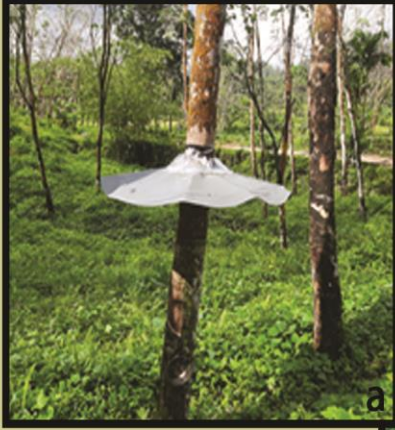




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இலங்கை இறப்பர் ஆராய்ச்சி
நிறுவனம்

**RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF SRI LANKA**



2024

Annual Report ஆண்டறிக்கை வார्षிக வාර்வை

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Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka

Dartonfield, Agalawatta

The origin of rubber research in Sri Lanka goes back to 1909, when a group of planters in the Kalutara district got the service of a chemist to study the coagulation of rubber. This was later expanded to form a Rubber Research Scheme in 1913 and then named as the Rubber Research Institute of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in 1951 giving the status that the Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka (RRISL) is the oldest Research Institute on rubber in the world. It has a proud record of service to the industry, in plant breeding, agro-management practices and the chemistry of raw rubber.

RRISL is the nodal agency in Sri Lanka charged with the statutory responsibility for research and development on all aspects of rubber cultivation and processing for the benefit of the rubber industry. The institute specializes in rubber research, both in the biology of the crop and the chemistry of the natural rubber and the technology of the product. Further, the institute is committed towards technology transfer activities and training of extension personnel and the other stakeholders. Accordingly, it has five biological research departments i.e. Plant Science, Genetics & Plant Breeding, Plant Pathology & Microbiology, Soils & Plant Nutrition and Biochemistry & Plant Physiology and four chemistry departments i.e. Raw Rubber Processing Development & Chemical Engineering, Raw Rubber & Chemical Analysis, Polymer Chemistry and Raw Rubber Technology & Development and the Advisory Services Department for technology transfer together with units for Adaptive Research, Biometry, Agricultural Economics, Audio Visual & Information Technology and Library.



Vision

The Institute's vision is to emerge as the centre of excellence in providing high quality scientific technologies to the rubber industry.

Mission

The Institute's mission is to revitalize the rubber sector by developing economically and environmentally sustainable innovations and transferring the latest technologies to the stakeholders through training and advisory services.

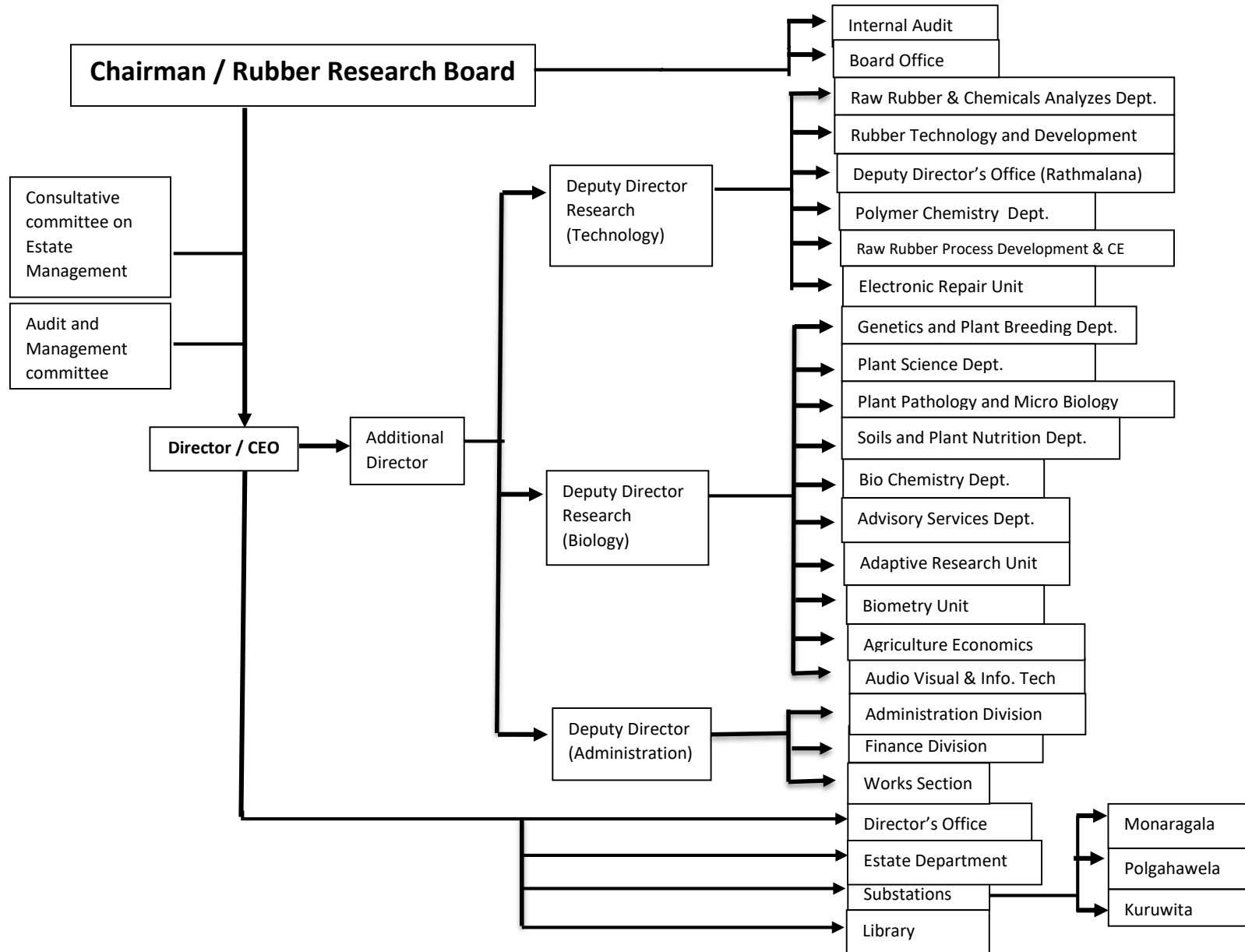
Objectives

- *Increase productivity of rubber to international standards*
- *Increase national production of Natural Rubber (NR) to meet the increasing demand*
- *Optimal and sustainable utilization of land, labour and other resources*
- *Maximize domestic value addition to natural rubber*
- *Improve the organizational effectiveness by encouraging individual competency and self development of RRISL personnel*

Policies

- *Continuation of the research activities on all aspects of rubber production and processing*
- *Continue to promote environmentally friendly and sustainable rubber industry*
- *Transfer the developed technologies through training and advisory services*

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Board of Management, Committees & Staff Members

RUBBER RESEARCH BOARD OF SRI LANKA

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Members appointed by the Hon Minister of Plantation Industries

1. Mr Lakshman Abeysekera, Chairman, Rubber Research Board (up to date 28.03.2024)
2. Mr Sarath Chandrasiri Vithana, Chairman, Rubber Research Board (w.e.f. 10.05.2024 up to 31.10.2024)
3. Dr Priyantha Weerasinghe, Chairman, Rubber Research Board (w.e.f. 06.12.2024)
4. Mr Justin Senevirathne, Director, Lalan Rubbers (Pvt) Ltd
5. Mr Udara Premathilake, Director Plantations (Rubber), Kelani Valley Plantations PLC (up to 26.06.2024)
6. Dr J D H Wijewardena, Chairman, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (w.e.f. 16.02.2024)
7. Mrs H N S T K De Silva, Additional Secretary (Rubber & Cinnamon Development), Ministry of Agriculture & Plantation Industries (w.e.f. 26.06.2024)
8. Mr Prins Gunasekara, Chief Executive Officer, Kegalle/Namunukula Plantations PLC
9. Mrs P D L P Senarathna, Director, Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance (w.e.f. 16.02.2024)
10. Mr Manoj Udugampola, Chief Operating Officer (Rubber)- Ltd/Agalawatte Plantations PLC (w.e.f. 26.06.2024)
11. Mr B C Gunasekara, Neuchatel Estate (w.e.f. 26.08.2024)

Ex-Officio Members

1. Mr Senaka Alawattagama, Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon
2. Mr C C Muhandiramge, Director General, Rubber Development Department (w.e.f. 30.03.2024)

In attendance

1. Dr Susantha Siriwardena, Director (Acting), Rubber Research Institute
2. Ms Akila Tharinduni, Administrative Officer, (Cover up Duties of the Secretary)

STANDING COMMITTEES

Estates Committee

1. Mr Lakshman Abeysekera, Chairman, Rubber Research Board
2. Dr Susantha Siriwardene, Actg. Director, RRISL

3. Mr Nishsanka Seneviratne, Deputy General Manager, Lalan Rubber Pvt Ltd
4. Mr Jagath Hettiarachchi, Senior Manager, Arrappolakanda Estate
5. Mr Manoj Udugampola, CEO, Pussellawa Plantations
6. Mr P A Lukshman, Senior Manager, Dartonfield Estate, RRISL
7. Mr B S S Hewage, Senior Accountant, RRISL

Audit and Management Committee

1. Mrs P D L P Senarathna, Director, Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance (up to January)
2. Mr C C Muhandiramge, Director General, Rubber Development Department (up to February)
3. Mrs H N S T K De Silva, Additional Secretary (Rubber & Cinnamon Development), Ministry of Agriculture & Plantation Industries (up to Feb. 2024)
4. Mrs V D Seetha, Senior Assistant Auditor General, National Audit Office (up to July)
5. Ms W V D Perera, Audit Superintendent, National Audit Office
6. Mr K A C Shamantha, Chief Internal Auditor, Ministry of Agriculture & Plantation Industries

In attendance

1. Dr Susantha Siriwardena, Acting Director, Rubber Research Institute
2. Mr B S S Hewage, Senior Accountant, Rubber Research Institute
3. Ms M S I Senadheera, Internal Auditor, Rubber Research Board
4. Mr Susantha Dissanayake, Senior Administrative Officer, Rubber Research Institute
5. Ms Akila Tharinduni, Administrative Officer, Board Secretary, Rubber Research Board

Scientific Committee

Members of RRISL

1. Mr Sarath Chandrasiri, Chairman, Rubber Research Board –Up to
2. Dr Priyantha Weerasinghe, Chairman, Rubber Research Board
3. Dr (Mrs) S P Withanage, Additional Director, RRI
4. Dr (Mrs) T H P S Fernando, Actg. Deputy Director Research (Biology), RRI
5. Dr (Mrs) A P Attanayake, Actg. Deputy Director Research (Technology), RRI
6. Dr (Mrs) E S Munasinghe, Principal Research Officer, Adaptive Research Unit, RRI
7. Dr (Mrs) K V V S Kudaligama, Head, Biochemistry & Physiology Dept., RRI
8. Dr K K Liyanage, Principal Research Officer, Genetics & Plant Breeding Dept., RRI
9. Dr T U K Silva, Principal Research Officer, Plant Science Dept., RRI
10. Mrs B M D C Balasooriya, Research Officer, Adaptive Research Unit, RRI

11. Dr (Mrs) D S A Nakandala, Senior Research Officer, Plant Science Dept., RRI
12. Dr (Mrs) M K R Silva, Senior Research Officer, Plant Pathology & Microbiology Dept., RRI
13. Mr W D M Sampath, Senior Research Officer, Rubber Technology & Dept., RRI
14. Dr P K K S Gunarathne, Senior Advisory Officer, Advisory Services Dept., RRI
15. Mr J K S Sankalpa, Senior Research Officer, Agricultural Economics Unit, RRI
16. Dr (Mrs) Nelomi Galagedara, Senior Research Officer, Genetics & Plant Breeding Dept, RRI
17. Mr K Adikari, Research Officer, Raw Rubber Processing Development & Chemical Engineering Dept, RRI
18. Mrs I H K Samarasinghe, Research Officer, Polymer Chemistry Dept., RRI
19. Mrs N P Surani Karunaratne, Research Officer, Biochemistry & Physiology Dept., RRI
20. Mrs P G N Ishani, Research Officer, Agricultural Economics Unit, RRI
21. Mrs Aloka Weerasinghe, Research Officer, Rubber Technology & Dept., RRI
22. Mr Manjula Alwis, Research Officer, Plant Science Dept, RRI
23. Mr Sangeeth Liyanaarachchi, Research Officer, Soils & Plant Nutrition Dept., RRI
24. Mr Dilhan Ratnayake, Research Officer, Biometry Section, RRI
25. Mrs Thanuja Waduge, Research Officer, Genetics & Plant Breeding Dept, RRI
26. Mrs H V A Koshila, Research officer, Plant Pathology & Microbiology Dept., RRI
27. Mrs RAA ranwaka, Research Officer, Raw Rubber & Chemical Analysis Dept., RRI
28. Mr PA Lakshaman, Senior Manager (Estate), RRI

Members representing the Industry and other Institutions

1. Mr Manoj udugampola, CEO, Agalawatte Plantations PLC, FLC Tower, No19, Dudley Senanayake Mw, Colombo 08
2. Mr S Dissanayake, GM, Agalawatte Plantations PLC, Pambegama Estate, Parakaduwa
3. Mr K Fernando, AGM, Agalawatte Plantations PLC, Culloden Estate, Neboda
4. Mr Tishan Dodanwatte, Manager, Agalawatte Plantations PLC, Doloswella Estate
5. Mr L Dananjana, DM, Agalawatte Plantations PLC, Clyde Estate
6. Mr Dimuthu Wekunagoda, CEO, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Ratnapura
7. Mr Asitha Thilakaratne, Superintendent, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Palmgarden Estate, Ratnapura
8. Mr Nilanga Bogoda, Superintendent, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Mahawale Estate
9. Mr Indusanka Ramanayake, Superintendent, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Mutwagalla Estate, Kiriella
10. Mr R A Alahakoon, Manager, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Galatura Estate
11. Mr D K Wijeratna, Superintendent, Balangoda Plantations PLC, Rambukkande Estate, Ratnapura

12. Mr Anusha perera, Executive officer, Hapugastenna Plantations PLC, No 95 A, P.O.Box 02, Nambapana. Ingiriya
13. Mr Ranil Kaougekiyana, DO, Hapugastenna Plantations PLC, No 95 A, P.O.Box 02, Nambapana. Ingiriya
14. Mr Johan Rodrigo, CEO, Horana Plantations PLC, No 400, Deans Rd, Colombo 10
15. Mr Buddhi Gunasekara, Director Plantations – Rubber low Country, Horana Plantations PLC, No 400, Seans Road, Colombo 10
16. Mr Sajith Gunawardane, Senior Manager, Horana Plantations PLC, Frocester Estate, Govinna
17. Mr Nishantha, Manager, Horana Plantations PLC, Hilstream Estate
18. Mr Lakmal Kandegama, Senior Manager, Horana Plantations PLC, Neuchatel Estate
19. Mr E A M P Epitawala, Incharge, Horana Plantations PLC, Halwathura Estate
20. Mr Gayal Perera, Senior Manager, Horana Plantations PLC, Mirishena Estate
21. Mr Anura Weerakoon, CEO, Kelanivalley Plantations PLC, No 400, Deans Rd, Colombo 10
22. Mr Viren Ruberu, Director – Plantation Rubber, Kelanivalley Plantations PLC, No 400, Deans road, Colombo 10
23. Mr Ranil Fenado, Director -Rubber Marketing & Admin, Kelani Valley Plantations PLC, No 400, Deans Rd, Colombo 10
24. Mr R M U S Jayasundara, Manager, Kelanivalley Plantations PLC, Panawatte Estate
25. Mr D E P k welikala, Senior Deputy General Manager, Kelanivalley Plantations, Edarapola Estate
26. Mr Jagath Ranasinghe, Deputy Manager- Training 7 Dev, Kelanivalley Plantations, Kelani Estate
27. Mr W R W M S B Bulumulla, Manager, Kelanivalley Plantations PLC, We-Oya Estate
28. Mr S F Fernando, RGM, Kelanivalley Plantations PLC, Dewalakande Estate,
29. Mr Rohana Wijekon, DGM, Kegalle Plantations PLC, No 65, Bandaranayake Mw, Kegalle
30. Mr P de S A Gunasekara, Chief Executive Officer, Kegalle Plantations PLC, No 65, Bandaranayake Mw, Kegalla
31. Mr B M J A Moonamalle, Superintendent, Kegalle Plantations PLC
32. Mr M W Liyanasekara, Superintendent, Kegalle Plantations PLC, Parambe Estate, Undugoda
33. Mr S A A P Jayathilake, Superintendent, Kegalle Plantations PLC, Pallegama Estate, Niyadurupola
34. Mr J R Amunupura, Superintendent, Kegalle Plantations PLC, Etana Estate
35. Mr A A M D V Madiwaka. Actg.Superintendent, Kegalla Plantations PLC, Madeniya Estate

