



SRI LANKA



KEY FACTS

POPULATION (2017 estimate):
21,444,000

AREA (UN 2006):
65,610 sq km

CAPITAL:
Sri Jayawardenapura-Kotte

CURRENCY:
Sri Lankan rupee (LKR)

HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT:
President Maithripala Sirisena

FORM OF GOVERNMENT:
democratic republic

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:
unicameral

STATE STRUCTURE:
unitary

LANGUAGES: Sinhala and Tamil (official)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS:
parliamentary:
last: 2015, turnout: 77.7%; next: 2021
presidential:
last: 2015, turnout: 81.5%; next: 2020

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT (2015):
5.8%

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS: last: 2012, 2013 and 2014 turnout: 67% (2014); next: 2018/19

LOCAL ELECTIONS: last: Feb 2018, turnout: ~75%; next: 2022

WOMEN COUNCILLORS (2018):
29.1%

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE as a percentage of total government expenditure 2013/14:
na

SUMMARY

Sri Lanka is a unitary democratic republic with three levels of government: national, provincial and local. Local government is enshrined in the 13th amendment to the constitution. The second-tier provincial authorities are governed by the Provincial Councils Act 1987. The main Acts relating to third-tier local authorities are the Urban Councils Ordinance 1939, the Municipal Councils Ordinance 1947 and the Pradeshiya Sabhas Act (No. 15 of 1987). The Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils is responsible for policy and legislation at the national level, while the provincial ministers of local government are responsible for the day to day administration and supervision at local level. There are nine second-tier provinces and 341 third-level local government: 24 municipal councils, 41 urban councils and 276 pradeshiya sabhas (village councils). A revision in local government legislation introduced a reserved quota of council seats for women, and after the 2018 local elections, 29.1% of councillors were female, up from 1.9% in 2011. Grants are provided from national government through provincial councils, and local authorities are responsible for the collection of taxes which are delegated and user fees as well as property rates and rents. Provincial councils' responsibilities include development planning, education, and health and social welfare. Local authorities have responsibility for public health, utility services and rural roads. Pradeshiya sabhas have some additional developmental responsibilities.

1. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Sri Lanka is a unitary democratic republic with a unicameral parliament.^{43.1a} The head of state and head of government is the president, who is directly elected and must secure over 50% of the vote. The president may serve a maximum of two five-year terms. Executive power is accorded to the president, who may summon, suspend or prorogue a legislative session. The president appoints the prime minister, the leader of the majority party in the parliament. On the advice of the prime minister the president is responsible for the appointment of the cabinet from members of parliament. The parliament consists of 225 members elected under a modified system of proportional representation to serve a six-year term. Of these 196 are elected from multi-member constituencies, with the remaining 29 seats apportioned on the basis of the proportion received of the national vote and filled by nominees of the political parties or independent groups. To qualify for a seat a party must secure 5% of the vote. Following the 2015 national election, 5.8% of elected representatives were women.^{43.1b}

2. LEGAL BASIS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2.1 Constitutional provisions

Local government enshrined in and recognised as subordinate level of government under the direct purview of provincial councils, the 13th amendment to the constitution,^{43.2a} which states: 'Local authorities will have the powers vested in them under existing law, the Municipal Councils Ordinance and the Urban Councils Ordinance. Pradeshiya sabhas will have the powers vested in them under existing law. It will be open to the provincial council to confer additional powers on local authorities but not to take away their powers.'

2.2 Main legislative texts

The principle laws relating to local authorities are the Urban Councils Ordinance 1939, the Municipal Councils Ordinance 1947 and the Pradeshiya Sabhas Act (No. 15 of 1987). The following six amendment Acts passed in 2016/17:

- Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act (No. 31 of 2017)
- Local Authorities Filling of Vacancies (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Acts (Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 of 2014)
- Municipal Council (Amendment) Act (No. 34 of 2014)
- Urban Council (Amendment) Act (No. 35 of 2014)
- Pradeshiya Sabha (Amendment) Act (No. 36 of 2014).

