchaser's authorised representative after the installation and commissioning has been carried out satisfactorily.

ARTICLE 14 - DELIVERY

- The Supplier shall deliver the animals CIF to the Port of Destination in the most cost effective manner, as per Annexure V and Annex IX.
- After clearance of the animals by the Supplier from the Sri Lankan Customs the Supplier shall be responsible for delivery, to the Farm Sites as indicated in item 5 Annex IX.
- In respect of any Animals to which property has not passed in accordance with Article 12.01, the Purchaser hereby authorises the Supplier, its representatives or agents to enter the Purchaser's Depot or other premises where the animals are stored to recover or dispose of the animals and the Purchaser will not make any claim against the Supplier in respect of such entry, recovery or disposal.

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ARTICLE 15 – COMING INTO FORCE

- The parties hereby agree that the Effective Date of the Contract shall be the date by which all the following shall have been fulfilled.
 - a) Execution of this Contract has been duly authorised and approved by the Board of Directors of the Purchaser.
 - b) Execution of this Contract has been duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Supplier.
 - c) Execution of the Australian Loan Agreement and evidence of that agreement and its execution is provided to the satisfaction of the Purchaser.
 - d) Provision of the letter of credit in accordance with Article 3.01
 - e) The issue by the Supplier of the Performance Guarantee in accordance with Article 16.
- 15.02 This Agreement shall be valid and be effective during the Contract Period.

ARTICLE 16 - RETENTION

- Retention shall constitute 5% (Five Percent) of the Contract value. The retention money shall be released on completion of the Warranty period.
- The Supplier shall issue a Performance Guarantee in favour of the Purchaser payable in US Dollars from a Licensed Commercial Bank acceptable to the purchaser in a sum representing 2.5% (Two and a half Percent) of the Contract sum for a period of two years from the date of contract. The Performance Guarantee shall remain valid up to 120 days after the delivery of the Commissioning Certificate.

ARTICLE 17 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 17.01 A provision of this Contract may not be
 - a) varied otherwise than by written agreement signed by a duly Authorised Signatory of the Purchaser and the Supplier; or
 - b) waived except in writing signed by the party granting the waiver.
- 17.02 This Contract may consist of a number of counterparts and if so the counterparts taken together constitute one and the same instrument.
- 17.03 This Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes any prior negotiations, understandings or agreements with respect to the subject matter of this Contract or any term of this Contract.
- A party may not assign its rights under this Contract without the prior written consent of the other party.

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- 17.05 This Contract and the transactions contemplated by it are governed by the laws in force in Sri Lanka.
- Any notice or demand required to be given, made or served for any purpose hereof shall be given, made or served by sending the same by post (first class if inland, airmail if overseas), facsimile, telegram, cable or telex, or by delivering the same by hand in the following manner:
 - a) In the case of any notice or demand to be given or served on the supplier by addressing the same and sending it as to Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd Level 3, 12 St Georges Terrace, Perth Western Australia 6000 Australia, fax +61 8 9432 2880, .
 - b) In the case of any notice or demand to be given or served on the Purchaser by addressing the same and sending it as to the Ministry Of Economic Development No 464, T.B.JayahMawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka Attn: Secretary
 - Any notice sent by post as provided in this Article shall be deemed to have been made or served 72 (seventy-two) hours (in the case of inland post) or 10 Days (in the case of airmail) after despatch and any notice sent by telegram or cable or telex as provided in this Article shall be deemed to have been given, made or served at the time of despatch in the case of international service until the contrary is proved. A notice sent by facsimile is taken to be received on production of a transmission report by the machine from which the facsimile was sent which indicates that the facsimile was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the recipient.
 - d) No neglect, delay or indulgence on the part of any party to this Contract in enforcing any of the provisions hereof shall constitute a waiver of any such provisions.
- Within 14 (fourteen) Days of the Effective Date of the Contract, the Purchaser shall provide to the Supplier and the Supplier shall provide to the Purchaser a list of Authorised Signatories. Either list of Authorised Signatories may be changed from time to time by notice to the other party in writing.

ARTICLE 18 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Purchaser shall set up a Project Management Unit within 14 (fourteen) Days of the Effective Date of the Contract. A representative of the Purchaser shall head the Project Management Unit and shall have full responsibility for all aspects of the operation of the Project. The Project Management Unit shall consist of members from the Purchaser, the Supplier and other representatives where necessary who shall cooperate in good faith to achieve the objectives of the Project and this Contract. Within 14 days of the effective date of this Contract, the Purchaser and the Supplier shall provide a list of persons to be members of the

Project Management Unit. The said list may be changed from time to time with notice to the other party in writing.

ARTICLE 19 - SURVEY AND DESIGN

19.01 The Project Management Unit together with the Supplier will be responsible for distribution of 20000 Dairy Animals.

ARTICLE 20 - THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

- If, after the arrival of the animals/equipment/facilities at a potential Farm Sites, the site is deemed unsuitable whether due to a contravention or likely contravention or by mutual agreement among the Project Management Unit members, then the Purchaser shall accept full responsibility for all further costs in transferring the animals/equipment/facilities to an alternative Farm Site. If no suitable alternative Farm Site is found within 30 Days then the installation will be deemed as completed, at which time and the Purchaser shall make payment in accordance with Article 3.02.
- The Supplier will continue to support and provide training on installation of the Farm Sites to the Project Management Unit and local contractors throughout the Contract period.
- 20.03 The Supplier will continue to support and make available a team of experts who will train nominated farm managers, system managers, and support staff who will be directly involved in the implementation of the Project throughout the Contract period.
- 20.05 The Supplier will continue to support, at its cost, the training of up to 4 (Four) Project staff nominated by the Purchaser, which training shall involve the inspection of relevant sites in Australia to enhance their knowledge of relevant aspects of dairy farming to ensure that the Farm Sites installed in Sri Lanka are operating at the optimum level with maximum benefits to Sri Lanka's End Users. Travel to and from the place of training as well as day-to-day expenses shall be the responsibility of the Supplier. The Supplier shall also provide accommodation and reasonable meals for the 4 (Four) Project Coordinators while they are in Australia. Supplier will also provide the local farmer training as indicated in item 4 Annex IV.
- 20.06 The Purchaser shall be responsible for providing suitable premises for the Project Office. The Supplier will provide ongoing support as deemed suitable by the Supplier to supply the following;
- A) Furniture(2 filling cabinets,2 computer Tables,1 office table), 3 computers with printer, fax machine, photocopier and 1 digital camera for the Project Office.

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ARTICLE 21 - CONFIDENTIALITY

- Save as required by law, each party shall not communicate information and documents relevant to the project to a 3rd party without the consent of the other party in writing, unless such information is required to be disclosed for the purpose of implementing the project.
- The Recipient acknowledges that this document does not convey any interest of a proprietary or any other nature in the Confidential Information or any Intellectual Property Rights to the Recipient or to any other person to whom the Recipient is entitled to disclose the Confidential Information under this document.
- The parties acknowledge and agree that all techniques and technical discoveries developed in pursuance of this Contract shall constitute the sole Intellectual Property Rights of the Supplier.
- "Intellectual Property Rights" means all rights conferred under statute, common law and equity in relation to copyright, designs, circuit layouts, patents, patentable rights, trade marks, inventions, business and company names, brands, logos, Confidential Information and any other rights generally accepted as falling within the definition or concept of intellectual property, whether registered or unregistered, registrable or unregistrable and including any application for such rights.

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ු අමාතා මණ්ඩල සංඉද්ශය කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය - පළමු අදියර

- 1. කිරී ගවයින් (ගැබගත් වැස්සී පැටවුන්) 4,500 ක් ඕස්ටේලියාවෙන් ආනයනය කිරීමට හා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලයට අයත් බෝපත්තලාව, නිකවැරදිය සහ සිරින්ගපාක ගොවිපලවල් වසර පහක කාල සීමාවක් තුල සංවර්ධනය කොට කි්යාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා කොන්තුාත්තුව, ඕස්ලේලියාවේ වෙලාඩ් රූරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට් පුද්ගලික සමාගමට ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 28,537,185 ක මුළු පිරිවැයකට පුදානය කිරීමට 2008 ජූනි 25 දින අමාතා මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය දෙන ලදී.
- 2. ජාතික කුමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් කරන ලද නිර්දේශ පදනම් කරගෙන මෙම වසාපෘතිය අදියර 2 කින් කිුියාත්මක කිරීමට තීරණය කරන ලදී. ඒ අනුව, පළමු අදියර යටතේ ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 12,944,058 ක පිරිවැයකට බෝපත්නලාව ගොඩිපල සංවර්ධනය කිරීමත් කිරි ගවයින් 2,000 ක් ආනයනය කිරීමත් සිදුකරනු ලබයි. පළමු අදියර පියවරයන් දෙකකින් කිුියාත්මක කෙරේ. මෙහි පළමු පියවර යටතේ ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 3,338,291 ක පිරිවැයකින් බෝපන්නලාව ගොවිපලෙහි අවශා යටිනල පහසුකම් දියුණු කිරීම සහ කිරි ගවයින් 500 ක් ආනයනය කර මාස 9 ක ආදර්ශ වනපෘතියක් කියිනේමක කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. අදර්ශ වනපෘතිය කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, පළමු පියවර යටතේ ආනයනය කරන ලද කිරි ගවයින්ගේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයේ පුගනිය සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර 9,605,767 ක පිරිවැයකට දෙවන පියවර යටතේ නවදුරටත් කිරි ගවයින් 1,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිනය.

- 3. මෙම විපාපෘතිය ඉහත දෙවන ඡේවරයනි දක්වා ඇති ආකාරයට නියාක්මක කිරීමට සහ මෙම විපාපෘතියේ පළමු අදියර කියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා හෙදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේච්චි සෙන්ටුල් රේෆිසන් බෝරෙන්ලීන් බැංකුව සහ මිස්ටේුලියාවේ සානයන අපනයන මූලය රක්ෂණ සමාගම සමඟ සාකච්ජා පවුන්වා ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 12,944,058 ක ණය මුදලක් වඩා වාසිදායක නියමයන් යටතේ ලබා ගැනීමට 2009 දෙසැම්බර් 23 දින අමාතා මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය දෙන ලදී.
- 4. ව්යාපෘතියේ පිරිවැයෙන් 81% ක් මූලාංගනය කිරීම සඳහා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේට්ට් සෙන්වල් රේෆිසන් බෝරෙන්ලීන් බැංකුව සහ මිස්වේලියාවේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම වෙනින් ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 10,524,492 ක ණය මුදලක් අපනයන මූලා පහසුකම යටතේ ලබා ගැනීමට සහ ව්යාපෘතියේ ව්යදමෙන් ඉතිරි 19% මූලාංයනය කිරීම සඳහා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේට්ට් සෙන්වල් රේෆිසන් බෝරෙන්ලින් සමාගම වෙනින් ඇමෙරිකන් සොලර් 2,419,560 ක ණය මුදලක් ලබා ගැනීමට අදාල සාකච්ජා සම්මුති අවසන් කර ඇත.

අපනයන මුලා පහසුකම යටතේ වූ ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 10,524,492 ක ණය මුදල කොටස් දෙකකින් ලබා දෙනු ඇත. ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 2,176,110 ක් වන පළමු කොටස සහ ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 8,348,382 ක් වන දෙවන කොටස වාහපෘතියේ පළමු පියවර සහ දෙවන පියවර කුියාක්මක කිරීමට පිලිවෙලින් උපයෝගි කරගනු ලැබේ.

- 5. (අ) අපනයන මූලා පහසුකම යටතේ වූ ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 10,524,492 ක ණය මුදල, හය මාසික ලන්ඩන් අන්තර් බැංකු අර්පන අනුපාතිකයට එකතුකල වසරකට 1.35% ක පොළී අනුපාතිකයක් යටතේ ලබාදෙනු ඇත. ඉන් ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 2,176,110 ක් වන පළමු කොටස වසරක සහන කාලයක් ඇතුළුව වසර 6 කින් ආපසු ගෙවිය යුතු අතර ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 8,348,382 වන දෙවන කොටස, වසර 2 ක සහන කාලයක් ඇතුළුව වසර 12 කින් ආපසු ගෙවිය යුතුය.
 - (ක) ඇමෙරිකන් වේ.ලර් 2.419,566 ක ණය මුදල හය මාසික ලන්ඩන් අන්තර් බැංකු අර්පන අනුපාතිකයට එකතු කල වසරකට 1.95% පොළී අනුපාතිකයක් යටතේ ලබා දෙන අතර මෙම ණය මුදල වසර 2 ක සහන කාලයක් පැතුළුව වසර 3 කින් ආපසු මෙමිය යුතුයි.



ඉහත පරිදි ලබා ගනු ලබන ණය වුදල් ඉහළ පත්වමයක් යුත් හැකිවත් වැස්වී පැවඩුන් ආකයනය කිරීම සඳහා මොදා සන්නා බැවින්, එමගින් ඇතිවිය හැකි මුලාගය බලපෑම අභීතකරමේයැයි අපරක්ෂ මනාකරන බව මු ලාකා මහ බැංකුවේ මුලම මණ්ඩලයේ අදහස මේ

- (අ) උක්ත 5 වන ඡේදයේ (අ) හි දැක්වෙන නියමයන් පුතැරව වශපෑනියේ පිරිවැයෙන් 81% ක් වන ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 10,524,492 ක මූලා පහසුකමක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා නෞදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේර්ට්ව සෙන්වුල් රේෆිසන් බෝරෙන්ලින් බැංකුව සහ ඕස්ටේුලියාවේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම (EFIC) සමඟ ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට
 - (ආ) උක්ත 5 වන ඡේදයේ (ආ) හි දැක්වෙන නියමයන් ප්‍රකාර ව්‍‍‍ණාසෘතියෙහි පිරිවැයෙන් 19% ක් වන ඇමේරිකන් ඩොලර් 2,419,566 ක මූලා පහසුකමක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා නෞදර්ලන්තයේ කෝපරේට්ඩ් සෞඛ්ථුල් ජේවිසන් බෝරෙන්ලීන් බැංකුව සමඟ ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට තා
 - (ඇ) මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය විසින් නියම කරනු ලබන නියමයන් මත මෙම ණය මුදල ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට පුති ණයක් වශලයන් ලබා දීමට

අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

aspol-l.

මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාතා

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මුදල් හා කුමුසුම්පාදන අමාක්ෂා ඉයේ ලේකුම්.

කිරී ගව්ශීන් ආනයනය -පළමු අදියර

(මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ගරු ඇමනිතුමා ඉදිරිපන් කළ $2011.62 \cdot 09$ දිනැති සංලද්ශය)

2011 ලපබරවාරි මස 15 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹි තීරණයක් අවශා කටයුතු සදහා මේ සමග එවා ඇත.

එල්.පී.ජයම්පති, අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කළේ/එස්.අබේසිංහ, අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

- පරිපූරක නාහය පතුගේ විෂයයන්:
 - අමාතා වණ්ඩල පතිකා අංක 11/0399/504/040 වූ, "කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය - පළමු අදියර'' යන මැයෙන් මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2011.02.09 දිනැති සංලද්ශය - සංලද්ශයේ 7 වන ඡේදයේ සඳහන් (අ), (ආ) සහ (ඇ) යෝජනා සඳහා අනුමැකිය දෙන ලදී.

මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාතනාංශය කියා කළයුතු:

> පිටපත්: ආර්ථික සංචර්ධන අමාතාහංශය - සංදේශයේ

පිටපතක් යාකොට ඇත

පගු සම්පත් හා ගුාමිය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය -සංලද්ශයේ පිටපතක් යාකොට ඇත.

No: MLRCD/03/05/2012(2013) - 13(I)

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Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development Note to the Cabinet

Importation of Dairy Animals - Stage II

I refer the Cabinet Memorandum submitted by me on 12th December 2012 on the above title (Annexture-I) seeking approval to appoint Cabinet Appointed Negotiation Committee (CANC) and Project Committee (PC) for the importation of dairy animals - stage II.

The Cabinet has granted approval for the above on 17th January 2013 (Annexture - II) for the purpose as proposed in the Memorandum.

The CANC has negotiated with bidder and they have agreed to supply 2500 upgraded animals and develop necessary infrastructure facilities, supply of inputs and services which are in need of having for the Ridiyagama farm belonging to the National Livestock Development Board on a turn key basis. The funds has to be arranged through Export Finance insurance Corporation of the Government of Australia and as that of the Phase-I of this project.

CANC has considered all the recommendations of the Project Committee (PC) on financial and technical requirements and decided to recommend the project at a cost of US \$20,747,293.34 for approval of the members of the Cabinet.

I agree with the recommendations of the CANC.

I herewith submit the report of the Cabinet Appointed Negotiation Committee (Annexture - III) and approval of the Cabinet of Ministers is sought to proceed further.

Arun ugan Thondaman
Minister of Livestock and Rural Community Development

Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development 45, St. Michael's Road Colombo 03

Day of July, 2013.

ුහසිගතයි.

පිටපත්: ජනාධිපති ලේකම්. අගුාමාතය ලේකම්. මුදල් හා කු./ලේ. ආර්ථික සංචර්ධන/ලේ. කෘෂිකර්ම/ලේ. විගණකාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/13/0983/511/005/ටීබීආර් 2013 අගෝස්තු මස 16 දින, කොළඹ, අමාතා මණ්ඩල කාර්යාමේෂ්ද්ය්ම

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ලේකම _{ආලෝස}ි 19 AUG 2013

ිලැඬුනා

කුියා කළ යුතු: පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමිය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාහාංශලය් ලල්ක්ව

කිරි ගවයන් ආනයනය කිරීම - දෙවන අදියර

(පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2013-07-11 දිනැති සටහන)

2013 අගගේස්තු මස 01 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමෙදී එළඹි තීරණයක් අවශා කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමහ එවා ඇත.

එල් .පී.ජයම් වති, අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කඉළ්/එස්.අබෙසිංහ, අමාතාා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම.

- (ආ) නාසය පතුයේ විෂයයන්;
 - (II) අමාතා මණ්ඩල පතිකා පුසම්පාදනයට අදාළ කරුණු:
 - 31. අමාතා මණ්ඩල පතිකා අංක 13/0983/511/005/ටීබීආර වූ, "කිරි ගවයන් ආනයනය කිරීම දෙවන අදියර" යන මැලයන් පශු සමපත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2013-07-11 දිනැති සටහන (අමප අංක 12/1739/511/012 පිළිබඳව වූ 2013-01-17 දිනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළ) ඉහත සටහන මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සමහ සලකා බලන ලදුව, පහත සදහන් පරිදී තීරණය කරන ලදී:
 - (i) අමාතා මණ්ඩලය විසිත් පත් කරන ලද සාකච්ඡා සම්මුති කමිටුවේ නිර්දේශය පරිදි කිරි ගචයිත් ' 2,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා දීම;
 - (ii) රිදියගම ගොවීප ළේ තෘණ වගාව සඳහා අවශා රුපියල් මිලියත 119.5 ක පුතිපාදත ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලිත් ලබා දීම; සහ

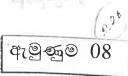
Ar. Imacio

Agend

(iii) මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ අවසන් ලජ්ද දෙක සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන, ඒ අනු ගොන්ගා කියාමාර්ග ගන්නා ලෙස පගු සම්පත් හා ගාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාහාංශලය් ලේකම්වරයාට

ුකියා කළ යුතු: ප**ශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංචර්**ධන **අමාතාහාංශය -** ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා ලකාට ඇත.

> පිටපත්: මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාතා ශය ආර්ථික සංචර්ධන අමාතා ශය සටහමන් පිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා මකාට ඇත. කෘෂිකාර්ම අමාතා ශය - සටහමන් ජිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.



ADDENDUM TO CONTRACT BETWEEN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT BOARD SRI LANKA AND WELLARD RURAL EXPORTS PTY LIMITED AUSTRALIA DATED 04^{YH} OCTOBER 2013

This Addendum is entered into between The National Livestock and Development Board Sri Lanka and Wellard Rural Exports Pty Limited Australia on 24th July 2014 and shall form part of the Agreement dated 04th October 2013 between the aforesaid Parties.

The parties hereto have expressly agreed that no other additions/deletions/amendments in respect of the Agreement are deemed to be implied herein other than the amendments specifically stated hereunder.

The parties have agreed to affect the following amendment to the said Agreement:

"not to amend or novate or agree to amend or novate the purchase contract without the prior consent of the Lender, which consent will not unreasonably be withheld, except for amendments which are not material and not detrimental to the Borrower, the Lender. The Borrower shall provide the Lender with a copy of any such amendments to the Purchase Contract."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have placed their respective seals to be affixed hereto at Colombo on this 24th day of July 2014.

> J. Col. R.M.B. ELLEGALA CHAIRMAN THE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT COLLD

40, Havrala Road, Narahenpita, Colomba 00.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT BOARD SRI LANKA

Frederick C. Troncone Director & Chief Executive Officet Rural Process Process

Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

WELLARD RURAL EXPORTS PTY LIMITED AUSTRALIA

Wellard



අමාතප මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලය அமைச்சரவை அலுவலகம் OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

ABINET DECISION

අමාතු මණ්ඩල තිරණය

அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மானம்

000

ජනාධිපති ලේකම. අගුාමාතා ලේකම්. මුදල් හා කු./ලේ. කුෘෂිකූර්ම/ලේ. විගණකාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/14/02/41/519/004 2014 ජුනි මස 20 දින.

නීයා කළ යුතු : පශු සමපත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකු

ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාහංශයේ ලේකම්.

කිරි ගවයින් 20,000ක් ආනයනය කිරීම

(ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2014-02-17 දිනැති සංලද්ශය) 🐧

2014 ජුති මස 05 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹි තීරණයක් අවශා කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමහ එවා ඇත.

එල්. පි. ජයම්පති අති\ර්ක ලේකම.

අ.කළේ/එස්.අබෙසිංහ, අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ඇ) පරිපූරක නාසාය පතුයේ විෂයයන්:

අමාතා මණ්ඩල පතිකා අංක 14/0241/519/004 වූ, "කිරි ගවයින් 20,000ක් 63. **ආනයනය කිරීම**" යන මැයෙන් ආර්ථික සංචර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2014-02-17 දිනැති සංලද්ශය - (අමප අංක 14/0241/519/004 පිළිබඳව වූ 2014-03-20 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළ) ඉහත සංමද්ශය මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාලග් සහ පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමිය පුජා සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගේ 2014-03-06 දිනැති නිරීක්ෂණ සහ ආර්ථික අමාතාහාංශලය් ලල්කම්වරයාලග් 2014-06-03 දිනැති ලිපිය මුහින් ඔහු පළකළ අදහස් දැක්වීම හා එකී ලිපියට යා කොට තිබූ, පශු සමපත් හා ගුාමිය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතාාාංශයේ අතිරේක ලේකම්වරයාගේ 2014-06-03 දිනැති ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතාහාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයා ඇමතු ලිපියේ අන්තර්ගත කරුණු සමහ සලකා බලත ලදුව, අමාතා මණ්ඩලය විසින් පහත සඳහන් කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය කරන ලදී:

- (I) රජය විසින් අලප්ක්ෂා කරන පරිදි, ඉතා ඉක්මනින් ලද්ශීය නිෂ්පාදනලයන් ස්වයංලපා්ෂිත බවට පත්වීමේ අරමුණ පෙරදැරිව ව වාාපෘතිය කඩිනමින් කිුියාත්මක කිරීමේ අවශානාව්;
- (II) අලේක්ෂිත සැපයුමකරු වෙත අදාළ කොන්නාත්තුව පිරිනැ තවදුරටත් පුමාදවීම මහින්, ලපර අවස්ථාවන්හීදී සිදු කරන ලද ද ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා දැනටමත් හඳුනාගෙන ඇති, රටට වඩ ගැලපෙන කිරි ගවයින් ලබා ගැනීමේ අවස්ථාව ගිලිහියා අවදානමක් ඇතිවිය හැකි බව; සහ
- (III) ණය මුදලට අදාළ නියමිත සාකච්ඡා කටයුතු පැවැත්වීමද පූර වියහැකි අතර, සංඉද්ශාගේ 2 වන ඉස්දගේ 2.2 යටතේ සඳහා අපනයන ණය වැඩසටහන් යටතේ අදාළ පහසුකම ලබා ගැනීමේ දුෂ්කරතා මතුවීමත්, එමහින් සමස්ත වාහාපෘතියම කියාත්මක කිරී කොතරහි බාධා ඇතිවීමත් සිදුවිය හැකි බව.

