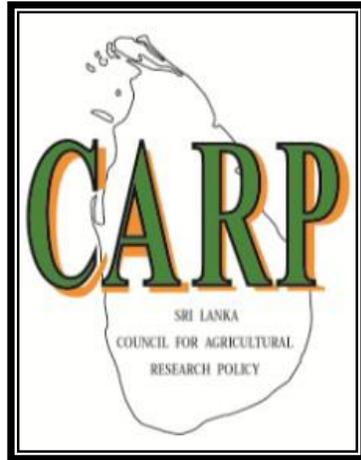


# ANNUAL REPORT 2013



**SRI LANKA COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH POLICY**

**114/9, WIJERAMA MAWATHA**

**COLOMBO 07,**

**SRI LANKA**

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## **VISION**

*A vibrant and sustainable agricultural research, development and innovation system assuring socio-economic development of Sri Lanka*

## **MISSION**

*To ensure agricultural research, development and innovations are directed towards national development goals through policy formulation, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment.*

## **MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL JANUARY - MAY 2013**

1. Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe, Chairman, SLCARP
2. Mr. R. M. P. Ratnayake, Director, Ministry of Finance and Planning
3. Mr. G. A. M. S. Emitiyagoda, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
4. Prof. (Mrs.) Sirimalee Fernando, Chairperson, National Science Foundation
5. Dr. G.A.W. Wijesekara, Registrar of Pesticide, Gatembe, Peradeniya
6. Mr. W. D. L. Gunaratna, Director General, Department of Export Agriculture
7. Mr. K. A. I. D. Silva, Director (Policy & Planning), Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
8. Mr. R. A. D. S. Ranathunge , Director (Development), Ministry of Plantation Industries
9. Prof. K. Samarasinghe, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya
10. Mr. M. Rizvi Zaheede, Managing Director, Hayleys Agriculture Holdings Limited
11. Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary / Director, SLCARP

## **MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FROM OCTOBER 2013**

1. Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe, Chairman, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
2. Dr. D. B. T. Wijerathne, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
3. Prof. W. L. Sumathipala, Chairman, National Science Foundation
4. Prof. Ranjith Senarathna, Vice Chairman, University Grant Commission
5. Dr. W. K. De Silva, Director General, Department of Animal Health and Production
6. Dr. R. R. Wijekoon, Director General, Department of Agriculture
7. Mr. R. M. P. Ratnayake, Additional Director General, Department of External Resources
8. Mr. Gamini Gamage, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
9. Mr. R. A. D. S. Ranathunga, Director (Development), Ministry of Plantation Industries
10. Mr. S. D. M. Asanka Abeywardhane, Additional Secretary, (Development), Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources
11. Mr. M. Rizvi Zaheed, Managing Director, Hayleys Agriculture Holdings Limited.
12. Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy

**COUNCIL MEETINGS:**

	<b>Members</b>	<b>15 Jan. 2013</b>	<b>28 Mar. 2013</b>	<b>13 May 2013</b>
1	Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe	1	1	1
2	Mr. G. A. M. S. Emitiyagoda	1	1	1
3	Prof. (Mrs.) Sirimalee Fernando	1		1
4	Prof. K. Samarasinghe	1	1	1
5	Dr. G. A. W. Wijesekara	1	1	
6	Mr. W. D. L. Gunaratna	1	1	1
7	Mr. R. M. P. Rathnayake	1		1
8	Mr. K. A. I. D. Silva		1	1
9	Mr. R. A. D. S. Ranathunga	1	1	1
10	Mr. M. Rizvi Zaheed	1	1	1
11	Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara	1	1	1

	<b>Members</b>	<b>14 Oct. 2013</b>	<b>19 Nov. 2013</b>	<b>11 Dec. 2013</b>
1	Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe	1	1	1
2	Dr. D. B. T. Wijerathne	1	1	1
3	Prof. W. L. Sumathipala		1	1
4	Prof. Ranjith Senarathna	1	1	
5	Dr. W. K. De Silva		1	
6	Dr. R.R. Wijekoon		1	
7	Mr. R.M.P. Ratnayake	1	1	1
8	Mr. Gamini Gamage	1	1	
9	Mr. R. A. D. S. Ranathunga	1	1	1
10	Mr. S. D. M. Asanka Abeywardhane	1	1	
11	Mr. M. Rizvi Zaheed	1		1
12	Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara	1	1	1

The number of Council meetings held during the year 2013 was six. Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe was the chairman while Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara was the Secretary of all these meetings. The three years appointment of the previous Council expired in May 2013. New members were appointed by the Hon. Minister, Ministry of Agriculture in October upon request made by the Director, SLCARP. The new Council met for the first time on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2013.

### **AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE-2013**

During 2013 there were three meetings held on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 13<sup>th</sup> November and 10<sup>th</sup> December by the Audit and Management Committee of SLCARP to discuss matters relating to Accounts and Administration of SLCARP. As the term of the previous committee expired in 2013, new members were appointed in November. The new committee members met for the first time on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2013.

#### **Members of the previous committee were;**

1. Mr. G. A. M. S. Emitiyagoda - Chairman of the Committee
2. Mr. R. M. P. Ratnayake
3. Mr. K. A. I. D. Silva

#### **Members of the newly appointed committee in year 2013 are as follows;**

1. Dr. D. B. T. Wijerathne - Chairman of the Committee
2. Mr. R. M. P. Ratnayake
3. Mr. Gamini Gamage

## INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) was established on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1987 under the Ministry of Agriculture with the enactment of the SLCARP Act No 47 of 1987. Since then SLCARP has been actively engaged in supporting agricultural research in the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). Among its mandated functions, the primary responsibility of SLCARP is to develop policies and strategies to strengthen research and development in the agricultural sector by creating a conducive environment in the NARS. The overall objective is to support agricultural development by fostering a vibrant and effective research system to generate appropriate technologies and thereby increase productivity and production, increase employment opportunities, make agriculture sustainable and thereby enhance social and economic development.

The main functions of the SLCARP is to identify research priority areas, facilitate interaction through sharing of information on the respective fields, resolve constraints confronted in research and play a role in enhancing the activities of the respective committees. At present there are thirteen committees established by the Council: National Committee on Research Programmes and Projects (NCRPP), National Committee on Plant Breeding (NCPB), National Committee on Agricultural Biotechnology (NCAB), National Committee on Plant Protection (NCPB), National Committee on Post Harvest Technology (NCPHT), National Committee on Socio Economics and Policy Analysis (NCSEPA), National Committee on Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (NCLAF), National Committee on Floriculture Research and Development (NCFRD), National Committee on Natural Resources Management (NCNRM), National Committee on Agricultural Machinery (NCAM), National Committee on Organic Agriculture and Forestry (NCOAF), Agricultural Information Network (AGRINET) advisory committee and Committee on International Linkages.

## **THE MANDATED FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL**

1. To advise the Government on all matters regarding the organization, co-ordination, planning and execution of agricultural research and such other related matters as may be referred to it by the Minister ;
2. To formulate national agricultural research policy and priorities;
3. To define the overall aims and scope of agricultural research with a view to furthering national development objectives ;
4. To make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the financial, manpower and physical resources required by agricultural research institutions and establishments and on the terms and conditions of service of the staff of such institutions and establishments;
5. To review institutional and departmental agricultural research programmes and make recommendations with regard to their priorities and funding to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance and Planning;
6. To promote and facilitate excellence in agricultural research;
7. To act as a channel of communication between agricultural research institutions and the Government;
8. To arrange for and fund inter-institutional agricultural research projects;
9. To arrange for and fund special scientific services for services for the entire agricultural research sector;
10. To promote linkage between agricultural research institutions at national and international level;
11. To organize conferences and seminars on international, national and inter-institutional issues relating to agricultural research;
12. To arrange the post-graduate training of agricultural research staff and for interchange of scientists with recognized research institutions abroad; and
13. To review the performance of agricultural research projects, institutions and divisions from time to time.

## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN



Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy was established by the Act No. 47 of 1987, with significant authority to determine national agricultural research priorities and distribution of some funding for agricultural research within the environment of existing structures. The main strategic task of SLCARP as intended by the Act is to formulate national agricultural research policy and priorities for making arrangements for inter-institutional research projects.

SLCARP operates with the agricultural research institutes in the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and National University System (NUS) established under different line Ministries. SLCARP has correctly identified its capabilities to create strategic leverage in implementing agricultural research in the NARS and the NUS. It has direct influence on research programmes in the research stations coming under the Department of Agriculture, Department of Export Agriculture Crops and in Agriculture Faculties of National Universities.