2.3 Recent legislative changes

Key interventions under taken by the government include:

- Revision of archaic Municipal, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas laws enabling them to respond effectively to emerging challenges.
- Reverting to a ward-based, first past the post/ mixed proportional system coupled with a 25% mandatory quota for women.
- Introduction of a rationalised criteria to create and /or upgrade local authorities, requiring the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers
- Introduction of a new accounting system for local authorities based on internationally accepted standards,
- An eLocal Government Programme to streamline accounting and managerial decision-making processes within local authorities.
- Incorporation of scientific solid waste management technologies.

**Table 43.1a Distribution of councils and population**

Provincial councils	District	Local authorities			Total	Population (2011 Census)	Population (2017 est)	% rural, including tea estates (2010)
		Municipal councils	Urban councils	Pradeshiya sabhas				
Central	3	4	6	38	48	2,571,557	2,722,000	89.4
North Western	2	1	3	29	34	2,380,861	2,508,000	95.9
North Central	2	2	0	25	27	1,266,663	1,349,000	96.0
Uva	2	2	1	25	28	1,266,463	1,349,000	94.5
Sabaragamuwa	2	1	3	25	29	1,928,655	2,028,000	94.0
Western	3	7	14	27	48	5,851,130	6,081,000	61.2
Southern	3	3	4	42	49	2,477,285	2,611,000	89.4
Northern	5	1	5	28	34	1,061,315	1,119,000	83.3
Eastern	3	3	5	37	45	1,555,510	1,677,000	74.9
TOTAL	9	25	41	276	342	20,359,439	21,444,000	91.8

Source: FSLGA communication with CLGF and 2011 census^{43.3a} and population projection^{43.3b}

2.4 National urban policy

Whilst there is no comprehensive national Urban Policy, the Urban Development Authority (UDA) was established by act no 41 of 1978 with a view to promote integrated planning and implementation of economic, social and physical development of urban areas. Accordingly UDA has been empowered to function as the key urban planning and implementing agency of the country. Furthermore, the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development was established in 2015. with its prime objective to bring systematic changes and development processes into the urban community in Sri Lanka which will ensure that the inhabitants of urban areas become a part of socio economic development of the country while maintaining high levels in quality of life. This will pave the way for making Sri Lanka a commercial, naval and aviation hub of Asia. In this context the ministry envisages transforming the entire Western Province into a Megapolis area to usher in comprehensive development within the next five years. The scope of work under Ministry's purview would primarily include macro level planning of the western megapolis region based on creating well-designed, green, clean and smart urban settlements in strategic locations of the country with the engagement of best design, engineering and town planning skills, state-of-the-art technology and world best practices.'

3. STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3.1 Local government within the state

Sri Lanka has three levels of government: national, provincial and local. Devolution of power is made under three lists in the ninth schedule of the constitution. List I identifies the powers of provincial councils, while List II, the reserved

list, specifies the powers reserved to national government. List III, the concurrent list, outlines the powers that may be exercised by the national government or the provincial councils in concurrence with each other. Third-tier local authorities are vested with the power to create by-laws passed with the approval of the minister and the parliament/provincial councils. This power-sharing initiative was undertaken primarily as an alternative to demands for a separate state by the Tamil political parties and militant separatist groups. It was also seen as a measure to enhance democratic participation in the process of government by communities and groups.

3.2 Ministerial oversight

The Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils (MLGPC) is responsible for policy and legislation at the national level, while the provincial ministers of local government are responsible for administration and supervision at the local level.^{43.3c} The national-level minister has powers to create, reconstitute or upgrade a local authority based on the recommendations of a committee established for these purposes. Furthermore, under the three principal Acts for local government, the national-level minister may curtail or extend the term of office of the three types of local council by one year. The national level Finance Commission advises on the allocation of grants to the provincial councils which include local authority grants. A high court has also been established in each province to resolve relevant provincial affairs and function under the supervision of the central judicial arm. Reforms recommended by the commission have been made by the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils in the following areas:

citizen participation; responsiveness to the needs of local constituencies; efficiency, effectiveness and productivity; and the development of a citizens' charter. The ministry, supported by the Sri Lanka Institute for Local Governance, is also carrying out capacity and skill-building programmes for officials and elected representatives.