මෙ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, පහත සඳහන් පරිදි අනුමැතිය ලබාදීමට කීරණය කරන ලදී:

- (i) පහත සඳහන් කරුණුවලට යටත්ව, ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගේ 2014-02-17 දිනැති සංඉද්ශයේ 2 වන ඡේදයේ 2.1 යටතේ යෝජිත පරිදි, වසර දෙකක (02) කාලපරිච්ඡදයක් තුළ කිරි ගවයින් 20,000ක් කණ්ඩායම වශයෙන් ආනයනය කිරීමේ කොන්තුත්තුව පිරිනැමීම:
 - (අ) පශු සම්පත් හා ශුාමීය පුජා සංචර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගග් 2014-03-06 දිනැති නිරීක්ෂණවල (අ) සිට (එ) දක්වා අවධාරණය කර ඇති සහ 2014-06-03 දිනැති ඉහත කී ලිපියේ දක්වා ඇති පරිදි ආර්ථික සංචර්ධන අමාතාහංශය වීසින් එකහ වන ලද කිරි ගවයින් මෙරටට ආනයනය කිරීමේ කියාවලියට අදාළ සංරචකයන් පශු සම්පත් හා ශුාමීය පුජා සංචර්ධන අමාතාහංශය සහ අදාළ සෙහු බලධාරින් සෑහීමට පත්වන ආකාරයෙන් ඉටු කළ යුතුය;
 - (ආ) ඉහත (අ) හි සඳහන් කාර්යයන් කිුයාත්මක කිරීම අධික්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා 2014-06-03 දිනැති ලිපිය මහින් පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමිය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතකාංශය වීසින් දැනටමත් නම් කර ඇති නිලධාරින් තිදෙනා (03) සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතකාංශය වීසින් නම් කිරීමදිදුවේයමිත නිලධාරින්ගෙන් සමන්විත නිලධාරි

් දේ**්** පෙරදැහි

ාව 8**8** ාරන **ල** රටට ගිලි8්

න් ^කමද් සෙ සැ බ*ා ල*ස් නේ මක !

අනුමැ

ාතිතුමා ේ ලයා ේ ගවයි ත්තුංත්

2014-03 ා කාර 3දී ආර් ටී ගච් කෙයන් ්දාළ ා

ැධික්ෂර ාම්පත් : ාම්පත් : ාකර ඇ ාතාහා•ාශ තීලධා (ii) වියාපෘතිය කියාත්මක කිරීම පිණිස විදේශ සමපත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වීසින් ඔස්ටේුලියානු රජයේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සංස්ථාව සහ අනදර්ලන්තයේ රාබෝ බැංකුව සමහ වනු ණය ගිවිසුමට එළඹීමේ කටයුතු නිම කිරීම.

ණුීයා කළ යුතු:

පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අවාතානංශය -මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතානාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයාගේ 2014-06-03 දිනැති අදහස් දැක්වීම් යා කොට ඇත. ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතානංශය - මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සහ පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගේ 2014-03-06 දිනැති නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.

පීටපත්:

මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාතකාංශය - පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගේ 2014-03-06 දිනැති නිරීක්ෂණ සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතකාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයාගේ 2014-06-03 දිනැති අදහස් දැක්වීම් යා කොට ඇත. කෘෂිකර්ම අමාතකාංශය - සංවද්ශයේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.



ADDENDUM TO CONTRACT BETWEEN MINISTRY OF RURAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SRI LANKA AND WELLARD RURAL EXPORTS PTY LIMITED AUSTRALIA DATED 14TH OCTOBER 2014

This Addendum is entered between Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs Sri Lanka and Wellard Rural November 2016 and shall from Part of the agreement dated Exports PTY Limited Australia in 14th October 2014 between the aforesaid parties.

The Parties hereto have expressly agreed that no other additions/ deletions/ amendments in respect of the agreement are deemed to be implied herein other than amendments specifically stated hereunder.

The parties have agreed to affect the following amendment to the said agreement.

Article 3 - Terms of payment

- 3.01 The purchaser shall arrange for payments to be made to the Supplier as per attached (amended annex X Stage I and annex X stage II)drawdown schedule of the contract sum by irrevocable letter of credit from a state or commercial bank acceptable to the parties and the suppliers bank with draw down facilities as outlined in Article 3.02 in the same currency as the loan received under the Australian Loan Agreement and Sri Lankan Loan Agreement, or on term as otherwise mutually agreed by the parties in writing. The Stage II of 15000 cattle will be implemented on the success of the Stage I.
- 3.02 Subject to receipt of funds by the Borrower under the Australian Loan Agreement, the Purchaser undertakes to pay the supplier the Contract Sum as per the attached (amended annex X Stage I and annex X stage II) drawdown schedules.

IN WITNESS WHEROF the parties hereto have placed their respective seals to be affixed on this day November 2016.

D.K.R. Ekanayake

Secretary,

Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs, @WE Secretanat Building,

No. 27 Vauxhall Street,

Colombo 02.

MINISTRY OF RURAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SRI LANKA

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

FOR AND ON BEHAL

WELLARD RURAL EXPORTS PTY LIMITED AUST ALL ARMED PROPERTY PROPERTY OF THE PROP



(5ª)

IMPORTATION OF DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ATTACHMENT - (Annex - X)

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අමාතය මිණ්ඩල සංශද්ශය

කිරී ඉවයින් සනයනය (ගැබිගත් වැස්සී පැටවුන්)

මා විසින් 2008.05.26 දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල සංදේශයෙන් ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද පරිදි මස්ටේලියාවෙන් ගැබිගත් වැස්සියන් 4500ක් ආනයනය කිරීමටත්, ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ බෝපත්තලාව, නිකචැරවිය හා සිරිත්ගපාත ගොච්පලවල් සංවර්ධතය කොට කියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් පසු පැවරීමේ පදනම මත පස් අවුරුදු කාල සීමාවක් සඳහා බටහිර ම්ස්ටේලියාවේ ජිමැත්ටල්ගි,පේකන්තැම් වීදියේ අංක.1ඒ දරණ ස්ථානයේ පිහිටි වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝට් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම (Wellard Rural Export) ට ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 28.5ක මුළු පිරිවැසකට සටත්ව පුදානය කිරීමටත් 2008.06.25 දිනැති අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල තීරණය මහින් අනුමැතිය දෙන ලදී. එසේම එම මුදලින්/85% ක් දක්වා ඕස්ටේලියානු රුදයේ අපනයන මුලෘ රක්ෂණ සමාගමෙන් (EFIC) ලබා ගැනීමටත් ඉතිරි 15% හොංකොං ඇන්ඩ් දෙයෙයි බැංකු සමාගමෙන් (HSBC) වාණීජ ණයක් වයයෙන් ලබා ගැනීමටත් ඉහිතකී අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල තීරණය මගින් අනුමැතිය ලබා දෙන ලදී.

එහෙන් මෙම වැඩ සටහන නියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශා සියලු විධිවිධාන අවසුන් වශයෙන් නිරණයකොට තිබියද ↓ ඕස්ටේලියානු රජයේ අපනයන මුලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම (EFIC) විසින් එවකට පැවති ගෝලිය මුලා අවපාතය හේතුකොට ගෙන ඉහත ණය පහසුකම් සැපයිය නොහැකි බවට මුදල් අමාතනාංශයේ විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත 2009 ජනවාරි මාසයේ දන්වන ලදී. එසේ තිබියදී නැවතවරක් එකී මුලා සමාගම මෙම වනපෘතිය සඳහා 85%ක් දක්වා ණය පහසුකම් ලබා දීමට එකහතාවය පුකාශකොට ඇති බව වෙලාඩි රුරල් එක්ස්පෝට් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම (Wellard Rural Export) විසින් අප වෙත දන්වා ඇත.

මෙවර වෙනස වන්නේ ණය මුදලින් ඉතිරි 15% කලින් අමානෘ මණ්ඩල තීරණය් සඳහන් පරිදි හොංකොං ඇන්ඩ් ෂැංනයි බැංකුවෙන් (HSBC) නොව නෙදර්ලන්තයේ "රාබෝ බැංකුවෙන් වාණීජ ණයක් වශයෙන් ලබා දීමට ජකතත්වය දැක්වීමයි.

ජ්‍යත්ම මුදල් අමාතය යෙස් ජාතිත තුම සමහැතික දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ විදේශ පම්පත් දෙනාර්තමේන්තුවේද සහභාතාවට සහිදි ආමේඛිතානු වේදල් මිදියක 17.94 හා සිරියායකට අපත්ව අතයක්ද සමහු උමත මහත් (දිදුක් 15ක දිදියාවදී) එම සිරියා කිරීමට ජ්‍යත්ථ සහභා වත සමහත් සාවර්ථ හා විවේදල්ව සහභාතිතුවේ මහාර්තු ජාදුරවන්ද සිරියාවේ සිරියාවේ සිරියාවේ ප්‍යත්ධ විද



මෙම වහළඹගිය පහත සඳහන් පරිදි අවධි දෙකකින් කුයාක්මක වනු ඇත.

- (1) ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් ම්ලියන 3.34ක පිරිවැයකට යටන්ව හලින් සඳහන් බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපල සංවර්ධනය කිරීම හා මුල් නණ්ඩායම වශයෙන් ගැබිගත් වැස්සියන් 500ක් ආනයනය කිරීම
- (2) දෙවන අවධ්ය, පළමු අවධියේ නිෂ්පාදන කුසලතා සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඉන් මාස 09 කට පසු ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 9.60 ක පිරිවැයකට යටත්ව ඉනිරි වැස්සියන්1500 ආනයනය කිරීම.

අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරන්නේ,

- (1) ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 12.94 ක පිරිවැයකට යටත්ව ජාතික පශු ගම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපල සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ ගැබිගත් වැස්සියන් 2000ක් ආනයනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධවූ මුලෳ ගිවිසුමට ඔස්ටේලියානු රජයේ මූලෳ රක්ෂණ සමාගම හා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ "රාබෝ" බැංකුව සමහ ගිවිසුමකට පළඹීමට මුදල් අමාතෳාංශයේ විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියෝග කිරීමටත්
- (3) අදාල ගැබීගත් වැස්සියන් 2000 ආනයනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධව බටහිර ඕස්ටේලියාවේ පිමැත්ටල්හි,පේකන්හැම් විදියේ අංක.1ඒ දරණ ස්ථානයේ පිහිටි වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝට් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම (Wellard Rural Export) සමහ සේවා ගිවිසුමකට එළඹීම සඳහා පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතනංශය සටතේ ඇති ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට නියෝග කිරීමටත්ය.

් සාර්.එම්.සී.බී.රක්නායක පශු සම්පක් සංවර්ධන අමාතා

අංක 45, ශාන්න මයිකල් පාර, කොළඹ 03.

2009.12.

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<u>රහසිගතයි.</u> පිටපත්: ජනාධි/ලේ. අලා/ලේ. මු. හා කු/ලේ. සැකිකි/ලේ. වගණයාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/09/2812/352/037 ඔබේ අංකය: 2009 දෙසැම්බර් මප 28 දින. කොළඹ, අමාතහ මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලයේදී ය.

පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකම්.

කීරී ගවසින් ආනයකය (ගැබ්ගත් වැප්සි පැවවුන්)

(පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2009.12.09 දිනැති සංදේශය)

2009 දෙසැම්බර් මස 16 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹි තීරණයක් 2009 දෙසැම්බර් මස 23 දින පැවැත්වුණු රැස්වීමේදී ස-ශෝධනය කරන ලදුව, එම ස-ශෝධිත තීරණය අවශා කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමග එවා ඇත.

රි.හපත්ගම, අතිරේක ලේකම්,

අ.කලේ/එක්.අබේසි-හ, අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(අ) මූලික විෂයයන්:

- 03. (අ) 2009 දෙසැම්බර් මය 16 වන බදාදා පැවැත්වුණු අමාතය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේ වාර්තාව, සහත සදහන් සංශෝධනයක්ව සවත්ව, සමමත කරන ලදි
 - (ii) විශය අංක 20 පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ඉල්ලීම මත සහ අමාතය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම් අමතන ලද පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතයා-ශයේ ලේකම්ගේ 2009.12.22 දිනැති ලිපියට අනුව, අමාතය මණ්ඩලය විසින් මෙම කරුණ පිළිබඳව වූ කෙටුම්පත් තීරණය නැවත සලකා බලන ලදී.

පහත සඳහන් කරුණු, එකම්,

- (අ) වැස්සි පැටඩුන්ගේ මීල ගණන්, කැඳවත ලද අභිපාය දැක්වීම් මත තීරණය කර ඇති බව;
- (අා) අමාතය මණ්ඩලය විසින් 2008,06.25 දින පැවැත්වුණු සිය රැස්වීමේදී අමාතය මණ්ඩලය මඟින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ඡා සම්මුති කම්ටුවේ නිර්දේශය මත පදනම්ව උසස් තත්ත්වයේ කිරි ගවයින් 4,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා පතිපත්තිමය වශයෙන් අනුමැතිය දී ඇති බව; පත
- (ඇ) විදේශ සම්පත් අධාාක්ෂ ජනරාල්ගේ <u>2009.12.09</u> දිනැති ලිපියේ සඳහන් පරිදී, විදේශ මූලායන පහසුකම් පැවතීම.

යන කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගත්තා ලදුව, එම තීරණය පහත දැක්වෙනු ුංකාරයට කියැවෙන පරිදි ස-ශෝධනය කිරීමට තීරණය "20. අමාතය මණ්ඩල පතිකා අංක 09/2812/352/037 වූ, "කිරි ගවයින් ආනයනය (ගැබ්ගත් වැස්සි පැටවුන්)" යන මැයෙන් පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධත ඇමනිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2009,12.09 දිනැති සංදේශය - (අමප අංක 08/0933/352/009 පිළිබඳව වූ 2008.06.25 දිනැති අමාතය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාල) මේ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ජා කිරීමෙන් අකතුරුව, මෙම වියාපෘතිය අදියර දෙකකින් පහත ඇත්වෙන ආකාරයට නියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය දෙන ලදී.

- (i) එ.ජ. ඩොලර් මිලියන 12.94 ක මුළු පිරිවැයකට, ගැබ්ගත් වැස්සි පැටවුන් 2,000 ක් ආනයතය කිරීමටත්, රාතික පශ සමීපත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපළ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමටත්, ඕස්ටේලියා රජයේ අපනයක මූලා රක්ෂණ සංස්ථාව සහ තෙදර්ලන්තයේ රාබෝ බැංකුව සමග ගිවිසුමකට එළඹීමට පෙරාතුව, වඩා වාසිදායක නියමයන් හා කොන්දේසි ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස, රාබෝ බැංකුව සමග සාකච්ඡා කටයුතු පවත්වන ලෙස මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාතාගැනුයේ විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියම කිරීම;
 - (ii) එම සාකච්ජාවල සාර්ථකත්වය මත, එ.ජ. ඩොලර් මිලියන 3.34 ක මුදලකට ගැබිගත් වැස්සි පැවඩුක් 500 ක කණේඩායමක් මුලික වශයෙන් ආභයකය කිරීම භා බෝපත්තලාව ගොවිපළ සංවර්ධතය කිරීම;
 - (iii) ප්‍රථම අද්යරේදී ආනයතය කරනු ලබන ගවයන්ගේ කාර්යසාධනය මත පදනම්ව, එ.ජ. ඩොලර් මිලියන 9.60 ක මුදලකට ඉතිරි ගැබ්ගත් වැස්සි පැවවුත් 1,500 ආනයනය කිරීම, පහ
 - (iv) මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ ගරු නිතිපතිතුමාගේ අනුමැතිය මත, ඉහත සඳහන් පරිදි අදියර දෙකකින්, ගැබිගත් වැස්සි පැටවුන් 2,000 ක් අනයනය කිරීම පිණිස 1A, Pakenham Street, Fremantle, Western Australia 6160, යන ලිපිනයෙගි සිමාසහිත වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝර්ට් (පෞද්ගලික) සමාගම සමග සේවා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් තැබීමට පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතුහ-යෙ යටතේ ඇති ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට නියම කිරීම.

කියා කලයුතු: පගු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතන-ශය - මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සහ ශී ලංකා මහ බැංකුවේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් යාකොට ඇත.

පිටපත: මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාත්යාංශය

ඇමුණුම 12



Ministry of Livestock Development

National Livestock Development Board of Sri Lanka

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Importation of Dairy Animals

Part ii

Provide a package consists of animals, necessary other inputs, services and finances to import an initial batch of one thousand five hundred (1 500) dairy animals to NLDB fulfilling following requirements:

A

EOI No. – (A1) Supply of 1 500 Nos. Cattle (Pregnant Heifers) ,800 Nos. Pregnant Jersey Heifers, 500 Nos. Jersey Friesian Cross Bred Pregnant Heifers, 200 Nos. Pregnant Australian Friesian Sahiwal Heifers,

EOI No. - (A2) Services Required:

To provide technical assistance for the management of the intended 1500 Nos. pregnant heifers after arriving to Sri Lanka until the Completion of 1st lactation period to achieve expected performance

В

EOI No. – (B1) required Nos of Parlour type Milking Machines 12/24 Milking Cow unit.

EOI No. - (B2) Services Required:

Installation of Parlour type Milking Machines- 12/24 cow units at Identified NLDB Farms.

- 02) Provide the balance of thirteen thousand five hundred (13 500) dairy animals over a period of 05 years in batches
- 03) Specifications for animals, necessary other inputs and services are given below:
 - 03 A 800 Nos. Pregnant Jersey Heifers
 - 03 B 500 Nos. Jersey Friesian Cross Bred Pregnant Heifers
 - 03 C 200 Nos. Pregnant Australian Friesian Sahiwal Heifers
 - 03 D Sahival Pregnant Heifers
 - 03 E Technical Assistance
 - 03 F Parlour type Milking Machines 12/24 Milking Cow unit
 - 03 G Installation of Parlour type 12/24 Cow Unit Model Milking Machines at identified NLDB Farms

05A) SPECIFICATIONS FOR SUPPLY OF 800 NOS. PREGNANT JERSEY HEIFERS

Quantity

800 - Pregnant Heifers

Pregnancy Stages

4-6 months at the time of delivery to

Sri Lanka

Age

Not more than 24 months.

Breed

All characteristics true to Breed

Minimum Weight

250 kgs. - 300 kgs.

Dam Information

from dams with minimum production of

6000 liters or herd average

Body Confirmation

Should tally with the breed characteristics, good mammary system and other descriptive

traits.

Cattle will be selected and examined by a team headed by an expert veterinarian from

Sri Lanka.

- 1. Animals should possess and confirm to the breed characteristics of the Jersey Cattle breed.
- 2. They should not have any physical deformities such as poor pasterns, twisted feet, overshot or undershot jaws, cleft palates, hernia etc.
- 3. Should come from families without congenital defects.
- 4. Should be a member of families having good production traits.
- 5. Should come from the *herds* of early sexual maturity or early 1st breeding regularity in breeding and long reproductive life.
- 6. All animals should be registered with the relevant registration authority.



05B) SPECIFICATION FOR SUPPLY OF 500 NOS JERSEY FRIESIAN CROSSBRED PREGNANT HEIFERS

Quantity

500 - Pregnant Heifers

Pregnancy Stages

4-6 months at the time of delivery to

Sri Lanka

Age

Not more than 26 months.

Breed

All characteristics true to Breed

Minimum Weight

300 kg.- 350 kgs.

Dam Information

From dams with minimum production of

6000 liters or herd average

Body Confirmation

Should tally with the breed characteristics, good mammary system and other descriptive traits. Cattle will be selected and examined by a team headed by an expert veterinarian

from Sri Lanka.

- 1. Cattle should possess and confirm to the breed characteristics of the Jersey x Friesian cattle breed.
- 2. They should not have any physical deformities such as poor pasterns, twisted feet, overshot or undershot jaws, cleft palates, hernia etc.
- 3. Should come from families without congenital defects.
- 4. Should be a member of families having good production traits.
- 5. Should come from the *herds* of early sexual maturity or early 1st breeding regularity in breeding and long reproductive life.
- 6. All animals should be registered with the relevant registration authority.

05 C) SPECIFICATION FOR SUPPLY OF 200 NOS PREGNANT AUSTRALIAN FRIESIAN SAHIWAL HEIFERS

Quantity ---

200 Nos. Pregnant Heifers

Pregnancy Stages

4-6 months at the time of delivery to

Sri Lanka

Age

Not more than 27 Months.

Breed

All characteristics true to Breed

Minimum Weight

300 kgs. - 350 kgs.

Dam Information

From dams with minimum production of

5000 liters or herd average

Body Confirmation

Should tally with the breed characteristics, good mammary system and other *descriptive* traits. Cattle will be selected and examined by a team headed by an expert veterinarian

from Sri Lanka.

- 1. Cattle should possess and confirm to the breed characteristics of the Australian Friesian Sahiwal cattle breed.
- 2. They should not have any physical deformities such as poor pasterns, twisted feet, overshot or undershot jaws, cleft palates, hernia etc.
- 3. Should come from families without congenital defects.
- 4. Should be a member of families having good production traits.
- 5. Should come from the *herds* of early sexual maturity or early 1st breeding regularity in breeding and long reproductive life.
- 6. All animals should be registered with the relevant registration authority.

05 D) SPECIFICATION FOR SUPPLY OF PREGNANT SAHIWAL HEIFERS



Quantity

Pregnant Heifers

Pregnancy Stages

4-6 months at the time of delivery to

Sri Lanka

Age

Not more than 27 Months.

Breed

All characteristics true to Breed

Minimum Weight

300 kgs. - 350 kgs.

Dam Information

From dams with minimum production of

2500 liters or herd average

Body Confirmation

Should tally with the breed characteristics, good mammary system and other descriptive traits. Cattle will be selected and examined by a team headed by an expert veterinarian

from Sri Lanka.