36. Mr Binesh Pananwala, CEO, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, No 11, Negombo Road, Paliyagoda
37. Mr Tony Bertrus, RGM, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, No 11, Negombo Road, Paliyagoda
38. Mr Chula Amaratunga, RGM – Low Country, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, No 11, Negombo Road, Paliyagoda
39. Mr T V Jayasekara, Agronomist, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, No 11, Negombo Road, Paliyagoda
40. Mr D Shashika Nuwan Gunaratne, Asst. Manager, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, Rilhena Estate, Pelmadulla
41. Mr Anurudda Thilakaratne, Deputy manager – In Charge, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, Rilhena Estate
42. Mr Sugath Gunaratne, Senior Manager, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, Opatha Estate
43. Mr M D Jayawardhana, Manager, Kahawatte Plantations PLC, Houpe Estate
44. Mr Nissanka Seneviratne, Director-Low Country, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Lioyds Buildings, Sir Baron Jayathilake Mw, Colombo
45. Mr Udara Premathilaka, CEO, Low Country, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Lioyds Buildings, Sir Baron Jayathilake Mw, Colombo 01
46. Mr G L T Swarnajith, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Arapolakande Estate, Thebuwana
47. Mr Deeshan Perera, Senior Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Uskvelly Estate, Lathpandura
48. Mr R Thennakoon, Senior Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Delkith Estate, Baduraliya
49. Mr Samantha Abeywardena, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Padukka Estate, Padukka
50. Mr A Abeysinghe, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Paiyagala Estate, Dodangoda
51. Mr R Bandara, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Eduragala Estate, Ingiriya
52. Mr Ugesh Wanniarachchi, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Gikiyanakande Estate, Neboda
53. Mr Hiran Uduwaka, Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Hadigalle Estate
54. Mr H M Jayalath, Actg. Manager, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Sorana Estate
55. Mr Roshan Obeysekara, Kotagala Plantations PLC, Vogan Estate, Mathugama
56. Mr P P A F Peiris, General Manager, Lalan Rubber (Pvt) Ltd, No.54, Kirulapana Avenue, Colombo 06
57. Mr w W H P Fernando, Group Senior Manager, Lalan Rubber (Pvt) Ltd, Udabage Group, Deraniyagala
58. Mr A Kuruppu, Actg. Senior Manager, Lalan Rubbers (Pvt) Ltd, Sapumalkande Group, Deraniyagala

59. Mr Tharindu Wickramasinghe, CEO, Level 12, 11th floor, 19 Dudley Seanayake Mawatha, Colombo 08
60. Mr Buddhika Madagama, Senior Superintendent, Maturata Plantations, PLC, Andapana Estate,
61. Mr L M A C Bandara, Superintendent, Maturata Plantations PLC, Wilpita estate, Akuressa
62. Mr M H P Gunarathna, Superintendent, Maturata Plantations Ltd, Diddenipota Estate, Matara
63. Mr B Bulumulla, CEO, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Level 09, Aitken Spence Tower 1, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 2
64. Mr Chandana Liyaddipita, Senior General Manager-Low Country, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Level 09, Aitken Spence Tower 1, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 2
65. Mr Hiranjan Bulugahapitiya, Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Divithura Estate
66. Mr Chanaka Attanayake, Asst. Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Devithura Estate
67. Mr Kasun Ganawatte, Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Talgaswella Estate
68. Mr Kaushika Rajapaksha, Asst. Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Talgaswella Estate
69. Mr Sudeera Hansa, Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Bentota Estate, Elpitiya
70. Mr W A Chaminda, Asst. Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Bentota Estate
71. Mr. Nilan Dandeniya, Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Elpitiya Estate
72. Mr R B S Douglas, DGM, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Ketandola Estate
73. Mr K A A Vimukthi, Manager, Elpitiya Plantations PLC, Lelwala Estate
74. Mr P de S A Gunasekara, GM, Namunukula Plantations PLC, No 310, High Level Rd, Nawinna, Maharagama
75. Mr J B Weerasekara, Superintendent, Namunukula Plantations PLC, Pallegoda Estate, Daragatown
76. Mr R Ranasinghe, Superintendent, Namunukula Plantations PLC, Eladuwa Estate, Matugama
77. Mr Kushan Karunathilake, Superintendent, Namunukula Plantations PLC, Citrus Estate, Padukka
78. Mr N Kalugalle, Superintendent, Namunukula Plantations PLC, Miriswatte Estate, Welipenna
79. Mr Manoj Udugampola, Chief Operating Officer, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Level 11, FLC Tower, No 19, Dudley Senanayake Mw, Colombo 8
80. Mr Waruna Gunaratne, Superintendent, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Durampitiya Estate, Gatahetta
81. Mr Anusha Weerakon, Superintendent, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Elston Estate, Puwakpitiya

82. Mr L M Amarathunga Superintendent, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Halpe Estate, Hanwella
83. Mr K M C Prasan, Senior Manager, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Salawa Estate
84. Mr C Jayalath, Asst. General Manager, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Ayr Estate
85. Mr S R I Welikala, Superintendent, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Sunderland Estate
86. Mr W G Gunaratne, Pussellawa Plantations PLC, Ayr Estate, Padukka
87. Mr Sudeera Mananayake, Manager, Watawala Plantations PLC, Thalangaha Estate, Nakiyadeniya
88. Mr Nilantha Seneviratne, Manger, Watawala Plantations PLC, Nakiyadeniya Estate,
89. Mr Dimantha Samarasinghe, Senior Manager, Watawala Plantations PLC, Hemadola Estate, Udugama
90. Mr Shanaka Samaradiwakara, Executive Director, Malwatte valley, No 280, Dam Street, Colombo12
91. Mr M I Gourdian, Executive Director – Admin & Rubber Estate, Malwatte Valley Plantations PLC No 280, Dam Street, Colombo 12
92. Mr R M V Ratnayaka, Group Manager, Malwatte Valley Plantations PLC, Group Manager, Malwatte Valley Plantations PLC, Moraliya Estate, Ruwanwella
93. Mr Gaya Nakandala, Consultant, 375/26, Ratnarama Rd, 4th Lane, Hokandara North
94. Mr S Seneviratne, Consultant, Seneviratne Group, D J Wijesiriwardana Mawatha, Mt. Lavinia
95. Mr N M Amaraekara, Consultant, 37/9, Terrence Av, Mt. Lavinia
96. Mr Jayantha P Muthutantri, Consultant, No.4/4, Nelum Mw, Sirimal Uyana, Mt. Lavinia

Provident Fund Committee

01. Mr Sarath Chandrasiri Vithana, Chairman, Rubber Research Board (w.e.f. 10.05.2024 up to 31.10.2024)
02. Dr (Mrs) S P Withanage, Additional Director, RRI, Member
03. Mr D M S Dissanayake, Senior Administrative Officer, Secretary
04. Mr B S S Hewage, Senior Accountant , Treasure
05. Dr (Mrs) K V V S Kudaligama, Head of Biochemistry Department, Elected Committee Member
06. Dr P K K S Gunarathna, Actg. Head of Advisory Srvce Dept., Elected Committee Member
07. Mr J A S Chandrasiri, Rubber Extension Officer, Elected Committee Member
08. Mrs J A D Wijayanthi, Management Assistant, Member (up to 11.10.2024)

Chairman's Office & Board Secretariat

Chairman - Mr Sarath Chandrasiri Vithana (w.e.f. 10.05.2024 up to 31.10.2024)
PA to Chairman - Ms Akila Tharinduni, Administrative Officer
(Cover up Duties of the PA to Chairman)
Management Assistant - Ms S M D S R D A Wijerathne

Lawyers

Attorney General
Attorney General's Department
(Government Institutions)
P O Box 502
Colombo 12

Bankers

Bank of Ceylon
Corporate Branch
75, Janadhipathi Mawatha
Colombo 1

Auditors

Auditor General
Auditor General's Department
No.306/72, Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla

Bank of Ceylon
No.306/72,
Agalawatta

Contact details:**Head Office and Laboratories**

Dartonfield, Agalawatta

Telephones:

Director	034 - 2248457
Additional Director	034 - 2248458
Deputy Director Research (Biology)	034 - 3346118
General	034 - 2247426
	034 - 2247383
	034 - 3349999
	034 - 2248459
	034 - 2247427

Fax:***e-mail***

dirrri@slt.net.lk

Website

www.rrii.lk

Board Office and Rubber Chemistry & Technology Laboratories

Telewela Road, Ratmalana

Telephones:

Chairman	011 - 2635019
----------	---------------

Fax	011 - 2633353
Board Office	011 - 2635142
Fax	011 - 2605171
Director	011 - 2633351
Fax	011 - 2633351
Deputy Director Research (Technology)	011 - 2633352
General	011 - 2635851
	011 - 2635852
Fax:	011 - 2605171
<i>e-mail</i>	dirrub@sltnet.lk , rubberreseach@gmail.com

Sub stations

Nivitigalakele - Substation, Matugama
Genetics and Plant Breeding Department
Telephone: 034 - 2247368, 034 - 2247199
e-mail: rrigpb@sltnet.lk

Kuruwita - Substation, Ratnapura
Telephone: 045 - 2262115, 045 - 3460537

Polgahawela - Substation, Polgahawela
Telephone: 037 - 3378191

Monaragala - Substation, Monaragala
Telephone: 055 - 3600707

Website: www.rrisl.gov.lk

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SRI LANKA STAFF LIST

DIRECTORATE

<i>Acting Director</i>	S Siriwardena, BSc (SL), MSc (Australia), PhD (Malaysia) (up to 06.06.2024)
<i>Director</i>	S Siriwardena, BSc (SL), MSc (Australia), PhD (Malaysia) (from 06.06.2024 to 22.08.2024)
<i>Acting Additional Director</i>	Mrs D G Edirisinghe, BSc (SL), MSc (SL), MPhil (UK), PhD (SL) (up to 06.06.2024)
<i>Additional Director</i>	Mrs S P Withanage, BSc Agric. (SL), MSc (India), PhD (Malaysia) (from 07.06.2024)
<i>Deputy Director Research (Biology)</i>	Mrs S P Withanage, BSc Agric. (SL), MSc (India), PhD (Malaysia) (up to 06.06.2024)
<i>Acting Deputy Director Research (Biology)</i>	Mrs T H P S Fernando, BSc (SL), MPhil (SL), PhD (SL) from 02.07.2024 to 21.03.2025)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Agronomy Departments

Genetics & Plant Breeding	(at Nivithigalakele Substation, Matugama)
<i>Acting Head of Department</i>	K K Liyanage, BSc Agri. MPhil (SL), PhD (China) (from 02.08.2024 to 21.03.2025)
<i>Senior Research Officer</i>	Mrs. N N Galagedara, BSc (SL), MSc (USA), PhD (USA) (from 26.07.2024)
<i>Research Officer</i>	Mrs. T D Waduge, BSc (SL)
<i>Experimental Officers</i>	T M S K Gunasekera H P Peiris, Dip. Agric. (Kundasale) Mrs A K Gamage, BSc (SL)
<i>Technical Officers</i>	B W A N Baddewithana, BSc Agric. (SL), MPhil (SL)
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	Mrs N S Jayasinghe, BSc (SL)
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	Mrs S D P K L Peiris

Plant Science	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Acting Head of Department</i>	T U K Silava, BSc Agric. (SL), MPhil (SL), PhD (SL) (from 02.08.2024 to 21.03.2025)
<i>Senior Research Officers</i>	Mrs D S A Nakandala, BSc Agric. (SL), PhD (SL)
<i>Research Officer</i>	W D M N de Alwis, BSc (SL)
<i>Experimental Officers</i>	D L N de Zoysa P D Pathirana, BSc (SL) P K W Karunathilaka, Dip. Agric. (Rathnapura)
<i>Technical Officers</i>	Miss H M Subasinghe, BSc (SL)
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	R P D Priyadarshana, BSc (SL) Mrs U N Udayakumari, BSc (SL) Miss W M D Wickremakumari, BSc Agric. (SL) (up to 04.07.2024) Mrs H L T Tharaka, BSc (SL)
Plant Pathology and Microbiology	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Head of Department</i>	Mrs T H P S Fernando, BSc (SL), MPhil (SL), PhD (SL)
<i>Senior Research Officer</i>	Mrs M K R Silva, BSc Agric. (SL), MSc (SL), PhD (SL) (from 18.04.2024)
<i>Research Officer</i>	Mrs H V A S Koshila, BSc (SL), MPhil (SL)
<i>Experimental Officers</i>	Mrs E A D D Siriwardena, BSc (SL) S C P Wijerathne, NDT Agric. (Hardy) E A D N Nishantha, Dip. Agric. (Rathnapura), BIS Agric. (SL), M.AETM (SL)
<i>Technical Officers</i>	Mrs A H M N R Abeyrathne, BSc (SL), MSc (SL)
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	D A N Mallikaarchchi, BSc (SL)
<i>Management Assistant</i>	Mrs K A D Y Madushani Lanka, Dip. in (Comp.)

Soils and Plant Nutrition	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Research Officers</i>	Mrs H A R K Jayawardena, BSc Agric. (SL), MPhil (SL) (up to 12.01.2024)
	L A T S Liyanaarchchi, BSc (SL)
<i>Experimental Officers</i>	Miss V U Edirimanne, BSc (SL)
	Miss A P Thewarapperuma
	P D T C Gunathilaka, NDT Agric.
<i>Technical Officers</i>	Mrs Eranga de Silva, NDT
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	G C Malawaraarchchi, HNDT (Hardy)
	Mrs R M Baddevidana, BSc (SL) (up to 20.12.2024)
	H W Gayan, BSc (SL)
	B M K Rangana, BSc (SL)
 Biochemistry and Physiology	 <i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
Head of Department	Mrs K V V S Kudaligama , BSc (SL), MPhil (SL), PhD (SL)
Research Officer	Mrs N P S N Karunaratne, BSc (SL)
Experimental Officers	M K Perera, BSc (SL)
Technical Officers	Mrs P D T L Madushani, Diploma in Agric.
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	Miss N N Abeywardena, BSc (SL)
	L T B K Fernando, BSc (SL)
Management Assistant	Mrs H A Manoji Erandika
 Advisory Services	 <i>(at Telewela Road, Ratmalana)</i>
<i>Senior Advisory Officer</i>	P K K S Gunaratne, BSc Agric.(SL), PhD (SL) (from 26.07.2024)
<i>Training Officer</i>	Mrs K G P Manahari, BSc (SL)
<i>Rubber Extension Officers</i>	S M A Samarakoon, Diploma in Agric. (Kundasale) (up to 02.04.2024)
	J A S Chandrasiri (up to 23.10.2024)
	W P G D C P K Senanayake, NDT Agric. (Hardy)
	H G M B Jaysinghe, BSc (SL)
	K D K L Siriwardena, BSc (SL)

	Mrs G R Tennakoon, BSc (SL)
	D S Dissanayake, BSc (SL)
	P V S Madubashana, BSc (SL)
	M N P de Silva, BSc (SL)
	E W S Ruwan Kumara, BSc (SL)
	Miss S D Akshara, BSc (SL)
	Mrs K H D M Premaratne, BSc (SL)
	Mrs R M S M Wijenayake, BSc (SL)
	M K S N Kumara, BSc (SL)
	C A Supun Prasad, BSc (SL)
<i>Management Assistant</i>	R G A S Dharmaratne
	K D P Senaratne
	Mrs P Sachini Ishara
Technology Departments	
Rubber Technology and Development	<i>(at Telewela Road, Ratmalana)</i>
<i>Head of Department</i>	Mrs D G Edirisinghe, BSc (SL), MPhil (UK), PhD (SL) (up to 19.07.2024)
<i>Senior Research Officer</i>	W D M Sampath, BSc (SL), Mphil (SL), PhD (SL)
<i>Research Officer</i>	Mrs U A Weerasinghe, BSc (SL)
	W M T N Wickramasinghe, BSc (SL), MSc (SL) (up to 31.07.2024)
<i>Technical Officers</i>	V G M J Abeywardena, NDT
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	Mrs S G P Bhagayawedha, NDT
	Mrs P K I L Jayawardena, BSc (SL)
	Miss A H D M N Gunawardena, BSc (SL)
	K N D Tillekeratne, BSc (SL)
Polymer Chemistry	<i>(at Telewela Road, Ratmalana)</i>
<i>Research Officers</i>	Mrs I H K Samarasinghe, BSc Agric, PhD (SL)
<i>Experimental Officers</i>	Mrs N Jayawardana, Dip. Agric. (Bibile)
<i>Technical Officers</i>	Mrs H M H Danukamalee, BSc (SL)
<i>(Research & Development)</i>	Mrs S V Rupasinghe, BSc (SL)

D V D Mallikarachchi, BSc (SL)
Mrs U Dissanayake, HNDT, BSc (SL), MSc (SL)

Raw Rubber and Chemical Analysis (at Telewela Road, Ratmalana)

Principal Research Officers	Mrs A P Attanayake, BSc (SL), PhD (SL)
Research Officer	Mrs R A A P Ranawaka, BSc (SL)
Experimental Officer	Mrs C S Lokuge
Technical Officers	Mrs M U D S Weerasinghe, BSc (SL)
(Research & Development)	H D M S Wijewardena, BSc (SL) (up to 03.05.2024)
	K A S T Koswatte, BSc (SL)

Raw Rubber process Development and Chemical Engineering (at Telewela Road, Ratmalana)

Research officer	A M K S P Adikari, BSc (SL), MPhil (SL)
	Mrs U M S Priyanka, BSc (SL), MSc (SL) (up to 31.07.2024)
Experimental Officers	Mrs V C Rohanadeepa
	A K D W Prasad
Technical Officers	R D Illeperuma, BSc (SL)
(Research & Development)	Mrs P K N N Sadamali, BSc (SL)
Management Assistant	Mrs H A Janani Lakshika, BSc (SL) (up to 22.01.2024)

Section/Units

Biometry Section	(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)
Research Officer	A M R W S D Rathnayake, BSc (SL)
Experimental Officer	O V Abeywardena, Dip. in Agric. (Kundasale)

Adaptive Research Unit	(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)
Principal Research Officer	Mrs E S Munasinghe, BSc Agric. (SL), PhD (SL), MBA
Technical Officers	P M M Jayathilake, NDT (Agric.)

