



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

A

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදන :
 පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට නම් කිරීම
 වෙළඳ හා තාප්ප කටයුතු උපදේශන කාරක සභාවට නම් කිරීම
 ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාර්ෂික පිළිතුරු
 රාජ්‍ය උකස් හා ආයෝජන බැංකු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.
 පොදුගලික මන්ත්‍රීන්ගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 මානසික රෝගී ගුණසාධන ජාතික සභාව (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) - [සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව]
 මහතා] - පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

මිනිස් සංගතියේ, සංවර්ධනයේ හා සාමයේ ප්‍රවර්ධනය සඳහා වූ සර්වෝදය
 හැර අරමුදල (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 දෙවන වර කියවා " ඒ " ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාවට පවරන ලදී.
 කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව :
 ඉංකුණමල හෙල් ටැංකි සමූහය සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
 ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු



சுருதி நூல்களின் தொகுப்பு

(தொகுப்பு)

முதலாம் பகுதி

மேலாண்டு 1981

சுருதி நூல்களின் தொகுப்பு

சுருதி நூல்களின் தொகுப்பு...
 முதலாம் பகுதி...
 மேலாண்டு 1981...
 சுருதி நூல்களின் தொகுப்பு...
 முதலாம் பகுதி...
 மேலாண்டு 1981...

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள் (ஹன்சார்ட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை
(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அறிவிப்பு :

அரசாங்க முயற்சிகள் குழுவுக்கு நேமகம்
வர்த்தக, கிப்பற்றுறை ஆலோசனைக் குழுவுக்கு நேமகம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

அரசு கூட்டு, முதலீட்டு வங்கி (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

சூதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

தனியங்கத்தினர் சட்டமூலங்கள் :

மனக்குழப்பமுள்ளவர்களின் நலனுக்கான தேசியப் பேரவை
(கூட்டிணைத்தல்)—[திரு, ஜெக்டன் ரணராஜ்]—முதன்முறை
மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

மானிட மேம்பாட்டையும் அபிவிருத்தியையும் சமாதானத்தையும்
முன்னேற்றுவதற்கான நம்பிக்கைப்பொறுப்பு நிதியம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு நீகைக்குழு 'எ' க்குச்
சாட்டப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை :

நிருகோணமலைத் தரங்கித் தொகுதி அபிவிருத்திக் கருத்
திட்டம்

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 29
No. 2

Friday
25th May 1984

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS :

- Nomination to Committee on Public Enterprises
- Nomination to Consultative Committee on Trade and Shipping

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :

- State Mortgage and Investment Bank (Amendment) Bill :
Read the First time

2-A 076884-2,950 (84/05)

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :

- National Council for the Welfare of the Mentally Disturbed (Incorporation) Bill - (Mr. Shelton Ranaraja) - Read the First time
- Sarvodaya Trust Fund for the Advancement of Humanity, Development and Peace (Incorporation) Bill :
Read a Second time, and allocated to Standing Committee "A"

ADJOURNMENT MOTION :

- Trincomalee Oil Tank Farm Development Project

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS



பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹாஸ்யம்)

பிரதமர் அவர்கள்
(இருள் சிவப்பாடல்)

பிரதமர் அவர்கள்

பிரதமர் அவர்கள்: (இருள் சிவப்பாடல்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

உறுப்பினர்: (பிரதமர் அவர்கள்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

பிரதமர் அவர்கள்: (இருள் சிவப்பாடல்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

உறுப்பினர்: (பிரதமர் அவர்கள்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

பிரதமர் அவர்கள்: (இருள் சிவப்பாடல்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

உறுப்பினர்: (பிரதமர் அவர்கள்) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கலாம். (பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்கள்.)

1952

Volume 29
No. 2

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
National Council for the Welfare of the Mentally Disturbed (Incorporation) Bill (Mr. Shelton Bannister) Read the First time
Zaveloff's Trust Fund for the Advancement of Humanity, Development and Peace (Incorporation) Bill Read a second time and referred to Standing Committee A

ADJOURNMENT MOTION
Tombstones on Tank Farm Development Project

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
State Mortgage and Investment Bank (Amendment) Bill Read the First time

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Minister to Committee on Public Enterprises
Committee on Co-operative Committee on Trade and Shipping

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS



පාර්ලිමේන්තුව
பாராளுமன்றம்
PARLIAMENT

1984 මැයි 25 වන සිකුරාදා
வெள்ளிக்கிழமை, 25 மே 1984

Friday, 25th May, 1984

ප්‍ර. ක. 10 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කථානායකතුමා (ඒ. එල්. සේනානායක මහතා) මූලාසනා රැස් විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. ஈ. எஸ். சேனநாயக்க] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 10 a.m. MR. SPEAKER (MR. E. L. SENANAYAKE) in the Chair.

නිවේදන

அறிவிப்புகள்

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I

පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට නම් කිරීම

அரசாங்க முயற்சிகள் குழுவுக்கு நேமகம்

NOMINATION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

In terms of Standing Order No. 121, the Committee of Selection has nominated Mr. Dayaratne Walagambahu to serve on the Committee on Public Enterprises in place of Mr. Sunil Ranjan Jayakody who has been discharged from the Committee at his own request.

II

වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට නම් කිරීම
வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை ஆலோசனைக் குழுவுக்கு நேமகம்

NOMINATION TO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND SHIPPING

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

In terms of Standing Order No. 121, the Committee of Selection has nominated Mr. Mahendra Wijeratne to serve on the Consultative Committee on Trade and Shipping.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

(1) A Regulation amending the Army Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 155 of the Army Act (Chapter 357).

(2) A Regulation amending the Navy Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 161 of the Navy Act (Chapter 358).

(3) A Regulation amending the Air Force Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 155 of the Air Force Act (Chapter 359)-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.)

Rport of the Board of Directors of the National Salt Corporation for 1980.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs)

සහ මේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි තීරණය කරන ලදී.

சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පෙත්සම්

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම)

(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன — மஹரகம்)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene-Maharagama)

ගරු කථානායකතුමා, කටුනේරිය, ඉහළ කටුනේරියේ, ප්‍රෝටස් තියේරා පුරයේ, කිහිකුලේ 5 බී. හී, ඉඩම් කට්ටි අංක 20 දරණ ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි මහරභවේච්චාරවිචේ දෙන් ඇප්‍රේසියස් විසුරිත අප්‍රසුතාම මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සමක් මම පිළිගන්වනවා.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ නායකතුමා)

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க — எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர்)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike-Leader of the Opposition)

I present a petition from Mr. Francis Mahagamage of No. 8/11, Ex-Servicemen's Colony, Polonnaruwa dated 1st April, 1984.

මහරභවේච්චාරවිචේ කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු යයි තීරණය කරන ලදී.

பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWRS TO QUESTIONS

ජී. ටී. පී. විතානගේ මහතා : ඇප තැන්පත් ආපසු ගෙවීම

திரு. இ. ரி. பி. விதானகே : பிணைப்பணத்தை மீளளித்தல்

MR. E. T. P. VITHANAGE: REFUND OF SECURITY DEPOSIT

615/83

1. ආවාර්ය බඩලිවි. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල)

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க — காஸி)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake Galle)

ප්‍රවාහන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩල පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ පුද්ගලික බස් ප්‍රවාහනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) ගාල්ලේ දකුණු ප්‍රාදේශීය ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලයේ සේවා අංක 617

හිමි කොන්දෙස්තරවරයකු වූ ගාල්ලේ හේලි පාරේ ඇන්තිලිගොඩ අංක 86 ඒ දරන නිවසේ පදිංචි ජී. ටී. පී. විතානගේ මහතා 1980 මාර්තු 21 වැනි දින විශ්‍රාම ගිය බවත්, ඇප තැන්පත් මුදල සහ පොලිය මුහුට මේ දක්වාම ආපසු ගෙවා නොමැති බවත් එතුමා දන්නේද ?

(ආ) වහාම එය ආපසු ගෙවන ලෙස එතුමා තියෝග කරන්නේද ?

(ඇ) තියෝග නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரும், போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் அமைச்சரும், தனியார் பஸ் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரு மானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) சேவை இல. 617 உடன் காஸி, தென் பிராந்திய போக்குவரத்துச் சபையில் நடத்துநராகக் கடமை யாற்றி 21 மார்ச் 1980 இல் இணைப்பாறிய, காஸி, நேமலி ரேட, எத்திலிகொட 86எ இலக்கத்தில் வசிக்கும் திரு. இ. ரி. பி. விதானகே என்பவர் வைப்புச்செய்த பிணைப்பணமும் வட்டியும் இன்னும் மீளாநிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?

ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරීන්, 1977 ජූලි මසයෙන් පසු ඉවත් කරන ලද : නැවත සේවයට ගැනීම

ඔරාමසේවකර්, 1977 ඉංග්‍රීසියේ ජීවත්වීයාමයේ :
මිණිදුම් සේවකර්මයේ

GRAMA SEVA OFFICERS DISCONTINUED AFTER JULY 1977 : REINSTATEMENT

494/83

4. ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනලල)

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි - අත්තනගලල)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody-Attanagalla)

සමාජ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතකයාගේ අයුරු ප්‍රශ්නය:

- (අ) 1977 ජූලි මසට පසු සේවයෙන් ඉවත් කරන ලද ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ආ) ඔවුන් සේවයෙන් ඉවත් කිරීමට හේතුව කවරේදී එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ඇ) එම අය කරන ලද අයගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවා ඇත්තේ; ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් සේවය ලබා දීමට හේතුව කවරේදී එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ඈ) ඉතිරි අයට සේවය ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරනවාද? එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

දැනට ඇති තත්වයේදී අමතකයාගේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු:

- (අ) 1977 ඉංග්‍රීසියේ මාතෘකා නිර්මාණයේ සේවකර්මයේ සේවයේ සිටින අයගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ආ) ඔවුන් සේවයෙන් ඉවත් කිරීමට හේතුව කවරේදී එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ඇ) එම අය කරන ලද අයගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවා ඇත්තේ; ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් සේවය ලබා දීමට හේතුව කවරේදී එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?
- (ඈ) ඉතිරි අයට සේවය ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරනවාද? එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs :

- (a) Will he state the names and addresses of Grama Seva Officers who were discontinued from service after July, 1977?
- (b) Will he state the reasons for the discontinuation of their services?
- (c) How many officers whose services were so discontinued have been reinstated? Will he state their names and addresses and the reasons for reinstatement?
- (d) Will he take action to reinstate the remaining officers? If not, why?

මේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජේ. ජයකොඩි මහතා (සමාජ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතකයා)
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි - අත්තනගලල) (Mr. K. W. Devanayagam - Minister of Home Affairs)

- (a) Please see the list which is tabled.
- (b) As those appointments were found unsatisfactory.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) Does not arise.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What is the criteria that is adopted to find them unsatisfactory. I say this because the entire group who sat for the examination has been found unsatisfactory. If the examination is held all cannot fail. Why has the whole lot been found unsatisfactory?

මේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජේ. ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

The criteria differ from one administration to another. So most probably these criteria were not satisfactory to these people.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am not satisfied with the answer because the whole examination has been stopped. There should be some reason. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into this matter again.

සමාජ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතකයාගේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු:
ප්‍රකාශයක් සටහන් කර ඇත.

Names and addresses of Grama Seva Niladharis who were discontinued from service after July 1977

| (1) Colombo | Name | Address |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr. K. A. Amaratunga | Doranagoda, Udugampala |
| 2. | Mr. A. Karunadhipathi | 2/33, Temple Road, Wellampitiya |
| 3. | Mr. Y. D. Tenison | 187, Maligamulla, Gothatuwa |
| 4. | Mr. D. A. Amuldeniya | 9/22, Mahawatte Road, Ambuldeniya, Nugegoda |
| 5. | Mr. H. D. Siripala | 54, Sri Sudharmarama Road, Kelaniya |
| 6. | Mr. D. A. Lakshman | Kandy, Road, Kiribathgoda |
| 7. | Mr. E. Lionel | 83, Angamuwa, Padukka |
| 8. | Mr. E. A. Dayarathne | Rathambale, Ambangedera, Kalacliya |
| 9. | Mr. W. G. Karunasena | 'Ajantha', Eliyavalana, Kirindewela |
| 10. | Mr. A. A. Jayasiri Adhikari | 246, Piliyandala, Hungama |
| 11. | Mr. K. A. Sunny Wimarathne | 'Wasana', Malwathuhipitiya, Buthpitiya, Gampaha |
| 12. | Mr. M. D. Illangarathne | 'Samarawasavilla', Nittambuwa |
| 13. | Mr. A. A. Rodrigo | 338, Dalupotha, Negombo |
| 14. | Mr. D. D. T. Hettiarachchi | 46/1, Deegana Road, Pelenwatte Wewa, Pannipitiya |
| 15. | Mr. W. Suderasena | Ihala Madampella, Dunagaha |
| 16. | Mr. T. D. Alwis | 5/109, Pipe Road, Thimbirigasyaya, Colombo 5 |
| 17. | Mr. W. D. Wimaladasa | 36A, 33 Lane, Wellawatte |

| Name | Address | Name | Address |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| (II) Kalutara | | (v) Nuwara Eliya | |
| 1. Mr. W. M. Perera | Epitamulla, Dola Road, Bandaragama | 1. Mr. M. R. M. Muthubanda | 'Rathnasiri Nivasa', Elugama, Rikillagaskada |
| 2. Mr. S. A. Dayarathne | 'Sooriyavilla', Kolamediriya, Bandaragama | 2. Mr. R. M. G. Tikiribanda | Kithulpe, Pallebowala |
| 3. Mr. S. A. Piyarathne | 'Sawithri', 117, Mawala, Wadduwa | 3. Mr. K. D. Nimal Chandrasiri | Ganneva, Udagama, Pallebowala |
| 4. Mr. P. Gunapala | Pushpa Montessori, Alwiswatte, Kalutara | 4. Mr. W. G. Appuhamy | Monarakumbura, Morape, Maswela |
| 5. Mr. D. L. P. J. Wijesekera | 130B, Amawila Watte, Dibbedda, Panadura | 5. Mr. W. P. Rambanda | Kotahepitiya, Maswela |
| 6. Mr. K. D. Kulasena | 76/1, Gunathilake Road, Wadduwa | 6. Mr. H. H. Ukkubanda | Wijaya bahu Kanda, Nawalapitiya |
| 7. Mr. M. P. J. Dias | Munhena, Maggona | 7. Mr. K. W. Simon | Morapola, Madulla |
| 8. Mr. H. W. Silva | 'Shanthivilla', Kaluwamodara, Aluthgama | 8. Mr. W. M. Gunarathne | 'Wijaya', Hapugastenne, Rupaha |
| 9. Mr. K. A. Dayarathne | Gorokgoda, Millewa | 9. Mr. Medagedera Gunarathne | Kandeyaye, Madulla |
| 10. Mr. W. N. Chandrasoma | 'Helan', Kaludewala, Panadura | 10. Mr. H. A. Nawaratne | 'Jayanthi', Kalukele, Nuwara Eliya. |
| 11. Mr. N. W. Silva | Prajamandala Mawatha, Kalpitiya, Wadduwa | (vi) Galle | |
| 12. Mr. P. R. Perera | 'Priyankara', Gunagama, Bandaragama | 1. Mr. R. K. de Silva | Polwatte, Road, Kandegoda, Ambalangoda |
| 13. Mr. W. A. Somadasa | Handupelpola, Millewa | 2. Mr. D. Ananda Silva | Godgama, Kosgoda |
| 14. Mr. G. D. Lalchandra | Gomagoda Junction, Gomagoda | 3. Mr. Vincent Kodituwakku | 'Nihatamani', Mahaladuwa, Balapitya |
| 15. Mr. A. Hettiarachchi | Kurunduwatte, Andawala, Meegama | 4. Mr. P. Chandrasiri | Pelawatte, Kahanda, Agalugaha |
| 16. Mr. M. A. P. Silva | Near St. Anthony's Church, Kalmulla, Kalutara | 5. Mr. A. Ariyatunga | Arapathmulla Watte, Lanumodara, Habaraduwa |
| 17. Mr. V. Dhanasiri | 127, Senevirathne Place, Kalutara South | 6. Mr. K. A. Solamon | Boralogewatte, Wakanda, Ahangama |
| 18. Mr. P. T. Karunasena | Malewana, Dharga town, Beruwala | 7. Mr. C. W. C. Mohotti | Liyanagoda, Habaraduwa |
| 19. Mr. H. A. Keerthisinghe | Halkandawila, Payagala | 8. Mr. N. W. Anura | 'Sisira', Kurunduwatte, Wathugedera |
| 20. Mr. B. R. Wimalasena | 'Sri Paya', Meegahadeniya, Mahagama | 9. Mr. P. K. S. Siripala Alwis | Pituwala, Elpitiya |
| 21. Mr. D. J. Sirimanne | Wehera Watte, Anguruwatota | 10. Mr. K. Ariyaratne | Yatagalawatte, Mahauragaha |
| 22. Mr. D. Karunaratne | Agalanaragala, Govinna | 11. Mr. N. A. Wijesena | Ella, Kanabaddagama, Elpitiya. |
| 23. Mr. H. B. Wijenayake | Madurawala, Anguruwatota | 12. Mr. H. William | Warakamulla, Induruwa |
| 24. Mr. P. D. Perera | Paragoda, Horana | 13. Mr. H. P. Pathmasiri | 'Pathma', Udupila, Batapola |
| 25. Mr. K. A. Piyasena | 'Nandana', Mahakalupahana, Mathugama | 14. Mr. H. P. Piyasena | Ihala Medagama, Neluwa |
| 26. Mr. W. L. Kulathilaka | Wenigala, Kurulubedda | 15. Mr. N. P. Karolis | Danawala, Kihiyawala, Neluwa |
| 27. Mr. D. Karunadasa | 'Shantha', Malambe, Ittepana | 16. Mr. M. P. Harischandra | Talangalle, Opatha |
| 28. Mr. N. A. Siripala | Garanduweluwa, Walallawita | 17. Mr. P. C. Piyadasa | Kosmulla, Neluwa |
| 29. Mr. H. A. Somarathne | Dekkada, Paragastota | 18. Mr. D. Sumathipala | Weerapana East, Opatha |
| (III) Kandy | | 19. Mr. D. Tilaka Jayasinghe | 'Ranjana', Navinna Road, Uluwitike, Galle |
| 1. Mr. S. Kapuwatte | Pitawala, Bopana | 20. Mr. M. A. Jayasena | 'Justin Kanda Colony, Kirembura, Galle |
| 2. Mr. Y. K. A. Wijeratne | Meegolla, Barawardhane Oya | 21. Mr. K. L. M. Chandradasa | Halgasmulla, Vanchawala |
| 3. Mr. B. M. Rathnayake | 103/1, Wewegama, Galaboda | 22. Mr. L. G. D. Arte | Panagahawatta, Metaramba, Unavatuna |
| 4. Mr. M. B. Udurawana | 'Nishantha', Udurawana, Wattedgama | 23. Mr. H. L. L. Jayasundera | 'Dhammika', Hapugala, Wakwella |
| 5. Mr. T. B. Dissanayake | Dehigastenne, Nugetenne, Hunnasgiriya | 24. Mr. H. Sumanawansa | Talahe, Wanchawala |
| (iv) Matale | | 25. Mr. W. K. Somapala | Temple Watte, Godakande, Galle |
| 1. Mr. B. B. G. Jayarathne | 113, 'Deepani', Divilla, Yatawatte | 26. Mr. K. A. S. Vidyaratne | 'Rathnasiri', Polpagoda, Yakkalamulla |
| 2. Mr. K. G. Jayasena | Alugolla, Nalanda | 27. Mr. H. T. Somapala | Gahalakoladeniya, Thahadawa, Yakkalamulla |
| 3. Mr. K. G. Jayarathne | Ambokka, Pallepola | 28. Mr. Wilson Wijenayake | 'Wijaya', Vavulagala, Beddegama |
| 4. Mr. M. M. Karunarathne | 19, Kalawewa Junction, Galewela | 29. Mr. J. R. Jayawardana | 'Randana' Kalahe, Vanchawala |
| 5. Mr. P. Karunarathna | Domagoda Ukuwaka | 30. Mr. W. A. Mithrapala | Sambalawatte, Heenatinagala, Talpe |
| 6. Mr. W. Sunil Weerasinghe | Elkaduwa Road, Galoya, Ukuwela | | |

