

**ANNUAL REPORT - 2021**  
**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF**  
**SRI LANKA**

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF**  
**SRI LANKA**

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**Vision**

“Enable Sri Lanka to achieve science and knowledge based developed country status”

**Mission**

“To promote, fund and facilitate and monitor fundamental and applied research and enhance human resource of Sri Lanka to achieve science and technology based developed country status”

## OBJECTIVES

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According to the Act No.11 of 2016 of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, objectives of the National Research Council shall be;

- ❖ To assist the Government to facilitate research relating to science and technology in order to build a vibrant scientific and technological community in the country;
- ❖ To promote and facilitate research relating to science and technology in higher educational institutions and public sector research institutes and other governmental institutes so as to develop a research base that will contribute to national needs; and
- ❖ To solicit the co-operation of the private sector in the enhancement of research relating to science and technology.

## FUNCTIONS

- ❖ To provide grants for the conduct of research relating to science and technology for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Council;
- ❖ To facilitate, coordinate, supervise and monitor research relating to science and technology in respect of grants provided to higher educational institutions, public sector research institutes and other governmental institutions so as to ensure the efficient utilization of government investments in research;
- ❖ To import, plant, machinery and equipment required for the purpose of the Council and to receive equipment, funds and any other assistance from recognized local or foreign sources for the efficient conduct of the Council;
- ❖ To collect, print and publish reports, periodicals and papers on research relating to science and technology and related subjects;
- ❖ To award scholarships and fellowships for scientific study or scientific work at science and technology institutions local or foreign;
- ❖ To develop a national system to recognize and grant awards for research and innovations relating to science and technology; and
- ❖ To conduct lectures, seminars and workshops on research relating to science and technology and related subjects.

## COUNCIL (FROM 2021-01-01 TO 2021-12-31)

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### Chairman

- Prof. S. H. Dodampahala

### Other Members

- Prof. N. L. V. V. Karunaratne
- Prof. K. P. S. C. Jayaratne
- Prof. R. T. Seresinhe
- Prof. M. D. A. L. Ranasinghe
- Prof. O. Amarasinghe
- Dr. A. D. P. De S. Arunatileka
- Dr. B. C. S. Perera (Resigned on 2021.06.30)
- Dr. M. N. Gamage
- Dr. A. A. Pasqual
- Prof. P. C. G. Bandaranayake (Appointed on 2021.09.22)

### Representative from the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation

- Mr. P. M. Dharmathilake (From 2021.08.09)

### Treasury Representative

- Mrs. S. Hettiarachchi (From 2021.04.08)

## STAFF

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As at 31.12.2021

Chief Executive Officer:	M. C. Rajapakse
Assistant Director (Scientific Affairs):	P. K. A. S. R. Nonis
Assistant Director (Finance &Admin):	R. D. S. Dissanayake
Scientific/Research Officer:	K. N. K. Dissanayake
Scientific/Research Officer:	S. S. Katugampala
Scientific/Research Officer:	M. S. Perera
Scientific/Research Officer:	B. M. N. C. Karunarathna
Administrative Officer:	A. K. D. M. Perera
Accounts Officer:	A. E. K. Dayarathne
Procurement Officer:	W. D. T. D. Wickrama
Management Assistant:	S. H. S. Priyankara
Management Assistant:	M. D. T. Madhushani
Management Assistant:	M. S. Sewwandi
Management Assistant:	M. A. K. L. Perera
Management Assistant:	K. A. D. M. Kumarasinghe
Management Assistant:	N. E. Atthanayaka
Management Assistant:	W. G. P. Priyadarshana
Management Assistant:	W. S. D. Perera
Driver:	K. K. T. Sandaruwan
Driver:	S. S. Jayasinghe

## CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

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It is a pleasure to submit the Annual Report of the National Research Council (NRC) of Sri Lanka for the year 2021 for tabling at the Parliament.

NRC continued its march towards success despite obstacles faced by re-emergence COVID-19 pandemic and post-COVID economic crisis. In the year 2021, we joined hands with many local and international researchers, entrepreneurs and many other stakeholders during this year. Our aim is to bring our scientists to the highest esteem, amidst challenges.

COVID-19 pandemic made a significant influence on almost all sectors including research. The NRC gave its recommendations to the relevant authorities regarding the vaccines against COVID-19 and made the public aware of the advantages of getting the vaccine. This was done via direct recommendations to political authorities, media briefings, mass media intellectual discussions and a number of public webinars. We funded two special projects during the year in order to address two emerging issues of national importance; Cancer and Waste Management. NRC supported to establish a Research center for targeted cancer treatment, the first ever Cancer Diagnosis and Research Center in South east Asia, affiliated to University of Colombo. Targeted chemotherapy research aims to save a number of lives that are lost every year due to untargeted treatment options. A huge monetary saving is also expected for the government and the public, by preventing unnecessary cancer treatments. As a response to the need to solve the garbage disposal issue in the country as soon as possible, we funded our second special project titled "Isolation of local microbial consortia for efficient garbage recycling". Findings of the proposed fundamental research will lead to applications seeking permanent solution for solid waste management issue in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, we initiated a foreign collaboration with Australian National University to update the Trauma Registry System at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (Colombo) to match with international standards. Apart from that the NRC has conducted following programs during the year 2021 as usual; Investigator Driven Research Grant Program, Public-Private Partnership Program, Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Research Grant Program, Outreach and the Public Awareness Program.

While appreciating the contribution of members of the Council and my staff, I wish to express my gratitude to the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation for their support and encouragement granted to NRC during the year, 2021.

Professor Hemantha Dodampahala  
Chairman

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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I take this opportunity to provide a message to the NRC Annual Report 2021. It has been a year with unprecedented challenges to the organization due to the post-pandemic situation of COVID-19.

The NRC is a prime funding agency that supports R & D in S & T in Sri Lanka, facilitating many research programs, it's an organization that emphasizes on quality of research, recognizes scientists for their research excellence, assesses the impact of research outcomes, and connects to the National Development Agenda.

With the Chairmanship of Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala, the Council appointed in the previous year continued for the year 2021. In June, one member, Dr. B. C. S. Perera resigned from the Council due to professional commitments, and Prof. P. C. G. Bandaranayake was appointed to the Council in September 2021.

This year, we had to limit the number of physical meetings and events, but all functions that could be done on a virtual platform continued; the Council Meetings, Progress Review Meetings, Selection panels, etc. With the new concept of Work-From-Home (WFH) introduced by the government last year, the staff carried out most of the functions online, and the financial matters were carried out in a hybrid mode.

The functions of the NRC are funding different types of scientific and technological research projects, ensuring their effective implementation, as well as developing systems of national recognition of scientists, and facilitating research conducted by private enterprises.

The NRC conducted the following programs during the year 2021; Investigator Driven Research Grant Program, Public-Private Partnership Program, Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Research Grant Program, Presidential Awards for Scientific Research, Outreach and the Public Awareness Program. In addition, three new programs were introduced during the current year; the International Research Collaboration program, the Lifetime Awards for Excellence in Science, Technology & Innovation Program, and the Public Sector Reforms program – implementation of the 2021 Budget Proposal.

The Investigator Driven Research Grants (ID) Program; is a program that has been in operation for the last 22 years. It is a competitive grant scheme, which facilitates scientists to conduct innovative research and create new knowledge. These applications are called annually, and it's an open call, where the applicants could apply from any field of science. At the beginning of 2021, we had 23 research proposals selected for funding, from the previous year. Accordingly, 22 grants were awarded, offering 18 postgraduate fellowships and 2 post-doctoral fellowships.

As a response to a request made by the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation NRC made a special call for applications titled 'Ministry Priority Grants'. The objective of the program was to harness export income opportunities by scientific value addition of indigenous herbal products, cosmetics, and nutraceuticals. Applications were called through an online platform, for the first time in NRC history. These

grants are similar to that of Investigator Driven Grants but differed in project duration (18 months), the maximum budget being limited to Rs. 2.5 million and the project deliverable to be a product for the export market. The 17 applications received were evaluated, awaiting final approval from the Council, and Rs.16.3 million was allocated from the 2021 budget for this purpose.

There were over 100 ongoing ID grants in operation during the year. The final progress review of 41 grants were completed, with 61 international publications, 6 Ph.D. and 8 MPhil postgraduate students completing their degrees, and research findings disseminated through 96 international conferences and 68 local conferences.

The Private-Public Partnership (PPP) program started in 2012 facilitates partnerships between scientists in public R & D institutions and universities and the private sector. These projects identify the research areas to be addressed and their commercial potential. One PPP grant selected during the year 2020, was awarded. During the year, three applications were received and their evaluation is in progress. A total of 7 PPP projects were in operation during the year and of them, 3 grants were completed its R & D activities and the final evaluation is in process. The grant on 'Study of postharvest disease and disorders adversely affecting the export potential of mango var. TomeJC and their management' completed their final evaluation. It was a successfully completed grant with solutions for the problems encountered by the TomeJC mango var.

In 2013, the Target Oriented Multi-disciplinary (TO) Research Program was initiated to find long-term solutions through R & D intervention for critical national issues. This year no grants were awarded, but called applications for the year 2022 and received 29 pre-proposals which will go through the scrutiny of the Council in due course. Progress review meetings were held during the year to evaluate and monitor the six ongoing projects. Three of the five projects funded in 2014, the Dengue grant titled 'Comprehensive research proposal on an operational model to control dengue in Sri Lanka using multiple vector control intervention, new product development, and community engagement', Dairy grant titled 'Improving dairy industry to achieve self-sufficiency in milk' and the Agriculture grant titled 'Ensuring food security through developing climate-smart crop varieties and cultivation techniques in Sri Lanka' completed their R & D activities and final evaluation were held. I take this opportunity to thank the members of the National Academy of Science of Sri Lanka for the support extended to the NRC in the review process and the guidance given to define the pathways for the uptake of the research outputs. All three grants were successfully concluded and the outcomes were informed to the relevant ministries and authorities for the implementation of the research findings. The ongoing grants have resulted in many outputs during the year and some of them have already been implemented with its stakeholder.

The President's Award for Scientific Research (PASR) scheme was formulated mainly to extend due recognition to scientists who succeeded in reaching the international standard in their research. This program has been in operation since 1999 and has contributed immensely to improve the quality of research in Sri Lanka, along with the number of publications increasing exponentially. The PASR is an annual event, however, due to the pandemic situation the event was not held last November and was postponed to this year. This awarding ceremony was the thirteenth PASR held, and 317 scientists were nominated for the awards for publications done

during the year 2018. The event was held on 06th April 2021 at the auditorium of the Sri Lanka Institute of Architects with only 20 awardees invited, due to COVID-19 related restrictions on public gatherings.

There were three new programs introduced during the year 2021. (1) New awarding scheme titled 'Lifetime Awards for Excellence in Science, Technology, and Innovation' to felicitate individuals who deserve special recognition for their outstanding contribution, leadership, and accomplishments in the field of Science, Technology, and Innovation. The committee was appointed; however, the activities were postponed to the next year considering the post-pandemic situation. (2) International Research Collaboration Program - three collaborative projects were under discussion, with the Australian National University, Monash University & Australian Institute of Cardiology, and Nepal Development Research Institute. (3) The NRC was given the responsibility to manage the resources spent on research to maximize productivity. The Council discussed and proposed to appoint Council Members to all research institutes boards as observers for 6 months and report to the Council before an implementation plan is formulated.

The Outreach Program is the program that links NRC to society. NRC organized 10 public webinars on different subjects and 7 of them corresponded with the National Science Week. 12 newspaper articles were published in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Academy for Advancement of Science. The release of the 'Water Song' on World Water Day (22nd March) is one of our significant outreach events, which resulted from a Target Oriented grant. Completion of a documentary video on successful NRC projects and publishing it on YouTube is another achievement made in the year 2021, while physical events/activities were highly limited due to several re-emergence of COVID-19. The Chairman, Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala himself made several contributions to create Public Awareness on COVID vaccines, by briefing the subject to the public in mass media and giving due recommendations to relevant authorities to control COVID-19.

Four patent applications were submitted and two previously submitted applications were granted the patent. This year also the royalty was received from one PPP grant. Impact assessment studies were conducted on two TO projects, agriculture and, dairy. Another study on a very successful grant on sea cucumber and in the coming years the process of impact assessment will be further developed to quantify research outcomes.

In April 2021 the Working Group Meeting was held with the Russian counterpart to discuss the progress of the four grants awarded on 'Safe use of Chrysotile Asbestos in Sri Lanka' which was funded by the Russian Federation. The Asbestos grants were coordinated by the NRC on behalf of the line Ministry. Of the four grants, three grants completed their R & D activities, and progress review meetings were held, awaiting the outcome, however few bills-in-hand need to be settled.

There were two special projects funded during the year 2021, in addition to the above programs. The first one is the 'National Referral Laboratory for Early Detection of Cancer' which had obtained the Treasury approval for funding and received financial support from NRC for the first phase. This project is a collaborative program with the University of Colombo. The second project was to isolate a microbial consortium to efficiently degrade biodegradable solid wastes

and effectively solve the perennial garbage recycling issue. The project is done in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya. Both the projects were approved by the Council, considering their national importance.

I wish to thank the Council members for their instinct support given to us in all our effort to take NRC to greater heights and all officials of the Treasury and line-ministry for the corporation extended to us during this year.

The NRC has an approved Cadre of 21. Due to the COVID-19 situation in the country, the staff could not participate in training programs and the annual staff familiarization tour. I wish to thank the staff for their continuous support given throughout this difficult year, to keep all functions of the organization happening and complete the activities as per the Action Plan.