- 7. Cattle should possess and confirm to the breed characteristics of the Australian Friesian Sahiwal cattle breed.
- 8. They should not have any physical deformities such as poor pasterns, twisted feet, overshot or undershot jaws, cleft palates, hernia etc.
- 9. Should come from families without congenital defects.
- 10. Should be a member of families having good production traits.
- 11. Should come from the *herds* of early sexual maturity or early 1st breeding regularity in breeding and long reproductive life.
- 12. All animals should be registered with the relevant registration authority.

05 F) Herringbone Parlour Model Milking Machines 1x12/24.

Technical Specifications & Scope of Sup	pl	y:	:
---	----	----	---

S. No. | Qty. | Description 1.0 | MILKING SVS

MILKING SYSTEM:

One 1x12/24 Basic Manual Herringbone Mid line Parlour complete suitable for milking 12 animals at a time. However, the provisions will have to be kept to milk the second lot of animals on the other side of the parlour using the same set of Milking Units. The parlour systems should confirm to the following basic specifications and scope of supply should include the items listed below:

It may also, be kept in mind while designing the system so as to meet the guidelines given under ISO 5707: 1996 (E), specifically covering the following aspects:

- A) ISO 3918 : 1996 (E):Milking Machine Installations Vocabulary
- B) ISO 6690 : 1996 (E):Milking Machine Installations Mechanical Tests
- C) ISO/TR 12100 1 & 2 : 1992 Safety of Machinery
- D) IEC 335 2 70 : 1993: Safety of Household and similar appliances particular requirements for Milking Machines

Or Equivalent European or US Standards

1.1 Milking System

1.1.1 Vacuum System

01 Set

01Set

Vacuum pumps of minimum capacity 1600 Nl/min, Rotary type with fresh oil Lubrication, having an Electric Motor suitable for operating on 3 Phase, 400 V, 50 Hz, AC Power Supply. The drive should be minimum 4.0 kW capacity. The unit should be complete with Base Plate with side rails, Sanitary Trap with float valves. V - Belt drive, Silencer having a built in check valve and oil trap.

1.1.2 Vacuum regulation

O1Set Servo Control type Vacuum Regulation Set consisting of regulator unit, sensing units, vacuum gauge, plastic tubes, cable straps and hose clips.

1.1.3 Vacuum Pipelines

Vacuum supply line of ϕ 75 mm PVC pipe, from the vacuum pumps to the receiver and milking points (pulsators etc.), complete with brackets, clamps, flanges, pipe locks and inserts. The length should be adequate enough to cover the vacuum piping required to suit the milking Parlour and should be suitable for milking 12 cows at a time.

1.1.4 Milking Units

12 Sets. The Parlour should be equipped with Milking units complete with Stainless Steel teat cups, Milk Claw having minimum 350 cc volumetric capacity with arrangement to changeover from one side of the parlour to the other side as well as position the cluster in correct way during milking, Set of Rubber Liners and Milk tubes pulse tube.

1.2.2 12 Sets Milk Yield Measuring Device:

The milking Parlour should have the provision for manual recording of individual milk yields. The equipment/device should be of internationally approved type for rated accuracy and consistency of measurement.

1.2 Milk Receiving System:

1.2.1 01 Set Milk Receiving Unit:

To facilitate the intermediate milk collection, a pre-assembled receiver consisting of a Milk Receiver having 100 Litres capacity, inlets, sanitary discharge pump (0.55kw, 3-phase, 400V), filter, liquid level control, over flow trap of transparent plastic & rubber tube for connection to the delivery line.

1.2.2 01 Set Milk Line

Milk pipe of Stainless Steel ϕ 51 mm loop connected from the milking points to receiver complete with Stainless Steel inlets and necessary unions, brackets, 2 receiver inlets. The piping shall be in SMS Standard and length shall be suitable for the size of the parlour specified.

1.2.3 01 Set Milk Transport Line

A complete transport line for maximum distance of 12m between the receiver and the reception tank made of s/s ϕ 38 mm pipe with return line, s/s unions and all necessary fittings and mounting hardware. The piping shall be in SMS standard. The pipeline shall terminate in the milk room adjacent to the milking parlour

1.3 Cleaning System

1.3.1 01 No. Automatic Microprocessor based, programmable CIP unit complete with connection tubes for cold and hot water, vacuum tubes, inlets and outlets for wash lines, mounting hard ware and liquid detergents dosing pumps with detergent tubes, float switches and auto drain kit.

The cleaning program should cover the following steps of cleaning process:

- 1. Pre rinsing with normal tap water.
- 2. Cleaning with hot detergent solution.
- 3. Rinsing with cold water.

- 4. Disinfection.
- 1.3.2 01 Set Wash Line

Cleaning Pipelines \$438mm s/s, s/s inlets, unions & mounting hardware.

- 1.3.3 1 Lot The Cleaning System should include 12 Nos. of Milking Unit Cleaners to facilitate effective cleaning of the milking Units
- 1.4 Stalling:
 - 01 Set Stalling for 1x12/24 Herringbone Mid line Parlour fully hot dip galvanized, pit width: 2000 mm length of milking place: 15900 mm comprising of:
 - Pit edge cantilever galvanized bolted
 - Frame construction wall/floor
 - Staggered/Zigzag Rump rail with high splashguard
 - Manually adjustable staggered/zigzag breast rail
 - 2 nos. Entrance gates operated manually from pit
 - 2 Nos. Exit gates operated manually form pit.
 - 2 Nos. Stairs 4 step
 - Entrance & Exit Rails to prevent animals entering the pit
- 1.5 Other Accessories:
- 1.5.1 1 Lot Electrical Panel & Cabling Material:

The Parlour System should be provided with an Electrical Control Panel to tap the incoming electricity supply from the Electricity Board supply and distribute among the various motors and electrical components within the parlour. The Panel should be in CRCA Sheets, duly powder coated, pre-wired, complete with necessary safety gadgets such as Main Switch, MCBs, Contactors, Relays, Indicating Lamps, ON/OFF Switches etc. The scope should also include an external remote switch for the Milk receiver Pump. The scope of supply shall also include electrical cabling material in suitable rating and length to energize and control the electrical items in the milking Parlour

1.5.2 1 Lot Hot water Geyser:

Minimum 100 Liters capacity Electric Hot water Geyser to provide hot water @ 65 - 80 °C Hot Water for cleaning of Milking System after each milking session

1.5.3 1 Lot The scope of supply should include first lot of supply of consumable viz. Pump Oil, Cleaning Detergents, Teat Dipping Solutions, Milk Filter Socks, Brush Sets etc.

OR NEAREST TO THE ABOVE SPECIFICATIONS

05 G)Installation of Parlour type 12/24 Cow Unit Model Milking Machines at identified NLDB Farms



It is expected that the successful Bidder who will supply the *Milking Machines* and install these 02 Milking Machines at identified NLDB Farms. Necessary buildings and infrastructure facilities will be provided by the NLDB. If the Bidder is unable to send their technicians from their country for the above purpose it is expected that Bidder will obtain the Expertise / Technicians available in Sri Lanka through his Local Agent for installation and commissioning of these Milking Machines at the above two sites.

06) HEALTH REQUIREMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF GOOD HEALTH FOR IMPORTION OF LIVE DOMESTIC CATTLE

The following Requirements have to be fulfilled for the importation of cartle to Sri Lanka.

An International Animal Health certificate from a Government Veterinary Authority in country of origin attesting that:

1. Country of Origin has been free from Foot and Mouth Disease (Virus types O, A, C, SAT -1, SAT -2, SAT - 3 and Asia 1), Vesicular Stomatitis, Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pheumonia,, Lumpy Skin Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Rabies, Screw Worm, Brucellosis, Trypanosomiasis and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) for the last ten (10) years and vaccination against the aforementioned diseases is not practiced in the country.

2. Herd of Origin.

- II, The herd of origin of the animal has been free from Bovine Tuberculosis, Enzootic Bovne Leucosis (EBL), Trichomoniasis, Malignant Cattarhal Fever and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis.
- III. No animals in the herd of origin have shown any clinical sign of any contagious or infectious disease including; leptospirosis, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis dermatophilosis, theileriasis, trichomoniasis and malignant cattarahal fever for a period of minimum three (03) months immediately prior to shipment.

3. Details of the Animal

- I. The animals have been identified by a permanent mark enabling it to be traced back to the dam and herd of origin.
- II. The animals have been kept since birth in the country of origin.
- III. The animals have never been fed ruminant protein derived from BSE reported countries.
- IV. The animals have not been in contact with any animal showing clinical sign of any infectious or contagious diseases mentioned in paragraph 1, 2.1 and 2.2 for a period of minimum three (03) months immediately prior to embarkation.
- V. The animals have been isolated in an establishment identified for pre-export quarantine, for thirty (30) days immediately prior to embarkation.

- VI. The animals have been examined on the day of embarkation, be in a good state of health, with no deformities and no clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases and be fit for transport.
- VII. The animals have been kept in an establishment/herd in which no case of bovine genital campylobacteriosis has been reported, animals are virgin heifers and have never been used for natural service or have only mated virgin heifers.
- VIII. Animals have come from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) free herd or the animals have been kept in herd in which there have been no evidence of EBL either clinical, post-mortem or as a result of diagnostic test for EBL within the previous two years and all animals over 24 months of age have been subjected to a diagnostic for EBL on a blood sample on two occasions during the preceding 12 months, at an interval of at least 4 months and found to negative or have been tested on two occasions while segregated from the herd in an isolation unit approved by the veterinary authority at an interval of at least 4 months, and if less than two years of age, the animals come from 'uterine' dams which have been subjected to a diagnostic test for EBL on a blood sample on two occasions at intervals of at least 4 months within the preceding 12 months and found to be negative.
 - IX. Animals have been kept in a part on territory known to be free of bovine anaplasmosis, babesiosis and theileriasis for the previous two years or have been treated with an effective drug such as oxytetracycline for 5 consecutive days at a dose of 22 mg/kg.
 - X. Animals have been treated with acaricides prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.
 - XI Cattle should have been premunised against Babesiosis
 - XII The animals have been protected from insect vectors during quarantine and transportation to the place of shipment.
- 4. The Animals have been tested for the following diseases during the specified period in pre -export quarantine and have shown negative results to the appropriate tests:
 - I. Animals have been either subjected to Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) for leptospirosis and found to be negative or were injected twice with 25 mg. dihydrostreptomycin per kg. of live body weight at an interval of 14 days. The second injection being given on the day of shipment.
 - II. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for bovine babesiosis during thirty (30) days prior to shipment and found to be negative or immediately before

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- pre-shipment vaccination if administered or were treated with an effective drug such as imidocarb as a single dose injection at 2 mg/kg.
- III. Animals have been subjected to virus neutralisation or ELISA test for IBR/IPV on a blood sample on two occasions at an interval of not less than 21 days and found to be negative
- IV. The semen and preputial specimen cultures and culture of the vaginal mucus for the presence of the casual agent of bovine genital camplobacteriosis and found to be negative.
- V. Animals have been subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis during the 30 days prior to shipment and have come from herd officially certified free or part on territory of a country free from bovine tuberculosis or animals have been isolated for the 3 months prior to shipment and have been subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 60 days between each test and found to be negative
- VI. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for EBL within 30 days prior to shipment and found to be negative.
- VII. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for theileriasis during the 30 days prior to shipment and found to be negative.
- VIII. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for Blue Tongue during the 30 days prior to isolation or into quarantine; and have been kept in the exporting country for 40 days prior to shipment, in an establishment where no case of Blue Tongue was officially reported during that period and have been subjected to diagnostic tests for Blue Tongue within seven days prior to shipment and found to be negative or were kept in a quarantine station for the 40 days prior to shipment and have been subjected to diagnostic tests for Blue Tongue and found to be negative.
 - IX. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for Malignant Catarrhal Fever and found to be negative.
 - X. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for Blue Tongue during the 28 days prior to shipment, to a serological test to detect antibody to the BTV group, such as BT competitive ELISA or the BTAGID test with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test, the first test being carried out at least 21 days after introduction into the pre-export quarantine establishment;



- XI. The animals have been subjected to Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) for leptospirosis and found to be negative.
- XII. The animals have been subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis during the 30 days prior to shipment and found to be negative.
- XIII. Animals have been kept in a quarantine station for 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to virus neutralisation or ELISA test for IBR/IPV on a blood sample on two occasions at an interval of not less than 21 days and found to be negative.
- XIV. Direct microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus and preputial specimens were found to be negative for trichomonosis and campylobacteriosis.
- XV. The animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for bovine anaplasmosis during the 30 days prior to shipment, and found to be negative;
- XVI. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for bovine babesiosis during thirty (30) days prior to shipment and found to be negative.
- XVII. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for theileriasis during the 30 days prior to shipment and found to be negative.
- XVIII. Animals have been subjected to a diagnostic test for paratuberculosis during the 30 days prior to shipment and found to be negative.

07.2) BIDDING FORM AND BID PRICE S (EXPRESSION OF INTEREST NO. 4) UNDER THE LONG TER BASIS From:	CHEDULES M CREDIT
(Full Name and Address of Bidder):	
<u>To:</u>	
Chairman, Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee, Ministry of Livestock Development,	
45, St. Michael's Road, Colombo – 03, Sri Lanka.	
Subject:	
To provide technical assistance for the intended 1500 Nos. dairy animals (pregnant heifers) after arriving to Sri Lanka up to the first calving to keep the maintaining of perform (EOI No. 4-1)	nance.
Therein; Having examined the Bid document for the above Contract acc specifications, the receipt of which is hereby duly acknowledged we, the offer to supply and deliver the above mentioned cattle. In conformity with Document, including Address, Nos for the sum of (total price figures)	he undersigned ith the said Bid in words and and made part
(number) days, calculated from the date of receipt of your Notific in accordance with the contract Execution schedule provided in the contract.	cation of Award onditions of the
If our Bid is accepted, we will provide the performance security in the su USD).	um of (Amount:



Until a formal contract is prepar acceptance thereof in your Not between us.				
We understand you are not bound	to accept the lov	west-priced Bid tha	at you may rece	eive.
		-	(Name)
			(in the capac	ity of)
Duly authorised to sign Bid for an	d on behalf of			
(Signature of Witness)				
Name of Witness :				
Address of Witness :	3			
Certificate as to Corporate Pricertify that I am	inciple		Secre	tarv of
the Corporation	registered	under	laws	of
signed the above is authorized to		tion by authority o		who body.
		the company		

07.4) BIDDING FORM AND BID PRICE SCHEDULES (EXPRESSION OF INTEREST NO. 2) UNDER THE LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS From:

(Full Name and Address of Bidder):
<u>To:</u>
Chairman, Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee, C/o. National Livestock Development Board, No. 40, Nawala Road, Narahenpita, Colombo - 05. Sri Lanka.
Subject:
For the supply and Installation of Milking Machines in Response to the invitation for Bid No. (Expression of Interest No. 02)
Therein; Having examined the Bid document for the above Contract according to the specifications, the receipt of which is hereby duly acknowledged we, the undersigned offer to supply and deliver the above mentioned cattle. In conformity with the said Bid Document, including Address, Nos for the sum of (total price in words and
figures)(USD) or sums as may be ascertain in accordance with the price schedule here to and made part of this Bid. We such undertake, if our bid is accepted, to commence within
(number) days, calculated from the date of receipt of your Notification of Award in accordance with the contract Execution schedule provided in the conditions of the contract.
If our Bid is accepted, we will provide the performance security in the sum of (Amount: USD).
We hereby agree to abide by this for a period of (number)

Until a formal contract is prepared and executed, this Bid, together with hour written acceptance thereof in your Notification of award shall constitute a Biding contract between us.

We understand you are no	ot bound	to accept the low	vest-priced Bid t	hat you may re	ceive.
			***	***************************************	(Name)
			*****	(in the capa	
Duly authorised to sign B	id for an	d on behalf of			
	••••••				
(Signature of Witness)	:	***************************************			
Name of Witness	1		***************************************		
Address of Witness	*		******************************	*******	

Certificate as to Corpo certify that I am	rate Pr	inciple		Secr	etary of
the Corporation		registered	under	laws	of
signed the above is author	ized to t	pind the corporati	on by authority	of its governing	who g body.
		Secretary of t	he company	**********	

08 i) BID PRICE SCHEDULE

UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 200 NOS.PREGNANT AUSTRALIAN FRIESIAN SAHIWAL CATTLE

Country Of Origin	Quantity	Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges' USD'	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.

7	Details terms	cheet	about the	finance	has to	he	furnished
1	Details ferms	Sheet	about the	Illiance	mas to	vv	TMITITION

Name of Bidder:	Signature::	
	. Name	I
Seal		

08 ii) BID PRICE SCHEDULE



UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

- Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

Bidders are requested to fill the appropriate cages of schedule which applicable to the expenditure in Sri Lanka when clearance and forwarding of the consignment by the principal's local agent

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 200 NOS.PREGNANT AUSTRALIAN FRIESIAN SAHIWAL CATTLE

Approximate Clearance and forwarding charges from Customs and Ports Authority Rs.	(2) Approx: Duty, VAT, Port Authority charges and other taxes Rs.	(3) Transport charges up to Nikeweratiya Farm Rs.	(4) Total Agents Commission Rs.	

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule

- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signature::	
	Name	2
		Seal

08 v) BID PRICE SCHEDULE



UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 800 NOS.PREGNANT JERSEY CATTLE

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 800 NOS.PREGNANT JERSEY CATTLE							
Country Of Origin	Quantity	Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges' USD'	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period	
			-				

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signat	ure::		
	Seal	Name	:	•

08 vi) BID PRICE SCHEDULE

UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

Bidders are requested to fill the appropriate cages of schedule which applicable to the expenditure in Sri Lanka when clearance and forwarding of the consignment by the principal's local agent

RID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 800 NOS PREGNANT JERSEY CATTLE

Country Of	Quantity	(3) Total FOB	(4) Total Insurance	(5) Total Freight	(6) Total CIF	(7) Delivery
Origin		Costs USD	Charges USD	Charges' USD'	Cost USD	Period

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signature::
	Name ::
	Seal





UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 500 NOS.PREGNANT JERSEY FRIESIAN CROSS BRED PREGNANT CATTLE

			DRED FREG	NANT CAT	LLC	
Country Of Origin	(I) Quantity	Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges' USD'	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.

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Name of Bidder:	Signature::		
	Name ::		

08 x) BID PRICE SCHEDULE

UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

Bidders are requested to fill the appropriate cages of schedule which applicable to the expenditure in Sri Lanka when clearance and forwarding of the consignment by the principal's local agent

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF 500 NOS.PREGNANT JERSEY FRIESIAN CROSS

RRED PREGNANT CATTLE

			BKED PKEG	NANI CAI.	ILE	
Country Of Origin	Quantity	(3) Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges' USD'	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signature::
	Name :: Seal



08 xiii) BID PRICE SCHEDULE

UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet. If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OF PARLOUR TYPE MILKING MACHINES 12/24 MILKING COW UNIT

Country Of Origin	Quantity	Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges` USD`	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period
*	e e					

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signature::	
	Name	3
		Seal

08 xiv) BID PRICE SCHEDULE

UNDER THE PAYMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT BASIS

Bidder should number and sign Bid Price Schedule sheet.—If the size of the sheet provided is too small, a larger sheet may be used but the same format must be followed exactly.

Bidders are requested to fill the appropriate cages of schedule which applicable to the expenditure in Sri Lanka when clearance and forwarding of the consignment by the principal's local agent

BID FOR THE SUPPLY OFPARLOUR TYPE MILKING MACHINES 12/24
MILKING COW UNIT

MILKING COW UNII						
Country Of Origin	Quantity	Total FOB Costs USD	Total Insurance Charges USD	(5) Total Freight Charges` USD`	Total CIF Cost USD	(7) Delivery Period

- 1. The Method of providing loan to the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2. The amount of total credit offered USD
- 3. Maximum grace period (Minimum two years grace period required)
- 4. Repayment period for the total credit after the grace period (years)
- 5. Interest rate for the total loan, granted, and interest repayment schedule
- 6. Bidders are requested to forward full details of the loan package with above details separately, for evaluation purposes.
- 7. Details terms sheet about the finance has to be furnished

Name of Bidder:	Signature::
	. Name ::
	Seal



09) BIDDERS' INFORMATION FORM

		ne and address of Bidder / Bidder (include Shone No., Fax No., Telex No.)	reet, City, Country: Type or print-
•••			
		me and address of Bidders' local representat ax No:	ive or agent in Sri Lanka - Telephone
3.	Na	ame and title of person authorized to sign the	se Bid Document (type or print)
		ame and address of banker of letter of credit b	
			NA
5.		ume and address of banker of letter of credit b	•
٠			
6.		ne Bidder shall mark the appropriate spaces le regarding his business organisations:	pelow to indicate which statements are
	a.	He is a regular Bidder of the type of Cattle to be supplied	
		He operates as an individual	
		He operates the Partnership	
	d.	He operates as a Company or Corporation	
	e. f.	He operates as a joint venture He operates as local agent for foreign	
	1.	Bidder (power of Attorney is required)	
	g.	Others (Specify)	
7.		ne Bidder shall complete all statements belo all support with documentary evidence.	w concerning supply of the cattle and

	a.	Yea	ars of Experien	ce:		
		i.				
			(types of cattle	e) for a period of	Years.	
	b.	Ma	jor Supply Cor	itracts:		
		ii.	Supplied to			
			(name	and	country)	provided
			`			
				of cattle) date of con		
		iii.				
			(name and co	untry) provided		
				of cattle) date of con		
		iv.				***************************************
			(name and cor	untry) provided		
				of cattle) date of cont		
		v.			,	
				of cattle) date of cont		
		vi.	Supplied			to
						arreness.
				of cattle) date of con		
			`			
c) <u>.</u>	Pr	esent Farms/Of	fice locations of bidd	er:	

8.	Fi	nan	cial Position:			
	T	he B	idder shall pro	vide a separate stater	nent and evidence of fir	nancial capability to
	ре	erfor	m the contract.	,		
	•					
9.	N	ame	and address of	Insurance Company	proposed to be used by	the bidder (for prior
	ar	pro	val by Buyer)			
	76.6					
				saucumite paurine and o fila in 		
	1919				various constitutiones in consentiti et it	

10. Names and addresses of the Independent Inspecting Authorities in country of origin (for approval and selection by buyer)					
1,					
11. Name and address of Air Carrier proposed to be used by bidder:					
12. The Bidder shall affirm the following: I hereby swear that no individual or partner or stockholder or officer or director associated with this Bid is in any way associated or interested in any other Bid being submitted for this contract to the Buyer.					
Signature of person authorized to sign (Name and title of person authorized to sign)					
List below the supplementary supporting documentary evidence attached.					