| Name | Address | Name | Address |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| (vii) Matara | | (XI) Ampara | |
| 1. Mr. C. M. M. Percy | Bandarawatte, Kottegoda | 1. S. L. W. M. Nazzar | Rural Bank (MPCS), Samanthurai |
| 2. Mr. Cyril Wickremasinghe | 'Ranawikum', Matara | 2. Mr. C. Gajandram | C/o. Mr. C. Selvaduray, Malwatta |
| 3. Mr. Siripala Baladadallage | Middeniya, Matara | 3. Mr. A. Sinnahatti | Mosque Road, Kalmunai South, Kalmunai |
| 4. Mr. B. Rubasinghe Gamage | Siyambalagoda (West) Pitabeddara | 4. Mr. K. L. A. Lathif | 9, Cassim Road, Akkaraipattu |
| 5. Mr. K. A. Prathapage | 'Somagiriya', Banagala, Opatha | (XII) Trincomalee | |
| 6. Mr. R. R. Gunapala | Dehigaspe, Pitabeddara | 1. A. W. Mohamed Abdulla | Ward 5, Kuddikarach, Kinniya |
| 7. Mr. J. L. Gunaseela | Midigama, Ahangama | 2. Mr. N. Alagasundaram | 221, Kunithiv, Muthur |
| 8. Mr. M. Lanuhewage | Talaramba, Kamburugamuwa | 3. Mr. K. Yogaiyah | Ward No. 2, Sampoor |
| 9. Mr. O. Gamahewage | Kiriparuwa, Devinuvara | 4. Mr. M. G. Dingiribanda | 928, Tract No. 14, Kanthalai |
| 10. Mr. J. R. Weragoda | Keknadura, Matara | 5. Mr. B. G. Premasiri | 657, Tract No. 5, Raja Ela, Kanthalai |
| (viii) Hambantota | | 6. Mr. M. H. Dassanayake | 14, L. B. I. Somapura |
| 1. Mr. K. L. Jayasinghe | 'Jeevaya', Okandayaya, Middeniya | 7. Mr. K. B. Dingiribanda | 928, Tract No. 14, Kanthale |
| 2. Mr. P. Liyanagama | Indiketigodella, Palapotha, Beliatta | 8. Mr. M. B. Sarabdeen | No. 2, Kinnia |
| 3. Mr. H. K. Jinadasa | 'Sisila', Eldeniya, Getamanne | 9. Mr. A. L. Mohamed Masuk | No. 2, Muthur |
| 4. Mr. W. Wickremasinghe | Gonagamuwa, Tissamaharamaya | 10. Mr. K. Gunaratnam | Karachchikidal, Thambalagamuwa |
| (IX) Jaffna | | 11. Mr. H. N. Piyadasa | No. 983, Tract 11, Kanthale |
| 1. Mr. J. T. Karanairajan | No. 16, 2nd Cross Street, Jaffna | 12. Mr. H. A. Seneviratne | 1118/16, Kanthale |
| 2. Mr. K. Nadesan | Gawewalavu, Karainagar | 13. Mr. T. Sithravel | No. 2, Nilaveli |
| 3. Mr. R. Sethurajah | Amdon Vadali Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna | 14. Mr. K. Warnakulasingham | No. 2, Kattaparichchan, Sampoor |
| 4. Mr. T. Perimpanawa | Nodunpulam, Punakari | 15. Mr. M. H. Mohamed Saille | No. 2, Nilavel |
| 5. Mr. A. Vanniyasingham | 79, Kunesrapuram, Paranthan | 16. Mr. R. Dharmavclaudhan | 188, Main Street, Trincomalee |
| 6. Mr. K. Sirikaran | 21, A. Sivaparagasam Street, Vannar, Paranathan Jena, Jaffna | 17. Mr. K. Pushpanathan | No. 5, Thiriyaya |
| 7. Mr. Vaithyanathan | Panakkara Valavu, Kundaredai, Chunnakam | 18. Mr. S. Vinoyagampillai | No. 6, Sambalthivu |
| 8. Mr. K. K. Mahenthiran Raja | Main Street, Palali West, Point Pedro | 19. Mr. A. Seneviratne | Kimbulpitiyawa, Gemarankadawala |
| 9. Mr. K. Pathgunarajah | C/o Mr. R. Kumaraswamy, Govt. Hospital, Chavakachcheri | 20. Mr. M. R. Gunaratna | 'Ranweli', T.T.A. Road, China Bay |
| 10. K. Velauthapillai | Courts Lane, Mallakam | 21. Mr. R. M. S. Jayasinghe | Galkadawala, Gamarankadawala |
| 11. N. Rajarathnam | A. M. Vidyalaya, Mattuwil South, Chavakachcheri | 22. Mr. R. N. P. G. Kudabanda Ratnayaka | 477/4, Raja Ela, Kantale |
| 12. Mr. K. Vaithyanathan | Sri Agam, Soorappitti North, Neerveli | (XIII) Kurunegala | |
| 13. Mr. S. K. Kasilingam | Ward 1, Analaithivu | 1. Mr. W. M. Weerakoon Banda | Imhamnegama Medapola |
| 14. Mr. S. Wimaladharma Iyar | Vikkavil, Karainagar | 2. Mr. H. W. Tikiri Banda | Gramasevaka Nivasa, Galkadawala, Maharikilla |
| 15. Mr. K. Ravanthiran | Inuwil West, Chunnakam | 3. Mr. W. M. Premaratna | 'Sahana', Mudiyansegama, Ahatuwewa |
| (X) Batticaloa | | 4. Mr. S. N. M. Wijesekera | Ahatuwewa, Galgamuwa |
| 1. Mr. S. Manikkawasam | Muthalai Kuda, Kokodi, Cholai | 5. Mr. I. M. Dissanayaka | 'Karuna', Divulwewa, Galgamuwa |
| 2. Mr. V. Thiyagarajah | Ward No. 6, Thuraineelavanni, Kalmunai | 6. Mr. C. J. M. Abeysinghe | Dodangollegama, Mahagiriulla |
| 3. Mr. A. Selvarajah | Seethankuli, Morokottanvenli | 7. Mr. V. M. Chandrasekera | Aluth Road, Bogollagama, Nikaweratiya |
| 4. Mr. S. Balasubramaniam | Anunar Road, Kochchimunai, Batticaloa | 8. Mr. S. N. Karunapala | Medapola, Pothuhera |
| 5. Mr. P. Ponnadurai | No. 2, Kodaikallar, Kallar | 9. Mr. R. M. Tikiribanda | 99, Pahalamudunna, Uhumecya |
| 6. Mr. S. Thayaseelan | Munaikadu, Kokadicholai | 10. W. A. Muthubanda | Handugala, Pahalagama, Pothuhera |
| 7. Mr. P. Weerasingham | No. 2, Periyakallar, Kallar | 11. Mr. J. A. Jayawardena | Moragolla, 56, Alawwa Road, Polgahawela |
| 8. Mr. V. Vinayagalingam | Kannkuda | 12. K. R. R. Bandara | Vedha Niwasa, Kuripotte, Pothuhera |
| 9. Mr. D. Pushparajah Cruse | Trincomalee Road, Kathiravelu | 13. Mr. M. D. C. Samarasinghe | Pathangamuwa, Government Estate, Rambodagalla |
| 10. Mr. A. Arullogasundaram | 41, Kathiramar Road, Amirthaguli, Batticaloa | 14. Mr. E. D. Nandadeva | Siyamballa Ella, Delvita |

| Name | Address |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15. R. D. Somaratne | Golagamuwa, Narammala |
| 16. Mr. J. P. Dharmasena | Akarawatte, Nagollagoda |
| 17. Mr. E. N. Premathilake | 'Shanthi', Murukandiya, Bingiriya |
| 18. Mr. B. N. D. B. Hindagolla | Hindagolla, Kurunegala |
| 19. Mr. A. Karunaratne | N/Pallegama, Kapukotuwa, Mawathagama |
| 20. Mr. D. M. Herath Banda | Nadurugama, Hulogedera, Mahawa |
| 21. Mr. P. H. Pulhiriya | Pahala Adala, Monnakulama |

(xiv) Puttalam

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. A. Edward Joseph Perera | 'Chandani', Dankotuwa |
| 2. Mr. P. A. Ariyaratne | Hundirapola, Koswatte |
| 3. Mr. H. A. Neil B. Perera | Thenawila, Dankotuwa |
| 4. Mr. K. A. Somaratne | Kakkapalliya |
| 5. Mr. H. M. Kapurubanda | 'Lihinigiri', Galkuliya, Andigama |
| 6. Mr. A. A. Thilakarathne | Ihala Chandalana, Pallama |
| 7. Mr. A. M. Ariyapala Munidasa | 'Sirisevana', Pottukkulama, Pallama |
| 8. Mr. M. J. M. Piyadasa | Sembukuliya, Mahakumbukkawala |
| 9. W. P. D. Mendis | 'Siriyani', Horagalla, Marawila |
| 10. Mr. M. P. S. Wimalaratne | Koswadiya, Mahawewa |
| 11. Mr. B. H. Samsudeen | Outer Circular Road, Puttalam |
| 12. Mr. A. Juncidu | Pudukudurippuwa, Batturaluoya |

(xv) Badulla

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. R. M. Ranasinghe | Heenwatta, Puhulwatta, Maussagolla |
| 2. Mr. R. M. Wijesena | 'Daya Sri' Niwasa, Welegama, Uvatenna |
| 3. Mr. Y. M. Tilakarathne | Via Badulla, Bandaraketiya |
| 4. Mr. M. R. N. D. Ratnayake | 'Ratnagiri', Udagama, Passara |
| 5. Mr. A. M. Gunapala | Moragoda, Lunugala |
| 6. Mr. W. L. F. Dharmadasa | 'Wijaya', Mapakadawewa |
| 7. Mr. R. Jayawardana | Padukumbura, 153, Mapakadawewa |

(xvi) Moneragala

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. D. M. Jayatilake | Puwakgoda, Dadagalle |
| 2. Mr. M. B. Sudubanda | Pallebalawatta, Pitakumbura |
| 3. Mr. D. M. Gunawardane | Doliva, Ruwalwela, Moneragala |
| 4. Mr. K. M. Ananda Sarathkumara | Innawella, totagama, bibila |
| 5. Mr. D. M. Kiribanda | Ralakkara, Puddama, Moneragala |
| 6. O. W. Jayasekera | 102, Katugahagal Colony Bouthala |
| 7. Mr. A. M. Weerasinghe | Horabokka, Uva Palwatta |
| 8. Mr. H. B. Seneviratne | 'Sirisevana', Waradola, Ganewela, Passara |
| 9. Mr. K. W. Gunapala | Gemunu Hewa Regiment, Diyatalawa |
| 10. Mr. P. Dharmasena | Bodagama, Tanamalwila |

(xvii) Kegalle

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. D. A. Nimal Chandrasiri | Yakella, Bulathkohupitiya |
| 2. Mr. K. A. Wilson Dias | 'Shanthi', Panahela, Bulathkohupitiya |

| Name | Address |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 3. Mr. I. G. P. Punchi Banda | Talgaspitiya, Aranyake |
| 4. Mr. W. G. Karunaratne | Nakchelwala, Ihalgama, Baddewela |
| 5. Mr. P. W. Sumanaweera | Kotawella |
| 5. Mr. D. N. Piyasena | Pallewela, Galamada, Polgahawela |
| 7. Mr. A. Dharmasena | Kekerihena, Tunmuduna, Undugoda |
| 8. Mr. P. G. B. Podiralahamy | Galkotuwa, Pannala |
| 9. Mr. H. Piyasena | Kalaweldolewatte, Wevilpitiya, Getahetta |
| 10. Mr. S. P. Somadasa | Eraniyagahakanda, Deraniyagla |
| 11. Mr. H. R. Jayatilleka | Hinguralakanda, Dehiowita |
| 12. Mr. J. V. Muhandiram | J. W. Jayasiri Medura, Malwatta, Siyambalapitiya, Kegalle |
| 13. Mr. S. A. Jayatilleka | Tibbatuowawa, Hettimulla |
| 14. Mr. H. A. Alexander Gunatilake | Kahambiliyawa, Alawuwa |
| 15. Mr. H. Podimanic | Dandeniya, Galkaduwa, Galapitamada |
| 16. Mr. I. B. Gunawardena | Ihalalengala, Antota |

එල්. එල්. ඩී. බාහිර විභාග ප්‍රතිඵල : අංක එල් 2298 අයදුම්කරු
 ආ. ආ. ඩී. වෛනිචාරීප් පරීட்சණ පෙළපොත් :
 පරීட்சාර්ත්ති ඉ. ආ. 2298

L.L.B. EXTERNAL EXAMINATION RESULTS :
 CANDIDATE No. L 2298

19/84

5. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
 (ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

නියෝජ්‍ය උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ අයුරු ප්‍රශ්නය :

1982 අගෝස්තු මාසයේදී පවත්වන ලද එල්.එල්.ඩී. බාහිර විභාගයට පෙනී සිටි අංක එල්. 2298 දරන අපේක්ෂකයාගේ ප්‍රතිඵල නිකුත් නොකරන ලද්දේ කුමන හේතුවක් නිසාදැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ?

උපකල්පිත පිරිනිමුණු අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ පිළිතුර :

1982 ඔක්තෝබර් මාසයේදී පවත්වන ලද එල්.එල්.ඩී. බාහිර විභාගයට පෙනී සිටි අංක එල්. 2298 දරන අපේක්ෂකයාගේ ප්‍රතිඵල නිකුත් නොකරන ලද්දේ කුමන හේතුවක් නිසාදැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ?

asked the Deputy Minister of Higher Education :

Will he state why the results of Candidate No. L 2298 who sat the L.L.B. External Examination held in August 1982 were not released ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
 (ශ්‍රී. ආ. ඩී. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා)
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

The Senate of the University of Colombo has approved the recommendation of the Examinations Committee of the University of Colombo to disqualify the Candidate No. L. 2298 for an examination irregularity viz. having unauthorized material in the examination hall.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

He was having unauthorized material ? What is his name, please ? Will you kindly give the name of the candidate No. L 2298 who sat for the L.L.B. Examination on whose unauhtorized material was found ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I want time to answer that.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Surely the name must be there, Sir. I think the Hon. Deputy Minister of Higher Education should be here, because he may not know this.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

No, no, the name is not here and I want time.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Hon. Deputy Minister of Higher Education kindly send me the information ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I will ask the Hon. Deputy Minister of Higher Education to write to you.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Thank you.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
ප්‍රශ්න අංක 6.

ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ජී. ටී. බණ්ඩා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු දැමරිතුමා)
(திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். ஜி. டீ. பண்டா - கலாசார அலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. W. M. G. T. Banda Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට මාස තුනක් කල් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. විස්තර රාශියක් එකතු කරන්න නිවෙන්න.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා (කලාවාන)
(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம் - கலவான)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama-Kalawana)

එකරම් රාශියක් තමි තුන්.

ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ජී. ටී. බණ්ඩා මහතා
(திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். ஜி. டீ. பண்டா)
(Mr. W. M. G. T. Banda)

සහතික. පඩි ආදී විස්තර ලබාගන්නට නිවෙන්න.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

පඩි-ලැයිස්තුවෙන් ප්‍රච්චිත.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாளை மற்ருரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

ප්‍රශ්න අංක 7.

ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ජී. ටී. බණ්ඩා මහතා
(திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். ஜி. டீ. பண்டா)
(Mr. W. M. G. T. Banda)

ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයටත් මාස තුනක් කල් අවශ්‍යයි.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாளை மற்ருரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 8

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I want one month's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாளை மற்ருரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 9

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I ask for three weeks' time to answer this Question, Sir.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாளை மற்ருரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down.

made by the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs regarding the leasing out of the Oil Tank Farm in Trincomalee be discussed by the House on the Adjournment Motion today.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Till what time are we going on ?

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

The Minister should get sufficient time to reply.

සරත් මුත්තේච්චේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

One Hour ?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Even more.

සරත් මුත්තේච්චේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

The Deputy Minister can start at 4 p.m. !

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We will stay back to listen to the Deputy Minister !

සරත් මුත්තේච්චේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Sir, many of us have raised various aspects of this matter on several earlier occasions. I myself, during the discussion on the extension of the Emergency in April, raised certain matters.—(Interruption). Yes, I am quite surprised. I think the fact that I said that a debate would never be given has prompted the Government to allow it today. In any case, what had to be said had been said already.

The real problem now is to discuss the new deal that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has made with OROLEUM, OIL TANKING and TRADINAFT. Before that I would like to briefly sketch the history of the CPS's earlier deal or proposed deal with Coastal Corporation of Bermuda.

What happened was this On 7th October 1981 a Cabinet decision was made to lease the Oil Tank Farm to Coastal Bermuda. On 23rd February 1982 that

particular Cabinet decision was either revoked or the lease was called off. I submit—I think the documentation will be there with the Hon. Minister—that it was called off largely due to the fact that Mr. Ernest Corea sent in a report about Coastal Corporation, with a print-out from a firm called Dunn and Brodstreet, showing that Coastal Corporation was not worth talking about as a financial proposition. I have with me a cutting from a newspaper or magazine called “Energy Daily”, the issue of 12th August 1981. I do not want to read the whole thing in order to save time. The “Energy Daily”, in dealing with firms in the coal, oil and other energy business, says ;

“Wall Street ponders a liquidation of Coastal.”

That was on 12th August 1981. The first paragraph says :

“When a company reports sharp losses in the second quarter and expectations of a significant decline in the earnings for the year as a whole and the market reacts by pushing its share price up to very near its 52-week high, what is one to make of it? In the case of a Houston-based Coastal Corporation one can divine that Wall Street rumours of a break-up of the company are now reaching fever pitch.”

That was on 12th August 1981. Your Cabinet, after that report, on 7th October 1981, took a decision to lease out to that very firm which the “Energy Daily” had called a broke firm. Then, Sir, wiser counsel prevailed, and I submit again that it was due to Mr. Ernest Corea's report, very strongly-worded report, with a print-out from Dunn and Bradstreet I have given extracts from that in my last speech where the losses for two quarters were staggering, where it showed that certain people, high-ups in Coastal Corporation had been fined for criminal misdemeanour. Thereafter that deal was scrapped.

What happened thereafter ? It is very interesting. My contention is—and I will prove it—that Coastal Corporation, having come in through the front door and gone out through the front door, has now come back through the back door of the CPC in the guise of another so-called consortium and they are now going to really do this deal again.

At this stage, Sir, I would like to say there is one link, a Sri Lanka link. There was a gentleman for Coastal Corporation, a promoter in Sri Lanka, who promoted the deal, who was the agent for Sri Lanka, one Mr. Jayalingam.

Now, Mr. Jayalingam happens to be the promoter for the consortium also. For the Oroleum – Tradinaft – Oil Tanking Consortium it is the same man, Mr. Jayalingam. I want to say straightaway that I have nothing against Mr. Jayalingam. I happen to know him

[පරස් මුක්තවිද්වෙසම මහතා] personally. He was in school with me. Mr. Jayalingam has proved, from the interests that he is representing to be an extremely energetic and pushy businessman in Sri Lanka, and his principals are fortunate to have him here. But that is not the point. Why I mention his name at all is to show that this Coastal Corporation that went off and this consortium that is coming in here this link of Mr. Jayalingam in Sri Lanka.

That is not all. I mentioned on the last date that Coastal Corporation had two directors who were pushing the business in Sri Lanka. One was a man called Douglas Henry Miller. The other was a man called Colin Nicholas Relf. These are matters which are beyond dispute. What has happened? It is very curious. On 23rd February 1982 the decision to call off the deal to Coastal Bermuda was announced in Sri Lanka.

I think the Hon. Minister will admit that. He will also admit that this decision to call off the deal was taken much earlier, at least two weeks earlier. The dates are significant. Somewhere early in 1982, the Cabinet decision of October 1981 was called off.

What happened after that? I have with me the registration certificate of Oroleum in Singapore. According to the business registration certificate of Oroleum in Singapore, the date of registration is 17th February, 1982 – near about the date of the announcement that the Coastal Corporation deal was being called off. A new firm entered the Singapore market and is registered. The names of the directors are, firstly, one Tee Chiang, the next director is Doris Brunhilde Miller. For the sake of information, she happens to be the wife of Douglas Henry Miller. The third director is none other than Douglas Henry Miller himself, the director of Coastal Corporation who was pushing the deal in Sri Lanka and whose deal was called off in 1982. They registered this firm in Singapore in that very same month of 1982. Is it not surprising and are we not entitled to ask about this coincidence?

Oroleum, according to the Register of Companies and Businesses, – this is a certified copy issued in Singapore – has an authorised capital value of 100,000 Singapore Dollars. A Singaporean has said that this is peanuts in Singapore, that this capital is not enough to run even a medium sized bicycle repair business in Singapore, leave alone an oil tank farm.

Then what happened? How did Oroleum come in? Oroleum was registered in February 1982. Then a new advertisement was placed calling for worldwide tenders. The closing date of the tender was 31st May,

1982. Very significant, these dates. 31st May, 1982, was the closing date for the tenders. Then what happened? Thereafter, the Hon. Minister said on 5th April, 1984 – and it is reported in the HANSARD – that :

“The Petroleum Corporation tried to interest several foreign oil companies to upgrade the tank farm. Except for Coastal Corporation of the USA, no other party evinced any interest. An agreement was finalized under the Coastal Corporation but was not signed. This abortive exercise received considerable publicity in the oil industry. Thereafter offers were called internationally for the rehabilitation of the tank farm and to upgrade it to the level of an international storage complex.”

Then there is the statement of the Chairman of the Petroleum Corporation, made on 20th May, 1982, and that was reported in the “Daily News”. I do not want to read all that. There is nothing particularly interesting in that. But Daham Wimalasena, the Petroleum Chief, is supposed to have said that he has nothing to hide. Anyway, tenders were called for. Then, some interesting things happen. I say that the Petroleum Corporation has in its possession certain documentation and one of those documents which the Petroleum Corporation has in its possession is a copy of a letter sent by Sri Lanka’s Ambassador in the United States. I think it was sent to the Foreign Ministry, but because it dealt with the oil tank farm, it came as a copy to the Petroleum Corporation. That letter reported the whole fiasco of the Coastal Corporation. This is important because – and I keep repeating this again – it is the Coastal Corporation that has got this business once again. The fact that the Coastal Corporation was exposed by Ernest Corea must be borne in mind because Coastal Corporation has not gone out. Douglas Miller and Henry Relf are now claiming that they are angry with Coastal Corporation. This is like when children fight in the street, they go away in a huff, but they are good friends. They are down the street, they are good friends, but occasionally they have a fight. That even we do not know whether Mr. Miller and Mr. Relf did. They now claim that they have fought and got away from Coastal Corporation, but it is very fortuitous that they have come into this business.

The Ambassador said about a loss of US \$ 98 million for the nine months ending on the 30th of September 1981. He also said about a nett loss of US \$ 54 million for the six months ending 30th June 1980, and showed out the criminal misdemeanours, and that O. S. Wyatte was the man who was fined – I think he was fined a sum of US \$ 40,000 for a criminal misdemeanour. Of course, if you ask the promoters here, they will say that is nothing and criminal misdemeanours are like parking offences. We do not know how their business goes on in the United States, but the words are “criminal misdemeanour” and the man who was fined was O. S. Wyatte and the amount

was US \$ 40,000. So each person can draw his own conclusion. Mr. Wyatte is a man who came to Sri Lanka in December 1981. After the Cabinet approved the Coastal Corporation deal and before the Cabinet withdrew sanction, Mr. Wyatte came to Sri Lanka, and the United States' State Department had advised him to meet a person called Toussaint for briefing on the political sensitivity of Trincomalee. The State Department had asked Mr. Wyatte of Coastal Corporation who had been fined US \$ 40,000 for criminal misdemeanour a little while before that, to meet one Mr. Toussaint - I do not know who this Toussaint is - to get the political sensitivity of Trincomalee. Now, Sir, are we being told that this is just a commercial transaction? That this is just to make money for the C.P.C. - and to meet the Ministry? That is what Mr. Wyatte did.

Then, Sir, what happened? Mr. Murphy of the United States administration - mind you, a man from the State administration - made a statement and the embassy sent copies here. He says that for the viability of the project it is essential that the United States Navy should be allowed facilities at the oil tank, for the viability of the Coastal Corporation project. Coastal had then expressed interest in storing fuel owned by the foreign naval fleet. Trade sources claimed that Naval Tanker Fleet business is the most lucrative in any storage facility and that the biggest client for such business - company-run facilities would be the United States Navy. There is no business without the United States Navy for Coastal Corporation, and that is why so politically sensitive a matter as the Trincomalee Oil Farm deal acquires a special importance at this time and age in the Indian Ocean.

The hon. Minister has said on the 5th of April that the Coastal Corporation deal was not signed. Why? Was it because the demands of the Coastal Corporation were not acceptable? If so, what were their demands? No statement has been made so far. What were the demands the Coastal Corporation made? Were there certain facilities to be given to the United States Naval Fleet? What were the demands the Coastal Corporation made if the deal was broken off because of the Coastal Corporation's demands? Or else was it because the Coastal Corporation's financial standing and integrity were questionable that this deal was called off? Or else was it because the Coastal Corporation demanded the reference to foreign policy be deleted from the Agreement? That Coastal Corporation Agreement of 1981 contained a clause about the Foreign Policy. I would like to ask the Minister why was the Coastal Corporation deal broken off? Was it because they wanted the foreign policy clause deleted from the Agreement?