The NRC was allocated Rs. 187.50 million capital budget and Rs. 29.20 million recurrent budget and received Rs. 160.04 million and Rs. 26.89 million respectively during the year 2021. The Audit Report, released by the Auditor General's Department for the 2020 Financial Year was awarded a qualified opinion, which is ranked as the No. 2 opinion. The NRC has begun its process to digitize its internal processor to provide a more efficient service to its stakeholder and hope to establish the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in the next year.

As an organization, we proudly present the Annual Report 2021 reflecting the outcomes it has achieved throughout the year, and look forward to serve the research community in the coming years.

Manisha C. Rajapakse  
Chief Executive Officer

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS WITHIN 3 YEARS

Programs (Strategies)	Indicator	Physical Progress			Financial Progress Rs. Mn				
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021		
<b>General administration of NRC</b>							23.65	26.50	26.89
<b>Development Assistance for below Programs</b>							88.23	75.20	160.04
Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Research Program (Program started in 2014)	No. of Programs	0 Program commenced	1 Program commenced	0 Program commenced					
Private Public Partnership Program (Program started in 2013)	No. of Programs	1 Program commenced	0 Program commenced	1 Program commenced					
Investigator Driven Grants Program (Program started in 1999)	No. of research grants awarded	28 Investigator Driven Grants were awarded	19 Investigator Driven Grants were awarded	22 Investigator Driven Grants were awarded	-	-	-		

	No. of PhD/MPhil fellowships awarded.	20 PhD /M Phil fellowships were awarded	22 PhD /M Phil fellowships were awarded	18 PhD /M Phil fellowships were awarded			
President's Awards for Scientific Publication Program (PASP). (Program started in 2001)	Functions held and No. of Scientists awarded	PASP function was held for year 2017 Publications and 100 publications were awarded	PASP function was not held due to COVID pandemic. But identified the top 100 journal publications and awardees.	PASP function was held for year 2018 Publications and 100 publications were awarded at a ceremony with awardee participation restricted to 20%.	-	-	-
Other Programs: Outreach/ Public Awareness Program	Activities completed	4 Outreach programs were conducted.  21 Newspaper articles were published on research conducted by the NRC.	3 Outreach programs were conducted, including 1 outreach grant.  12 Newspaper articles were published on research conducted by the NRC.	10 Public webinars were conducted instead of physical events due to COVID-19 related restrictions. Funded 1 outreach grant. 12 Newspaper articles were published on research conducted by the NRC.	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>					<b>111.88</b>	<b>101.70</b>	<b>186.93</b>

## NRC PROGRAMMES

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### **Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Research Grants**

Isolated research is only rarely able to advance the understanding of, or solve complex problems. A multidisciplinary approach involves drawing appropriately from multiple disciplines to redefine problems outside of normal boundaries and reach solutions based on a new understanding of difficult issues.

This program was started in 2013, aligned with the Ministry of Technology & Research, and proposed the Ten Thrust Areas on which R & D intervention are immediately needed.

Pre-proposals were invited from groups of researchers in public scientific research and development organizations and universities. The Target-Oriented Multi-Disciplinary research projects were aimed at solving nationally relevant issues targeting economic development, social welfare, and environmental sustainability of the country.

These grants will aim to address major gaps in knowledge in policy/strategy or product development, as well as solve issues that hinder or pose a challenge to the nation. The direction for converting research findings into policy, strategy, product/process creation, and adoption should be explicitly defined.

Proposals were invited from several priority areas associated with the National Research and Development Policy Report (Ten Thrust Areas) of the Ministry of Science Technology & Research. The value of a grant would be up to Rs. 50 million, over a 5-year period. As the NRC would invest a substantial sum of public money on these projects, funding would be on a highly competitive basis. NRC will select most appropriate and capable researchers with the ability to work together as a team on projects that the NRC consider likely to have a tangible outcome in five years. These multi-centered projects will have the advantage of its team members working concurrently on different aspects of the research.

Operation aspects of the grant will be identical to the Investigator Driven Grant. However, in addition to the Principal Investigator, a Deputy Principal Investigator will be appointed. Once the grant is awarded, these projects will be regularly and rigorously scrutinized, monitored, and evaluated to ensure the achievement of stated outcomes.

### **Investigator Driven Research Grants Program**

The R&D activities in Sri Lanka are mainly conducted by public institutes and universities, and are funded from various sources such as government institutional funds, competitive grants and research contracts. The NRC Research Grants program was initiated for scientists to conduct research with minimum bureaucracy.

NRC Research Grants program provides competitive grants to public institutes for R & D activities. This program has been streamlined over years of its implementation and now is more or less perfected. The grants are advertised annually, evaluations are based on scientific aspects, relevance to national development, and the findings are published in international journals.

The applications undergo a strict evaluation process. For the proposals selected, the Council will decide on an appropriate allocation of funds that will be channeled from the Treasury, directly to the Principal Investigator, who will be solely responsible for project implementation. Funds are considered for equipment, consumables, etc. A bank account is opened for each project and the NRC monitors all transactions. This allows a considerable flexibility to scientists to utilize the funds with minimum red tape. The Council and the NRC Secretariat monitor and evaluate the process.

It should be mentioned here that the present grants are diversified in nature. Other than funding research on pure science and on food, water, environment, and energy, the NRC has lately been funding research on national surveillance, irrigations systems, wildlife and ecotourism, speech translations, construction and architecture, railway traffic, sports and many other areas.

A simple but comprehensive single set of applications are available for all programs. The number of applications NRC receives has increased over the years, which is a positive sign. Challenges for this program are to assure the momentum that NRC has already achieved.

The Council introduced many new regulations and guidelines to monitor and evaluate the progress of these grants, in order to derive the best outputs from them.

### **President's Awards for Scientific Research**

The program of President's Awards for Research was started in year 2001, to honor scientists reaching international standards, to increase national scientific production. The national statistics of publication output from 1991 to date reveals what could perhaps be the beginning of an upward trend.

From year 2019 onward, the awards will be given for the publication (the piece of research) rather than to the individual scientist. Awards will be given for international patents related to science in addition to publications. As the NRC also wishes to encourage research that is conceptualized and performed mainly in Sri Lanka,

consideration has been given to the level of contribution made by Sri Lankan Scientists to the piece of research and the publication in instances where there is international collaboration.

To avoid bias towards any particular scientific discipline, the scoring system used to rank the publications was source normalized (based on weighted citations); it was made transparent – i.e., available and freely accessible in the public domain. These criteria were fulfilled by the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), a database of journal citation metrics maintained by Scopus and owned by Elsevier BV, thus the scheme is based on SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR) extracted from the **Scopus** database. During the year, 100 publications were identified for awards, for being published in indexed journals in the year 2018. The award ceremony function was held on 06<sup>th</sup> April 2021, with the presence of 20% of awardees, subjected to health guidelines to control the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Public Private Partnership Program**

Advances in R&D in Science and Technology (S&T) will pave the way to development of value-added products and services that are competitive in the global market, and which will form an essential pillar of Sri Lanka's envisaged economic development. To accomplish this goal, research performed in Sri Lanka needs to be demand-driven by addressing the needs of key industries of the country, which are expected to drive the economy forward.

The Public R&D Private Industry-Partnership (PPP) program is to build on local strength by networking key players in R&D activities and industries to contribute towards the economic development of the country. Promoting R&D in S&T should lead to economic development by way of increasing exports, diversifying exports, and promoting import substitutes. All innovative research leading to the development of new or better products, processes, services, value addition and solving technical problems with commercial potential will be considered for this program. Meaningful partnerships between the different sectors will enable us to share our research expertise, cost, services and facilities more effectively to develop solutions for industry R&D needs. The partnerships will also improve efficiency of public R&D activities and reduce the time horizon. The Private sector participation is encouraged by providing tax concessions in relation to R&D expenditure undertaken by an enterprise with public sector partnership. The NRC will interface between government - local institute - ministries - University - R&D Institutes - corporate sector - SME sectors, in providing research-based solutions to national needs.

### **Rapid Response and Special Grants Programs**

Rapid Response Grants: Need of research occurs at a rate faster than we predict. It may be a pandemic or a plant disease or an emergency situation called by the government where prompt Research & Development interventions are sought. General grant programs of NRC are arranged for research projects that span for more than one year. Thus, there was a gap of short-term research program at NRC, to support the aforementioned R&D interventions. To fill this gap, the NRC introduced a short-term grant program called "Rapid Response Grants" where the time limit would be 06 months and the maximum funds granted would be Rs.500,000/-.

Under these Rapid Response Grants, the second set of grants were awarded to R&D interventions that aimed to combat COVID-19 global pandemic.

Special Grants: As a government owned research funding agency, we receive several requests from government institutes at a year to consider funding for different project proposals, beyond NRC's regular application calls. Some of the proposals are immensely important in national scale while some are not. As an institute run by public funds, NRC decided to consider such proposals under the scrutiny of the Council and support suitable proposals by funding based on the national importance. This decision was implemented by initiation of Special Grants in year 2021, and they do not have a regular application call in a year. Two research projects have been funded in 2021, under this program.

### **Other Programs**

Outreach Programs: With the direction of the line Ministry, outreach programs are conducted to highlight the output of research grants to the public. Further to that, NRC participates to a number of exhibitions at a year, with grantees who voluntarily take part in educational stalls.

Public Awareness Program: Grantees are encouraged to publish their research in peer-reviewed journals. At the same time, NRC facilitates scientists to publish their findings in newspapers to make the public aware of the research performed by scientists. Even press releases are arranged to publicize some scientific findings which are of timely importance.

Outreach Grants: NRC initiated Outreach grants as a new step to familiarize the services of NRC, from the year 2020. From these grants a public institute gets the benefit of serving the public more efficiently, using the knowledge or databases created from an inhouse field research.

## HIGHLIGHTS - 2021

### TARGET ORIENTED MULTI DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH GRANTS

In October 2021, NRC advertised for new grant applications for year 2022.

	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
<b>Number of applications received</b>	60	50	25	49	29
<b>Number of applications short listed for detailed proposals</b>	21	13	06	08	N/A
<b>Number of detailed proposals received</b>	21	11	05	07	N/A
<b>Number of applications short listed for presentation</b>	11	06	03	05	N/A
<b>Number of grants awarded</b>	05	03	01	01	N/A

Nine Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Grants, which were awarded in 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 were in operation during the year 2020 and Prof. R. B. Mapa, Project Monitoring Consultant of National Research Council, monitored the progress. A project on A comprehensive study on chronic kidney disease of uncertain etiology in Sri Lanka was concluded and is currently being evaluated.

### **Ongoing Target Oriented grants:**

#### **Developing a polyvalent anti- venom for snake bite in Sri Lanka**

(PI: Prof. I. B. Gawarammana and Deputy PI: Dr. A. Dangolla, University of Peradeniya)

The objectives include collection and analysis of venom of medically important snakes of Sri Lanka by developing a state of art serpentarium; develop a polyvalent anti-venom for snakebite in Sri Lanka, and establishment of a horse facility to produce anti-venom in Sri Lanka.



**Development of eco-friendly farming technologies to minimize inorganic fertilizer usage while maintaining adequate productivity and improving soil fertility**

(PI: Prof. Saman Dharmakeerthi, Dr. W. S. Dandeniya, University of Peradeniya)

The major objective is to develop eco- and farmer-friendly technologies to increase use efficiency of chemical fertilizers in rice cultivation of Sri Lanka and thereby to reduce the chemical fertilizer usage in the country. It is also intended to investigate the effectiveness of such technologies to improve plant health and to reduce the usage of other agrochemicals in the rice fields. The developed technologies will be introduced to growers through possible partnership with private sector investors.



**Development of a Model Treatment Facility for Remediation of Total Dissolved Solids and Fluoride in Groundwater – A Sustainable Solution for Dry Zone Drinking Water Problems**

(PI: Prof. Rohan Weerasooriya, Dr. S. K. Weragoda, National Institute of Fundamental Studies)

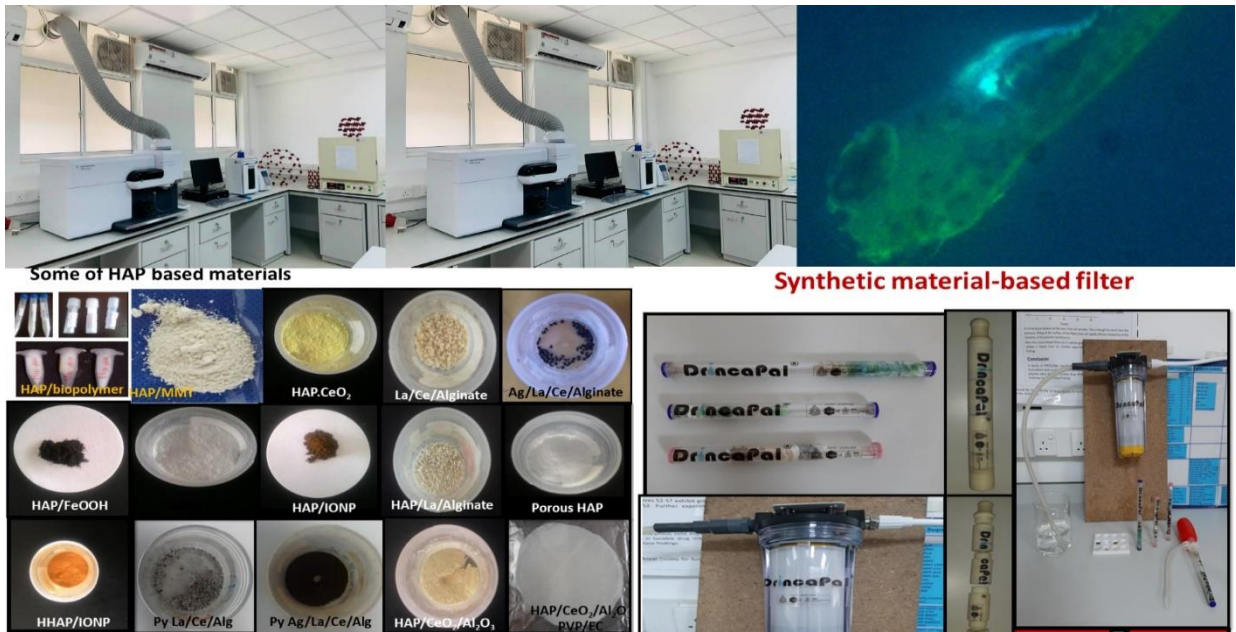
This project aims to provide a sustainable solution to resolve the water quality problems in the dry zone. It is proposed to fabricate a mobile treatment facility with appropriate technology to regulate excess fluoride and total dissolved solids employing electro-coagulation and nano membrane filtration. The proposed water treatment module/s will initially be restricted to a small village. The clean water will be distributed under the control of National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) to village consumers in the vicinity of water source for their routine consumption. This will provide the essential first step for a long term solution to thirst community.



