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தகவல் அறியும் உரிமைகளுக்கான ஆணைக்குழு

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION

(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE ACT, No 12 OF 2016)

කාමර අංක 203-204 ,බණ්ඩාරනායක ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මන්ත්‍රණ ශාලා පරිශ්‍රය, බෞද්ධාලෝක මාවත කොළඹ 07

அறை இல 203-204, பிளம்ஐசிஎச் ,பௌத்தாலோக்க மாவத்தை , கொழும்பு 07.

Room No 203-204, BMICH, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07

මගේ අංකය
எனது

RTIC /Appeal /556/2024

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உமது இல

Your No.

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திகதி

Date

2026.10.01

Asitha Chandrakirthi

No. 92/B

Ampitiya Road

Kandy

Information Officer.

Royal College

Colombo 07

Designated Officer .

Ministry of Education

Isurupaya

Battaramulla .

Appeal Inquiry 556/2024

Following the hearing of the above stated appeal on 24.09.2026 kindly find the attached the relevant order of the Commission.

Administrative Officer

Sgd

Director General

Right to Information Commission

Lasanthie Wimalasurendra

Administrative Officer

Right to Information Commission

Room No 203-204, Block No 02

BMICH, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07.

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The Right to Information Commission

Asitha Chandrakirthi,
No. 92/B,
Ampitiya Road,
Kandy.

-Appellant-

Vs.

RTIC App/No : 556/2024

Ministry of Education,
Isurupaya,
Battaramulla.

Royal College,
Colombo 7.

-Public Authority-

Before :

1.Mr.Dayaratne Lankapura

- Chairman

1.Ms. Kishali Pinto-Jayawardena (Attorney-at-Law) - Commissioner

2.Mr. A.M Nahiya

- Commissioner

Written Submissions : The Appellant : - 20.02.2025

The Public Authority : - 11.02.2025

Dates of Hearing : 06.09.2024, 04.10.2024, 06.11.2024, 22.01.2025, 21.02.2025,
27.03.2025, 22.05.2025, 31.07.2025

Decided on : 24.09.2026

Factual Background;

In this matter, Dr. Asitha Chandrakirithi is the Appellant, while two public authorities have been named as Respondents. The First Respondent is the Ministry of Education, and the Second Respondent is Royal College, Colombo 07.

The Appellant, by his information request dated 06 /02/ 2024, requested the following information:

“Non-receipt/ Short receipt of Funds from Sale of Tickets of Royal College First

XV Rugby matches played at Royal College Sports Complex.

There is a court case filed by the Royal College Union against an ex-official of the “Rugby Match Organizing Committee” (RMOC), for short banking the ticket sales proceeds of the 2 rugby seasons 2017 and 2018. The value of such proceeds they are trying to recover exceeds Rs. 10 million.

I would like to get the following information from you with regard to above, under the provisions of the RTI Act:

1. **A copy of the circular** issued by the Ministry of Education permitting Royal College (RC) to allow Royal College Union (RCU) to collect ticket sales money when RC rugby team play matches at their home grounds. (i.e. Royal College Sports Complex – RCSC).
2. **At the end of rugby seasons 2017 & 2018**, when the total collected, money was not given to Royal College by RCU, did RC write to them officially and requested to give the balance money? If “YES” please provide me with copies of such letters. If the answer is “NO”, kindly provide an explanation for allowing RCU to keep RC money for more than 7 years.
3. **Kindly provide the exact amount** of money due to RC on account of rugby match proceeds and the interest RC could have earned (on such unpaid funds) by investing them, if RCU paid their total dues to RC promptly at the end of each rugby season.

4. **Names of RMOC and RCU office bearers** of the rugby seasons 2017 and 2018 with their designations, since RC was permitting them to collect millions of Rupees, it is important that RC knew their names/ Designations.
5. **Did RC inform the Ministry of Education** about this issue of short-payment of Rugby match proceeds by RCU to Royal College?
6. **Did RC report this anomaly** of short-receipt of ticket sales proceeds in RC annual Financial Statements in the relevant periods or show the value of such receivable amounts as due from RCU, particularly because the unpaid values were unusually high? If not kindly provide reasons for not doing so.
7. **Is there a mechanism** to verify whether RCU is giving back to RC, the correct amount due without any manipulation of financial data? Do you get a copy of the income / Expenditure details of each match from RMOC? If so, are they duly certified by an Auditor and with the signatures of the Treasurer and the Committee Chairman? If YES, please provide certified copies of such report.
8. It is important to note that the money RCU pay to RC after the end of each Rugby season is not a gift or donation from them. They are hard earned money by the students of RC who play Inter School Rugby matches. Therefore, I wish to request you to provide the details of the income collected by RMOC and paid to RC, along with any expenses incurred by them during the following seasons:
 - o a. Rugby season 2015
 - o b. Rugby season 2016
 - o c. Rugby season 2017
 - o d. Rugby season 2018
 - o e. Rugby season 2019

The Appellant has submitted that he received no response from either the Information Officer or the Designated Officer. Consequently, the Appellant lodged an appeal with the Right to Information Commission on 28 /03/ 2024.