Now, in regard to the new tenders that were called in response to the advertisement made by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, I charge the Corporation first of all with having taken a tender which is not the highest tender. Secondly, this consortium never tendered. The tenders closed. It is now on record in the HANSARD and in the newspapers. The "Sun" paper reported the firms that tendered.

My submission is, it is factually correct, nobody can deny it, the consortium as such never tendered. It is true that Tradinaft tendered separately. Oil Tanking tendered separately. But the consortium of Tradinaft, Oil Tanking and Oroleum which is the important combine in this, because Miller is in Oroleum, never tendered together. So that their tender was never examined in that way.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister: Was it not correct that this consortium never tendered, that Oroleum never tendered, that you - not you, I mean the Corporation - never examined those tenders in that way, and the question of Oroleum never surfaced at the time when the tender was accepted? So it is a very serious breach of tender procedure.

You called for international tenders. I can give the names of the firms that tendered. After they tendered, you have handed over a tender or an agreement to a combine that never tendered. That combine that you have handed it over to never tendered. So I want to ask, what is the position?

How can the Sri Lankan people remain confident that this is a commercial deal to the benefit of Sri Lanka when in fact the business has been given to a company or a combine of companies that never collectively tendered in the first place? Then there is more than that.

Is it not a fact also that Miller and Relf who were the two directors of Coastal were among the two people who signed this new contract? Miller signed for Oroleum and Relf signed for Tradinaft. So that the whole business was back in the open with Coastal coming in again.

The Hon. Minister on the 5th of April this year stated on the Floor of this House, and it is reported in the HANSARD of that day, that "it is very unlikely, or for that matter impossible, for Sri Lanka to get another group of companies as uninvolved politically, non-controversial and acceptable technically, financially and commercially as this group" - That is, this Tradinaft, Oil Tanking, and Oroleum - "to handle the Trincomalee Tank Farm Project". Now is that a correct statement? Are they uninvolved politically? Are they reliable commercially?

[සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා]

Have you got a print-out from Ernest Corea like on Coastal? Have you got a print-out from Dunn & Bradstreet or any other reputable firm on this combine? I say that except for Oil Tanking, none of them has any business worth talking about anywhere in the world. what is more? One of those firms is really a dummy, run by a Pakistan man called Ghulam. It is a family concern. It is run by these Pakistan people, and there again the hand of America is behind the Pakistan firm.

Will the Hon. Minister, just to clear the air and for no other reason, give this House all the information available about the firm called Tradinaft? I say that it is a Pakistan front by a man called Ghulam who has been fined also in several previous histories. They are a family of people who are in various kinds of business all over the world and if the Hon. Minister will hand over or table in this House all the information that the Corporation has about Tradinaft, we will have a much clearer picture of the situation. I do not want to take any more time on that.

There are two matters that need clarification from the Hon. Minister. One is the exclusive right to use or to rent out or hire the tanks. Is that given to the consortium?

Then there is a clause supposed to be a safeguard for the Corporation which provides that shares will not be transferred to outsiders without the consent of the Corporation. But just there is a proviso which says that "such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld." So all are subjective decisions. Now who is making the decision as to unreasonable withholding of consent? God only knows who is going to decide that!

Sir, much more than, there is a very interesting thing. That is according to this Agreement, as far as I could gather I do not know; the Hon. Minister might be able to enlighten us - there is a very interesting thing: the Sri Lanka Government or the Corporation will guarantee loans raised by one or other of the components of the company. Is that correct? 49 per cent equity shares to be owned by the company which is to be raised by way of loans is to be guaranteed by the Sri Lanka Government or the Corporation.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

The agreement was tabled.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I am just asking you for that information. I will give you that section during the course of the day.

අයෝග කඩලිවී. සෝමරත්න මහතා (රත්න)
(திரு. அசோக டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன — நத்தகம)
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne Ratgama)

I have seen the agreement. That is in the event the Corporation decides to buy 51 per cent of the shares.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Yes, but the money is to be guaranteed by us. That is a great commercially viable firm. When it raises loans it wants the money to be guaranteed by the Sri Lanka Government!

අයෝග කඩලිවී. සෝමරත්න මහතා

(திரு. அசோக டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

I will find out and clarify on that?

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No, I am asking the Hon. Minister. That is all.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

The agreement was tabled. What is this particular section of the agreement?

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I will give you that.

ප්‍ර. ක. 10.35

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (විරුද්ධ පාර්ශවයේ නායකතුමා)

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க — எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர்)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike-(Leader of the Opposition))

I am glad that the hon. Member for Attangalla very prudently requested for a debate from the Hon. Minister of Industries after he made a statement on behalf of the Government about the agreement to lease out the Oil Tanks Farm in Trincomalee. We are also glad that the Government agreed to give us an early date for this debate because it is a matter which requires, to my mind very close and careful scrutiny by all Members of this House. This is perhaps the only forum where the Members of this House can go into all the details of this agreement - or agreements to this type- to find out whether there are any clauses in the agreement which are detrimental to the interests of Sri Lanka and whether Sri Lanka has in fact got the best deal.

I think the argument of the Government and particularly that of the Hon. Minister of Industries, when he spoke on this matter the last time - the crux of the argument-was that the Government agreed to

enter into this agreement with these three companies, Oroleum, Tradinaft and the West German Oil Tanking Company, because they offered the best possible terms. In fact, the argument of the Government is that the main reason for entering into this agreement is that they have received the best commercially viable proposal from all those who tendered for this. If that was so, then I think there need not be any reason for a debate. But we have more than sufficient reason to believe that Sri Lanka has not impartially viewed the proposals put forward by all the tenderers with one sole objective; that is to say, the best possible agreement commercially and financially for Sri Lanka.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me give some very revealing facts about the Agreement and compare that with some of the other offers that were made before the agreement was reached. The agreement is between the CPC and Oroleum - Tradinaft - Oil Tanking as a joint venture.

The offer made by the IOC (India Oil Corporation) is this. At the behest of CPC the IOC has made its offer on a lease basis without any joint venture agreement with the CPC, as this was what was required by the CPC at the time. However, at a later date the IOC have made it clear that they were prepared to offer any other basis for the agreement, which the CPC would want. The lease rent which was agreed upon with the consortium is US \$101 per annum. The IOC offered you US \$1,000 per annum. That is something which we cannot understand: the agreement which you have come to pays you only US \$101 per annum. The IOC offered you US \$1,000 per annum.

With regard to storage charges, the agreement which you entered into now gives you US \$1.386 per metric ton per day for hydro-carbon, US \$1 for vegetable oils, US \$1.38 per metric ton per day plus five cent where storage is in the new tank. That is Article 17 of the agreement. The IOC offered you US \$1.50 per metric ton per day for hydro-carbon which is much more than what you have agreed upon with the Consortium which is US \$1.38.

Another interesting aspect, Mr. Speaker, is the minimum storage rental guarantee. The annual minimum guarantee for storage rental was one of the essential conditions of the tender issued by the CPC. The agreement is nil on that subject. The IOC offered you very favourable terms: the minimum guaranteed income of US \$ 250,000 per annum in the first three years, US \$ 750,000 per annum for the fourth to sixth year and US \$ 1 million per annum for seventh year onwards, which, Sir, all of us will agree, is a very attractive and commercially and financially viable

offer as far as Sri Lanka is concerned, but the agreement which you have come to with the Consortium, gives you no such offer at all. It is nil on that subject.

There is another important aspect. The agreement which you have entered in to gives you no minimum investment guarantee at all. The IOC offered you US \$ 15 million and the right to re-negotiate the contract only after investment exceeded US \$ 25 million. The agreement which you have agreed upon now gives you no minimum investment guarantee at all, while the IOC offered you US \$ 15 million minimum investment guarantee.

Now, Sir, look at the offer that was made by the IOC and the offer that you have agreed upon. It is clearly visible that we have, in fact, entered into an agreement which is financially not advantageous to Sri Lanka as compared to the offers that were made by the IOC.

Now, the Government has said that the Opposition is jealous that the Government has entered into a financially viable agreement. Why should we be jealous? Why should we be jealous at all? If you have, in fact, entered into a commercially viable project we will be the first to commend, but looking at the facts and figures and statistics we are absolutely convinced that the agreement which you have entered upon is not commercially viable for Sri Lanka, as compared with the offers that were made by the IOC. I think the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) talked about Oroleum and the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) has enough evidence of this dubious, to say the least, company which was started two years ago by the same man who was a Director of the Coastal Bermuda Corporation, which was rejected earlier on facts presented by our Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Ernest Corea. This Company's Director is Mr. Douglas Miller. It is managed by Mr. Miller, his wife and a Chinaman, who is most probably Mr. Miller's peon. These are the three people. The funniest part, Mr. Speaker, is that the total capital investment is 100,000 Singapore Dollars, which is equivalent to one million Sri Lankan rupees. As the hon. Member for Kalawana put it very correctly, that is enough to start a bicycle repair shop or to start selling *Kadala* in Singapore. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. M. Haleem Ishak) says it is less than one million Sri Lanka rupees. Now, what is the expertise Mr. Speaker, that this two year old company, owned by husband, wife and the peon, has got as compared to the other offers that you have received? Now, if they have the technical competence, if they have a vast capital invested in their company, if they have vast experience in this kind of field, then you are justified in coming to an

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරත්න මහතා]

agreement with Oroleum. Then we have no quarrel with you on that matter. Now, see the registration of this company in Singapore. I think the hon. Member for Attanagalla will deal with it. I will not deal with that subject. When you look at this, one is given the impression that this is some kind of hoax company that has been set up as a front for something much bigger which is not visible. Now, I will not deal with that subject, because the hon. Member for Attanagalla will deal with it later on. However, I think, it will suffice to say that the Government should have at least negotiated with the others who could have given better terms than the Consortium with which you have agreed upon now. You should have negotiated with them also.

Then there is this fact. At the original tender stage Oroleum was not a bidder. Their bid was accepted by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation after the date for revised offers by the original bidders had expired. It is understood that the Pacific Resources Corporation, which was one of the original bidders, protested against this and eventually withdrew. Now, Sir, this is something that troubles us and I am sure the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs will explain to us this question in the course of his speech in the afternoon.

Now, let me deal with some of the aspects of the agreement on which we would like to have some explanation. Take article 4 (a) (1) of the agreement. It refers to the storage of liquid chemicals. We would like to have a detailed account of how you define liquid chemicals. Today we know the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq is escalating into a frightening situation. Liquid chemicals are being used in this war by one party against the other. Sir, you yourself and I were present at the last IPU Conference in Geneva. At that Conference this matter also came up, the use of liquid chemicals in warfare. Now, what do you mean by liquid chemicals? I would like the Government to tell us what is this liquid chemical referred to here. Then take article 7 (a). The lease rent is only 101 US dollars per annum. In case there is insufficient business generated by the foreign investor the Sri Lanka Government would virtually receive nothing from this Agreement.

Take Article 12 of the Agreement. The right of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation employees to enter the premises is guaranteed only to the extent that it shall not interfere with the business of the foreign investor and shall be exercised in a reasonable manner. Thus the right of access is not free to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. The right of access to our own territory is not free and it depends on the decision made by the foreign investor.

Then, Mr. Speaker, Article 22 says that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation's agent will be permitted access at all reasonable times to the said tanks, pipelines and jetties for the purpose of testing and inspection. Why not at all times?

Sir, Article 22 (b) says that CPC has to give directions in writing by reasonable advance notice—this also not defined—in order to advise the foreign investors not to have any particular customer including naval vessels or military craft. This would necessarily involve a time lag and will not cover emergent situations.

Then, take Article 23(a) which deals with the selection of customers and states that the foreign investor shall take all steps reasonable within his powers to ensure that hire or rental is not given for naval or for military purposes etc. This is too loosely worded and leaves the Election of the customers at the sole discretion of the foreign investor.

Then Article 37 (a) of the Agreement states that the CPC has the right of inspection only after giving prior notice to the foreign investor. Why is it so? If this is a joint agreement between the CPC and this Consortium, why is it necessary for us to give prior notice before inspection? If it is a joint agreement why should we, the CPC, give prior notice to this company that was owned by a Chinaman, a husband and wife whose origins are thoroughly dubious and nebulous, to say the least. We have to give them prior notice before inspection.

Then Article 39 (c) dealing with recruitment of personnel gives the foreign investor the exclusive right to employ any expatriate personnel. Now, Sir, I do not wish to deal at length with the Agreement, because I believe that the person who has really studied this subject is the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) and he was, in fact due to open this Debate, but as both the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) and I had certain difficulties this afternoon I think he has very kindly allowed us to speak and I am sure he will deal with the subject later on.

Sir, finally I only will say one thing and that is, this man Douglas Henry Miller came here and talked big and said that he is going to sue some newspapers here.

ආර. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. මැල් මහතා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා. ජ්‍යෙ. ජ්‍යෙ. ජී. ජී. මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I said some nice things about him ten years ago.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරත්න මහතා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා. අනුර. පණ්ඩාර. නායකයා)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

What you said is one hundred per cent accurate.

கார். டீ. ஜி. டி. டி. டி. டி.
(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. ஜி. தி. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

It was Dusty Miller!

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

He is a thoroughly dusty, shady character! I think this Miller is no better than that Miller! I remember that speech you made and you were absolutely accurate about Dusty Miller. That was a fine speech you made. Now, Sir, about this character, Miller, it says—

"Tank farm promoters will sue for libel. Libel action claiming several million dollars in damages will be filed in Sri Lanka and Indian courts over the recent Trincomalee tank farm deal concluded in Colombo between the CPC and a three member Consortium of a Singapore, Swiss and West German oil interest, the Consortium promoter has told the CPC. The CPC was yesterday informed about the proposed libel action by Mr. Douglas Miller, Chairman of the Singapore based Oroleum Petroleum Private Limited."

This man is going to sue a newspaper in Sri Lanka and in India for millions of dollars, when he is only worth 700,000 in Sri Lanka rupees! His company is only worth 700,000 Sri Lanka rupees and this great businessman is going to sue the newspapers for millions of dollars. May I take a bet today and make a statement on the Floor of this House that he will never go to courts. I am absolutely sure that Mr. Douglas Henry Miller will never sue any newspaper in Sri Lanka or in India or anywhere else for a single cent because his hoax will be exposed. He will be thoroughly exposed before the eyes of the world and Mr. Miller's big talk will be confined only to the public of Sri Lanka. He will never go to courts because he would be thoroughly exposed.

I would say this before I wind up. There is a trend that is disturbing us, particularly after the unofficial declaration of war against the Republic of India, made here last night when all of us were falling asleep. I hope it was made in jest and not in seriousness and I hope it will not be taken in the spirit it was made by the Government of India because none of the people in this country are prepared to lay down their lives unnecessarily to satisfy the bravado or the ego or certain individuals. We would like to be free citizens of a free country and, as far as we are concerned, we would like to exist peacefully with all our neighbours, with all the countries in the world without any foreign interference whatsoever. I know the Hon. Prime Minister yesterday—I do not want to be unkind to him—was genuinely moved when he made those statements and I am sure he has certain grounds on which he said so. I am not holding a brief for India whatever and I agree with some of the points the Prime Minister made. That is why I did not disturb him yesterday. He spoke with a lot of conviction. He spoke

with a certain sense of sincerity. He was genuinely angered at the stands taken by India on a number of issues, but I do not think we should go beyond that. We should draw the line there because I do not think we should become India baiters. If India is prepared to co-exist peacefully with us there is no reason why we should ask them to invade us or challenge them to invade us, because by any chance in a fit of absent-mindedness if India does accept our challenge it is something which I would not dare to think about the consequences. I am sure it will not happen and I hope all that was said yesterday will soon be forgotten by all of us. But that does not mean that we must be unmindful to certain events. India has shifted their air force base in Southern India. They have four air force bases—in the North, West, East and the South of India. South of India is what concerns Sri Lanka. The Indian Air Force base has been shifted from Thampuram, which is slightly up in the State of Tamil Nadu to the southernmost tip of Trivandrum. They have shifted 192 nautical miles from Colombo. It is I think flying time of about 15 or 20 minutes and by the time you finish smoking your second cigarette they would be in Sri Lanka. The Member for Chilaw is laughing because I think he smokes about 40 or 50 cigarettes a day. I think he knows that Jargon better than all of us. Now I am not attaching this to anything we are discussing today, but it is certainly a very disturbing trend if India has decided to shift its southern command. And this has been a statement made by the Indian Defence Minister Mr. Venkataraman when he was in Trichy during the early part of April. That is all I will say on that.

I think the Trincomalee oil tank farm deal is not what it seems to us. We are not convinced that we have received the best agreement of all the tenderers that have tendered on this agreement and therefore we would like to at this point of time to voice our gravest concern about this agreement. That will suffice as far as I am concerned and I think the rest of the arguments will be taken on by the hon. Member for Attanagalla.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — அத்தனாகல்லை)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody-Attanagalla)

Sir, I think the Hon. Leader of the House and the hon. Member for Kalawana have taken a fair amount of burden off me. I am quite aware that the two speeches that have been made is enough proof to look into this so-called draft agreement once again and also to have another look at the activities of these so-called companies that are going to join us in this venture. I think the registry of the Companies of Business. Instant Information Service, that is in Singapore, has very clearly stated not only about the two Millers and the so-called Chinese gentleman, the peon, but also about the Coastal Bermuda who is the shareholder. And we all know Coastal Bermuda has direct links with the US

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

navy and it is taken in Bermuda. The Company is called Oroleum Ltd., in Clarenton House, Church Street, Hamilton, 531, Bermuda.

My first question is as to why Mr. and Mrs. Miller and the peon did not buy at least one share. His name is Chiam Kee Chiam. The Passport Number is 0089387 J. The date of appointment to this post as Director and Secretary is 26/3/82. Address is A 1301 BLKA 10, Brattle Hill, Singapore. Obviously he has not got a cent. He has not got one Singapore dollar, neither his wife nor this gentleman called Mr. Miller. And this Company has been registered and the latest registration is 19/4/84. But with regard to Tradinaft, Sir, it has been hurriedly worked out in Geneva. It belongs to a Pakistani organization by the name of Ghulam. It is very strange, Sir, that at a time like this this sort of consortium is formed to look after the oil interests of our country.

I think it has been mentioned in the "Daily News" - the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to it - on Friday, 4th May 1983, that the Tank Farm promoters will sue for libel. They say it is scurrilous, malicious and preposterous. They also go on to say, "Coastal and Oroleum and myself never had either any corporate or business connection or any discussion or any agreement whatsoever over the tank farm project in Sri Lanka". I think that is a blatant untruth. Everyone knew who Mr. Miller was, and Mr. Miller himself has sent telex messages to Sri Lanka to Mr. Daham Wimalasena. Not only to Mr. Daham Wimalasena. It has been copied to Mr. T. Jayalingam, as shown in your own agreement on page 44, Appendix A. Copies have also been sent to Oroleum Ltd. and Oroleum Singapore. This is a telex message by Douglas Miller. So, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition said, we all like to challenge this man to come to our courts and sue for libel for malicious propaganda and for the scurrilousness of the literature.

Now, Sir, we all know that there were originally seven tenderers. This consortium never, never tendered after the tender date. The important thing is, once you call for worldwide tenders, having looked at each tender separately, if you do not like any of them you can throw the whole lot out. But when you call for worldwide tenders and then subsequently if they get into a consortium and tender within the tendered date, then there is something. But here this consortium did not get together before the tender date, did not tender together. What did they do? They joined together and placed a proposal before the Government, and the Government entertained that tender. But you refused the IOC tender even after it was looked into; you refused even to have any negotiations with them. Why? You should have called up the consortium, you should have called up the

IOC. I am very happy the hon. Leader of the Opposition had a look into the two offers. We should have thought of what is best for our country. The national interest should come first. Where the country is concerned national interest and financial interest must come first. But I am very sorry to say that did not happen. And what do you think will happen now? I am not going into the details of all this because the hon. Leader of the Opposition has dealt with them.

The Indian Oil Corporation has made a commercially attractive and very competitive offer for the rehabilitation and management of oil storage tank at Trincomalee after we looked at it. I must say we looked into it. I want to ask him whether this type of offer can be made by Oroleum. Or did they do it?

At the conclusion of the agreement the CPC will get 50,000 US dollars. Second, payments for storage to the CPC will be US cents 1.50 per metric ton per day for hydro carbons. Thirdly, irrespective of the commercial use of the tank, the guaranteed minimum payment is as follows. "Irrespective of the commercial use" - that is a very vital thing. They are prepared to pay you US \$ 250,000 per annum for three years, US \$ 700,000 per annum for the 4th to the 7th year and US \$ 1 million per year from the 7th year onwards. Have you got that offer from the consortium? Fourthly, they had guaranteed a minimum investment of US \$ 15 million in the Tank Farm. A minimum investment was given. Sir, that is very important.

In the national interest it should be thought of in the following manner as far as I see it. First and foremost, this project must be rehabilitated. It should be developed, it should be operated, and the oil marketed, and the marketing should be done by no people than your own Petroleum Corporation. Secondly, it should be worked out on a state to state basis because the CPC is a fully state-owned organization. It should be worked out on a state to state basis because there is always a guarantee as far as the state is concerned. If the market fluctuates or if the market falls, there should be a guarantee from that side. But you will notice, Sir, that we have been asked, our state has been asked, to guarantee their money here, while they are not going to guarantee their money through their state, or their state, where the registration of the company is concerned, cannot guarantee for all the lapses that may take place here at their hands.

The ownership of the oil shall be and must be Sri Lankan and the collaborating organization should not claim profits on the transaction. Instead of profit, I will make this proposal. The collaborating organization should give credit facilities for rehabilitation, purchase of equipment, maintenance and a workable interest rate. It should be a fully Sri Lankan proposal. Forget about all these companies.

If you want to join with another organization, think of a national company, and that is your own CPC. Deal with other states. There are so many states. There are the Malaysians. There are friends in the Middle East. I do not know how things are going to turn out as far as the Middle East is concerned now. But there are the friends of the Middle East. Even today I suppose they will come. We could have done it. When you think of the investments that are going to be made by the foreign collaborators here like Oroleum, it is not going to be very big money. It looks like we will have to pump out money for them. When you look into the proposals that have been made by Oroleum, Tradinaft and Oil Tanking, it is not big money. It is just a pittance and peanuts as far as they are concerned. Why could we not undertake this? There is the foreign collaborator. We evaluate the project technically and give all commercial information that is necessary for the marketing of oil. Why do you not work it on that basis? You get the technical information on them, you get the commercial information on them and get the necessary marketing of oil as a going commitment. You have forgotten this system, Sir. Therefore, I think the Government should reconsider the entire proposal.