## Development of advanced materials- based filters for water purification

(PI: Prof. Rohini de Silva, Prof. Nalin de Silva, University of Colombo)

The ultimate aim is to provide the rural community with a low cost and effective point of use water filter, which requires no electricity for the water purification process. This sustainable water purification system will be produced by a local manufacturer. The designed multiple systems will remove bacteria, organic pollutants, turbidity, heavy metals and other contaminated inorganic substances.



## Comprehensive solution for the medium and small-scale open dumps for mitigating pollution and value addition

(PI: Prof. Meththika Vithanage, Dr. (Mrs.) B. C. L. Athapattu, University of Sri Jayewardenepura)

The aim is to convert organic municipal solid waste into a carbonized material - A sustainable comprehensive solution for management of medium and small-scale open dumps.



## **Development of a novel polyherbal composition as drug lead for diabetes mellitus and dyslipidaemia from the selected medicinal plants in Sri Lanka**

(PI Dr. J. M. S. J. Manike, Deputy PI Dr. K. G. A. P. Attanayake)

This grant was awarded at the end of December 2020, to realize following objectives;

- Standardize a polyherbal composition containing freeze dried powder of leaves of *Murraya koenigii*, cloves of *Allium sativum*, seeds of *Piper nigrum* and fruits of *Garcinia quaesita* using standard analytical methods
- Determine stability, shelf life and pharmacokinetic properties of the polyherbal composition
- Determine the proximate nutrient composition of the polyherbal mixture
- Determine the antihyperglycaemic effect of the polyherbal composition in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Determine adverse/toxic effects of the polyherbal composition in above study subjects
- Investigate the effect of the polyherbal composition on oxidative stress markers and inflammatory markers, hyperlipidaemia in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Identify antidiabetic secondary metabolites of the polyherbal composition using bioassay guided principle
- Develop structure activity relationships using synthetic modifications to the identified compounds
- Investigate advanced cellular antidiabetic mechanisms of the isolated compounds in high fat streptozotocin induced type 2 diabetic rats
- Investigate the protective effects of the polyherbal mixture against diabetes mellitus in obese Wistar rat model
- Seek possibilities for the commercialization of the polyherbal composition.



## INVESTIGATOR DRIVEN RESEARCH GRANTS

The year 2021 started with 23 pending grants of the 2020 Investigator Driven Research Grants Programme.

During the year, 22 grants were funded, and grant activities were commenced while one project was declined due to the poor performance of the same applicant demonstrated in the previous NRC grant.

Throughout the year, the annual progress reports of the ongoing grants were sent for evaluations.

ACTIVITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Applications selected for funding after evaluation	24 + 4	37	38+4	-
No of Grants Funded	24 + 4	28	19	22
Total value of grants awarded through treasury funding	Rs. 120.93 Mn	Rs. 128.41 Mn	Rs. 63.66 Mn	Rs. 106.21 Mn

### Funded Research Grants 2021

App. No.	Principal Investigator & Institution	Title
20-005	Dr. N. Rockwood Department of Microbiology University of Colombo	Epidemiology and molecular diagnostics for acute undifferentiated febrile illness in Sri Lanka
20-012	Dr. E. C. Jeyaseelan Department of Botany University of Jaffna	Identification and characterization of major pathogens in grape cultivation and improving the grape production by managing major diseases through eco-friendly control measures.
20-022	Prof. N. K. Adikaram National Institute of Fundamental Studies (NIFS)	Study of some postharvest disorders of guava, mango and avocado and their management
20-028	Prof. H. M. A. M. C. Herath Department of Physical Sciences Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	Fabrication of smart printable sensors for detection of toxicants in the environment
20-031	Dr. N. D. Wanasekara Department of Textile and Clothing Technology University of Moratuwa	Optimizing Wearable Triboelectric Nanogenerators for the Internet of Things (IOT)
20-038	Dr. C. K. Hemachandra Department of Environmental Technology University of Colombo	Assessment of Endocrine Disrupting Potential of Industrial Effluents and Surface Water of Kelani River using Bioanalytical Tools
20-047	Dr. K. G. D. A. D. Tillekaratne Department of Chemistry University of Colombo	Investigation of the detection of bacteria in water and food samples using bioconjugated fluorescent nanoparticles

20-051	Dr. W. M. A. P. Halmillawewa Department of Microbiology University of Kelaniya	Characterization of bioactive pigments of mangrove-associated bacteria and screening for their potential biotechnological applications
20-055	Dr. M. S. Gunewardene Department of Physics University of Colombo	Development of surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) methods for in-situ detection of hazardous pesticides combined with portable technology
20-073	Dr. C. D. Gamage Department of Microbiology University of Peradeniya	Investigation and characterization of hantavirus infection in selected Districts and enhancement of hantavirus diagnostic facilities in Sri Lanka.
20-079	Dr. S. C. Somasiri Department of Animal and Food Sciences Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	Evaluation of feed efficiency and meat quality parameters of slow growing (label rouge) pasture raised chicken
20-089	Dr. (Mrs) H. A. I. R. Perera Department of Chemistry University of Peradeniya	Fine-Tuning Electronic / Semiconductor Properties of an Iso-reticular Metal Organic Framework Series to be Applied in Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells
20-098	Dr. D.N. Vidana Gamage Department of Soil Science University of Peradeniya	Investigation of crop water usage and soil hydrological dynamics of oil palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.) and rubber ( <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.) plantations in the low country wet zone of Sri Lanka.
20-104	Dr. W. I. R. Fernando Department of Chemistry University of Sri Jayewardenepura	Development of pH- and esterase-responsive $\beta$ -cyclodextrin-adamantane inclusion-based biodegradable novel supramolecular network towards the fabrication of hydrogel for the controlled drug delivery
20-107	Dr. H.L.T.U Ariyadasa Department of Chemical and Process Engineering University of Moratuwa	Investigation of the potential of microalgae cultivation in hybrid systems for carotenoids production under Sri Lankan climatic conditions
20-109	Dr. L. K. W. Wijyaratne Department of Plant Sciences Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	Control of stored-product insects using biorational methods
20-110	Dr. (Mrs.) Y. Shivatharsiny Department of Chemistry University of Jaffna	Transition metal chalcogenide embedded TiO <sub>2</sub> nanocomposites for Hydrogen energy production and environmental remediation under extended solar irradiation
20-111	Prof. (Mrs.) M. Senthilnathanan Department of Chemistry University of Jaffna	Selected Transition metals and Nitrogen co-doped Titanium dioxide electrode for Dye Sensitized Solar Cells
20-113	Dr. M. D. P. Kumarathunge Coconut Research Institute	Coconut for the future: How will Coconut respond to global climate change?

20-115	Dr. G. D. R. K. Perera Department of Farm Animal Production and Health, University of Peradeniya	Effects of environmental fluoride, hardness and heavy metal (Cd, Pb, As) exposures to the cow milk and their kidney function in CKDu endemic areas of Sri Lanka
20-118	Dr. K. G. A. D. Weerakoon Department of Parasitology Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	PCR-based molecular evaluation of intestinal parasitic infections among school children in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.
20-128	Dr. H. M. L. I. Herath Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering Microbial Ecology in Agroecosystem via Bio-encapsulation of Microbial Communities to Improve Soil Health and Fertility

## PRESIDENT'S AWARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, public gatherings were not entertained by the government, and the award ceremony of President's Awards for Scientific Research (PASR) of year 2020 had been postponed to the year 2021, by the decision of the Council. But, the top 100 papers published in journals (in year 2018) with the highest SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR), in which 20% or more of the authors of the publication are Sri Lankan scientists with a Sri Lankan institutional affiliation, had been identified and listed. Using that information, which were finalized in early 2021, the award ceremony function was held on 06<sup>th</sup> April 2021, at the Auditorium of Sri Lanka Institute of Architects, Colombo 07.

The awards were given to the 100 top-ranked research papers published in prestigious scientific journals that had been done or contributed by Sri Lankan Scientists. The ceremony was held as a semi virtual event with the participation of only 20 awardees and the Council, following health guidelines to control the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.



Later in the year 2021, NRC obtained the dataset for top 100 papers published in journals in the year 2019, from Elsevier BV, free of charge as a sponsorship. Data sorting for percentage of Sri Lankan authorship for those publications and the processing of information for PASR have been initiated, at the end of the year.

## PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

The PPP Program is continued during the period.

Activities	2019	2020	2021
No of submitted project proposals	5	4	3
No. of Partnerships with Private Sector	1	2	1
Total Funds required	Rs. 42.23 Mn	Rs. 47.70 Mn	Rs. 8.95 Mn
Funds Provided by the Private Sector (Approx. 50%)	Rs. 21.90 Mn	- Projects not started	Rs. 4.49 Mn

### Ongoing Private Public Partnerships...

Grant No.	Research Partner	Project Title
PPP 16-03	Dr. R. M. Dharmadasa Industrial Technology Institute	Extraction and formulation of plant protection products from endemic plants for healthy growth of crops free from sucking insects (mealybugs, aphids, whiteflies and thrips) causing yellowing, wilting and leaf-curl
PPP 17-03	Dr. Kutila Gunasekara University of Moratuwa	Cross platform for Annotations in Mobile Tablets
PPP 18-01	Dr. J. C. P. H. Gamage University of Moratuwa	Development of an economical insulation system for externally strengthened FRP/Concrete composites using locally available materials
PPP 18-02	Prof. Rohan Munasinghe University of Moratuwa	Development of commercial prototypes of multipurpose drones – CeyGull and CeyBell
PPP 19-04	Prof. Nilwala Kottegoda University of Sri Jayewardenepura	Waste Coconut Coir Based Multi-purpose Nano-water Filters
PPP 20-01	Dr. Ruwan Weerasinghe University of Colombo School of Computing	Development of a Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) based test for the diagnosis of Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)

### PPP Projects Completed in the year 2021...

PPP 17-01: Study of some postharvest diseases and disorders that adversely affect the export potential of mango var. TomEJC and their management

(Prof. N. K. Adikaram, National Institute of Fundamental Studies)



This project investigated postharvest disorders and diseases of mango cv. Tom EJC. The project was on understanding what causes post-harvest diseases/ disorders, mechanism of development and management strategies for Internal Pulp Browning, fruit pitting, lenticel darkening and stem-end browning. The results are promising as the causes have been identified and management strategies spelled out. Ellawala Horticulture (Pvt) Ltd., the private sector partner agreed to use the findings in their farm at Anuradhapura and disseminate the knowledge to their out-growers. This will help to improve the income of the growers as well as the target exports of mango cv. Tom EJC, which is estimated to be doubled by year 2025.

PPP 18-07: A composition and method of seepage control using fibrous material  
 (Dr. Gobithas Dharmarajah, Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology)



The existing grout used for seepage application is a cement-based grout prepared by adding water to the cement. However, these grouts are less efficient in preventing seepage due to high water content. Reducing water content and introducing micro filler materials such as silica fume or fly ash proved to be effective in reducing seepage and enhancing strength. However, introducing micro particles can reduce workability and increase cracks. Therefore, chemical admixtures and natural fibers were introduced to the mixture to enhance workability and reduce cracks. The modified mixture with several parameters were studied for fresh and hardened properties of the grout.