<i>(Research & Development)</i>	Mrs N M Piyasena, Dip. in Agric. (Kundasale) (up to 31.01.2024)
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	Mrs M A Randima Srimali, BA (SL)
<i>Agricultural Economics Unit</i>	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Senior Research Officer</i>	J K S Sankalpa, BSc (SL), MSc (SL), M.Econ. (SL)
<i>Research Officer</i>	Mrs P G N Ishani, BSc Agric.
<i>Library and Publications Unit</i>	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Librarian</i>	Mrs N C D Wijesekera, BA (SL), MSSc (SL)
<i>Experimental Officer</i>	Mrs D M S Wijesekera, Dip. Rubber Tech. (PRI)
<i>Audio Visual and Information Technology Unit</i>	<i>(at Dartonfield Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Network Administrative</i>	S R D P C Peiris, BSc (SL)
<i>Administration Department</i>	<i>(at Dartonfield Agalawatte)</i>
<i>Senior Administrative Officer</i>	D M S Dissanayake, BSc (Mgt.) (SL), MHRM (SL)
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	Mrs J A D Wijayanthi Mrs B D Niranjala Mrs O W D Namali Udayanthi Mrs P C Athukorala Mrs Thamosha Munasinghe Mrs O W D Nilusha Udayanthi Mrs M N D Perera, Dip. in (HRM), Advanced Dip. in CA & SP Mrs B Chandralatha, BA (SL) Mrs M G L Niroshani, BA (SL)
<i>Telephone Operator</i>	Mrs J A D C Preethika
<i>Administration Unit)</i>	<i>(at Telawala road, Rathmalana</i>
<i>Administrative Officer</i>	Mrs U K Akila Tharinduni, BSc (SL), PQHRM, MBM

<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	A T Senaratne Mrs A R M de Alwis
Internal Audit	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Internal Auditor</i>	Mrs M S I Senadeera, ICA, IFA, IPFA, IRCA, EPFA, PGDM
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	A M W K Tillekeratne
Work Section	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Resident Engineer</i>	K A D K Chathuranga, BSc (Eng.) Hons, C Eng. MIE (SL)AMSSE (SL), GREEN ^{SL} AP (up to 14.06.2024)
<i>Engineering Assistant</i>	Mrs W D D Prasadini, NDT (Civil)
<i>Transport Officer</i>	U L D R L Gunasinghe
<i>Technological Officer (Mech.)</i>	H J P Fernando, HNDE
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	Mrs K K D K P Ranaweera Mrs M H W H Kumari, BSc (SL)
Accounts Section	<i>(at Dartonfield, Agalawatta)</i>
<i>Senior Accountant</i>	B S S Hewage, CPFA (UK), CBA, APFA
<i>Accountant</i>	D S R M P Gunawardena, MBA (USJ), BSc (FM), FPFA, CBA, MAAT
<i>Management Assistant (Accounting)</i>	Mrs G P Kukulewittana
<i>Management Assistant (Clerical)</i>	Mrs S I K Pathirage Mrs S A Niluka Harshani Mrs K K D Y L Ranaweera Miss K K T L Jayasekera J A J R Lakmal, B.com. (SL) Mrs R P Thilini K A Dilan Sampath Mrs S R Sinhabahu, BA (SL) G N K Gunasena Mrs K D Piyumi Hasara
<i>Cashier</i>	Mrs G A D D Jayawardena

Kuruwita Sub-station	<i>at Kuruwita</i>
Management Assistant (Clerical)	D S Jayasinghe
Polgahawela Sub-station	<i>(at Narampola Estate, Nungamuwa, Yatigaloluwa)</i>
Research Officer	Mrs B M D C Balasooriya, BSc (SL)
Management Assistant (Clerical)	D P N P Dissanayake
Monaragala Sub-station	<i>(at Kumbukkana, Moneragala)</i>
Field Officers	V G G Nishantha Gunaseela N V U S Vijitha Kumara
Management Assistant (Clerical)	Mrs D M P Sadun Kumari M M Chamath Kumara *
Dartonfield Group	
Senior Manager – Estate	P A Luckshman, BSc (SL)
Management Assistant (Clerical)	H D D Achinda M A N Sachith Pawinda T D Harsha
Field Officer	B M Siriwardena

*Contract basic

Chairman's Report

Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka

The year 2024 was particularly challenging for the Sri Lankan rubber industry. Changes in domestic and international markets, commercial conditions, and the need for sustainable agriculture with carbon accountability required the industry to be reinterpreted in a new context. Nevertheless, despite these challenges, the industry moved forward by following sustainable practices.

Rubber Production

In 2024, rubber production was reported at 69 million kilograms, showing an increase compared to 64 million kilograms in 2023. The yield per hectare rose to 1,214 kg, reflecting the results of efficient cultivation and enhancing the industry's competitiveness.

In 2024, 49% of domestic rubber production was "Smoked Sheet Rubber." Additionally, TSR (Technically Specified Rubber) accounted for 18%, Latex Crepe 8%, Scrap Crepe 6%, Sole Crepe 1%, along with Latex and other unspecified products. This indicates that traditional "Smoked Sheet Rubber" remains the primary product in Sri Lanka, while TSR and Crepe types are essential to meet modern market demands.

Market and Revenue Status

Total rubber export revenue in 2024 was reported at LKR 302,749 million. Compared to 2023, total revenue slightly decreased; however, the main focus was on exporting finished products to the unassessed market.

Rubber prices rose significantly in 2024, with RSS reaching LKR 715 per kilogram. However, with production costs increasing to LKR 386 per kilogram, maintaining competitiveness was a significant challenge for farmers and manufacturers. Sri Lanka exported only about 9 million kilograms of rubber, while revenue from yarn, tires, and final products reached LKR 293,609 million.

Challenges and Opportunities

Rubber cultivation areas have decreased, and by 2024, under environmentally friendly sustainable management practices, new planting and replanting were carried out on a limited scale. Nevertheless, domestic consumption increased to 127 million kilograms, providing high-quality raw material for national industry and new product ventures.

In 2024, the mature rubber plantation area decreased to 73,000 ha, with only 559 ha of new planting and 843 ha of replanting carried out. This remains a challenge in maintaining the industry's sustainability.

The year 2024 provides a clear message: ensuring the long-term sustainability of the rubber industry requires the adoption of new environmental and technological approaches, modern investment, attracting labor, and shifting to higher-value products.

Acknowledgment

In the future, the Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka will focus its utmost efforts on ensuring the industry's contribution to the national economy and maintaining competitiveness in the global market through scientific innovations, research, and the promotion of quality standards.

Finally, I wish to respectfully thank the Ministry, Board members, all staff, farmers, and all partners, including producers, exporters, and research teams, whose dedication has strengthened the Sri Lankan rubber industry and ensured its continued role as a vital pillar of the national economy.

Dr. Priyantha Weerasinghe
Chairman
Rubber Research Board of Sri Lanka

Director's Report

Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka

This report begins with an overview of the local and international rubber industry in 2024, providing a comprehensive analysis of key trends and developments. It then summarizes the institute's major research and development initiatives undertaken to address critical challenges in the rubber sector. A concise overview of the research activities conducted by each department and unit follows, highlighting their contributions to industry advancements. Additionally, the report presents an assessment of the institute's administrative and financial performance. Lastly, it addresses the key challenges encountered in executing R&D activities, offering insights into potential solutions and future directions.

Rubber Industry of Sri Lanka

Rubber production and consumption

In 2024, rubber production followed a fluctuating trend with notable variations throughout the year. The total production for the year amounted to 69,185 MT, reflecting a 7% increase compared to 2023, which recorded 64,444 MT. Despite some seasonal declines, the overall production in 2024 showed substantial growth compared to the previous year. This improvement is likely due to favourable rubber prices, which encouraged farmers to resume tapping in previously abandoned rubber areas. Additionally, some rubber plantations established under the STaRR project began tapping in 2024.

An increase in the total rubber consumption in 2024 was shown amounting to 127,040 MT which includes 67,330 MT of imported NR. Approximately a 38% improvement in the NR demand for local rubber product manufacture has been reported.

NR exports and imports

As it has been done in the previous years, Sri Lanka exported NR in two forms, namely Crepe rubber and RSS. RSS and Crepe rubber contributed to 29% and 61% of the total exports respectively, while the balance was miscellaneous types, such as TSR and centrifuged NR latex & other latex. The total exports of NR from the country were recorded as 8633 tons against 12673 tons of NR exports made in 2023 indicating a significant decline in exports.

Sri Lanka imported around 67,331 tons of NR in 2024, mainly in the forms of TSR (44%), RSS (15%) and centrifuged NR latex & other latex (40%). This represents an 80% increase in imports in 2024 compared to the 37,295 tons recorded in 2023."

Rubber extent

In comparing the rubber sector performance between 2023 and 2024, the total rubber extent has dropped from 98,393 hectares to 84,002.4 hectares, mainly due to adjustments made under the new survey, which recorded a sharp reduction of 23,970.2 hectares in smallholder-managed lands, though RPC-managed areas increased by 4,355.8 hectares. New planting activities showed an encouraging increase from 417 hectares in 2023 to 559.1 hectares in 2024, with smallholders contributing an additional 72.1 hectares and RPCs initiating 70 hectares of new planting. However, replanting declined notably from 1,186 hectares in 2023 to 842.82 hectares in 2024, reflecting reductions of 23.3% among smallholders and 31% among RPCs. Overall, while new planting expanded, the extent revision under the new survey and the slowdown in replanting raise concerns about the long-term sustainability and productivity of the rubber industry.

NR prices

The yearly average prices of all RSS grades in 2024 were higher compared to the previous year. Throughout 2024, the average RSS1 price fluctuated between US\$ 2.13 in April and US\$ 2.70 in October, while the RSS3 price ranged from US\$ 2.07 to US\$ 2.38 in September. Specifically, the average price of RSS1 rose by 27%, while RSS3 experienced a 29% increase in 2024 compared to the previous year. LC1X prices in 2024 are notably higher than in 2023 throughout the year. The average LC1X price ranged from US\$ 3.64 (November) to US\$ 2.52 (March) during 2024. The average price of LC1X in 2024 was US\$ 3.04 which was a 26% improvement compared to the previous year.

Export earnings from raw rubber and rubber products

The export earnings from raw rubber in 2024 were 7.83 billion against Rs.9.28 billion in the previous year. This is a decrease of Rs.1.46 billion or 16% compared with the previous year. As in the previous years, RSS and Crepe rubber were the two major types of Natural Rubber exported. Sri Lanka remains a key producer of superior-quality Crepe rubber in the global rubber market. Exports of 5238 MT of Crepe rubber and 2,478 MT of RSS rubber earned Rs.1.55 billion and Rs.5.32 billion, respectively. The export earnings from the semi-processed rubber have been reported as Rs.1.3 billion in the year 2024, while it was Rs.0.93 billion in the year 2023. The total export earnings from rubber products was Rs.294 billion (US\$ 0.97 bn). This was earned by exporting tyre products, rubber gloves and other rubber products for US\$ 598 million, US\$ 278 million and US\$ 96 million, respectively. The prime destinations for local rubber products were the USA, followed by Germany, Belgium, Italy and Brazil. Despite the decline being considered slight, it has been stagnating around US\$ 1 billion for decades. However, it remains the third largest export earner in the merchandise sector. These figures demand new investments for

manufacturing a new spectrum of export-oriented non-traditional rubber products and more avenues to expand our share in the global market.

Global Rubber Industry Review

NR supply

According to the statistics of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) total world NR production increased to 14,855 thousand tons in 2024 from 14,350 thousand tons in the previous year 2023 recording nearly a 4% annual increase. The production growth of NR in non-ANRPC countries, especially Ivory Coast is leading the global production growth. Despite adopting higher-yielding clones for replanting and new planting, factors such as disease proliferation, climate change, and insufficient replanting rates have impeded the growth of global production. Further, erratic weather patterns are observed in the major producing countries, a mix of hot weather, heavy rainfall, typhoons and flooding across peak and off-peak production seasons drives production growth to softer than expected. Despite this unfavourable weather, favourable prices in all the major markets and farmers' positive response to that (relative to low prices prevailed for many years) coupled with an increase in the share of untapped areas kept idle being re-opened for tapping together drove this rise in production in 2024.

NR average yield

NR average yield (YPH) of the ANRPC countries varied between 727 to 1786 kg/ha/year. Vietnam has recorded the highest national average yield, while the Philippines has recorded the lowest which was 727 kg/ha/year. As previously mentioned, the annual average yield of Sri Lanka was 944 kg/ha/yr in the year 2024.

Rubber extent

The total rubber extent in ANRPC countries is estimated at 12,536 thousand hectares in 2024 compared to the value of 12,487 thousand hectares in the previous year. Of the total extent of NR in ANRPC countries, about 78% fall under-tapped areas.

Global NR demand

The total NR demand has increased to 15,342 thousand tons in 2024 showing a 2% increase from the previous year 2023, which amounted to 15,062 thousand tons according to ANRPC. The world's largest NR consumer was China during the last five years and Chinese consumption is expected to reach 6,986 thousand tons in the year 2024, which was reported as 6,864 thousand tons in the year 2023.

World NR price movement

Despite a prolonged declining trend in most markets from 2011 to 2018, rubber prices saw a gradual dip again in 2021 and 2022. However, a global price recovery began in 2023 and continued into 2024. At the start of 2024, Colombo RSS3 was comparable to Bangkok RSS3 but later trended lower. Kottayam RSS4 consistently recorded higher prices than both Bangkok and Colombo, particularly in mid-year. Bangkok RSS3 had an average price of 2.38 US\$, ranging from 1.95 US\$ in January to a peak of 2.81 US\$ in September, showing steady growth before slightly declining. Kottayam RSS4 averaged 2.31 US\$, reaching the highest peak among all markets at 2.83 US\$ in August. Meanwhile, Colombo RSS3 remained the lowest, averaging 2.12 US\$, consistently below Bangkok RSS3. Colombo RSS1 followed a similar trend to Bangkok RSS3, maintaining an average of 2.37 US\$ and reaching its highest price of 2.77 US\$ in October.

Research and Development Focus

Research and development initiatives focus on enhancing rubber cultivation and sustainability. The annual hand-pollination program utilized non-Wickham germplasm selections to support genetic improvement, while data collection refined yield indices for commercial clonal evaluation. Two new Smallholder Trials (SRT) were established in Padiyatalawa with drought-tolerant clones, and tapping began in existing trials in non-traditional rubber-growing areas. The performance of foreign clones from the multilateral exchange program was evaluated for adaptability and commercial potential.

A nursery experiment is being conducted to improve plant quality while reducing costs, alongside efforts to optimize irrigation systems for rubber nurseries. The impact of seasonal floods on rubber cultivation and harvesting is under investigation, and plant density models are being pursued. The inspection and certification of government, regional plantation companies, and private nurseries ensure quality standards of planting material. The rubber-based intercropping models are being developed, and various tapping systems are being tested to enhance sustainability. Research on different rain guard types aims to minimize rain interference during harvesting. Furthermore, training and awareness programs on tapping, nursery management, immature upkeep, and intercropping are actively conducted, while mechanization of the tapping process is in progress to improve efficiency.

An effective fungicide cocktail was developed to combat Circular Leaf Spot disease, significantly enhancing disease management in rubber plantations. To disseminate these findings, a special Scientific Committee Meeting was convened at RRISL to discuss the effectiveness of the treatment. Screening of rubber clones for Circular Leaf Spot Disease identified significant tolerance in RRIC 100, RRISL 2006, and RRISL CEN 4. A

collaborative research project was initiated with RIKEN University, Japan to further understand the pathogen population. Additionally, training programs were conducted to enhance disease management knowledge in rubber plantations, while a series of sessions were held in government nurseries to train staff on nursery disease management.

A workshop on “Advanced GPS and Drone Technology in Surveying and Mapping” was conducted to enhance technical expertise. A Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) research initiative was undertaken as a contract research program to evaluate the effectiveness of Yara Mila granular fertilizers on immature rubber growth in both traditional and non-traditional cultivation areas. Additionally, soil samples, oil palm leaf samples, fertilizer samples, and compost samples were analyzed, with reports issued accordingly. As a result, Site-Specific Fertilizer Recommendation (SSFR) reports were prepared and issued.

Research and development efforts focused on enhancing rubber productivity and sustainability through targeted interventions. Site-specific stimulation protocols were designed for low or unproductive rubber lands, while commercial-scale testing of a newly developed water-based ethephon formulation by RRISL continued under a private-public partnership. Research activities were conducted to establish a latex diagnosis-based protocol for early identification of devastating genotypes during the screening process. Investigations were also initiated to assess the potential impact of Circular Leaf Spot Disease (CLSD) on latex physiology and yield. Furthermore, improvements to the locally developed ethephon formulation were undertaken to mitigate tapping and stimulation stress, ensuring long-term sustainability in rubber production.

The extension strategy emphasizing farmer participatory development in selected rubber smallholdings continued, fostering improved cultivation practices. As part of demonstration efforts, rain guards were installed in smallholdings, while some were established with different intercropping models. To support technology adoption, technical advisory visits were conducted in response to smallholder requests. The general awareness programs were organized for rubber farming assistants in the estate sector, and practical workshops were held to educate smallholders, field officers, and estate workers on cultivation practices, rain guard installation, and rubber processing. A “Vihidum Sathkara” program was implemented to address smallholders' technical challenges, aiming to enhance rubber productivity. Furthermore, training programs focused on improving the skills of rubber harvesting assistants, along with specialized sessions on value-added rubber product manufacturing for the Alpha Generation (α G 4 NR).

An awareness program on dry zone rubber cultivation was conducted in the Anuradhapura district, alongside an assessment of the feasibility of rubber planting in the region. A farmer

participatory adaptive research trial was established, and a tapping training program was conducted to enhance the skills of local rubber farmers. Additionally, an area-specific rubber-based farming model was introduced in Anuradhapura. In the Eastern Province, socioeconomic and agronomic factors contributing to substandard growth in immature rubber fields were assessed. Furthermore, an agreement was signed with Proclime Lanka (Pvt) Ltd to continue the carbon trading project, promoting sustainability in rubber cultivation.