What was most distressing in the whole episode was that in February 1983, when offers for the rehabilitation and management of the Trincomalee Tank Farm were called, the company that had been awarded the contract did not even figure in the list of companies capable of rehabilitating and managing this oil tank farm. I would say, apart from one company, that is, the West German company, they were not competent, and they got together in a very hurried manner. We do not know how their operations are going to be. We do not know how they are going to divide the spoils. Ultimately, according to the contract, everything falls on our country because it is on our soil. Therefore this whole thing is completely irregular. Not only that Sir. It is not fair by a country when calling for world-wide offers to act in this manner because our image and the position the country holds is not going to be very good with those people.

I found that the Hon. Minister had said that these people are non-power bloc, non-controversial. You can see how controversial they are. There is no information whatsoever about this company on which credit could be given to them. Can you show us any information to say that these companies are credit-worthy? I challenge the Hon. Minister to show us that. I am thankful to Mr. Ernest Corea. I do not think anyone doubts his report. Why did he send that report? Why did Mr. Ernest Corea send that report to us to say, "Do not have anything to do with Coastal Bermuda?" Because he had looked into it. I am very happy about it.

சிரீல் மூகிசி மதனா
(திரு. சிறீல் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

He is talking through his hat.

லக்ஷ்மன் சபகாமி மதனா
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

He can talk through his hat or he can say anything but it is obvious that Coastal Bermuda is an organization —

சிரீல் மூகிசி மதனா
(திரு. சிறீல் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I have got the letter here. I challenge you to show that.

லக்ஷ்மன் சபகாமி மதனா
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Not only show, you will have to table that letter. I know what is happening.

At this moment I do not wish to go into the details of all the other matters that have been raised, but I want to comment on some defects that I have seen in the agreement itself. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition came out with some of them in a very lucid manner. He stopped at a particular point. Take paragraph 23 (a)—Exclusive Right to Use/Hire Tanks: 23 (b) says that in respect of oil which is given for military purposes reasonable advance notice must be given. But in the case of an Emergency how does it work? There is going to be time lag, and within that time lag you might find that clause is violated in its operation.

Then we have "Considerations to be paid to CPC". 42 (i) says:

"For and in consideration of the permission and concession to operate the Trincomalee Entrepot Project, the Foreign Investor shall, in addition to the lease rent specified in Clause 7, after the commencement of commercial operation and during the continuance of the agreement, pay a sum calculated at the rate of 1.386 US Cents per metric ton per day of quantity stored of hydro-carbons and 1.00 US Cents per metric ton per day for vegetable oils and other products".

Are you sure that all the tanks will be used? It is only if all the tanks are used that you will get the income. If all the tanks are not used then you will not get the income. Not only that, how do you know, and whom can we ask, in case they do not use those tanks? Then we might lose the money that we have to get because there is no effective use of the tanks. They will turn round and say there are no sales.

Therefore, this money we will not get. When you work out a cash flow on your behalf you will find that you will have to take a hypothetical case and then work

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන]

it out. It is not a good thing where sound business management is concerned. If you take clause 45 (a).

"The Foreign Investor shall, during the continuance of this Agreement, without the imposition of any control except as otherwise imposed by the terms of this Agreement, have the right to take any payments outside Sri Lanka".

I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will look into this. All proceeds of this commercial operation can be kept abroad according to this clause.

"The Foreign Investor shall during the continuance of this agreement, without the imposition of any control except as otherwise imposed by the terms of this Agreement, have the right to make any payments outside Sri Lanka and to maintain and operate accounts in any bank whatsoever situated outside Sri Lanka in whatsoever currency and dispose of such funds therein. The Foreign Investor, in addition, can open accounts with any one or more banks in Sri Lanka and maintain and operate them subject to Sri Lanka laws".

That means anything can be kept abroad. There is no distinction made between commercial operation, court dues, bunkering, nothing. - (*Interruption*)

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මතන
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී. පී. රේ. ප්‍රේ. ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

So long as they keep to their obligations.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

They will keep everything out. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister of Finance realizes this.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මතන
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී. පී. රේ. ප්‍රේ. ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

So long as they keep to their obligations.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

They can keep to their obligations, but at the same time they can remove every cent of the money and say we have no money.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මතන
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී. පී. රේ. ප්‍රේ. ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

They can remit profits abroad.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes, work that into the Agreement.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මතන
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී. පී. රේ. ප්‍රේ. ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

All foreign investors can remit their profits abroad.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Put that in. If it is profit I can understand according to what they get on their shares. But do not let the bank accounts to be opened there where all the money can be taken. There is no guarantee. It does not talk of profits. It talks of every payment. Please look into this. It says "any payment". Then Clause 54 (a),

ROYALTY ON BUNKERING RIGHTS:

54 (a) The Foreign Investor shall, in addition to paying Business Turnover Tax as above indicated, pay CPC US cents twenty five (25 Cents) per metric ton for bunkering they do to any vessel not engaged in connection with the business of the Foreign Investor. Furthermore Contractor shall pay a further royalty at the rate of one per centum (1%) on sales of marine bunkers made by the Foreign Investor."

If they do not have money, what is the situation? If they do not have the finances in their bank accounts here - (*Interruption*). Exactly so. Are you prepared to use such remedies? Under what clause can you use those remedies? This is the point. After the thing is completed you are thinking of the remedy. You must see before an agreement is completed that this type of illegal activities do not take place. The whole trouble with this country is that we try to find the remedy after the problem is over. I do not want to go into a comparative analysis as what the Hon. Leader of the Opposition did, and I am thankful to him for it. I think it is best that the Hon. Minister of Finance kindly look into the IOC offer as well as the agreement, and see which is advantageous, and if you are thoroughly satisfied, I can certainly say that you could proceed. But until such time I would like you to kindly look into it because there is a time limit of 18 months. Within this time limit of 18 months the Government as well as the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Treasury can look into this. But as far as we are concerned we do not think this type of arrangement or agreement is going to be helpful to Sri Lanka.

We must try to do it ourselves. When you think of the foreign investment for this type of venture, it is just nothing. What is the capital investment? Surely we can raise Rs. 700 million. Do you mean to say that the capital investment will come to an organisation like Oroleum? Unless, of course, their organisation is -

සිරිල් මැතිව මතන
(ති.රු. සිරිල් මැතිව)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

What about the oil tanks?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාධාරණ)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We do not know whether the oil tanks would become the key monopoly shareholder. One does not know. It may be that they are fronting for oil tankers; it may be that they are fronting for someone else. This is where

the catch is. I hope you will look into it because this is a very serious matter. How do you know whether, once the oil leaves our shore, it will not be pumped into a military vessel outside ?

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

How can you stop that ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Precisely. That is exactly what I say. No one will know. Therefore, when you have an organisation of this nature, we should do the marketing.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

He is talking nonsense !

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Go behind and see.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We must do our own marketing.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Once we sell the oil and it goes out, what is the control that you can have ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We must do our own marketing. That is the only way we can control it.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You are talking nonsense ! you are talking through your hat !

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ඩී. මැලි මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. தி. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Even the Soviet Union does not know where their oil ultimately goes.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Perhaps. But why do we want to get into a situation like that ? What will happen if we get into a situation like that ? I learnt today that the IGP and others had

gone to India to sort out various matters. I am sure they might raise this matter with the IGP. I am very happy that they went. I think they went for extradition work as well as defence talks, and this may be one of the areas discussed. I am sure they will ask this. In case that happens, what is the possibility of having some control ? These are very touchy problems. We see signs of war and commotion coming round our country of late. That is why I say one has to be extra careful in dealing with this sort of business.

Finally, I do not want to go through the entire agreement or speech of the Hon. Minister. We are not in agreement with some of the clauses, but I know you have included some clauses as safeguards. For instance, Clause 3 is a good clause. I would say that Clause 15 is a safeguard, and Clause 7 is also a good clause, but all the other clauses are bad. All the other clauses are contradictory and bad. The three clauses I mentioned are valuable clauses which we should keep. When you go on to consider the daily storage rental, the 16 per cent net profit, the royalty from bunkers, harbour dues, jetty dues and the BTT and compare with the other offers, you find that it is not advantageous to us.

There is one other matter. I do not think it is very important, but you said that you had sent this to the Attorney-General for his views. I wonder whether you have received his report. I hope you will let us know what the Attorney-General said and table that in this House so that we will know what he said about this Agreement. That will give us a true picture. He will scrutinize it and see whether it is legally good or bad.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා (අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා, පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් ඇමතිතුමා, මහාමාර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාපතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச — பிரதம அமைச்சரும் உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு, நிர்மாண அமைச்சரும், நெடுஞ்சாலைகள் அமைச்சரும் பாராளுமன்றச் சபை முதல்வரும்)

(Mr. R. Premadasa - Prime Minister, Minister of Local Government, Housing & Construction, Minister of Highways, and Leader of the House of Parliament)

Mr. Speaker, as usual my friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla - (Interruption) - I am not replying, the Hon. Minister will reply. I am just taking part in the Debate - has gone through the Agreement with tinted glasses for his own purposes. I want to ask him this question. For how many years were you all in office ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

For 20 years

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Very good. Twenty years ! - that makes it worse. What were you doing during the twenty years ? You were in office from 1956. What were you doing with the oil

[ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා]
tanks ? On the one hand you did nothing, and on the other hand when you were out of office, you prevented us from doing anything. This is the service you rendered this country. Every time you obstructed any move on the part of the U.N.P. Government. You scared the whole country. You never allowed us to do anything. But I must congratulate the Minister of Industries for the bold and courageous step he took and he followed all the procedures.

The hon. Member for Kalawana said that on various occasions tenders were called—certain offers came. They were vetted and there were reports from various Ambassadors and so on, and so forth. All that shows that we were very careful and even in this instance the Government ensured that every correct procedure was followed. Not only did we follow the correct procedure, but the Hon. Minister and his officials saw to it that all the safeguards were embodied. I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, not only did his Ministry and Corporation deal with this, but he got the whole Government to get involved in the preparation, formulation and the processing. The Hon. Minister of Finance, the Cabinet, and even the President himself went into this matter. All possible safeguards were included in this Agreement.

Sir, its history is like this. As you know, in 1957 we took over the Trincomalee Naval Base. It was handed over by the United Kingdom. These oil tanks were left idle and neglected. In 1965 when the U.N.P. Government was in office the Petroleum Corporation had to pay 250,000 pounds sterling. They go and advertise and say "We took over" How did you take over? You took over because there was provision for you to take over, and that provision was there because of the Independence Act. They said we had given the bases to the British and that our freedom was not a complete freedom. But how did in 1957 your Government take over?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We negotiated !

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

What is there to negotiate ? You had to negotiate because they have invested capital. You never paid them. We had to pay in 1965.

අපි හැමදාම ඒ අයගේ ණය ගෙවූ එකයි. කළේ. මම කියන්නම් සිදු වුණු දේ. මේ අය ගත්තා. ගෙව්වේ නැහැ. 1965 වර්ෂයේදී පවුම් දෙලක්ෂ පණස් දාහක් අපට ගෙවන්නට සිද්ධ වුණි. මොකක්ද මෙහි තත්ත්වය ? එදා සිට අද වනතුරු අවුරුදු 10 ක්. 15 ක් තිස්සේ අපට මේකෙන් වැඩක් ගන්න දෙන්නේ නැහැ. " මේක ඇමෙරිකාවට දෙන්නට යනවා. මේක දෙන්න යනවා අප රටට. මේක මෙහෙම කළොත් ඉන්දියාව මොනවා කියයිද ? " යනාදී වශයෙන් හැම

තැනම කියන්නට පටන් ගත්තා. මේ අයගේ හිතේ තියෙන්නේ මේ ඉන්දියාව ගැනමයි නේ ? මේ වගේ ඉන්දියාවට හැකිකම් කරන පක්ෂයක් මේ ලංකාවේ ඇති වුණේ නැහැ. අද මෙම ගරු සභාවේ කඩා කළ විපක්ෂ නායකතුමාගේ අත්තනලද්දේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ දෙදෙනාම (Interruption)—

I will come to it. You had spoken when I was not here.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

What can I do if you were not here ?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You had referred to what I had said yesterday. You had said that I had spoken emotionally, and that if the Indian Government took it seriously they will land here. Ask them to come and land !

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Prime Minister, please do not twist my words. If you were not present in this House, what can I do ?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. K. Premadasa)

Please sit down !

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am not under obligation to speak—to be in this House—when you are here.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

He waited until I went away.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

What can I do if you go away ?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Are you denying the fact that you said on the Floor of this House that if India takes this seriously what will be the position ?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes, I said.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Yes, That is what I am telling you. I am asking you to go and convey, ask them to take it seriously.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Prime Minister, there is nothing for you to get excited and shout. What I said was that what you said you said sincerely.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr R. Premadasa)

I said it very seriously. I am going to repeat that.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

May I say this, Sir ?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Let India, if she wants, take that challenge.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

He is not giving way.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I am not giving way.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Please sit down.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You have been given wrong information by the hon. Member for Chilaw.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I am not giving way, and I am going to reply.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You can reply.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Mr. Speaker, he is scared of India. What is the meaning of this ? They are cowards ! They have no self-respect. They have no love for this country.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please !

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

He takes orders from the Indian High Commissioner !

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Even now the hon. Member for Attanagalla said, "Your IGP has gone to India. They will pose this question about these oil tanks. What are you going to say ?" Did you not say that ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Yes. So you are scared of India !

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Not scared, That has to be thrashed out.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

What right has India to ask about our negotiations ?

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

You come and shout here. It is not going to help our country.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please !

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You will be charged for taking this country to the brink of war. You are the person who will ruin this country one day.

சிரில் மැத்யூ மதனா
 (திரு. சிறில் மத்திய)
 (Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You want to sell this country to India ! That is what you want to do.

சார். ப்ரேமடாச மதனா
 (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)

Mr. Speaker, this man has no self-respect. He has posed the question here. You were listening. What did he say ? “Your Inspector General has gone to India and they will pose this question about the agreement.” What right have they got to pose questions ? I am asking you, Mr. Speaker, has India any right to ask about our negotiations ?

சிரில் மூனேசிங்க மதனா (மதுரை)
 (திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம் — மத்துகம்)
 (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Matugama)

That is one of the problems.

சார். ப்ரேமடாச மதனா
 (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)

That is a different matter. But they have no right. That is a commercial matter. But the Government of India has no right. Government of India has no right—(Interruption). I never disturbed you when you spoke.

கவர்ணியகரது
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! I will not tolerate any more disturbances. Both of you spoke and you were not disturbed.

சார். ப்ரேமடாச மதனா
 (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)

Yes. I felt ashamed. I just kept quiet.

கவர்ணியகரது
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

I shall not tolerate any more disturbances. This is the last warning.

சார். ப்ரேமடாச மதனா
 (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)

I felt ashamed when he said, “Your IGP has gone to India for some purpose. They will pose this question.” I am repeating : What right have they got to ask questions from us ? This is our property. We can negotiate with anybody whom we like. For ten to fifteen years, hon. Member for Kotmale, the whole thing was neglected. We are shouting, “No money, no money.”

“ சார னடுத்த மூடல் துறு ; சாலம னடுத்த மூடல் துறு ; ஈரண னடுத்த மூடல் துறு ; மெண னடுத்த மூடல் துறு ” கியமீத னுத்தலா. ஈபூரூ 10 க் 15 க் கிடீசே டமீபந தியானே திகமீ கிவியா. ஈ ஈய சாலம கர்ணகைஓ காஓபந ஈலா களேத துறு. ஈ ஈய களேத துறு. ஈபீஓ கர்ணநஓ ஈுத்தனேத துறு. னாம திடீசேம கிவீமே மேகஓ னுதீயஓ கும்ம திதமீ, ஈமேரீகஓ கும்ம திதமீ, கியமீ. கும்ம ஈபீ டமீபூர்ணயேதம ஈதுமமம கள ஈது தியம ஈபீஓபீ பீலீமேகந னந திய ஈபீ மே ஈரூ ஈகஓஓ ஈபீ. ஈரூ கர்ணந னா ஈரண கஓஈது ஈமீத ஈரூ ஈகஓஓ ஈபீ. ‘ பீழிமநஓ ’ பீக ஈநஈத கர்ணநஓ ஈமீசேலீலா பூகாமம கள. மே பீழிமநஓ பீக ஈநஈத கர்ணநஓ ஈமீசேலீலா பூகாமம கள. மே ‘ பீழிமநஓ பீக திமேகலா. ஈநநகஓலீலே ஈரூ மநதீதும (லீகமீத ஈயகைஓ மதனா) மேமஓ ஈபீத ‘ னுதீபீழிமேத ’ பீகந ஈமீத பஓத னநா. மஓ கணஓபூ ஈகமீ. ஈரூ கஓர்ணமகஓமீ. ஈநகர் 700 க பூமஓணம மேதீ திமேக ஓஓ கும்மநாநஈஈஈ ஈகைலா ஈபீ. மேம பீக ஈதுமஓ ஈஓ பூகா. ஈபூரூ 27 க காலம கிடீசே ஈலே ஓக 80 கஓத 90 கஓத ஈநர ஈமீதமஓ பாரீபீ கர்ணநே துறுஓ பீது க ஈமீதலா.

Sir, it is very interesting to note that we have the largest oil storage facilities available in the Indian ocean. These are our resources. We must make money. Hitherto we have not been using these for our purposes. The future generation will curse us. This Government is exploiting all the resources for the benefit of the people and we know that certain countries are jealous of us. I said that yesterday. May I repeat what I said yesterday ?

Sir, you know the incidents that took place in the last few weeks. I, on the Floor of this House, did not accuse the Indian Government. I only complained. I said people from this country have gone to India. From there they are waging war against their own motherland. I complained to the Indian Government, I asked them, “Are you not taking action ?” They denied the fact that there were training camps, but after the last incidents when they took two foreigners as hostages everything came out and they themselves went and accepted responsibility on Indian soil. They said, “We did it. We take responsibility. On humanitarian grounds and on the appeal made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister and Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister, we are releasing the hostages.” We were told that twenty five people were taken in for questioning. But what was the end result ? They were all released.

ஈதுர ஓநீஓர்ணம மதனா
 (திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

That is wrong ?

சார். ப்ரேமடாச மதனா
 (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)

That is what I am saying. Just listen to me.—(Interruption). You cannot play hide and seek in this game. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, please listen to me. Please do not disturb.

கவர்ணியகரது
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

No disturbances, please.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Please listen to me. I want to reply to you, to what you said in my absence. Please listen to me. What did I say? Either Mrs. Gandhi must ask these people to get out of her land or she must hand over these fellows to us. Otherwise, what is the conclusion that you can draw? She is aiding and abetting. And what did I say? I said, "Now do not play hide and seek. If you want to invade Sri Lanka, if you want to take over our country, do not do so through an indirect means by employing our own fellows. You invade but we shall not surrender. You may take our lives. But there may be people whom you can rule in this country." This is what I said yesterday and I am very serious about it. I know my responsibilities. I know my responsibilities by my country. My first obligation is to this country and not to India or to Mrs. Gandhi. Unlike others, my patriotism is to my country. My responsibility is to my country. What is the meaning of this? Please ask them to take me seriously. Let them come.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, you had said—if I am wrong please correct me—this is what I heard, I did not hear you from my room but I have been told that you had said that there are four air force bases in India and one of them has been moved to Trivandrum and it only takes ten to fifteen minutes to invade Sri Lanka. So let them do it! I said this yesterday. Militarily we are not powerful. But let them do it! Let them come here even in five minutes. What can we do?—(Interruption). Are you scared? If you are scared, please go away.—(Interruption). I am asking you, hon. Leader of the Opposition, supposing India invades us, are you going to fight for Sri Lanka?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Of course.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Then why are you scaring me also and saying within ten minutes they will come?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Hon. Prime Minister, you asked me a question, may I give a reply? All I said was that what you said yesterday—

I agreed with most of the things that you had said yesterday. I said that. Has that been conveyed to you?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

No. You had said that I had spoken emotionally.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I said that what you said, sincerely.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You think that I never meant what I said. Did you say that?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I never said that.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

'And that the Indian Government took me seriously, what would be the plight of Sri Lanka.'

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

That I said. If you were not here and want to know what I said, do not listen to a third party who probably did not understand it.

I said what you said you may have said sincerely. Do not provoke India unnecessarily?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Who is provoking whom? I am asking you. Are you telling us? Have we provoked India?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති.රු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(ති.රු. ජ්‍ය. ඩී.පී.පී.පී.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

By which way? Have we kept their Sikhs here with us? And have we aided and abetted them to revolt in Punjab? Have we provoked them? Who has provoked them? If anybody has provoked, it is India. Are you denying that fact—the State Government has provoked the people of this country. What would have been the position! if our people also thought that they must

[ஈர். ட்ரேடெட் மென்]

teach a lesson to that country? What will be the position? I explained yesterday, Mr. Speaker. The President and all the Ministers had to go right round the country and beg of the people to be quite—you know the—not to repeat the performance of July 1983. You know the trouble we had to keep our people calm. But, who is provoking? Are they not provoking us by releasing these people who had been taken in, knowing very well that they have done illegal things? Why are they allowing them to be on their soil? Why are they patronizing them? Why are they feeding them? Why are they keeping them? Is not that provocation? Then whose country is India? Who is running India?—(Interruption).

மன்றியிடுவென்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

That is not by the Indian Government. Tamil Nadu.

ஈர். ட்ரேடெட் மென்
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Tamil Nadu, I say, is a State Government under the Government of India. It is not a Government by itself. We cannot have anything to do with the Tamil Nadu Government. We are a sovereign Government. We have to deal with another sovereign Government. Tamil Nadu Government is a State Government. We cannot deal with a State Government. We have to deal with the Government of the country. That is the procedure. So, I want to tell the Leader of the Opposition, let India take seriously. I mean what I said. We have tolerated enough. Suppose, we do what they are doing today; what would have been the reaction, Mr. Speaker? What would have been the reaction of India? Everybody would have blamed us. Look at what is happening. Simply because we are a small country, why are we thinking small? Our country may be a small country, but we are a sovereign State. Why are we bothered about India. America and Soviet Union regarding our property, our resources, our national wealth? And here too the hon. Member for Attanagalla was trying to scare the Government, saying “Now what will happen? The IGP has gone to India. They will pose this question and that question about the oil tanks.” How can they pose questions? This is our property, our resources. We must be able to use it. We are answerable to Parliament of Sri Lanka and through the Parliament of Sri Lanka to the people of Sri Lanka.

ஈர். சிரில் மத்தீவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்தீவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

They are answerable to the High Commissioner of India.

மன்றியிடுவென்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

You! You are answerable to Miller, an American stooge!

ஈர். சிரில் மத்தீவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்தீவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You run to him for everything.

ஈர். ட்ரேடெட் மென்
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

අන්තර්ගලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මම කියන්න කැමතියි. කරුණාකර මේ ගිවිසුම හොඳට කියවා බලන්න කියා. අපේ නෙල් සැසඳීමට තිබෙන බලතල මොනවාද කියා කියවල බලන්න.