In written submissions dated 11/02/2025, filed by the Public Authority (Royal College) in response to the appeal filed by Appellant before the Right to Information (RTI) Commission has emphasised that the requested financial records pertain to the Royal College Rugby Match Organizing Committee (RMOC), a sub-committee of the Royal College Union (RCU) and it does not possess, manage, or control these records. It has been further emphasized that RCU is an independent Old Boys' Association (an unincorporated private entity) outside the school's governance and not a "Public Authority" under Section 43 of the RTI Act and the information requested is confidential in terms of Sec. 5(1). Although the Principal serves as the ex-officio President of RCU, it is purely a ceremonial role with no operational or financial control. The Public Authority has stated that RCU is self-funded via membership fees and fundraisers and receives no State or international funding, exempting it from falling under the purview of the RTI Act. It has been held that RMOC is managed by RCU.

The public authority has further mentioned that information requested involves internal/confidential documents of a private association and ongoing judicial proceedings (Magistrates' Court Cases Nos. MC/Colombo/9655/24 and MC/Colombo/17809/19, and District Court Case No. DC/Colombo/DMS/38/19), making it exempt from disclosure and therefore application is denied in terms of Sec 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(j).

The appellant in his counter written submissions dated 20/02/2025 in response to the submissions raised by the Public Authority has argued that Royal College cannot disclaim knowledge or custody, since the principal serves as the ex-officio President of the RCU and nominates members to its Finance Committee (which meets 5–6 times a year to vet all financial proposals and audited reports), and the school exercises direct administrative and financial oversight. Further the appellant has mentioned that the RCU organizes rugby matches at school premises that raise funds intended to benefit the school and its students. Therefore, RCU functions as an extension of the Public Authority and falls within the definition of a public authority under Section 43 of the RTI Act. It has been argued by the appellant that, according to Ministry of Education Circular No. 54/2023 (amending Circular 26/2018), the principal chairs the School Development Committee (SDC) and this further confirms that the principal has direct access to all school-related revenue collection processes, including rugby match proceeds.

The appellant in his submissions has referred to Section 5(4) of the RTI Act asserting that transparency regarding the potential mismanagement of public funds (exceeding Rs. 10 million) overrides confidentiality claims. The Public Authority's reliance on ongoing court proceedings under Section 5(1)(a), has been rebutted by the Appellant arguing that mere reference to pending cases does not automatically exempt disclosure. The Appellant has stated that the Public Authority (Royal College) has failed to demonstrate how releasing the information creates a "real risk of prejudice" to ongoing litigation.

The Public Authority (Royal College) in the written submissions dated 20/06/2025 has clarified the legislative intention underlying the Right to Information Act as to enhancing transparency of the state/public entities and it has been further argued that this has clearly been reflected in parliament Hansard records. Further it has been argued in the submission that the Royal College Union (RCU) is an independent private entity and not a "Public Authority" under the purview of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, asserting that it is not legally obligated to disclose the requested information. The public authority has asserted that Right to Information (RTI) applies only to state-controlled institutions or entities partly or wholly funded by the state. Further Supreme Court rulings (S.C.(SD)22/2016 to S.C.(SD)25/2016) have been cited by the public authority (Royal College) declaring that educational institutions must receive state funding or be established by written law to fall under the RTI framework to be identified as a public authority.

Further addressing the Independence of the RCU and RMOC from Royal College (the 2nd Public authority) the public authority has brought up the followings;

- The RCU (Royal College Union; Old Boys' Association) operates as an independent body separate from Royal College, funded through membership fees, donations, and fundraising events.
- It receives no direct or indirect funding from the government or state agencies.
- While the Principal of Royal College serves as the *ex-officio* President of the RCU, this is purely a ceremonial role with no operational authority over the Union or control over the school's official governance.