3.3 Council types

In the second tier of government there are nine provinces which, for administrative purposes, are divided into 25 districts and 331 divisional secretariats. These secretariats, in most cases, are co-terminous with the 341 third-tier local authorities made up of 24 municipal councils, 41 urban councils and 276 rural pradeshiya sabhas. With the exception of the municipal councils' finance committees, the standing committees are not empowered to make decisions without referring to the council.

3.3.1 Provincial councils were established by the 13th amendment to the constitution, which mandated the following elements: the appointment and powers of the governor and a board of ministers; the council membership, tenure and legislative power of the councils; and alternative arrangements in the event of a failure in the administrative machinery. The provincial minister for local government has oversight responsibility, with authority being delegated to the provincial commissioner of local government. The power to dissolve a council is also exercised at the provincial level and there have been cases of mayors/ chairpersons being suspended due to charges of mismanagement and malpractice. Each province has a governor appointed by the president for a five-year term, exercising provincial executive power and responsible for executing the



policies of the provincial council through a board of ministers headed by a chief minister and comprising no more than four other ministers. In addition, each provincial council has a chairman and a vice-chairman elected from among its members. In the event of dissolution of the provincial council, the chairperson continues to hold office until the new council is constituted. The chief secretary, appointed by the president, is the senior most public official in the provincial public service.

3.3.2 The urban authorities comprise 24 municipal councils covering the cities and larger towns and 41 urban councils covering smaller towns and less urbanised areas. In addition, pradeshiya sabhas cover areas which largely include small townships in rural areas.

3.3.2.1 Municipal councils are led by a full-time mayor, nominated by the majority party or group, who holds office for four years. There are no executive committees or cabinets. The Municipal Councils Ordinance stipulates that standing committees must be appointed for finance and policy planning, housing and community

development, technical services, and environment and amenities. Presentation of matters to the council must be directed through the standing committees. There is discretion to appoint special committees.

3.3.2.2 Urban councils are led by a full-time chairperson, nominated by the majority party or group, who holds office for four years. Urban councils do not have a legal requirement to establish committees; however, the proposed legislative amendments of the principal ordinance have mandatory provision to establish committees and to invite knowledgeable citizens onto them.

3.3.3 Pradeshiya Sabhas are led by a full-time chairperson, nominated by the majority party or group, who holds office for four years. The proposed amendments to the principal ordinance will empower Pradeshiya Sabhas to appoint committees in a similar manner to urban councils.

4. ELECTIONS

4.1 Recent local elections

Elections for the 341 local councils were held in February 2018 under the new

legislation with a turnout of approximately 75%.^{43,6a} This was the first time all local elections were held on the same day. Provincial council elections are due in October 2018 and were last held in 2012, except for the Northern Province where they were held in 2013.

4.2 Voting system

The new election system was introduced by Local Government Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act No. 16 of 2017 and the total number of local authority members at the ward level was determined by the National Delimitation Commission (NDC). The elections under the mixed electoral system, whereby 60 percent of members represent single-member or multi-member wards and 40 percent are returned from a list called 'additional persons' list' with no affiliation to a specific ward. Two nomination papers must be submitted by each party. One comprises the number of candidates equivalent to 60 percent of the total number of members of the local authority and the other comprises the number equivalent to 40 percent of the total number of members of the local authority plus three additional names. Candidates under the first nomination paper will contest, and are

Table 43.1b Number of women councillors and mayors following the last three local elections