It is very satisfying to note that in 2013, SLCARP has made significant achievements forward its mandated functions. One of the marked accomplishments made during the year was the formulation of the National Agricultural Research Policy document for 2012 – 2016. During the period SLCARP had been able to recommend 124 new research projects under the NARP, including 54 continuation projects from 2011. However, a very little progress had been observed in University research projects due to procedural encumbrances in releasing funds and the trade union actions taken place in the latter part of the year. Physical progress review at the field level and problem solving meetings with the Heads of research institutions and Principle Investigators were another new features added during the year which had helped in identifying issues hindering progress of research activities. SLCARP National Committees catered to different disciplines and helped to create a dialog on topics such as climate change, climate smart agriculture and food security have come to the forefront. The thrust areas of the Committee included: food security, green economy and water security. SLCARP held workshops: Scientific

forum to eradicate Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown origin (CKDu) in Sri Lanka and 6<sup>th</sup> National Symposium of Floriculture Research (NaSFLOr). NaSFLOr created a platform for the scientists, growers and exporters of the floriculture sector to meet up and acquire new knowledge and share experience for the development of the sector.

The SLCARP had achieved an appreciable amount of work during the year identifying leverage areas that need strategic interventions while moving away from comparatively less important activities. One of the main challenges was the lack of effective communication among the NARS institutions and the relevant Ministries leading to compartmentalized research programmes demanding the question how a truly National Agricultural Research Plan could be developed.

Dr. Jayantha Dias Samarasinghe

Chairman

Sri Lanka Council of Agricultural Research Policy

## REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR



The SLCARP performed creditably during the year 2013 and some of the significant research and seminars carried out during this period are highlighted. As a central agency for planning, organization, monitoring and coordinating of agricultural research and advising the government on matters related to agriculture, SLCARP has a vital role to play in directing research in the agriculture sector in accordance with the current demands. At present SLCARP is dedicated to promote research in agriculture, mainly through the formulation and ensuring successful implementation of the National Agriculture Research Plan.

### Research Management

#### a) National Agricultural Research Policy

One of the foremost functions of the SLCARP is the formulation of National Agricultural research policy. The Agricultural Research Policy for the period of 2012 – 2016 to cater to the demands on agriculture and to meet the expectations of Government policy framework *Mahinda Chinthanaya* – Vision for future. The main thrust areas of legal and regulatory mechanisms, priority setting, mobilization of finance and resources, knowledge, technology transfer and capacity building have been considered in this document. International cooperation on sustainable use of Biodiversity for the benefit of socio-economic development was also incorporated into the framework of the policy document.

#### b) National Agricultural Research Plan 2013 (NARP)

The National Agricultural Research Plan (NARP) is a consolidated plan and an action programme for those who are involved in scientific research in agriculture. It sets out the research agenda for the National Agricultural Research System. The research plan sets out the key elements of scientific work to be carried out within a short to medium term (3 years) time span commencing from 2010, subject to amendments, depending on exigencies and expediency of the State and its public beneficiaries in realizing the expected targets.

### **c) National Committees of SLCARP**

#### **i) National Committee on Research Programmes and Projects (NCRPP)**

The National Committee on Research Programmes and Projects (NCRPP) is a Council appointed Committee with the main task of formulating the National Agricultural Research Plan. The Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of working together with the specialized Committees to ensure successful implementation of the NARP and to make the necessary recommendations to the SLCARP Council for effective functioning of research programmes in the NARP. Eminent scientists in the agricultural research sector have been appointed to this committee by the council.

#### **ii) The National Committee in Plant Protection (NCP)**

The members of the National Committee on Plant Protection appointed in March 2013 as the tenure of the previous Committee members had terminated. A total of three committee meetings were convened. The committee during the period identified areas of priority status identified, Issues of concern identified and necessary recommendations made, appointed Monitoring and Evaluation teams for NARP projects, Induction training program formulated and commenced updating of Plant protection priorities. During this period committee representation from DOA was strengthened. The relevant Principal investigators were invited to present the research proposals incorporated in the NARP and necessary recommendations were made to the PIs based on the evaluation of the committee.

#### **iii) National Committee on Agricultural Biotechnology (NCAB)**

The National Committee on Agricultural Biotechnology was appointed for its second term on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2013. Twenty members were appointed from different areas of biotechnology. Dr S. A. C. N. Perera was appointed as the Chairman of the committee and Dr. Padmini C Girihagama, as the Secretary of the Committee by officially.

During the year 2013, starting from May, Committee worked on several activities such as preparation of the one year action plan, half yearly progress and physical monitoring of the

NARP projects, organizing a special Forum on Biotechnology, finding Possible ways to implement the ‘National Agricultural Biotechnology R & D Programme and Investment Plan’ developed by Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy in collaboration with Food & Agriculture Organization and a meeting with foreign delegates from Michigan State University.

**iv) National Committee on Plant Breeding (NCPB)**

The National Committee on National Committee on Plant Breeding was appointed for its second term on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2013. Fourteen members were appointed based on different major commodities/ commodity group. Dr Lalith Perera was appointed as the Chairman of the committee and Dr. Padmini C Giriagama was appointed as the Secretary of the Committee by officially. During the year 2013, starting from May, Committee worked on several activities such as preparation of one year action plan, half yearly progress and physical Monitoring of the NARP projects, organizing a training programmes on “Plant Breeding” at three levels as basic (local), advanced (local) and advanced (regional-SAARC) and Awareness Programme on draft acts on PVP and Seed. Decisions have been taken to prepare Plant Breeders catalog, Update National Plant Breeding Priorities, publish “varieties release from NARP projects, update the Book on “Recommended Varieties in Sri Lanka and New Frontiers of the Crop Improvement and Developed a Google Group.

**v) National Committee on Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (NCLAF)**

National Committee on Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (NCLAF) is responsible for facilitating interaction among scientists in the sector, exchange research information and to identify research priorities and needs. This Committee initiated appropriate action with assistance from the council to overcome sector related constraints. Compilation of research findings and research needs of the dairy sector and aquaculture and fisheries sector were undertaken by the National Committee. Research needs were gathered through stakeholder discussion & held in Uva and Eastern Provinces organized by the National Committee. Further screening and recommending new research and projects review of ongoing research project were undertaken by the National Committee.

**vi) National Committee of Socio-Economic and Policy Analysis (NCSEPA)**

The objectives of this Committee are to facilitate interaction through sharing information related to social sciences and policy related issues. The Committee has observed that higher growth rate in the agriculture sector could be achieved by means of alleviating poverty through food security. During the year under reviews the Committee mainly focused on screening and making recommendations on new research projects, on-going monitoring and evaluation of the research projects in the NARP.

**vii) National Committee on Floriculture Research and Development (NCFRD)**

The National Committee on Floriculture Research and Development was formulated by the Council to identify the research priorities and develop the industry of ornamental plants and cut flowers with export demand. Eight projects conducted under the NARP in floriculture, have achieved technological expertise on mass propagation, management techniques, and post-harvest strategies with the guidance of SLCARP. These efforts have given opportunities to reach to international level with mutual understanding on future aspects. Sixth National Symposium on Floriculture Research (NaSFLO) created a platform for the scientists, growers and exporters of the floriculture sector to meet up and acquire new knowledge and share experience for the development of the sector

**viii) National Committee on Post-Harvest Technology (NCPHT)**

The members of the Committee were appointed in April 2013 as the tenure of the previous committee was completed. During this period two committee meetings were held. The Committee was renamed as the Committee on “Post-harvest Technology and Human Nutrition” with effect from October 2013.

Two Committee meetings were convened to formulate and annual program for the committee, to discuss the formulation of NARP research proposals for year 2014 and to organize the “Expert Forum on Multi-factoral issues on Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology (CKDu in connection to Community Dietary Patterns: Identification of Research Needs). This forum was

conducted on 26, June 2013, attended by 80 participants and the research proposal based on the outcome of the workshop was submitted to the General Treasury for funding. Committee handed over to Dr. (Mrs) Shanika Jayasekera with effect from December 2013.

**ix) National Committee on Natural Resources Management (NCNRM)**

The National Committee of Resources Management was assigned with the task to support the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) in sustainable use of natural resources of water, land and flora towards a long lasting green economy. From the eighteen research programmes granted by this committee, efficient usage of water resources in paddy cultivation, utilization of traditional germplasm of rice cultivars, modeling of farm organic resources and dissemination of farmer level test technologies are the main achievement of the year under review.

**x) National Committee on Organic Agriculture and Forestry (NCOA &F)**

The National Committee on Organic Agriculture and Forestry (NCOA &F) was appointed with the objective of establishing national level research priorities and policies to direct agriculture towards, eco friendly self sustainable sub-system of the ecosystem. Consulting the stakeholders, the committee has identified the future potential of this industry. As the areas to be addressed public awareness on organic agriculture, management of natural governing entities of eco system, harvesting and value addition are made with priorities for future awareness research programmes.

**xi) National Committee on Agricultural Machinery and Equipment (NCAME)**

The committee was involved in formulation of the National Priorities in Agriculture Machinery & Equipment. The draft document was circulated three times amongst the stakeholders prior to finalization and on incorporation of the comments each time the document was circulated several times amongst the committee members. The document was then placed for brain storming session to the committee and now the final draft has been compiled. The committee met thrice during the year 2013. Committee handed over to Mr S. Dissanayake with effect from December 2013. The relevant Principal investigators were invited to present the research proposals incorporated in the NARP and necessary recommendations were made to the PIs based on the evaluation of the committee.