The Agreement says in section 3 under “Directives” :

“In the implementation of the terms of this Agreement and in the performance of the functions under this Agreement the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and foreign investor shall adhere to and comply with all directives in the interest of its national security defence of the country and its foreign policy that may be given from time to time by the Government of Sri Lanka.”

Under the agreement between the CPC and the Foreign Investor no oil is to be supplied to ships and air craft for military purposes. You must read these. Then Clause 23 (a) deals with the exclusive right to use/ hire tanks but not for other purposes. Then there is power for the CPC to have security services. They have to give details of sales.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අපි මොනවා හරි කරන විට තමයි හැම කෙනෙකුගෙන්ම, හැම රටකින්ම අහන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ රටවල් කරන විට මොකත් නැහැ. දැන් අපි සමීකීඩි ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීමක් කරන විට අමෙරිකාවෙන් ටෙන්ඩර් පත්‍රයක් එව්වොත් අමෙරිකාවට රට විකුණන්න සහවාය කියා කියනවා. අපි නිදහස් වෙලද කලාපයක් ඇති කළාට පසු බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයන් අමෙරිකාවෙන්, ප්‍රංශයන් සහ වෙනත් රටවලින් ඇවිත් ආයෝජන කරන විට අපේ වෙලද කලාපය අමෙරිකාවට දෙන්න සහවාය කියා කියනවා. මේ බලන්න ගරු කථානායකතුමනි. මදුරාසියේ නිදහස් වෙලද කලාපයක් ඇති කළා. මදුරාසියේ නිදහස් වෙලද කලාපයක් ඇති කළාම මොකද ටුනේ? මදුරාසියේ නිදහස් වෙලද කලාපයක් ඇති කළාම කවිද ආවේ?

“Mr. C. Ponniah, the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister, told a gathering of industrialists here today that the Government had received over 31 requests from the US for setting up industries immediately in the Free Trade Zone expected to be set up near Madras Airport”.

නිකම නොවෙයි අමෙරිකන්කාරයෝ ආවේ.

“The Minister visited Washington, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, in the US. All those he met were willing to invest in various fields including electronics, computer software and allied equipment. Several Indian scientists and technologists holding senior positions had shown interest in coming to Tamil Nadu”.

This is in the “Hindu” of 10th May 1984. But what is the position here? When we negotiate with some firm, what do they say?

“A firm with US connection bags the Trincomalee deal”.

You get this in the "Hindu", Madras, 22nd April 1984.

"In spite of the Sri Lanka Government's posture of innocence the Island nation's massive oil storage facility at Trincomalee appears to have gone into the hands of a firm associated with the US".

But, in Madras they can have all sorts of investment programmes. They can go to the United States, invite Americans and ask them to come and invest, but here they give other interpretations. And this firm, I am told, is going to take action against the newspapers concerned. I am not going to touch on that but I am trying to show this double methods that they employ for their own purposes and to criticize other countries.

கல்தாயகனது
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander !

சுர். ஸ்ரீமதர மதத
(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Exactly. Now, Sir, entering into any business transaction or any friendship treaty is a sovereign right of any country. We cannot interfere with that. Supposing we enter into a friendship treaty with some country what is our position ? The SLFP will come and shout "My God, what will India think of us ? What will Canada think of us ? What will the Soviet Union think of us ? It is not for them to think about us. It is our responsibility. If our people approve we must be able to negotiate with anybody and have any past, a trade pact, a cultural pact. Then friendship agreements - (Interruption) - Even a military pact if the people want. Why not, if the people want ? You think we are here only to get hammered. You think we are running this country to get hammered and get some external force to come and kill our people and take over this country ? We are not here to liquidate our country and our sovereignty. We shall see to it that such a thing does not happen. You are blaming us saying that we are not putting down terrorism in Jaffna, in the North and the East. We are very considerate for human life. On the one hand when some incident takes place or some excess takes place you come and blame the Government saying "See, the Army has gone and killed, the police have exceeded their limits". But, on the other hand, if the terrorists do something also you come and blame the Government, saying, "You are useless. You do not know how to run a country" and all sorts of charges are made against us.

Now, just look at this. I want to point out that India entered into friendship pact in 1971, into a 20 year treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation. We all know that it is not a military pact. What is it - It is a peace, friendship and co-operation pact - (Interruption) - With the Soviet Union ? Yes. In 1971,

India and the Soviet Union entered into a 20 year treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation. The Treaty consists of 12 articles and none of the articles speak of the supply of arms. Nevertheless, all sorts of arms and aircrafts are being supplied to India by the Soviet union - (Interruption) - Wait, I will quote the "Hindu" itself of 11th March 1984, which was not so long ago. It says -

"The Soviet offer to supply highly sophisticated arms for the Army, Navy and Air Force, along with indigenous production of these weapon systems under licence to the maximum extent possible, as a matter of high priority to reduce what is called contingent dipendence, has far exceeded the Indian expectations. The Soviet negotiators did not drag their feet or hold back any vital details of the advanced weaponry sought by India."

And the "Hindu" of 15th March 1984 states thus -

"India to get MIGs that match F-16s. In addition to the supply of arms Marshal Ustinov has assured the Prime Minister of India of full and complete support if India is in trouble".

But when Sri Lanka is in trouble we must not ask for support from anybody. What is the meaning of this ? What is the policy of the SLFP ?

மன்திரிபரமன்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

We also must follow the SLFP policy.

சுர். ஸ்ரீமதர மதத
(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Yes. What is the policy of the SLFP ? See what India is doing. According to this Treaty it is not a military treaty.

சுதிர இன்கித மதத
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Hon. Prime Minister, permit me to intervene here. If you read one of those clauses it says that it is also a military treaty to some extent.

சுர். ஸ்ரீமதர மதத
(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Before you told me about that I told you that it is not a military pact.

சுதிர இன்கித மதத
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

No, it is not -

சுர். ஸ்ரீமதர மதத
(திரு. ஆர். பிரமதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

The clauses are quite harmless.

சுகிர்த் மூனசிங்ஹ
(சுகிர்த் அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

No, no. There is a clause under that agreement which says that if one of these contracting parties is aggressed on, the other contracting party will be called upon to help.

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Very good, very good. Then why not we also do the same thing? When we embark on a thing like that, you would say, "Oh, we are non-aligned. What will India think of us? What will the Soviet Union think of us? We are non-aligned". You are non-aligned and you get hammered. You are non-aligned to get hammered! You are waiting until you get hammered?

சுகிர்த் மூனசிங்ஹ
(சுகிர்த் அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

All the time we were governing we were not hammered.

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

In 1971 you were hammered by your own supporters. Sir, we are being hammered by fellows who have gone to India. But, they got hammered by their own *podians* who put them into office in 1971. They forget their recent past. They had to carry their police stations on their heads! - (*Interruption*) - Yes. We released them because they are our fellows.

சுகிர்த் மூனசிங்ஹ
(சுகிர்த் அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

They are your fellows!

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

How can you disown our people? They are our people. Even the Tamils who have gone to India and are waging war against Sri Lanka are our kith and kin. They are our people. But our complaint is against India.

பி. பி. மொனோமெடி
(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Sir, they got hammered and they got Indians to protect them.

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Yes, that was very well explained by the Hon. Minister of National Security yesterday.

பி. பி. மொனோமெடி
(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Your people got hammered and you got the Indians to protect you.

சுர். அனூரா பண்டாரநாயக்க
(சுகிர்த் அனூரா பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You still have your Visa problem. Do not bring your private problems to this House.

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Sir, I want to enlighten them in regard to this matter. "India Today" of 31st March 1984. Please read that article.

"Marshall Ustinov assured the Prime Minister of full and complete Soviet support if India found itself in trouble as a result of actions on the part of any power".

Quite right. There is no harm. You have an understanding. But we also must be able to get assistance from any quarter we want. Why are you blaming us for that? We have been given the responsibility by the people of this country to run this country until 1989. The President has been given a very clear mandate. He has a responsibility by the people. Now in this article, Sir, it says:

"Marshall Ustinov remarked that he took careful note of the Prime Minister's concern and shared some of them. The Soviet leadership would make its own assessment of the developments in and around Pakistan. Marshall Ustinov assured the Prime Minister of full and complete Soviet support if India found itself in trouble as a result of actions on the part of any power".

So why cannot some friendly country take note of the developments in and around India and help us when we are in trouble? What is wrong in that? This is why I say, Sir, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party has lost its bearing (*Interruption*) I do not know. As far as you are concerned, I think you are becoming wiser and wiser, but with certain conditions. But as far as the Sri Lanka Freedom party is concerned, I want to tell you, your obligations are not for Sri Lanka.

சுர். அனூரா பண்டாரநாயக்க
(சுகிர்த் அனூரா பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

That is not fair. Do not be unfair.

சுர். ப்ரேமதாசு
(சுகிர்த் ஆர். பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You should have been here when the hon. Member for Attanagalla was asking for clarifications about this agreement. He was posing this question. What did he say? "Your IGP is now in India. He will be posed the

question of this agreement." Now, Sir, will any Sri Lankan with any self-respect pose that question? What right has India to question our agreements with anybody? Have we questioned this agreement which India has entered into with the Soviet Union? That is their responsibility. They have the right to do so. We have no business. But when we enter into even a commercial arrangement, my God! the Hindu paper comes out and says "What is the meaning of this" and I have just to say how they commented upon this agreement that we have entered into with this firm, as far as our oil tanks are concerned. Here, Sir, the Hindu of 22nd of 1984 :

"In spite of the Sri Lanka Government's posture of innocence the island nation's massive oil storage facility at Trincomalee appears to have gone into the hands of a firm associated with the US".

Sir, in conclusion, I must tell the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I want to repeat what I said yesterday. I meant every word of it and I want your party and other parties, who have obligations to the Government of India, and also the Government of India to take serious note of it.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. ආනිල් මුණසිංහ**)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)
No obligations at all.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරත්න මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක**)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Our only obligation is to the people of Sri Lanka.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. ආර්. පී. පී. ප්‍රේමදාස**)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

This is only a verbal denial, but your behaviour is otherwise. Take serious notice of it and let them use Trivandram base, if that is your information, to invade us. We will face it and if you are scared, please go there and take refuge. Thank you very much.

කථානායකතුමා
(**ආචාර්ය ආර්. ආර්. කේ. ආර්.**)
(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting suspended till 2 p.m.

රජයේ ජනතාවගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට අත්දැකීමක් ලදී, අ. හ. 2 වන සියවස කාලය සහායකවීම [පවිත්‍රවීණ සමරවීම මහතා] ගේ සහායකත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

අ. හ. 2 වන සියවස කාලය සහායකවීම [පවිත්‍රවීණ සමරවීම මහතා] ගේ සහායකත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [MR. EDMUND SAMSRWICKREMA] in the Chair.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම)
(**ශ්‍රී. ඩිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන — මහරගම**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene-Maharagama)

ගරු කියවීමේ සහායකවීම, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අති වැදගත් වරායක් ප්‍රධාන කරගෙන ඇති මේ ත්‍රිකුණාමල, තෙල් වැනි ප්‍රදේශ ජාත්‍යන්තර සමාගමක් සමඟ එක්ව හවුලකට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමෙන් ආරම්භ කරන්නට යන මේ ක්‍රියාදාමය පිළිබඳව මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණේ අදහස ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නටයි. මා නැගී සිටියේ. අපට පලමුවෙන්ම පෙනෙන දෙයක් නම්, මේ අලුතෙන් ඇති කරන ලද සමූහ සමාගම මෙහෙයවීමට සම්බන්ධ පුද්ගලයන් අතර ඊට පෙරාතුව මෙම ඉල්ලීම් ඉෂ්ට කිරීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් වූ තැනැත්තන් එම කටයුත්ත පිළිබඳව ගිවිසුමකට පළමුවෙන්ම උත්සාහ දැරූ ගැටළුකර එක්සත් ජනපදයේ කොස්ටල් කොපරේෂන් කියන සමාගමක් සිටින බව. ඒ හවුලේ අවශ්‍යතාවය කුමක්ද කියන එක පිළිබඳව අපි කවුරුත් සැකයක් මතු කරන්නේ එය ආරම්භ වශයෙන් තක්සේරු කිරීමක් වෙනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි, එය අපේ රටේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඉතා වැදගත් කටයුත්තකට මුල පිරීමකුත් වන නිසයි. ත්‍රිකුණාමල වරායේ පිහිටීමේ අතීතයත් මේ තෙල් වැනිකිවල අතීතයේ සිට වර්තමානය දක්වාත් බලනවිට පෙනී යන්නේ එය ගොඩ නැගී තිබෙන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආරක්ෂාවට වැඩිය ආසියාවේ දේශපාලනය පිළිබඳව නින්දා ගැනීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් හැටියට බවයි. ඒ වටිනාකම අදත් අඩු වී නැති බව අපි තේරුම් ගන්නට ඔහු, මෙවැනි අවස්ථාවක මේ තෙල් වැනිකිවල තිබෙන අති වැදගත් ආරක්ෂිත අවශ්‍යතාවය පිළිබඳව ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වැනි රටක් හැසිරිය යුතු අන්දම පිළිබඳව අද ප්‍රශ්න මතු වී තිබෙනවා.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා විශේෂයෙන්ම රජයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ අපේ මතය හැටියට අපි කියා සිටින්නේ මෙකයි : අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා. මේ තෙල් වැනිකි සහ සම්බන්ධ කර්මාන්තවල දියුණුවක් ඇති කරවීමට මේ විධියට ජාත්‍යන්තර ගිවිසුමකට අවතීර්ණවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයක් තිබුණේ නැහැ කියලා. අපි එහෙම කියන කොට මෙවැනි ජාතික වස්තුවක් මෙපමණ කාලයක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් බවක් ලබා නොගෙන තිබේ නිසා ගෙන හිටියා, දැන් එමගින් බවක් ලබා ගන්නට යන කොට ඒකට විරුද්ධවීමේ අර්ථය කුමක්ද කියා තමුත්තාත්සේලා නර්ක කරන්නට පුළුවනි. තමුත් ක්‍රමානුකූල වැඩ සැලැස්මක් අනුව ස්ථිර වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අනුව මේ රටේ විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංකා බතිර් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවට හෝ වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවලට හෝ මෙය දියුණු කිරීමට හැකියාවක් තිබෙනවාය කියන එකයි. අපේ විශ්වාසය. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේ සියලුම දේවල් විදේශීය ආයතනවලට පවරා දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල යටතේ තමයි. මෙය අපට දියුණු කරන්නට බැරිය කියන මතය තමුත්තාත්සේලා පිළිගන්නේ. සමහර විට මේ තෙල් වැනිකි සියල්ලම අපට එකවර දියුණු කරන්නට බැරී වෙන්න පුළුවනි. තමුත් අවුරුදු සීපයක් ඇතුළතදී යම් ප්‍රමාණයක් ක්‍රමානුකූලව ආදායම් ලබන මාර්ගයකට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව ආණ්ඩුවට තිබෙන්නට ඔහු. අද අපේ රටේ විදේශ විනිමය සහ ජාතික වස්තූන් අපගේ යන ආකාරය දෙස බලන විට විශේෂයෙන්ම සුදු අලියකු බවට පරිවර්තනය වී තිබෙන, මහා ජාතික අපරාධයක නිර් බවට පරිවර්තනය වී තිබෙන, එහා ලංකා වැනි සමාගමකට මුදල් යොදවනවාට වඩා හොඳයි. මෙවැනි කටයුත්තකට රජය ඉදිරිපත් වීම. අවුරුදු සීපයක් තුළ ක්‍රමානුකූල සැලැස්මක් යටතේ මේ තෙල් වැනිකි දියුණු කරන්නට අපට පුළුවන් වුණොත් එය ජාත්‍යන්තර ගනුදෙනු කෙරෙහි ස්ථානයක් වෙනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි. එමගින් ජාත්‍යන්තර දේශපාලන අර්බුදවලට අප පැවැත්වීමට තිබෙන අවස්ථාවලින් අඩු වෙනවාට කිසිම සැකයක් නැහැ.

ලංකා බතිර් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාව දැනට ක්‍රමානුකූලව තෙල් වැනිකි සීපයක් ප්‍රයෝජනයට අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම ප්‍රීමා කම්හල තෙල් වැනි සීපයක් පාවිච්චි කිරීමට පටන් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මෙතන මේ ආකාරයෙන් මේ වික දියුණු කරන්නට හැකියාව තිබුණා. මේ අලුත් ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක වුණත් ඒ යටතේ මේ තෙල් වැනි යථා තත්ත්වයට පරිවර්තනය වෙන්නට අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් ගත වෙනවා. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයකට මේ සම්පත පරිවර්තනය කරන්නට අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තුළදී අපේ රජයට හෝ අපේ වෙනත් ආයතනයකට හැකියාව නොතිබුණද කියන ප්‍රශ්නය අපි මේ වෙලාවේදී අහන්න ඕනෑ.

මම මේ වික විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නේ මේ නිසයි : මහවැලි සංවර්ධනයක් සමඟ ඉදිරි අවුරුදු තුන ඇතුළතදී මේ රටේ සම්පත්වල එළය ගලාගෙන යන්නේ නැගෙනහිර පළාතට බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒ වගේම ත්‍රිකුණාමලය වරාය

[දිනේෂ ඉන්වර්ටම මහතා]

ට්ටා ඇතිවෙන අලුත් සංවර්ධනය දිනා බලාගෙන තමයි. අපේ රටේ අනාගත සැලැස්ම සකස් වෙන්නේ. ඒ සඳහා ජාත්‍යන්තර අවධානය යොමු වී තිබෙන අවස්ථාවක, මහවැලියෙන් ඉදිරි කාලයේදී ඇතිවෙන සංවර්ධනයේ එළඹෙන තුළින් වාසි ලබන්නට මනා ජාත්‍යන්තර සමාගම් බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන්නට සිටින අවස්ථාවක බිහි කිරීමට තැත්පත් කර ගැනීමේ ආයතනයක් හැටියට පමණක් නොව මේ අප හිතන තෙල් ද්‍රව්‍ය-පෙට්‍රොලියම් ද්‍රව්‍ය-පමණක් නොව එයට සම්බන්ධිත සියලු ද්‍රව්‍යම මෙම ගිවිසුමෙන් ආවරණය වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ රටේ දියුණු වෙන්නට පුළුවන් තෙල් සහ මේද පදනම් කර ගත් වෙනත් කර්මාන්තවල සමිකිසි ගිම්කමකට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේ පදනමක් තමයි, මේ සමාගම මගින් විදේශීය සමාගම් අත්පත් කරගෙන තිබෙන්නේ. මෙන්න මේ වික මම විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නේ, අපේ රටේ ඒ ආකාරයේ සංවර්ධනයක් සියල්ලම විදේශිකයන්ට හාර දෙනවාද කියන වැදගත් තීරණයට අපි පැමිණ තිබෙන අවදියක් තිබෙයි. මේ රටේ මෙතෙක් අපට දියුණු කර ගන්නට බැරි වූණ සියලුම සම්පත් විදේශිකයන්ට පවරා දිය යුතුය කියා තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුව විශ්වාස කරනවා නම් අපේ රටේ අනාගතය කුමක් වේද කියන ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කරන්නට අපිට සිදු වෙනවා.

මෙම ගිවිසුම යටතේ රටේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට බාධාවක් වෙන කිසිම දෙයකට අවතීර්ණ වෙන්න බැරිය කියා වගන්තියක් යටතේ තිබෙන්න පුළුවන්. එහෙත් මම කියන්න කැමතියි, මේ රටේ තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආයතන කීපයක් දැනටමත් යම් තීරණයක් අරගෙන තිබෙන බව. ඊයේ මේ ගරු සභාවේ පැවති විවාදයේදී පල වූණ, වෙනත් නාතෘවහි කාර්යාලයක ආවරණ යටතේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳව අවශ්‍යතාවක් ඉෂ්ට කරන්නට ඊශ්‍රායලය ගෙන ආ බව. ඒ වගේ අවශ්‍යතාවක් ඉෂ්ට කිරීමට යම් යම් දේවල් තැත්පත් කරන්නට මේ සමාගමට නියම කළොත්, මේ රටේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට හානි කර දෙම අවතීර්ණ වන්න බැරිය කියා යම් වගන්තියක තිබුණත් එවැනි අවස්ථාවකදී සිදු නොවන බවට ප්‍රකාශිත දේවල් සිදු වන්නට ඉඩ ඇති හෙයින් එවැනි වගන්තියකින් ලැබෙන ආවරණයෙන් ඇති එළඹීම මොකක්ද? මෙන්න මේ නිසා වගන්තිවල ඇති වැදගත්කමට වඩා අප අවතීර්ණ උනේ කුඩා දරුවෙකු මග සතෙක් සමග ගනුදෙනු කරන්නට යනවා වගේ තත්ත්වයකට බව මතක් කරන්න මිතු. බහු ජාතික සමාගම්වල අතිමහත් විශාල ශක්තිය පසුපස සිටින බලවේගයක් සමග කුඩා රටක, කුඩා සම්පතක අයිතිකාර ආයතනයක් ගනුදෙනු කරන්නට යාමෙන් ඇතිවන ගෞරවය අපට තේරුම් ගත නොහැකි තත්ත්වකින් තමයි, මේ වර්තමාන බහු ජාතික සමාගම් සමග ගනුදෙනු කරන්න තීරණය වී තිබෙන්නේ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ගිවිසුමේ ආයෝජන පක්ෂයට ගිවිසුම අවලංගු කරන්නට දී ඇති කොන්දේසි දිනා බැලුවාම, ඒ කොන්දේසිවල වාසිය අතිවාරයයෙන්ම ඔවුන්ට හිමි වෙනවා. මෙහිදී මා විශේෂයෙන්ම අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි. එම කොන්දේසිවල, 58 වන වගන්තියට,

“Any change in the commercial situation in Asia affecting the viability of the project overall”. කියා, එහි සඳහන් වෙනවා. මේ අනුව ලංකාවේ පමණක් නොවෙයි, මුළු ආසියාකරයේම වාහිජ තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව වෙනසක් ඇති වුණත්, ඒ සමාගමට මේ ගිවිසුමෙන් ඉටු වෙන්නට ඉඩකඩ සලසා දී තිබෙනවා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, විදේශිකයන්ගෙන් මිදුණු, ස්වදේශිකයන්ගේ අතින් රට දියුණු කරන, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලන ගම්නකිත් පමණයි මේ රටේ සම්පත් දියුණු කරන්නට හැකි වෙන්නේත්, ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව සලසා ගන්නට හැකි වෙන්නේත් කියන කාරණය අපේ මනස හැටියට හැමදමත් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ අප කියා සිටියා. විදේශිකයන්ගේ පිරිටෙන් සංවර්ධනය වෙන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන, විදේශිකයන්ගේ පිරිටෙන් ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව ඇති කර ගන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන, මා වනකින් අපේ රට වැනි කුඩා රටක් නිදහස් හා දියුණු ජාතියක තත්ත්වයකට පරිවර්තනය කර ගන්නට කිසි දවසක ඉඩ ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ, කෙසේ වුණත් අන්න ඒ තත්ත්වයට ගෞරව ලෙස පැවලෙන අවස්ථාවකට තමයි, මේ ගිවිසුමෙන් එළඹෙන්නේ කියන කාරණය පෙන්වා දෙන්න මිතු. එම නිසා විදේශිකයන්ගෙන් මිදුණු ස්වදේශිකයන්ගේ අතට මේ රටේ ජාතික සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමේ සහ ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ මාට්ටට මේ ආණ්ඩුව අතිවාරයයෙන්ම අවතීර්ණ වෙන්නට මිතුය කියන වැදගත්ම දේශපාලන සන්ධි ස්ථානයක අප සිටිනවාය කියන වික මෙයට වර්ෂයකට මන්නෙන් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පැමිණි මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු හැටියට එද මා ප්‍රකාශ කළා වගේ අදත් කියා සිටීමින් මම නවතිනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Hon. member for Ratgama. I can give you only ten minutes because the Hon. Minister has to wind up at 3.30 p.m.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Sir, a number of allegations have been made, and I need time to reply all those allegations.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

There are only two speakers.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
— නෛතික විද්‍යා, බාහිර විද්‍යා
අමාත්‍යවරයා (ආණ්ඩු විකාශන)
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando, Deputy Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

No, Sir, as Deputy Minister I have to ask for one hour, but I have not got any time.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

You have to arrange that with the Hon. Minister. The hon. Member for Ratgama can take ten minutes. Thereafter I will give five minutes to the hon. Member for Matugama.

අයෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා (රත්ගම)
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොදු මහජන පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne, Ratgama)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I must thank you for the opportunity that you have given me to speak on this occasion. At the outset I must say that hon. Members of the Opposition were trying to create a storm in a tea cup. When you look at the agreement you will find that, it is a perfectly normal, standard agreement that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has entered into with the three partners.

Now, Sir, this agreement has become an abnormal agreement in view of the various motives that hon. Members of the Opposition have attributed. I must say that if you start attributing motives any agreement that one has to enter into can be made to look like an agreement with all types of phobia attached to it. May I ask hon. Members of the Opposition this question? During the period 1970-1977 they signed many agreements with the Russian Government. There were agreements which they signed with regard to the development of the Ceylon Steel Corporation with the Russian Government. They also signed an agreement with the Chinese Government at that time to build the

BMICH. If you start attributing motives to these agreements, you could say with regard to the personnel who were coming in that we do not know who they were. All kinds of things could be said to distort the text of an agreement.

Our position is that this agreement, which looks a perfectly normal agreement, has been made to look an abnormal agreement by the Members of the Opposition by attributing all sorts of motives which are not justified in any sense of the word. The most distressing aspect of the whole argument is that many valid clauses, many valid provisions in the contract, have been misconstrued and misrepresented, giving a totally distorted version of the agreement.

For example, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that in terms of this agreement the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation will not have any access to this place, that they will not be able to go to this place. In fact if you look at Section 26 (a) of the agreement you will find that the entire security arrangement for this complex has to be provided by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. Section 26 (a) says :

"CPC, in consideration of the monies payable under Clause 7 and 42, shall provide Security Services mutually acceptable to the Foreign Investor and CPC in the area of operation and in particular in the Tank Farm area. CPC shall keep the project and surrounding area in peaceful condition. CPC shall be liable for all direct losses or damages incurred by the Foreign Investor and indemnify the Foreign Investor against losses or damages claimed and sustained against the Foreign Investor by third parties, provided that such losses or damages arise from the negligence of CPC or its employees in the provision of these services."

In other words, it is incorrect to say that we have no right of access to this place.

On the other hand, the main theme of the hon. Member for Kalawana was that this Coastal Corporation was there, that it was the one that tried to enter into this agreement, that when it was unable to enter into an agreement because that agreement was ultimately revoked, it has now come through a Singapore company and this would mean that there is some additional motive for them to come this way, that this fact was known to the Sri Lanka Government and therefore they have collaborated with these partners in hatching a plot.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to say, as one who headed this corporation at one time, that if you look at the contracts and tenders in this country you will find that there are a large number of companies and firms who bid for tenders in the names of different companies. When there is a tender you would find one company tendering sometimes in the names of three companies, sometimes four companies. But are we helpful? Can we stop all that? Is there any way in which we can counter

this. I mean this normally happens in the business world. But in this particular instance they are trying to show this as an extraordinary situation and trying to paint a completely distorted version trying to implicate the Government of Sri Lanka as having collaborated on some deal which is not being disclosed to people in this country.

He, again, has talked about Mr. Jeyalingam having an agency for Coastal Corporation of Bermuda and some other companies. It is a normal thing in this country that one agent represents many companies at a time—sometimes ten companies, sometimes fifteen companies. It is not surprising that you find that this Mr. Jeyalingam has been representing the Bermuda Corporation and other concerns if these facts they represent are correct.

I also wish to mention the statement made by the hon. Member for Attanagalle that if they do not enter into this Agreement some time or other, no benefit will accrue to the Government of Sri Lanka. When you see the Agreement you will see clearly that at the time of signing the Agreement they are going on exploration for 18 months, they will explore the market and it is after that that the whole commercial operation will commence. It is just like the oil exploration contract that they had with the Russians. You signed an agreement. A certain part of the oil was to be given to Sri Lanka or a certain share of the business. But if you do not find the oil, then suddenly you find you are left with nothing. In this instance also there is a similar arrangement. Eighteen months will be the exploratory period. It is because of that that a clause is found in the contract to say that at the end of the exploratory period the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has a right to increase their share capital from 16 per cent to 51 per cent if they so decide once the details of the exploration or the detail market survey is made available to the Petroleum Corporation.

The second question that they took up or the main basis of the debate was that the sovereignty of this country had been affected by signing this agreement. I do not wish to deal with the commercial aspect of the matter. But on a question of the sovereignty of this country I must say we must congratulate the Hon. Minister that he had taken every possible precaution to see that the sovereignty of this country was guaranteed in every possible way. When you look at this Agreement you would see that certain parts have been incorporated which are strictly not relevant so the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation or their business partners. Particularly, if you look at Clause 3 of this Agreement, on the directives, it specifically says :

"In the implementation of the terms of this Agreement and in the performance of the functions under this agreement CPC and Foreign Investor shall adhere to and comply with all directives in the interests of its national security, defence of the country and its foreign policy, that may be given from time to time by the Government of SRI LANKA".

[சுவைக விலகி, டெர்மர்சன் துறை]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, my basic contention is this. What happened before is not relevant to us. we cannot control the people who come to this country to do business. We have no control their backgrounds. All that we can do is to look after the sovereignty of this country, protect the interests of the country in every agreement that we sign, to take adequate measures and precautions to see that there is no subjugation of the sovereignty of this country. And that I must say has been ensured by the Hon. Minister.

சுவிட் இலங்கை மதுரை (மதுரை)

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம் — மதுரை)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Matugama)

The Hon. Prime Minister decided to call the SLFP a party which had subordinated itself to foreign interests. I want to clearly say, Sir as far as this Agreement is concerned we have spoken in the vein that Sri Lanka's sovereignty should be protected.

And as far as we are concerned, if that is done any agreement that the Government of Sri Lanka arrived at with any other party must be looked at on the basis of the agreement alone in addition to the environment in which the agreement is arrived at. Now, Sir, if you have agreements to build a steel factory, a cement factory, these are normal types of agreements that we have. But here is a very volatile issue on a very volatile material, petroleum, which is high politics.

Today, Sir, looking at the Government ranks, I was amazed that the Hon. Prime Minister chose to declare war against India. Yesterday I heard the Hon. Minister of State defending Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I heard the speech of the Hon. Minister of National Security. It was a very well balanced speech in which he tried to set out the position, as he saw it, of the Sri Lanka Government. Therefore, Sir, it is in the light of this division within the Government that we are very worried. When you take up this agreement on oil in the terms of what the Hon. Prime Minister had to say about India, it assumes very serious proportions. I want to tell the Hon. Members opposite in the very short time at my disposal that you can talk about the shortcomings of India; we have never defended those shortcomings. India happens to be the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement at the moment. Instead of fulminating against the Government of India here in this Chamber, it is far more diplomatic and correct to take up these issues — many of them I think, are real — with the Government of India at the level of the non-Aligned conference. What is there a forum for but use it? Take up the issue at the United Nations instead of just attacking the Indian Government. The Hon. Prime Minister, one of the principal figures of this Government, has issued a declaration of war without really considering the circumstances. I feel that more

than the Sri Lanka Freedom Party he is attacking one segment of his own government. And it is in this light, Sir, that I wish to state as far as the Sri Lanka Freedom Party is concerned we are not defending the shortcomings of India. We have never defended them. All that we have said is, we want to have a friendly nation across the sea. But all the things that they have done wrong, let us take up — as the hon. Member for Kaduwela pointed out there is a court of law — at the International Court of Justice. There is the United Nations forum. There is the Non-aligned forum with India as the Chairman. It will be most embarrassing for India if we were to bring these charges before the Non-Aligned forum. It is these matters that I wished to lay before this House, and I thank you very much for the indulgence you have allowed.

சுவிட் இலங்கை மதுரை (மதுரை)

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திய — கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவலகம் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew—Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees, there were a number of comments from various parties regarding this Tank Farm Project. Fortunately or unfortunately, we find the hon. Members of the Opposition looking at this project not through Sri Lankan eyes, but through foreign eyes. The hon. Member for Kalawana being an ardent, devoted communist, looks at it through Russian eyes. Our Friends of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party are looking at it through Indian eyes. We have to look at it from Sri Lanka's position, through Sri Lankan eyes. Do not think of India or Russia. We are not worried about those countries. They are not coming to our assistance. I am sorry that the hon. Member for Kalawana is not here just now because it was he who first criticized this somewhere on 19th April, 1984. It was he who first set the ball rolling. It was after that that the hon. Member for Attanagalla and others took over.

I said that the SLFP looks at this through Indian eyes because they were more concerned that we did not conclude or hand over this contract to the Indian Oil Corporation. That was their main complaint. Some months ago, I believe it was on 22nd March, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition found fault with this Government for not accepting the word of the Indian High Commissioner. He was concerned about it. The Hon. Prime Minister made a charge that the Indian Government or Tamil Nadu was training terrorist youth in Tamil Nadu and that the Indian Government was turning a blind eye to this. What did the Hon. Leader of the Opposition then say? He said in his speech, reported at Column 602 of HANSARD of 22.3.84:

"The Indian High Commissioner in the morning press today has gone on record saying that he, on behalf of the Government of India assures us that this story is completely untrue and he used the word 'absolutely incorrect'. Now, Mr. Chatwal is not speaking on behalf of

himself. He is the High Commissioner of India. He is speaking on behalf of the Government of India. He is speaking on behalf of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. As I know, Mr. Chatwal is an extremely responsible Ambassador. In fact, he is one of the best Ambassadors India has sent here."

They say that ambassadors are sent to lie abroad for their country. If that saying is accepted, then Mr. Chatwal has been lying on behalf of this country. That is his job. But why should our people go to support them? Why should the Hon. Leader of the Opposition get up in this House and say that we must accept the word of the Indian High Commissioner when it has been clearly proved, after the kidnapping of the Allens, that the Indian Government and Tamil Nadu were completely behind this? The Hon. Leader of the Opposition says that we must listen to the Indian High Commissioner.

It is the same trend they have taken on this Tank Farm Project. They are on their bended knees when India looks at them. He even went so far as to say that the Indian Air Force has been moved to the southernmost tip of the Indian sub-continent, to Trivandrum. He also went on to say that the Hon. Prime Minister had declared war on India and went on to ask, what if they really accept the challenge? What if they really accept the challenge? For 1,500 years we have faced this situation.

ක්‍රීස්තු පූර්ව දෙවන ශතවර්ෂයේ පටන් ක්‍රිස්තු වර්ෂ 1505 දක්වාම, ඒ කියන්නේ පෘතුගීසීන් මේ රට ආක්‍රමණය කළ අවුරුද්ද දක්වා අවුරුදු 1700ක් පමණ කාලයක් තුළ මේ රටේ ජනතාවට තිබුණේ සාධාරණ ඉන්දියානු තර්ජනයයි. මොකක්ද මේකේ නිබන්ද අර්ථය? මේ අවුරුදු 1700 කාලය තුළදී විවිධ විට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනතාව දකුණු ඉන්දියානු ආක්‍රමණවලට යටත් වුණා. තමුත් ඒ දැම අවස්ථාවකදීම අවුරුදු තිහකින් හතළිහකින් හෝ සමකිසි සිංහල පුද්ගලයන් ඇති වුණා. ඒ ආක්‍රමණිකයන් පළවා හරින්න. ඒක අපේ ඉරණම. ඒක අපේ ඉතිහාසය. අපට මේ තර්ජනයෙන් පැහැර යන්න බැහැ. තමුත්තාන්දේලා බය නම් ගිහින් ඉන්දියානු තානාපති කාර්යාලයේ ගැහිලා ඉන්න.

අතිරේක මුණසිංහ මහතා (මතුගම)
(**ශ්‍රී. ආනිල් මුණසිංහ — මතුගම**)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Matugama)
අපි බය නැහැ.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. සිරිල් මැතිව**)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

බය නැත්නම් මොකද තමුත්තාන්දේලා ඉන්දියානුවන් ගැන පිපමණ කරා කරන්නේ? අවුරුදු 1700ක් මේ රටේ ජනතාව — අපේ මුතුන් මිත්තන් — මේ තර්ජනවලට මුහුණ දුන්නා, අපට පුළුවන්ද මේකෙන් පැහැර යන්න? කවදාවත් අපට බැහැ පැහැර යන්න. ඉන්දියාව ඉදිරියේ දණ්ඩ නමස්කාර කරන්න අපි ලැහැස්ති නැහැ. තමුත්තාන්දේලා ලැහැස්ති වන්න.

අතිරේක මුණසිංහ මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. ආනිල් මුණසිංහ**)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)
අපිත් ලැහැස්ති නැහැ.
4-A 076884-(84/05)

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. සිරිල් මැතිව**)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

තමුත්තාන්දේලා බලාගෙන ඉන්නේ, මම දන්නවා, ඉන්දියානු ආක්‍රමණිකයන් ඇවිත් තමුත්තාන්දේලාගේ මැතිණියට ආණ්ඩුව හාර දේව කීයා. මන්ත මිකයි තමුත්තාන්දේලා බලාගෙන ඉන්නේ. දන් තමුත්තාන්දේලා හොඳටම දන්නවා තමුත්තාන්දේලාට කවදාවත් ජන්දයකින් බලයට එන්න බැරි බව. තමුත්තාන්දේලා බලාගෙන ඉන්නේ ඉන්දියානු ආක්‍රමණවලින් හෝ වේවා තමුත්තාන්දේලාගේ මැතිණියට තැනක් ලැබේවි කියලයි. ඒකයි තමුත්තාන්දේලාගේ පරමාර්ථය. තමුත්තාන්දේලා සිතන ලදීත් එක මම කියන්නම්.

The hon. Member for Kalawana, as I said earlier, was the first to attack this Tank Farm Project. He said on the 19th of April, at column 1270 of the HANSARD:

"I would like to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs,"

Earlier he said :

"The Hon. Minister of Industries made a great virtue of this deal with Oroleum of Singapore".

Then he says lower down :

"I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 'Did not your Ambassador in America send a report to the Government about Coastal Burmuda being a totally bankrupt firm, quoting a report from the Dunn and Broadstreet or Badstreet saying that they lost \$ 54 million in 1980, and they lost \$ 98 million in 1981 and two of their important executives were fined for criminal misdemeanour and for contravening the American Energy Regulations'?"

The hon. Member for Attanagalla repeated that charge and he agreed with that.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි**)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, not I. He said it and I used what he said.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. සිරිල් මැතිව**)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You were supporting him?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි**)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What?

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා
(**ශ්‍රී. සිරිල් මැතිව**)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

This is what he said. That he sent a report to the Government about Coastal Burmuda being a totally bankrupt firm. The rest of it about the loss of \$ 54 million in 1980 and \$ 98 million in 1981 and that two executives were fined, those are all correct. As we know, in the oil business they deal in millions. They lose millions and the next year they gain millions. It is not a big thing. It may be a big thing for us, but for the oil industry it is not such a big thing at all—a loss of \$ 54 millions. This is what I object to. He said the

[පිරිල මැතිව මහතා]

Ambassador in America—that is referring to Mr. Ernest Corea, sent a “report to the Government about Coastal Bermuda being a totally bankrupt firm.” I have got the letter with me, I have got the report with me. You were basing your words here, on this letter, on this report. I challenge you to show me in this letter, in this report any such wording—(Interruption)

This is the type of allegation they make in this House. This is the type of wild allegation they indulge in. This is because they do not look at these contracts through Sri lankan eyes. The hon. member for Kalawana, as I said earlier, looks at it through Russian eyes.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)
Red eyes.

පිරිල මැතිව මහතා
(திரு. சிறீல மத்திய)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

The hon. Leader of the Opposition looks at it through Indian eyes. So naturally they mislead everyone. They mislead the House, mislead themselves, and they try to make a big story out of a very simple matter when the facts are completely wrong.

Then he goes on to say, “That is, Mr. Earnest Corea’s report.” I am referring to waht the hon, Member for Kalawana said, at Column 1270 of HANSARD, on 19th April, 1984 :

“That is Mr. Ernest Corea’s report, and there was a very strong recommendation with the report that he quoted from Dun & Broadstreet or Bradstreet, asking the Government not to touch Coastal Bermuda”.

Show me that in this report ? I will give it to you. I will table it. Show me that in this ? What I am trying to impress on you is, you never had even a look at the document.

කවුදෝ මනුෂ්‍යයෙක් කොහෙදෝ ඉඳල දීරව්ව ලනුවක් දීලා... මේ ගරු සභාවට ඇවිත් මුළු මහත් ජනතාවම රවටන්න හදනවා. මය එන්නෙ එක්කෙනෙක්. [බාධාකීර්මී] ලෝකෙට ලොක්කා.

Some pinching pimp from an office has got hold of some wrong information and then fed them with that. They come into this Assembly and try to mislead the entire country. Show me those words in this report. We are not afraid. We will table this document for you to see.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Kalawana has said at column 1271, as I reminded him in the morning :

“That debate will never be given”.

It was given and he was here to debate it. And he goes on to say :

“No, no, it is Mr. Ernest Corea who has sent that report. Mr. Ernest Corea, your Ambassador, did a good job and sent a report quoting Dun & Bradstreet which is a financial consultant in America, saying.”

Now these words are in inverted comas ; he is implying that he is taking the words out of Mr. Ernest Corea’s letter :

“Do not touch these people. It is a broke firm.”

The rest of it is correct :

“They have quoted losses”

That is correct. But I am taking the words :

“Do not touch these people. It is a broke firm.”

Where is it in that report—whether it is Ernest Corea’s letter or in that financial advisors, Dun & Bradstreet’s report. Here is the report, here is the letter. Where do you find those words ? Mr. Ernest Corea sent that report. “Mr. Ernest Corea, your Ambassador, did a good job”. He was praising him for that. It is something that Mr. Corea never said. And the Member says he sent the report quoting Dun & Bradstreet, a financial consultant in America, saying : “Do not touch these people. It is a broke firm”. I am telling you, Mr. Speaker, that that was a deliberate falsehood to mislead this House and to mislead this country.

Sir, then he says further down to column 1271 :

“The total sell out of this country ! We are on the verge, on the brink of the sell out of this country to America”—

I think his Russian masters must have told him to repeat these words here—

“and all this is part of that pattern. This is what the Ministry of Plan Implementation, in its very informative brief to His Excellency the President, says” :

These are his words. I do not know. I did not check up his words to see whether these are also correct :

“that a foundation must be laid for closer economic co-operation to accommodate, the growing political and, economic relationship between the two countries’.

That is, with America”.

Then he goes on at column 1272. He says :

“Now is there such a thing ?”

He is asking the Minister of Plan Implementation—

“Are you distancing yourself away from the Non-Aligned Movement towards a growing political relationship with the United States of America ?” If we align ourselves with the Soviet Union then we are very non-aligned. I will ocme to that and see what India has done. I think the Hon. Prime Minister also read parts of it.

"This statement goes on to say that—

'with the recent signing of the peace corps and the VOA Agreement, Sri Lanka has moved to restore the bilateral relationship to the completeness it had prior to 1970, both political and economically.'

Now, Mr. Speaker, he says that we are distancing ourselves away from the Non-Aligned Movement. Now let us see what India has done. India, I believe, is Chairman or Chairwoman of the Non-Aligned Movement. What have they done? In August 1971 they signed an agreement—to him that is not moving away from the Non-Aligned Movement—with Soviet Russia. As the Hon. Prime Minister said in the morning, there were twelve articles in the Soviet Treaty which consisted of a preamble also. It states again as follows. I will not read all the articles. I will read only the important articles.

"August 21 - 28, 1971—India-Soviet Union signing of 20 year Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation."

What does Article 6 say :

"Attaching great importance to economic, scientific and technical co-operation between them the High Contracting Parties will continue to strengthen and will also expand their co-operation in the field of trade, transport and communications on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most-favoured-nation treatment."

Then Article 7.

"The High Contracting Parties will promote the further development of contacts between them in the fields of science, art, literature, education, public health, the Press, radio, television, cinema, tourism and sport."

He was totally against this. He was complaining about Sri Lanka's agreement with the recent signing of the Peace Corps and the VOA Agreements. Here what do they agree to between India and Soviet Union under Article 7? Under Article 8.—

"Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from giving any assistance to any third party that engages in an armed conflict with the other party. In the event of either party being subjected to attack or threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations with a view to eliminating this threat and taking appropriate effective measures to ensure the peace and security of their countries."

மன்றிப்பிரதேசம்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

That is important.

சிரில் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

No, the others.

நிரல் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Please allow me to intervene. Despite that, you voted for India becoming the Chairman of the Non-Aligned conference. Earlier you voted for Cuba although Cuba is a part of the Warsaw Pact.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You wanted to join the SLFP also at one time. All these things happened.

சிரில் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

When was that?

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

In 1972 you, the President, Mr. Hameed, all of you wanted to join.

சிரில் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That was the time you were left alone without a wife.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This happened.

சிரில் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

At that time you were deserted by your wife.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The only person who did not want to come was the Hon. Prime Minister. That is true. You were balanced at that time.