Origin	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	*******
Exporting Country		
Name of Exporter	:	
Address of Exporter		
Place of Origin of An	imal	,
Identification		
Identification Number	r (s) or Marks (s)	
Species:		
Breed:		
Sex :		
Age :		
Transport and the De	stination	
Place of Embarkation		
Means of Transport		
Full Name and Addre	ess of Importer or Consignee:	
Port of arrival		
Chairman, National I	ivestock Development Board r company background with r	ioned items/services may apply to the d of Sri Lanka to the following address relevant experience if any, on or before
Contact persons for	any clarifications	
Dr Chandraw	ansa Pathiraja.	Dr U.S.Bandara.
Chairman,		Director (Livestock Planning),
	tock Development Board,	Ministry of Livestock Development,
No. 40, Nawal	a Road,	45, St. Michaels` road,
Narahenpita, Colombo 05,		Colombo - 03
Sri Lanka.		Sri Lanka
Telephone 09	04 11 2506088	Telephone 094 11 2431379
Fax 094 11 5	01613	Fax 094 11 2431373
E.mail nldbcl	h@sltnet.lk	E.mail upalisenarath@sltnet.lk

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පශුසම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතුනාංශය

අමාතා මණ්ඩල සටහන

- 1,500ක් වූ කිරිදෙනුන් ආනයනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව අංක 07/1043/352/012 සහ 2007.06.20 දිනැති සංදේශය අනුව මවිසින් පහත සඳහන් ඉල්ලිම් කරන ලදී .
- 1 . කිරිගව සතුන් අපනයනය කරන ඉන්දීයාව, පකිස්ථානය, ඕස්වේලියාව, නවසිලන්නය වැනි රටවල විදේශ තානාපති තාර්යාල සමහ සම්බන්ධ වී **එව** රටවල සතුන් අපනයනකරුවන්ගේ යාවන්තාලින කරන ලද ලැයිස්තුවක් ලබා ගැනීමටන්
- 2. ජාතික පශසම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට විදේශයෙන් කිරිදෙනුන් 1,500ක් ලබා ගැනීමට සතුන්, අදාළ යේවා, අනෙකුත් යෙදවුම් හා මුලා පහසුකම්වලින් යුත් යෝජනා කට්ටලයක් සැපසීමට එම විදේශ සැපසුම්කරුවන්ගේ කැමැත්ත පිළිබඳව වීමසා බැලීමටත්,
- 3. ඉහත කැමැත්ත පළ තරන ආයතනවලින් වඩාන්ම වාසිදායක වූ යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති ආයතනය තෝරාගෙන එලෙස තෝරාගන් යෝජනාව පදනම් කරගෙන සතුන් ආනයනය හිරීම සඳහා නැවන කැබිනට් මණ්ඩල අනුමැතියට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමවත්

) ඉහත යෝජතාවන් සඳහා 2007.06.27 දින අමාතෳ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලැබී ඇති අතර , කිරී ග්වයින් ආනයනය පිළිබඳව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන්ද අමාතෳ මණ්ඩලය දැනුවන් කරනු නැමැත්තෙමි .

- 1. මූලා අතින් වඩා වාසිදායක හා ටර්ත් කි පදනම මත (Turnkey basis) 1,500ක් වන කිරි ගටයින් සැපයීම සඳහා තැමැත්ත පුකාශ **ශි**රීම් ලබා ගැනීම.
- 2. ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන සියලුම යෝජනා සම්බන්ධයෙන් තාක්ෂණික හා මුලා අංශයන් පිළිබඳ සවිස්තර අධ්යයනයක් සඳහා අමාතා මණ්ඩලය වියින් **පත් කරනු** ලබන සාකච්ජා කොට එකහත්වයකට පැමිණීම පිළිබඳ වූ **කම්ටුවක්** (CANC) පත් කිරීම.
- තාක්පතෙික හා මූලා යෝජනාවන් ඇගයීම සඳහා සහ වහපෘතියේ ශක්ෂනාව පිළිබඳ තක්සේරු ක්රීම සඳහා වහපෘති කම්වුවක් පත් කිරීම.
- 4. අමාත්ය මණ්ඩල ඇමතිවරුන් වෙත සුදුසු නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කරන මෙන් (CANC) වෙතින් ඉල්ලීම .
- 5. ශුි ලංකා රජයට පිලිගත හැකි පරිදි මූලා යෝජනාව ව්ළිබඳව එකහතාවකට පැමිණීම සඳහා විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් වෙත උපදෙස්දීමට .
- 6. කොන්තුාන් ගිව්සුම සහ මුලා ගිව්සුම පිළිබඳ අධ්යයනය කර ඒ පිළිබඳ නිතිමය අදහස් ඉදරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා නිතිපතිතුමා වෙත යොමු කිරීම .

අංක **45** , ශාන්ත මයිකල් පාර ,

කොළඹ 03

2007.08.20

· ආර් , එම් , සි , බී , රත්තායක අශුසම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතෘ **KFLFtNA**

ඇමුණුම 14

562/10, Nawala Road. Rajagiriya 17th January 2008

Mr.Sunimal Senaratne, Secretary, Ministry of :Livestock Development, 45, St. Michaels's Road, Colombo-03

Dear Sir,

Calling for Expression of Interest (EOI) for the importation of 15,000 Dairy Animals Request for extension of time for submitting of proposals

Closing date for the above EOI was fixed for the 23rd January 2008. However, M/S Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd, of Australia, who is one of the parties who has revived our communications for the submitting of proposals for the EOI, has by letter date J 16th January 2008, has written to me, with copy to you and the Chairman National Livestock Development Board, requesting an extension of time by further 4 weeks from 23.01.2008.

Since these parties are from distant countries and require time to visit Sri Lanka and make their proposals during the period when Christmas and New Year Holidays have intervened, I am agreeable to grant an extension of two weeks for submitting their proposals. However, we cannot agree to a longer extension of time, since we need time to evaluate and process the proposals in order to make the award very early and start the project this year itself.

I have already spoken to Mr. S.V.Ariyaratne, the other member of the CANC and apprised him of this position. He too agrees that two weeks time is adequate. If you also agree with our thinking, please instruct Mr. Anuruddha to notify M/S/ Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd of Australia, as well as all other parties to whom we have sent the official communication requesting their EOI proposals, by publishing in the Ministry and NPA. Websites, that the closing date for the submitting of EOI for the above Project has been extended by two weeks and that the new date for closing of proposals is 6th February 2008.

Please keep me informed once action is taken as above.

Yours sincerely,

H.M.C.Kapilaratne Chairman - CANC



MLD/FN/08/01/(iii) 2008.02.07

වෛදය බි.එම්.එබ්.එම්.සූ.එස්. බණ්ඩාර මසා සභාපති / කැබිනට් මණ්ඩල වශාපෘති කමිටුව/ අධ්යක්ප (සැලසුම්)

කිරි ගවයන් 15,000 ආනයනය කිරීමේ වහාපෘතියේ පළමු අදියර ලෙස කිරි ගවයින් 1,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම

උක්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ (EOI) කැඳවීමේදී කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ භාරදුන් පහත සමාගම් වලට අදාල එම වාර්තාවන් ඉදිරි කටයුතු සඳහා වාහපෘති කම්වූව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

ඉදිරිපත් වු ආයතන :-

- 01. B2B International Pvt. Ltd.
- 02. China Cattie Ltd.
- 03. Bonegilla (Part 1 & 11 with Duplicate Copies)
- 04. Wilard Rural Exporters (With Duplicate)

් උ. එම්. කේ. ඩී. ඒකනායක

පුටාන ගණකාට්කාරී

පිටපත : එව්.එම්.බි.කපිලරත්න මහතා,

නො.562/10, වැලිකඩ වන්න, ජාජගිරීය.





MLD/FN/08/01/(iii) 2008.02.08

වෛදා බි.එම්.ඩබ්.එම්.යූ.එස්. බණ්ඩාර මයා සභාපති / කැබිනට් මණ්ඩල වනපෘති කම්ටුව/ අධාන්ෂ (සැලසුම්)

කිරි ගවයන් 15,000 ආනයනය කිරීමේ වහාපෘතියේ පළමු අදියර ලෙස කිරි ගවයින් 1,500 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම

උක්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ (EOI) කැඳවීමේදී කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ නියමිත වේලාවට පසුව භාරදුන් පහත සමාගම් වලට අදාල එම වාර්තාවන් ඉදිරි කටයුතු සඳහා වෘහපෘති කමිටුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

ඉදිරිපත් වූ ආයතන :-

01. ANP Associates Ltd.

02. AMA Nana Marrikkar & Sons.

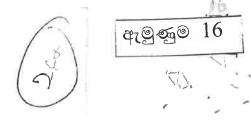
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ගණකාධිකාරී (සැපයිම්)

3/3

පිටපත : එව්.එම්.බී.කපිලරත්න මහතා,

නො.562/10, වැලිකඩ වන්න, රාජගිරිය.



Evaluation Report of the Expression of Interests on Importation of Dairy Animals

A Cabinet Appointed Project Committee (CAPC) has been appointed by the National Procurement Agency (NPA) on importation of 1500 cattle according to the letter of the NPA No.NPA/DM/105 – 58 – 01 dated 2007.09.19. The CAPC, accepting Expression of Interests (EOI) as a procurement exercise, followed instructions given in the Procurement Guidelines document of the NPA issued in 2006 to evaluate these proposals given as Expression of Interests.

The CAPC received four (04) proposals of following institutions from the Chief Accountant (CA) of the Ministry of Livestock Development (MLD) on 06th February 2008 for evaluation.

- 1. B2B International (Private) Limited
- 2. China Cattle Limited
- 3. Bonegilla (part I & II with duplicate copies)
- 4. Wellard Rural Exports (with duplicates)

Another two (02) proposals received from following institutions after the closing time of accepting Expression of Interests proposals were also handed over by the Accountant (Supplies) of the MLD on 08th February 2008.

- 1. ANP Associates Limited
- 2. AMA Naina Marikkar & Sons

According to the clause 6.3.2 and 7.6.1 (a) of the National Procurement Guidelines 2006, late proposals should not be evaluated by the CAPC. Hence, those proposals are returned herewith for necessary actions.

Above mentioned four (04) bidders who submitted their proposals in time have fulfilled required qualifications and they have submitted duly signed legally valid EOI documents. Details are given in annexure i.

There were three (03) main components in the EOI document for evaluation.

- A. Supply of Pregnant heifers
- B. Supply of necessary inputs and services
- C. Supply of finance

These three (03) components given in the valid proposals were separately evaluated. Findings were given below.

CS



A. Supply of Pregnant Heifers

All four (04) bidders have quoted to supply initial batch of pregnant heifers. Number of animals with prices quoted are as follows:

No	lfem	B2B Internation al (Private) Limited	China Cattle Limited	Bonegilla	Wellard Rural Exports
01	Number of animals in the initial batch	1 500 kg	800-1000	6000	₽ * 3750
02	CIF price (US \$)	3 873 575 \0000	Not given	20 475 000	9 312 500
03	CIF price quoted per animal (US\$)	2 582	2 100	3 413	2 483
04	Pregnancy state of quoted animals at the time of delivery to Colombo port	4 – 6 months pregnant	Non pregnant	4 – 6 months pregnant	4 – 6 months pregnant
05	Agreement to supply balance animals of 15 000	Yes	Not indicated	Not indicated	Yes

The lowest price quoted by China Cattle Limited was rejected as they have not agreed to supply pregnant animals

The second lowest price quoted by Wellard Rural Exports was recommended under following conditions as they have fulfilled critical requirements given in the EOI document.

Jersey animals of having a proven track record should only be imported to Bopatalawa and Dayagama farms and Galpokuna, Marandavila, Muwanhela (alternative to Andigama) and Nikaweratiya farms should be in housed with importing Jersey Sahival cross bred and limited number of AFS animals having proven track records. Andigama farm should not be used to in house importing animals as this farm is already running near to its capacity with similar performing Jersey Sahival cross bred and AFS animals.

Maximum number of importing animals at the final stage of this program should not be exceeded eight hundred and seventy five (875) in Bopatalawa, three hundred and seventy fiver (375) in Dayagama, two hundred (200) in Galpokuna, five hundred (500) in Marandavila, three hundred (300) in Muwanhela and seven hundred and fifty (750) in Nikaweratiya farm.

Maximum number of importing animals to any of these farms should not be exceeded two hundred and fifty (250) at a time and interval between two consecutive importations for a same farm should be more than nine (09)months.

May C)

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All importing animals should be premunised against Tick fever before make them pregnant at Australia while fulfilling specifications and other requirements given in the EOI document.

Required facilities of NLDB farms should be ensured before making any importation into those farms.

More details are given in annexure I, ii & iii

B. Supply of Necessary Inputs and Services

As there were no details given in the EOI document regarding the actual requirements of the farms of the National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) to in house importing animals initially for 1 500 animals and subsequently for the balance, CAPC obtained the services of a technical committee appointed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock Development by his letter MLD/FN/08/01 (iii) dated 21.02.2008 to finalize development requirements of NLDB farms at Bopatalawa and Dayagma to import the initial batch of 1 500 pregnant heifers. Another technical committee appointed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock Development by his letter MLD/FN/08/01 (iii) dated 21.03.2008 to finalize development requirements of NLDB farms at Andigama, Galpokuna, Marandavila and Nikaweratiya. Report of these committees are attached as annexure ii & iii.

Proposals given by bidders to supply necessary inputs and services were evaluated against the actual requirements given in these committee reports and EOI document.

Summary of the findings are given below.

	ltem	B2B Internation al (Private) Limited	China Cattle Limited	Bonegilla	Wellard Rural Exports
01	Agreement to supply necessary inputs for the farms using to in house initial batch of 1 500 animals	Yes	Not indicated	Yes	Yes
2	Coverage of the requirements recommended by the technical committee appointed by the Secretary to the MLD	ed in dict	Not indicated	Not indicated	indici-



y



il Cost (US \$)	10 (/1 000			
11 CO31 (03 \$)	12 461 000	Not	2 000 000	6 500 423
		available	000 000	0 300 423

est price quoted by the Bonegilla is rejected for following reasons.

There is a 93 US \$ price difference per animal between the accepted price of 2483 US \$ of Wellard Rural Exports and 3413 US \$ of Bonegilla

- 2. Estimated cost of the technical committees appointed by the Secretary to the MLD to supply necessary inputs and services to NLDB farms at Bopatalawa, Dayagama, Galpokuna, Marandavila, Muwanhela and Nikaweratiya is . Therefore, quoted price is not realistic and substantially low to accept
- 3. Assistance to improve existing facilities of NLDB farms or breakdown and details of expenses are not given in this proposal
- 4. They have given the proposal without visiting the NLDB farms
- 5. Given proposal does not comply with the specified objectives of the EOI document
- 6. Does not propose a suitable herd management system or program monitoring program as requested in the EOI document
- 7. No agreement mentioned regarding achievements of stipulated parameters of the EOI document

second lowest price quoted by Wellard Rural Exports is recommended under lowing conditions as it substantially agrees with the recommendations and estimated ices of the technical committees appointed by the Secretary to the MLD to asses accessary inputs and services for NLDB farms at Bopatalawa, Dayagama, Galpokuna, arandavila, Muwanhela and Nikawerativa

upplier should agree to alter his offer and given budget according to the scommendations of above mentioned technical committee reports.

More details are given in annexure I, ii and iii.

C. Supply of Finance

All four bidders have agreed to arrange a credit package for this program. Salient points of their offers are as follows:

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No	Item	B2B Internation al (Private) Limited	China Cattle Limited	Bonegilla	Wellard Rural Exports
01	Total credit package (Us \$)	15 723 130	27 930 500	22 475 000	26 866 893
02	Grace period (years)	3.0	2.5	Ву	2.5
03	Repayment period after the grace period (years)	10	10	negotiation By negotiation	10

Details are given in annexure I.

Committee observes that three bidders except Bonegilla have agreed to arrange credit package on similar terms and conditions

Final Recommendation

According to the information given under A, B & C components of this evaluation report, the Cabinet Appointed Project Committee hereby recommends to negotiate with Wellard Rural Exports to import pregnant heifers using the reports given by the technical committees appointed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Livestock Development to finalize the development requirements of NLDB farms, at Bopatalawa, Dayagama, Galpokuna, Marandavila, Muwanhela and Nikaweratiya. Reports are attached as annexure | & iii ; Sylon Sudmitting find

Dr B.H.W.M.U.S.Bandara (Chairman):

Dr (Ms) H.M.S.P.Herath (Member):

Mr D.G.Samarasingha (member)

Mr M.C.Gamage (Member)

Mr Ranjan Dharmawardana (Member):

Dr S.C.Kaduwela (Member):



මගේ අංකය: එම්එල්ආර්ඩ්ඩ් 03/05/2012(2013) - 13(1)

පශූ සම්පත් සහ ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතනංශය අමාතන මණ්ඩලය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කෙරෙන සටහන

කිරි ගවයන් ආනයනය කිරීම - දෙවන අදියර

කිරි ගවයන් පානයනය කිරීමේ දෙවන අදියර යටතේ අමාතෘ මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත්කරන ලද සම්බන්ධීකරණ තම්ටුවක් (සිඒඑන්සි) සන වහපෘති කම්ටුවක් පත්කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් - ම විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද 2012 දෙසැම්බර් 12 වන දින දරන අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල සංදේශය-(ඇමණුම 1) හා යොමුවේ

මෙම අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල සංදේශය මගින් ඉල්ලා සිටින ලද කාර්යය වෙනුවෙන් 2013 ජනවාර් මහ 17 දින අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලැබ් ඇත. (ඇමිණුම H)

අමාතය මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත්කරන ලද සම්බන්ධීකරණ කම්ටුව මිළ ගණන් ඉදිරිපත් තරන ලද පාර්ශවය සමඟ සාකච්ජා කරනු ලැබ ඇති අතර, උසස් ගෙුණිගත කරන ලද කිරි ගවයන් 2500 ක් සැපයීමටත්, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශය වන්නා වූ යටිතල පහසුකම් සැපයීමටත්, ජාතික හශු සම්පත් මණ්ඩලය සතු රදියගම හොවිපල සඳහා අවශය වන්නා වූ යෙදීම් හා සේවා වාර කුම පදනම මත සැපයීමටත් එම පාර්ශවය එකඟව ඇත.

මෙම විපාපෘතියේ පළමු වන කලාව සාදහා කරන ලද ආකාරයට ම, මේ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන්නා වූ අරමුදල් සපයා ගැනීම පිණිස, ඕස්ටේලියන් රජයේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂන සංස්ථාව සමඟ කටයුතු කිරීමට පියවර ගතයුතුව තිබේ.

මූලපමය හා තාක්ෂණ අවශපතාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වහාපෘති කම්ටුවේ නිර්දේශ සියල්ල සම්බන්ධිකරණ කම්ටුව විසින් සළකා බලා ඇති අතර, මේ සඳහා ඇ.ඩො.20,747,293.34 ක් ලබාගැනීම පිණිස අමාතප මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමට තීරණය කරනු ලැබ ඇත.

සම්බන්ධිකරණ කම්ටුවේ හිර්දේශයන් සමත මම එකඟ වෙමි.

අමාත්ස මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධීකරණ කම්වූ චාර්තාව මේ සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.(ඇමිණුම Π E) මෙම කාර්යය තව දුරටත් කරගෙන යාම පිණිස අමාත්ස මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරමි.

අත්.කළේ/ ආරුමුගන් තොණ්ඩමාන් පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමිය පූජා සංවර්ධන අමාතය

පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතයංශය, 45, ශාන්ත මයිකල් පාර, කොළඹ 03.

2013 ජූලි මස 11 වන දින.



මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන අමාත සාංශය நிதி, திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சு MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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මු ලංසාව. ජ්‍රයාලය හුදුන්නෙන් } 1484500 හුදුන්නෙන්	උපත්ත් බයණා } (94)-11-2449823 Pax	වෙන අඩවිය Qaiú ණණ්ඩ Websito
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2013.07.11

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නිර්ක්ෂණ

: වර්තවානයේ ඒකපුද්ගල ලදෙන්න කිරි පරිභෝජනය ලල ලිවර 34ක් පමණ **වේ. ලෙව**දාා පර්ශේෂණ ආයතනය මඟින් නිර්දේශික අගය වන මිලි ලිවර 100 දක්වා රම අගය වැඩ කිරීමට, රටෙහි වෘර්මක කිරී නිශ්පාදනය දැනට පවසින ලීවර විලියන 253 සිට වසර 2015 වන විව ලිවර මිලියන 780ක් දක්වා ඉහළ නැංචිය යුතුය. එයට අමතරව යෝගට, බටර්, විස්, සහ අවාකලව වැනි නිෂ්පාදන සදහා වාර්පිකව අවශා කිරි පුමාණය ලිවර පිලියන 250ක් පමණ වේ. අද්ශීය කිරී ගවයින් 591,150ක් පමණ දැනව සිටින අතර, එක් නිරි දෙනෙකුගෙන් දිනකට ලබාගන්නා සාමානය දියර කිරි පුමාණය ලිවර 2-4 අකර වෙ. ඒ අනුව, අද්ශීශ කිරි **කව පු**නේද මහාදාහනිමන් සහ දැනව නුිදාස්මක වන කෘම්ම සිංචන වැඩයවහන් මුගාක්මක කිරීම ලනින් වූවද, වසර 2015 වන **වි**ව ලබා ගත ගැකිවනුගේ කිරි ලිවර පිලිසන SSO ක් පමණකි. එම නිසා, අපේක්ෂික ඉලක්ක ළඟාකර

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கால்நடை வள அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு

Ministry of Livestock Development

கவிகள் ராது இவ

My Nov MLD/LD/02/04/83- ii

senge Se :

Your No:

Date: 24.03.2009

Ms. Maithri Amarasinghe. State Counsel, Attorney – General's Department, Colombo 12.

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Project for the Importation of Dairy Animals to Sri Lanka

This refers to your letter dated 25.02.2009 regarding the above subject. Please find annexed copies of following documents for your kind perusal.