A series of analytical studies were conducted to enhance understanding of land use, market dynamics, and socioeconomic factors affecting the rubber industry. Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) classification approaches were evaluated using machine learning and remote sensing to examine land cover changes and identify trends in rubber cultivation. A study was initiated to assess the impact of rainfall on rubber tapping days and yield among smallholder farmers. A trade analysis of raw rubber and finished rubber products was conducted to evaluate market concentration and export trends. A financial assessment of high-density pineapple intercropped with rubber was carried out to determine economic viability. Furthermore, a spatial map illustrating rubber yield variability in the Kegalle District was developed. Another study was initiated to assess food insecurity among estate workers in Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs), addressing critical socioeconomic concerns.

Statistical methods were developed and modified to meet the specific needs of the rubber sector, enhancing data analysis and decision-making processes. Additionally, new studies were initiated, focusing on the application of image processing technologies to improve efficiency and innovation within the rubber industry.

Various training programs and testing services were conducted to support the rubber industry and enhance skill development. Crepe rubber, rubber compound, rubber product, and polythene sample tests were carried out, with reports issued at the request of the rubber industry and state universities. Entrepreneurs and rubber smallholders from different districts were trained on rubber product manufacturing. A specialized workshop on “Manufacture of Rubber Products at Cottage Level” was organized for school students, while a group of coir product manufacturers received training to enhance their expertise.

Research and development efforts in rubber modification and analysis continued with significant advancements. A method for producing chlorinated natural rubber through direct chlorination of centrifuge latex under UV light was investigated. Additionally, epoxidized natural rubber (ENR) with an epoxy content of 5% moles was successfully synthesized at the laboratory level, while trials for synthesizing ENR 50 progressed. Furthermore, polymer materials and compounding ingredient samples from the industry

and academia were analyzed using advanced testing equipment to provide industrial solutions and enhance material characterization.

Extensive research and industry support initiatives were undertaken to enhance rubber processing and sustainability. Studies were conducted on the effect of chemical additives on lab DRC values and on developing an alternative method for removing magnesium ions from field latex, leading to a sustainable and efficient solution for magnesium reduction in F-NRL while addressing environmental concerns. Comprehensive testing services were provided to the rubber industry, including raw rubber, latex, and rubber processing chemical tests, with certification issuance. To strengthen technical expertise, training workshops on testing methodologies for latex and dry rubber were conducted. Also, expert contributions were made to national initiatives, including serving on the expert committee of the National Cleaner Production Centre for developing "Eco-labeling Certification" criteria and providing technical expertise to the Sri Lanka Customs Nomenclature & Classification Committee for rubber products. Industrial samples were tested, and test certificates were issued to ensure quality compliance. Factories were visited for troubleshooting and inspection, addressing industry challenges. Additionally, a two-day workshop on Rubber Processing Technology was conducted, while a practical session on rubber processing was organized for University students. Furthermore, specialized training programs on raw rubber manufacturing were provided for university students, fostering technical knowledge and industry readiness.

Hindrance of Research Activities

During the year 2024, the management successfully recruited two Senior Research Officers, one Senior Advisory Officer, five Research Officers, five Rubber Extension Officers, and one Procurement Officer. In addition to these appointments, the institution has taken significant measures to regularize the employment of 47 employees previously absorbed under the provisions of Public Administration Circular No. 25/2014. As of December 31, 2024, the approved cadre stands at 460, with an actual workforce of 285 employees. During the year, 17 employees departed.

However, the Institute faces a significant challenge in sustaining its research activities due to a severe shortage of research professionals. The total approved research cadre is 79, but currently, only 25 research officers are in service, leaving 54 vacancies unfilled. This means that 68.35% of the research positions remain vacant, critically undermining the institute's capacity to drive forward its research agenda effectively. Among the vacant positions, 15 are for Research Officers at the recruitment grade, while 23 are at senior levels, including Senior Research Officers and Principal Research Officers. This shortage of experienced scientists has created a major leadership gap within the research divisions. Out of the ten research departments, only three are led by designated Heads of

Departments, while the remaining seven are managed by junior research officers who lack the necessary experience and expertise for high-level decision-making and strategic research planning. The absence of skilled professionals not only limits the capacity for cutting-edge research but also affects the institute's ability to secure external funding, collaborate effectively on international research initiatives, and address critical challenges in rubber industry. If this situation continues, forward-looking research and technological advancements in the rubber sector could be severely compromised, affecting both national and international commitments.

Administrative and Financial Functions

The Institute has various administrative and financial functions to support its research and development activities in rubber cultivation and processing. These functions ensure the smooth operation of the institute and the effective use of resources. Coordinated and managed human resources, including recruitment, training, and performance appraisal to ensure compliance with government regulations and institutional guidelines. The management assisted in organizing conferences, workshops, training sessions, and capacity-building programs, ensuring the employees' welfare and benefits. A professional development program was conducted for 75 Staff Grade officers at SLIDA, while 132 employees from the Management Assistant category and other staff, along with 139 members of the primary staff, received training at NIE. The total expenditure for these initiatives amounted to Rs. 2,042,412.00.

Prepared the annual budget in line with fund allocations for research, development, and operational activities with the institutional priorities. Monitored budget execution and financial performance. Accounting and Auditing proceeded to ensure compliance with government financial policies and audit requirements for transparency and accountability. Implemented proper procurement procedures to ensure cost-effectiveness and transparency. The institution required approximately Rs. 150.0 million in recurrent expenditure to ensure the minimum maintenance of its assets. However, only Rs. 90.92 million was allocated, comprising Rs. 60.0 million from the Consolidated Fund (CF) and Rs. 30.92 million from the Generated Fund (GF). Due to this significant shortfall in funding, essential maintenance activities were constrained, leading to the gradual deterioration of various institutional assets, including aging buildings, vehicles, and other infrastructure.

Appreciation

The Rubber Research Institute extends its sincere appreciation to the Rubber Research Board and the Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries for their invaluable guidance, strategic direction, and financial support. Their assistance has been instrumental

in facilitating research and development activities, as well as in the successful completion of several special projects undertaken during the year. The contributions of all supporting entities that have ensured the smooth execution of R&D initiatives are also gratefully acknowledged. The Institute recognizes and appreciates the dedication and efforts of its Research, Technical, and Non-Technical staff, whose collective contributions have significantly advanced the rubber sector and contributed to the broader economic development of the country.

In conclusion, special recognition is extended to the former Director, the Acting Deputy Director – Research (Biology), the Acting Deputy Director – Research (Technology), and all Heads of Scientific and Non-Scientific Departments, Units, and Sections, as well as the Senior Estate Manager, for their valuable input in compiling this Annual Report. The Agricultural Economics Unit is also acknowledged especially for providing essential data, while special appreciation is accorded to the Library and Publications Unit for their meticulous efforts in compiling, editing, and producing the Annual Report 2024.

Dr (Mrs) S P Withanage
Acting Director

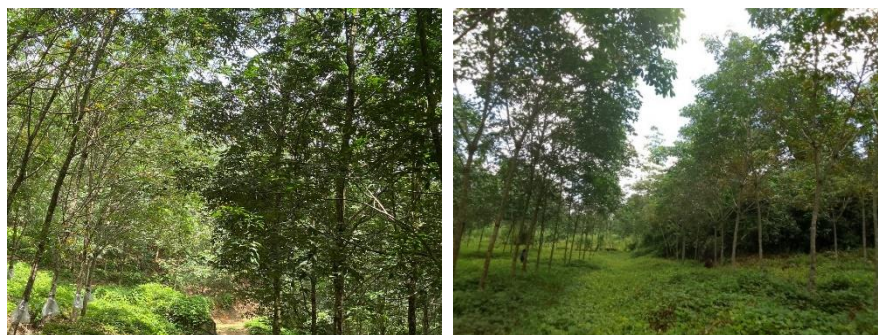
Research and Development Achievements

Development of improved clones

- Molecular screening of clones for drought stress identified six promising clones (RRISL 2001, RRIC 121, RRISL 2006, RRISL 2005, PB 260, RRISL Centennial 4, RRISL Centennial 3) suitable for marginal areas, and they have been directed for field trials.
- Tapping commenced at the clonal evaluation trial in non-traditional rubber growing areas to evaluate the best performing clone for water stress conditions.

Development of Agronomy practices in rubber cultivation

- An effective fungicide cocktail was developed against the Circular Leaf Spot disease.



- The grant applied from the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on “Revitalization of rubber smallholders through productivity enhancement” was approved for funding. This Technical Cooperation Programme will focus on the productivity enhancement in 1000 rubber small growers in the Monaragala and Kalutara districts with the improved recommendations of the RRISL. The grant is worth 200,000 USD for two years. The inception meeting was held at the RRISL.
- A project was initiated with the RIKEN University, Japan to collaborate the molecular biological investigations of the pathogen population of the Circular Leaf Spot Disease.
- Developed an effective liquid organic fertilizer using Rubber Factory Processing Effluent (RFPE) waste as an enriched liquid organic fertilizer.



- Initial development of long-lasting rain-guard to protect the tapping panel due to the rain interference was done. A mould will be developed to apply commercial scale.



- Rubber based intercropping models have been tested in order to create additional income from rubber lands.



Refining and transferring technologies to enhance the productivity

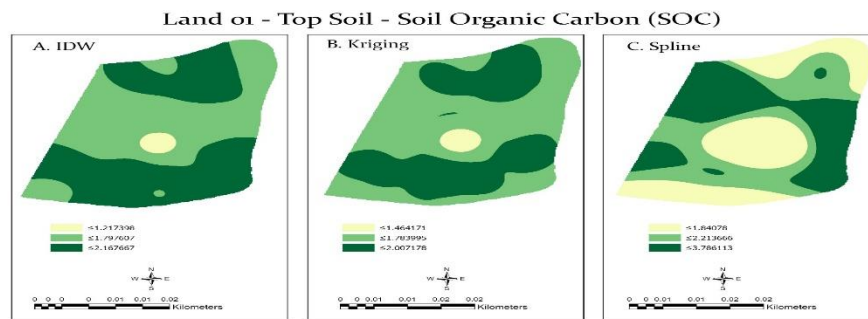
- A field reporting system was undertaken jointly with the Ministry of Plantation Industries, Rubber Research Institute, Rubber Development Department and the Regional Plantation Companies to report the reasons behind the low productivity levels. It was concluded that the reasons for low productivity levels reported were highly site specific and the RRI could make joint recommendations to overcome the situation.



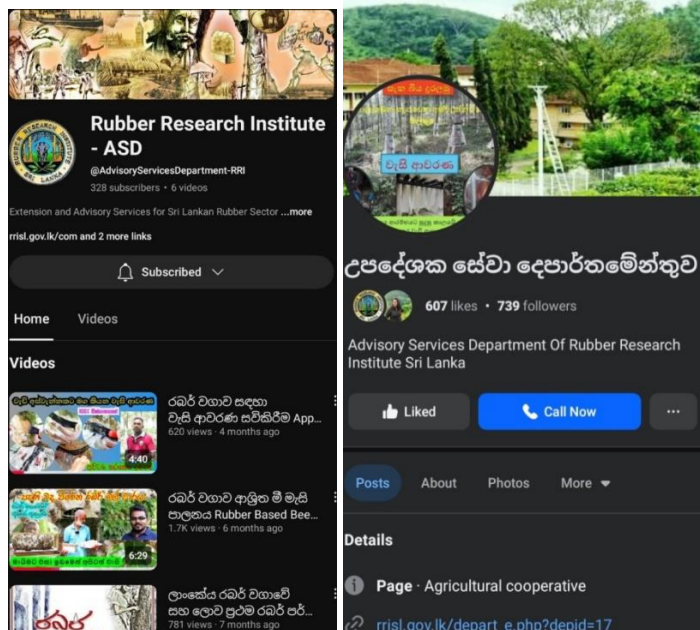
- Successfully completed the study on Rubber processing solid waste (Sludge) feasibility evaluation as a raw material for the preparation of compost as a tri-party study under the grant of PPP 23-22 of National Research Council and Lalan Rubbers (Pvt) limited.



- Successfully identified the Kriging technique as a superior performance for estimating spatial distribution of soil compared to other techniques known as IDW and Spline when derivation of management zones under rubber.



- Syber extension service was established to solve technology adoption issues/trouble shooting of rubber stakeholders.
- Rubber Farming learning Center (*Kirithura Adyana Kendraya*) was established in *Monaragala* sub-satation to transfer the technology into non-traditional rubber growing areas.
- STaPT approach was introduced into estate sector to improve the productivity of the estate sector



- The rate of adoption of the RRISL recommendations among rubber smallholder fields in the Ampara district was identified.

Technology development and quality assurance in rubber industry

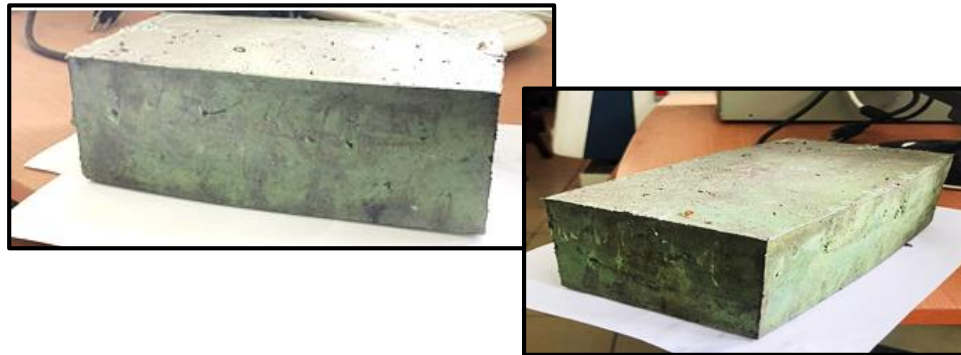
- A special Scientific Committee Meeting was held at the RRISL to share the information on the effectiveness of the chemical cocktail against Circular Leaf Spot Disease. All the participants visited one of the experimental sites close to Mathugama.



- Dr. W.D.M. Sampath was an invited speaker on “Graphite Derivatives Incorporated Natural Rubber Composites” at Technobiz Rubber Week, Colombo 2024.



- A rubber block was developed out of natural rubber (NR) glove waste for landscaping and construction applications at the request of Ranketi Rubber Mills Pvt. Ltd.



- Natural rubber toys were produced using natural rubber latex foam at the request of Lanka Rubber Toys Company (Pvt.) Ltd



- Foam rubber coated coir blocks were developed for the filming industry for sound absorption application at the request of Cocotech Exports Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.



- A cotton sock for the interface between the prosthesis and the residual limb was developed out of natural rubber latex foam compound at the request of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University.



- Models of rocks were developed using natural rubber (NR) latex foam as well as NR latex coated paper for the filming industry at the request of Lanka Rubber Toys Company (Pvt.) Ltd.



- A water-based adhesive was developed for hardboard and paper applications at the request of an entrepreneur.



- Installed a latex testing laboratory at the Monaragala sub-station to address the problems faced by farmers in the Monaragala and Ampara districts of the Uva province, ensuring a fixed price for latex.



- Launched an e-testing service to enhance the efficiency of services provided to the rubber industry



- Introduced an environmentally friendly alternative method for removing magnesium ions from latex to improve its quality. The new method is an eco-friendly practice with

minimal chemical discharge and reuse of chemicals. Further steps are being taken to obtain patents for this innovation.



- Addressed raw material shortage in TSR Industry Collaborated the ministry of Plantation Industries and a Cabinet approval has been granted to import raw materials (50% of production capacity) as a solution to cup lumps shortage and to alleviate the supply-demand imbalance that previously hindered production
- De-proteinized natural rubber (DPNR) was successfully manufactured using the *fcin* enzyme extracted from the Fig tree.
- A sun-drying unit (Fig.1) was developed to manufacture sheet rubbers in the dry zone area (Monaragala, Ampara).



Special activities

- An institute theme song was introduced as a musical representation of the values, spirit of the first Rubber Research Institution in the world. This event created a sense of unity and pride among the staff as well as the stakeholders. The song typically reflects the mission, vision, and legacy of the institute. The lyrics were by Mr Sarath Chandrasiri Vithana, the former Chairman to the Rubber Research Board, and the music composed by Mr Nawarathna Gamage. A group of the staff involved in singing the song.



Special Activities of Research Departments

Agronomy Departments/Sections/Units

GENETICS & PLANT BREEDING DEPARTMENT

- An annual hand-pollination programme was conducted at Nuechattle Estate, utilizing two non-Wickham germplasm selections as the female parent.
- Comprehensive data collection from the 2009 ECT trial at Eladuwa Estate has continued to develop yield indices for commercial-scale clonal evaluation.
- The previous year's hand-pollinated (HP) progenies from the Small Scale Clone Trials were maintained, evaluated, and monitored throughout the year.
- Two Smallholder trials (SRT) were established at Padiyatalawa, an intermediate zone, using clones identified for drought stress.
- Tapping commenced at the clonal evaluation trial in non-traditional rubber growing areas to evaluate the best performing clone for water stress conditions.
- The girth performance of the foreign clones established at Galewatta Estate, Dartonfield Group, and Neuchattle Estate under the multilateral clone exchange programme was evaluated.

PLANT SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

- Nursery experiment on plant quality improvement and cost reduction.
- Investigation the impact of seasonal floods on rubber cultivation and harvesting.
- Improved irrigation systems for rubber nurseries.
- Development of tissue culture techniques.
- Development of Plant density models (on going project 10 years).
- Inspection and certification of Government, Regional plantation companies and private nurseries.
- Development of rubber based intercropping models.
- Testing of different tapping systems enhance sustainability.
- Testing of different rainguard types in order to minimize the rain interference on harvesting.
- Training/awareness programs on tapping, nursery management, immature upkeep and intercropping.
- Mechanization of tapping process is under testing.