	Councillors							Mayors					
	2008		2011		2018			2008		2011		2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	#	%
All councillors							All mayors chairpersons						
Female councillors	64	1.8	~85	1.8	2,526	29.1	Female mayors/ chairpersons	8	2.7	6	1.9	na	na
Male councillors	3,558	98.2	~4,515	98.2	6,699	77.1	Male mayors/ chairpersons	288	97.3	305	98.1	na	na
Total councillors	3,622	100.0	~4,600	100.0	8,690	100.0	Total mayors/ chairpersons	296	100.0	311	100.0	na	100.0
Pradeshiya sabha (PS) councillors	#	%	#	%	#	%	Pradeshiya sabha (PS) chairpersons	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female PS councillors	51	1.6	70	1.9	na	na	Female PS chairpersons	2	0.8	4	1.5	na	na
Male PS councillors	3,292	98.5	3,173	97.8	na	na	Male PS chairpersons	234	99.2	265	98.2	na	na
Total PS councillors	3,343	100.0	3,243	100.0	na	100.0	Total PS chairpersons	236	100.0	269	100.0	na	100.0
Urban and municipal (U&M) councillors	#	%	#	%	#	%	Urban & municipal (U&M) mayors/ chairpersons	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female U&M councillors	13	3.4	11	2.6	na	na	Female U&M mayors/ chairpersons	6	10.0	2	4.9	na	na
Male U&M councillors	366	96.6	406	97.4	na	na	Male U&M mayors/ chairpersons	54	90.0	40	95.1	na	na
Total U&M-councillors	379	100.0	417	100.0	na	100.0	Total U&M mayors/ chairpersons	60	100.0	42	100.0	na	100.0

Source: MLGPC communication with CLGF and the UNDP 'Women in local government in Asia Pacific' status report 2013^{43,4c}



entitled to be elected as members of the local authority; and persons under the second nomination paper are entitled to return as members of that LGA based on the proportion of seats their party wins.

4.3 Elected representatives

Mayors, deputy mayors, chairpersons and vice-chairpersons are nominated by the political party which has secured the greatest number of seats in the election. The Commissioner of Elections confirms their appointments.

4.4 Women's representation

The Local Authorities Elections (amendments) Act 2017^{43,4b} requires a minimum 25% women's representation in each council. Section 27F of the amendment, states that 10 percent of the members assigned to a ward must be women and 50 percent of members on the additional persons list must be women. At the end of the election mandatory 25% women seats are to be made up of a mixture of ward winners and from the additional persons list. The only exception is when a party receives three or less seats. Following the 2018 election, 29.1% of councillors were women, 6.2% (535/8,690) were directly elected, with the proportion being raised through the appointment of a further 1,991 from party lists to ensure the minimum requirement. 15 councils in the North and North East were not able to fulfil the 25% requirement due to the number of parties contesting not winning more than three seats. This is a significant rise from 2011 when approximately 1.8% (85/~4,600) were women, and 1.8% (64/3,622) following the 2008 elections. For council leaders (mayors and chairpersons), the number following the 2018 election is not yet known, however following the 2011 election, women formed 1.9% of the total (6/311), down from 2.7% following the 2008 election. See table 43.1b.

5. SYSTEMS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

5.1 Legal requirement

All councils should promote social inclusivity, civil society participation and partnerships – as mandated by Section 4.5 of the government's Extraordinary Gazette number 1632/26 issued on 19 December 2009.

5.2 Implementation

However, community involvement has not been systematically implemented so far in local authorities – although some councils, with the support of external agencies, have developed participatory budgets.

5.3 ICT use in citizen engagement

The Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, with the support of

the Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (a World Bank-funded project for e-government) has developed a computerised system for local government authorities. This program will help citizens to access services provided by local authorities. Some municipal and urban councils and pradeshiya sabhas are using internet and email facilities, but not at satisfactory levels, due to non-availability of both physical and human resources. The 'eLocal Government project' has been proposed to address the problem of poor service delivery and socio-economic contribution of the local authorities due to ineffective and inefficient governance. It envisages developing and implementing ICT based solutions which can be freely deployed at all local authorities to meet their generic requirements. These requirements include increasing the efficiency and effectiveness in governance, assuring citizen-friendly delivery of services by improving social accountability and transparency, enhancement of social inclusiveness and access to opportunities. The eLocal government rollout involves implementing the eLocal government products in different types of local authorities dispersed around the country. The 'eLocal Government Project' is currently in an accelerated path of implementation which has completed 30 authorities across the 25 districts and plans to complete all 341 by 2019. The solution was conceptualized after a comprehensive re-engineering exercise, thus by looking at the benefits of citizens.

6. ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

6.1 National local government association

There are three voluntary associations representing municipalities, urban councils and pradeshiya sabhas: the National Chapter of Mayors, the United Urban Councils Association and the Sri Lanka Pradeshiya Sabha Association. These three associations also formed the Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities (FSLGA) in 2007 as an umbrella organisation representing the interests of local government authorities in Sri Lanka.^{43,6} Membership of all four bodies is voluntary and all are funded by member subscriptions and other income-generating activities.