This research study helped to reduce water content in the commercially used grout by 50% by enhancing physical and mechanical properties. Acceptable workability and permeability were observed. Other mechanical characteristics such as compressive strength, flexural strength of the grout is improved. Therefore, the study indicates that introducing micro particles and fibers to the grout mixture can be beneficial for the relevant applications.



a) Water/Cement: 0.4      b) Water/Cement: 0.6      c) Water / Cement: 0.7  
 Figure 4: Flowability with increased water cement ratio of a plain mixture



a) Water/Cement: 0.4 + 1% coir      b) Water/Cement: 0.6 + 1% coir      c) Water / Cement: 0.7 + 1% coir

Figure 5: Flowability of the plain mixture with added 1% coir fibre



**CVD 20-09      Development and quality evaluation of the immune booster food formulation as a nutrient supplement for the people affected COVID- 19**

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis changed the world and changed the human habits. The people are trying to figure out the deferent aspects especially on human nutrition to overcome the pandemic crisis through building immunity. Academic researchers and food sector experts will have to face many significant challenges, to reduce losses and waste of food, as well as identifying alternative and safe protein sources that meet the nutritional expectations of consumers. At the same time, they should introduce innovations fast enough with the imminent economic crisis in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic, offering acceptable and economically competitive products incorporated with bioactive compounds and antioxidants that promote health and support consumers' immune system. The product prepared by this study was rich in antioxidants such as beta carotene, ascorbic acids and micronutrients like Zn. The product was microbiologically safe and stable during 42 days of storage. The product was able to store for 42 days under freezer storage (-20°C) by protecting the sensory and other physio-chemical properties. The research was conducted by Dr. Nilanthi Wijewardane of National Institute of Post-harvest Management, Anuradhapura.

**CVD 20-24      Proof of principle for development of an antigen detection rapid diagnostic test for the diagnosis of SARS-COV-2 infections**

Dr. Sisira Pathirana of the IBMBB (Institute of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology) proved the principle for development of an antigen detection rapid diagnostic test for the diagnosis of SARS-COV-2. A test strip was developed for the rapid diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 antigen using lateral flow immune assay technique to generate results in less than 15 minutes with a higher sensitivity than the commercially available COVID-19 Ag Rapid Test kit. The developed device is economically viable due to the ability to offer it below 1,000.00 LKR per sample and is having the potential to bring the cost further.

## Special Grants

Two special grants were funded during the year 2021, considering the national importance of the requests made by applicant institutes and recommendations received from the Treasury and State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation.

**SP 21-01 (Relevant to Vistas of Prosperity & Splendor – Chapter 4)**

Establishment of a National Referral Centre for Cancer Diagnosis and Research with the collaboration of the Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Science, University of Colombo.

### Objectives

- To establish a state-of-the-art National Referral Centre for Cancer Diagnosis and Research as it is a current need of the country because cancer treatment involves a wide array of tests including genetic tests and expertise backed by evidence.
- Provide timely, accurate and complete diagnosis which can provide the maximum benefit, both for the patient in terms of survival and treatment tailored according to the specific biologic behavior of the cancer, and also for the government in optimization of the use of public funds.
- An established referral system accepted nationally which opens the access of these facilities to all citizens irrespective of social status and place of residence.

There are several phases for the project and the financial support of NRC was sought only for the phase I. To establish the Centre for Cancer Diagnosis and Research under the phase I, land and lab space is provided by the University of Colombo. The funds requested for the first year was Rs.35.1 million and the NRC initiated the project by signing a legal agreement with Prof. Chandu de Silva of Faculty of Medicine - University of Colombo, the Principal Investigator, for the phase I. The center aims to be self-sustainable, by obtaining referral cases fees from private sector, research grants and donations.

## SP 21-02 (Relevant to Vistas of Prosperity & Splendor – Chapter 8)

### Isolation of local microbial consortia for efficient garbage recycling

#### Objectives

##### General Objective

To isolate a microbial consortium or consortia that degrade biodegradable solid wastes efficiently and effectively solving the perennial garbage recycling issue.

##### Specific Objectives

1. To identify naturally fast degrading waste dumping and composting sites and different microbial communities associated with decomposing waste in such sites located in different regions of Sri Lanka
2. Selective enrichment of communities for efficient degradation process
3. Functional characterization of selected consortium/consortia
4. Assessment of biodegradation efficiency and efficacy of selected isolates by dynamic respirometric assessment and pilot field testing

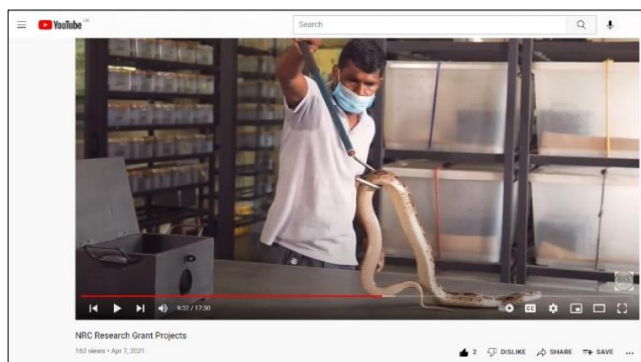
The NRC funded the project with Rs.8.6 million, by entering to a legal agreement with Prof. Pradeepa Bandaranayake of Agricultural Biotechnology Center - University of Peradeniya. This project was developed based on the request of Hon. Minister of State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Inventions to identify eco-friendly and sustainable methods in order to mitigate waste management issues. Solving the garbage disposal issue in the country as soon as possible, has been identified as a national priority by the government.

## OTHER PROGRAMMES

### Outreach Programme 2021

#### 1. Create a documentary video to disseminate research outcomes for the general public.

National Research Council (NRC) created and published documentary video to disseminate new knowledge to general public with 6 super success research projects outcomes. The above video launched at the presidents' awards for scientific research ceremony and then it published in youtube and NRC website.



#### 2. Release water song to ensure water safety through public awareness.

NRC celebrated world water day 2021 with together with NRC TO 16-015 research project. To bring the message of value of water to general public. There are 75 participants were participated for the event including relevant stakeholders. Released water song video published in YouTube and the NRC website.



### 3. NRC funded research Projects: Utilization of research outcomes for industrial application

National Research Council has started to identify research outcomes which has industrial applications, from the past completed research grants (funded by NRC). We had plans to direct relevant stakeholders and the relevant ministries to utilize the above outcomes. As an initial step NRC performance and Evaluation committee identified 11 research projects which has industrial applications and advised to conduct meetings with relevant stakeholders, to present promising outcomes.

Grant No	Research Title
11-178	Synthesis of value-added products from Sri Lankan dolomitic marbles
12-081	Bioactivity studies and activity guided separation of anti-inflammatory compounds from <i>Alpinia calcarata</i> rhizome and leaf
12-113	Molecular and biochemical characterization of Sri Lankan pomegranates and expression analysis of major hydrolyzable tannin genes under different environmental conditions and maturity stages to popularize cultivation in Sri Lanka
12-145	Unified Framework for Healthcare Application Integration: Clinic Management Solution for Public Sector Health Service Institutes
13-087	Development of natural adsorbents for heavy metal and textile dye contaminated waste water treatment
15-147	Assessment of efficacy of floating macrophytes <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , <i>Salvinia molesta</i> and <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> in controlling nutrient content and heavy metal levels in sludge from common waste treatment plant (CWWTP) – Biyagama - Sri Lanka
15-154	Development of postharvest treatments and a storage strategy for enhancement of postharvest life of lime ( <i>Citris aurantifolia</i> swingle)
15-020	Enhancement of Shelf life of Fish and Fishery Products by Gamma Irradiation

15-087	Identification of prevalence and pathogens of subclinical mastitis development of an enzyme assay system based on enzymes found in milk for early detection of mastitis.
15-155	Treatment of textile effluents using a combination of chemical and physiochemical process
15-139	Use of King Coconut husk to produce an organic potassium source for agricultural use

As an Initial step NRC conducted 03 research presentations (highlighted) from above selected grants in the year 2020 and informed the stakeholders' comments and views to the line ministry for their directions and further developments.

#### 4. World science week 2021 celebration

The NRC conducted a series of webinar to celebrate world science week 2021 due to the covid 19 pandemic situation, public gathering was restricted. There were 10 webinar sessions conducted for disseminating new knowledge generated from NRC funded research projects. And there were more than 600 participants were participated as audience with relevant stakeholders.

The very first webinar was sea cucumber processing and production session was held 28th September 2021, there are 100 participants were participated with sea cucumber exporters, ministry of fisheries and university students.

**VALUE ADDED MARINE HARVESTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

NATIONAL WEBINAR  
 28<sup>th</sup> September 2021 | via   
 From 7.00 PM to 8.00 PM  
<https://zoom.us/j/94950614387?pwd=VURxSnVGOGZnTy8vODJlQlYmZpRnQ2dz09>  
 Meeting ID: 949 5061 4387 | Passcode: 755468

**“INCREASING THE VALUE OF SEA CUCUMBER HARVEST BY IMPROVED POST-HARVEST PROCESSING”**

**MAIN SPEAKER**  
**DR. CHAMARI DISSANAYAKE**  
 Department of Zoology  
 University of Sri Jayewardenepura

**SHORT APPRAISALS**  
**Prof. S. Kuganathan**  
 Department of Fisheries Science,  
 University of Jaffna

**SHORT APPRAISALS**  
**Dr. Sujeewa Ariyawansa**  
 Institute of Post-Harvest Technology,  
 NARA

**MODERATOR**  
**Prof. Oscar Amarasinghe**  
 Chancellor,  
 Ocean University of Sri Lanka

*Webinar will be conducted in Sinhala, with Tamil Translation*

ORGANISED BY  
**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, SRI LANKA**  
 in celebrating World Science Day 2021

# NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CELEBRATING WORLD SCIENCE WEEK 2021

National Webinar Series Starting from 10th November 2021

	Moderator	Speakers
<b>Session 1: Management of diabetes and novel aspects and related research</b> <b>Date:</b> 10th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:30 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://learn.zoom.us/j/61531703988?pwd=eG01SVBxNHd4bUxEdjJqeUxZWwpoZz09">https://learn.zoom.us/j/61531703988?pwd=eG01SVBxNHd4bUxEdjJqeUxZWwpoZz09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 615 3170 3988 <b>Passcode:</b> 42889239	 Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala	   Prof. Mandika Wijeyaratne Prof. Prasad Katulanda Dr. Uditha Bulugahapitiya
<b>Session 2: Sustainable waste management for a greener economy</b> <b>Date:</b> 11th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84639585190?pwd=SDN3T0JrNnJL2tSTEFMTVFdUzRtdz09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84639585190?pwd=SDN3T0JrNnJL2tSTEFMTVFdUzRtdz09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 846 3958 5190 <b>Passcode:</b> 899321	 Prof. Pradeepa Bandaranayake	  Prof. Meththika Viithanage Dr. Anurudda Karunaratna
<b>Session 3: Space Weather and its effects on technological and biological systems on the Earth and in space.</b> <b>Date:</b> 12th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://learn.zoom.us/j/65050635052?pwd=bHpsOEhnMFAzakZBZmpKbUFlKbFNVQT09">https://learn.zoom.us/j/65050635052?pwd=bHpsOEhnMFAzakZBZmpKbUFlKbFNVQT09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 831 8995 2504 <b>Passcode:</b> 335974	 Prof. Chandana Jayaratne	
<b>Session 4: Appropriate interventions to improve the dairy production</b> <b>Date:</b> 13th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87251306165?pwd=aVVWQ2pKaiRiOTgzMlpVSIV1a2tiQT09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87251306165?pwd=aVVWQ2pKaiRiOTgzMlpVSIV1a2tiQT09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 872 5130 6165 <b>Passcode:</b> 044203	 Prof. Thakshila Serasinghe	   Mr. M.B.P. Kumara Mahipala Dr. Tilak Weerasinghe Dr. Rasika Jinadasa
<b>Session 5: Introduction of novel tools and approaches to control dengue vectors in Sri Lanka</b> <b>Date:</b> 14th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82852859325?pwd=SGovYWc1WGpCV3pvVFpOMWF4UXIHQT09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82852859325?pwd=SGovYWc1WGpCV3pvVFpOMWF4UXIHQT09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 828 5285 9325 <b>Passcode:</b> 231537	 Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala	  Prof. Menaka Hapugoda Prof. B A H Ranjan Premaratne
<b>Session 6: COVID 19</b> <b>Date:</b> 15th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82626933415?pwd=OEduQUdack0Wjh6TmVOVWpMd0hVUT09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82626933415?pwd=OEduQUdack0Wjh6TmVOVWpMd0hVUT09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 826 2693 3415 <b>Passcode:</b> 855579	 Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala	  Dr. Saman Peduruhewa Dr. Gaya Katulanda
<b>Session 7: Agriculture Towards the Healthy Nation</b> <b>Date:</b> 16th November, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 7:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. <b>Join Zoom Meeting:</b> <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84988001285?pwd=OEoSbUJ1VnJ0Q1Y0QVRNU0liS1B3Zz09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84988001285?pwd=OEoSbUJ1VnJ0Q1Y0QVRNU0liS1B3Zz09</a> <b>Meeting ID:</b> 849 8800 1285 <b>Passcode:</b> 726642	 Prof. Oscar Amarasinghe	 Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon

Webinars will be conducted in Sinhala and English languages



**NRC**  
National Research Council  
Sri Lanka

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Sri Lanka College of  
Obstetricians & Gynaecologists



**Research & Innovation**  
State Ministry of Skills Development,  
Vocational Education, Research &  
Innovation

**5. Second outreach grant awarded to pilot field trail on sterile male mosquitoes to control dengue vectors**

NRC TO 14-04-Target Oriented Multidisciplinary research grant titled “Comprehensive research proposal on an operation model to control dengue in Sri Lanka using multiple vector control interventions, new product development and community engagement”

**6. NRC cordinated patent day program, that organized by State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation and Sri Lanka Inventers Comission.**

Dr. Prasanga Manthilaka was a research assistant of NRC research grant, which has 6 patent from NRC research and 6 patent from other research projects. In this webinar session dissaminate new knowledge to inventers and researchers about patents and commercializing patents.