PLANT PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

- Two cocktails showed effectiveness among the trials conducted to test the efficacy of different cocktails against the Circular Leaf Spot Disease.
- A special Scientific Committee Meeting was held at the RRISL to share the knowledge generated on the effectiveness of the chemical cocktail against Circular Leaf Spot Disease.
- Training programmes on the national plan for the disease management was undertaken in the four main rubber growing districts – Kalutara, Rathnapura, Kegalle and Monaragala collaboratively with the Rubber Development Department.
- The Indian chemical controlling recommendation was tested against the Circular Leaf Spot Disease under Sri Lankan conditions (oil-based Copper oxychloride) and a significant management of the disease was observed.
- Screening of the Rubber clones against the Circular Leaf Spot Disease revealed that a significant level of tolerance is shown by the three clones: RRIC 100, RRISL 2006 and RRISL CEN 4.
- As resource persons, Dr. Sarojini Fernando, Head of Plant Pathology & Microbiology, and Ms. Dilshari Siriwardena, Experimental Officer attended a training programme as experts on “Effective Rubber Disease Management” in the Philippines sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Twenty number of training programmes have been conducted by the Plant Pathology & Microbiology Department to enhance the knowledge on disease management in the rubber plantations.
- An effective bacterial culture was identified capable in coagulating latex.
- A series of training programmes was conducted in government nurseries to train their staff on nursery disease management.

- Six number of publications have been made at national and international level to enhance the scientific knowledge.
- Supervised fifteen no of University students for their final research projects.

SOILS & PLANT NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

- Successfully conducted a workshop on “Advance GPS and Drone Technology in Surveying and Mapping” collaboratively with Agriculture Economic Unit and the Dartonfield Academy.
- Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) research was conducted as a contract research program to evaluate efficacy of using Yara Mila granule fertilizers to immature rubber growth in both traditional and non-traditional areas in the country.
- 83 soil samples, 62 outside oil palm leaf samples, 100 fertilizer samples and 06 compost samples were analyzed and 49 reports were issued for those samples. Hence 16 Site Specific Fertilizer Recommendation (SSFR) reports were issued for December.

BIOCHEMISTRY & PHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

- Site specific stimulation protocols were designed for low/unproductive rubber lands.
- Commercial scale testing of the new water based ethephon formulation developed by RRISL was continued as a private-public partnership.
- Investigations were continued to identify the best clones to grow under suboptimal climatic conditions in non-traditional rubber growing areas.
- R & D activities were conducted to develop a latex diagnosis based protocol to identify devastating genotypes during the early stage of the screening process.
- Investigations were initiated to identify any effect of CLSD on latex physiology of trees and thereby the yield.
- R & D activities have been started to improve the features of locally developed ethephon formulation to alleviate tapping and stimulation stress.

ADVISORY SEVICES DEPARTMENT

- The extension strategy focusing the farmer participatory development of selected rubber smallholdings were continued in traditional rubber growing areas and 40 immature sub-standard rubber smallholdings, 42 mature sub-standard rubber smallholdings were developed according to the RRISL recommendations. Construction of new one-day RSS processing center and rehabilitation of 14 substandard centers were archived.
- Twenty one smallholdings were fixed with rain guards as demonstrations. Eight smallholdings were established with different inter-crops as models. Four hundred and sixteen technical advisory visits were carried out to solve problems in technology

adoption on the requests made by rubber smallholders. Five hundred and seventy-five pre-planned technical advisory visits were conducted by Rubber Extension Officers to solve technology adoption problems in the rehabilitation holdings, introduction of inter-cropping systems, rain-guarding, construction of new RSS centers and rehabilitation of substandard RSS centers.

- 2 general awareness programs were conducted for 42 rubber farming assistant in the estate sector and 5 awareness raising programmes on general cultivation aspects were conducted for 55 participants in the small and medium sector, respectively.
- Thirty-two practical workshops programmes were conducted educating 82 rubber smallholders and 607 estate staff (field officers and estate workers) on general cultivation practices, rain guard fixation and processing aspects of rubber.
- Value added rubber products manufacturing training programs for Alpha Generation (α G 4 NR), Rubber based value addition product development training programme was conducted to educate 63 school students with the collaboration of Rubber Technology and Development Department.



- One “Vihidum Sathkara” programs for 27 smallholders were benefited to improve their technical issues aiming the rubber productivity.
- Involved as resource personnel in 16 one-day training programs organized by diferent organizations.
- Under the rubber master plan of Ministry of plantation industries, a special pilot project was conducted to improve skills of the rubber harvesting assistant at Dartonfield, Kuruvita, Polgahawela and Monaragala substations of RRISL. Four Programme were conducted and trained 89 rubber Harvesting Assistants.

BIOMETRY SECTION

- Development and modifications of statistical methods were performed to suit the needs of the rubber sector.
- New studies were started with an emphasis on image processing applications in the rubber industry.

ADAPTIVE RESEARCH UNIT

- An awareness programme on dry zone rubber cultivation was conducted for the farmers in the Horowpathana Divisional Secretary's Divisions of the Anuradhapura district.
- The feasibility of planting rubber in Mahavilachchiya and Mihinthale Divisional Secretary's Divisions of Anuradhapura district was assessed.
- Farmer participatory adaptive research trial was established in Nuwaragampalata-East Divisional Secretary's Divisions of the Anuradhapura District.



- A tapping training programme was conducted for rubber farmers in the Anuradhapura district.



- An area-specific rubber-based farming model was established in the Ipalogama Divisional Secretary's Divisions of the Anuradhapura district.

- Socioeconomic and agronomic reasons for substandard growth of immature rubber fields in the Eastern Province assessed.
- An Agreement was signed with Proclime Lanka (Pvt) Ltd for the continuation of the carbon trading project.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS UNIT

- Evaluated Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) Classification Approaches, Examined Land Cover Changes, and Identified Trends in Rubber Cultivation in Kegalle District Using Machine Learning and Remote Sensing.
- Initiated a study to assess the effect of rainfall on rubber tapping days and yield among smallholder farmers in Kalutara, Ratnapura, and Kegalle.
- Conducted a Trade Analysis on Raw Rubber and Finished Rubber Products to Assess Market Concentration and Export Trends.
- Conducted a financial assessment of high-density pineapple systems intercropped with rubber with collaboration with Plant Science department.
- Developed a spatial map illustrating rubber yield variability in Kegalle District.
- Initiated a study on food insecurity among estate workers in Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs) in Kalutara District.

LIBRARY & PUBLICATION UNIT

- Institutional publications, namely RRISL Rubber Puwath Vol. 36(2024), Annual Report 2023 were uploaded to the RRISL official website.
- The book was added to the reference section of the library bringing the total collection up to 6269.
- Twenty journals were received on an exchange basis.
- The library entrance was renovated to prevent insects from entering the library and ensure the safety of the book collection.

AUDIO VISUAL & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT

- Administration of Local Area Network (LAN), Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) & Mail Server was conducted.
- Maintenance of computers and peripherals, audio visual equipment, finger scanners, PABX telephone systems and Surge Protection System was done throughout the year with the relevant service providers.
- Institutional official website (www.risl.gov.lk) and Facebook page (www.facebook.com/RubberResearchInstitute) were updated throughout the year.

Chemistry & Technology Departments

RUBBER TECHNOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

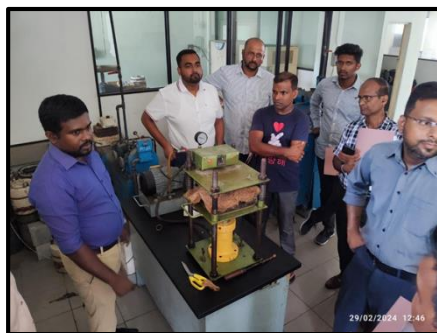
- 88 crepe rubber, 647 rubber compound, 118 rubber product and 36 polythene sample tests were conducted and reports were issued at the request of the rubber industry and state universities.
- 67 entrepreneurs/rubber small holders from different districts of the country were trained at RRISL, Ratmalana on "Rubber product manufacture" on their request.
- A workshop on "Manufacture of rubber products at cottage level" was conducted for 63 school students at Thalduwa Central, Ruwanwalla, in collaboration with the Advisory Services Department of RRISL.



- A group of 16 coir product manufacturers from Kahapola were trained at "saubhagya production village", Kahapola and RRISL, Ratmalana on "Manufacture of rubberized coir mattress" on their request.



- A workshop on “Rubber-based products manufacture” was conducted for 12 students of the National Institute of Plantation Management at RRISL, Ratmalana.
- A one-day training program on “Rubber product manufacture” was conducted for young entrepreneurs from different districts of the country at RRISL, Ratmalana.



POLYMER CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

- A method of producing chlorinated natural rubber through direct chlorination of centrifuge latex under UV light was investigated.
- Epoxidized natural rubber with epoxy content of 5% moles was successfully synthesized at the laboratory level, and trials on synthesizing ENR 50 were continued
- 674 samples of polymer materials and compounding ingredients received from the industry and academia were characterized using advanced testing equipment, namely, FTIR Spectrophotometer and Thermo-Gravimetric Analyzer (TGA). Industrial solutions were also given to the clients on their request based on the characterization results.

RAW RUBBER & CHEMICAL ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT

- Research was conducted on the effect of chemical addition on the lab DRC value, and it was found that Ammonia solutions ($\geq 10\%$) are more effective in maintaining latex quality. These findings guide rubber producers toward optimizing ammonia concentrations to enhance latex preservation.
- Research was conducted to identify an alternative method to remove magnesium ion content in field latex. A sustainable and efficient solution was found for magnesium reduction in F-NRL while addressing environmental concerns.
- Research was conducted to study the effect of PESTA Leaf Fall Disease and its impact on latex and raw rubber properties.
- Provide testing services to the rubber industry and 1770 raw rubber tests, 240 latex tests, and 619 rubber processing chemical tests were conducted. Issued certificates while generating an income of Rs.3,203,009.00.
- Conducted eight training workshops on testing methodologies for latex and dry rubber, targeting university students and laboratory technicians in rubber factories.



Training Programme conducted for peace Lily Pvt Ltd

- Dr. Anusha Attanayake participated in the ISO TC/45 Committee meeting held in Nara, Japan as a technical expert from Sri Lanka and represented the following national technical committees as a technical expert.
- National Cleaner Production Centre:- Represent expert committee for developing criteria for “Eco-labeling Certification”.
- Sri Lanka Customs: -Participate as a technical expert for Nomenclature & Classification Committee for rubber products & related NC matters.

RAW RUBBER PROCESS DEVELOPMENT & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

- A total of 140 industrial samples were tested, and test certificates were issued.
- Ten factories were visited for the troubleshooting and inspection purposes.

- A two-day workshop on Rubber Processing Technology was conducted for Sri Jayawardenapura University Students at the Faculty of Technology.
- A Practical session on Rubber Processing was organized for Uwa-wellassa students.
- Training programs on Raw Rubber Manufacturing were conducted for the students at Kelaniya, Jayawardenapura, Wayamba, Sabaragamuwa and Rajarata Universities.

ESTATES OWNED BY RRISL & SUB-STATIONS

DARTONFIELD GROUP

- A total crop of 79369kg has been harvested during the year under review 65.69% of the estimated crop. When compared with the previous year, crop records a decrease of 6.13%. The crop harvested on wet days due to the rain guards was 9571kg which amounts to 12.05% of the total harvested crop.
- The average Yield per Hectare (YPH) for the year was 477kg showing a decrease of 17kg from the previous year.
- The average intake per tapper recorded during the year was 5.4kg from a tapping task of 195trees. The highest intake per tapper of 6.6 kg was recorded from the 1.09ha (RRIC 100/121 clones) planted in the year 2006 and tapped at S/2 d3 low frequency systems with ethereal stimulation (tapping task of 259 trees).
- The total number of normal, late, slight rain, rainguard & no tapping days recorded during the year were 194,18, 01, 88 & 65days, respectively.
- The total rainfall recorded for the year was 5529.6 mm, with 175 wet days showing a decrease of 422 mm in rainfall and wet days being similar to the values recorded in the previous year.
- The average percentage of Pale Crepe grade No. 01 was 86% during the year.
- The Cost of Production (COP) and Net Sale Average (NSA) recorded for the year were Rs. 778.94 and Rs. 836.58 respectively, giving a profit of Rs. 57.64 per kg and a total profit of Rs. 4.5Million. Profit per hectare recorded for the year was Rs. 27,498.65.

KURUWITA SUB-STATION

- A total crop of 40332kg was harvested during the year recording a decrease of 263kg from previous year's crop.
- The actual yield per hectare (YPH) was 540kg. The average intake tapper (IPT) of the estate was 4.7 kg, and this is an increase of 0.1kg when compared with the previous year.
- The total number of normal, rainguard, late, and no tapping days recorded during the year were 212,45,64 and 45 respectively.

- The annual rain fall recorded during the year was 5081.5mm with 169 wet days as against 5141.2mm with 158 wet days during the previous year.
- The cost of production (COP) and the net sale Average (NSA) for the year were Rs.739.03 and Rs.786.90 per kg, respectively. The profit made for the year was Rs.1.9million and the profit per hectare recorded for the year was Rs.25859.80.
- The average percentage of Pale Crepe grade No. 01 was 75% during the year.

POLGAHAWELA SUB-STATION

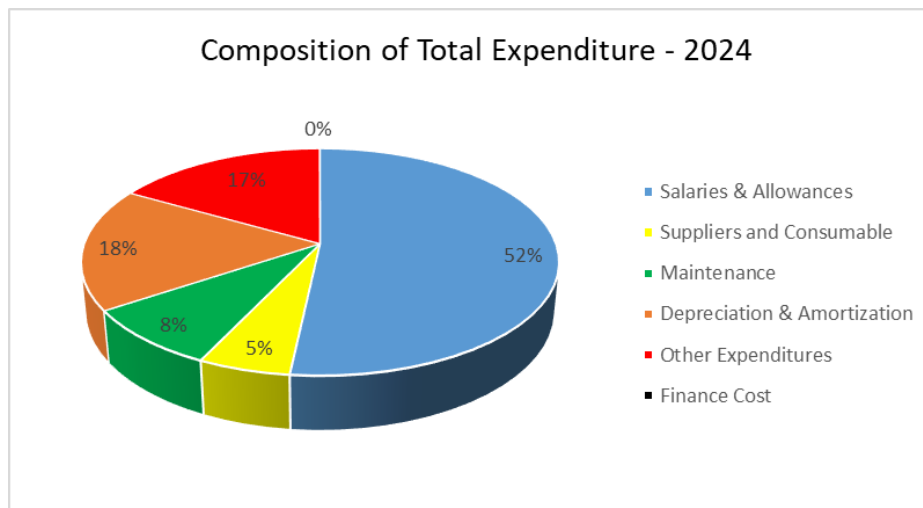
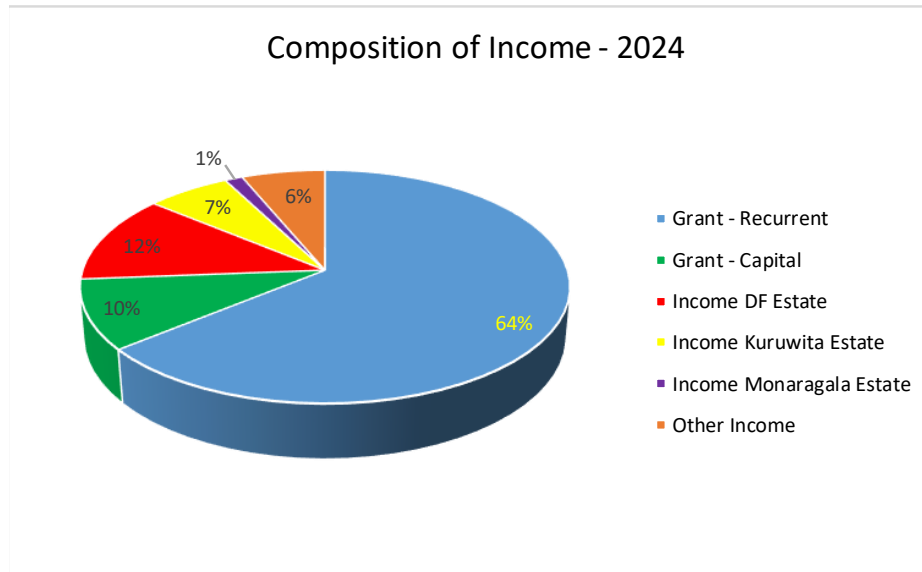
- A total crop of 18413kgs has been harvested during the year and it was 80.36% of the estimated crop. However, there was a 2.36% decrease from the value recorded for the previous year. The crop harvested on wet days due to the rainguard was 4475kg which amounts to 24.3% of the total harvested crop
- The YPH for the year was 1037kg. This showed a decrease of 24kg (2.31%) over the last year value.
- The average intake per tapper during the year was 8.8kg. The highest intake per tapper of 9.9kg was recorded from the 2008 field with a tapping task of 240 trees of clone RRIC121 tapped on S/2 d3 systems.
- The total numbers of normal, slight rain, rainguard and no tapping days during the year were 214, 06, 98 & 48 respectively.
- Total rainfall recorded for the year was 2918.6mm with 114 wet days showing 136.3mm over rainfall and a decline 08 wet days than the values recorded in the previous year.
- The Cost of Production (COP) and Net Sale Average (NSA) recorded for the year were Rs.549.86 and Rs.674.41 respectively, giving a profit of Rs.126.76per kg and a total profit of Rs.2.29Million. Profit per hectare recorded for the year was Rs. 189,592.59.
- Out of the total manufactured RSS, the share of No.01 grade was 75%.