7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The chief ministers of the provincial councils organise regular conferences in which the national-level Minister for Local Government and Provincial Councils is also invited to participate as the national government representative.^{43,7}

Meetings are also held between representatives of sector/line ministries, the provincial chief secretaries, and

the secretaries of the Provincial Public Service Commission. The national-level Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils also holds monthly coordinating meetings with the provincial commissioners and other organisations working in the local government sector. The Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance, set up under Act No. 31 of 1999, also has a facilitating role, providing professional support to both provincial councils and local authorities, as well as research support to the national ministry for the formulation of policies on local government.

8. MONITORING SYSTEMS

Local authorities are accountable to the auditor general for funds transferred to them by national government through the provincial councils. This requirement is specified in Section 218 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance 1947, Section 181 of the Urban Councils Ordinance 1939, and Section 172 of the Pradeshiya Sabhas Act 1987.

9. FINANCE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

9.1 Local government expenditure

There is no information available on local government expenditure.

9.2 Locally raised revenue

At the third tier, local authorities are responsible for collection of local taxes and user fees, as well as other sources of revenue such as property rates and assessments and rents. Locally-raised taxes must be levied within limits prescribed by national government.

9.3 Transfers

Grants are provided from both provincial and national government. National government provides financial transfers to cover salaries in whole or in part and also to meet the monthly allowance payable to councillors. In the pradeshiya sabhas, the whole salary bill is covered, whereas in the smaller urban authorities it is closer to 70%.^{43,9} In Colombo Municipal Council it is about 50%. There is no formal policy of revenue sharing and grant decisions are made on a case-by-case basis by the Finance Commission. The Local Loan and Development Fund is a statutory body providing over LKR100m of loans per year to local government at below-market rates, with a focus on infrastructure development.

9.4 Loans

The Local Loans and Development Fund (LLDF) is the statutory body established under the Local Loans and Development Ordinance No.22 of 1916. Initially the objective of the fund was to provide



loans to any local authority. The fund functions under the minister in charge of local government. The LLDF is managed by a Board of Commissioners (BoC), comprising seven chief secretaries, two provincial commissioners, one member nominated by the Minister of Finance and three persons nominated by the Minister in charge of Local Government. The secretary to the ministry of local government is the ex-officio chairperson. The prime function of LLDF is to meet the capital investment needs of the local authorities and it provides long term loans at a concessionary rates of interest.

9.5 Local authority staff

The Provincial Councils Act 1987 established a provincial public service (PPS) into which local government officers were transferred from the national local government service. The governor of each province has powers of appointment, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control over officers of the PPS. These powers may be delegated to the PPS Commission, which may in turn delegate to other senior officials. National government staff are occasionally deployed to local government, but on a temporary basis. Municipal councils must have a commissioner, the head of the paid service, by law. The commissioner is the chief administrative officer, to whom heads of divisions or departments are accountable. The heads of these departments are typically a secretary, an administrative officer, an accountant, an engineer, a chief medical officer and occasionally a veterinary surgeon. In the urban councils and pradeshiya sabhas the head of the paid service is the secretary, who acts as the chief administrative officer, supported by a multi-disciplinary team of officers.

10. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY RESPONSIBILITY

10.1 Overview of local government service delivery responsibility

Some of the major functions devolved to provincial councils include implementation of provincial development planning, education, health, social welfare, rural development, land use and land development, cooperative development, and local government oversight. Municipal councils, urban councils and pradeshiya sabhas are

charged with the regulation and control of, and all matters relating to, public health, public utility services and public thoroughfares, and generally with the protection and promotion of the comfort, convenience and wellbeing of the people. The pradeshiya sabhas have some additional developmental responsibilities.