**7. As a last workshop of the year “Recent Findings on Reproduction & Welfare in Dairy Cattle Farming”**

There were 98 participants participated for the session with relevant stakeholders.


**RECENT FINDINGS ON REPRODUCTION AND WELFARE IN DAIRY CATTLE FARMING**

NATIONAL WEBINAR  
**30th November 2021** | via  
 From 7.00 PM to 8.00 PM  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87097011411?pwd=RkVhNlhNUIpJuaUIOWU01eWNXdkorZz09>  
 Meeting ID: 870 9701 1411 Passcode: 850331


MODERATOR  
  
 MR. M.B.P. KUMARA MAHIPALA  
 SENIOR LECTURER  
 DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE,  
 UNIVERSITY OF PERADENYA


**MAIN SPEAKERS**

OVULATION SYNCHRONIZATION AND EARLY PREGNANCY DETECTION METHODS TO IMPROVE THE REPRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY OF HIGH YIELDING DAIRY CATTLE

  
 DR. SURANGA KODITHUWAKKU

WELFARE OF DAIRY CATTLE : OUR EXPERIENCES WITH DAIRY FARMING IN SRI LANKA

  
 MS. GAYANI WEERASINGHE



**WEBINARS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN SINHALA**


ORGANIZED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF SRI LANKA  
 130/7, VIDYA MAWATHA  
 COLOMBO 07  
[www.nrc.gov.lk](http://www.nrc.gov.lk)

STATE MINISTRY OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT,  
 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH & INNOVATION

## Public Awareness Programs 2021

Making the public aware of the importance of vaccination, through printed and electronic mass media






**By Indika Sri Aravinda**

The National Research Council of Sri Lanka (NRC) has approved four vaccines that could curtail the spread of COVID-19 and the new variant of the virus reported recently.

The Council's Chairman Professor Hemantha Dodampahala told **Colombo Gazette** that all four vaccines are suitable to be used in Sri Lanka.

He said the NRC has proposed to the Health Ministry to take necessary measures to acquire the most suitable vaccine for the country from the four vaccines.

The AstraZeneca vaccine by the Oxford University, Moderna, Pfizer- Biontech, and Sputnik V by Gamaleya vaccines have been approved by the National Research Council of Sri Lanka.



Participation at the intellectual discussion “Doramadalawa” as a clinician and researcher on evidence-based treatments on 2021.06.15. (Program title: Heart diseases, Kidney diseases, Diabetes, Pregnancy and COVID-19)



Providing non-financial co-sponsorship to a webinar on COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy, organized by Sri Lanka College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists on 2021.06.19.



**SLCOG Monthly Academic Activities 2021**

# Webinar on COVID vaccination during pregnancy

TALK WITH EXPERTS

**Prof. Hemantha Dodampahala**  
Chairman - NRC  
Chairman Academic and Research SLCOG  
Professor in Gynaecology and Obstetrics

**Dr. Pradeep de Silva**  
President- SLCOG  
Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist

**Dr. Sanath Lanerolle**  
President Elect - SLCOG  
President - PSSL  
Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist

**Prof. Suranjith Seneviratne**  
Professor and Consultant in Clinical Immunology & Allergy  
President - UK Sri Lanka Immunology Foundation  
Director - Centre for Mast Cell Disorders

**Dr. Krishna Moorthy**  
Medway NHS Foundation Trust  
Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist

**19TH JUNE 2021 (SATURDAY)**  
**TIME: 21:30 (IST)**

MODERATOR: PROF. HEMANTHA DODAMPAHALA

WEBINAR ADDRESSING YOUR QUERIES ABOUT SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF COVID VACCINATION IN SRI LANKA

**ALL ARE WELCOME** Link: [https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_L5H2WbhnTh2Bhtcr0tdOQQ](https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_L5H2WbhnTh2Bhtcr0tdOQQ)

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**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS – 2021**

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**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**



**FEBRUARY 28, 2022**

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

**120/07, Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07**






**Web: [www.nrc.gov.lk](http://www.nrc.gov.lk) E-mail: [admin@nrc.gov.lk](mailto:admin@nrc.gov.lk)**

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# **Financial Statement Components**

## **Financial Year - Ending December - 2021**

-  Statement of Financial Position**
-  Statement of Financial Performance**
-  Cash Flow Statement**
-  Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity**
-  Notes to the Financial Statements**

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Notes	2021 Rs	2020 Rs.
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents - NRC		40,163,975.35	22,152,635.55
NRC Loan		618,323.48	267,224.29
TO 14-004 Cash		25,000.00	-
Advance for T/T		1,195,773.04	1,307,271.37
NRC Staff Loan- Current Portion	1	639,429.06	571,806.00
TO Program	2	144,184,761.72	123,357,981.54
ID Grants	2	225,853,123.60	207,177,548.48
NRC PPP Program	2	25,581,285.60	26,978,447.09
EWC Grants	2	7,891,004.11	10,831,322.48
Outreach Grant	2	1,785,618.00	1,440,000.00
RR Grants	2	881,988.43	1,889,661.67
Asbestos Grants	2	492,966.90	400.00
Other financial assets	3	42,150.70	257,478.32
		<b>449,355,399.99</b>	<b>396,231,776.79</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
NRC Staff Loan	1	1,611,919.53	1,936,933.32
Other Financial Assets	4	1,965,000.00	1,965,000.00
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	241,103,303.56	282,432,591.49
Intangible Assets	5	1,408,335.00	1,083,335.00
Total Non-Current Assets		<b>246,088,558.09</b>	<b>287,417,859.80</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>695,443,958.09</b>	<b>683,649,636.60</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	6	7,421,030.18	7,735,579.88
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Gratuity Provision	8	1,172,767.50	847,420.00
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>8,593,797.68</b>	<b>8,582,999.88</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>686,850,160.41</b>	<b>675,066,636.72</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
Capital Contributed by;			
Capital Grant		627,491,157.00	616,550,916.58
Accumulated Surpluses/(deficits)		59,359,003.40	58,515,720.14
<b>Total Net Assets/Equity</b>		<b>686,850,160.41</b>	<b>675,066,636.72</b>

The Accounting policies are on the pages **06 to 11 and Notes on pages 12 to 21** from an integral part of these financial statements. The council is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. These financial statements were approved by the council and signed on their behalf.

Prof. H.Dodampahala  
Chairman/NRC

Member of the Council

Dr. N.S. Jayasekara  
Chief executive Officer

Mr.R. D. S. Dissanayaka  
Assistant Director (Finance & Admin)

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Notes	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
<b>Revenue</b>			
Recurrent Receipts – NRC Administration	11	24,845,000.00	28,565,000.00
Capital Grant	05	3,128,109.69	2,796,150.98
Recurrent Receipts – Research and Development	10	160,291,603.52	150,847,150.86
Other Receipts	13	1,895,556.77	1,910,373.56
Receipt for Asbestos		492,566.90	400.00
Transfer Proceeds - NRC		390,046.39	443,312.11
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>191,042,883.27</b>	<b>184,562,387.51</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Personal Emoluments		16,256,820.35	16,159,336.81
Research & Development	14	111,471,855.03	99,327,502.83
Supplies and Consumables	10	11,354,735.16	10,369,573.70
Depreciation Expense –NRC Grants	5	48,819,748.49	51,519,648.03
Depreciation – NRC Office Equipment's	5	3,128,109.69	2,796,150.98
Director Board Allowances		572,000.00	647,200.00
Finance Costs		9,820.00	3,750.00
Transfer Proceeds - NRC		390,046.39	443,312.11
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>192,003,135.11</b>	<b>181,266,474.47</b>
Share of Surplus of Associate's			
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the period</b>		<b>(960,251.84)</b>	<b>3,295,913.04</b>
Attributable to:			
Owners of Controlling Entity		(960,251.84)	3,295,913.04
Minority interest		-	-
		<b>(960,251.84)</b>	<b>3,295,913.04</b>

Notes from the pages 06 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Notes	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Taxation			-
Receipt from Treasury (Recurrent)		24,845,000.00	28,565,000.00
Receipt from Treasury (Development Assistance)		174,750,000.00	75,200,000.00
Receipts from Closed Grants		36,002,325.74	32,856,653.86
Other Receipts	15	1,849,144.20	2,078,640.82
Interest Received		104,701.47	72,793.56
Installments received		837,390.72	530,680.39
Other Receipts - Loan		-	744,750.00
Receipt for Asbestos Grant		1,833,741.00	-
<b>Payments</b>			
Cash Payment to Employees	16	(16,833,009.28)	(16,319,702.57)
Payments for Closed Grants		(8,749,614.11)	-
Fund Transfer to Asbestos Grant		(1,650,366.90)	-
Research Grants and Other Programs	14	(182,937,635.87)	(109,324,387.37)
Staff Loan		(590,000.00)	(1,260,000.00)
Other Payments	17	(10,420,733.98)	(11,917,773.09)
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		<b>19,040,942.99</b>	<b>1,226,655.60</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of Plant and Equipment		(653,504.00)	(859,885.00)
<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		<b>(653,504.00)</b>	<b>(859,885.00)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>18,387,438.99</b>	<b>366,770.60</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period</b>		<b>22,419,859.84</b>	<b>22,053,089.24</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>		<b>40,807,298.83</b>	<b>22,419,859.84</b>

Notes from the pages 06 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Notes	Accumulated Surplus or Deficit Restated Rs.	Capital Grant Restated Rs.	Total Net Assets/Equity Rs.
<b>Balance as at 01/01/2021</b>		<b>58,515,720.14</b>	<b>616,550,916.58</b>	<b>675,066,636.72</b>
<b><u>Adjustments to the 2020 Profit</u></b>				
Cancellation of Previous Year Expenses	<b>20</b>	1,175,281.65	-	1,175,281.65
Adjustments for the Previous Year Depreciation	<b>21</b>	628,253.45	-	628,253.45
<b>Adjusted Accumulated Surplus</b>		<b>60,319,255.24</b>	<b>616,550,916.58</b>	<b>676,870,171.82</b>
Capital Grant Received During the year 2021		-	174,750,000.00	174,750,000.00
Capital Grants identify as income for the year 2021	<b>18</b>	-	(76,414,547.37)	(76,414,547.37)
Depreciation in respect of Capital Assets & Loss on Disposal	<b>19</b>	-	(87,395,212.21)	(87,395,212.21)
		60,319,255.24	627,491,157.00	687,810,412.25
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the period 2021		(960,251.84)	-	(960,251.84)
<b>Balance as at 31/12/2021</b>		<b>59,359,003.40</b>	<b>627,491,157.00</b>	<b>686,850,160.41</b>

*Notes from the pages 06 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.*

# NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

#### 1.1 GENERAL

National Research Council (“NRC”) which was formed as a special agency by a Presidential Directive under the article 33 of the constitution by the extra ordinary gazette notification No. 1514/28, was established as the National Research Council of Sri Lanka by Act, No. 11 of 2016, by the Parliament of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka by gazette notification on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016.

The National Research Council is a public organization located at 120/7, Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07.

The financial statements are prepared for a common financial year, which ends on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.

#### 1.2 THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The functions of NRC set out in the Presidential Directive under the article 33 of the constitution by the extra ordinary gazette notification No. 1514/28, was reformed to the function of the National Research Council of Sri Lanka by Act, No. 11 of 2016, by the Parliament of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka by gazette on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016.

The following main programs carried out during the year to fulfil the stated objectives.

##### *Research Grants & PhD Program*

- Funding for research in public R & D institutions and post graduate fellowships. The Program Combined to one Program during the Year as “Investigator Driven Research Grants Program”

##### *Presidential Awards for Scientific Research*

- Recognition to researchers and research institutions of Sri Lanka

The name of the program is changes during the year to “President’s Awards for Scientific Publication”.

##### *Private Public Partnerships Program*

- Funding for research needs of private sector/public in a combined approach

The private sector partnership program keeps the investment by the private sector and there are eight PPP projects ongoing during the year, thus the balances in these private partners’ accounts at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 is Rs. 9,641,202.09.

##### *Other Development Programs*

- Other programs necessary to fulfill the objectives of NRC

##### *Target Oriented Multi-Disciplinary Mega Projects Program*

NRC council has revised its funding policy, and from 2014, the major thrust of funding will be for target-oriented research projects. Each year, pre-proposals will be invited from groups of researchers of public scientific R & D organizations and universities for possible funding of target-oriented multi-disciplinary research projects aimed at solving nationally-relevant issues aiming at economic development, social welfare and environmental sustenance of the country. The value of a grant would be up to Rs. 50 million, over a 5-year period. Proposals will be invited from several priority areas in keeping with the National Science and Technology Policy Report.

#### 1.2 DATE FOR AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The Financial Statements of National Research Council, for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 were authorized for issue by the Chairman of NRC, CEO and the Accountant with the approval of Board of Council Members on 22/04/2022.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARATION**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

**2.1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

The financial statements of the NRC have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS) as issued by the Institute of the Chartered accountants of Sri Lanka.

**2.1.2 GOING CONCERN**

The Council of NRC is satisfied that the NRC has recourse to continue in its activities for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Council is not aware of any material uncertainty.

**2.1.3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT**

The financial statements of NRC have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and no adjustment has been made for inflationary factors affecting these accounts.

**2.1.4 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION  
CURRENCY**

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupee, is the functional currency of NRC.

All financial information presented in Sri Lankan rupee has been given to the nearest cent, unless stated otherwise.