#### **d) International Linkages**

The international collaboration established by the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy has gained the affable interest of South Asian countries. Through these collaborations, the activities of common interest and mutual benefit have led to gain scientific, technological assistance and educational trainings in agriculture. Being a member of the Asian Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutes (APAARI), SLCARP has developed linkages to promote inter-regional and inter-institutional cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region for securing opportunities for exposure in frontier areas of research and sharing information resources.

##### **i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)**

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) and Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) signed a Work Plan 2012-2013 under the Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) on agriculture, education, livestock, information, and scientific cooperation. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy has provided opportunity for human resource development and to acquire expertise in required subject areas.

##### **ii) Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)**

H.E. Md. Sufiur Rahman, The High Commissioner of the People's Republic of Bangladesh emphasized that, the MOU signed in 2011 had opened up opportunities for the scientists of both countries to share their experience to strategically develop agriculture. As a long standing friend of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh considers this MOU as a further platform to enhance relationships through harmonizing the efforts of scientists to work for eradicating hunger His Excellency who is from a professional agricultural educational background illustrated this at a meeting between the officials of the Bangladesh High Commission and the Chairman and officers from the SLCARP and the Ministry of Agriculture held on 4th July, 2013 at the Bangladesh High Commission.

##### **iii) Asia - Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)**

Agricultural research and development, monitoring investment capacities and institutional changes were the main themes of APAARI in this year's agenda. The Regional Workshop on Youth and Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities 2013 were organized by The Asian-Pacific Association of Agriculture Institutions (APAARI) and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). This event was organized for appraising youth perception on agriculture. In the region of Asia-pacific, a threat to agriculture and food security was addressed in view of youth population moving out from innovative agriculture to opportunities in non-farming sector. Representatives from 20 countries, that were members of APAARI attended this summit, including, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP), Sri Lanka. The summit was concluded with recommendations following aspects; As national, regional constraints, opportunities and priorities for attracting youth (including young women) in agriculture were identified, specific pathways for youth led agricultural research for development (AR4D) at national and regional scales were formulated. Youth-led agri-business models with enhanced capacity, awareness and greater involvement in decision making, agri-advisory, agri-entrepreneurship and policy advocacy were developed.

**e) Library/Agricultural Information Network (AGRINET)**

SLCARP Library is the focal point for the Agricultural Information Network (AGRINET), providing scientific and technical information to the scientists, farmers, academics, private sector and NGOs. Currently, more than 26 libraries contribute to the network including agricultural research institutes and agricultural faculties of universities. The Librarians participating in AGRINET constructed resource programs of knowledge extension. One of the programmes is the Compounded Electronic Bibliographic Database. The knowledge from distance sources are shared into the data layer to enrich the AGRINET Information System. Browsing services provided by the AGRINET is composed of records over 10,000, utilized by the local and international researchers. Through the Essential Electronic Agricultural Library (TEEAL) an On-line Database of Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA) provided by SLCARP permits free access to Food and Agriculture Organization at their premises. The Memorandum of Understanding between the National Science Foundation (NSF) and SLCARP, the National Digitization Project was initiated. SLCARP publications are open to information

seekers digitally on the world wide web. D-Space Open Source Digital Library Software is a virtual library space created to give open source software access to institutional researchers to load out their outputs.

**f) National INFORM Database 2013**

Data collections for the Actual data for the year 2012 were commenced and 18 databases (CRI, DEA, NARA, IPHT, FCRDI, FRDI, FRU, GLORDC, PVIC, HORDI, RARDC-MK, RARDC-BN, RRDI, HARTI, IPHT PGRC, NRMC, SRI, VRI, FD), out of 24 were collected for the year 2012. Data processing of the year 2011 commenced. Upgrading of the existing INFORM database has been started. The upgrading project was given to the JCW Creation. INFORM 2007, 2008, 2009 was published.

**g) Committee on the Implementation of MSD circular No. 45**

With Council approval the application format and guidelines, prepared by the Council appointed committee were circulated to all the NARS Institutes and since then the Council appointed subcommittee made recommendations to the SLCARP Council for granting approval, for suitable researches qualifying the criteria stipulated in Circular, 45 of Management Services Department. .

Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara

Secretary / Director

Sri Lanka Council of Agricultural Research Policy

## ACHIEVEMENT OF SLCARP 2013

### Scientific forum to eradicate Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown origin (CKDu) in Sri Lanka



*Hon. Mahinda Yapa Abeywardene, Minister of Agriculture addressing the scientist in the Scientific Forum Hon. Rev. Athuraliye Ratana Thero , Hon. Vidura Wickramanayake, Dr. Jayantha Dias Samarasinghe, Chairman, SLCARP and Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary/Director, SLCARP also participated.*

Chronic Kidney disease is spreading among rural communities, especially among people living in North-Western, Uva, Eastern and North - central provinces of Sri Lanka. The National Committee on Post harvest Technology and Human Nutrition (NCPHT & HN) of Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) organized a Scientific Forum to identify the Multi-factor issues on Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Origin (CKDu) connected with Food Dietary Habits on 26th June 2013. Hon. Mahinda Yapa Abeywardene, Minister of Agriculture, was the Chief Guest of the forum. Hon. Rev. Athuraliye Ratana Thero and Hon. Vidura Wickramanayake MPs and Mr. Wijeratne Sakalasooriya, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture participated and addressed the gathering. An objective of the forum was illustrated by Dr. D. B. T. Wijeratne, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Chairman of the National Committee on Post harvest Technology and Human Nutrition (NCPHT & HN) of

*Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy*

SLCARP. Hon. Minister of Agriculture thanked SLCARP for taking the CKDu issue seriously and taking an initiative towards finding a solution to overcome this important national problem that nation is currently facing. After a brief inauguration ceremony, all the invited scientists were given an opportunity to express their views, share their experience on the current research programmes on CKDu and also to present the limitations faced in conducting the research programmes. The Ministry wishes to bring the scientists among the wider research discipline under a common umbrella as the problem is diverging confusingly due to different personal opinions on the matter. The National Committee on Post harvest Technology and Human Nutrition which is functioning under SLCARP is the main Technical Committee to identify the research needs of the Food Sector and this Committee is also working on the issues related to the recent CKDu, issue and combine aspects of it, such as food and dietary habits of the communities.

The forum was conducted by Dr. D B T Wijeratne, Addl. Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and also the Chairman of the NCPHT &HN, supported by the members of the Committee. Finally, the forum concluded that, the National Committee should take a role to obtain at least Rs. 60 million from the Treasury to conduct the research programmes in next 3 years and the CARP would be the research coordinating agency. The national Committee would play an active role in managing funds, distributing and progress monitoring of entire programmes. The officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Indigenous medicine, leading private sector personal and UN agencies were among the participants. The researchers from the Universities, government departments, institutes and private sector actively contributed to develop a research programme to identify the causal agents for the Chronic Kidney Disease.

## **The Launching Ceremony of “The Practitioners’ Guide book on the Best Practices on Drought and Flood”**



*Hon. Mahinda Yapa Abeywardene, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Disaster Management, key officials and selected field level practitioners, Dr. Jayantha Dias Samarasinghe, Chairman, SLCARP and Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary/Director, SLCARP at the launching ceremony of the Guide book .*

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) in collaboration with the Disaster Management Center (DMC), Department of Agriculture, International Water Management Institute and the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) has compiled a Practitioners’ Guide book on the Best Practices on Drought and Flood document to guide the farmers in agriculture sector to overcome (mitigate) the extreme weather conditions due to climate change and sustain their agriculture production in paddy, field crops and vegetables. The launching ceremony of the Guide book was held on 21<sup>st</sup> of August 2013 at SLCARP Secretariat and Hon. Mahinda Yapa Abeywardene, Minister of Agriculture was the Chief Guest of this event. Hon. Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Disaster Management, key officials and selected field level practitioners in Provincial Councils were invited to the event.

The Guide book is concerning; crop water requirement, different irrigation systems that can be used for different crops, scientific base behind the key agronomic practices and how they can be adopted to face climate changes, different crop varieties that can be used under drought or

flood conditions and traditional knowledge practices used to mitigate drought and flood. Practitioner Guide book on the Best Practices on Drought and Flood is concerning following areas: Different defiant irrigation systems that can be used for different crops Soil types of Sri Lanka and basic characteristics of the soils in relation to the agricultural activities what are the changes happening under water logging or extreme dry conditions; how farmers could identify the soil types available in their areas; how to change the physical, chemical and biological properties of different soil types. Main pests and diseases affecting the agricultural productivity of the country and climatic factors related to their spreading or control scientific base behind the key agronomic practices and how they can be adopted to face climate changes. Organize the flow of the guide book in such a manner that all relevant information can be referred in a reader friendly manner the effectiveness of knowledge transfer can be improved. The users of the 'Guide book' are general public- farmers, school children, extension workers etc. This publication is available in Sinhala and Tamil languages.