10.2 ICT use in service delivery

The Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government with the support of ICT agency of Sri Lanka, is developing a single portal to provide a virtual interface for the service delivery aspect of the local authorities. The portal is being developed in a manner that it would enable the issuing of permits, licenses and certificates, provide common services and individual services, and the management of a local authority's development projects. It will further provide support for front office service delivery, manage complaints, grievances and feedbacks, collect regular and ad-hoc revenues, assist with budget, finance and asset management. The system is centralised to enable an aggregate overview from the Ministry.

10.3 The role of local government in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Government's 2017 report 'Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka' acknowledges that 'by developing sustainable growth policies, local governments in partnership with the community can improve the quality of life of citizens and contribute to protecting the global environment'.^{43.10}

REFERENCES AND USEFUL WEBSITES

- 43.1a National government portal www.gov.lk
- 43.1b Women in national parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
- 43.2a Constitution of Sri Lanka www.priu.gov.lk/Cons/1978Constitution/Introduction.htm
- 43.2b The Western Region Metropolis plan <https://megapolis.gov.lk>
- 43.3a 2011 Census of Population and Housing www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php
- 43.3b Mid-year Population Estimates by District & Sex, 2012 - 2017 <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/VitalStatistics/MidYearPopulation/Mid-year%20population%20by%20district.pdf>
- 43.4c Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils www.pclg.gov.lk
- 43.4a Department of Elections www.slections.gov.lk
- 43.4b Women's Political Representation in Local Government Institutes: 25% Quota and Way Forward. Law and Society Trust - 2016 http://lawandsocietytrust.org/content_images/publications/documents/english-20160602150738.pdf
- 43.4c UNDP 'Women in Local government in Asia Pacific' status report 2013 (unpublished)
- 43.5 No reference for this section
- 43.6 Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities www.fslga.org
- 43.7 Provincial councils www.priu.gov.lk/ProvCouncils/ProvincialCouncils.html
- 43.8 Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka 2017 www.statistics.gov.lk/sdg/application/publications/book.pdf
- 43.9 Government of Sri Lanka www.priu.gov.lk
- 43.10 No reference for this section
- 43.11a UN statistics surface area <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table03.pdf>
- 43.11b Commonwealth Local Government knowledge hub www.clgf.org.uk/resource-centre/knowledge-hub
- 43.11c UNDP HDR Sri Lanka country profile <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/LKA>



Annex 43a Summary of service provision in different spheres of government in Sri Lanka

Services	Delivering authority						Remarks
	National government	Provinces	Districts	Municipal councils	Urban councils	Pradeshhiya sabhas	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
Police	■	■					
Fire protection				■	■	■	
Civil protection	■						
Criminal justice	■						
Civil status register	■						
Statistical office	■	■					
Electoral register	■						
EDUCATION							
Pre-school (kindergarten and nursery)				■	■	■	
Primary	■	■					
Secondary	■	■					
Vocational and technical	■	■					
Higher education	■	■					
Adult education	■	■					
SOCIAL WELFARE							
Family welfare services	■	■					
Welfare homes	■	■					
Social security	■						
PUBLIC HEALTH							
Primary care		■		■	■	■	
Hospitals	■	■					
Health protection	■	■					
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING							
Housing	■	■		■	■	■	
Town planning	■			■	■	■	
Regional planning	■	■					
TRANSPORT							
Roads	■	■		■	■	■	
Transport	■	■					
Urban roads	■	■		■	■	■	
Urban rail	■						
Ports	■						
Airports	■						
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION							
Water and sanitation	■	■		■	■	■	
Refuse collection and disposal				■	■	■	
Cemeteries and crematoria				■	■	■	
Slaughter-houses				■	■	■	
Environmental protection	■			■	■	■	
Consumer protection	■	■		■	■		
CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS							
Theatres and concerts				■	■	■	
Museums and libraries	■	■		■	■	■	
Parks and open spaces				■	■	■	
Sports and leisure	■	■		■	■	■	
Religious facilities	■			■	■	■	
UTILITIES							
Gas services							
District heating							
Water supply	■			■	■	■	
Electricity	■						
ECONOMIC							
Agriculture, forests and fisheries	■	■					
Local economic development/promotion	■	■		■	■		
Trade and industry	■	■		■	■	■	
Tourism	■	■		■	■	■	

■ sole responsibility service ■ joint responsibility service ■ discretionary service