Further, in the written submissions of the public authority, it has been emphasised that the requested information is in the custody of the RCU, not Royal College and Royal College was named as a party only to circumvent the RCU's status as a private body. Emphasising

confidentiality and public Interest, the public authority has argued that the requested internal information has no connection to public activity, serves no public interest, and involves active court cases (Magistrates Court cases MC/Colombo/9655/24 and MC/Colombo/17809/19; District Court case DC/Colombo/DMS/38/19) and exemption is claimed under Sections 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(j) of the RTI Act.

In the counter written submissions filed by the Appellant on July 2025 received as evidenced by the date stamp of 22 /07/ 2025 ,the Appellant has challenged Royal College's refusal to disclose financial information under the RTI Act. Further it has been submitted that the Royal College Union (RCU) performs public functions on behalf of Royal College, including organizing school sports (e.g., rugby matches), managing raised funds, and serving student welfare. The leadership Role of the Principal of Royal College as the *ex-officio* President of the RCU and heading its Council and Finance Committee has been argued in the submission as refuting the public authority's claim that the Principal's role is purely ceremonial.

The appellant in his submission has relied upon the RTIC precedent of *Padmusena Dissanayake v Ministry of Education Ministry of Education and Royal College, RTIC/ Appeal/32/2017*, decided on 31/07/2017 where the Commission held that Royal College is a Public Authority and its Principal is the elected Information Officer. It has been further argued that the RCU qualifies as an NGO receiving indirect state funding citing *Kamal Vithanage v BASL, RTIC /Appeal/ 815/2021*, decided on 29/08/2023 since the RCU occupies office space on government-owned Royal College premises rent-free and the information sought relates to ticket sale proceeds from the 2017 ,2018 rugby seasons held on school grounds and hence Section 5(1)(a) exemption is inapplicable and consequently the matter concerns public activities and funds, not personal private information. The Appellant has argued that drawing an artificial distinction between Royal College and the RCU is an attempt to evade accountability in bad faith. Citing *Sri Lanka Telecom PLC v. Right to Information Commission and C.J. Wijayawardhana CA/RTI/0002/2023 (RTIC/Appeal/322/2021)* decided on 03/07/2025 the submission indicates the true spirit of the RTI Act is to place public entities under broad, transparent scrutiny ("asymmetrical surveillance").

The RTI minute dated 31.07.2025 reflects that the Commission has mandated the Public Authority (Ministry of Education) to respond to the Commission with a copy to the Appellant and Royal College, Colombo on or before 13.08.2025 as to the existence of the above stated

Circular which has been referred to by the appellant as the 1st item in the information request dated 06.02.2024 as *"A copy of the Circular issued by the Ministry of Education permitting Royal College (RC) to allow Royal College Union (RCU) to collect ticket sales money when RC rugby team play matches at their home grounds."*

The letter dated 30/10/ 2025 contains written submissions from the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education whereby the public authority has held that the primary dispute before the Commission is whether the Royal College Union (RCU) qualifies as a "Public Authority" under the Right to Information Act No. 12 of 2016.

Further, in that submission the Ministry has stated that the RCU operates similarly to Past Pupils' Associations (PPAs) in other schools by providing support and cooperation to Royal College and PPAs are generally governed by Circular 1961/27 (dated 1961.11.20), Circular 2008/41, and Circular 05/2015. It has been held that as a general rule, the Ministry of Education does not routinely audit the financial accounts of Past Pupils' Associations. It has been further submitted that Clause 8 of Circular 05/2015 states that if money is handled through PPAs or informal channels resulting in complaints or information brought to the Ministry, strict action will be taken. Such actions follow the Establishments Code, Financial Regulations, Ministry Circulars, and provisions of the Bribery or Corruption Commission Act.

The appellant has in return filed his written submissions by letter dated 22/11/2025 observing as follows;

- On 04/09/ 2025, the Commission ordered the Public Authority (Ministry of Education) to provide a written response by 19/09/ 2025, regarding the 1st query: a copy of any Ministry circular permitting the Royal College Union (RCU) to collect ticket sales money during Royal College home rugby matches.
- The Appellant notes that in the Public Authority's written submission submitted on 20/10/ 2025, a month after the deadline, completely failed to answer this specific question.
- The Commission had previously issued a mandatory directive requiring the Ministry to confirm the existence or non-existence of such a circular.
- The Appellant asserts that the primary issue in this appeal is not whether the RCU is a Public Authority, but rather the Principal of Royal College's continued failure to release information that is in his possession.

- The Principal has no difficulty in answering the 8 questions submitted under the RTI request on 06/02/ 2024, as all relevant information and custody sit directly with him.