The eminent scientists in the agriculture sector have been selected as consultants for the guide book development. They are; Dr. (Mrs.) Jinadarie de Zoysa, Former Director General, Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Mr. B R Ariyaratne, Research Officer, International Water resources Management Institute, Dr. C. Kudagama , Former Director General, Dept. of Agriculture, Dr. Nimal Dissanayake, Director, Rice Research & Development Institute, Dr. B V R Punyawardena, Senior Research Officer, Natural Research Management Centre, Dr. L Amarasekera, Director, Field Crop Research & Development Institute, Dr. Rohan Wijekoon, Director General, Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Dr. P B Dharmasena, Former Deputy Director (Research), Field Crop Res. & Develop. Institute, Dr. Ajantha de Silva, Senior Research Officer, Department of Agriculture, Aralaganwila, Dr. W M A D B Wickramasinghe, Director, Natural Research Management Centre. The proposal and organizing of the Guide Book by Dr. Ananda Mallawathanthri, UNDP, Mr. U. W. L. Chandrada, DMC, Mr. R. Wijethunga, UNDP, Mr. S. Kahadawa, UNDP, Mr. Janaka Gamage, UNDP, Mrs. S. M. P. Chandra Padmini, SLCARP.

## 6<sup>th</sup> National Symposium of Floriculture Research –2013 (NASFLOR-2013)



*Prof. Ranjith Senaratne, Vice Chairman of the UGC, the Chief Guest of the Symposium, lighting the traditional oil lamp for inaugural opening*



*Participants of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Symposium on Floriculture Research 2013 (NASFLOR-2013) on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at the Auditorium, Education Center, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya*

6<sup>th</sup> National Symposium on Floriculture Research 2013 (NaSFLOR-2013) was jointly organized by the National Committee on Floriculture Research and Development of Sri Lanka Council for Agriculture Research Policy and Department of National Botanic Gardens, on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at the Auditorium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. Dr. Jayantha Samarasinghe, Chairman, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) welcomed all the participants of the Symposium. He outlined the national goals of the floriculture sector in the country and the assistance rendered by SLCRP to the development of this industry.

Dr. D. S. A. Wijesundara, Director General, Department of National Botanic Gardens, highlighted the objective of the sixth National Symposium on Floriculture Research and National Research Priorities in this sector. Dr. W. D. A. Wijesinghe, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Botanic Gardens and Recreations informed the present trends of Floriculture Sector in the country and opportunities of the sector, Prof. Ranjith Senaratne, Vice Chairman of the University Grant Commission was the Chief Guest of the Symposium. He highly appreciated the participation of young growers and young researchers in the Symposium. He also highlighted that use of flower help to maintain happy life to human. He specially highlighted the importance

of the floriculture industry in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. Highlights of the Symposium were presented by Dr. S. A. Krishnarajah, Deputy Director (Floriculture), Department of National Botanic Gardens. Mrs. S.M.P. Chandra Padmini, Senior Research Officer / Coordinator of National Committee on Floriculture Research and development of Sri Lanka Council for Agriculture Research Policy thanked researchers, policy makers, growers and officials for their assistance in various ways to make the Symposium on Floriculture Research 2013 a success.

### **New members of the SLCARP National Committees**



#### ***Newly appointed members at the National Committee on Socio economics and policy analysis,***

from National Agriculture Research System contribute their knowledge to develop the Agriculture Sector of the country through these committees.

New members have been appointed to the following National committees ; National Committee on Socio economics and policy analysis, National Committee on Bio technology, National Committee on plant breeding, , National Committee on plant protection, National Committee on post harvest technology. Eminent scientists

## INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES OF SLCARP

### Memorandum of Understanding between: SLCARP and BARC



*H.E. Md. Sufiur Rahman, the High Commissioner of the People's Republic of Bangladesh exchanged the MOU with Chairman, SLCARP*

H.E. Md. Sufiur Rahman, The High Commissioner of the People's Republic of Bangladesh emphasized that, the MOU signed in 2011 had opened up opportunities for the scientists of both countries to share their experience to strategically develop agriculture. As a long standing friend of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh considers this MOU as a further platform to enhance relationships through harmonizing the efforts of scientists to work for eradicating hunger His Excellency who is from a professional agricultural educational background illustrated this at a meeting between the officials of the Bangladesh High Commission and the Chairman and officers from the SLCARP and the Ministry of Agriculture held on 4th July, 2013 at the Bangladesh High Commission. The discussion came in the wake of a request made by the SLCARP through the Ministry of External Affairs mainly to discuss the recent updates on the MOU signed between SLCARP and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), in late April, 2011. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are facing similar challenges in their domestic agriculture, such as climate change, land fragmentation and also in recent Arsenic and environmental related problems in agriculture. Therefore, rather than the formal agriculture technology delivery, the MOU is expected to identify and address thematic areas which are burning issues in both nations. The HE

further suggested that Bangladesh had been successful in feeding one of the biggest populations in the world avoiding serious food scarcity and these food supply policies and methodologies could be adopted by Sri Lanka to enhance our food production. The success story of Bangladesh on inland fisheries and livestock production is an example for Sri Lanka where resources are still left underutilized. The Chairman, SLCARP further indicated and also requested from His Excellency to support to accelerate the activities in the MOU from the BARC side. Both parties designed a timeframe to develop the Work Plan pertaining to the MOU and Sri Lanka officially invited Bangladesh to send a group of senior government officials to visit Sri Lanka during the following month to initiate bilateral discussions. Mr. F. M. Borhan Uddin, Counsellor & HOC also participated in this discussion.

### **Memorandum of Understanding between: SLCARP and ICAR**



***Dr. S. Ayyappan, Director General, ICAR  
exchanged the MOA with Secretary /  
Director, SLCARP***

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP) and Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) signed a Work Plan 2012-2013 under the Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) on agriculture, education, livestock, information, and scientific cooperation. The SLCARP has maintained scientific links with the ICAR since year 1998. Under the MOA, there are provisions for the following technical and development opportunities. Cross hosting or exchange of visiting scientists, trainees, graduate scholars and other professionals SLCARP and ICAR; Working, scientists, as may be needed by

either party, may be made available; Exchange of germplasm and other materials for breeding, testing and propagation of improved lines/ varieties/ breeds of crops/ livestock and poultry/ forest and fish species; Free interchange of all scientific information of value to research and training; Joint sponsorship for participation in, research training, seminar/workshop and technology transfer program projects; Collaborative research programmes in agricultural-cum-

rural development are possible under the work plan. Presently, CARP and ICAR are mutually discussing to draw up a Work Plan 2012-2013 to implement the activities of the MOA.

### **International Conference on Renewing Borlaug's Promise New Delhi- 16-17 August, 2013**



#### ***Dr. T. U. Thilakwardene Senior Scientist participated at the International Conference on Renewing Borlaug's Promise***

Dr. Thilakwardene's presented the scenario in rice, which is staple crop where we have introduced high yielding varieties with different qualities (short duration, dwarf, resistant to pest and diseases, soil salinity, iron toxicity, Flood and drought varieties) that has led to an enhanced mechanization (100% in land preparation and harvesting 50%) and higher usage agrochemicals (fertilizer, pesticides, weedyicides etc). The paddy crop is cultivated using irrigated water has grown in three seasons making the country self-sufficient in rice production. The impact of the green revolution manifests itself with a reduced quality of soil and micro nutrients due high usage of synthetic fertilizers. The challenges felt include the increasing population which is furthered by the limitation of cultivable land thereby adding to the scarcity of water. The effects of climate change are apparent along with the petro dependant farmer who is working on land where environmental pollution continues to occur in terms of resistance of weed and plant.

Dr. Thilakawardene recommended the way forward as furthering sustainable eco-friendly agriculture systems, increasing the application of biotechnology and enhancing research on suitable crop varieties tolerant to adverse effect of climate change along with an integrated pest management system which would be harnessed through a synthesis of traditional and modern knowledge. She advocated for a need for international linkages, enhanced research, policy and development

## Youth and Agriculture Challenges and Opportunities in 2013



***Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary/Director, participated at The Regional Workshop on Youth and Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities***

The Regional Workshop on Youth and Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities 2013 was organized in the city of Islamabad in Pakistan, by The Asian-Pacific Association of Agriculture Institutions (APAARI) and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). This event was organized for appraising youth perception on agriculture. In the region of Asia-pacific, a threat to agriculture and food security was addressed in view of youth population moving out from innovative agriculture to opportunities in non-farming sector. Representatives from 20 countries, that were members of APAARI attended this summit, including, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP), Sri Lanka. The summit was concluded with recommendations following aspects; As national, regional constraints, opportunities and priorities for attracting youth (including young women) in agriculture were identified, specific pathways for youth led agricultural research for development (AR4D) at national and regional scales were formulated. Youth-led agri-business models with enhanced capacity, awareness and greater involvement in decision making, agri-advisory, agri-entrepreneurship and policy advocacy were developed. Regional network on “Youth and Agriculture” for sharing knowledge, innovations, technologies and expertise in the similar target environments and socio-economic settings were established. A road map was developed for sustainable food, nutritional, and environmental security through empowering youth in the Asia pacific region. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary/Director and Sameera S. Dissanayake, Research Officer, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy participated.

## RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS OF NARP

### Rapid diagnosis and control of mycobacterium infection in fish



Mycobacteriosis in fish is caused by non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) and this disease causes economic losses in terms of poor survival rate, reduced reproductive performance and poor marketing value. Further, the NTM causes opportunistic infection in humans with immunodeficiency. As the major sources of NTM are infected fish and water, this study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of NTM in guppies (n = 85) and water (n=302) by PCR-RFLP. A further objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of chlorine and UV irradiation against NTM in water.

Of the eighty five guppies, seventeen (20%) yielded actively growing mycobacterial colonies, which were subsequently identified as *M. fortuitum* (n=9), *M. marinum* (n=6), *M. chelonae* (n=1) and *M. kansasii* (n=1). Further, the frequency of isolation of NTM for aquarium water, surface water, ground water and chlorinated water were 29 % (20/70), 26 % (20/76), 5 % (4/76) and 1 % (1/68), respectively. Treatment of water with 10,000 mg/L calcium hypochlorite completely eliminated *M. marinum* and *M. fortuitum* in 1 and 10 mins of exposure, respectively; while the UV irradiation at the dose of 17,000  $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$  completely eliminated *M. marinum* and *M. fortuitum* within 5 and 30 seconds of contact time respectively. This study suggests that proper quarantine, efficient health management, effective bio-security practices, pre-chlorination of water in the storage tanks, and installation of UV filters in the aquaculture facilities could minimize the occurrence of NTM infection in fish.

## Use of feed supplements to improve the performance and health status of fresh water giant prawn *machrobrachium rosenbergii*



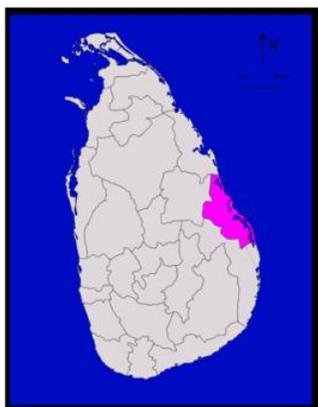
The present study was aimed to find out the cost effective feed formula for freshwater prawn cultured under local condition to improve the performance and the health of freshwater prawn. Initially a basal

feeds were formulated and produced by using the different feed ingredients. The best feed was selected in the experiment carried out in the laboratory. Four different experimental feeds were prepared using supplements with black cumin, beeta Glucan, probiotics and without any supplement as a control. All four types of feed had same basal feed except the 1% of different feed supplements. Feeding trial was conducted in triplicate earthen pens in Hindagala, Peradeniya to find out the best feed supplements. All pens were stocked with same stocking density at the same time. After one week of acclamatisation, all pens were fed with respective diets for 7 months.

The results showed that there was significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) in average body weight and the body length between the months in all treatments. And also there was significant different between treatments in all seven months when we compared the body length and body weight separately. These results showed that use of growth promoters had significantly improved the growth compared to that of the feed without feed supplement. Out of all three supplements, use of beeta glucan in the prawn feed had significantly higher growth of freshwater prawn in all the months. Bio assay in the laboratory to find out the suitable percentage of beeta glucan showed using 1% of beeta glucan in the feed has improved the growth. Cost benefit analysis showed that unit prices and the total production cost of treatment with black cumin, beeta glucan , probiotics and control feed were rupees 92, 95, 120 and 90 respectively and 28600/-, 32700/-, 27000/-, and 23500/- respectively. This showed that feeding with beeta glucan has produced more profit to the famer.

Use of feed supplements such as beeta glucan and black cumin in feed had improved the growth of freshwater prawn *Machrobrachium rosenbergii*. Farmer had earned more when he used the beeta glucan as a feed supplement than using other supplements and without supplement. Beeta glucan was the best growth promoter out of all three supplements we used for the feed of freshwater prawn.

### **Preliminary survey on the present status of floriculture sector in Batticaloa district**



Floriculture is a high income generating agribusiness. Floriculture can open up great opportunities to poor farmers especially female farmers. Batticaloa is a prominent agricultural district in the dry zone of Sri

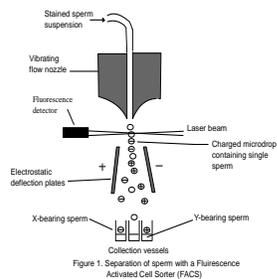
Lanka. Introduction of floricultural crops in the Batticaloa district as a commercial venture would furnish several benefits to the society. However, the present status of the floriculture sector in the dry zone have not been investigated in detail and are not documented. Therefore a study was conducted to find the present status of floriculture sector in the Batticaloa district. This survey was carried out from July to August 2011 using structured questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed statistically . The results of the survey indicated that, all the growers are small scale producers and the production is targeted for local market mainly within the district. Majority of the nurseries are lesser than ¼ acres. They sold their products in the exhibitions and in their nurseries. Most of the growers are females and are doing the venture in a part time basis. Variety of ornamental plants viz. flowering plants, shrubs, grasses and pot plants are produced and sold by the nursery owners. The plants are propagated mainly by seeds, cuttings and division. Main problems faced by the nursery owners are lack of training, shortage of good quality mother plants and poor marketing facilities. The floriculture industry in the Batticaloa district should be upgraded via adaptive researches and technology transfer.

## Adaptability testing of fertilizer use efficient technologies



Increase fertilizer use efficiency is the best alternative to reduce fertilizer usage. Present recommended levels of urea application is 100 kg per hectare. Nitrogen use efficiency – 30% and Expected use efficiency – 40%. Application of nitrogen fertilizer based on leaf colour helps to reduce nitrogen fertilizer application by 25% over current recommendation. Fertilizer savings is 25 kg per ha and Annual Fertilizer savings for country is 25, 000 mt. In Polonnaruwa District results revealed that not only fertilizer reduction but also 5% yield increasement with application of N fertilizer based on leaf colour chart. Response of potassium fertilizer was varying from place to place. Exchangeable K content of paddy soils didn't show any relationship with K fertilizer application.

## Production of female calves for farmers in Sri Lanka using sexed-semen technology



Government farms are supplying only very few female calves. In natural and artificial breeding , male: female is 50:50. Male calves are slaughtered. Female calves are very important for milk production. Objective of this

study was to validate sexed-semen technology to produce only female calves for farmers. Sexed semen technology can be applied to produce more female calves for farmers. Success rate was 47 % and female to male ratio increased upto 90:10. High success rate depends on detecting correct heat, selection of animals and correct AI technique/technical skills. It is recommended to use virgin heifers for first insemination, more herd replacements can be produced, valuable for crossbreeding programs and more females/heifers entered into the national milk production. It is also recommend to establish advisory body for government sexed semen program, establishment of small scale heifer breeding units by farmer groups with IFAD, technology transfer and training technicians, LDIs and veterinarians for application of sexed semen.

**New approach to value addition of aquatic products in Sri Lanka: production of simulated / imitation caviar using fish roe of readily available fish species**



Potential for development of simulated caviar/ imitation caviar using fish roe of Big eye tuna removed as a by-product from processing plants and sold in the local market, was attempted to increase their demand. Simulated caviar, defined as salted roe that comes from a fish other than the sturgeon can be used as a caviar substitute and is a value added product having a high demand in foreign markets. Since the Big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) is one of the most commercially important tuna fishery resources processed in Sri Lanka, it was used as the resource species for the present study. For production of simulated caviar, fish roe samples were subjected to “Dry salting” method in different treatments. Most appropriate treatment was assessed using sensory evaluation, proximate analysis, pH test and microbiological analysis. According to the results, there is a high potential to use Big eye tuna roe samples as raw material to process simulated / imitation caviar. Preliminary study indicated that “Dry salting” with 0.25 salt : 1.00 fish roe by weight is suitable for processing simulated / imitation caviar retaining high nutrition. Popularization of simulated caviar among rural and urban community as a nutrition rich source may help in reducing mal-nutrition. Further studies are needed to improve this new product using advanced technology and evaluate it against commercially available simulated caviar.

## Diversified products from Tilapia



Tilapia is an important domesticated fish variety that contributes to 80% of inland fishery production. Tilapia is popular worldwide in many forms viz. fresh, fillets, frozen, smoked, mince products etc. yet market demand in Sri Lanka is lower due to its off-flavors, inconvenience in processing and low fillet recovery rate (50%). A market survey carried out by the Wayamba University revealed that many consumers prefer mild flavored, processed or semi processed fishery products. Value addition, product diversification with different preservation techniques will increase domestic demand and nutritious variety in local market. Hence NARP/2012/WUSL/LFN/01 project was initiated in 2012 with the objective of introducing diversified Tilapia based products with zero waste.