1. Feasibility Report

2. Cost Benefit Analysis

Dr. Ú S.Bandara Director (Livestock Planning)





Year 12	2000 1000 1000 850 841	32677 941 980 4237	600.00 117,56 8.58 17.15 743.29	1586	28,0663
Year 11	2000 1000 1000 950 941	32877 941 980 4287	600 000 117.56 8.58 17.15 743.29	1566	293663
Year 10 Ye	2000 1000 1000 950 941	32877 941 880 4287	600 00 117 56 8 58 17 15	1566	293663
	2000 1000 1000 950 941 3916	32877 941 980 4287	600,00 117,56 8,53 17,15	1566	295663
8 Year 9	2000 1000 1000 950 941 3916	32877 941 980 4287	117.56 8.58 17.15	1565	293663
7 Year 8	2000 1000 1000 950 941 3916	32877 941 960 4287	600.00 117.56 8.58 17.15	1566	29,1663
6 Year 7	2000 1000 1000 950 941 3916	32877 941 980 4287	117.56 8.58 17.15		593563
5 Year 6	2000 1000 1000 95J 941 391b	32877 941 960 4287		1556 146	. 52903 52903
Year 5	2000 1000 1000 950 235 3210	235 235 980 3515		852.03 1284 113	44353
Year 4	2000 1000 1000 237.5 2619	32877 245 2668		613.61 1048 99	37031
Year 3		es es			,
Year 2	2000 250 250 250	8219 1500 2327	90.00	249.31 1250 250 850 325	2 159375 (21875 16 2 2 1
Year 1 Ye	500	500 548	30.00	32.19 500 200 100 1	37500 37500 1
Ye					
	Stock Position Breedable females an -Fermale calves a 2-Bull calves a 3-Heifers a 4-Pregnant heifers a 5-Cow equivalent	Productions a6 - Milk producing in the farm (liters/day) a7 - Cows (sales) a8 - Bull calves (sales) a9 - Manure (mt)	Gross Income (Rs. millione) a10 - Milk a11 - Cows (sales) a12 - Bull calves (sales) a13 - Manure	Capital Items Capital Items Initial stock (AMZ/AFS) a14- Fodder requirement (acres) Fodder new cultivation under sprinklers(acres) Tank rehabilitation Improvements to water supply system Manure spreader Ferlikzer spreader Ferlikzer spreader Ferlikzer spreader	Hay bailer Electric fencing (km) Mixer wagon a15. Farm buildings (sq.ft) Renovation of farm buildings (sg.ft) Access roads (km) 16x2 Miking machines Sound proof generators Portagle milking machines

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Milk parlor refurbishments Milk storage tanks Waste disposal system Waste disposal system Improvements to the minihydro Veterinary unit Improvements to the workshop Fuel storage tank Walcr bowser with implements	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
4w fractor with traiter 4w tractor with traiter (Jchn deer) Wheel loader Field blikes Double cabs		Ø.e										
Capital Expendíture (Rs millions)												
a 16 - Initial stock a 16 - Initial stock(AMZ/AFS) a 17 - Transport of animals from Colombo port	142.4	356.0 71.8										
a17 - Transport of animals from Colombo port a 18 - Fodder new cultivation under sprinklers Tank rahahiftalion	12.5	23	12,4	4	18.3							
Improvements to water supply system	1 0 2											
Martine Spreader Fertilizer spreader	3.6											
Forage chopper Hay bailer	12.4											
a19 - Renovation of farm buildings	30.0	97.5	29 6	35 5	42.3							
a20 Access roads	16.0	32.0										
a21 - 16X2 Miking machines a22 - Sound proof generators	33.2	66.4										
a23 - Portable milking machines	0,3	0,3										
a24 - Milk parlor refurbishments	4.9	4.9										
azs - MIIK storage tanks a26 - Electric fencing	19.6	39.2										
a27 - Mixer wagon	12.4											
Waste disposal system Improvements to the minihydro	10.7	1.7								Ť		
Veterinary unit	2.3											
Improvements to the workshop Final efercion took	5,8											
Water bowser with implements	0,0											
4w tractor with trailer	2.7											
4w tractor with traile: (ל, אחל היא tractor with traile: (ל,	3,0											
Wheel loader	10,1	C										
a29 - Double cab	3 0	0 0										
Warranty/Port clearing/ ranspoort equipment & machinery	4.7	6.0										
Human resources development	7.0	7.5										
Technical management, program monitoring & capacity	110	20	9 6	13.0	110							
Canital investment	454.5	6 292	54.5									
Total capital investment	454.5	1217.4	1268.9	1328.5	.5 1400.1	1 1400.1	.1 1400,1	1,1 1400,1	1 1400.1	.1 1400.1	0.1 1400 1	1 1400.

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	Year 12	10.0		10 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H	2	1919		0.0		1		383.9 389.9 359.4					
	Year 11 Yo			2144	57.5	4 5	300	0 C	14 3 8 5	28.0	9.0	392.0 392.0 351.3			8 8 1 5 1 F		
	Year 10 Ye	7145		214 d 4 3	57.2	4 9	7.8	3 0	143	28,0	20.6	402.9 402.9 340.4		(a	732. 197 54 17.4 34 86. 3 1374 20.6		
	Year 9 Ye	7146		214 4	27.2	2 4 2	7 7 2 0 7 4	3 3	143 83	28.0	32.2	413.7 413.7 329.6			364 309.74 27.3 54.66 4.9194 32.2		
and a state of the	Year 8 Ye	7146		214 4 4 3 4 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	57.2	4 0	7 9 0	D 33	4 4 5 C	28.0	43.9	424.6 424.6 318.7			496 421 94 37 2 74 46 6 7014 43 9		
	Year 7 Ye	7146		214 4 4 5 8 7 5	57.2	0.4	1 / 1 / 1 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 /	0.0	4 4 2 4	28.0	55.6	435.5 435.5 307.8	i)		628 534.14 47.1 94.26 8.4834 55.6		
**	Year 6 Yi	7146		214 4 4.3	57.2	3,9	40	9.9	14.3	28.0	67.3	445.9 445.9 297.4			760 646 34 57.0 114.06 10.2654 67.3		
	Year 5 Ye	7146		2144 43	57.2	တေး က	5.7	3.0	5.0	28,0	79.0	457.9 529.5 213.8			892 758 54 66.9 133 86 12.0474 79.0		
	4	5858		3.5	46.9	3,7	27	3.2	6.0	26.6	90,7	409.3 468.9 183.1			1024 870.74 76.8 153.66 13,8294		
	Year	4779		143.4 2.9	38.2	ig n	7.7	2,6	9,6 6,5	25.4	102.3	369.9 421.4 192.2			1156 982.94 86.7 173.46 15.6114		
	Year 2 Year 3	3878 23		116.3 2.3 4.3	31.0	32	0.7	2.1	80°,70°	24.3	107.7	331.9 1094.9 -845.5			1217 4 1034.79 91.3 182.61 16,4349 107.7		
-	Year 1 Yo	913		27.4	7.3	9,5	9 9 0	0.5	5,0	, o	40.2	109.7 564.2 -532.0	8 years		454.5 386.325 34.1 58.175 6,13575 40.2		
		Necurrent trems a30 - Cattle feed (mt) a31 - Winerals (mt)	Recurrent Expenditure (Rs.Millions)	a32 - Cattle feed a33 - Minerals a34 - Dones	a35 - Maintenance of fodder cultivation a36 - Maintenance of farm buildings	a37 - Maintenance of roads Maintenance of vobiries	Maintenance of armides Maintenance of armides of armide	abo - instrance of animals abb - Transport	a40 - Farm management Program monitoring	a41-Total depreciation	442 - Lariu Ieni a44 - Loan Interest	Recurrent expenditure Total expenditure Net Profit/Loss	Pay back period 8	Loan Interest	Total Loan Loan Component of the EFIC Interest for EFIC loan Loan Component of the HSBC bank Interest for HSBC toan Total		

IRR Calculations Year 2 Year 3

Year 8 Year 9 Year 10 Year 12

Year 6 Year 7

Year 5

Year 4

Expenditure ProfitCloss 584,2 -532,0 1034,9 -532,0 421,4 192,5 529,5 213,8 445,9 375,4 435,5 307,8 424,6 318,7 413,7 329,6 402,9 340,4 383,9 359,4 383,9	Profit		1 -532,0	,			134							
Expenditure 584.2 584.2 421.4 428.9 529.5 425.5	Expend	Profit/Loss	-532 0	-845.6	192,2	183,1	213.8	297.4	307.8	318 7	329,6	340.4	351,3	359,4
	Income 32.2 249.31 613.61 652.03 743.29 743.29 743.29 743.29 743.29	Expenditure	564.2	1034.9	421.4	468,9	529,5	445.9	435,5	424 6	413.7	402.9	392.0	383,9

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a1 - Calving interval - 12 months

a2 - Calving interval - 12 months a3 - Female calf mortality - < 5%

a5 - Cow equivalent = Calves 25%, Heifers 50%, Pregnant Heifers 100% a4 - Adult mortality - 1%

a6 - Lactation yield - 6000 liters/cow

a8 - Mafe calf mortality - < 2%

47 - Present cows will be replaced by Importing animals in first 2 years

a10 - Farm gate price of milk - Rs 50.00 /liter a9 - Manure - 3kg/animal /day

a11 - Price of a pregnant heifer - Rs 125,000 Culled cow - Rs 50,000 a12 - Price of a 14 days old bull calf - Rs 8,750

a13 - Price of manure - Rs 4,000/mt

a14 - Carrying capacity - 2.5 animals facre a15 - 75 sq.ft/cow equivalent

a16 - Price of an imported animal - US 2300 (1US\$ = 35108.00)

a17 - Rs 11256/arimal a18 - Cost - Rs 125, 000/acre with solar water pump a19 - Cost - Rs 125, 000/acre with solar water pump a19 - Cost - Rs 2000/sq.ft a20 - Ost - Rs 2000/sq.ft a22 - Price Rs Mn 33.2/unit a23 - Price Rs Mn 5.1/unit a24 - Price Rs Mn 9.4/unit a26 - Cost - Rs 109,000/km a27 - Cost - Rs Mn 12.4/unit a28 - Cost - Rs 280,000/unit

330 first 6 liters on letters on the state of a raixed for every liter of milk, overall 5 kg /cow equivalent a30 first 6 liters and animal day.

331 - 30 grams / animal day.

332 - Retion - poonactrice bran 1:2, Price of a mixed ration - Rs 30,00/kg.

333 - Price Rs 100/kg.

334 - Price Rs 2000/cow equivalent/y.ar.

335 - Price Rs 1/kg.

336 - Cost - Rs 10/sq.ft.

337 - Cost Rs 150,000/km/year. a29 - Cost - Rs Mn 3,2/unit

a38 - 2000/cowi/year a33 - Price Rs 1000/cow yearfyear a40 - Rs500/person/day & 50 cow equivalent/man day

a42 - Rs 10,000/acre/year a43 - Grace penod 2.5 years , Repayment period - 9.5 years a44 - EFIC - 7.2%, HSBC - 9.0%

Economic Feasibility Report of Cattle Importation

Importation of 15,000 Cattle Project

Phase 1; Importation of 2,000 Cattle for the NLDB Farm at Bopaththalawa

Ministry of Livestock Development

45, St. Michaels` Road, Colombo – 03, Sri Lanka.

24 March 2009



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2.	Study Objectives	
	Study Team	03
	Methodology	03
5.	Importation of 15,000 Cattle	04
6.	Evaluation of the Cattle Importation Project;	
	Phase 1; Importation of 2,000 Cattle for the NLDB farm	0.5
	at Bopaththalawa	05

1. Introduction

Expression of Interests (EOI) was called by the Ministry of Livestock Development (MLD) to import 15,000 dairy animals to farms of National Livestock Development Board (NLDB). Sri Lanka, spread over a 05 years, as a package consisting of breeds of dairy animals with necessary inputs and services required for capacity building of those farms with financial proposals on a turn key basis.

The Cabinet of Ministers in Sri Lanka appointed a negotiation committee (CANC) to evaluate proposals received by the MLD and make recommendations to relevant authorities in this regard.

A special committee was appointed by the CANC to study the economic feasibility of importation of cattle to NLDB farms.

This study considered a range of issues related to the economic feasibility and the income enhancement capacity of Bopaththalawa and Dayagama farms of NLDB by importing 1.500 cattle to those farms. Special attention was given to issues related to technical aspects, cost-effectiveness, profit margin, and also to the socio economic impact on local businesses, creation of employment opportunities, income generation, import substitution, attacking under-nutrition and rural development.

2. Study Objectives

- Evaluation of the financial feasibility including profitability
- Evaluation of the direct production impact
- Evaluation of the direct macro level economic impact
- Evaluation of the socio economical impacts on community



3. Study Team

The study was conducted by the Economic Feasibility Study Committee (EFSC) appointed by the CANC as mentioned above. Following 05 officers served in this committee:

- 3.1 Mr. M.C. Gamage, Project Finance Manager, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Project, Ministry of Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion / EFSC Chairman.
- 3.2 Dr. A.O. dithuwakku, Additional Secretary (Livestock Development),
 Ministry of L. ck Development / EFSC Member.
- 3.3 Dr. Chandrawansa Pathiraja, Chairman, National Livestock Development Board / EFSC Member.
- 3.4 Dr. B.H.W.M.U.S. Bandara, Director (Livestock Planning), Ministry of Livestock Development / EFSC Member.
- 3.5 Mr. M.S. Anuruddha, Accountant (Supplies), Ministry of Livestock Development / EFSC Member.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The study was conducted through;
 - Literature review covering the major documents, including EOI document, EOI proposals submitted by 04 agencies, reports of the Cabinet Appointed Project Committee (CAPC) on importation of 15 000 dairy animals, primary and secondary data available at MLD, Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH), NLDB farms in Bopaththalawa, Dayagama, Nikawearatiya, Galpokuna farm complex, Andigama, Marandavila and Siringapatha and the Monitoring Division of the NLDB, NLDB circulars, Annual Reports of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, MLD, DAPH & NLDB





Interviews and consultative meetings with relevant officials of MLD, NLDB, DAPH, Provincial Departments of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH), Sri Lanka State Veterinary Surgeons' Association, Dairy Farmer Organisations, Private Sector Institutions involved with Dairy Industry in Sri Lanka and Dairy Farmers

- 4.2 Gathered information and data were analyzed by using following economic indicators
 - Pay Back Period
 - Net Present Value (NPV)
 - Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
 - Brake Even Analysis
 - Profit Maximization point Analysis (MR = MC Analysis)
 - Cash Flow Analysis

5. Importation of 15,000 Cattle

5.1 Background

Acute shortage of quality dairy animals in the country has hampered the development of the dairy industry in Sri Lanka. Many institutions in the public as well as private sector have shown a great interest in investing in the dairy industry. The huge demand for dairy animals in the country, and the urgency to address the shortage of dairy animals led the seeking of approval of the cabinet of ministers of the Government of Sri Lanka to import fifteen thousand (15,000) dairy animals, in stages. The Cabinet of Ministers has already approved to import one thousand five hundred (1,500) animals at the initial stage and call for Expressions of Interest to supply animals as a package consisting of necessary inputs, services and financial components. The Balance of thirteen, thousand five hundred (13,500) animals will be imported in stages during the next 5 years.

Therefore, proposals for Expression of Interest (EOI) were invited from interested dairy animal suppliers for the supply of fifteen thousand (15,000) dairy animals, over a period of five (05) years, as a package, consisting of breeds of dairy animals specified in Part II of this document, with necessary inputs and services required for capacity building of livestock farms, together with financial proposals, on a turn – key basis.



- Introduction of new genes to enhance the production potential of the national herd
- Partial replacement of present nucleus herd
- Minimizing shortage of dairy animals
- Capacity building of the farms of the NLDB to undertake rearing of high producing dairy animals

5.3 Target

Importation of fifteen thousand (15,000) animals within five (05) years

5.4 Project Period

This program expects to obtain a loan and settle it with in twelve years. Hence Project period of this program is twelve years

- 6. Evaluation of the Cattle Importation Project Phase 1; Importation of 2,000 Cattle for the NLDB Farm at Bopaththalawa
- 6.1 Compilation of Cash Flow of NLDB Farm at Bopaththalawa

CANC & CAPC jointly appointed two technical committees to finalize development requirements of NLDB farm at Bopaththalawa Cash flow of this farm was prepared for the project period of twelve (12) years (Annexure i)

6.2 Economic Evaluation

Pay back period, NPV, IRR, Brake even point and Profit maximization level were calculated separately for Bopaththalawa farm considering the prevailing prices of the national and international markets. Findings are given in Table 1.

Table 1 - Economic Evaluation of NLDB Farm at Bopaththalawa

Farm	Pay Back Period (years)	Positive Cash Flow Balance	IRR	Brake Even Point	Profit Maximization Level
Bopaththalawa	10	from 3 rd year onwards	12.0%	500	2000

Brake even point of the Bopaththalawa farm indicates the required minimum number of animals to run this farm without any financial loss. Accordingly, Table 2 shows the minimum requirement of animals of this farm for brake even.

Table 2 - Minimum Requirements of Animals

Farm	Brake Even Point
Bopaththalawa	500

According to the recommendations of the two technical committees, it is possible to in house minimum number of animals required to brake even in Bopaththalawa. However, braking even is not sufficient for these farms as credit component of this program has to be settled with in twelve years. Therefore, number of animals required to make maximum profit is considered for Bopaththalawa Farm. Table 3 shows the requirement of animals of this farm for profit maximization.



Table 3 - Requirement of Animals for Profit Maximization

Farm	Profit Maximization Level
Bopaththalawa	2000

Table 4 – Economic Analysis of Housing 2,000 Dairy Animals in Bopaththalawa Farm.

No	Economic Indicator	Value
01	Pay back period	08 years
02	IRR	12 %
03	Positive annual cash flow balance	from 02 nd year onward

Total investment of this program for Phase I is 12,944,058.64 US \$. According to the above findings this investment can be recovered with in 08 years.

Cash flow of this program will become positive from 02^{nd} year onward. It has a capacity to make 14.4 million US \$ net profit after settling all its financial commitments with in the project period.

6.3 Macro Economics and Social Impact of the Cattle Importation

This program by importing 2000 dairy animals to Bopaththalawa farm will produce 123 million liters of milk during the project period and 12 million liters annually thereafter. Hence this program will help to save 88.6 million US \$ worth of foreign exchange during the project period and 17.28 million US \$ annually thereafter.

This program will help to give high producing dairy animals to 9,600 smallholders in rural areas including women during the project period and 1000 families annually

thereafter. Beneficiaries of this project will be able to produce a minimum of 10 liters a day from the second year of receiving these animals. Hence, they will be able to earn 12,000 rupees additional monthly income from this program while fulfilling their household milk requirements. Therefore, program contributes immensely for poverty alleviation, reducing under nutrition, economic empowerment of rural poor including women.

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Considering all above factors, the EFSC recommends the economic feasibility and the financial viability of importing of 2,000 dairy animals for the NLDB farm at Bopaththalawa.

Dr. U.S.Bandara

Director (Livestock Planning)

Ministry of Livestock Development



அன்புக்குர்வை அலுவலகம் அன்புக்குர்வை அலுவலகம் அன்புக்குக்கு ரைப்படுக

අමාතු මුණ්ඩල නිරණය මුණාගප්

ය ආභාගප්පාහ**ඩප් පි**රගලය මගේ දංකය: අමප/15/0600/6**31/0**1.-! -2015 මැසි මස 28 දින.

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,— කිසා කළ යුතු : සමාජ ඉස්වා, ජුබසාධන හා පශු සමපත් සංවර්ධන අමානකාංශඉය් ඉල්කම.

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(සාමාජ මස්වා, සුබිසාධන හා සඟු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන ශරු ඇමතිකුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 201,5-05-13 දීනැති අමාතා මණ්ඩල සටහනා)

3015 මැයි මස 20 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාතා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹි තීරණයක් අ**වි**ශා කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.

ධබලිව.එම නී.ජේ.පුනාන්දු අතිරේක ලේකම.

අ.ක ලේ/එස්.අ බෙසිංහ අමාතය මණ්ඩල ගේ ලේකම.

(අත) නායාය පකුලේ විෂයයන්:

ET DECISION

- (1) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකං පංමානාය:
- 29. අමාතය මණ්ඩල සනිකා අංක 15/0600/631/011-7 වූ, "ක්රීගව ආකයනය (ගැකීමක් වැස්සි සැවවූන්) 02 අදීශර" යන මැලයන් සමාජ සේවා, සුබසාවන හා පශු සමසක් සංවර්ධන ඇමනිකුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2015-05-13 දිනැති අමාතය මණ්ඩල සටහන (අමස අංක 15/0204/631/011 සිළිබඳව වූ 2015-03-18 දිනැති අමාතය මණ්ඩල සටහන මණ්ඩල කිරණයට අදාළ) ඉහත සටහන මුදල් ඇමතිකුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සමහ සලකා බලන ලදී. මේ පිළිබඳව සාකර්ණ කිරීමමන් අනතුරුව, පහත සඳහන් සරිදී කිරණය කරන ලදී:
 - (f) සටහනට යා ලකාව තිබූ, 2015-05-18 දීහැති අමාතය මණ්ඩල කීරණය පරිදි සත් කළ නිලධාරි කම්ටු වාර්තාවේ නිර්දේශ කිුිිිි කොත්මක කිරීම පිංශීස අනුමැතිග ලබා දීම; අහ
 - (ii) මුදල් ඇමනිනුම්මෙගේ නිවික්ෂණ සැලකිල්ලට ඉගත, ඒ සනුව කටයුතු කාරන ඉලස සමාජ සේවා, සුසියාධන හා ලසු සමුපල් සංවර්ධන අතිකොතාංශයේ පල්ලා ආවියයා මාශය ආවාශ 9242528718 24:58 8162/10/22

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செயலகம், கொழும்ப பே. இலங்கை } (9-1-11-244982); The Secretarial, Culsuite 01 Sil Lanka

ෆාක්ස් பெக்ஸ் BEX

්වත අගුවශ ผิยนั้น อักอน์ } พระการระบางระบาง

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අයිනෙන කඅ

👔 සමංජ රුණුවා, සූතුසාධන හා පසු ශුම්පක් සංචිර්ධන

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📜 කිරී අව දානයනය (ගැබිගත් වැස්පි පැටවූන්) – 02 අදීයර 2015,05,13

ලක් ජනත් ඉළු පීම

හමාජ පස්වා, නුගසාබන හා පතු සමපන සංවර්ධන අමාකතාංගය විසින් කිරී ගව ආනශනය (ගැබිගත් වැණ්ෂි පැවවුන්) – 02 අදියර මැගෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2015.03.04 දිනැති අ-ක MSS/CM/11/2015 දරණ අඟාකා මණ්ඩල සටගන සමබන්ධයෙන් 2015.03.18 දිනැති අමාතුය මණ්ඩල 🗦 යස්වීමේ, කි්රණය පරිදි උක්ක අමාණය මණ්ඩල පනුකාලට සඳහන් අංක 01 60 05 දක්වා වූ අසේජනා අධ්යයනය කර වෘර්තෘ කිරීම ස**දහා පන්කළ කම්වුව විසින් එක්** එක් ගෝජපා සම්බන්ධයෙන් හත් කියාමාර්ග පහත පරිදි **රේ.**

 7දීයගම න්වශාවික දේගගුණයට ගැලපපත (ඇනට් යෝජිත කිරි දෙනුන්ට වඩා) කිරි දෙනුන් ටර්ගයක් ලබා ගැනී.**මට ඇකි** නැකියාට පිළිබඳට **නිස්ටෙුලි**යාවෙ කොත්තුයේ සැපයුමකරුවන යිමංගනීත පටලා<mark>ර්ඩ රුරල්</mark> වක්ස්ලෝටර්ස් පුද්ගලික සමාගම සහ මඩුන්සත් දේශීය නිලැක්දින පිමාසම්ත දෙයුහයිට ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම් සුවසි ගාකවරා කළ ද මේ වන විව අදාළ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ කර ඇති බැවින් හැකිනාන් දුරව පවනස් කිරීමට එකත විය. BOQ අත **අවබන්ධයෙන්** ශාකචඡා කළ ද එහි කාර්යයන් නිමව ඇති බැ**ටි**න් ද ලවනයක් කිරීමට ලනාහැකි බව

දන්වත ලදී.

සාක්ෂණික මන්වාව සඳහා ශිරිසුමගනව සිබු වසර 05 ක පත්වා සාංලය 2016 වසර වන විට අවසන් එමව ඇති බැටින් එග ව්යාපෘතිය පවස්වා මෙන යාම ගඳහා නිකකර නොවූ බැවින් නැවක වසර 03 කින් දීර්ස කර ගැනීමට සංකචර කරන ලදී. එහිදී යව වසරක කාලගක් එනම 2017 දක්වා හාක්ෂණික මස්වා ලබා දීම සිදු කිරීමටක් තවන් වසර 02 ක් (2019) දකුවා උපදේශක යේවා ලබා දීමටක් සමාගම එකත වී ඇත.