சிரில் மூகி மதேவ

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Then Sir the Indo-Soviet Treaty was signed in New Delhi on August 9th by President Giri and in Moscow, on August 13th by the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Then, Sir, Mrs. Gandhi at a meeting similarly emphasised on August 9th that the Indo-Soviet Treaty did not represent the reversal of India's policy of Non-Alignment. Addressing a mass rally in New Delhi,

[සිරිල් මැතිව මතය]

she said that India had made it clear to the Soviet Union that it was her policy to remain aloof from power blocs and that the USSR had accepted this position. Now, joining up with the Soviet Union to her is keeping away from power blocs. It goes on to say "and that the USSR had accepted this position."

Now, Sir, I went through this to show the double talk that our friends in the Opposition indulge in. There is the hon. Member for Kalawana who is a stooge of the Soviet Union. There is also the hon. Leader of the Opposition who is well on his way to be a stooge of the Indian Government. Now, I hope the hon. Member for Attanagalla will realise that what the hon. member for Kalawana said was absolutely false, that His Excellency Earnest Corea never used those words that he is supposed to have used. Sir, then coming to this agreement that we signed, my statement had a complete and detailed account of all what we had done. We tabled the contract. We tabled the draft agreement. All that is in HANSARD. It is also interesting to note that the Opposition has taken its cue from the "Hindu" of 22nd April 1984, which says :

"A front for US Firm.

It is now reported that a consortium of three companies—Oroleum of Singapore, Tradinaft of Switzerland, and Oiltanks of West Germany—has been successful in obtaining the tender to which India had also bid."

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මතය
(ති.රු. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I have read it. That is why we are very careful.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතය
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I will send you a copy. Now, you have taken your argument from the "Hindu" and, as I said, you have one leg in India and one leg in Sri Lanka.

So, what can we do ? We have set up a Committee, I think, of six Secretaries. They are the top executives in our Government. They have gone through all these offers and they have selected. I have not selected. They have selected this as being the best in the interests of this country.

"Oroleum (Far East) Private Limited, the prime partner in the consortium, was registered in Singapore on February 17, 1982."

No, that is not quite correct. They were first registered in Bermuda in 1976, and later registered in Singapore in 1982. Then to "Hindu" goes on to say :

"Oroleum is really a front for the U. S. based Coastal Corporation..."

This is exactly what my Friends in the Opposition have been repeating. They have no original thinking of their own. The "Hindu" has to nudge them on. The "Hindu" nudges them on and says "This is what you must say" and they come here parrot-like and repeat it without even trying to make sure that what they say is correct.

"... though the prime partner in the consortium is a firm registered in Singapore, all its shares are held by a company in Bermuda which could be regarded as having association directly or indirectly with the superpower."

Now, in the eyes of the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) when India enters into a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union that is not a superpower.

I will now get on to some of the criticisms made by the hon. Members about the agreement. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation negotiated an agreement with the Coastal Corporation of USA. I will first give you the chronological order of events to make things easier for you. This is the chronological sequence of events in respect of the Trincomalee Tank Farm Project—

- *March 1981 Offer of COASTAL Corporation to rehabilitate Trincomalee Tank Farm received.
- September 1981 Cabinet paper seeking approval for CPC to enter into an agreement with COASTAL CORPORATION for the above project.
- 30.09.1981 Minutes of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economic Development held on 30.9.1981. Decision No. 10 (1)—Project accepted in principle—Agreement between CPC and COASTAL CORPORATION to be negotiated by CPC in consultation with other relevant Ministries and to be placed before Cabinet.
- October 1981 Cabinet Paper tabling Draft Agreement and seeking Cabinet Decision on Import Duties, Duties on Personal Effects and Directions by Government of Sri Lanka in the implementation of the Project.
- 07.10.1981 Minutes of Cabinet Meeting of 7.10.1981. Approval granted for the Draft Agreement and while duty free imports for 5 years were allowed the other two matters were approved as per draft agreement provisions.
- January 1982 Decision made to call offers internationally and to advise COASTAL CORPORATION also to submit offers as per notice.
- 06.04.1982 Notice calling for international offers published.
- 31.05.1982 Closing date of offers—7 parties responded.
- 16.07.1982 Committee appointed."

As I made it quite clear in my statement this Committee consisted of six or seven—I cannot remember the number—Secretaries of Ministries and the Chairman of the CPC.

“10.01.1983—Committee observed that complete offers had been received from three parties, viz. PRI, COASTAL and IOC and decided to request them to send in SEALED quotations indicating minimum work commitment, storage rate, minimum guaranteed income to CPC and minimum period of lease. They were told that no joint venture is contemplated and no lease rental is required and the only income to CPC would be the storage rental—telexed on 10.01.1983.”

But later, when we negotiated with them, we changed it and we wanted to have a joint venture with the foreign company.

“14.02.1983—Closing date for sealed quotations 2.00 p.m. 3 sealed envelopes received from PRI, COASTAL and IOC.”

Now, please follow this. This is the point that you were trying to make much of.

“16.02.1983—COASTAL withdrew by telex.

17.02.1983—Withdrawal telex received.

At that point OROLEUM inquired if they could submit offer with TRADINAFT and OIL TANKING. TRADINAFT and OIL TANKING had quoted initially only for part development and OROLEUM indicated that their offer in collusion with TRADINAFT and OIL TANKING would be based on the draft agreement already worked out for COASTAL. Accordingly this offer would also constitute a complete offer.—(Interruption)—

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Who is this Jayalingam ?

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ල. සිරිල් මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I do not know who this Jayalingam is. I have not come across that name yet in anything. I have met him once at a luncheon party. I am not interested in the local agents. We have submitted this to—

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

He gets copies of all the telexes that are sent by Douglas Miller to Mr. Daham Wimalasena, with copy to Oroleum Limited.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ල. සිරිල් මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Hon. Member, you are aware that these businessmen have ways and means of getting copies of telexes, and photo copies of papers.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am not aware what his role is.

What is his role ?

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ල. සිරිල් මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

We were told this morning that he is a good friend of the Member for Kalawana. He said on the Floor of this House that he knows him very well and they were schoolmates.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Sir, it is very strange that you find this gentleman getting all telexes that are sent. When telexes are sent to the Chairman of the Petroleum Corporation, copies are sent to Jayalingam. Mr. Miller has done that.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(අங்கත්තවරු ඉරුවරු)
(A Member)

He and the Member for Kalawana have grown up together.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Please let us know what his role is.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා
(ති. ල. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

You were kind enough to give this report from our Ambassador in the United States. His report says that in this company major officials have pleaded guilty to criminal misdemeanour.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ල. සිරිල් මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I did not deny that. That is correct. What I suggested to the hon. Member for Kalawana was that when he put words into the mouth—(Interruption)

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා
(ති. ල. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

They are not here ? What I am trying to say is that this particular company is not such a good company because on the one hand it has been held guilty of criminal misdemeanour, and on the hand the ambassador himself says, “I strongly recommend that the Dun and Broadstreet report should be analysed by competent accountants in Sri Lanka.” And thirdly, just glancing through this report this company seems to have lost over 100 million dollars during a period of two years.

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I admit that. That is correct.

ஏனில் மூனசிங்ஹா
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹா)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

It does not look a sound company to me.

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

In the oil business, losing millions and gaining millions is everyday business. It seems big to us, but it is not so. I have here with me the published annual reports of Coastal Corporation. In any case, we have nothing to do with Coastal Corporation.

ஏனில் மூனசிங்ஹா
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹா)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

That is a holding company.

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

No. You are making a mistake. That is not a holding company. This is a separate consortium altogether. Coastal is completely out of it, but for the sake of argument I am reading from the Coastal Corporation annual report. The revenue for 1981 is \$ 5,925.5 million. In 1980 it was \$ 5,119.9 million. This is the magnitude of these companies. They lose money and also they make money. This is a big thing to us, but to them –

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is this a subsidiary? The other one is a subsidiary.

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Not Coastal Bermuda, but Oil Taniing is a subsidiary of a very much bigger firm. I can give you all the details. Then the operating revenue of Coastal – that is, the turnover of all incomes. For 1980 it was \$ 5,119 billion. For 1981 it was \$ 5,925 billion. For 1982 it was \$ 5,799.4 million. For 1983 it was \$ 5,963.1 million. Anyway, we have nothing to do with this company. I am just giving you these figures as an example. In 1981 they made a loss of \$ 96,399 million. The Member for Attanagalla thinks it is a big thing and he will not be able to sleep at night, but to them it is just another event. In 1982 \$ 65,630 million.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி மதனா
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is it a loss?

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

No, it is a gain. In 1981 there was a loss. 1983 – \$ 93,695 million gain. So there was a loss in 1981 and they made a profit in 1982. They made a much greater profit in 1983. That is how these huge oil companies work.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி மதனா
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is that loss or turnover?

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Profit.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி மதனா
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Let me see that.

ஏனில் மூனசிங்ஹா
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹா)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Net profit? Cannot be.

சிரீல் மூர்தி மதனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I am reading to you from this book. These are net earnings. Do you want to have a look at it?

Then, Sir, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation negotiated an agreement with Coastal Corporation of the USA for the development of the Trincomalee Tank Farm. Coastal Corporation, USA, authorized its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coastal Bermuda Ltd., Singapore – this is the old history that I am reading – to negotiate an agreement on its behalf. Mr. Douglas Henry Miller was the Managing Director of Coastal Bermuda Ltd., Singapore, Mr. Colin Nicholas Relf was a director of Coastal Bermuda Ltd., Singapore, and both were to act as promoters for Coastal (Lanka) Ltd., a company that was to be incorporated in Sri Lanka a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coastal for the purpose of implementing the project. But that company was not registered at all. The Cabinet in October 1981 approved the draft Agreement. Coastal Corporation has advised us that a company called Coastal (Lanka) Ltd., was in fact never incorporated in Sri Lanka or elsewhere. That, we found, is correct. As it was not incorporated the question of having any directors does not arise.

Subsequently, in January 1982 we learnt that Mr. Douglas Henry Miller had left the services of Coastal Corporation and developed his own family firm - Oroleum (Pte) Ltd., in Singapore, with its holding company registered in Bermuda. Oroleum Bermuda was registered in 1976.

In February 1982 Coastal Corporation had indicated that Mr. Edward J. Murphy and Mr. Colin Nicholas Relf would act as promoters of the proposed company, Coastal (Lanka) Ltd. In any event Mr. Douglas Henry Miller, who had left the services of Coastal Corporation Ltd., could not have been a director of Coastal (Lanka) Ltd. as Mr. Edward J. Murphy was nominated to act in his place to incorporate Coastal (Lanka) Ltd.

Then I will run over this reply that I have prepared. I have said most of these things earlier.

Mr. Ernest Corea, Sri Lanka Ambassador in the USA, did, as requested, send a report to the Government in January 1982 about Coastal Corporation. He did forward a report from Dun & Bradstreet. Dun & Bradstreet reports are treated with a lot of respect by Wall Street. Neither Mr. Corea nor Dun & Bradstreet indicated in the report that Coastal Bermuda was a totally bankrupt firm. Mr. Corea did not recommend to the Government not to touch Coastal Bermuda. He never indicated, "Do not touch these people. It is a broke firm." He only indicated in a report that the financial picture of Coastal Corporation was complex, a major restructuring of the company was expected later in 1982, the company had suffered a net loss of US \$ 98,328,000 for nine months ending 30th September 1981. He also indicated that the company's senior officials had pleaded guilty to criminal misdemeanour in contravention of the American Energy Regulations and strongly recommended that the Dun & Bradstreet report be analysed by competent accountants in Sri Lanka. It is unfair to put words into the mouth of Mr. Ernest Corea.

Anyway, these reports of Mr. Corea and Dun & Bradstreet were studied carefully by the Government. Further information was obtained from the United Nations Centre on Trans-national Corporations about Coastal Corporation, and the Government found that the working results of Coastal Corporation commencing from the year 1978 were as follows :

| Year | Profit-US \$ | Loss-US \$ |
|--|--------------|------------|
| 1978 | 60,423,000 | - |
| 1979 | 2,459,000 | - |
| 1980 | 109,524,000 | - |
| 1981-1st six months | - | 24,155,000 |
| -1st nine months, they had reduced the loss to | | 22,328,000 |

It was also observed that Coastal Corporation had incurred a loss of US \$ 54,981,000 for the first six months of 1980 but that this loss had been converted to a profit of US \$ 80,603,000 by the end of the 9th month and that the profit for the year had been increased to US \$ 109,524,000. In respect of the year 1981 the loss of US \$ 24,155,000 for the first 6 months was reduced to US \$ 22,328,000 by the end of the 9th month. For the nine months ending 30.9.1981 an extraordinary charge of US \$ 76,000,000 was made to provide for estimated losses on future dispositions of two ultra-large crude oil tankers, thus ending up with a loss of US \$ 96,399,000 for the year 1981. The marketing loss in 1981 was largely due to adverse conditions in the petroleum and marketing industries. So many oil companies had suffered this fate during this year, and a few refineries in the industry had to close down. All this does not matter because Coastal is not in the picture now. The working capital of this corporation (excess of current assets over current liabilities) and the worth (excess of all assets over all liabilities) of Coastal Corporation was found to be as follows :

| Year | Working Capital-US \$ | Worth-US \$ |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1978 | 2,257,694,000 | 558,572,000 |
| 1979 | 454,621,000 | 493,616,000 |
| 1980 | 457,828,000 | 567,957,000 |

From this you can imagine the enormity of the work of these companies-(*Interruption*). What I read to you is not the turnover. It is the net profit.

Thus Coastal Corporation's financial position was found to be very satisfactory. Its creditworthiness with banks was very high, and it maintained banking relations with a number of banks in and outside the USA.

It is quoted by Dun and Bradstreet that Coastal's assets are in excess of 4 billion US dollars and their annual turnover is in excess of 5 billion US dollars-this is the type and size of this company. It is totally unfounded and unfair to state that Coastal Corporation was a "broke firm". *Mr. Ernest Corea never stated so and Dun & Bradstreet never said so.* An oil company in oil business losing US \$ 50 odd million during part of a year, which loss by the end of that year, as stated earlier, had been converted to a profit, and losing US \$ 96 million the next year does not make that oil company a "broke firm". When oil companies deal each year in billions of dollars worth of oil and gas sometimes trade losses due to adverse market conditions do arise, but such losses do not affect the financial respectability of the firm, or its capacity to continue in business.

Now about the fine and guilt or misdemeanour in contravention of the American Energy Regulations imposed on two of the senior officials of the Company,

[සරළ මැතිව මතක]

the two officials concerned are not Mr. Douglas Henry Miller and Mr. Colin Nicholas Relf. These gentlemen, I just mentioned, were never fined nor were they ever charged with criminal misdemeanour. Coastal Corporation, as most of the oil companies are, is routinely involved in legal matters concerned with the application of various detail and technical regulations imposed by government agencies. Certain administrative procedures were issued on an emergency basis during the oil embargo in 1973 and these administrative procedures had several technical definitions. In January 1980, in connection with the alleged violation in 1975—the violation was in 1975—of the Energy Regulations of 1973, two senior officials of Coastal were alleged to have made certain sales of foreign and domestic crude oil to the same customers that were linked together thereby constituting a “tie-in” arrangement which the Government considered illegal. These two senior officials were advised by their lawyers that the regulations under which they were charged did not apply to the transactions in question. The lawyers for Coastal Corporation themselves so advised the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Coastal. However, the Board of Directors of Coastal, with a view to avoiding costly and protracted litigation decided to agree on a settlement but they accepted that each one of these officials in connection with the transaction had acted in good faith and in a manner believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company and each one of them had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful and all expenses incurred by these officers and the fines were paid by the Company. However, one of the officers, despite the settlement, filed a motion to have his plea of guilt set aside and this motion was granted and set for trial. Thereafter, this official entered a procedural guilty plea, filed an appeal to the Court of Appeal on the basis that the acts he was charged with having committed and to which he pleaded guilty did not, as a matter of law, constitute a criminal offence. The appeal was pending in 1982.

The impression that the hon. Member gave us was that the officials were corrupt or that they were criminals. The above facts would reveal that it was not so. It is preposterous to even say so because the alleged misdemeanours occurred in 1975 and Mr. Douglas Miller only joined COASTAL some three years later in 1978 and that too, only in COASTAL's London Office from where he was transferred in 1979 to Singapore to open an office there. Mr. Douglas Henry Miller and Mr. Colin Nicholas Relf were in no way involved in this litigation and they were never “booted out of this country” or any other country. Mr. Douglas Henry Miller, as I said earlier, had left the services of the Coastal Corporation to develop his own family firm Oroleum (Pte) Ltd. Later on, Mr. Colin Nicholas Relf,

too, left the services of Coastal Corporation in early 1982 and joined Phillips Bros. These two officials left the services of Coastal Corporation at the time of the restructuring of the business of Coastal in the Far East Region.

The offer of Tradinaft to handle the Trincomalee Project was made at a time when Colin Nicholas Relf was not in its employ. He joined Tradinaft's London trading office only recently, that is, in the second half of 1983.

The Cabinet awarded the contract to Coastal Corporation in October 1981. In view of the restructuring of the business activities of Coastal in the Far East Region there was a delay on their part in coming down to Colombo to finalize and sign the agreement. In the meantime, Mr. Douglas Henry Miller had left the services of the Coastal Corporation. In February 1982, however, Coastal Corporation was willing and their representatives Mr. Edward Murhy and Colin Relf in fact called over in Sri Lanka to sign the Agreement. All the safeguards called for by the government on security considerations were agreed upon and except for certain clarifications they wished to get from Ceylon Petroleum Corporation on the manner in which certain clauses in the draft agreement was to be implemented, there were no differences to resolve with Coastal Corporation with regard to the draft agreement itself which had the approval of the Attorney-General's Department and the Cabinet and was ready for printing and signature.

By the way the two officers of the Coastal Corporation who were found guilty of criminal misdemeanour were Mr. Wyatte and Wilson in connection with the alleged violations in 1975 of the Department of Energy Regulations of 1973.

However, in early February 1982, there was a last minute, apparently interesting and very lucrative offer, received from a Saudi Arabian firm to rehabilitate the tank farm and transform it into a Petroleum Terminal. The Government decided then to withhold the signing of the Coastal Agreement and study the offer made by the Saudi Arabian Firm. This offer was studied very carefully and it was found that the Saudi Arabian Firm had neither the technical nor financial competence to handle the project and it was, thereupon, decided to advertise internationally inviting offers from all parties who may be interested. Coastal Corporation was specifically invited to quote again in response to this notice. They agreed to keep valid the terms of the offer contained in the agreement finalised in February 1982. However, in February 1983, when three parties who made complete offers, viz. Coastal Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation and Pacific Resources Inc., were requested to rebid, Coastal Corporation withdrew their

offer stating that Coastal's position in withdrawing the offer was dictated by the confusion and uncertainty in the world petroleum market and that it would be unrealistic to undertake such a venture in the circumstances which would render an economic project unrealistic or unreliable. In short, for them the potential market for oil storage had changed, perhaps mainly because of the delays here and the start-up of the Van-Omeron Terminal in Singapore in the meantime.

While we were dilly-dallying Van Omeron contracted with the Singapore Government to start an Oil Tank Farm and they have built it from scratch. Here we have the tanks. We have 100 tanks idling for so many years and we could not get on with this agreement.

தமிழ் இன்ஃசிம் மொனா
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

In 1979 it was 5.9 billion ; 1980 5.1 billion, 1982 5.7 billion, 1983 5.9 billion but the nett earnings which is not the earnings of the principal indicator. In 1983 it was 93.7 million, in 1982 it was 65.6 million, not billion.

சிரில் மாதேவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I read it as I saw it. Sometimes when you say million you hear it as billion.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But this is very important—the difference between millions and billions.

சிரில் மாதேவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Following Coastal's withdrawal in February 1983, we would have been left with only two bids to choose from, namely, IOC and the American Company PRI in consortium with the Dutch Company Van Omeron. At the request of Oroleum, they were invited to send in their consortium's offer in combination with Tradinaft of Switzerland (and with Oil Tanking of West Germany). All 3 offers were opened simultaneously and the project, after careful evaluation, awarded to the Oroleum corporation. Oil Tanking are professional terminal operators who own and operate numerous oil and gas terminals in Europe and they are in fact the largest oil tanking firm in Germany. Oil Tanking are going to be the senior partners and operators of the Tank Farm in China Bay owing to their highly specialised and professional expertise.

Ever since Coastal withdrew their bid in February 1983, they have had no interest directly or indirectly in this project.

There are, literally, thousands of oil companies and other companies who incorporate their parent companies in tax shelters such as the Bahamas, Bermuda, Panama, Liechtenstein, Macao and Hong Kong. These companies do not necessarily have any connection with each other purely by virtue of their place of registration.

The offer made by Coastal Corporation in March 1981 had been dragged on by the Government until February 1983. No wonder Coastal Corporation withdrew their offer. Had they not withdrawn their offer, the deal made with them would have yet been acceptable and, perhaps, the contract awarded to them. There was not and never a need for Coastal Corporation to use a cover through Oroleum of Singapore or Bermuda or Tradinaft SA of Switzerland. Oroleum of Singapore and Tradinaft SA of Switzerland sometimes undertake joint venture work but they are independent firms and have been awarded the contract on their own merits.

It may be noted that Douglas Miller was Managing Director of Coastal Corporation in Singapore which made the offer to rehabilitate the tank farm and he continued to maintain his interest in this because of his firm belief in the success of the project, despite his leaving Coastal Corporation. On hearing of Coastal's withdrawal from the bid, he brought forward a consortium of his own family firm, Oroleum Private Limited. The hon. member mentioned something about a Chinese peon. This is a family firm. There is no Chinese peon. The hon. member mentioned a name and said that there was a Chinese peon.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is a family firm.

சிரில் மாதேவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Yes. He brought forward a consortium consisting of his own firm, Oroleum Private Limited, and two other firms. They were Tradinaft SA of Switzerland and Oil Tanking of West Germany. I might mention, by the way, that Oil Tanking is the biggest, if not one of the biggest firms in Europe.

These firms were, in fact parties who had already responded in May 1982 to the Petroleum Corporation's international notice calling for offers. Colin Relf who left Coastal and joined Philip Brothers, joined Tradinaft SA long after the sealed re-bids were opened and evaluations had commenced in March 1983. He was, however, nominated by Tradinaft SA to be present at the signing of the contract, perhaps in appreciation of his continuing interest in the project. (*Interruption*)—I have got it here.

[பிரீட் ஆகிவிடுவதை]

Coastal Corporation has, with reference to the statement made by the hon. member for Kalawana and the news items in the Indian newspapers and the "Island"—I am not interested in that because that is regarding litigation. (*Interruption*) I now come to Oil Tanking.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Oil Tanking is okay. We know they are very good. We are not worried about Oil Tanking. What we are worried about is the Tradinaft SA shareholders. Let it go on record that the Tradinaft SA shareholders are the important ones.