**2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING  
JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The financial statements are sensitive to assumptions and estimates made in measuring certain carrying amounts represented in the statements of financial position and amounts charges to the statement of financial performance. These could result in significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with SLPSAS, requires managements to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgments and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances. Hence actual experience and results may differ from these judgments and estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period and any future periods affected

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING  
POLICIES**

The accounting policies set out below are consistent with those used in previous year.

Certain comparative information has been reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

**3.1 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATON**

All foreign exchange transactions have been converted in to functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**3.2 ASSETS AND BASES OF THEIR VALUATION.**

Assets classified as current assets on the balance sheet are cash and bank balances and those which are expected to be realized in cash during the normal operating cycle or within one year from the reporting date, whichever is shorter.

**3.2.1 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

**3.2.1.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION**

All Items of property plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. They are initially recognized at cost. The cost of property plant and equipment includes the cost of purchase or construction together with any incidental expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets and to bringing any assets to a working condition for its intended use, and cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Additionally, NRC is recognizing assets Purchasing date as the payment date to the relevant entity, irrespective of the date of purchase, due to the non-compliance of NRC guidelines could lead to rejecting/refusing of the payment even though, assets had been acquired on a prior date. software that is integral to the functionality of related equipment is capitalized as a part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property plant and equipment.

Property plant and equipment purchased from NRC research grants are identified as part of property plant and equipment of NRC temporarily until they transferred or disposed.

The accumulated depreciation is provided for, on the basis specified in 3.2.1.3 below

**3.2.1.2. SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE**

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant & equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits are embodied within the part will flow to the NRC/NRC grants and its cost can be measured reliably. This includes major inspection and overhaul expenditure and accounted separately.

The cost to day-to-day servicing of property plant and equipment are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

All other expenses include repairs or maintenance of property, plant and equipment in order to restore or maintain the future economic benefits expected from the originally assessed standard of performance, is recognized as an expense when incurred.

**3.2.1.3 DEPRECIATION**

The depreciation is recognized in profit and loss calculated on the cost of fixed assets in order to write off such cost over the estimated useful life provided. The depreciation is recognized in profit and loss on straight line basis over estimated useful lives of assets from the date on which they are available to use. Furthermore, NRC is recognized the date of purchased as the payment date for Grants equipment's due to it is practically difficult to identify the exact date of ready to use of that particular equipment and also, without fulfilling all the NRC guidelines it is not considered as an equipment and payment request could be rejected.

The estimated useful lives and annual rates of depreciation generally used by NRC for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Sundry assets	2 years	50.00%
Cutlery & Crockery	3 years	33.33%
Room linen	3 years	33.33%
Safety Equipment	3 years	33.33%

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Library books	3 years	33.33%
Computers, Printers, & Accessories	5 years	20.00%
Calculators & Clocks	5 years	20.00 %
Power supply equipment	5 years	20.00 %
Brass-items	5 years	20.00 %
Motor vehicles	5 years	20.00 %
Air conditioners/Safes	05 years	20.00 %
Building	10 years	10.00 %
Expandable assets	10 years	10.00 %
Machinery & Tools	10 years	10.00 %
Office equipment	10 years	10.00 %
Refrigerators	10 years	10.00 %
CCTV System	5 years	20.00 %
Intangible Assets	4 years	25.00%
ADSL Internet	1 years	100.00%
Coaxial Cable	4 years	25.00%
MIDAS FEA Software	4 years	25.00%
Wi-Fi Access Point	4 years	25.00%

The estimated useful values of property plant and equipment purchased from research grants are depreciated until they are transferred or disposed based on following useful lives and percentages for current and comparative periods.

Lab equipment (Section 1)	10 years	10 %
Lab equipment (Section 2)	5 years	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date. Policy of calculating depreciation based on the purchasing/transfer/disposal date has been changed and the new Depreciation policy from the Financial Year of 2019, is for all the fixed assets depreciation have been allocated for the whole month without considering purchasing date and disposal/transfer date.

**3.2.1.2. DERECOGNITION**

The carrying amount of the property plant and equipment's or any subsequent expenditure is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any Gains and losses arising of such de-recognition of assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the assets) are recognized in profit and losses (in the statements of financial performance) in the year the assets are derecognized and gains are not classified as revenue.

**3.2.2. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND AMORTIZATION**

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will fall to the NRC and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. These assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized in profit and loss on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date on which they are available to use.

**3.2.3. INVENTORIES**

Inventories are measured at historical cost basis.

**3.2.4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Trade and other receivables are stated at their estimated realizable amounts.

**3.2.5. NRC GRANTS**

NRC grants represent the total amount accumulated over the years of awarded research grants.

Expenditure incurred from NRC grants are recognized as an expense in the income statement

in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of assets, in which case they are identified as part of property plant and equipment until they are transferred or disposed. Expenses that have been incurred for closed grants and expenses that has been incurred for the Outreach Program, which have been shown as an Other Expenses in the F/Y of 2020, has shown separately from the F/Y of 2021 onwards.

The funds received for research grants are capitalized directly to accumulated funds and the expenditure incurred except to acquisition, construction or production of assets are recognized in the income statement in year in which the expenses are incurred.

The expenditure from NRC grants identifies as expenses incurred are recognized as part of recurrent receipt in income in the income statement in the respective periods in which the expenses are recognized.

A new grant scheme was introduced in order to give rapid responses for the current Covid pandemic named RR Grants.

### **3.3 LIABILITIES**

Liabilities classified as current liabilities on the balance sheet are those which fall due to payments on demand or within one year from the reporting date. Noncurrent liabilities are those balances fall due for payment later than one year from the reporting date.

All known liabilities as at the date of the Balance Sheet have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements. Additionally, provisions have been made for Gratuity based on the upcoming financial year employee earnings [As per the SLPSAS No.61 (a)] in order to showcase true and

Fairview status in the financial statements with effect from 2019 Financial statements.

#### **3.3.1. EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND AND EMPLOYEE TRUST FUND**

Employees are eligible for Employees Provident fund contributions and Employee's trust fund contributions in line with respective statues and regulations. These are recognized as an expense in the statement of financial performance as incurred.

EPF deductions from the gross emoluments are as follows and the rates have been increased from 12% & 8% respectively, compared to the previous financial year as follows.

Employer	15%
Employee	10%

ETF deduction from the gross emoluments is as follows:

Employer	3%
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#### **3.3.2. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

Trade and other payables are stated at their cost.

### **3.4. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

For the purpose of presentation of the statement of financial performance (statement of income), the nature of expenses method is adopted.

The reason that the NRC Income Statement shows a loss of Rs. 960,251.81 is due to the equipment's transferring process has been streamlined within the F/Y of 2021 and thus, loss on equipment transfer value has been increased from 15,719,692.10 to 34,704,257.66, Even though, other research related expenses have shown a decrease during the F/Y of 2021.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**3.4.1 REVENUE**

Government Grants received during the year under review towards recurrent and capital expenditure of NRC administration have been recognized to income statement and accumulated funds respectively. The expenditure from NRC grants as expenses incurred identify, annual depreciation of equipment, and loss on transferring equipment to Research Centers are recognized as part of recurrent receipt in income in the income statement in the respective periods in which the expenses are recognized.

Receipts for the Ministry Asbestos grant during the period of 2021, has been reversed from the NRC income due to those funds have been transferred to the relevant institutions to adhere with those institutional financial guidelines. However, at the end of the period there is a balance of Rs. 492,966.90 with the NRC, which has not been either transferred or incurred as an expense.

Losses on disposal or transfer of items of property plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net sales or transfer proceeds with carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in statement of financial position as a loss and the impact to revenue is also identify as income to reflect the true nature of operations in the statement of financial position. The gains are adjusted vice versa.

**3.4.2. EXPENDITURE**

All expenditure incurred NRC operations has been charged to income in arriving at the profit /loss of the year. Repairs and renewals are charges to profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. Expenditure from NRC grants is also recognized as research and development expense in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are directly attributable

to acquisition, construction or production of assets, in which case they are identified as part of property plant and equipment.

Finance income and expenses comprises of gains and losses of translation of foreign currency and relevant finance charges are recognized in profit and loss as it occurs.

Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis. Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

**3.5. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

All material post balance sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes in the financial statements.

**3.6 CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

Cash flow statement has been prepared using the direct method.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**Note: 1 NRC Staff Loan- Current & Long-Term Portion**

Name of Employee	Outstanding Amount	Current Portion	Long-Term Portion
NRC Loan:A. E. K. Dayarathna	139,834.10	50,614.68	89,219.42
NRC Loan:A.K.D.M. Perera	176,426.54	49,047.87	127,378.67
NRC Loan:M.A.K.L. Perera	208,001.12	47,695.91	160,305.21
NRC Loan:K.K.T. Sandaruwan	139,834.10	50,614.68	89,219.42
NRC Loan:K.N.K. Dissanayake	176,426.54	49,047.87	127,378.67
NRC Loan:M.D.T.Madhushani	164,356.68	49,564.68	114,792.00
NRC Loan:M.S. Sewwandi	176,426.54	49,047.87	127,378.67
NRC Loan:R. D. S. Dissanayaka	139,834.10	50,614.68	89,219.42
NRC Loan:S. H. S. Priyankara	139,834.10	50,614.68	89,219.42
NRC Loan:S. S. Katugampala	139,834.10	50,614.68	89,219.42
NRC Loan:W.D.T.D.Wickrama	204,102.39	47,862.84	156,239.55
NRC Loan:W.G.P.Priyadarshana	200,190.02	48,030.36	152,159.66
NRC Loan:W.S.D. Perera	246,248.27	46,058.24	200,190.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,251,348.60</b>	<b>639,429.06</b>	<b>1,611,919.54</b>

**Note: 2 NRC ID Grants, To Program, PPP Program, EWC Grants, Asbestos Grants, OR Grants, and RR Grants.**

ID Grants	Balance as at 31st December 2021		ID Grants	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash		Bank	Cash
12-114	-	20,000.00	12-114	-	20,000.00
15-028	-	20,000.00	15-028	-	20,000.00
15-057	-	25,000.00	15-057	-	25,000.00
16-098	-	20,000.00	15-070	-	510.00
16-128	-	25,000.00	16-078	-	25,000.00
17-10	1,089,317.55	-	16-087	-	20,000.00
17-74	450,021.36	-	16-098	-	20,000.00
17-94	1,646,449.76	6,774.40	16-128	-	25,000.00
18-05	140,552.05	-	17-06	709,466.61	-
18-08	1,154,299.49	-	17-08	673,217.10	-
18-32	630,517.36	-	17-10	1,691,886.62	-
18-44	3,974,558.02	-	17-11	-	25,000.00
18-83	-	25,000.00	17-18	2,169,926.88	-
18-84	2,990,825.00	-	17-20	651,872.27	-
18-91	621,252.86	-	17-25	1,624,044.05	-
19-05	4,018,201.02	65,629.77	17-28	1,557,780.60	-
19-06	3,738,988.00	-	17-29	632,179.40	-
19-07	4,019,858.18	-	17-33	1,449,774.45	-
19-19	881,796.00	-	17-38	1,565,424.57	-
19-24	4,487,600.00	-	17-42	1,548,174.33	10,000.00
19-28	1,502,887.56	-	17-54	1,323,481.17	-
19-30	2,968,577.09	-	17-58	227,897.10	-
19-32	690,500.00	-	17-69	1,282,070.66	-
19-33	1,795,956.36	-	17-72	670,600.00	-

19-40	2,770,520.25	-	17-74	1,003,762.76	-
19-45	1,120,985.00	-	17-86	3,531,054.35	-
19-46	1,492,925.04	-	17-94	2,082,502.36	6,774.40
19-50	1,547,847.83	-	17-95	589,419.22	-
19-51	819,272.40	-	17-98	1,603,467.41	-
19-52	2,579,022.60	-	18-05	140,552.05	-
19-54	5,965,092.36	-	18-07	357,469.55	-
19-60	4,475,000.00	-	18-08	1,746,888.69	-
19-61	750,302.37	-	18-09	461,817.32	-
19-62	1,285,957.74	-	18-12	1,298,124.81	-
19-64	4,165,000.00	-	18-13	1,682,183.72	-
19-65	2,881,840.62	22,127.00	18-28	304,387.12	-
19-72	4,313,250.56	-	18-30	897,606.71	-
19-75	1,441,115.00	20,000.00	18-32	1,576,401.50	-
19-80	1,222,304.00	-	18-44	4,044,558.02	-
19-81	2,098,297.05	52,500.00	18-50	80,679.82	-
19-89	944,389.68	-	18-57	-	7,710.00
19-90	1,675,130.36	-	18-66	659,277.42	-
19-92	2,295,007.90	-	18-79	1,247,242.21	-
19-95	370,249.10	-	18-80	2,270,000.00	-
19-99	2,981,375.51	-	18-83	1,035,924.78	-
20-005	5,000,000.00	-	18-84	2,990,825.00	-
20-007	2,306,116.72	-	18-88	1,156,489.31	-
20-010	2,615,838.80	-	18-91	1,844,520.64	-
20-011	5,000,000.00	-	18-94	505,795.65	-
20-012	5,000,000.00	-	19-05	4,490,542.11	579.68
20-014	749,210.60	-	19-06	4,824,226.97	-
20-022	4,940,390.00	-	19-07	5,000,000.00	-
20-028	5,000,000.00	-	19-19	1,448,796.00	-
20-031	4,792,500.00	-	19-24	4,737,600.00	-
20-038	5,000,000.00	-	19-28	4,064,932.76	-
20-039	4,000,000.00	-	19-30	5,120,426.72	-
20-047	5,000,000.00	-	19-32	1,410,500.00	-
20-051	4,465,599.00	-	19-33	3,304,573.32	25,000.00
20-055	5,000,000.00	-	19-40	4,293,839.81	-
20-066	1,501,000.00	-	19-45	1,807,306.18	100,000.00
20-073	4,680,295.00	15,000.00	19-46	2,703,614.54	-
20-074	1,110,390.28	-	19-50	2,493,944.62	-
20-078	4,324,000.00	-	19-51	1,692,981.44	-
20-079	4,962,600.00	-	19-52	4,519,410.00	-
20-080	3,390,000.00	-	19-54	7,601,900.00	125,000.00
20-083	2,415,000.00	-	19-58	1,758,387.20	-
20-085	2,207,846.00	-	19-60	4,960,000.00	-
20-086	2,450,000.00	-	19-61	994,270.00	-
20-089	4,999,400.00	-	19-62	2,657,512.00	600.00
20-098	5,000,000.00	-	19-64	4,910,000.00	-
20-104	5,000,000.00	-	19-65	4,052,930.55	22,725.00
20-107	4,846,000.00	-	19-72	6,994,705.60	-
20-108	3,215,000.00	-	19-75	2,602,205.30	20,000.00
20-109	4,668,500.00	-	19-80	2,002,304.00	-
20-110	4,992,000.00	-	19-81	3,262,891.85	11,765.00
20-113	3,026,250.00	-	19-89	2,043,878.92	25,000.00