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Shops 2

3. අංක 01 හි යොජනාව පරිදි අප ඉද්යගුණයට වඩාන් ගැලපෙන ජර්සි වර්ගගේ දෙනුන් වැඩි පුමාංණයන් ලබා දීමට එකත වු අතරම ඉදහුන් පොරහ ගැනිමෙ දී වැඩි පුමාණයක් ජර්සි වර්ගයේ දෙනුන් සඳහා පුමුවතාවය ලබා දීමට සමාගම එකත විය.

つらん~

- 4. දෙවන අදියරේ පළමුවෙන තෙන්වනු ලබන සතුන් 1,250 සඳහා සුදහාම කර ඇති සතුන්ගෙන් ද සම පුමාණයක් ගැලිපෙන සතුන්ගෙන් කෝරා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව සපයා දෙන ලදී. ඊළඟට ගෙන්වනු ලබන සතුන් 1,250 න් හැකි උපරිම පුමාණයක් ප්රිසි වර්ගයේ සතුන්ගෙන් ලබා දිමව කව්යුතු කරන බව සමාගම රිසින් දන්වා ඇත.
- 5 මෙම වාහලුවේය සඳහා ණය මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළ අවස්ථාවේ දී එම ණය ආපසු ඉගටීම සඳහා ජාතික පතු සමපත් සංව**ර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සමස එ**කනසාවේ මත සිදු කරන ලද්දක් බැ**වින් හා වාණිරමය ආය**නන සඳහා රජය විසින් මෙවැනි <mark>විශාල වියදමක් දැරී</mark>ම ඉකියන්නිමව වශයෙන් එකග **විය ජනාහැකි බැවීන්** ඉම්ම ව්යාපෘතිය සඳහා වූ ණය පස්ථා**වන් සඳහා ජාතික** පශු ශම්පත් සංචර්ධන මණ්ඩලය **එසින් දායකුවය** දැදීය යුතුය යන්න භාවෝචාගාර්ශේ මනය වන අගේ 2014 වනගර් සිට ජාතික පශු සමපත් මිණ්ඩලය ඊසින් ණය ශගවීම සඳහා දාගකක්වයක් ලබා ඉදහ බැවින් (රු. ශිලියන 16 ක් දැනව ගෙවා ඇත.) මෙම ජයෙ මුදල් ගෙවීම කළ යුතු ආකාරය, ආශකතයේ පුගකි වෘර්කා අධ්නයනශකින් අනතුරුව ජාතික පශු සමපත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය ගහනාගින්වපයන් යුත් වියේෂ සම්මුවක් විසින් ඉදිරියේ දී තීරණය කිරීමට යෝජනා කරමු.

Marymonder

තම්වුවෙන් ඉදිරියන් වූ දනිකුක් පෙරේජනා

1. රිදියකම හතාර්පල තුළ සතුන් දීරස් කාලීනව පවත්වා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම, කාතුම පාර්ශවික කන්ත්වයක් තුළ මෙම සතුන් ඇති ශිරීමට විදුලිය සඳහා වැය වන පිරිවැය අවම කරලීමට සුදුසු විකල්ප කුමවෙදයක් පාවිතා කරමින් විදුලි ජනනය (තුර්ය ශක්තිය) සඳහා පෞද්ගලික අංශයෙන් අංශයේජනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව පොයු බැලීම.

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\$ 440 Egght \$ 440 Egght \$ 200 Evgd 5 200 Evgb man 2. මෙම ව්යපෘතිපෙති පළමු හා දෙවන අදීශරයන්ගේ කාර්යයන් අධ්ක්ෂණය හා මෙතෙය වීම සඳහා ලවනම මෙතෙයුම ඒකකයක් අදාළ වීෂය හාර අමාකුතාගය, පක්තිව යන අමාකුතාගය, පක්තිව යන අමාකුතාගය, පක්තිව යන අමාකුතාගය, පක්තිව සමාගිය සමාගිය සමාගිය හා සෞඛ්‍ය දෙදාවික සමාගිය හා සිදල් අමාකුතු ගෙන් නිර්ධාර් සුද්ගලික සමාගිය හා කිරීම සහ එහි මූලාා කළමනාකරණය සඳහා එනම ඇස්තියෙන්තුවේ F කාණ්ඩය ගටනේ ඇති අංක 34 සිට 37 දක්වා වූ මානව සම්පක් සංවර්ධනය, වැඩියටහන්නුතු දුකික්ෂණ වියුල්, අමතර කොටස් ද ඇතුළු ගෙවීවල නඩන්තු කිරීම (වසර

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2) සහ කෘක්ෂණික පට්‍රජ්‍ය කරීම වෘ. ධ්‍යපිතා ලොක්තැවේල (වසර 2) ව්‍යදේශ වෙලි මෙමගෙසුව කුම්වූයට නිරිදේශ පරිදි භාවිතා ක්රීම

කම්වූ සිරිමද්තම

පළමු අදීශපරති පුහසිය හා යසඳන කළ මෙම වාහපෘතියේ මුලික අරමුණු වන පද්ශිය කිරි නිශ්පාදනය ඉහළ නැවේම, ජාතික පතු යම්පත් සංවර්ධන මසේවලයේ නහස්වක කිරි ගවයන් හෙ සංවිතය වැඩි කිරීම, දැසේ අප්රජේ කිරී ගවයන් නොවිට ලබා දීම ඉටු වන නමුක් වශලේ වයයෙන් ලංග ඉපැමිවට තරම් මුලා පුගතියක් අපේක්ෂා කළ නොහැක. එහෙත් ජාතික අවශාතාවයක් වන මෙම වාහපෘතිය නිශාත්මක කළ යුතු බැවින් හා දැනටමක් එය ආරම්භ කර දළ වහයෙන් සියයට 50 ක මුලා පුගතියක් හා සියයට 80 ක ඉහැකි බැවත් වාහපෘතිය පිළිබඳ අධායනයකින් අනතුරුව කමවුට විහින් 2015.03.18 දින ඉදිරියක් කරන ලද අමාතන මංග්වල සවහනෙහි සඳහන් ගෙන්නෙ "05 පිළිබඳට ඉගයින් ඉදිරියක් කර ඇති දැනැදිලි කිරීම සහ කමවුවෙන් ඉදිරියක් වූ යෝජනා දෙන සඳවා ක්රමාන් ඉදිරියක් වූ යෝජනා දෙන සඳවා ක්රමානය කරමින් ඉදිරියක් වූ යෝජනා දෙන සඳවා ක්රමානය කරමින් ඉදිරියක් වූ යෝජනා දෙන සඳවා ක්රමාන කිරීම යෝජනා වැනි දේවියට කියාන්මක කිරීම යෝජනා වෙන නිර්මාර්තිය ඉදිරියට කියාන්මක කිරීම යෝජනා වෙන නිර්මාර්තිය

ි කම්වු නිර්දේශ සමග එකහ අවමි.

නකයේ වුවද, පම්ම වාහපාකීය ආරම්භයේදී ජය ආපසු හෙරීම සඳහා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සමග එකතතාවය මත සිදු කරන ලද්දක් වුවද අදියර 1 සඳහා ලබාගත් විටෙද්සිය ජය පුමාණය වන ඇ.පති. මලියන 12.9 සඳහා පුකිණය හිරිසුමකට (On Lending Agreement) එළඹ නොළැකි බව නිරික්ෂණය වීය. මඩැවින්, එම ණය ආපසු ගෙරීම පිළිබඳ විශකීම ගත

අදියර 2 ක කියාත්මක කිරීමව පෙර මෙම ව්යාසෘතිය සඳහා ලබාගත්තා වූ ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම පිළිබඳව ජාතික පතු සමසක් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය සමහ එකතනාවයකට පැමණීය ශුකුය.

ගමම වාහපෘතිය වාණීර වශකයන් වඩාක් ජලදායි වාහපෘතියක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා ජාතික පම සමපත් සංවර්ධන මැත්වාලික විසින් අවශා නියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය.

> රව් කුරුණානායක, පා.ම. මුදල් අමාතුව

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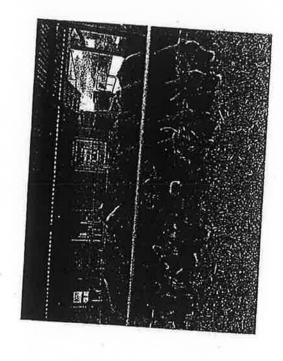
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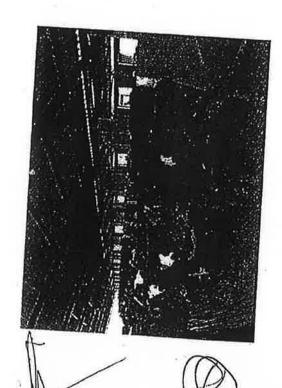
l. Pregnani Jersey Crosses F.l – 1500 Importation of Cattle

- 2-6 months pregnant
- Average weight 350kg Average liter 15-20
- Sound in condition with no physical defects Vaccinated as per protocol requirements

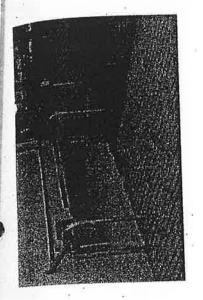


- 2-6 months pregnant
- Average weight 320kg
- Average litre 15-20
- Sound in condition with no physical defects Vaccinated as per protocol requirements

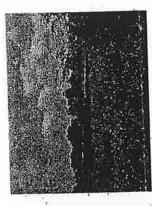




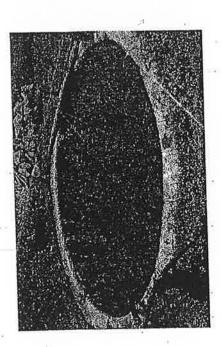




-23. Improvement to Water Supply Unit Supplying to cattle sheds Supplying to Milk Parlour Design and Supplying water Distribution







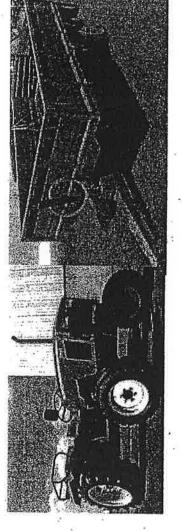
24. Dredger & Cleaning Tanks /Rehabilitation of Water Facility

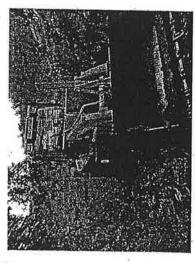
25. Agro Wells or Tube Wells

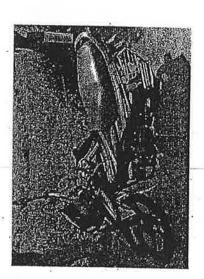




20 & 40. TRACTOR WITH TRAILER Brand New Standard 4 Wheeled Tractor, 75hp With Power Steering & Suncanopy







21. Backhoe Loader Standard Engine Power 90 Hp with Bucket

22. Motor Cycle

Engine type
Capacity
Enel System

Single cylinder

125 CC Carburetor

> Fuel System Starter Make

Make MODEL COUNNTRY OF ORGIN

Super Splendor

India 12500

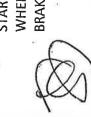
Hero Honda

Electric

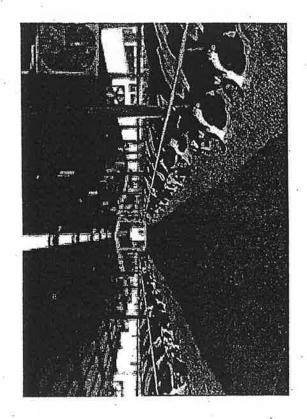
CAPACITY
STARTING
WHEEL
BRAKE (Front)

Kick/Self

Alloy Drum



28. Cooling Cattle Sheds
Construction of New sheds to accommodate 2500 Nos. free stall system with the cooling fans



26. Improvements to the Building / Sheds

Improve existing sheds to: Silage Bunkers



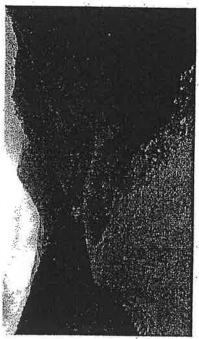
Feeding Sheds



Calf Shed

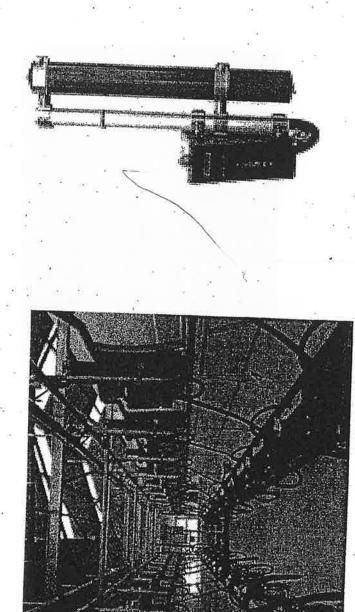


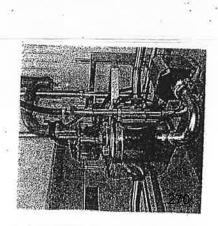
27. Improvements to the Roads 5 Km within farm graveled with suitable drain system



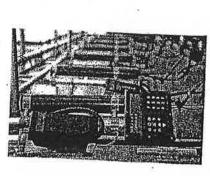
3. Milking Machines:

• 16x2x3 or 12x2x4 or 96 Nos milking machine







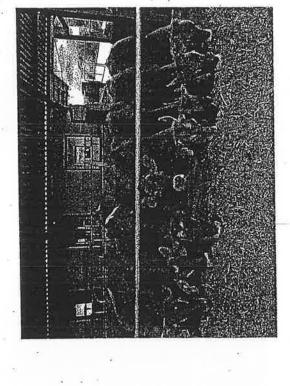


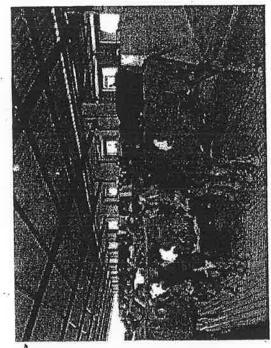
Importation of Cattle 1. Pregnant Jersey Crosses FI – 1500

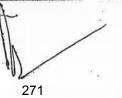
- 2-6 months pregnant Average weight 350kg
- Average liter 15-20
- Sound in condition with no physical defects
 - Vaccinated as per protocol requirements

2. Pregnant Jersey - 1000

- 2-6 months pregnant
- Average weight 320kg
 - Average litre 15-20
- Sound in condition with no physical defects
 - Vaccinated as per protocol requirements









Minute of the Project Preliminary (PC) for the "Importation of Dairy Animals -Stage -II"

Name of the Processing Committee	eliminary	PC	Name of the P	rocurement Entry	
		mportation of Da	iry Animals Sta	26 -[
Meeting No:	02 99	Date	29 .04.2013	Purpose	Technical Consultation
		Membe	rs Present		1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
PC Members			Technical Advi	sers	
1. Dr. (Ms) P. W Additional Seco Ministry of Live Rural Commun	retary (LD) estock and	- Chairman ·	Senior Faculty	soka Gunawardar lecturer (Animal S of Agriculture sity of Ruhuna	
2. Dr.W.K.de Silva, - Member Director General Department of Animal Production & Health		Dr. A.D.N. Chandrasiri Consultant (Animal Breeding) National Livestock Development Bo			
3. Mr. P. Liyana Director(Engine PHDT		- Member (Proposed)	A.		8
Excused					
Ms. MAG Thush Assistant Directo Dept. of Nationa	or I Planning	.*			

Importation of Dairy Animals Stage-II-Ridiyagama - Project proposal submitted by Wellard Rural Exports Pty Ltd

Introduction

Dr. P. Wijewantha briefed the committee that two Animal Breeding experts were invited to obtain technical recommendations for the committee on the suitability of breeds for the Stage II of the Project - Ridiyagama.

Technical advisers explained their observations and comments_ as follows:

- a. Ridiyagama farm is located in the low country Dry Zone. Thus, hot and humidity problem would adversely affect the animal behavior/growth and thereby production performances if suitable breeds are not selected.
- b. The purpose of maintaining temperate x temperate cross bred dairy cattle (Frisian x Jersev

- friesian breed is not recommended for the Dry Zone. The Breeding Policy Guidelines formulated by the DAPH in consultation with Animal Breeding Experts in Sri Lanka, does not recommend rearing Friesian breed or Frisian x Jersy crosses in the Dry Zone.
- d. Furthermore, the benefits of proposed improved housing under the intensive management system, practicability and sustainability of such interventions under Sri Lankan conditions are highly doubtful.
- e. Pure Jersey breeds, to some extent, would be able to tolerate adverse climatic condition in the proposed location (Ridiyagama Farm) than the Frisian Jersey crosses. However, some problems that could arise in these breeds would be vulnerability to tick manifestations, fertility problems and weight losses.
- f. As such best option for Ridiyagama farm would be Temperate x Zebu crosses, Australian Frisian Sahival or Zebu breeds.
- g. To facilitate the Stage II of the Dairy Cattle Importation programme, Pure bred Jersy animals already imported and reared in upcountry farms could be transferred to Ridiyagama farm as these animals would have been already adopted to local conditions. Accordingly, animals intend to be imported could be maintained in upcountry farms.

PC Decisions

- The Project committee is in agreement with the recommendations made by Animal Breeding experts on the suitable breeds for the Ridiyagama Farm.
- b. It is proposed that the NLDB should look for most suitable locations/farms to accommodate pure breeds (Jersy) or cross breeds as proposed for the Stage II of the Project. As proposed in the original proposal, NLDB shall adhere to the farms agreed in the original document.
- c. Further. as NLDB is the main party of the agreement NLDB should assure that they will rear these animals cost effectively.
- d. It is essential that supplier should provide breeding records of the Heifers and the studs that they bred with to plan out and implement the breeding programme for imported animals, their followers and thereby to reap the real benefits of the dairy cattle importation programme.
- e. Mr. P. Liyanage, Consultant Engineer, the new member proposed for the PC would review the civil works and respective BOQs quoted in the proposal and would submit his recommendations to the committee.
- The report submitted by the NLDB after reviewing the project proposal was tabled at the meeting. Since pasture development and concentrate feeding has not included in the original project occument, the PC is of the opinion 274 the request mass of the PC is of the opinion.



Name	Capacity	Agree with the Above Decisions (Yes/No)	Signature
1. Dr. (Ms) P. Wijewantha	Chairman	V 43	2-7-2-
2. Dr.W.K.de Silva	Member	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or yell
3. Mrs. M.A.G. Thushari	Member	<u>Jes</u>	Fedhilo
.4. Mr.P.Liyana ge	Member		
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Minutes of the meeting held on the Project Committee on Importation of Daily Animals Single -II'

	Importation of	Dairy Animals St	age -H	
Val 1 (5	Determine	(21 05 20) 2	n Funçose	Seview of
Remmg (46) 1/3				Technical
1			V.	Consultation of
		1		appropriate
		1		breeds and
				suitable farms
į.			1	in the NLDB
		Participants		
1. Dr. (Ms) P. Wijewantha Additional Secretary (LD				
Additional Secretary (LD Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve) d elopment			
Additional Secretary (LD Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem) d elopment			
Additional Secretary (LD) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem Director General) d elopment aber (PC)			
Additional Secretary (LD) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem Director General Department of Animal) d elopment aber (PC)			
Additional Secretary (LD) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem Director General) d elopment aber (PC)			
Additional Secretary (LD) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem Director General Department of Animal and Health) d elopment nber (PC) Production			
Additional Secretary (LD) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Deve 3. Dr.W.K.de Silva - Mem Director General Department of Animal) d elopment nber (PC) Production			

1. Introduction

Outcome of the meeting held with Animal Breeding experts on the same day (21 May 2013) was reviewed by the committee and accordingly, following recommendations are made;

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. A total of 2500 pregnant heifers are expected to import from Australia under the Stage 11.

 The proposed distribution would be as follows:
 - a. 1000 Nos Jersey x Friesian cross bred pregnant heifers:

Bopaththalawa Fam- 500 Nos Mahaberiyathenne Farm- - 500 Nos

 Following Nos could be accommodated in Ridiyagama farm subject to assurance given by the Exporter (Wellard Company)**:

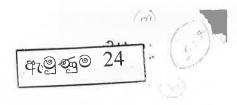
Pure Jersey- 1000 No Jersey x Friesian cross- 500

1

- production as a reproduction performance and report the restaint of the same because the medical production and reproduction performance and report the same score than the same score tha
- To the altempreter or call details are revened in necessary an expection by could be given to further thirty systems account in "account," As explored "example, according to the order.
- 2.2. All heifers intend to be imported to Sri Lanka (1000, Pure Jersey and 1500 Jersey x Friesian crosses) should be bred in Australia using pedigreed Sahival semen. Off springs of imported animals with the combination of temperate x zebu blood could then be made available to farmers in different agro-climatic zone of Sri Lanka.
- 2.3. All breeding records of pregnant heifers should be made available at the time of selection of animals.
- 2.4 NLDB should have a proper breeding plan for imported animals and their off springs, in parallel to Dairy Cattle Importation programme.
- 2.5 Infrastructure and pasture/fodder development activities should be completed prior to importation of animals.
- 2.6. Attention should also be paid by the project on the reusable energy as a cost saving method.

Name	Capacity	Agree with the Above Decisions (Yes/No)	Signature
1. Dr. (Ms) P. Wijewantha	Chairman		272
2. Dr.W.K.de Silva	Member	- Jes	mrki.
3. Mrs. M.A.G. Thushari	Member	yes.	Bushil





Minute of the Project Preliminary (PC) for the "Importation of Dairy Animals –Stage –II Ridivagama" - FINAL REPORT

Name of the Preliminary	PC	Name of the P	roturement Ent	160
Committee				
		airy Animals Sta		
Meeting No. 04	Date	20 .06.2013	Purpose	Review of information
	B A numb	pers Present		
D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	iyiemi	Other		
PC Members			hann Wasserm	an *
1 Da (DAc) D Wijouranth	- Chairman		ct Manager	Q11
1. 5 (1.10) (1.11) (1.11)			rd Rural Export	Pty Ltd
Additional Secretary (LD Ministry of Livestock and				1
Rural Community Devi		2. Mr. Eranga Cooray *		
Rural Community Devi	elopinent	Mana	_	
2. Dr.W.K.de Silva,	- Member	Wella	rd Rural Export	Pty Ltd
Director General	- Member			
)radustion		d only for the p	renminary technical details)
Department of Animal P	Tonuction	discussion to	priet the PC on	technical details)
& Health		3 Mr D	AWP Liyanage	_ **
3. Mr. WWD Sarath Hy	acinth - Member		tor(Engineering	
Chief Accountant	o tronto	PHDT		o/
Ministry of Livestock and		(**participate	ed as the Advis	or/Engineering a
Rural Community Deve			ly tendered his	
4. Ms. M.A.G. Thushari,	- Member			
Assistant Director				
Department of National	l Planning			

Document Tabled:

- Technical details provided by Wellard Rural Export Company,
- Report submitted D/ AB, DAPH following Visit to Australia
- Report of the minute CANC

1. Introduction:

Dr. P. Wijewantha, Chairman, PC briefed the committee on the Agenda items to be discussed. Representatives of Wellard Rural Exports have been invited for a preliminary discussion to brief the PC on the suitability of breeds for the Stage II of the Project — Ridiyagama, their experiences and proposed housing (cooling) system for animals.