MONARAGALA SUB-STATION

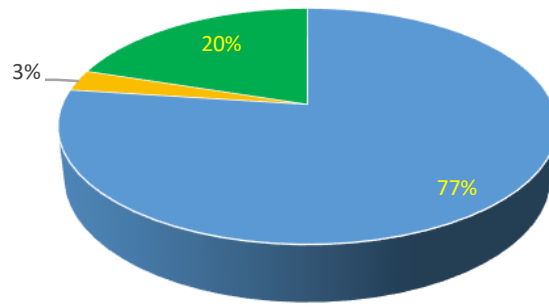
- A total crop of 13859kg was harvested during the year recording an increase of 953kg from previous year's crop.
- The actual yield per hectare (YPH) was 1314kg. This showed an increase of 85kg (6.46%) over the last year value.
- The average intake tapper (IPT) of the Estate was 6.0kg, and this is a decrease of 0.2kg when compared with the previous year.
- The annual rain fall recorded during the year was 2324.1mm with 82 wet days.

Financial Statements

Analysis of Recurrent and Capital Expenditures for the Financial Year 2024



Composition of Capital Expenditure - 2024



- Research & Development
- Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets
- Development Capital

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SRI LANKA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2024
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**RUBBER RESEARCH BOARD OF SRI LANKA - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024**

	Note	2024		2023	
		Rs		Rs	
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash And Cash Equivalents	1	52,834,501.88		75,981,243.89	
Receivables	2	20,458,281.51		13,178,435.88	
Inventories	3	22,747,726.56		23,130,232.16	
Working Progress	4	-		4,699,830.83	
Other Current Assets	5	11,266,012.35		30,629,606.27	
Investments in Associates		-		-	
Total Current Assets			107,306,522.30		147,619,349.03
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plants And Equipment					
Land & Building	6	4,558,467,279.59		4,570,509,655.20	
Infrastructure, Plant, And Equipment	7	285,994,226.34		259,012,929.54	
Intangible Assets	8	152,400.18		517,261.75	
Biological Assets	9	24,299,213.72			
Other Financial Assets	9A	123,483,225.83		115,442,031.57	
Total Non-Current Assets			4,992,396,345.66		4,945,481,878.06
Total Assets			5,099,702,867.96		5,093,101,227.09
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current Liabilities					
Trade And Other Payables	10	35,415,431.20		26,881,452.90	
Short-term Provisions	11	1,485,888.00	36,901,319.20	1,331,631.00	28,213,083.90
Total Current Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Employee Benefits	12	132,629,223.62	132,629,223.62	132,397,173.50	132,397,173.50
Total Non Current Liability					
Total Liabilities			169,530,542.82		160,610,257.40
TOTAL NET ASSETS / EQUITY			4,930,172,325.14		4,932,490,969.69
Accumulated Fund	13	11,729,747.15		23,269,189.79	
Accumulated Surpluses / (Deficits)	14	350,595,892.34		472,953,094.24	
Revaluation Surpluses / (Deficits)		4,567,846,685.65		4,436,268,685.66	
TOTAL NET ASSETS / EQUITY			4,930,172,325.14		4,932,490,969.69

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS).


Mr. B S S Hewage
Senior Accountant - RRI


Dr. S P Withanage
Additional Director - RRI

The accounting policies and notes on pages from 60 to 89 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf.

Dr. Priyantha Weerasinghe
Chairman - Rubber Research Board

Mrs. H.N.S.T.K De Silva
Board Member - Rubber Research Board

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Description	Note	Budget	2024		2023	
REVENUE						
Transfer from other Government Entities	15	415,920,000.00	444,209,442.64	602,119,651.26	512,367,454.66	677,485,604.28
Other Revenue	16	90,000,000.00	37,972,807.91		47,534,038.47	
Deferred Income						
Income Dartonfiled Estate	17	97,466,920.00	73,538,247.85		77,560,445.20	
Income Monaragala Estate		6,000,000.00	8,108,488.32		5,675,480.76	
Income Kuruwita Estate	18	36,722,745.00	38,290,664.54		34,348,185.19	
TOTAL REVENUE				602,119,651.26		677,485,604.28
EXPENSES						
Wages ,Salaries & Employee Benefits	19	425,811,207.00	373,984,957.79	723,043,377.04	354,446,535.50	748,095,598.59
Suppliers and Consumable Used	20	39,093,453.00	38,963,836.87		41,862,016.72	
Maintenance Expenditures	21	57,740,835.00	61,847,977.43		57,173,126.74	
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	22		127,053,971.92		163,536,106.54	
Other Expenditures	23	120,850,497.00	120,945,903.31		131,018,063.09	
Finance Cost	24	198,000.00	246,729.72		59,750.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES				723,043,377.04		748,095,598.59
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PRIOD				(120,923,725.78)		(70,609,994.31)

**CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	2024		2023	
	Rs		Rs	Rs
<u>Operating Activities</u>				
Surplus/Deficit	(120,923,726)		(70,609,994)	
Non Cash Movements				
Add : Depreciations & Amortization	127,053,972		163,536,107	
Provision for Gratuity	16,542,160		16,135,607	
Provision for bad debtors	(15,882)		(1,075,052)	
Short Term Provisions	154,257		(4,348,216)	
(Gain) /Loss on Sale of Property Plant & Equip.	2,315,000			
Prior Year profit adjustment	(881,524)			
Less : Interest on Investment	(2,298,510)		(5,717,197)	
Net Cash Flow before working Capital Changes	21,945,747		97,921,254	
<u>Working Capital Changes</u>				
Increase /(Decrease) Payables	8,533,978		(514,688)	
(Increase) / Decrease other current Assets	17,166,085		32,114,605	
(Increase) / Decrease Biological Assets	(24,299,214)			
Gratuity paid	(16,310,110)		(46,665,774)	
Net Cash Flow form Operating Activity		7,036,487		82,855,398
<u>Investing Activities</u>				
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(27,701,244)		(95,266,009)	
Other Financial Assets	(8,041,194)		(10,761,303)	
Interest Income on Investment	2,313,107		5,320,211	
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activity		(33,429,332)		(100,707,101)
<u>Finance Activities</u>				
Fund Received from Treasury for Capital Grant	-		3,991,684	
Fund Received for Special Project	3,246,103		14,993,861	
Re-payments NFS Grants			(72,668)	
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activity		3,246,103		18,912,878
Net Cash Flow for the Year		(23,146,742)	-	1,061,174
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year		75,981,244		74,920,070
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year		52,834,502		75,981,244
Bank of Ceylon - A/C No.335976		2,715,214		20,500,817
Bank of Ceylon (KW)- A/C No.4320540		6,239,353		1,455,536
Bank of Ceylon (DF) - A/C No.335978		3,304,452		138,007
Bank of Ceylon - A/C No.1837		21,549,483		32,738,474
Fuel Coupons Imprest - HO		282,000		136,000
Fuel Coupons Imprest - RT		44,000		5,000
Investment - Gratuity Fund KW		18,700,000		18,000,000
Investment - Gratuity Fund DF				3,000,000
Petty Cash - DF				1,010
Petty Cash - KW Estate				6,400
Total		52,834,502		75,981,244

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Rs.			
	Accumulated Fund (Grant)	Revaluation Reserves	Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficits)	Total
Balance at 01.01.2021	1,056,728,472.15	174,722,678.56	(21,171,147.94)	1,210,280,002.77
Loss / Profit on property Revaluation		5,715,350.00		5,715,350.00
Surpluses / Deficit for the period			15,873,555.17	15,873,555.17
Prior Year Adjustment	(388,154,783.16)		(993,537.99)	(389,148,321.15)
Disposal of Assets Surpluses / (Deficits)			-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	668,573,688.99	180,438,028.56	(6,291,130.76)	842,720,586.79
Balance as at 01.01.2022	668,573,688.99	180,438,028.56	(6,291,130.76)	842,720,586.79
Loss / Profit on property Revaluation		4,267,011,821.80		4,267,011,821.80
Surpluses / Deficit for the period			6,367,157.67	6,367,157.67
Prior Year Adjustment	(117,988,795.15)		10,336,717.95	(107,652,077.20)
Disposal of Assets Surpluses / (Deficits)			(640,000.00)	(640,000.00)
Balance at December 31, 2022	550,584,893.84	4,447,449,850.36	9,772,744.86	5,007,807,489.06
Balance as at 01.01.2023	550,584,893.84	4,447,449,850.36	9,772,744.86	5,007,807,489.06
Prior Year Adjustment (Grant)	(546,228,581.58)		546,228,581.58	-
Prior Year Adjustment			(12,181,570.89)	(12,181,570.89)
Grant Received 2023	124,102,000.00			124,102,000.00
Transfer to Income	(105,116,454.00)			(105,116,454.00)
NSF Grant	(72,668.47)			(72,668.47)
Loss on Property Revaluation		(11,181,164.70)		(11,181,164.70)
Disposal of Assets Surpluses / (Deficits)			(256,667.00)	(256,667.00)
Surpluses / Deficit for the period			(70,609,994.31)	(70,609,994.31)
Balance at December 31, 2023	23,269,189.79	4,436,268,685.66	472,953,094.24	4,932,490,969.69
Balance as at 01.01.2024	23,269,189.79	4,436,268,685.66	472,953,094.24	4,932,490,969.69
Change in net assets/equity for 2024				-
Loss / Profit on property Revaluation				-
Prior Year Adjustment (Grant)				-
Prior Year Adjustment			881,523.88	881,523.88
Transfer to Income	(11,539,442.64)			(11,539,442.64)
Property Revaluation		131,577,999.99		131,577,999.99
Disposal of Assets Surpluses / (Deficits)			(2,315,000.00)	(2,315,000.00)
Surpluses / Deficit for the period			(120,923,725.78)	(120,923,725.78)
Balance at December 31, 2024	11,729,747.15	4,567,846,685.65	350,595,892.34	4,930,172,325.14

RUBBER RESEARCH BOARD OF SRI LANKA
Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements

Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

1.1 Reporting Entity

The Rubber Research Board (RRB) was established as a Public Corporation under the Rubber Research Ordinance. This Ordinance has been amended from time to time; the most recent introduction has been the “Rubber Research Bill Part II of April 2003 with the amendment No. 28”. The RRB coming under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries and the registered office of the RRB located at Thelewala Road, Rathmalana.

The government body of the institute is the Rubber Research Board. In terms of Rubber Research Ordinance, the board consists of 15 board members, appointed by the Minister – in – charge. One member is appointed as the Chairman of the Board.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The Mission of RRB is to revitalize the rubber sector by developing economically and environmentally sustainable innovations and transferring the latest technologies to the stakeholders through training and advisory services.

1.3 Number of Employees

The number of employees of the RRB as at 31st December 2024 amounted to 285. The comparative figure for the year 2023 was 290.

1.4 Financial Year

The Financial year of the RRB was the 12 months period ended by 31st December 2024.

1.5 Date of Authorization for Issue

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31/12/2024 of RRB were authorized to issue by the Board of Management on 27th February 2024.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the RRB were prepared in Sri Lankan Rupees on a historical cost basis and presented in Sri Lankan Rupees.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the RRB have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS).

2.3 Comparative Information

The Accounting Policies applied by the Institute are, unless otherwise stated, consistent with those used in the previous year. Previous year figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year presentation.

2.4 Event after the Balance Sheet Date.

All material post financial position events have been considered and appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

2.5 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Board is liable to VAT in the current year under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

2.6 Assets and Basis of Valuation

2.6.1 Property Plant and Equipment are recorded at cost less depreciation (written down value) in the financial statement.

The cost of Property Plant and Equipment are valued at the market value or cost of purchase with any incidental expenses.

2.6.2 The Motor Vehicles were valued on 27th March 2024 and the value of these vehicles have been included in the Financial Statements of 2024.

2.6.3 The revaluation values of Lands and Buildings were recorded based on the valuation report obtained from the Chartered Valuer in the year 2022.

2.6.4 Non biological assets values of the estates were shown separately in the financial statements.

2.6.5 All biological assets are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the price at which live stocks can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

2.7 Depreciation Policy

2.7.1 The depreciation for Fixed Assets are determined separately for each significant part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and begin to depreciate when it is available for use. Depreciations not provided for lands.

- 2.7.2 The provision for depreciation were calculated at straight line method on the cost of all Property Plant and Equipment. The effective rates are as follows.

Description	Estimated useful lives of assets	Percentage
Buildings	40	2.50%
Intangible Assets	5	20.00%
Furniture, Fittings & Office Equipment	5	20.00%
Power & Water Supply	10	10.00%
Machinery & Tools	8	12.50%
Lab Apparatus	5	20.00%
Motor Vehicles	5	20.00%
Library Books	5	20.00%
Documentary Film	8	12.50%
Earth Slip Project	25	4.00%
Other assets	10	10.00%
Effluent Treatment Plant	25	4.00%
Audio Visual Equipment	5	20.00%
Road Development	10	10.00%
Solar Panel - DF Estate	5	20.00%
CCTV Camera	5	20.00%
Surge Protection Device	5	20.00%
Upgrading Telecommunication	40	2.50%

2.7.3 Amortization Policy

After completion of five years the immature field value of rubber plantations is reclassified as mature field. Consequently, an annual amortization of 5% is applied based on the declining balance in these mature fields.

Plantation - Rubber	20	5.00%
Plantation - Tea	20	5.00%
Plantation - Cinnamon	20	5.00%

2.8 Inventories

Inventories consist of spare parts, maintenance items, cleaning materials and stationery stock etc. are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The values of the closing rubber stocks of Dartonfield, Kuruwita and Polgahawela estates are shown in the financial statements at the lower value of both cost and net realizable value according to Section 15 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 09.

2.9 Receivables

Receivable consists debtors and others.

2.10 Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts were calculated and provided in the accounts as follows.

Period of outstanding	Provision Made
Less than one year	Nil
Others	5.0%

2.11 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent consists investments, cash at banks and cash in hand.

2.12 Conversion of foreign exchange

Foreign currency has been converted at prevailing rates.

2.13 Retirement Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and the institute is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant dates. In order to meet this liability, a provision is calculated based on Actuarial Valuation method.

Provision has been made for retirement gratuities from the first year of service for all employees, in conformity with LKAS 19 - 'Employee Benefits'. However, under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability to an employee arises only on completion of 5 years of continued service.

2.14 Government Grant

2.14.1 Recurrent Grant

The Recurrent Grant received from the Government was reflected in the Income Statement as the source of income of the RRB.

2.14.2 Capital Grant

As per the provisions of SLPSAS No. 11, the capital grant received from the Government has been recorded as the source of income of RRB from 2023 in lieu of deferred revenue policy and adjustments were made to the financial statements accordingly.

2.15 Revenue Recognition

Institute generates Revenue from the following sources, and recognizes such revenues for accounting purposes on the accruals basis.

- (a) Research base revenue
- (b) Non Research base revenue

2.16 Expenditure

All expenditures were recognized on the accrual basis.

3. Consolidation Policies

- 3.1 The Rubber Research Board accounts comprise the consolidation of the activities of the R.R.I. Estates (plantations) managed by the Rubber Research Institute. *i.e.* Dartonfield, Kuruwita and Narampola (Alawwa).
- 3.2 The Rubber Research Institute and estates have a common financial year which ends on 31 December.
- 3.3 The profits and losses of the plantations have been taken in to the Rubber Research Institute surplus/deficit account and reflected in the balance sheet.
- 3.4 The detail information of the projects have been shown separately and it has been reflected in the financial statements.

4. Non-Current Assets

4.1 Lands

All lands except Kumarawatta (Monaragala) and Narampola (Alawwa) belong to the Sri Lanka Rubber Research Board.

Transfer of ownership in Kumarawatta (Monaragala) and Narampola (Alawwa) is in progress. Therefore, it is planned to record the revaluation values of the above lands after transfer of title to RRB.

4.2. Substation at Narampola (Alawwa) Kumarawatta (Monaragala)

4.2.1. Narampola (Alawwa)

The extent of this land is 106 Acres 02 Roods & 31 perches. This land was taken over on 14.12.2004 under MOU on a Rental agreement.

4.2.2. Kumarawatta (Monaragala)

The extent of the land is 50 acres and this was taken over from the JEDB on 19 September 2006 under MOU on 30 years Lease agreement.

4.2.3. Profit and Loss - Kumarawatta (Monaragala) Substation

Kumarawatta (Monaragala) Substation has been established for Research and extension activities related to non-traditional Rubber growing areas including Northern and Eastern Provisions and it is still in developing stage.

5. Research & Development Expenditure

Research and development expenditure have been charged to departmental expenditure for the relevant period.

6. New planting /replanting /crop diversification expenditure

The above categories of expenditure have been capitalized under the other financial assets in the accounts and depreciation will be made on maturity.

7. Expenditure against Budget Format

Laboratory Working expenses and Field Working expenses have been shown under Research and Development Expenditures in the Statement of Financial Performance. In the Budget Format, Laboratory working expenses and Field working expenses have been shown under Supplies and services respectively.

Other Operating Expenses are the value of services rendered from the estates to the Rubber Research Institute except Rent for Narampola and Kumarawatta. These expenses were charged to the Rubber Research Institute of monthly accounts of Dartonfield and Kuruwita Estates. The Labour Charges related to Institute activities have been charged to the relevant department expenditure votes.

Accounting Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Adjustments made to the Cumulative Expenditure

Adjustment of Rs. 881,523.88 has been made to the cumulative expenditure account.

2. Legal Matters

Legal issues pertaining to matters of employees were pending at Courts as at 31st December 2024 are as follows.

	Case No.	Court / Institution	Applicant
01.	32/RM/49/2023	Labour Court - Rathmalana	Mrs G M Priyanthi Perera
02	238/202D	Applied Court	U V Lionel

3. Surety Bonds

The Surety Bonds pertaining to matters of employees were pending as at 31.12.2024 of Rs. 3,996,552,10 and it was made up as follows.