Consideration;

In light of the foregoing facts, the Commission notes that the Appellant's case is advanced on the following grounds:

- The Royal College Union functions as an extension of the Public Authority (Royal College) .
- The link is created through the role of Principle of the RC as the presiding role of Royal College Union.
- The Rugby Match Organizing Committee" (RMOC), is being subject to RCU and Royal College.
- In consequence to these facts , the internal financial matters pertaining to Royal College Union becomes of public interest .

The appellant has supported his argument by emphasising that the RCU functions as an extension of the school and is therefore subject to the school's administrative and financial oversight. The principal serves as its ex-officio President and appoints members to its Finance Committee, which reviews financial proposals and audited reports. The RCU also conducts rugby matches on school premises to raise funds for the benefit of the school and its students. Further, the appellant relies on Ministry of Education Circular No. 54/2023, under which the principal chairs the School Development Committee, indicating direct oversight of school-related revenue collection. Accordingly, it has been argued that by virtue of this link between Royal College Principle and RCU, the RCU falls within the definition of a public authority under Section 43 of the RTI Act.

The Commission notes that the appellant has argued that the RCU qualifies as an NGO receiving indirect State funding, as it occupies government-owned premises of Royal College rent-free. Relying on *Kamal Vithanage v. BASL*, RTIC/Appeal/815/2021, decided on 29/08/2023 the appellant contends that the proceeds from rugby matches held on school premises constitute funds connected with public activities. Accordingly, the appellant argues that the exemption under Section 5(1)(a) is inapplicable. It is further submitted that treating

Royal College and the RCU as entirely separate entities amounts to an artificial distinction intended to avoid accountability, contrary to the broad and transparent approach underlying the RTI Act.

In the meantime, the Commission takes into consideration that the public authority's main argument regarding RCU and RMOC has been that they are independent bodies, separate from Royal College, funded through membership fees, donations and fundraising activities, and receive no direct or indirect government funding and also the fact that the requested information is held by the RCU and not by Royal College, and that the information concerns internal matters, lacks a sufficient connection to public activity or public interest, and relates to pending court proceedings. Accordingly, exemptions are claimed under Sections 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(j) of the RTI Act.

Though the appellant has contended that the PA (Ministry of Education) has failed to abide by the minute of the Commission dated 04/09/2025 regarding a provision of Ministry Circular permitting the RCU to collect ticket sales money during school rugby matches, the Commission observes that the Ministry has in fact responded to that directive by referring to Circular 1961/27 dated 20 November 1961, Circular 2008/41 and Circular 05/2015 as relevant Circulars in that regard.

Having considered the principal submissions of all parties, the Commission notes that the principal issues requiring determination are as follows:

1. Whether Royal College is the relevant public authority in relation to the Royal College Union (RCU) and the Royal Masters of Commerce (RMOC), having regard to the nature of the relationship between Royal College and those bodies and the extent of the College's authority or control over them;
2. whether the evidence provided by parties demonstrates a sufficient legal, administrative, or institutional connection such that the information requested can properly be regarded as falling within Royal College's sphere of authority, control, or responsibility.
3. Whether, under the Right to Information Act, Royal College is the relevant public authority to determine whether the information requested is in its possession, custody,

or control and, consequently, whether such information is liable to be disclosed under the Act.

The Definition of “Public Authority”;

The issue for determination is not whether Royal College, in itself, constitutes a Public Authority, but whether the RCU and RMOC, in substance, function as extensions of the Public Authority and thereby fall within its institutional ambit. Their formal characterization as unincorporated private associations is not, by itself, determinative. The relevant inquiry is whether there exists a sufficient legal, administrative, institutional or functional nexus between those bodies and Royal College so as to bring their relevant activities and information within the responsibility, possession, custody or control of the Public Authority.

In determining this issue, the nature and purpose of the RCU and RMOC, their association with Royal College, the role of the principal as ex-officio President of the RCU, the functions performed by the RMOC in relation to Royal College's rugby activities, and the extent to which the College exercises or is capable of exercising authority, supervision or responsibility in relation to those activities are to be considered.

Upon consideration of the submissions made by the parties and the material placed before the Commission, the Commission finds that the mere existence of an association or organizational connection between Royal College and the Royal College Union (RCU) or the Rugby Match Organizing Committee (RMOC) is not, by itself, sufficient to bring those bodies within the scope of the Right to Information Act. The relevant consideration is whether, having regard to the nature of the relationship between Royal College and the said bodies, the RCU and the RMOC function under the authority, direction, supervision, or control of Royal College to such an extent that the information held by those bodies may properly be regarded as being within the possession, custody, or control of Royal College as the relevant public authority.