Tilapia fish based precooked sausages, which include tilapia flesh and cereal flour, gives acceptable flavor, odor, texture and colour that fulfill consumers' demands. White flesh of Tilapia is suitable for the production of fish nuggets. Incorporation of local legume starches gives pleasant flavor and texture and also extends the quality of fish protein matrix. This ensures the availability of a high nutritious protein rich food for people distanced from marine fish sources. Tilapia Katta-Sambal is produced as an alternative for the traditionally and commonly used Sri Lankan Katta-Sambol. It is mixed with red onion, garlic, ginger and curry leaves that contain good antioxidant properties. Ready to eat fishery products are recently gathering consumers' attraction. Tilapia fish pickle creates pleasant sour taste with nutritional value. Tilapia Rasa-Musu, a seasoning powder, is produced by mixing different spices that incorporates spicy fish flavor to the dishes. It can be added to varieties of food such as curries, sambols and soups etc. Tilapia Fish Offal Meal (TFOM) is produced as a cost effective protein source with waste materials and can completely replace the commercial fishmeal without any adverse effects on broiler performance characteristics and carcass quality. It enhances the profitability by 35%.

## OUTCOME OF PHD RESEARCH BY ICAR-SLCARP PROGRAMME

### **Evaluation of conventional and dry liquid N and K fertilizer under drip irrigation system for sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*L.)**

One of the major concerns raised by farmers about drip irrigation system is its economic viability. Cultivation of sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*L.) crop could be an economic viable option for farmers under drip irrigation system. The sweet pepper crop is highly sensitive to environmental factors, thus, it is mostly cultivated under greenhouses. When the greenhouse cultivation is coupled with drip irrigation system, the fertigation becomes feasible for increasing the utilization of water and fertilizers. Fertigation offers precise control on fertilizer application and could be adjusted to the rate of plant nutrient uptake. Proper fertigation management requires the knowledge of fertigation rate and nutrient uptake by the crop to ensure maximum crop productivity. An experiment was carried with the following objectives: o develop conventional N and K fertilizer schedule under drip fertigation for greenhouse grown sweet pepper. To find out the nutrients (N and K) distribution pattern in soil under drip fertigation. To evaluate economic returns of the conventional and dry liquid fertilizer applied through drip fertigation for sweet pepper.

The result revealed that 11 % increase of sweet pepper yield (from 56.1 to 62.2 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) could be obtained by increasing the N level by 25% from the present recommended level of 320 kg/ha. In the nutrient distribution study, it was found that use of urea retain more nitrate near the surface soil compare to the dry liquid fertilizer (DLF) and helps to increase sweet pepper yield by fourteen percent when use recommended rate. There is a tendency to move nitrate to the boundary of the wetting volume when use DLF for fertigation which may leach down with irrigation. In Indian context, the minimum subsidy (50 %) provided by the government on the investment in greenhouse and drip irrigation system, the maximum net returns, benefit cost ratio and payback period were (Indian Rupees) ₹ 209,285 per 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, 3 and 2 years, respectively with the application of 400 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> and 360 kg K ha<sup>-1</sup>. Information obtained from the study will be useful in operation and management of drip fertigation.

## **Studies on synergism and transgenic resistance against Potato virus Y and Potato Virus X**

The research study consisted of three objectives; Analysis of molecular events of synergism of *Potato virus Y* (PVY) and *Potato virus X* (PVX). Development of transgenic constructs from the selected target sequence of PVY and PVX and the Evaluation of the efficacy of transgene construct against single and double infection of PVY and PVX. *Potato virus Y* and *Potato virus X* (RNA viruses) cause considerable yield losses in single and mixed infections in potato worldwide. These two viruses together results in synergistic interaction on mixed infections known as “rugose”.

In the first objective of the research study, the effect of single and mixed infections of two strains of PVY and PVX was studied using two model plants, *N. benthamiana* and *N. tabacum* to understand the symptom development under high temperature (>26°C) and low temperature (<25°C) conditions. Symptom development was observed visually. Quantification of virus concentrations was done measuring viral coat protein contents using ELISA techniques. The expression level of two suppressor genes of both the viruses was measured to understand suppressor gene actions. The results revealed how the variations of symptoms, coat proteins and suppressor gene expressions take place during a single and mixed infection. The information generated in the first objective of the research is useful for developing management strategies to control PVY and PVX diseases and transgenic strategies for the same diseases.

Non availability of suitable resistant genes for PVY and PVX and the tetraploid nature of the potato crop make it difficult to generate resistance for PVY and PVX viruses through classical breeding programmes. Plants possess various mechanisms to protect them from invading plant pathogens. Naturally occurring RNA silencing is one of the most successful mechanisms found in plants against invading viruses. Small interfering RNAs known as siRNAs, which are in endogenous origin (miRNAs), or exogenous origin (siRNA) act as the major components in this mechanism. siRNA based and miRNA based approaches have been tried by many researches for giving resistance for these viruses. In the second objective of the study, artificial microRNA constructs were developed, using a miR159a backbone, targeting coat protein genes and silencing suppressor genes of PVY and PVX.

In the third study, four artificial microRNAs (YCPmiR, XCPmiR, HC-PromiR and *p25miR*) constructs were made and cloned in a binary vector pBinAR and validated by transient assays in *N. benthamiana*. Though, the healthy *N. benthamiana* plants inoculated either with PVY or PVX showed symptoms at 10 dpi onward, no symptom was developed in the plants treated with artificial microRNA gene constructs. ELISA results revealed that the constructs were effective in reducing the respective virus load in post infection. The suppressor gene based artificial microRNA constructs were also evaluated against PVY and PVX infection in potato plants. Results showed that HC-PromiR and *p25miR* constructs were efficient in reducing the level of PVY and PVX infection in potato plants either infected before or after the infiltration of the constructs. The study showed that the artificial microRNA construct from CP and suppressor genes of PVY and PVX are effective in controlling PVY and PVX. These construct can further be utilized for developing potato cultivars resistant to PVY and PVX.

The transgenic study conducted in the programme is useful for developing similar strategies to control crop diseases in field crops and other crops in Sri Lanka, where naturally occurring genetic resistance is not sufficiently available. The same approach can also be used to make unnecessary genes silent in crops in Sri Lanka. Similar approaches have been used in many other countries in the recent past for generating plant disease resistance and making unnecessary genes silent. Therefore, the practical experience along with knowledge in

## PHYSICAL MONITORING OF NARP RESEARCH PROJECTS



On site visit to University of Jaffna for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NARP projects



On site visit to University of Ruhuna for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NARP projects



On site visit to Padeniya field at Research station at Kalpitiya for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NARP projects .



*In-vitro* shoots multiplication of black pepper at the Tissue Culture Lab at Matale Research Station of Department of Export Agriculture

National Agricultural Research plan (NARP 2012) was prepared in accordance with the priority areas identified in the Mahinda Chinthana- the vision for the future and research priorities identified by the National committees. The SLCARP has recommended 133 national important agricultural research projects from the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and National University System (NUS). Progress of those projects were monitored by national committees and reported to the Ministry and to the Treasury. The team of experts appointed by the SLCARP evaluate the progress of these research projects and identify the constrains in the research fields of the NARS and NUS while doing the physical monitoring,

The experts of the Natural Resources Management, Prof. Srimathi Indraratne, Dr. Kadupitiya, Mrs. S M P C Padmini, Dr. T U Thilakawardena, Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe Chairman of SLCARP visited University of Jaffna to evaluate three research projects and identified success of the projects and constrains. The experts of Floriculture Research Dr. W. D. A. Wijesundara, Director General of Department of National Botanic Gardens, Mrs. Gayani, Export Development Board, Mrs. S M P C Padmini, Dr. T U Thilakawardena, Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe Chairman of SLCARP visited University of Ruhun to evaluate NARP research project on “Naval variety development of Anthurium and according to the recommendation of expert team, SLCARP made arrangements to appoint research assistants for the projects. The expert team of Plant protection, Dr. S. Jayasekera, Dr. T U Thilakawardena, Mr. Prabath Wimal Kumara, Secretary/Director, Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe Chairman of SLCARP also visited NARP projects in the Research station at Kalpitiya and on site visit to Padeniya farmers filed to evaluate NARP research project on Development of pest and Disease management packages for horticultural crop production systems).

## **LIBRARY/AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION NETWORK (AGRINET) 2013**

CARP Library is the focal point for the Agricultural Information Network (AGRINET), providing scientific and technical information to the scientists, farmers, academics, private industry and NGOs. There are 26 libraries are members of this network (agricultural research institutes and agricultural faculties of universities.). AGRINET conduct several resource sharing activities to satisfy the information needs of agricultural scientists and technologists.

### **On-Line Database – AGORA –(Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture)**

CARP has subscribed AGORA online database, which is contained more than 900 journals. This service is facilitated to obtain digital collection in the fields of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. AGORA contains scholarly, current journals. Our Scientists/Academics/university students can access to this site. CARP has downloaded (63) articles from AGORA on the request of the scientists.