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Oil Tanking have so many tanks. In Ghent they have 30 tanks ranging in size from 3,000 to 47,250 cubic meters ; in Amsterdam they have 30 tanks ranging from 5,000 to 40,000 cubic meters ; in Copenhagen they have 40 tanks ranging from 1,600 to 16,600 cubic meters ; in Hamburg they have 41 tanks ranging from 2,000 to 19,000 cubic meters ; in Berlin they have 30 tanks ranging from 1,500 to 25,000 cubic meters ; in Karlsruhe they have 35 tanks ranging from 600 to 20,000 cubic meters ; in Bendorf they have 22 tanks ranging from 2,000 to 20,000 cubic meters ; in Frankfurt they have 36 tanks ranging from 100 to 5,000 cubic meters and in Honau they have 5 tanks ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic meters. They also have tanks ranging from 800 to 10,000 cubic meters. If you want them, I have all the details with me—(*Interruption*) I do not have them with me but I can get them for you.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is the more important one because that is in doubt. The other is Coastal of Singapore.

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

There is some further information I would like to give you about Oil Tanking. Their holding company is Stam Gmbh of Hamburg. They deal with the oil trade. There is MABINAFT of Hamburg, MABINAFT LTD of London and MABINAFT-ROLIKON. There are a number of companies like that. They deal in the oil refinery business, oil processing at Antwerp Gmbh Hamburg Ltd. and also tank depots. Oil Tanking GMBH Hamburg does that part of it. So this is part of a huge monster organization called Stamm GMBH Hamburg, which is the holding company. It is not only in refinery, not only in the oil trade, but tank depots, shipping, coal, filling stations and other participations.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Who is undertaking the trading ? I was told that Jayalingam is going to undertake trading ?

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I do not know. I will have to find that out.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes, it is better if you can check on that.

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

From what I heard, Jayalingam was only a local agent.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Local agent of whom, Sir ?

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That, too I am not sure. Is he a "tiger" ? I am asking you.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

He may be Civet cat !

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I am told that Mr. Jayalingam is the local adviser/consultant to the group consisting of Oroleum—Oil Tanking—Trandinaft. The foreign group sends their telexes to the CPC through their local adviser/consultant. Mr. T. Jayalingam was the local adviser/consultant to Petsamin ; they were doing some oil exploration for us. Petsamin Pacific Resources and Marathoan Oil Company—

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி உறுப்பினர்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Pacific Resources is Coastal.

சிரில் மத்ஹேய்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்ஹேய்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Petsamin Pacific Resources ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes, Pacific Resources is Coastal. You see that in that book.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

May be. Marathoan Oil Company were engaged by your former Minister Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, for oil rigging off-shore.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

May be.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

So he has been there from Mr. Subasinghe's time.

Then there were other matters raised by the hon. Members. Various matters were raised by the Leader of the Opposition regarding certain articles of the agreement. Hon. Member for Attanagalle also raised certain matters regarding the articles of the contract. Then the hon. Member for Maharagama raised an important point. He asked why do we go with multinationals? Why cannot we do it on our own? I wonder whether you know or have calculated the amount of money we have to invest to store one million metric tons of oil. The cost would be almost US \$ 250 million. We do not have that amount of money to tie up in the oil business. If the CPC wants to buy oil and store it in the Tank Farm the cost will be US \$ 30 per barrel of crude oil. 7.2 barrels would make a metric ton. That means one million metric ton capacity would cost US \$ 250 million; in rupees it will be five billion!

Then, regarding some of the clauses of the contract, clause 7(a) I believe was referred to by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. In clause 7(a) nominal rent is specified for the legal purpose of providing a consideration for the lease agreement. The income for the CPC and this country comes from the storage, BTT payments, harbour dues, and so on, and the share of profits in the joint venture.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The objection about clause 7 is that if the foreign investor does not generate sufficient business, you do not get anything, BTT, etc., and this is the fear that we have.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

In a joint venture—

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This is not a joint venture.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

No, it is.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This part of an operation does not become a joint venture, because it is up to the foreign investor. It says :

“(a) THE FOREIGN INVESTOR shall pay USD 101 (One Hundred and One US Dollars) per annum as lease rent to CPC within thirty (30) working days after the completion of each twelve (12) months period from the date of commencement of commercial operation :”

(b) Stamp duty and other expenses”

If he does not generate enough business what is going to happen? You will lose. If you lose right down the line, there must at least be a minimum cut-off point saying so much of business shall be put through by him.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

We have got eighteen months to consider it.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is what I want to say.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා
(ති. ජි. මැතිව්)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Then we have clauses 12, 22, 37. The rights and power of CPC as a separate body are clearly set out in these clauses. To exercise reasonable entry—Clause 12. Inspection and the carrying out of necessary repairs by the foreign investor since the Tank Farm ultimately accrues to CPC.—Clause 22. Access to books, accounts, records, etc., to ensure proper functioning of the company—Clause 37.

Clause 37 also provides for representatives of Central Bank and Exchange Control to have access to all records for personal inspection, or compliance with Sri Lanka regulations.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Can we have the right of inspection?

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Why not ? Clause 37.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

CPC shall have the right of inspection.

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Representatives from the Central Bank, Exchange Control, all of them have the right.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Only after giving prior notice to the foreign investor of the CPC's intention to inspect.

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Not only the Central Bank ; Exchange Control are also concerned.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is what I say. The CPC has no right. It is part of the joint venture.

" CPC shall have the right to inspect the Books of Accounts and Records for any calendar year pertaining to this Agreement and take copies thereof and this right of inspection shall be exercised only after giving prior notice to the Foreign Investor of CPC's intention to inspect the same and to take copies and this right shall be exercised within a period of three (3) months of completion of the Audit referred to below. "

That is the point.

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

From the outset it is sixteen per cent owner of the joint venture, and at a certain stage it can take over 51 per cent. As owner of 51 per cent, it has every right to go into it.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

After giving prior notice to the foreign investor.

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I will not take cudgels with you now, because I am not quite certain of that. But I will look into that.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Now the other one is clause 39 (c). If you look into 39 (c) you will get shocked—" the exclusive right of the Foreign Investor. "

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Did I mention 39 (c) ? I have not got a note on that. I will go through this one by one.

First, Clauses 23 (a), 23 (b) : Clause 23 (a) sets out the right as a joint venture company to use or rent out tanks on strictly non-discriminatory commercial competitive terms, subject to restrictive powers assigned to CPC under clause 23 (b).

Clause 23 (b) sets out powers of the CPC to issue directives regarding renting, pricing and storing oil and such directives have to be complied with by the company.

Primary responsibility rests with the company which is held accountable to ensure that no use is made of the penalty for unauthorized use such as for military purposes etc. CPC is further given over riding powers.

Clause 45 (a) : This is an entrepot business and it is considered an offshore activity. This project comes under foreign exchange investment rules and is eligible to flexibility in banking operations allowed usually to such companies. This company has however been subject to Sri Lanka laws regarding such banking activity so far.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The commercial operation can be kept abroad according to this. There is no distinction between the commercial operation and port dues and bunkering according to this. There should be a definite distinction between—

சிரீல் மூகிவி மனா
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That comes direct to the CPC.

லக்ஷமன் சலகோடி மனா
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is right, precisely. But in this you do not get that. This debars your breaking it into two. Commercial operation is quite different. Port dues and bunkering should be quite different but under this clause you cannot do that.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(තිரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Port dues will have to go to the Government.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is what I say. But here you negate that by this clause, because you can invest abroad. I think you should look into that. Sir, if you wish, one day we can sit down and show you each area where you can—

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(තිரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You give me a note on that.

Clause 53 and 54 provides for payment of BTT royalties etc. by the company. If there is any default in such payment, normal punitive action such as entertainment of assets, etc. will follow as in other cases. The capital investment by the company is in Sri Lanka.

Clauses 66 (a) and appendix (a)—Guarantee by CPC or the Government of Sri Lanka : If CPC which is now due to have 16 per cent of the equity capital exercises its option, at the completion of the preliminary survey of the scope of the work involved in 18 months' time, to take 51 per cent of the foreign shareholding, the foreign shareholders have requested the CPC or the Sri Lanka Government to guarantee the loans taken by them to finance their equity investment of 49 per cent, since they would not have control over the management of the project and the capital improvement accrued to Sri Lanka. If CPC decides to take 51 per cent of equity the detailed time will have to be carefully negotiated. Foreign investor as per page 3, is " Lanka Limited " of which CPC is a shareholder. The name has not yet been given. It will be certain Lanka Limited. "

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We can name it " Mathew Lanka Limited ".

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(තිரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Yes, why not ?

All Clauses where the words " foreign investor " are in the agreement would be interpreted accordingly.

There was a point raised about liquid chemicals. The CPC now imports several chemicals for use in the field of agriculture and industry. Chemicals can be in powder form or in liquid form. Powder chemicals are mostly

used for agricultural purposes. Liquid chemicals are mostly used for industrial purposes. The liquid chemicals contemplated in the agreement are xylene, acetone, MIBK, MEK, rectified spirits and xane, MEK methyl, ethyl, ketone, rectified spirits now used by Distilleries Corporation as an arrack base, xane now used by Oils and Fats Corporation for the extraction of coconut oil from poonac and palm oil. No dangerous chemicals will be used for warfare. Please note Clause 3 which shows that, No dangerous chemicals will be stored there.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Including Kasippu ? Kasippu used in warfare ?

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(තිரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

He is using rectified spirit which the Distilleries Corporation is using, rectified spirit.

" Clause 7 (a) : A nominal rent is specified in this clause for the legal purpose of providing consideration. "

I think I have gone through most of the matters the hon. Members have raised and asked today. The most important thing the hon. Member for Maharagama raised was why we cannot do it on our own. That is because we do not have the money, for it means not only storing one Million tons of oil. It means much more than that. We have to sell that oil.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

I did not talk about storing and selling. I only talked about the development of tank, which is the first stage that you are envisaging, and on that basis may be that the Corporation could have direct dealings.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

No. The first development means we have to clean up the tank; lay new pipe lines, have new pumps. The old pumps and pipe lines are so many years old. That would be the first step in the development. After you develop what do you do ? You have to store oil.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

After that you can have direct negotiations with firms, rather than going into a multi-national to handle the entire project. Even here some of the tanks might not be used because there is provision to knock out most of the tanks and erect new tanks. There is provision, if they so desire.

சிரில் மாதேவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

If they are unusable.

டினேஷ் குணவர்தன
(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்தன)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

Yes.

சிரில் மாதேவ்
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

But, I think, as far as our information goes, these tanks are good enough for another hundred years, because they have been so strongly built by the British. I do not think that we will have to dismantle any of the tanks. It may be that they might not use to full capacity. Those are things that you will have to see when they survey. That is about all, Mr. Speaker. I think I have tried my best to answer most of the questions raised by the hon. Members. I hope I have given them meticulous replies. If you have any points to raise regarding the Contract, agreement itself, please send me a note. We will get that looked into.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகொடி
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I must thank the Hon. Minister for giving us an opportunity. It is very rarely that we get an opportunity of this nature to discuss a proposal of a Government on draft agreement. Perhaps, this is the first time I think we have done a thing of that nature in this Parliament. It was a very healthy Debate.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say that where the Hon Minister is concerned, he has taken a lot of trouble to make it a successful Debate and also given us the necessary information. The only thing is that he promised on the last occasion, that is on the 5th April, he would give the Draft Agreement to be checked by the Attorney-General. I would also request the Hon. Minister whether it is possible also to give it to the Auditor-General and then get his comments and then venture on this scheme. But, I must say, Sir, that we do not agree with this system of doing it. But as it is the Government's policy and it is his wish, and I do not think at this moment we are going to hamper it, because in any case he is going to do it. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the suggestion made by the hon. Member for Maharagama (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene), namely, for us to take a loan and for the CPC to do up the thing covering all the activities and talk with strength after that with any trading partner or trading organisation with regard to the trading factor. If that is done, I think, it is a laudable proposal.

முன்னமே விசயம் குறித்து, மறுபரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பார்லிமென்ட் 30 ஆவது கூட்டம் ச. ம. 3.50 1984 ஜூன் 5 அன்று
செய்தியின்படி ச. ம. 3 வரை நடைபெறும்.

அதன்படி, பி. பி. 3.50 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்றம்,
1984 ஜூன் 5, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை பி. பி. 3 மணி
வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 3.50 p.m. until 3 p.m.
on Tuesday, 5th June 1984.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

පැන්ටිස් විජේසිරිගුණවර්ධන මහතා : ළඳුම්බලවත්ත බිම් කට්ටිය අංක 20

திரு. பானர்சிஸ் விஜயசிநிசுணவர்த்தன : லுனுவிவவத்ததை காணி இல. 20

MR. PANTIS WIJESIRIGUNewardena: LOT No. 20 IN LUNUWILAWATTE

35/84

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க — காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake-Galle)

ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) ඉඩම් කවිචේරියකින් ළඳුම්බලවත්තේ අංක 20 දරන බිම් කට්ටිය තමාට ලැබී එහි අවුරුදු 2 ක් පදිංචිව සිටීමෙන් පසුව තමාට වෙනත් ඉඩමක් අයිතිය ඇතුළු සහ අසහන වාර්තාව උඩ තමා එම ඉඩමෙන් ඉවත් කරනු ලැබූ බවට ගාල්ලේ නුගඳුවේ පැන්ටිස් විජේසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට පැමිණිලි කරන බැව් එතුමා දන්නේ ද?

(ආ) අංක 20 දරන බිම් කට්ටිය විජේසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට ආපසු දීමෙන් එතුමා තත්වය නිවැරදි කරන්නේ ද?

(ඇ) එසේ කොරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන් ද?

காணி, காணியபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) நுகதுவை, காலி என்ற முகவரியினராகிய திரு. பானர்சிஸ் விஜயசிநிசுணவர்த்தன என்பவர் தமக்குக் காணிக்கச்சேரி ஒன்றில் லுனவிவவத்தையில் 20 ஆம் இலக்கக் காணித்துண்டு வழங்கப்பட்டுத் தாம் அங்கு 2 ஆண்டுகள் வசித்ததாகவும் பின்னர் வேறொரு காணியுடையவர் என்ற பொய்யான அறிக்கை ஒன்றின்மீது தாம் அங்கிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டதாகவும் முறைப்பாடு செய்கின்றார் என்பதை அறிவாரா?

(ஆ) இக்காணித்துண்டை அவருக்கு மீண்டும் கொடுத்து இவ்விடயத்தைச் சீர்செய்வாரா?

(இ) இல்லையேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development :

(a) Is he aware that Mr. Pantis Wijesirigunawardena of Nugaduwa, Galle, complains that he was given lot No. 20 in Lunuwilawatte, at a Land Kachcheri, and that he lived there for 2 years, and after that he has been ousted on a false report that he owned another land?

(b) Will he set this matter right by giving back lot No. 20 to Mr. Wijesirigunewardena?

(c) If not, why?

ගාමිණී දිසානායක මහතා (ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமிணி திஸாநாயக்க — காணி, காணி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும்) (Mr. Gamini Dissanayake-Minister of Lands & Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development)

(අ) ළඳුම්බලවත්ත අංක 20 දරන ඉඩම් කට්ටිය පැන්ටිස් විජේසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට ඉඩම් කවිචේරියකින් පවරා දී ඇති බව දකිමි. එතෙක් ඔහු එම ඉඩමෙන් ඉවත් කර ඇති බවට ඇති පැමිණිලි අසන්නෙයි. ඔහු උප දිසානායක විසින් පවත්වන ලද පරීක්ෂණයේදී විජේසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතා සිය කැමැත්තෙන් එම ඉඩම් කැබැල්ල රජයට බාර දෙන ලදී.

(ආ) නැත.

(ඇ) අංක 20 දරන ඉඩම් කැබැල්ලේ පලදාව වාර්ෂික බලපත්‍රයක් මත බදු දී ඇත. මෙම වාර්ෂික බදුද අහෝසි කොට පැන්ටිස් විජේසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට තැවතත් ඉඩම් කට්ටිය දීම මෙහි දැක්වෙන කරුණු අනුව නුසුදුසුය.

(අ) නීති විරෝධී ලෙස ඔහු විසින් ඉඩම තුන්වන පක්ෂයකට පැවරීම, හා

(ආ) සිය කැමැත්තෙන් අතහැර යාම.

(a) I am aware that Mr. Pantis Wijesirigunawardena was given lot No. 20 in Lunuwilawatta at a Land Kachcheri. It is incorrect to say that he has been ousted. At an inquiry held by the A.G.A., Mr. Wijesirigunawardena has willingly handed over the block of land back to Government.

(b) No.

(c) The plantation of lot No. 20 has now been given out on an annual permit. It is not proper to cancel the lease and give it back to Mr. Pantis Wijesirigunawardena for the following reasons :

(a) As Mr. Wijesirigunawardena has illegally transferred the land to a third party, and

(b) vacated the land.

ගාල්ල මහේස්ත්‍රාත් උසාවියේ 30285 දරණ නඩුව : ඉල්ලුම්කරුවන්ට ගෙවීම්

காலி நீ. நீதிமன்ற வழக்கு 30285 வைப்புப்பணம் : கோரிக்கையாளர்க்குக் கொடுப்பணவு

DEPOSIT IN GALLE M.C. CASE No. 30285 : PAYMENTS TO CLAIMANTS

40/84

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) ගාල්ල මහේස්ත්‍රාත් උසාවියේ අංක 30285 නඩුවේ ඉල්ලුම්කරුවන් සය දෙනෙකුට ගෙවීම සඳහා 1982 අගෝස්තු මස පමණ රු. 6.140 ක මුදලක් කමිකරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තැන්පත් කරනු ලැබූ බව එතුමා දන්නේද?

(ආ) ලියකියවිලි තැනිටු බව සඳහන් කරමින් කමිකරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඒ ගෙවීම් තවමත් කර තැනි බව එතුමා දන්නේද?

(ඇ) වහාම ගෙවීම් කරන ලෙස එතුමා කරුණාකර කියවග කරන්නේද?

(ඈ) එසේ නැත්නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

தொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

- (அ) காலி, நீதிவான் நீதிமன்ற 30285 ஆம் இலக்க வழக்கில் 1982 ஆகஸ்ட் மாதமளவில் ஆறு கோரிக்கையாளர்களுக்கும் செலுத்துவதற்காக தொழில் திணைக்களத்தில் ரூபா 6,140 வைப்பிலிடப்பட்டதை அவர் அறிவாரா?
- (ஆ) தொழிற்நினைக்களம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள் தொலைந்துவிட்டன எனக் கூறி இதுவரை பணஞ் செலுத்தாததை அவர் அறிவாரா?
- (இ) இப்பணம் உடனடியாகச் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென அவர் தயவுசெய்து கட்டளை இடுவாரா?
- (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Labour :

- (a) Is he aware that in Galle M.C. Case No. 30285, a sum of Rs. 6,140 was deposited on about August, 1982, in the Labour Department for payment to six claimants?
- (b) Is he aware that the Labour Department has not yet made the payments, stating that the papers are lost?
- (c) Will he please order that the payments should be made at once?
- (d) If not, why?

டி. பி. ஜே. சௌவிரத்ன மஹா (கமிகர், டி. பி. ஜே. சௌவிரத்ன — தொழில் அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne—Minister of Labour)

- (a) யாழ்ப்பாணம் மாவட்டத்தில் 30285 எண் வழக்கில் 6 பேர் குறித்து உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் மூலக் கமிஷனரிக்கு 1982 ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 14-ஆம் திகதி அளித்தனர். இது தொடர்பாக உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?
- (b) உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை என்றால், அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?
- (c) உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பிப்பாரா?
- (d) இல்லாவிட்டால், ஏன்?

- (a) 30285 எண் வழக்கில் 1982 ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 14-ஆம் திகதி அளித்த பணம் ரூபா 6,140 ஆகும். இது தொடர்பாக உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?
- (b) உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை என்றால், அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?
- (c) உடனடியாகப் பணம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பிப்பாரா?
- (d) இல்லாவிட்டால், ஏன்?

- (a) காலி, நீதிவான் நீதிமன்ற 30285 ஆம் இலக்க வழக்கின் மூலம், இப்பிரஸிம் அவர்களிடமிருந்து அறவிடப்பட்ட அதன் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய ஊ. சே. நி. நிலுவையின் ஒரு பகுதியாகிய ரூபா 6,691.80 சதம் தொழிற்நினைக்களத்தில் வைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- (ஆ) இல்லை.
- (இ) 30285 ஆம் இலக்க வழக்கின் மூலம் கிடைத்த தொகையின் காலி, நீதிவான் நீதிமன்றப் பதிவாளரிடமிருக்கும் மீதித் தொகையான ரூபா 1,248.10 சதத்தினை செலுத்துமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ளார். இத்தொகை கிடைத்ததும், தொழிலாளர்களின் சொந்தக் கணக்கில் வைப்பிலிடுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும். பின்னர் அவர்கள் தமது கோரிக்கைகளைப் பெறுவதற்கு முடியும்.

- (ஈ) விடை (இ) இனை நோக்கின் இவ் வினா எழாது.
- (a) A sum of Rs. 6,691.80 cts. has been deposited with the Department of Labour in M.C. Galle Case No. 30285 being part of EPF arrears recovered from M/s. Ephraums due to their workmen.
- (b) No.
- (c) Action has been taken to request the Registrar M.C. Galle to remit the balance sum of Rs. 1,248.10 cts lying with him to the credit of case No. 30285. On receipt of this amount action will be taken to credit the individual accounts of the workmen concerned to enable them to get their benefits refunded.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

ஆ. ஜி.

மேல வானிலை அலுவலக உதவியாளர் சங்கம் கல்வித் துறைத் திட்டம் கருத்துரை அளிப்பது பற்றி உத்தரவு விட்டிருப்பதைக் கருவியாகக் கொண்டு
புதுச்சேரி அலுவலகம் பின்பற்ற வேண்டுகிறேன்.

1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு 8 வது சிபார்சு

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதில் சில மாற்றங்கள்.

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தினர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற்கு செய்யவிரும்பும் மாற்றங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றொழியாக்கக் குறித்து
மாற்றங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சார்ட் பதிப்பாளியருக்கு

1984 ஜூன் 8, வெள்ளிக்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமல்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புவதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing
the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD,

not later than

Friday, 8th June 1984

Contents of Proceedings : From 10.00 a.m. to 3.50 p.m. on
25.05.1984

Final set of manuscripts
received from Parliament : 6.05 p.m. on 28.05.1984

Printed copies despatched : 29.05.1984 afternoon

දයක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපාල් ගාස්තුව 90 කි. කොළඹ 1, තැ. පො. 500, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සාම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දව ප්‍රථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா : ஹன்சார்ட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சார்ட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2.50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதம். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டலுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விலாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொராண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

Subscriptions : The annual subscription for Official Report of Hansard is Rs. 200/- (For uncorrected copies Rs. 175/-). A single copy of Hansard is available for Rs. 2.50. (Postage 90 cts.) Copies can be obtained by remitting in advance an annual subscription fee to the SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, P. O. Box, 500 Colombo 1. The fee should reach him on or before November 30 each year. Late applications for subscription will not be accepted.