In this regard, the Commission notes the facts provided by the appellant by Circular 54/2023 (amending 26 /2018). It indicates that the Principal is not simply administering an independent Past Pupils' Association. Rather, under the school-development framework, the principal has a formal position within the School Development Society. Circular 54/2023 treats funds available for school development as part of the school's planned development process. This means that if a Past Pupils' Association raises money specifically for the development of the

government school, the fact that the money originated from past pupils does not necessarily mean the principal has no involvement.

According to the RCU constitution (provided by both parties), the followings are noted:

- the Principal of Royal College is the ex officio President of the RCU;
- the principal presides over the Finance Committee of the Union;
- the Finance Committee oversees and controls the Union's finances;

On perusal of the Constitution of the Royal College Union, it indicates that as per clause 09,17 and 18, the Principle as ex officio president holds considerable authority in the finance committee and financial functions of the Committee.

The material before the Commission further demonstrates that the financial activities of the RCU and the RMOC bear a direct and substantial connection to Royal College and its institutional functions. In such circumstances, where financial information relating to those activities is generated, maintained, or held in connection with the affairs and functions of the College, the relevant inquiry is not merely whether the physical possession of such information rests with the College, the RCU, or the RMOC. The Commission also considers whether such information is, in substance, within *the custody or control* of Royal College as the relevant public authority.

The Commission is of the view that, to the extent that the RCU and RMOC perform functions on behalf of, or in direct furtherance of, the institutional activities and interests of Royal College, they may properly be regarded as functioning as an extension or functional arm of the Public Authority, Royal College. Their separate or informal organizational status does not, by itself, exclude the application of the Right to Information Act where the relevant information is held by, controlled by, or otherwise falls within the responsibility of the Public Authority. Further on perusal of the documents submitted by the Ministry of Education, the Commission notices the fact that as a general rule, the Ministry of Education does not routinely audit the financial accounts of Past Pupils' Associations.

However, the decisive question remains whether the particular information requested relates to a matter over which Royal College has possession, custody or control.

Custody , Possession and Control ; Three Disjunctive Components

The Commission is of the view that it should be separately determined whether the particular financial information requested is within the custody, possession or control of Royal College and whether any exemption under Section 5 (1) (a) and Section 5 (1) (j) of the Act applies to deny the release of the information.

Section 3 (1) of the Right to Information Act provides as follows;

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of Section 5 of this Act, every citizen shall have a right of access to information which is in the possession, custody or control of a public authority.

The Commission, in this regard, takes into consideration Chamara Sampath v Parliament RTIC Appeal No. 719/2018, decision dated 2 February 2021 whereby the Commission has expressly held:

“ It is moreover relevant to note that the three limbs in Section 3 (1) of the Sri Lankan Act, i.e., “possession, custody or control” are to be read disjunctively and not conjunctively as is clearly the legislative intent thereto, by the use of ‘or’ It is sufficient that one of the three are satisfied, to infer or impute access to the information by the PA as envisaged under Section 3 (1) and/or the three terms are read cumulatively in the context of a particular factual circumstance.”

With regard to the issue of the “extended nature of a public authority,” the Commission takes note of the decision of the Court of Appeal in *K. A. Rohanadeera and another v. Chamara Sampath and others*, CA/RTI/0004/2021 decided on 28/02/2023 where the Court held that the Sri Lanka Parliament, as the relevant public authority, was in possession, custody or control of the information notwithstanding the contention that the information was specifically held by the Speaker. Concerning the RTI request for information relating to Members of Parliament's declarations of assets and liabilities, the Court upheld the RTI Commission's determination that, for purposes of section 3(1), Parliament as the Public Authority had possession, custody or control of the information. The Court rejected the argument that the Secretary General could avoid the RTI obligation merely because the Speaker was the person with physical custody of the declarations and accepted the concept of “institutional” possession, custody and control. In the context of the facts of this appeal, the Commission notes the fact that “Control” should be assessed substantively, not merely formally and further notes the following in considering the actual financial oversight discretion bestowed upon the Royal College including:

- Who appoints or constitutes the relevant committee ?

As per Royal College Union constitution, the Principle is the president of the Union and a finance Committee member by that virtue.

- Whether the principal or other College officials participate in its governance ?

Yes. As per the duties entrusted upon the Royal College Principle by RCU constitution.