20-115	4,382,500.00	-
20-117	1,735,000.00	25,000.00
20-118	4,875,000.00	-
20-123	2,814,838.76	-
20-124	1,622,000.00	-
20-128	4,426,774.24	-
	<b>225,511,092.43</b>	<b>342,031.17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,853,123.60</b>	

19-90	2,961,697.16	-
19-92	3,979,193.60	-
19-95	1,061,166.52	-
19-099	4,505,766.00	-
20-007	3,330,200.00	-
20-010	3,539,900.00	-
20-014	900,000.00	-
20-039	4,000,000.00	-
		-
20-066	3,250,000.00	-
20-074	3,708,500.00	-
20-078	4,324,000.00	-
20-080	3,510,000.00	-
20-083	2,440,000.00	-
20-085	3,294,035.00	-
20-086	3,000,000.00	-
20-108	3,215,000.00	-
20-117	2,240,000.00	-
20-123	3,440,000.00	-
20-124	3,300,000.00	-
	<b>206,641,884.40</b>	<b>535,664.08</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>207,177,548.48</b>

#### TO Grants

TO Program	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
14-004	-	-
14-010	-	4,320.00
14-018	22,926,873.96	-
14-024	-	-
16-007	13,388,239.87	-
16-015	4,659,196.81	-
16-018	4,245,872.35	70,000.00
18-021	13,847,576.89	78,944.00
20-019	43,957,426.76	-
SP 21-01	35,100,000.00	-
SP21-02	5,906,311.08	-
	<b>144,031,497.72</b>	<b>153,264.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>144,184,761.72</b>

TO Program	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
14-004	-	25,000.00
14-010	-	4,320.00
14-018	27,431,296.96	20,000.00
14-024	3,908,625.33	-
16-007	16,159,725.17	-
16-015	25,886,997.34	1,499.00
16-018	5,462,957.85	100,000.00
18-021	20,873,615.89	3,944.00
20-019	23,480,000.00	-
	-	-
	-	-
	<b>123,203,218.54</b>	<b>154,763.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>123,357,981.54</b>

#### Asbestos Grant

Asbestos Program	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
<b>Total</b>	<b>492,966.90</b>	-

Asbestos Program	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
<b>Total</b>	<b>400.00</b>	-

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**PPP Grants**

PPP Program	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
16-003	622,181.80	-
16-007	34,351.72	-
17-003	912,437.75	-
18-001	1,188.52	-
18-002	55,004.07	-
18-007	2,252,743.49	-
19-004	17,228,378.25	-
20-001	4,475,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,581,285.60</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,581,285.60</b>

PPP Grants	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
16-003	622,181.80	-
16-007	34,351.72	-
17-001	137,180.05	-
17-003	1,032,437.75	-
18-001	241,048.52	-
18-007	2,251,062.49	25,000.00
18-002	3,101,156.51	-
19-004	19,534,028.25	-
	<b>26,953,447.09</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,978.447.09</b>

**EWC Grants**

EWC Program	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
18-02	2,259,402.80	-
18-03	904,781.28	-
18-04	2,339,265.23	-
18-05	2,362,554.80	25,000.00
	<b>7,866,004.11</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,891,004.11</b>

EWC Program	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
18-02	2,259,402.80	-
18-03	1,413,984.60	-
18-04	4,759,244.28	-
18-05	2,398,690.80	-
	<b>10,831,322.48</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,831,322.48</b>

**OR Grants**

OR Grant	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
20-001	1,380,000.00	-
21-001	405,618.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,785,618.00</b>

OR Grant	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
OR	1,440,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,440,000.00</b>

**RR Grants**

RR Grant	Balance as at 31st December 2021	
	Bank	Cash
	839,988.43	42,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>881,988.43</b>

RR Grant	Balance as at 31st December 2020	
	Bank	Cash
	1,847,661.67	42,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,889,661.67</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

<b>N-03 Other Current Financial Assets</b>	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>Rs.</b>	Rs.
Festival Advance	20,000.00	10,000.00
Royalty Receivable	13,428.00	234,592.00
Insurance Advance	8,507.70	12,886.32
<b>Other Assets</b>	215.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,150.70</b>	<b>257,478.32</b>

<b>N-04. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>Rs.</b>	Rs.
Building Rental Deposit	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00
Telecommunication Deposit	15,000.00	15,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,965,000.00</b>	<b>1,965,000.00</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**N-05. GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS**

<b>COST</b>	<b>BALANCE AS AT 01/01/2021 (LKR)</b>	<b>Correction 01.01.2020 Rs.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS (LKR)</b>	<b>DISPOSALS (LKR)</b>	<b>BALANCE AS AT 31/12/2021 (LKR)</b>
NRC Office Assets	20,424,849.04	-	3,471,383.80	603,726.43	23,292,506.41
Grants' Major Equipment	386,090,399.83	945,775.00	34,850,542.60	72,814,436.29	349,072,281.14
Grants' Minor Equipment	89,708,520.65	38,709.00	7,440,744.42	19,012,312.10	78,175,661.97
<b>Total - Assets</b>	<b>496,223,769.52</b>	<b>984,484.00</b>	<b>45,762,670.82</b>	<b>92,430,474.82</b>	<b>450,540,449.52</b>

**Provision for Depreciation**

<b>PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>BALANCE AS AT 01/01/2021 (LKR)</b>	<b>Correction 01.01.2020 Rs.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS (LKR)</b>	<b>DISPOSALS (LKR)</b>	<b>BALANCE AS AT 31/12/2021 (LKR)</b>
NRC Office Assets	9,234,291.92	(50,745.37)	3,128,109.69	213,680.04	12,097,976.19
Grants' Major Equipment	152,721,101.10	394,072.92	37,536,515.98	41,903,775.00	148,747,915.03
Grants' Minor Equipment	50,752,450.01	12,903.00	11,283,232.51	14,865,665.73	47,182,919.76
<b>Total - Provision for Depreciation</b>	<b>212,707,843.03</b>	<b>356,230.55</b>	<b>51,947,858.17</b>	<b>56,983,120.77</b>	<b>208,028,310.96</b>

<b>NET BOOK VALUES</b>	<b>2021 (LKR)</b>	<b>2020 (LKR)</b>
NRC Office Assets	11,194,530.22	11,190,557.12
Grants' Major Equipment	200,324,366.13	233,369,298.73
Grants' Minor Equipment	30,992,742.21	38,956,070.64
<b>Total - Net Book Values</b>	<b>242,511,638.56</b>	<b>283,515,926.49</b>
Less Intangible Assets	1,408,335.00	1,083,335.00
<b>Total - Net Book Value Without Intangibles</b>	<b>241,103,803.56</b>	<b>282,432,591.49</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

<b>N-06. Payables</b>	Notes	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Payable to NRC Parties		95,559.20	192,434.40
Telecommunication Payable		56,088.67	63,222.92
Electricity Charges Payable		253,508.93	281,685.55
Water Charges Payable		9,000.00	8,850.00
Other Payables	7	496,860.88	611,089.51
Audit Fees Payable - General		428,040.00	428,400.00
Audit Fees Payable - Internal		504,900.00	403,920.00
Grants Payable		149,772.50	1,557,990.33
Grants Stipend Payable		5,427,300.00	4,187,987.17
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,421,030.18</b>	<b>7,735,579.88</b>

<b>N-07. Other Payables</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Telecommunication Payable	21,640.43	-
Overtime Payable	4,428.04	28,051.97
Payable to Global Parcel	3,537.00	-
Rent Payable	433,560.00	-
Insurance Payable	740.17	1,701.94
Postal Payable	7,000.00	2,916.00
Unidentified Bank Deposits	25,955.24	83,681.06
Cleaning service payable	-	30,270.00
Training staff salary	-	875.00
Payable to Government Printing	-	25,449.54
Legal Fee payable	-	25,750.00
Payable to Himanee	-	53,294.00
Payable to Kent	-	359,100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>496,860.88</b>	<b>611,089.51</b>

<b>N- 08. Gratuity Provisions</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>
Provisions as at 31/12/2020	847,420.00
Reversal of Provisions	(173,097.50)
Adjusted Provisions as at 01/01/21	674,322.50
Estimation for 2021	1,172,767.50
<b>(Over)/Under Provisions</b>	<b>498,445.00</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**N-09. Research & Development**

	2021	2020
	Rs.	Rs.
ID Grantees' Consumable	15,862,156.57	21,584,393.82
ID Grantees' PhD Stipend	28,714,805.48	20,832,069.06
ID Grantees' Travelling	1,262,001.42	2,101,194.38
ID Grants Publication Cost	180,699.12	748,140.82
TO Program Consumable and Other Exp.	6,068,603.08	6,025,057.59
TO Grantees' PhD Stipend	7,945,768.53	13,167,942.74
TO Grantees' Travelling	117,744.30	1,037,627.37
TO Grantees' Pilot Plant	1,766,850.00	1,162,337.96
PPP Prog. Consumable	439,169.16	488,820.48
PPP Grantees' PhD Stipend	938,214.28	2,087,755.34
PPP Grantees' Travelling	-	4,926.69
PPP Grants Outsourcing	-	63,200.01
EWC Grantees' Consumable	471,544.37	473,672.97
EWC Grantees' PhD Stipend	611,500.00	2,122,500.00
EWC Grantees' Travelling	390.00	7,608.00
OR Grant Consumable	47,382.00	-
OR Stipend	220,000.00	-
OR Travelling	95,000.00	-
RR Grant Consumables	1,004,682.60	836,295.33
RR Grants Travelling	-	60,403.00
RR Grants Miscellaneous	-	18,820.00
RR Stipend	150,000.00	-
Grants & Programs Administration	2,282,870.71	3,636,473.23
Outreach Program Expenses	855,026.92	582,176.55
Transfer Proceeds	34,704,257.66	15,719,692.10
PASP Prog. Expenses	1,739,860.24	360,763.75
Asbestos Grant Expenses	-	39,248.64
Capacity Building	-	205,150.65
Closed Grant Program Expenses	5,993,328.59	5,961,232.35
	<b>111,471,855.03</b>	<b>99,327,502.83</b>
Depreciation of Major, Minor Equipment	48,819,748.49	51,519,648.03
<b>N-(10)</b>	<b>160,291,603.52</b>	<b>150,847,150.86</b>
<b>N-(11) TREASURY RECURRENT RELEASE</b>	24,845,000.00	28,565,000.00
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>185,136,603.52</b>	<b>179,412,150.86</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**N-12. Supplies, Consumables & Rent**

	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
Travelling	263,752.17	256,534.42
Stationery and Office requisites	583,940.71	716,562.24
Fuel & Lubricants	46,839.46	92,601.48
Diets & Conference	87,734.98	257,425.06
Vehicles-Repairs & Maintenance	70,282.14	131,384.57
Building Maintenance	417,712.00	477,252.89
Audit fee	623,160.00	628,320.00
Postal	64,065.00	108,764.00
Electricity	514,896.50	515,582.37
Water	18,000.00	14,850.00
telecommunication	772,595.60	790,113.66
Licence and Insurance	118,329.42	79,458.38
Rents	5,202,720.00	4,769,205.50
Printing and advertising	1,119,557.70	315,399.00
PPE maintains	203,352.56	82,744.92
Amin. Expenses – Asbestos Grant	87,800.00	54,448.35
Sponsorship Expenses	324,260.17	608,214.66
Asset Dispose Expense	-	1,000.00
Capacity Building	-	-
Gratuity Expenses	498,445.00	-
Other	337,291.75	469,712.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,354,735.16</b>	<b>10,369,573.70</b>

**N- 13. Other Receipt**

	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
Asbestos Admin Income	183,374.10	431,190.00
Penalty fee	-	2,000.00
Royalty	60,798.00	286,538.00
Supplier Registration	864,500.00	952,500.00
RM fee	41,222.20	122,000.00
Loan	104,701.47	72,793.56
Unidentified Supplier Registration	-	4,000.00
Disposable item income	3,460.00	15,352.00
Sponsorships	600,000.00	-
Other Receipt-For Procurements	37,501.00	24,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,895,556.77</b>	<b>1,910,373.56</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2021**