2. Preliminary presentation

a. Mr. Johann Wasserman, Technical Expert from 'Wellard Rural Exports explained their experience on rearing temperate cattle breeds under hot humid conditions. He highlighted



that Ridiyagama farm is located in a different climatic range in the dry zone having a mild environmental conditions as farm is surrounded by large number of trees, adequate pasture and water resources. Further, countries such as Pakistan and Middle Fast successfully rear these temperate cattle breeds under very harsh environmental conditions than in Sri Lanka and, with improved housing (cooling) systems. Thus they emphasized that a similar system could well be implemented in Sri Lanka (Ridiyagama) successfully.

- b. To reduce heat stress during the day time open housing system will be provided for dairy cattle with adequate height and space. Automated—ventilation system and automatically operated temperature sensitive water sprinkler system during feeding time will also be installed. Under this improved micro environmental conditions animals would be more comfortable.
- c. Wellard technical representative assured that optimum production potential could be obtained from temperate/temperate crosses at the Ridiyagama farm with the proposed housing (cooling) system. However, other environmental conditions such as proper feed and feeding, health management are equally important for optimum production performances.

3. Civil Engineering Work



Mr. DAWP Liyanage, Director, Engineering, PHDT explained that he has completed rate analysis of the civil works given in the project proposal. He informed the committee that rates given in the proposal are very much higher than the Sri Lanka conditions/rates. (Please refer to attached document; *Annex* 1).

4. Recommendations

By considering technical explanations given and documents forwarded by Wellard company, document submitted Dr DRTG Rathnayake, Director, Animal Breeding, DAPH following his recent visit to Australia (*Annex 11*) and recommendations given in the previous minute (PC minute 111) the committee made following recommendations.

4.1. Imported temperate and temperate cross breeds (Jersey, Jersey Friesian crosses) could be accommodated in Ridiyagama farm under improved housing (cooling) systems. As proposed in the PC minute 111, the composition could be as follows:

Jersey Frisian crosses - 1500 Jersey - 1000

- 4.2. PC is highly concerned about performance of the imported animals. Good feeding and management are equally important as suitable breeds and optimal climatic conditions. As NLDB is the major party of this project, there should be a strong commitment from them and they should ensure that these animals are managed properly to obtain maximum production potential.
- 4.3. Prior to inception of Cattle Importation Project an economic feasibility study has been done considering resource availability of NLDB farms selected for Phase 1 and Phase 11 of the Project. Since phase 11 of the project has been re-located to Ridiygama farm and recurrent costs for components such as electricity and water are expected to be about 10% higher



cognitive enginal estimates. PC wishes to highlight the CANC me vectably of carrying our sugment events of for hid vigiting operation.

- 4.4. PC in agreement with the supplementary budget of Rs 119.5 Mn (Recurrent cost Rs 58.5 Mn, Capital cost Rs.61 Mn) furnished by the NLDB for pevelopment of pasture/fodder (capital expenditure) and concentrate feeding (recurrent expenditure) for Stage 11-Ridiyagama. However, it should be noted that NLDB be in a position to bear additional costs (recurrent) expected for electricity and water under this project-new location. Thus close budgetary monitoring should be done involving cash flow of this project (stage11) with due consideration for loan —repayments.
- 4.5. As per engineer's rate analysis of the civil works, PC is of the opinion that CANC should pay attention on this at negotiation stage as rates given in the proposal are very much higher than the Sri Lankan rates.
- 4.6.PC wishes to the bring the attention of CANC on the observations/ recommendations made by PC from its appointment (*Technical Evaluation Report dated 04 April 2013 , Sections 2.1-2.5 : Annex 111, PC minute 111, Sections 2.2-2.6 ; Annex IV*)

Name C	Capacity	Agree with the Above Decisions (Yes/No)	Signature	
1. Dr. (Ms) P. Wijewantha	Chairman	23 785	25	
2. Dr.W.K.de Silva,	Member	71	m/m m	
3. Mr. WWD Sarath Hyacint	th Member	<u> </u>	nu)	
4. Mrs. M.A.G. Thushari,	Member	yes.	Judich	

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උත්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධව මා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අංක 07/1043/352/012 දරන 2007.06.20 දිනැති අමාභා මණ්ඩල සංදේශය සහ 2007.06.27 වන දින පැවති අමාභා මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේ දී ගන්නා ලද තීරණය කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරමි. එහිදී ජාතික පශ සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සඳහා උසස් ආරයේ කිරී ගවයින් 15,000ක් අදිසර වශයෙන් සුදුසු විදේශ රටවලින් ආනයනය කිරීමටත්, පලමු අදිසර ලෙස කිරී ගවයින් 1,500ක කාණ්ඩයක් ගෙන්වීමේත් සෝජනාව මා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී.

- (2) ඒ අනුව, කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශයන් (EoI) කැදවීමටත්, ඒ සඳහා ලැබෙන යෝජනා විශ්ලේෂනය කර තෝරා ගන්නා සැපසුම් කරුවන් අමාතෘ මණ්ඩලය වෙත නිර්දේශ කිරීමටත් ජාතික පුසම්පාදන කාර්යාංශය විසින් අමාතෘ ජණඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ජා කර එකසතාවයකට පැමිණිමේ කම්වුව (CANC) හා අමාතෘ මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද වාාපෘති කම්වුව (CAPC) යන කම්වු පත්කරන ලදී.
- (3) අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ජා කර එකහතාවයකට පැමිණිමේ කම්වුව (CANC) විසින් මිස්ටේලියානු, නවසිලන්ත, කැනඩා, ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපද, ඉන්දියානු සහ පකිස්තාන් විදේශ තානාපති කාර්යාල මහින් නම් සපසන ලද සැපසුම්කරුවන් 41දෙනෙකුගෙන් කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පසාශ (EoI) කැදවන ලදී. ඒ සදහා පතිවාර වශයෙන් අදාල සුදුසුකම් සපුරා ඇති සෝජනා 4ක් අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ජා කර එකනතාවයකට පැමිණිමේ කම්වුව (CANC) වෙත ලැබී තිබිණි.
- (4) ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ ගොවීපල්වල සභා භාක්ෂනික අවතාතා සක්සේරු කිරීම සදහා අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ජා කර එකහතාවයකට පැමිණීමේ කම්වුව (CANC) විසින් භාක්ෂණික කම්වු 2ක් පත්කරන ලද අතර, අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද වනාවෘති කම්වුවේ (CAPC) ඉල්ලීම මහ ආරථක සක්තතා වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කිරීම සදහා තවත් සම්වුවකුත් පත් කරන ලදී. අදාල කම්වු විසින් ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ නොවීපල්වල වර්තමාන සත්වය හා එම ගොවීපල්වල සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සදහා එවායේ පවතින විතවය පිළිබඳව විමර්ෂණය කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, මුල් යෝජනාව වශයෙන් තිබූ ආනයනය ක්රන සතුන් කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් වශයෙන් ගොවීපලවල් සමුහයක් රැදිවීම මුලතමය වශයෙන් ස්ථායි නොවීන් බවට නිර්දේශ කරන ලදී. වඩාත් සාධා යෝජනාව වනුයේ බෝපත්සලාව, නිකවැරවිය හා සිරීන්ණපාස යන ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩල ගොවීපලවල් තෝරාගෙන සංවර්ධනය කර එක් ගොවීපලක් සදහා ආනයනය කරන සතුන් 1,500 ක් (මුළු සතුන් ඉණන 4,500) බැගින් සැපයිම වන අතර, එමහින් සමස්ත වනාපෘතියම තියාත්මක කල්නැකි හා ආරථාක වශයෙන් ථාවර වූ වනාපෘතියක් බවට පත්වන අතර ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය වෙත මිලහ වසර 05 ඇතුලත උසස් ආරයේ කිරී ගෙවයින් 15,000ක් ආනයනය කිරීමේ රාජ්භ පුතිපත්තිය සාක්ෂාත් කරගැනීමට පිරිවකල් වනු ඇති බවටත් අදාල සම්වුව විසින් නිර්දේශ කරන ලදී .
- (5) ආනයනය කරනු ලබන කිරී ශවයින් 4,500 මහින් අදාල ව<u>තාපෘති කාලයිමාව තුල කිරී ලි</u>වර මිලියන 240ක පමාණයක් නිෂ්පාදනය කර ශශහැකි බවත්, ඉන්පසු වාර්ෂිකව කිරී ලිවර මිලියන් 24 ක පමාණයක් නිපදවා ශශ හැකිබවත් මෙම වතාපෘතියේ සාර්ව ආර්ථික හා සමාජය බලපැම පිළිබද අධානය මහින් අනාවරණය විය. එමහින් අදාල වතාපෘති සාල සීමාව තුල ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 172.8 ක විදේශ විනිමය පුමාණයක් ඉතිරිවන අතර ඉන්පසුව වාර්ෂිකව ඇමරිසානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 17.8 බැගික් විදේශ විනිමය පුමාණයක් සුරක්ෂිත වනු ඇත.
- (6) ශාම්ය පුදේශවල වාසය කරන ශාම්ය සාන්සාවන්ද ඇතුළු සුඩා පර්මාණ කිරී ශොවීන් 51,000ක් පමණ පුමාණයක් වෙත වතාපෘති කාලසිමාව තුලත්, ඉන්පසු වාර්ෂිකව 11,000ක් පමණ වූ හොවී පවුල් වෙතත් වැඩි නිෂ්පාදන විහටසකින් යුතු කිරී ගවයන් ලබාදීමට හැකිවීම මෙම වතාපෘතිසේ භවත් වාසිදායක අංශයක් වනු ඇත. අදාල සතුන් ලබාදීමෙන් පසු එළඹෙන දෙවන වසරේ සිට මෙම පුතිලාභින්ව දෙනිකව අවම වශයෙන් කිරී ලිවර 10ක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට හැකියාව ලැබෙනු ඇත. එමහින් ඔවුන්ගේ මාසික ආදායම අතිරෙක රුපියල් 12,000.00ක් පුමාණයකින් වැඩිවන අතරම, ශෘතස්ත කිරී අවශාතාවය ද සපුරාලිය හැකිවනු ඇත. එනිසා මෙම වතාපෘති කාලසිමාව ඇල රුපියල් මිලියන 18,500ක මුදල් පුමාණයක් රටෙහි ශාම්ය පුදේශ වෙත ගලනය වන අතර අතර ඉන්පසු එය වාර්ෂිකව රුපියල් මිලියන 5,500ක් වනු ඇත.
- (7) වතාපෘති කාලසීමාව අවසාන වන විට වාර්ෂිකව අගිරේක කිරී ලිවර මිලිසන 24ක් සැපයීම මනින් ශි් ලංකාවේ මුළු ජනගහණයෙන් 350,000 ක පිරිසකගේ දෛනික කිරී අවශාසාවය සහවුරු කිරීමට හැකිවීම මෙම වතාපෘතිය මනින් ඇතිවන්නා වූ සවත් වාසිසකි. එමනිසා ශාසස්ත හා ජාගික මව්වමේදී ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතභාවය සහවුරු කිරීමට සස

ය. දුශ්නාවය දුරලිම්, උංන පෝෂණ පත්වයන් අවම සිරීම් නා ජුරම්ය පුජාව ආර්ථික වශ්ණෙන් සවිබල ගැන්වීම යන සාංර්යයන් සඳහා මෙම වතාපෘතිය මඟින් සුවිශේෂ වු සාංර්යභාරයක් ඉවුවනු ඇත.

- (8) කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමේ පුකාශ (BoI) 4කි පෝජනාත් තාක්ෂණික කම්වු 2කි අධායන මහින් හා ආර්ථික සෙනපා අධායනය අනාවරණය වූ කරුණුත් යන සියල්ල ඇගයීමට නාජනය කර, අවශා සුදුසුකම් සපුරා ඇති අවම වෙන්ඩරය ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබු 6160, බවකිර ඕස්ටේලිකාවේ, ලිමැන්වල්හි, පේකන්නැම් වීදියේ, අංක 1 A දරන ස්ථානයේ, පිහිටි වෙලාඩ් රුරල් එක්ස්පෝට් (පුද්) සමාගම මහින් කිරී ගවයින්, අනෙකුත් අවශා සෙදවුම්, සේවා හා මුලා පසසුසාම්වලින් සුත් පැකේජයක් ලබා ගැනීම අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද වනාපෘති කම්වුව (CAPC) විසින් නිර්දේශ කරන ලදී.
- (9) ඒ අනුව, ලංසු ගබන්නා උසස් ආරයේ සතුන් 4,500ක් සැපයිමවත්, බෝපත්තලාව, නිකවැරටිය හා සිර්න්ගපාත යන ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩල හොවිපලවල්වල අවශා සරිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනයවත්, සෙදවුම් හා සේවා සැපයිමවත් තියාත්මක කොට පැවරීමේ පදනම මහ පස් අවුරුදු කාල සීමාවක් සඳහා ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 28,537,185.66 ක මුළු පිරිවැයකට සටත්ව අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්චා කර එකහතාවයකට පැමිණීමේ කම්වුව (CANC) සමහ එකහතාවයකට පත්විය. මේ සඳහා ඕස්වේලිසානු රජයේ අපනයන මූලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම මහින් 85%ක් දක්වා ණය පහසුකම් සපයන අතර, ඉතිරි 15%ක අරමුදල නොකොං, ඇන්ඩ් හැන්හයි බැංකු සමාගමෙන් වානිජ ණයක් වශයෙන් ලබා ගනු ඇත. අතිරේක සහන වශයෙන් වතාපෘති කාර්යාලයක් සඳහා වාහන, සාර්යාල ශාත භාණ්ඩ හා උපකරණ අමතර ශාස්තු රහිතව සැපයිමවත්, අමතර කොටස් සඳහා නඩත්තු කිරීමේ සාල සීමාව අවුරුදු 03ක් දක්වා දීර්ෂ කිරීමටත් ලංසු තබන්නා එකහත්වය පළ කරන ලදී.
- ද 0) අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද වතාපෘති සාම්වුවේ (CAPC), සාාස්ෂණිස අවශාතා ඇගයිම සඳහා වූ උප සම්වුවේ සහ ආර්ථික ශකාතා අධ්‍යතයේ නිර්දේශ සියල්ල අවධානයට යොමු කිරීමෙන් අහතුරුව, මෙය යාක්ෂණිකව තියාත්මක සාල හැකි, ආර්ථික ශකාතාවයෙන් යුත්, මුලාමය වශයෙන් ස්ථාවර ලෙස පවත්වා ගෙන යා හැකි වතාපෘතියක් ලෙස තිරණය සාරන ලදුව විය අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අමාතා මණ්ඩලය මහින් පත්කරන ලද සාකච්ජා සාර එක්ෂතාවයකට පැමිණිමේ සාම්වුව (CANC) විසින් නිර්දේශ සරන ලදී. ඇති නිර්දේශ සමහ මම එක්ෂ වෙමි.

මෙම කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන,

- (i) උසස් ආරයේ සතුන් 4,500ක් සැපයිමටත්, බෝපත්තලාව, නිකවැරවිය හා සිරින්ගපාත යන ජාතික පතු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩල ගොවීපලවල්වල අවශා සටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනයවත්, සෙදවුම් හා සේවා සැපයිමටත් නිසාත්මක සොව පැවර්මේ පදනම මහ පස් අවුරුදු කාල සීමාවක් සඳහා ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 28,537,185.66 ක මුළු පිරිවැසකට සටත්ව අදාල වෙන්ඩරය 6160 බවහිර ඕස්වේලියාවේ , ලිමැන්ටල්හි, පේකන්නැම් විදිසේ අංක 1 A දරන ස්ථානයේ පිහිටි වෙලාඩ් රුරල් වක්ස්පෝට් (පුද්) සමාගමට පදානය කිරීමවත්,
- (ii) ඕස්ටේලියානු රජයේ අපනයන මුලා රක්ෂණ සමාගම මහින් 85%ක් දක්වා ණස පහසුකම් ලබාගැනීමටග්, ඉහිර 15%ක අරමුදල හොකොං ඇන්ඩි හැන්හයි බැංකු සමාගමෙන් වානිර ණසක් වශයෙන් ලබා ගැනීමටග් අවශා දැ_කතනයාවයනට එළඹීම සඳහා මුදල් අමාභාහංශයේ ලේකම් සොමු කරවීමටග්,
- (iii) වාාාපෘතියේ මුල් වසර හත තුලදි පියවීමේ පදනම මත වාාාපෘතියේ මුල් වසර තුන සඳහා මෙහෙසුම් වියද්මී වශයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 2,000 සා අයවැය පතිපාදන 140-2-3-2-2502 (11 - දේශිය අරමුදල්) යන වැය ශිර්ෂය යටතේ ලබා ගැනීම සහ ලැබෙන ණය මුදල් ශිණුම් ගත කිරීම සඳහා 140-2-3-2-2502 (12 - විදේශාධාර ණය) යන වැය ශිර්ෂය යටතේ ඇමර්කානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 28.6කට සමාන මුදල් පතිපාදන සැලසීමට මුදල් අමාතාාංශයේ ලේකම්ට යොමු

අමාතා මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරමි.

ි ආර්.වම්.සි.බී.රත්නායක පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතෘ

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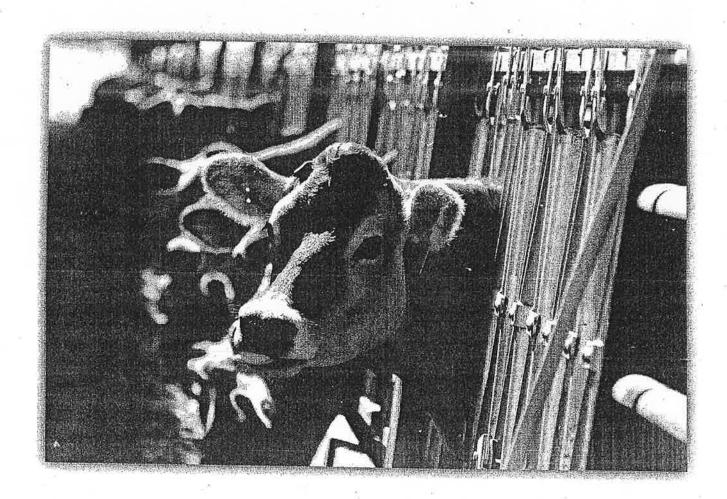
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20000 CATTLE PROJECT

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NPV & IRR CALCULATION & FEASIBILITY REPORT

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Deputy Director (Livestock Planning)
Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs
No. 45, St. Michael's Road,
Colombo 03.

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation for 10 Years - Summary

No.of Cows	NPV @ 8% Rs.	IRR %
01 Cow	604,566	20%
20 Cows	7,553,361	17%
30 Cows	17,067,254	21%
40 Cows	26,718,949	23%
50 Cows	35,963,642	24%
100 Cows	70,187,638	23%
500 Cows	516,920,156	
	320,320,130	22%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (01 Cow and Infrastucture)

Year	Cash out Flow	Cash in Flow	Net Cash flow	DF	5014
			Wet cash now	8%	PV
0	(666,805)	=	(666,805)	1.0000	(666,805)
1	(256,886)	327,553	70,667	0.9259	65,432
2	(261,076)	328,354	67,277	0.8573	57,679
3	(337,787)	462,831	125,044	0.7938	99,264
4	(383,109)	536,556	153,447	0.7350	112,788
5	(434,859)	616,792	181,933	0.6806	123,820
6	(493,297)	708,923	215,625	0.6302	135,880
7	(560,950)	815,697	254,747	0.5835	148,643
8	(638,632)	938,262	299,630	0.5403	161,881
9	(728,040)	1,079,340	351,301	0.5002	175,738
10	(830,873)	1,241,599	410,726	0.4632	190,246
				NPV @ 8%	604,566
				IRR	20%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (20 Cows and Infrastucture)

Year	Cash out Flow	Cash In Flow	Net Cash flow	DF	PV
				8%	
0	(13,336,103)	-	(13,336,103)	1.0000	(13,336,103
1	(5,040,723)	6,607,055	1,566,332	0.9259	1,450,307
2 *	(5,021,174)	6,623,074	1,601,900	0.8573	1,373,371
3	(6,132,574)	8,636,235	2,503,661	0.7938	1,987,487
4	(6,627,226)	9,455,126	2,827,900	0.7350	2,078,591
5	(7,183,298)	10,305,963	3,122,665	0.6806	2,125,233
6	(7,804,880)	11,285,435	3,480,555	0.6302	2,193,340
7	(8,527,156)	12,425,543	3,898,387	0.5835	2,274,671
8	(9,355,624)	13,732,630	4,377,006	0.5403	2,364,760
9	(10,309,432)	15,237,683	4,928,251	0.5002	2,465,352
10	(11,406,373)	16,968,520	5,562,147	0.4632	2,403,332
				NPV @ 8%	7,553,361
				IRR	17%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (30 Cows and Infrastucture)

Vonu	Coch out Flour	Cash In Flow	Net Cash flow	DF	PV
Year	Cash out Flow	cash in riow	Net Cash now	8%	FV
0	(19,354,155)		(19,354,155)	1.0000	(19,354,155)
1	(7,189,584)	9,882,583	2,692,999	0.9259	2,493,518
2	(7,211,938)	9,906,611	2,694,673	0.8573	2,310,248
3	(9,090,440)	13,264,542	4,174,102	0.7938	3,313,537
4	(10,038,317)	14,820,684	4,782,367	0.7350	3,515,183
5	(11,111,892)	16,473,883	5,361,991	0.6806	3,649,281
6	(12,317,853)	18,374,660	6,056,807	0.6302	3,816,816
7	(13,716,659)	20,582,517	6,865,858	0.5835	4,006,162
8	(15,321,946)	23,115,255	7,793,309	0.5403	4,210,482
9	(17,169,828)	26,031,085	8,861,257	0.5002	4,432,835
10	(19,295,099)	29,384,507	10,089,408	0.4632	4,673,348
				NPV @ 8%	17,067,254
	(0)			IRR	21%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (40 Cows and Infrastucture)

Year	Cash out Flow	Cash In Flow	Net Cash flow	DF	D) /
			THE Cash HOW	8%	PV
0	(25,267,957)	-	(25,267,957)	1.0000	(25,267,957)
1	(9,333,445)	13,158,110	3,824,665	0.9259	3,541,356
2	(9,397,703)	13,190,148	3,792,445	0.8573	3,251,410
3	(12,043,305)	17,892,850	5,849,545	0.7938	4,643,557
4	(13,444,408)	20,186,243	6,741,835	0.7350	4,955,450
5	(15,035,485)	22,641,803	7,606,318	0.6806	5,176,732
6	(16,825,825)	25,463,885	8,638,060	0.6302	5,443,443
7	(18,901,162)	28,739,491	9,838,329	0.5835	5,740,570
8	(21,283,268)	32,497,879	11,214,611	0.5403	6,058,905
9	(24,025,223)	36,824,488	12,799,265	0.5002	6,402,819
10	(27,178,826)	41,800,494	14,621,668	0.4632	6,772,661
				NPV @ 8%	26,718,949
	V:=			IRR	23%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (50 Cows and Infrastucture)