Name	Balance as at 31.12.2023	Balance as at 31.12.2024
Mr. H. H. Talgaswatta	2,402.56	
Mr. S. M. C. E. Silva	1,455,005.85	1,095,005.85
Mr. B. P. Weeraratne	1,825,654.55	1,825,654.55
Mr. Thurul Warnakula	936,278.34	936,278.34
Mr. Chathura Jayampathi	214,613.36	139,613.36
Total Amount	4,433,954.66	3,996,552.10

4. Security Deposits of Officers

The amount required for the security deposit of cheque signing officers, cashiers and storekeepers has been deposited in separate accounts of the Bank of Ceylon by the concerned officers. RRISL has absolute ownership of the above accounts.

NOTE 01 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Bank of Ceylon - A/C No.335976	2,715,213.91	20,500,817.01
Bank of Ceylon (KW)- A/C No.4320540	6,239,353.45	1,455,536.28
Bank of Ceylon (DF) - A/C No.335978	3,304,451.81	138,007.00
Bank of Ceylon - A/C No.1837	21,549,482.71	32,738,473.60
Fuel Coupons Imprest - HO	282,000.00	136,000.00
Fuel Coupons Imprest - RT	44,000.00	5,000.00
Investment - Gratiuty Fund KW	18,700,000.00	18,000,000.00
Investment - Gratiuty Fund DF		3,000,000.00
Petty Cash - DF		1,010.00
Petty Cash - KW Estate		6,400.00
Total	52,834,501.88	75,981,243.89

NOTE 02 - RECEIVABLES

Description	Schedul No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Loan Receivables	01	5,223,923.76	4,496,003.60
Other Receivables	02	4,860,709.46	3,708,807.61
Staff Receivables	03	30,865.00	158,970.00
Trade and Other Receivables - DF	04	6,819,771.79	4,226,745.95
Trade and Other Receivables - KW	05	3,523,011.50	587,908.72
Total		20,458,281.51	13,178,435.88

NOTE 03 - INVENTORIES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Inventories - Monaragala	06	49,875.00	45,075.00
Inventories - Polgahawela	07	15,430.00	10,360.00
Inventories - RRISL Publications	08	1,168,014.30	1,315,050.75
Inventories - Stationary	09	1,201,790.06	1,574,768.37
Stock Control - DF	10	1,444,025.51	887,068.39
Stock Control - KW	11	345,482.66	105,924.41
Stock Control HO	12	6,891,856.19	7,209,098.58
Stock Control RT	13	-	993,799.26
Unsold Rubber Stock - DF	14	7,403,405.04	5,446,851.60
Unsold Rubber Stock - KW		2,481,010.80	5,542,235.80
Unsold Rubber Stock - PSS		1,746,837.00	-
Total		22,747,726.56	23,130,232.16

NOTE 04 - WORKING PROGRESS

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Working Progress	15		4,699,830.83
Total		-	4,699,830.83

NOTE 05 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Debtor's Clearance A/C			
General Debtors	16	1,135,234.24	1,017,114.47
Staff Debtors			
Other Debtors	17	3,996,552.10	4,433,954.66
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debtors	18	(207,095.11)	(222,976.95)
		4,924,691.23	5,228,092.18
Control Accounts		-	-
Deposits	19	750,405.00	1,120,405.00
Supplier's Advance	20	5,590,916.12	24,281,109.09
Total		11,266,012.35	30,629,606.27

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024

NOTE 06 , 07 , 08 - Property , Plant and Equipment

ASSETS	Cost as at 01.01.2024 Rs.	Revaluation / Adjusted Assets Rs.	Additional / correction during the year 2024 Rs.	Disposal / Adjusted Assets Rs.	Total as at 31.12.2024 Rs.	Accumulative Depreciation as at 01.01.2024 Rs.	Depreciation for the year 2024 Rs.	Depreciation for the Disposal / Adjus	Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2024 Rs.	Written down value as at 31.12.2024 Rs.	Total
Road Development Df.	-		-		-	-	-		-	-	
Land	3,529,969,015.75				3,529,969,015.75					3,529,969,015.75	
Buildings	1,066,224,224.56		15,128,273.29		1,081,352,497.85	32,059,161.93	26,985,503.47		59,044,665.40	1,022,307,832.45	
Upgrading telecommunication	7,405,816.74		-		7,405,816.74	1,030,239.93	185,145.42		1,215,385.35	6,190,431.39	
											4,558,467,279.59
Intangible Assets											
Software	30,001,202.41		-		30,001,202.41	29,483,940.66	364,861.57		29,848,802.23	152,400.18	152,400.18
Solar Pannel - DF Estate	12,695,629.92				12,695,629.92	10,866,949.46	1,828,680.46		12,695,629.92	0.00	
CCTV Camera	6,604,782.80		14,750.00		6,619,532.80	5,428,991.89	938,189.67		6,367,181.57	252,351.23	
Surge Protection Device	7,249,574.00		787,250.00		8,036,824.00	5,632,775.96	849,125.07		6,481,901.04	1,554,922.96	
Infrastructure, Plant and equipment											
Machinery & Tools	36,546,432.85		83,710.00		36,630,142.85	17,991,427.21	4,570,892.53		22,562,319.75	14,067,823.10	
Laboratory Equipments	394,108,861.83	1,020,600.00	11,792,647.50		406,922,109.33	229,067,794.18	55,470,821.57		284,538,615.75	122,383,493.58	
Audio Visual Equipment	11,179,836.83		1,315,500.00		12,495,336.83	8,895,220.82	1,000,708.76		9,895,929.58	2,599,407.25	
Effluent Treatment Plant	9,422,910.68				9,422,910.68	3,503,632.63	376,916.43		3,880,549.05	5,542,361.63	
Motor vehicles	93,179,674.00	131,578,000.00	-	92,938,174.00	131,819,500.00	7,036,695.07	20,083,492.70	6,820,000.00	20,299,247.53	111,520,252.47	
Power & Water Supply	7,704,390.80		-		8,109,910.80	5,907,206.10	564,445.44		6,471,651.54	1,638,259.26	
Furniture & Fixtures & Office Equipment - DF	103,880,453.52		2,062,815.74		105,943,269.26	87,465,694.55	8,075,505.95		95,541,200.50	10,402,068.76	
Others - Assets	-		961,473.64		34,534,010.92	15,783,292.40	3,410,199.10		19,193,491.50	15,340,519.42	
Library Periodicals Journals & Sub etc.	5,570,482.90		-		5,570,482.90	4,292,788.43	1,114,096.58		5,406,885.01	163,597.89	
Earth Slip Project	139,543.30		-	-	139,543.30	77,097.01	5,581.73	-	82,678.74	56,864.56	
Documentary film	3,723.33		480,700.00	-	484,423.33	3,723.33	8,395.79		12,119.12	472,304.21	285,994,226.34
	-								-	-	
Total	5,321,886,556.22	132,598,600.00	32,627,120.17	92,938,174.00	5,428,152,159.67	464,526,631.55	125,832,562.24	6,820,000.00	583,538,253.56	4,844,613,906.11	4,844,613,906.11

NOTE 09 - Biological Assets

	Balance as at 01.01.2024		Addition		Balance as at 31.12.2024	Amozitization			Written down value Rs	
Rubber in bearing Df & k'wita	19,980,692.39			-	19,980,692.39	999,034.57	-		18,981,657.82	
Tea Replanting K'wita	3,032,074.35		-	-	3,032,074.35	151,603.72	-		2,880,470.63	
Replanting Cinnamon K'wita & Df	1,415,427.78		1,092,428.88	-	2,507,856.66	70,771.39	-		2,437,085.27	
Total	24,428,194.52		1,092,428.88	-	25,520,623.40	1,221,409.68	-	-	24,299,213.72	-

NOTE 09 A - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Nursery			
Bud Wood Nursery - Gw			
Bud Wood Nursery - Kw		65,785.03	65,785.03
Cinnamon Nursery - DF			367,077.64
Cinnamon Nursery - Kw		252,608.23	252,608.23
Immature Field			
Cinnamon replanting - Kw		1,423,600.81	1,032,000.81
Cinnamon replanting - DF		398,447.64	1,123,798.88
Replanting -Rubber - DF		49,283,608.52	40,936,412.94
Replanting Rubber - Kw		1,061,484.81	911,169.81
Replanting Rubber -GW		214,361.50	214,361.50
Rubber Immature field		1,544,963.24	1,544,963.24
Rubber Replanting DF & K'wita		69,238,366.05	68,993,853.49
Young Budding Nursery - DF			
Total		123,483,225.83	115,442,031.57

NOTE 10 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Short Term Liability -RRISL	21	16,123,434.00	11,116,298.04
Trade & Other Payable - DF	22	11,930,482.17	11,696,842.01
Trade & Other Payable - KW	23	3,466,282.28	2,887,210.59
New Creditors	24	3,892,717.29	1,178,805.01
Staff Members-cr		2,515.46	2,297.25
Total		35,415,431.20	26,881,452.90

NOTE 11 - SHORT TERM PROVISIONS

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Provision for Attendance Bonus			
Provision for Audit fees		1,485,888.00	804,288.00
Provision for Holiday Pay			
Provision for Profit Bonus			527,343.00
Total		1,485,888.00	1,331,631.00

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Provision for Gratuity**

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
DF Estate		20,483,272.40	20,265,770.00
Monaragala		3,261,925.95	2,730,000.00
Polgahawela		1,817,361.47	1,540,000.00
Kuruwita		6,448,310.77	5,222,000.00
RRISL		100,618,353.03	102,639,403.50
Total		132,629,223.62	132,397,173.50

NOTE 13 - ACCUMALATED FUNDS (Grant)

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
A.F. International Founda			
A.F.National Research Cou			
Accu.Fund Treasury Grant			
Accumulated Fund Divinegu			
Accumulated Funds			
Generated Funds for Model Estate - DF			
Model Estate Grant Received from RRISL			
National Science Foundati			
NSF Grant And Other Grants - 03.30I			
NSF Grant And Other Grants - 03.30Y			
NSF Grant And Other Grants - 41.01.15			
Special Capital Projects CF / MPI Grants		7,446,102.70	14,993,861.34
Special Project Other Grant			
NSF Grants			
Other Grants			
Treasury Grant - Capital			3,991,684.00
U.N.D.P. Capital Grant		4,283,644.45	4,283,644.45
Total		11,729,747.15	23,269,189.79

NOTE 14 - ACCUMALATED SURPLUS / DIFICIT

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Accumulated Surpluses / (Deficits)		472,953,094.24	9,772,744.86
Add: Prior Year Adjustment		881,523.88	534,047,010.69
		473,834,618.12	543,819,755.55
Disposal of Assets Surpluses / (Deficits)		(2,315,000.00)	(256,667.00)
Profit / loss For the Year		(120,923,725.78)	(70,609,994.31)
Total		350,595,892.34	472,953,094.24

NOTE 15 - TRANSFER FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Treasury Grant - Recurrent		385,920,000.00	407,251,000.00
Treasury Grant - Recurrent - DF			
Treasury Grant - Recurrent -KW			
Capital Grant - From Treasury		58,289,442.64	105,116,454.66
Total		444,209,442.64	512,367,454.66

NOTE 16 - OTHER REVENUE

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Analytical Charges		281,535.06	6,572,434.40
Other Testing Chargers		10,087,535.09	6,714,316.00
Auditorium Income		-	51,500.00
Bus Fare Recoveries		267,787.86	306,462.81
Circuit Bungalow Income		775,209.98	743,240.20
Estate Contribution		12,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Bond debtors Income		-	1,224,644.33
Interest on laons to staff		171,445.66	154,672.24
Interest on RRI Investment			58,545.02
Non refundable Tender deposit		36,250.00	160,158.61
Other Electricity Income		-	60,808.50
Registration of Suplier		-	97,720.00
Sale of Publication		131,232.05	293,120.00
Sales of tapping Knives		-	3,040.00
Solar Income		2,121,382.00	2,399,254.00
Sundry Income		2,072,986.81	4,726,186.84
Rent Income		1,150,136.54	35,140.32
Consultancy Fees		-	211,984.56
Claims Received from Insurance Corporati		-	767,450.00
Training Consultancy & Advisory Income		6,024,136.86	11,952,010.64
Tapping Panel Marking Knives		980.00	1,350.00
Disposal Vehicle		2,315,000.00	-
Hire Income		212,190.00	-
RRI - Sponsorship		325,000.00	-
Total		37,972,807.91	47,534,038.47

NOTE 17 - INCOME DARTONFILED ESTATE

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Sale of Rubber -DF		46,655,442.94	52,105,971.90
Narambola Rubber Sales		12,068,322.81	10,128,076.30
Sales of Scrap Rubber -DF		4,279,456.00	2,568,231.00
Unsold Rubber Stock Adjustment -DF		-	1,004,777.76
Gross Profit		63,003,221.75	65,807,056.96
Add Other Income			
Cinnamon Income - DF		1,103,475.60	1,104,230.00
Other Sales		-	-
Rainguard Subsidy Received -DF		-	-
Replanting Subsidy Received -DF		2,124,753.96	2,385,347.39
Sundry Income - DF		1,075,533.26	1,090,295.52
Tea Green Leaf Income -DF		4,275,740.00	2,821,013.00
Uprooted Old Rubber Trees Sold -DF		1,664,400.00	2,616,535.00
Interest on DF Investment		291,123.28	1,735,967.33
Total		73,538,247.85	77,560,445.20

NOTE 18- INCOME KURUWITA ESTATE

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Cinnamon Income - KW		1,277,465.00	877,500.00
Rainguard Subsidy Received - KW		117,361.64	-
Replanting Subsidy Received -KW		-	-
Sale of Rubber - KW		30,724,819.00	17,619,515.80
Sale of Scrap Rubber -KW		1,398,340.00	510,774.26
Sundry Income - KW		1,105,962.30	1,642,887.03
Tea Green Leaf Income -KW		1,659,329.87	1,825,781.78
Interest on Kuruwita Investment		2,007,386.73	3,922,684.97
Stock Adjustment A/C -KW		-	-
Unsold Rubber Stock Adjustment -KW		-	5,419,156.30
Uprooted Old Rubber Trees Sold -KU		-	2,529,885.05
Total		38,290,664.54	34,348,185.19

NOTE 19- PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS EXPENSES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Acting allowance		1,596,849.82	1,825,027.69
Attendance Incentive		124,200.00	146,800.00
Bonus Payments		-	1,205,531.66
Cost of Living Allowances		53,801,248.98	26,606,100.14
E.P.F		35,825,554.11	31,682,541.65
E.T.F		7,567,013.05	6,747,513.27
Fuel Allowance		4,736,875.50	5,362,350.45
Holiday Pay		4,070,641.17	4,102,612.20
House Rent		1,002,506.84	1,052,694.29
Labour Wages		29,055,737.18	35,223,918.43
Medical Reimbursement		33,885,863.80	34,541,558.20
Other allowance		25,127,456.18	26,089,942.60
Overtime		16,368,943.49	16,694,272.33
Professional Allowance		2,977,195.69	2,733,747.32
Research Allowance		6,175,131.10	3,832,607.71
Salaries and wages		134,247,610.37	135,629,487.97
Transport Allowance		5,130,645.16	5,501,682.58
Travelling & Subsistance		10,419,194.99	11,206,509.05
Provident Fund Board Contributions		1,685,597.96	4,261,637.96
Travelling Expenses		186,692.40	
Total		373,984,957.79	354,446,535.50

NOTE 20- SUPPLIERS & OTHER CONSUMABLE EXPENSES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Advertisement		261,295.00	946,041.75
Electricity Expenses		16,159,834.21	18,441,499.70
Fuel & Lubricant - Other		743,370.79	779,909.72
Fuel & Lubricant - Vehicle		10,011,992.56	11,969,709.77
Postage		211,019.00	256,476.40
Telephone		6,619,727.86	5,704,369.02
Transport		3,276,853.65	2,875,957.77
Water		1,679,743.80	888,052.59
Total		38,963,836.87	41,862,016.72

NOTE 21- MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Maintenace of Bungalows		3,832,753.16	4,220,148.66
Maintenace of Furniture & Fittings		37,013.31	418,641.66
Maintenace of Institute Buildings Compo		31,100,214.16	28,057,462.51
Maintenace of Water Supply		1,620,588.58	1,610,686.47
Maintenance & Repair of Office Building		8,256,541.06	9,348,673.32
Maintenance of Computer		937,230.18	226,280.00
Maintenance of Environments Protection		-	24,150.00
Maintenance of Minner Building		247,825.15	139,170.64
Maintenance of Office Equipment		1,225,026.62	1,648,054.14
Maintenance of Plant Machinery		3,697,268.83	1,409,346.49
Maintenance of Power Supply		1,738,735.98	1,907,158.27
Maintenance Photocopier Machin		166,336.95	-
Maintenance of Tools		118,970.63	359,589.24
Maintenance of Vehicle		8,863,782.82	7,784,147.34
Maintenance up keep of staff bungalows p		5,690.00	19,618.00
Total		61,847,977.43	57,173,126.74

NOTE 22- DEPRICIATION AND AMOTIZATION EXPENSES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Amotization for Cinnamon		70,771.39	74,496.20
Amotization for Rubber		999,034.57	1,015,202.73
Amotization for Tea		151,603.72	159,582.86
Depreciation for the year only		125,832,562.24	162,286,824.75
Rubber In Bearing Depreciation -DF			
Total		127,053,971.92	163,536,106.54