<b>N- 14. Research Grants &amp; Other Programs</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
ID Grants	98,803,974.00	57,361,635.00
PPP Grants	-	-
TO Grants	53,300,000.00	7,000,000.00
RR Grants	495,504.00	2,805,180.00
Asbestos Grants	-	-
Evaluation and project monitoring	2,298,620.71	4,109,788.48
PASP	3,025,760.24	1,663.75
Other Program	1,455,026.92	2,371,277.89
Capacity Building	-	205,150.65
Closed Grant	23,533,750.00	35,469,691.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,937,635.87</b>	<b>109,324,387.37</b>

<b>N-15. Other Receipts-C/F</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Asbestos Grant Receipts	1,833,741.00	431,190.00
Royalty	281,962.00	235,189.00
Supplier Registration	885,000.00	956,500.00
RM Fee	41,222.20	122,000.00
Disposable Item's Receipts	3,460.00	15,352.00
Other Receipts	37,500.00	24,000.00
Penalty Fee	-	2,000.00
Receipts for Loan settlement	-	208,730.00
Unidentified Deposits	-	83,679.82
Sponsorships	600,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,849,144.20</b>	<b>2,078,640.82</b>

<b>N-16. Payment to Employees C/F</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Salary & Wages	14,025,212.11	13,438,427.71
EPF	1,817,257.10	1,722,521.65
ETF	363,451.40	344,504.33
Overtime	67,088.67	167,048.88
Other Allowances	560,000.00	647,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,833,009.28</b>	<b>16,319,702.57</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2021**

**N-17. Other Payment - CF**

	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
Travelling	263,752.17	256,534.42
Stationery	583,940.71	691,112.70
Fuel	46,839.46	92,601.48
Diet & Conference	80,558.98	254,185.11
Vehicle Maintenance	70,282.14	131,384.57
Office Maintenance	447,982.00	479,060.89
PPE Maintenance	203,352.56	82,744.92
Telephone	758,089.42	764,990.71
Postal	56,444.00	111,059.00
Electricity	543,073.12	728,896.82
Water	17,850.00	21,000.00
Licence & Insurance	118,845.80	78,391.76
Rent	4,769,160.00	5,163,350.50
Bank Charges	9,820.00	3,750.00
Printing & Advertising	1,194,451.70	278,755.00
Other Expenses	844,231.75	1,125,812.00
Supplier Registration	-	744,750.00
Sponsorship	324,260.17	608,214.66
Asbestos	87,800.00	92,448.35
Staff Loan	-	208,730.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,420,733.98</b>	<b>11,917,773.09</b>

**N-18. Capital Grants identified as Income**

	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
Total Research & Development Expenses	111,471,855.03	99,327,502.83
Less – Transfer Proceeds	34,704,257.66	15,719,962.10
Receipt of funds for the Returned Equipment TO 16-018	(353,050.00)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,414,547.37</b>	<b>83,607,810.73</b>

**N-19. Depreciation on Capital Assets & Loss on Disposal**

	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
Total Depreciation for the year 2021	51,947,858.17	54,315,799.02
Total Disposed/Transferred assets value	92,430,474.80	44,156,081.01
Less- Provision for Disposed assets	56,983,120.77	27,993,076.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,395,212.21</b>	<b>70,478,803.23</b>

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL -SRI LANKA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

<b>N-20. Reversal of 2020 Stipend provisions</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>
Payment to the American Water Cancellation	7,176.00
Payment of Previous year stipend in 2021 (18-091)	(80,000.00)
Reversal of Executive OT allowance paid in 2020	8,310.00
Reversal of Stipend Over Provisions	627,500.00
Reversal of Over Advance as Insurance	(3,933.23)
Reversal of over Provisions as Payables	303,901.38
Reversal of Provisions for NRC Parties from Payables	123,630.00
Reversal of Over Provisioned Audit Fee	15,600.00
Reversal of Gratuity for Retired Staff	173,097.50
	<b>1,175,281.65</b>

<b>N-21. Adjustments to the Prior Year Depreciation</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>
Recognized Consumable as an Equipment	38,709.00
Recognized outsourced exp. as an Equipment (02 Nos-12-026)	945,775.00
Addition of Depreciation for the Equipment's (02) (PPP-12-026)	(406,975.92)
Over Depreciation in 2020	50,745.37
	<b>628,253.45</b>



My No.: IMT/C/NRC/FS/2021

30<sup>th</sup> June 2022

Chairman  
National Research Council

**Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements and other legal and regulatory requirements of the National Research Council for the year ended 31 December 2021, in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018.**

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## 1. Financial Statements

### 1.1 Opinion

The audit of the National Research Council for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprising of statement of financial position, statement of financial performance for the year then ended, statement of change in equity, and statement of cash flow for the year then ended and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprising of notes to the financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies was carried out under my direction under pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of 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. In terms of Article (154) (6) of the Constitution my report will be tabled in Parliament in due course.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2021 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### 1.2 Basis for Opinion

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 opinion.

### **1.3 Other information included in the Annual Report 2021 of the Council**

The other information is defined as the information that are not included in my audit report but included in the Annual Report 2021 of the Council, due to be forwarded to me after the date of this Audit Report. The management is responsible for this other information.

My opinion on Financial Statement does not reveal the other information and I will not give any sort of guarantee or opinion regarding this information.

My responsibility in relevant to auditing financial statements stands reading the other information whenever they are available and while doing so, consider whether there are material mismatches in the financial statements according to my knowledge obtained by auditing or any other way.

If I conclude material misstatements when reading Annual Report 2021 of the Council, these matters should be communicated to governing parties for rectification. If further misstatement that are not rectified, these will be included in the report to be tabled in Parliament in due course by me, in accordance with Article 154 (6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

### **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 Councils 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 Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Councils financial reporting process.

As per Sub Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Council 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 Council.

### **1.5 Auditor's responsibility for the Audit of 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 Company'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 Council'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. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council 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 I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Council as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.1.2 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 Council has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Council 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 Council has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing board of the Council as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.3 to state that the Council 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 Council 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**

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- (a) Even though the Target Oriented Multidisciplinary research projects should be completed within a period of 05 years, only 4 researches out of 05 projects that commenced in the year 2014 had been completed. The research project for “Developing polyvalent anti-venom for snake bite in Sri Lanka” had not been completed even after exceeding 7 years.
- (b) Even though a new larval strain that is capable of controlling dengue vector was found by the research project TO-14-04, the NRC had not focused its attention on overseeing and follow-up to find out whether a plan had been implemented to suppress dengue in Sri Lanka by spreading these larvae throughout the country. Therefore, the anticipated outcome of the research could not be achieved.

- (c) During the audit it was observed that, even though TO 14-05 research project on chronic kidney disease in Sri Lanka has been conducted spending Rs.47,001,209/- and the research outcome revealed that the reason for the kidney decease is components of F, Ca, Mg, dissolved in the water. However, as the preventive measures had not been taken in collaboration with the relevant institutions, this research outcome had not been utilized or avoided to meet the national need and the NRC had not paid attention to following up on this matter.
- (d) Even though the research project No. TO - 14-10, tiled “Improving dairy industry to achieve self-sufficiency in milk” which cost Rs.41,723,915 was completed by the year 2020, the NRC had not supervised and followed up the progress of the practical usage of the technology identified by the research. At present the aim of the project that is to achieve Sri Lanka’s self-sufficiency in milk had not been achieved.
- (e) The research project on "Ensuring food security through developing climate-smart crop varieties and cultivation techniques in Sri Lanka" had been handed off to the Field Crop Research and Development Institute and actions had not been taken to socialize the outcome of the research project, which are the varieties of paddy, maize, mung, and chili improved by the research. The progress had not been reviewed by the NRC, and no evaluation or follow-up actions had been taken.
- (f) It was observed that even though the Council has identified the function of effective utilization of expenditure incurred by the government on research as an investment, it does not have a proper programme for directing to utilize the aforesaid research expenditure as investments or for income generation.
- (g) Actions had not been taken to identify the time frame for incurring the estimated cost for target-oriented multidisciplinary research projects and to efficiently disburse the grants obtaining money by preparing imprest requirement plans accordingly, and as at 31 December 2021 an amount of Rs. 64,306,587 relevant to 05 research projects that were not disbursed had remained in the Current Accounts for a period of 03-07 years.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne  
Auditor General

**Answers to audit queries**

2.3. (a) TO 14-18 project researchers are producing a vaccine for snake species Naya, Karawala, Spotted Polga, Kunakatua and Sand Polga and the first one was produced for Naya, Spotted Polga, Kunakatua and Sand Polga and its clinical trials were conducted at Peradeniya School and successfully completed in the hospital.

The reason for the production of the vaccine without karavala was because the Forest Conservation Department did not give approval for the collection of karavala poison until April 20, 2018. However, our board of directors advised us to produce for all 5 species of snakes. Snake venom was sent to the Universidad de Costa Rica on July 26, 2018, with approval given on April 20, 2018.

After that on October 8, 2019, the same university was informed to Professor Indika Gavarammana that the vaccine was effective. A month later, they have given the quality control report of the vaccine and prepared the relevant original drafts and clinical methodology and submitted it to the Ethics Review Committee of the Peradeniya University Faculty of Medicine on February 15, 2020. Their approval was given on 22 May 2020. The National Drug Regulatory Authority has granted the import license on June 26, 2020 and payment has been made to the Universidad de Costa Rica on July 13, 2020 for the delivery of the vaccines to the country under special conditions at a very low temperature.

But due to the current Corona situation, it has been informed that couriering is not possible due to the suspension of flights in the world. The relevant companies expressed their unwillingness to provide a courier service with special quality to bring it until April 2021, and on April 30, 2021, NRC approved another courier service through the same university, and it arrived in Sri Lanka in the first week of May 2021, and after that, clinical trials Inspections have been started and permission has been given by the NRC Council arranged for the extension of the project period for the reasons mentioned above.

(b) The remaining amount of TO 14-04 project is Rs 3,412,341.52 and the value recorded by your auditors is not correct. It is 6.9% as a percentage. The remaining amount of all completed projects is less than 7% as a percentage of the given amount.

The TO 14-04 project works directly with the Dengue Control Unit of the Ministry of Health and the head of the unit also participates. The findings of this project will be used to educate students. The findings of this project will be used to inform the students for the teacher's handbooks in schools and the National Dengue Control Unit will conduct pilot projects in Gampaha district to reduce the spread of dengue with the researchers of our project and the director of the unit will participate in this.

(c) The initial finding of the TO 14-05 project is the presence of fluoride in water along with calcium or magnesium for kidney disease and the Ministry of Health has been informed about

it and the findings of this project are currently being used by the kidney unit of the Kandy General Hospital and the cause of kidney disease in the North Central Province is clean water. To solve the water problem, our TO 16-15 project is working together with the National Water Supply Board and they have already built and commissioned several water treatment plants. TO 16-18 project will create a suitable filter for this disease instead of market water filters. The Biomarkers discovered by this project have been informed by the Director of Kandy General Hospital in a letter.

(d) TO 14-10 The main objective of the project is to recommend what needs to be done to create a self-sufficient country in milk and they have done it through their project and the project has been done in the farms of the National Livestock Development Board. Officials of the National Livestock Development Board, Department of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Livestock and Farm Promotion and Milk and Egg Related Industries participated in the progress review meeting of this project and informed them about it.

Officials of Animal Production and Health Department held a conference on October 29, 2019 to inform about the new finding of the research. There, a video was given to all those who came about how to eat the new food that is given to them. The Director General of Animal Production and Health Department has informed in a letter that the findings of this project will be disseminated among Minsun and work will be done to create a self-sufficient country in milk. The findings of this project are being used for the breeding of dairy cattle at Rideegama farm of the National Livestock Development Board and the researchers of the project have participated in this. The findings of the project have been used in the development plan for increasing milk production of the Central Province Animal Production and Health Department.

(e) After successfully completing the TO 14-24 project, the people engaged in agriculture in Sri Lanka will use the results and the Ministry of Agriculture is already working with private institutions through projects to take its products to farmers. We have inquired from them about the current progress.

(f) The researcher has noted in the project proposal how to implement the projects and the officials of the relevant ministries participated in the evaluation meetings of the projects to implement the relevant projects and the secretaries of those ministries have already been informed about these projects and the findings of the projects are also on the website of our institution. has been published. The mandate of the National Research Council Act is to grant, facilitate, co-ordinate, supervise and regulate projects of benefit to the country and we are doing our best to achieve our objectives. The auditors have been informed about these matters. On April 27, in a discussion held with our institution and our ministry, we discussed these projects and were informed that the ministry would take some steps for it.

Our guide to targeted multi-disciplinary research grants over 5 years allows them to conduct research in the right way at the right time of the year. It is not correct to write them as unused here and all those projects are ongoing research. The use of the money by the researchers for their projects takes place within the time frame of the research proposal.

The TO 16-18 project is an ongoing research project that is showing great progress so far. The water filters produced will be a solution to kidney disease and a way to earn money. This is an ongoing project. The production of clay water filters is something that was not available at the beginning of the project and the commercial production of these filters is the work of the researchers of the project and is currently working with the relevant people. We will provide related support after they finish the project.

After considering these facts, the higher management of the National Research Council decided to strengthen the procedure followed in the selection of research.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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