### **Selective Dissemination of Contents Pages (SDCP) Service**

SDCP database contains the title of the international journals which are acquired on subscription basis or on exchange by AGRINET member libraries. It was updated adding titles of serials, location (available institutes) and URL's of online accessible journals for the year 2013 and it contains 405 journals from 18 libraries.

*The list of journals in AGRINET for 2013* was prepared using this information and this list was circulated among the member libraries. This list facilitate for Scientists/Academics to request the contents pages of their favorite journals and also get the useful articles for their research activity.

### **Information Retrieval from Electronic databases and Internet**

The following CAB CD-ROM databases are available at the library. These CDs contains references with abstracts of journal articles, books, conferences, reports and other kinds

of literature published internationally. Information retrieval was done using these databases for the scientists in NARS on their request.

- *Plant Protection Database* [formerly PEST CD] (from 1973 – 2009)
- *Horticultural Science Database* [formerly HORT CD] (from 1973 – 2009)
- *Food Science and Technology Abstract* [FSTA CD] (from 1990 – 2001)

During the year Nos. 27 searches have been made from CAB database and bibliographies for the scientists of NARS.

### ***The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library (TEEAL) (from 1993 – 2006)***

TEEAL is a compact disc, containing the full-text and graphics of 145 of the world's best journals in agricultural and environmental issues. Provided (09) articles from TEEAL for scientists of NARS at their request.

### **On-line search**

literature searches have been made from internet and downloaded sixty six (66) articles on the request of scientists.

### **Open Access to CARP Publications**

CARP has facilitated for the scientists/Academics to access to institution publications. CARP has published several publications on the following categories. These publications are now available on CARP Web site under the SLCARP Resources.

SLCARP Act - Sinhala, Tamil, and English

Annual Reports – Sinhala, Tamil, and English

Workshop/proceedings

National priority documents

*Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy*

## INFORM-Information for Research Managers

Workshop/proceedings contains articles and these are uploaded as articles also. There are 89 articles are available in this category.

Access to these publications can be done in several methods as subject keywords, article title, and author

### **AGRINET User Seminar**

Agricultural Information Network (AGRINET), which is one of CARP's activities, has a system of conducting regular awareness programs for the benefit of scientists/academics in the National Agricultural Research System. The objective of this seminar is to raise an awareness about the agricultural information sources which are accessible to Sri Lankan scientists and to promote the use of electronic information media.

Two AGRINET user seminars were held during the year.

One seminar was held on 22 March 2013 at Rubber Research Institute, Ratmalana. About twenty five scientists participated for this seminar and hand outs were distributed among them.



The main topics covered by the seminar were:

- Role of AGRINET in the information era
- Value added literature searching for researchers

- Information gateway of National Science Foundation
- Information services of Industrial Technology Institute for Scientists
- Access to **Global Online Research Information**
- Online journals databases
- Information services/resources at Rubber Research Institute

Seven (07) professional librarians served as resource persons from AGRINET member libraries. They were Ms. I.Mudannayake, Senior Asst. Librarian, PGIA, and Chairperson, AGRINET Advisory Committee, Ms. S Prasannalakshmi Head of Library, IWMI, Ms. P Jayasinhe & Ms T Abeysekera, Senior Research Officers/Information Services Center. ITI, Mrs. P.A.S.F. Perera, Head, National Science Library & Resource Centre of NSF. Mr S U Amarasinge, Librarian, RRI, Ms.T.I.I. Pieris Librarian/Information Officer, CARP.

Other one was held on 06 December 2013 at CARP auditorium for the Scientists in Department of Agriculture. Seminar was included hands on experience on information retrieval from online databases using the internet. The participants were provided with hand outs and wifi facility which is available in the CARP auditorium.

The main topics covered by the seminar were:

- The role of the AGRINET in the digital era - AGRINET Vision, Mission and Services
- Value added literature searching for researchers
- Information gateway of National Science Foundation
- Information Retrieval from CDs & AGORA Online Database
- Online journals databases

Fifty (50) scientists attended the seminar from the following regional centre's of the DOA .

- Grain Legume & Oil Crop Research Development Centre, Agunakolapellesa,
- Seed Certification & Plant Protection Centre
- Natural Resources Management Centre

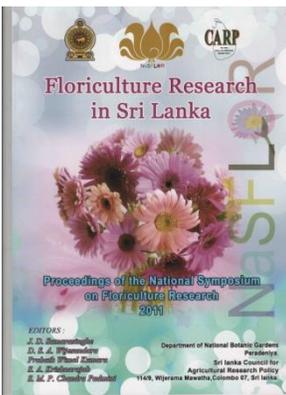
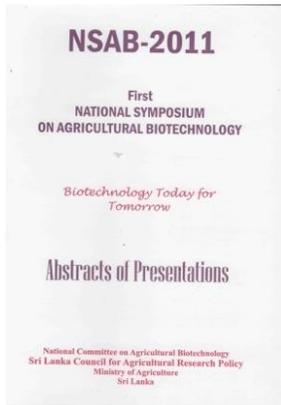
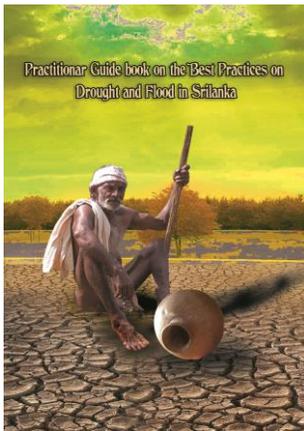
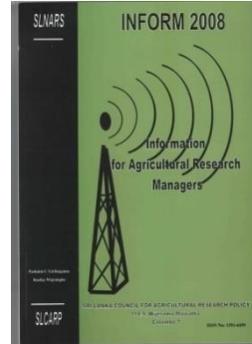
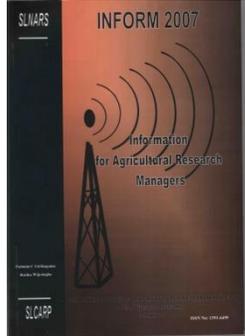
- Socio Economics & Planning Centre
- Horticultural Crop Research & Development Institute, Gannoruwa,
- Fruit Crop Research & Development Centre, Horana,
- Field Crop Research & Development Institute, Maha illuppallama
- Plant Virus Indexing Centre, Homagama.
- Rice Research & Development Institute, Batalagoda
- Regional Agricultural Research & Development Centre, Bombuwela., Bandarawela and Aralaganwila

Four (04) professional librarians served as resource persons for seminar drawn from AGRINET member libraries. They were Ms. I.Mudannayake, Senior Asst. Librarian, Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA), and Chairperson, AGRINET Advisory Committee, Ms. S Prasannalakshmi Head of Library, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Mrs. P.A.S.F. Perera, Head, National Science Library & Resource Centre of National Science Foundation (NSF) and Ms.T.I.I. Pieris Librarian/Information Officer, SLCARP,

After the presentations an active discussion took place with the scientists and the library professionals on user needs and accessibility and delivery of information.

The feedback of the participants has proved that the seminar was very successful and acknowledged the benefits of the user seminars for them to pave the way for enhance their research knowledge and also retrieval of information for their studies and research work.

# SLCARP PUBLICATIONS



## STAFF OF THE SLCARP

Approved carder for the SLCARP is 31 and existing carder in 2013 is 28. The Posts fall in vacant were; Deputy Director Research Mgt. (01 posts), Research Officers (01 posts), and an Office Aide.

Staff status as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013, at the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy is as follows:

### Chairman

Dr. J. D. Samarasinghe BA, M.Phil, M.Sc. (UK), PhD. (UK)

### Senior Manager

Mr.Prabath Wimal Kumara	B.A., M.A.	Secretary/Director
Dr. T. U. Thilakawardana	M.Sc. (Agric.), Ph.D.	Senior Scientist
Dr. Frank Niranjana	B.Sc. (Agric.), Ph.D.	Senior Scientist
Dr. P. H. A. P. C. Girihagama	B.Sc. (Agric.), Ph.D.	Senior Scientist
Dr. N. S. Jayasekara	B.Sc. (Sci.), Ph.D.	Senior Scientist

### Manager

Mrs. S. M. P. C. Padmini	B.Sc. (Agric.), M.Sc.	Senior Research Officer
Mr. W. M. D. B. Abeyratne	PG. Dip. In (Acc. & Finc. Mgt.), Dip.In Hum. Right (University of Peradeniya), HNDA, AAT, ACMA, ACPM, ICASL –Inter mediate, Sri Lanka , FIAB, IFA – London	
*Ms. T. I. I. Peiris	ASLLA	Librarian/ Information Officer

\*Personalized

**Junior Manager**

Ms. C. Daulagala	B.Sc., M.Sc. (Agric.)	Research Officer
Mr. S. Dissanayake	B.Sc. (Agric.)	Research Officer
Mrs. D. Chethika	B.Sc. (Agric.)	Administration Officer