- Whether the College approves or supervises its financial activities;

The Principle being a member of RCU Finance Committee, is entrusted with the power of supervising and monitoring the executions of the projects.

- Whether RMOC operates within the premises or institutional framework of Royal College,

Yes. RMOC is a subcommittee of RCU.

- Whether the activities undertaken are connected with the College's functions or students ; Yes

- Whether the College has access to, custody of, or supervisory authority over those records;

Yes. As per Royal College Constitution and Ministry of Education Circular No.54/2023 (amending Circular 26/2028)

The Commission therefore finds that Royal College, being the public authority with which the RCU and the RMOC are institutionally connected and under whose authority or control the relevant financial activities are carried out, is the appropriate public authority to address a request for information relating to such activities, insofar as the information sought is in its *control* or is information over which it is entitled to exercise authority.

Accordingly, the Commission holds that Royal College cannot decline responsibility solely on the basis that the requested information may have been physically maintained or handled by the RCU or the RMOC. Royal College is required to consider, in accordance with its obligations under the Right to Information Act, whether the information requested is available to, held on behalf of, or otherwise falls within its control.

Further the Commission emphasizes that the exemptions under Sections 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(j) must be considered subject to the public interest requirement under the Right to Information Act. Where the public interest in disclosure outweighs the interests protected by those exemptions, the public interest may warrant disclosure. In the present matter, the Commission

considers that transparency and accountability in relation to public institutions constitute significant public interests which must be weighed against the claimed exemptions.

The Commission notes that, in the foregoing circumstances, the Second Respondent, Royal College, cannot disclaim responsibility for disclosing the requested information merely on the basis that the information is held by, or relates to, the RCU and RMOC. The Commission further takes into consideration the degree of control and financial oversight exercised by Royal College in relation to those entities.

Accordingly, while holding that Royal College is the appropriate Public Authority having possession, custody or control of the information in question, the Commission holds that Sec. 5 (1) (a) and (j) of the Right to Information Act does not bar release the information asked for by the appellant, particularly given Sec.5(1)(4) which underscores the public interest element in the information asked for. Given that this relates to public funds in regard to which transparency and accountability will apply. The Commission observes that these duties of transparency and accountability are an integral part of the preamble to the right to Information act which frames the right to information regime in Sri Lanka, as constitutionally supported by Art.14 (A) of the Constitution.

At the same time, the Commission notes that the Ministry of Education has not demonstrated any substantial or material involvement in relation to the information requested by the Appellant.

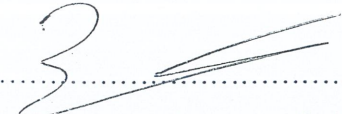
In the foregoing, the Public Authority (Royal College) is hereby directed to release the requested information within one (01) month from the date of this Order, as the Commission is of the view that Section 5(1) (a) and 5(1)(j) of the Act does not apply so as to justify the denial of the requested information.

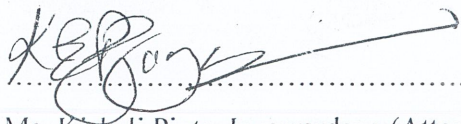
The Commission further decides that, if the Public Authority fails to comply with the said decision of the Commission before the said date, the Information Officer and the Public Authority shall be prosecuted before the relevant Magistrate's Court under Section 39 of the Right to Information Act No.12 of 2016.

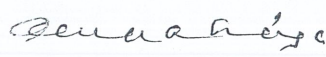
For the completeness of this decision, we place on record that, in terms of Rule No. 11 of Right to Information Commission Rules of 2017, the Public Authority is not entitled to charge any fee from a citizen for the release of the information upon a decision made by this Commission.

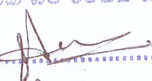
The Director General is directed to convey the decision to the Appellant, the Information Officer and the Public Authority.

Appeal concluded.


Dayaratne Lankapura - Chairperson


Ms. Kishali Pinto-Jayawardena (Attorney-at-Law) – Commissioner


Mr. A.M Nahiya - Commissioner

ඉහත පැහැදිලි කෙරුණු දැනගැනීමේ අයිතිවාසිකම පිළිබඳ
කොමිෂන් සභාවේ අවසාන අංකය 556/2024
දරණ ගොනුවේ පිටු අංකය 122 සිට 136 දක්වා ලබාගත් සභා
ඡායා පිටපතක් බව මෙයින් සහතික කරමි.
සකස් කළේ  පරීක්ෂා කළේ 
සහතික කරන ලදි නිලධාරී  දිනය 2026/00/01

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