NOTE 23- OTHER EXPENSES

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Audit Fee		681,600.00	669,738.00
Bad & Doubtful Debtors for the Year		(15,881.84)	(1,075,052.27)
Bungalow Expenses		7,470.00	6,148.00
Cinnamon Expenditure		311,913.94	498,125.00
Commission on Cash Transport			56,893.82
Computer Repairs		1,297,421.02	863,877.59
Computer Software Expenses		677,172.26	1,496,252.55
Conference & Seminars Expenses			6,870.00
Cleaning & Sanitary Expenses		1,600,831.78	
Refreshment - Official Meeting		2,392,589.64	4,161,453.15
Factory Expenses		2,895,857.14	847,719.63
Custom Duty Harbour Dues & Clearance			301,990.80
Field Work & Cultivation Expenses		10,014,941.88	4,878,440.99
Filed Experiments		20,183,619.80	23,940,151.96
Land & Land improvement			334,250.00
Gratuity for the Year		16,542,159.62	16,135,607.47
Guest House - Hostel Expenses		180,146.76	1,328,784.80
Honorarium		746,037.50	929,417.50
Insurance Charges - General Policies		1,942,759.03	1,958,416.38
Rubber Sale Broker Charges & Interest		1,373,699.48	
Interview Panel Expenses		130,442.00	272,325.63
IRRDD Expenses			2,125,128.08
Laboratory Expenditure		15,095,131.78	16,944,492.07
Manufacturing Expenses		5,202,717.00	1,399,349.76
Medical Expenses, Medical Drugs		741,056.10	454,203.01
Legal Expenses			97,107.26
Purchase of Latex		395,325.00	
News Paper Expenses		193,670.00	191,210.00
General Administration Exp.		1,788,972.54	
Professional & Consultancy Fees		1,786,737.50	1,152,875.20
Freight & Forwarding Charges		206,028.00	
Plucking Expenses		1,601,344.71	1,002,792.73
Field Work Expenses		3,139,645.71	
Food stuff Expenses -KW		14,275.00	
Printing & Publication		15,503.15	51,750.00
Production Expenses			3,181,520.00
Registration Fees		196,435.83	2,744,838.91
Administrative Expenses-KU		15,307.92	
Stamp Duty Expenditure		1,540.00	4,150.00
Rain guard Expenses		368,051.90	2,949,855.80
Rate & Tax		615,641.97	407,829.53
Rent Allowance			220,000.00
RRI Photocopier Maintenance			165,599.55
Staff Welfare & Recreation Activities		527,951.20	785,639.00
Valuation Charges			550,000.00
Staff Training & Capacity		3,039,071.68	1,736,844.81
Stationery & Office Requisites		4,817,709.51	3,441,153.56
Stock Adjustment A/C			(1,652,569.38)
Stock Adjustment A/C -DF			1,043,696.95
Stock Adjustment A/C -KW			94,897.68
WHT Expenditure		121,742.47	
Sundries & Utility Services			705,639.07
Sundry Expenses		236,144.02	3,393,171.61
Tapping Expenditure		17,758,114.30	16,942,528.49
Uniforms & Other Expenses		94,000.00	
Welfare affairs		47,674.52	
Insurance Charges-Workman Compensation		340,670.25	42,948.40
Refreshment - Training Programmers		1,223,361.24	2,230,000.00
Weeding Expenses		375,000.00	
Attendance Bonus - KW		24,300.00	
Administrative Expenses-KU			1,200,000.00
Administrative Expenses-DF			9,800,000.00
Total		120,945,903.31	131,018,063.09

NOTE 24- FINANCE COST

Description	Schedule No.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Bank Charges		63,429.72	59,750.00
Legal Expenses		183,300.00	
Total		246,729.72	59,750.00

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DARTONFILED ESTATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Description	2024		2023	
REVENUE				
Transfer from other Government Entities	4,965,684.97		4,750,268.00	
Other Revenue				
Deferred Income				
Income Dartonfiled Estate	73,538,247.85		77,560,445.20	
Income Polgahawela Estate				
Income Monaragala Estate				
TOTAL REVENUE		86,612,421.14		82,310,713.20
EXPENSES				
Wages ,Salaries & Employee Benefit	41,508,675.68		38,276,485.61	
Suppliers and Consumable Used	2,128,320.44		3,096,911.33	
Maintenance Expenditures	738,180.65		1,433,230.17	
Depreciation & Amortization Exp.	934,437.72		949,560.46	
Other Expenditures	40,315,706.84		45,047,739.86	
Finance Cost	14,500.60		6,750.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		85,639,821.93		88,810,677.43
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PRIOD		972,599.21		(6,499,964.23)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE KURUWITA ESTATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Description	2024		2023	
REVENUE				
Transfer from other Government Entities	1,386,229.90		1,582,460.33	
Other Revenue				
Deferred Income				
Income Dartonfiled Estate				
Income Kuruwita Estate	38,290,664.54		34,348,185.19	
Income Monaragala Estate				
TOTAL REVENUE		39,676,894.44		35,930,645.52
EXPENSES				
Wages ,Salaries & Employee Benefits	24,477,118.67		24,991,799.12	
Suppliers and Consumable Used	3,378,724.21		2,957,197.25	
Maintenance Expenditures	349,895.92		279,509.40	
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	286,971.96		299,721.33	
Other Expenditures	8,902,874.59		5,009,292.18	
Finance Cost	-		5,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		37,395,585.35		33,542,519.28
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PRIOD		2,281,309.09		2,388,126.24

Labour rates and break down of cost of production from 2020 to 2024 (Rs /Kg)
Dartonfield estate

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Labour wages	855.00	855.00 up to Mar. and 1150.00 from Mar.	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00 up to Sep. and 1552.50 from Sep.
2. Cost of production	300.90	502.49	617.70	708.04	778.94
2.1 Tapping	138.17	204.01	239.79	245.84	275.74
2.2 Manufacture	38.94	49.56	64.39	67.22	66.41
2.3 General charges	94.87	113.03	125.23	139.93	143.64
2.4 Mature/area upkeep	28.92	38.65	71.90	114.24	103.00
2.5 Administrative	-	97.23	116.40	123.34	190.15
3. N.S.A.	333.73	564.83	718.02	604.62	836.58
4. Profit/(Loss) per kg	32.83	62.34	100.32	(103.42)	57.64

Labour rates and break down of cost of production from 2020 to 2024 (Rs /Kg)
Kuruwita estate

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Labour wages	855.00	855.00 up to Mar. and 1150.00 from Mar.	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00 up to Sep. and 1552.50 from Sep.
2. Cost of production	292.36	442.53	577.99	626.82	739.03
2.1 Tapping	137.41	205.40	272.89	272.56	302.53
2.2 Manufacture	37.12	45.41	71.91	102.24	120.49
2.3 General charges	89.49	157.64	163.48	88.15	124.81
2.4 Mature/area upkeep	28.35	34.08	73.47	65.67	95.12
2.5 Administrative	-	-	-	98.20	96.07
3. N.S.A.	311.69	523.82	653.25	599.11	786.90
4. Profit/(Loss) per kg	19.33	81.29	75.26	(27.71)	47.87

PAL/E/RRB/01/24/09

07 July 2025

Chairman,

Rubber Research Board of Sri Lanka.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Rubber Research Board of Sri Lanka and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Rubber Research Board of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

- (a) A sum of Rs. 2,315,000 received from the disposal of vehicles had not been adjusted as a receipt in the cash flow in contrary to Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 02, and the value of operating activities had been overstated as a result of deducting the profit obtained by disposing the motor vehicles amounting to Rs. 2,315,000 from the deficit in the cash flow statement.
- (b) Since the Ultrapure Water Purification System purchased on 26 April 2024 amounting to Rs. 1,616,950 had been accounted as laboratory expenses, the deficit of the Board had been overstated by that value, and the non-current assets had been understated by that value.

- (c) Although the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that has been fully depreciated in terms of paragraph 92 (a) of SLPSAS 7, but, still in use must be disclosed in the financial statements, the gross carrying amount of solar panels worth Rs. 12,695,630 that had been fully depreciated and were still in use had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3 Other Information included in the Annual Report 2024 of the Board

Other information means the information that was obtained by me prior to the date of this audit report and included in the Annual Report - 2024 of the Board, but not included in the financial statements and in my audit report prepared in relation to those financial statements. Management is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on financial statements does not cover other information and I do not express any kind of assurance or opinion on it.

In relation to my audit on the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when such information is available and to consider in reading so as to whether other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or according to my knowledge obtained during the audit or otherwise.

If I conclude that there are material misstatements in the other information based on the other information obtained by me prior to the date of this audit report and based on the activities carried out by me, I should report that matters. I have nothing to report in this regard.

1.4 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going

concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

As per Section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Board is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Board.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 2.1 National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 includes specific provisions for following requirements.
- 2.1.1 Except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, I have obtained all the information and explanation that are required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.1.2 The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention.
- 2.2.1 To state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

- 2.2.2 To state that the Board has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for the following observations.

Reference to Laws, Rules / Provisions	Non -Compliance
Establishments Code of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
Chapter XII	Fifty-eight (58) days of leave had been given to officers in executive grades and 53 days of leave had been given to the officers in other grades for a year as per the unapproved procedural manual of the Rubber Research Institute.
(ii) Section 4:7 of Chapter xv	A total of Rs. 3,876,552 to be recovered to the Board for a period of 02 years to 34 years from 04 officials, who had violated the bond conditions after taking paid leave for academic activities and going abroad, had not been recovered even by 31 December 2024.
F.R. 751 of the Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.	Although all goods received should be immediately entered in the inventory, a stock register and consumables register had not been maintained for laboratory glassware equipment, including beakers, and chemicals purchased for the laboratory.
Public Administration Circular No. 02/2018 dated 24 January 2018 and Paragraph 3 of the Manual on Corporate Governance bearing No. 01/2021 dated 16 November 2021	The Rubber Research Board had not prepared a formal human resource development plan.

- 2.2.3 To state that the Board has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.4 To state that the resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.3 Other Matters

- (a) The Mooney Viscometer purchased in the year 2014 for a sum of Rs.4,052,300 had been kept idle in the premises of the institution from 2018 up to the date of audit due to a software error in the machine without repairing it and put into use.
- (b) A turmeric cultivation programme was initiated in the Kuruwita Estate in the year 2022 and Rs. 1,659,131 was spent on raw material and labour costs and Rs. 209,840 was earned as income. Due to processing the turmeric harvest into turmeric powder without proper standards, the colour of the turmeric powder had changed and 205 kilograms of turmeric powder could not be sold as the expiry date of the turmeric powder had become closer by the date of audit.
- (c) The plan numbers/deed numbers of 38 lands located in Kalutara, Ratnapura and Kegalle districts belonging to the Rubber Research Board have not yet been found, and the Rubber Research Board had no necessary documents to substantiate the ownership of 15 lands.
- (d) More than 43 lands and buildings belonging to the Rubber Research Board were being used by the Rubber Development Department and these lands had not been handed over or transferred under a lease agreement. Furthermore, steps had not been taken to transfer the Kumarawatte estate in Moneragala and Narampolawatte estate in Alawwa currently being used by the Rubber Research Board to the Rubber Research Board.
- (e) Even though a sum of Rs. 49.7 million had been used to establish a Finite Element Analysis and Simulation Centre (FEAS Centre) for planning rubber products and evaluating its performance as a business model through public-private partnership and activities of that Centre had been initiated in the year 2019 as per the budget discussion held in the year 2017 with the objective of increasing the rubber export revenue, the operations of the Centre had been completely stopped since October 2023, that is, for almost two years, and

as a result of that, the relevant building and all the computers and software, machinery, furniture and office equipment costed at Rs. 38,918,694 remained idle.

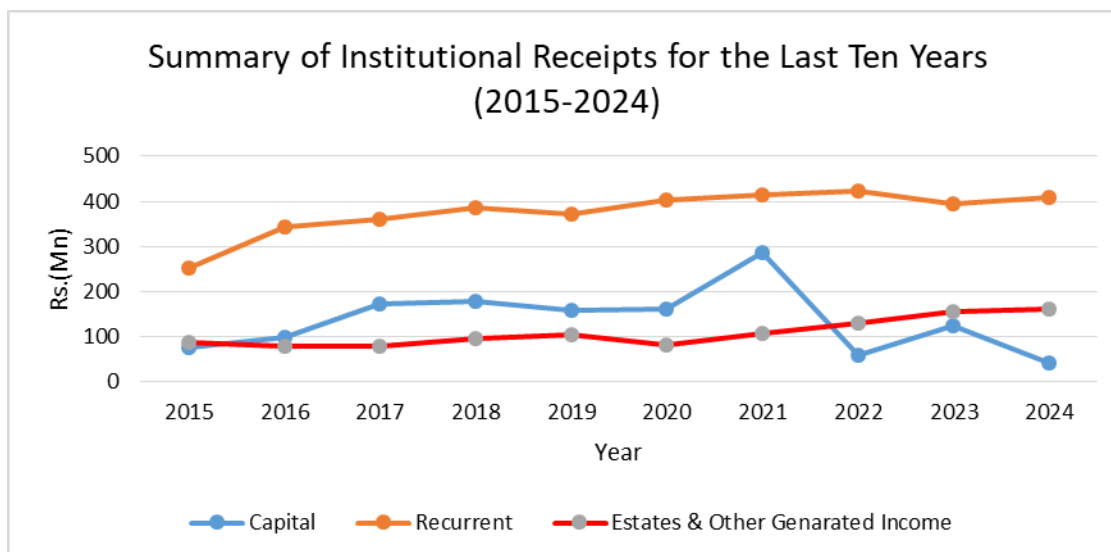
- (f) The Board had not maintained a master research register containing detailed information on the research carried out by the Rubber Research Board.
- (g) A sum of Rs. 4,283,644, i.e. 40 percent, out of the amount of Rs. 10,457,200 received for the project, had been saved even by 31 December 2024 due to the failure in successfully completing the pilot project for introducing biofuel wood varieties for rubber smallholders, which had been contracted with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2017 and had been scheduled to be completed in the year 2022.
- (h) Thirty-two (32) officers with a service of 01 year to 23 years had been employed in the Board on daily wages basis for carrying out duties of the Management Assistant Service and for carrying out Laboratory Assistant duties of the Board without the approval of the Department of Management Services.
- (i) Although an annual verification of goods should have been conducted for all the assets as per paragraph 6.7 of the Guidelines on Corporate Governance bearing No. 01/2021 dated 16 November 2021, the Board had not conducted such a verification for the vehicles owned by the Board as at 31 December 2024.
- (j) Since the Gas Chromatography - Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) equipment worth Rs. 20,034,200 and the ICP - OES equipment worth Rs. 15,950,000, which were installed in the year 2020 and belonging to the tyre centre had been used for testing samples only in 111 occasions in the previous years and it was not possible to generate income to the Board as expected by purchasing these 02 sets of equipment.

G.H.D. Dharmapala
Auditor General (Actg.)

Summary of Institutional Income and Expenditure for the Last Ten Years (2015-2024)

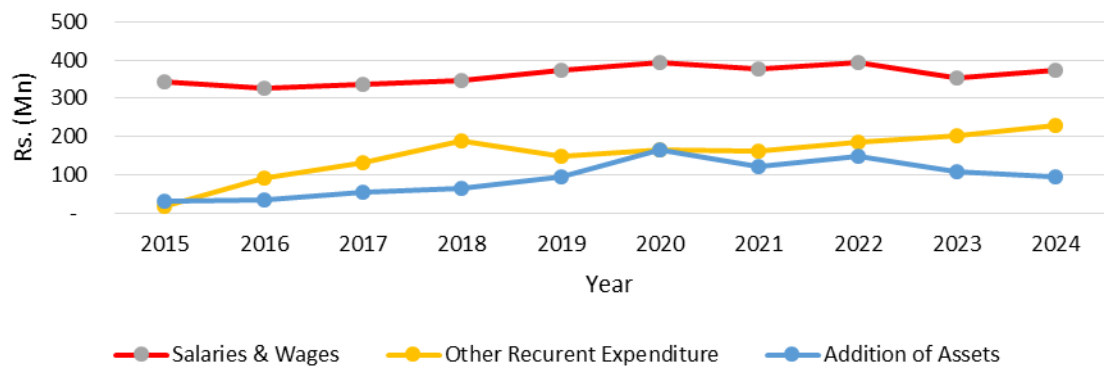
The following table presents the details of income and expenditure of the institution over the past ten years. This data provides a comprehensive overview of the cash flow and its trends during the past ten years.

Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<u>Receipts</u>										
Capital	42.55	124.10	57.87	285.28	159.89	157.87	178.91	172.99	97.76	76.43
Recurrent	385.92	407.25	394.65	423.49	414.00	403.70	372.30	386.78	359.81	342.30
Estates & Other Genarated Income	157.91	162.12	154.39	129.28	105.78	81.97	102.93	94.98	78.46	78.11
<u>Expenditure</u>										
Salaries & Wages	373.98	354.45	394.19	377.22	392.82	375.03	345.56	337.84	325.96	342.94
Other Recurent Expenditure	222.00	230.11	203.10	187.55	162.26	164.43	149.78	187.71	131.34	91.31
Addition of Assets	33.72	95.12	109.08	150.51	121.42	165.53	96.67	66.55	55.37	34.22



			Estates & Other Generated Income
Year	Capital	Recurrent	
2014	69	253	88
2015	76	342	78
2016	98	360	78
2017	173	387	95
2018	179	372	103
2019	158	404	82
2020	160	414	106
2021	285	423	129
2022	58	395	154
2023	124	407	162
2024	43	386	158

Summary of Institutional Expenditure for the Last Ten Years (2015-2024)



Year	Salaries & Wages	Other Recurrent Expenditure	Addition of Assets
2014	263	20	30
2015	343	91	34
2016	326	131	55
2017	338	188	67
2018	346	150	97
2019	375	164	166
2020	393	162	121
2021	377	188	151
2022	394	203	109
2023	354	230	95
2024	374	222	34