	DF	Net Cash flow	Cash In Flow	Cash out Flow	Year
F	8%			(31,588,758)	0
0 /21 5	1.0000	(31,588,758)	16 422 625	(11,477,307)	1
(0)0	0.9259	4,956,331	16,433,638	(11,583,467)	2
7,3	0.8573	4,890,218	16,473,685	(14,996,171)	3
7,1		7,524,986	22,521,157	(16,850,500)	4
	0.7938	8,701,301	25,551,801	(18,959,079)	5
	0.7350	9,850,644	28,809,723		6
	0.6806	11,219,312	32,553,110	(21,333,798)	7
7,07	0.6302	12,810,800	36,896,465	(24,085,665)	8
7,47	0.5835	14,635,914	41,880,504	(27,244,590)	9
7,90	0.5403	16,737,272	47,617,890	(30,880,618)	10
8,37	0.5002	19,153,929	54,216,481	(35,062,552)	-
8,87	0.4632				
35,96	9 8%	NF			
		IRF			

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (100 Cows and Infrastucture)

Year	Cash out Flow	Cash In Flow	Net Cash flow	DF	D14
			- Tet Cash How	8%	PV
0	(63,039,392)	-	(63,039,392)	1.0000	(63,039,392
1	(23,275,904)	32,811,275	9,535,371	0.9259	8,829,047
2	(23,528,036)	32,891,370	9,363,334	0.8573	8,027,550
3	(31,078,865)	45,662,694	14,583,829	0.7938	11,577,114
4	(35,506,457)	52,379,592	16,873,135	0.7350	12,402,258
5	(40,370,126)	59,649,323	19,279,197	0.6806	
6	(45,852,465)	67,999,236	22,146,771	0.6302	13,121,098
7	(52,202,961)	77,681,336	25,478,375		13,956,222
8	(59,673,656)	88,793,626	29,119,970	0.5835	14,866,387
9	(68,245,214)	101,584,901	33,339,687	0.5403	15,732,614
10	(77,356,756)	116,296,416	38,939,660	0.5002	16,678,144
			30,339,000	0.4632	18,036,597
				NPV @ 8%	70,187,638
				IRR	23%

IMPORTATION OF 20,000 DAIRY ANIMALS PROJECT NPV & IRR Calculation (500 Cows and Infrastucture)

PV	DF			T	
	8%	Net Cash flow	Cash In Flow	Cash out Flow	Year
(517,270,958)	1.0000	(517,270,958)			
68,776,719	0.9259	74,278,857	7	(517,270,958)	0
62,674,255	0.8573	The second secon	190,782,375	(116,503,518)	1
87,863,417	0.7938	73,103,251	191,280,852	(118,177,601)	2
94,964,866		110,682,601	268,370,400	(157,687,799)	3
	0.7350	129,198,652	310,008,013	(180,809,361)	4
101,131,144	0.6806	148,594,829	355,705,917	(207,111,088)	
108,011,872	0.6302	171,401,267	408,189,669		5
115,454,079	0.5835	197,868,003		(236,788,402)	6
123,212,194	0.5403	228,057,173		(271,152,794)	7
131,484,063	0.5002		538,846,148	(310,788,975)	8
140,618,503	0.4632	262,837,251	619,218,764	(356,381,513)	9
516,920,156		303,584,801		(408,073,142)	10
510,920,130	NPV @ 8%			1,33	10
229	IRR				

ANIMAL GROWTH	Year	0.00	Year O. Keal C. Year	Year	Yearan	Yang or	Mand-siz- Near 5) Jean	West 2	Years	Kearze Xanus e Sagarus	Vea (0		-
Valuati Binate and Iby an Gordon II		50	2,000	12 33	47.00.000	20000	100 A	3 Joseph 1945	0.000 CT.200		15 Contract on 15 Con	CH-25,45,00 -12		1
(Tilling) supplied (Soffice Belfers)			1			7	14.5.53					,		アロオン
													17	/2
Animals from Last Year (Adults)				45	41	55	57	29 /		73 8	83 94	4 107) .
Heifer Coming In Production			49	88	21	15	5 22	2 24		28	32 36	6 42		
noral Administrations			49	45	63	70	0 79	68	101	200	115 131	1 149	я	1
		1	QV	45	8	02	79	98	101		115 131	0/1	l	7
	1	1000	7000	100	0		8	0						
Pregnant/Animals	1	200	49		1				,		6		,	71
The section of the se									1				£	
Male Calves	20%		25	18	25	28	32	36		40 4	46 52	7 60	20%	-(
Death Losses (Male Calves)	2%		-1	1	1	1		2 2		2	2			1
Gold (Male Cellves)			23	71	24	. 26	30	34		38 4	44 50	5		
	905		70	0,	30	20	22	200		0	100		1,000	(- ' - ' - '
Transl.	200	T	3 -	10	2 -	2 -					20 00		2070	
Mortality (remain Calves)	3%	1	ŀ	1	T		24 1 1 1 1 1 1 2)
Haller/Ults/Yeath	+		. 21	15	. 22	74	87	32	36	97	42 48	. 55		
Sold (Female Calves) 1	-	T	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2 2	2		
Sold (Female Calves) 2														
Total (Solid (Female (GIVOS)) See			2	2	.2.	2	2		V. W. A.	2	2	2		
Ridgi Halfers (Secondi (Real) 11		20			15	22	. 24	28	32	36	542	48		
Culling Rate (Adults)		i	2%	2%	10%	15%	15%	15%	15%	7 15%	15%	15%		
Total Gulled			2	2	9	10	12	13	15					
Death Losses (Adults)	3%		1	1	2	2	2	3		3	3	4		
Vegestrod Animals (Adulta) - 3 - 6 - 6		50	45	1441		57	92	73	83	94	107	122		
		\dagger												
	2.20	X COL	Year O. S. Yeard	Year2: 4	State of the N	Year Assure	Vear	Year Garage	Year.	Wear By	3 Year Garage	AND MARKETON		
Milking (Addits)	250			45	41		57	59	73	1,04%		107		
Milking (Hissidan)		1000000	49		21	.15	22 22	24	28	32		42		
Dry Adults			1	1	1	6	10	11	12	14		18		
Calves and HelfelovistoYear			21	15	22	24	28	32	36	42				
Helfers (Secondayear)		発える		77	15	22	24	28	32	98	42	48		
Cordice 62 Minde (Files)		- 20												
Funchased/Anthrials (Kotup)	が記し									第一次				
Total Animals	100	Section 1	20	74	22	101	113		146		188	215		
WINTERCOWS TO SEASON SERVICE S		1%0	000	C40/	- New Market	Mary Mary and Assessment of the last		The state of the s	1	The second secon		The second secon		

585,11 37	0 1 1 1 1 322 370 322 370 1 1 1 20,362 23,397
	68:
22 22 65 1	322 1 20,362 0
20	279 1 1 17,631
171 246 0 0 3,606 10,360	71 0 06 10
3,920 3, 0	
80,000	80,000

20 COW UNIT PEASIBILITY REPORT

		3,890,052	67,851,364	479,990 7,380,000 1,230,000	1,315,210 78,256,564		33,020,699	140,857,850		8,000,000	2,539,227	15,027,227
Vear-16	6 16,346,552	16,	10,318,016		11,406,373			33,020,699	91%			0
Keali R.	9 14,673,746 1 563,937	15,	6	720,000	10,	4,928,251	8	27,458,553	81%			O
Vea B	4 13,219,159 9 513,471	9E	58 543	7 11	6		1	44,530,302	%00		c	A SIDERAL
Year	38 11,955,884 77 469,659	100	52,672	+	8,527,156	938 008/2	18 153 206	%09			0	
The state of the s	56 431,397	3 11,285,435	$\sqcup \sqcup$		7,504,880	1,480,555	14,254,910	%09			0	32.262 3.480,552 3.886
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FEED COST

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	980,265	123		2,410,661	60				n n						044,640,2	T14,///	114 777	191,295			2,343,368	52		328,737	3,593	11,976	107,783		205,3	20		31			699,679			7	5 27,287,488	3 164
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<mark>කා</mark>ර්යාලාය அலுவலகம் Office

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අාර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතනාංශය Gungangang அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

මගේ අංකය කොළු මුහ. My No. 2014/04

තුවේ අංකය உழது இல. Your No

දිනය නිෂනි Date 2014.02 , 1 7

අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල සංදේශය

කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය කිරීම

01 පසුනිම

ශී ලංකාවේ ශුම බලකායෙන් 30 % සත්ව පාලනයෙහි නිරත වුවද රු.මි. 300 00 ක් කිරිපිටි ආනයනය සඳහා වැයවේ. ජාතික කිරි අවශෘතාවය ලීටර් මිලියන 900ක් වුවද දැනට නිෂ්පාදනය කෙරෙනුයේ ලීටර් මිලියන 300 ක් පමණි. එබැවින් මහින්ද චින්තන ඉදිරි දැක්මට අනුව ශී ලංකාව කිරවලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත රටක කිරීම හා ස්ථාවර කිරි කර්මාන්තයක් රට තුළ පවත්වා ගැනීම සඳහා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතනාංශය පියවර ගෙන ඇත.

මෙම අමාතතාංශය මගින් වාණිජ මට්ටමේ කිරි කර්මාන්තය දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා විශේෂිත ණය වැඩසටහනක් ශී් ලංකා මහ බැංකුව හරහා ආරම්භ කර ඇත. ඒ යටතේ සහන පොලියට ණය ලබාදීමෙන් කුඩා පරිමාණ කිරි ගොවීන් වාණිජ මට්ටමේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදකයින් බවට පත් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිතය.

ඒ අනුව, පශු සම්පත් හා ගාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතනාංශය මගින් ආයතන 41 කින් මිල ගණන් කැඳවා පළමු හා දෙවන අදියරයන්හි කිරී ගවයින් ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා ඕස්ටේට්රියාවේ Wellard Rural Export ආයතනය තෝරා ගෙන ඇති අතර, ඒ සඳහා අංක 08/0933/352/009 හා 2008.07.03 දිනැති අමාතන මණ්ඩල සංදේශය මගින් සහ අංක 13/0985/511/005/RBR හා 2013.07.11 දිනැති අමාතන මණ්ඩල සංදේශය මගින් අනුමැතිය ලබා දී ඇත.

ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාතනාංශය මගින් කිරි ගවයින් 20,000 ක් ආනයනය කර ගොවීන් අතර බෙදා දීමට සැළසුම් කර ඇති අතර, මීට පෙර අවස්ථාවලදී ද ශී ලංකාවට කිරි ගවයින් සපයා ඇති Wellard Rural Export ආයතනය මේ සඳහා ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් 73,954,054.83 වටිනා කමකින් යුත් මිල ගණන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. මෙම මිල ගණන් පශු සම්පත් හා ගුාමීය පුජා සංවර්ධන අමාතනාංශය මගින් කිරි ගවයින් 2500 ක් ආනයනය කළ වනපෘතියෙහි ॥ අදියර හි ඇතුළත් මිල ගණන්වලට සමානවේ.

(v2)

02 යෝජනාව

එබැවින් ඉහත සදහන් කරුණු වලට අනුව

- 2.1 කිරි ගවයින් 20,000ක් වසර 2 ක් තුළ දී කණ්ඩායම් චශයෙන් ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා වූ ඇමරීකානු ඩොලර් 73,954,054.83 ක වටිනා කමකින් යුත් කොන්තුාත්තුව ඕස්ටුේලියාවේ Wellard Rural Export ආයතනයට පුදානය කිරීමට, සහ
- 2.2 ඒ සදහා අදාල වන ණය මුදල ලබා ගැනීමට විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ඕස්ටේලියාවේ Export Finance Insurance Corporation (EFIC) ආයතනය හා නෙදර්ලන්තයේ Rabobank දර්වේන්බැංකුව) සමග ගිවිසුමකට එළඹීමට යෝජනා කරමි.

03 අනුමැතිය

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> केटल कृत्याद : MLRCD/03/15/2014 - ०५ தமத் இல

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Date: 06. 03.2014

கால்நடை வள மற்றும் கிராமிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைத்த

Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community

Development

පශු සම්පත් හා **ගාමිග පූජා සංව**ර්ධන අමාතකංශ*ා*

Observations by the Minister of Livestock and Rural Community Development

Cabinet Paper No. : 14/0241/519/004

Date

: 17.02.2014

Ministry

: Ministry of Economic Development

Title

: Importation of 20,000 dairy animals

Observations:

The responsibility of creating a conducive environment for livestock development through implementation of Animal Diseases Act No. 59 of 1992 (Import and export of animals, prevention and control of animal diseases), Animals Act No 29 of 1958 (Movement of animals, breeus and breeding), Animal Feed Act No 15 of 1986 (Regulate matters pertaining to animal feeds) is vested with the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development.

The Ministry is also empowered to formulate and implement policies, programs and projects pertaining to livestock development in the country and, equipped with institutional structures and technically competent human resources to perform this function.

A program to import dairy cattle into Sri Lanka involves several components. These include:

- a. Selection of appropriate breeds to suite different agro climatic zones in the country in order to reap impact of this huge investment.
- Formulation/Review of import health requirements.
- Selection of pregnant dairy cattle at the country of origin/export.
- d. Selection of farms for quarantine and rearing of imported cattle.५
- Development of improved pasture/fodder for imported animals.
- Pre-export quarantine management and health monitoring of cattle (21 to 30 days) at the country of origin/export.
- Safe transport of imported cattle from the port of entry up to quarantine premises.
- h. Post -import quarantine of imported animals for a period of 30 days and health management.
- Health care, performance monitoring, breeding and follow up of imported animals.

Accordingly, observations of the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development on the cabinet paper submitted are as follows:

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- 1. Imported animals should compulsorily be quarantined for a period of 30 days in an isolated location/farm under strict veterinary supervision. It is not recommended to quarantine these animals in scattered locations/farms island-wide in small numbers.
- 2. It is strongly emphasized that these high valued imported cattle should not be issued directly to dairy farmers: These animals should be maintained as foundation stock / nucleus herds 'and reared in suitable state farms (i.e. NLDB) under proper management conditions and veterinary care. The first and subsequent generations (daughters) of these animals could be distributed to beneficiary farmers.
- 3. High yielding imported animals with European genetic makes up have to be provided with environment controlled housing/cooling cattle sheds combined with excellent management and feeding conditions, which would be a costly operation to average small to medium level dairy farmers in the country. Full production potential of these high yielding cattle would not be able to exploit, if these animals are not subjected to proper management and health
- ** 4. Furthermore, the imported animals should be fed with high quality mixed rations (i.e. TMR) that could be very well sourced through resources and expertise available with the NLDB.
- S. However, as an alternative, issuance of imported animals directly could only be considered for selected well managed large-scale commercial level dairy farms/breeder farms located in appropriate agro-climatic regions under strong veterinary recommendations. economies of scale (no of imported animals per farm)' would be high and, need to be worked out to obtain maximum profit margins.
- 6. Due to above facts and the technical nature of this operation, I strongly feel that the program on 'Importation of dairy cattle' should be handled by the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development,
- 7. It is proposed that overall policy guidance and technical support for this programme should be provided by a committee comprising representatives from the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development, Department of Animal Production and Health and the National Livestock Development Board, 6 By zawan y Su 3/
- 8. Furthermore, I wish to inform that value of a Dairy Cattle quoted in this cabinet paper (US \$ CEDENT SIN SYDEMY OF END BOX 73,954,054.83 for 20, 000 animals; US \$ 3697.70 per animal) is appeared to be US \$ 665.70 higher than the value given by the same company for importation of 2,500 Cattle in 2014 (US \$ 7,582,167.02 for 2,500 animals; US \$ 3032 per animal) under the Phase II of the cattle importation programme implemented by my Ministry. to said may said the said

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Ainister of Livestock and Rural Community Development 6 March 2014

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Director General of Customs Department of Sri Lanka Customs Colombo 11	07 JUL 2	967 963
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General Waiver of Customs Import Duty

The Hon. Minister of Finance and Mass Media has granted approval, in terms of Section 19 A of the Customs Ordinance as amended, to provide the general duty waiver, of Customs Import Duty on importation of milk powder with effect from July 08, 2017 as follows.

H. S.	Description	Prevailing Customs Import Duty		Duty	Recoverable Customs
Code		Prof.	Gen.	Waiver	Import Duty
0402.10	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5%	No	20% or Rs.225/- per Kg	Rs. 223 /- per Kg.	Rs. 2/- per Kg.
0402.21	Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	No	20% or Rs.225/- per Kg	Rs. 223 /- per Kg.	Rs. 2/- per Kg.
0402,29	Other	No	20% or Rs.225/- per Kg	Rs. 223 /- per Kg.	Rs. 2/- per Kg.

This General Waiver shall be in force until further notice.

WOOD AND

R. H. S. Samaratunga Secretary to the Treasury

Cc:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce

2. Secretary, Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade

3. Secretary, Ministry of Social Services, Welfare and Livestock Development

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	මධාාම පළාතේ මානලේ දිස්නිකය	දෙපාර්කමෙන්තුව – මධාගම පළාත	දෙවන
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2015	ජාතික කෘෂි වහාපාර මණ්ඩල ගොවී සමීමාන	ජාතික කෘෂි වාහපාර මණ්ඩල	මාතලේ දිස්තික්කය දේශීය කිරි
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ක්ෂ ජනරාල් ப்பூப்பாளர் நாயகம் Director General

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DAPH/DG/1/2/4-I

Through Addi. Secretary / Livestock Development.

Ministry of Rural Economy.

492, R A de Mel Mwatha, Colombo 03.

Post Import Quarantine Management Report on 3024 Heads of Pregnant Heifers Imported from Australia, Quarantined at different units - APP No/ Cattle/ 17/10/08 dated 17/10/2017

The 3030 heads of Pregnant Heifers arrived Sri Lanka on 21.12.2017 at China Bay Seaport Trincomalee. These animals were subjected to an on farm Quarantine inspection process for thirty days (30) initially, and with an extension of another fourteen (14) days up to 04/02/2018 subsequently.

Reviewing reports of Chief Animal Quarantine Officer and Director/Veterinary research, I kindly invite your attention to see following.

Quarantine reports submitted by Chief Animal Quarantine Officer and Director/ Veterinary Research, it reveals that a threat of transmitting diseases to domestic cattle population and human population, namely; Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) and Fasciola hepatica infestation.

Therefore, following recommendations are made in order to mitigate potential economic losses with immediate effect.

- 3. Positive results for antibodies for Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD); since BVD is a significant economic disease of cattle, following remedial measures has to be taken.
 - d. Immediately get down the past three (3) year vaccination history of all the animals imported.
 - e. Trace back the herd of origin of the imported animals and if there are any animal originated from BVD antigen positive heard identify those animals and needed to be ascertained. (Reference to the report of result animals indicated in IDEXX Laboratory BVD antigen test report dated 22/11/2017).
 - f. Screen all the imported animals for BVD antigen before moving them from the present farms. In case animals become positive, cull and destroy the positive animals and, the supplier to compensate the loss for the **farmer**.
- 4. Positive results for *Fasciola hepatica found in Badulla District.* Treat all imported animals in this consignment with broad spectrum anthelmintic effective against all stages of *Fasciola hepatica*. Re-examination of dung 2 months after treatment.

Therefore, your early response with remedial measures is very much appreciated, in order to mitigate the disease threat.

Dr. Wilal Wedasinghe

Director General

Dr. Nihal Wedasingha
Director General
Dept. of Animal Production & Health
P. O. Box 13, Gatambe
Peradeniya

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කිරීගවයින් ආනයනය

උසස් ආරයේ කිරී හවයින්ගේ උගු තිහසම දේශීය කිරී කර්මාන්තයේ උන්නයිට මන්දගාමී කරවන පුධාන සාවසායස් බවට පත්වීදැහ. 'ශිම නැගුම්', 'සිරී ඉතිරුම', 'ජාතික නවෝදය', 'වයස අවුරුදු 2- 5ක් අතර දරුවන් සඳහා කිරී වීදුරුවක් ලබාදීම' වැනි මහින්ද වින්තන යෝජනාවලියේ අඩංගුවන පුධාන සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් සාර්ථකව කුියාත්මක කරවීම කෙරෙහිද මෙය අහිතකර අයුරින් බලුපානු ලැබේ.

මෙම කිරිගව තිහස මහතරවා ගැනීම සඳහා කඩිනමින් කිසාවට නැංචිය සුතු වැදගත් සෝජනා වශසෙන් සඳුනාගෙන ඇති සමහරක් වනුසේ දේශිය කිරි ගවයින්ගේ ආරස කෘතීම සිංචනස භා ස්වාභාවික සිංචනය මනින් උසස් කිරීම, වැඩි නිෂ්පාදනතාවසෙන් සුතු කිරි ගවයින් මස් ජිණිස මැරීම පාලනය කිරීම, උසස් ආරසේ වැස්සී පැටවුන් මරණසෙන් මුදවා ගැනීම හා දේශිය ජාන සංචිතය ශක්තීමග්කරවීම උදෙසා ගව ශුතුාණු, ඒවී සතුන්තා සත්ව කළල ආනයනයයි.

උසස් ආරයේ තිරී ගවයින් ආනයනය උදෙසා රාජා අංශයේ ආයතන මෙන්ම පුද්ගලික අංශයේ ආයතනද විශාල උනන්දුවක් දක්වයි.විවිධ සෞඛා ආරක්ෂණ විධිවිධානයන්ට අනුකුලව මෙම ජවී සතුන් ආනයනය කළයුතු බැවින් මෙම ආයතන අපේක්ෂා කරනුයේ පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන අමාතනංශය හා ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය විසින් මෙම කාර්ය කියාත්මක කළයුතු බවයි. රටතුල විශාල වශයෙන් ඇතිවී තිබෙන කිරී හට ඉල්ලුම පුරාලිම සඳහා සදලු විදේශ රටවලින් උසස් ආරයේ කිරී ගවයින් 15,000ක් ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය මණින් අදියර වශයෙන් ආනනයනය කිරීමට අභිතරු ජනාධිපතතුමාගේ ජොෂ්ඨ උසදේශක සමහ පැවති වැස්වීමකදී තිරණය විය. මෙසි මුල් අදියර වශයෙන් කිරී හවයින් 1,500ක් ආනයනය කිරීමට තිරණය විනි. එම තිරණය සහ සතුන් ආනනය කිරීමේදී අනුගමනය කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා තරන කුමවේදය පිළිබඳව සඳහන් කරමින් මා විසික් 2007 මැයි මස 22වන දින අමාතන මණවලට පොකිනට් සටහනස් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී.

මෙම කිරී ගව හිතයට ඉක්මන් විසඳුමක් ලෙස**න් සලාන් උනනයනය කඩිනම් කිරීම** සඳහාත් උපාස මාර්ගික වෘවසාය කළමණාකරන ආසකනය <mark>සමින නව තිරණයකට එළඹෙන ලදී. ඒ අනුව පළමු</mark> අදිසරේ සතුන් 1,500 ආනසනයේදී කඩිනම් පුසම්පාදන ආමවේදයක් උදෙසා සැපසුම් කරුවන් සමග සෘජුව සම්බන්ධවීමට සිරණය කරන ලදී. මෙලෙසු ආනානය කරන ඒව් සහසුයේ මිල ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 1,000 - 1,500ක් අතර පරාසයේ වනු ඇත. පළමු අදිසරේ සමස්ස ආපාසනය කටසුන සඳහා දැවියල් මලිසන 250 - 300 ක් අතර මුදලක් වැසවනු ඇත.