**Management Assistant (Non-Tec)**

Mrs. N. M. Withanachchi	Management Assistant
Mrs. H. H. Batagoda	-do-
Mrs. G. L. Nawalage	-do-
Ms. N. B. S. Dharshani	-do-
Mrs. G. A. P. K. Dissanayake	-do-
Mrs. H. C. Samarajeewa	-do-
Ms. A. B. Anjalee	-do-
Mr. K. G. S. C. Wanigasekara	-do-
Ms. A. P. M. D. K. Samarajewa,	-do-
Mr. R. P. N. B. Premathilaka,	-do-
Mrs. W. H. S. Ariyaratne,	-do-
Ms. K. G. C. Tharanganie	-do-

**Skilled**

Mr. B. Gunathilaka	Driver
Mr. S. K. R. K. Jayasuriya	-do-
Mr. D. G. A. S. Dassanayake	-do-

**Unskilled**

Mr. N. A. K. Weerakkody	Office Aide
Mr. E. A. L. S. Shantha	-do-

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

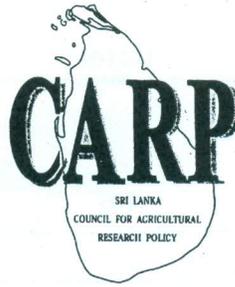
Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy is grateful to its entire staff for their hard work and cooperation provided in implementing the accelerated work program. If not for their continuous cooperation and commitment, the volume of work completed in this year could never have been achieved. Our sincere thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Council for the valuable support and cooperation extended at all times.

SLCARP is also thankful to Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture the Secretary, Additional Secretaries, Director Finance, Director Projects and other staff in the Ministry and those of the Audit Unit for their excellent cooperation provided to SLCARP for successful completion of year 2013 work plan.

The cooperation extended by the State Sector Institutes, Universities and other Private Organizations are also acknowledged with thanks.

# **FINAL ACCOUNTS 2013**

Auditor General Dept.



*SL CARP*

*25 Years Service to the Nation*

*Since in 22 December 1987*

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## **FINAL ACCOUNTS - 2013**



**Ministry of Agriculture**

**Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy**

*114/9, Vidya Mawatha*

*Colombo 07*

# Statement of Financial Position

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013

	Notes	2013		2012	
		LKR.	Cts.	LKR.	Cts.
<b>ASSETS</b>					Restated
Property, plant & equipment	07	30,665,815		32,728,747	
<b>Total non current assets</b>		<b>30,665,815</b>		<b>32,728,747</b>	
Inventories	08	296,563		289,688	
Trade & other receivables	09	6,262,969		5,604,923	
Cash at bank	10	7,905,140		7,899,545	
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>14,464,673</b>		<b>13,794,156</b>	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>45,130,488</b>		<b>46,522,903</b>	
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Capital &amp; Reserves</b>					
CARP Fund	11	39,892,772		45,307,686	
Income & Expenditure A/C		(25,946,830)		(22,037,535)	
Gift		734,209		734,209	
		<b>14,680,151</b>		<b>24,004,360</b>	
Retirement Benefit (Gratuity)	12	4,923,272		4,545,127	
Treasury Grants- Research	13	19,034,805		9,803,235	
Special Research Grants	14	87,436		2,670,099	
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>24,045,514</b>		<b>17,018,462</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Trade & other payables	15	6,404,823		4,661,512	
Bank balance overdrawn	16	-		838,569	
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,404,823</b>		<b>5,500,081</b>	
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>45,130,488</b>		<b>46,522,903</b>	

These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the finance Act, No.38 of 1971 and the Public sector accounting standers in Sri Lanka.

The Governing Council is responsible for preparation of these Financial Statements. We approved and signed on behalf of the council.

Mr. W. M. D. B. Abeyaratne  
Accountant

W. M. D. B. Abeyaratne  
Accountant - CARP

Dr J D Samarasinghe

Chairman & Board Member  
Chairman  
Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy  
114/9, Wijerama Mawatha,  
Colombo 07

P. W. Kumara

Secretary / Director  
Secretary / Director  
Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy  
114/9, Wijerama Mawatha, 01  
Colombo 07.

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## Statement of Financial performance

for the Year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013		2012	
		LKR.	Cts.	LKR.	Cts.
					Restated
Treasury Grants	01	25,260,000		20,462,753	
Other Income	02 ( a )	185,309		771,020	
( b ) Government grant for depreciation	02 ( b )	10,666,491		7,612,549	
( c ) Gain on Write off of Assets	02 ( c )	-		25,265	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>36,111,800</b>		<b>28,871,588</b>	
Administrative Expenses	03	(40,011,714)		(36,143,085)	
Finance Cost	04	(9,381)		(14,000)	
<b>DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TREASURY GRANTS &amp; OTHER INCOME AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(3,909,295)</b>		<b>(7,285,498)</b>	
Balance B/F		(22,037,535)		(14,761,817)	
Prior Year Adjustment		-		9,779	
<b>Balance C/F</b>		<b>(25,946,830)</b>		<b>(22,037,535)</b>	

# Cash Flow Statement

SLCARP Annual Report 2013

For the Year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013

	2013		2012	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Difference Between Treasury Grants & Other Income And Total Expenditure				
			(3,909,295)	(7,285,498)
<b>Adjustments for</b>				
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	10,660,490		9,836,569	
Depreciation on disposal property, plant & equipment	(2,101,679)		(9,690,853)	
Finance costs	9,381		14,000	
<b>Interest income</b>				
Distress Loan Interest	(97,696)		(85,038)	
Bank Deposits	(26,662)		(16,655)	
Previous year adjustment	-		9,779	
Provision of Defined Benefit Plan	561,249		1,113,648	
<b>Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>5,095,788</b>		<b>(6,104,048)</b>	
Change in inventories	(6,875)		26,474	
Change in trade & other receivables	(658,046)		(2,418,117)	
Change in CARP Fund	(5,414,914)		10,235,272	
Change in Treasury Grants- Research	9,231,570		(2,544,737)	
Change in Special Research Grants	(2,582,663)		(155,540)	
Change in creditors and payables	1,702,070		1,823,992	
Change in EPF Payable	(242,778)		(529,366)	
Change in ETF payable	(41,715)		(112,714)	
Change in Gratuity payable	325,735		319,890	
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>7,408,169</b>		<b>541,107</b>	
Lease:				
Gratuity paid	(183,104)		(533,142)	
<b>Net Cash From / (Used in) Operations Activities</b>	<b>7,225,065</b>		<b>7,965</b>	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Acquisition and construction of property, plant & equipment	(8,635,444)		(10,316,893)	
Disposal of property, plant & equipment	2,139,566		9,665,588	
<b>Net Cash From / (Used in) Investing Activities</b>	<b>(6,495,877)</b>		<b>(651,305)</b>	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Interest income</b>				
Distress Loan Interest	97,696		85,038	
Bank Deposits	26,662		16,655	
Finance cost-excluding lease interest	(9,381)		(14,000)	
<b>Net Cash From / (Used in ) Financing Activities</b>	<b>114,977</b>		<b>87,693</b>	
Net (decrease) / increase in cash & cash equivalents	844,164		(555,647)	
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	7,060,976		7,616,623	
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>	<b>7,905,140</b>		<b>7,060,976</b>	
<b>A. Analysis of the balance cash and cash equivalents at the end of year.</b>				
<b>Cash at bank</b>				
BOC - Kollupitiya	87,435		3,082,779	
BOC - Torrington Square	124,373		-	
BOC - Loan revol. Fund	2,840,398		271,613	
BOC Savings A/C - gratuity fund	4,852,934		4,545,153	
<b>Bank overdraft</b>				
BOC - Torrington Square	-		(838,569)	
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>7,905,140</b>		<b>7,060,976</b>	

# Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy

## Public Sector Entity - Statement of Changes in Net/Equity

### For the year ended December 31<sup>st</sup> 2013

December 31<sup>st</sup> 2012

LKRs.

	Attribute to owners of the controlling entity						Minority Interest	Total Net Assets/ Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reserves	Translation Reserves	CARP Fund	Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficits)	Total		
Balance at January 01 <sup>st</sup> 2012		734,209	-	35,072,414	(14,761,817)	21,044,807	-	21,044,807
Receivable of International Linkages (Note-11)	-	-	-	10,235,272	-	10,235,272	-	10,235,272
Prior Year Adjustment (Note-05)	-	-	-	-	9,779	9,779	-	9,779
total recognized revenue and expenses for the period	-	-	-	-	(7,285,498)	(7,285,498)	-	(7,285,498)
Balance at December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	-	734,209	-	45,307,686	(22,037,535)	24,004,360	-	24,004,360

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December 31<sup>st</sup> 2013

LKR.

Attribute to owners of the controlling entity									
	Contributed Capital	Other Reserves	Translation Reserves	CARP Fund	Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficits)	Total	Minority Interest	Total Net Assets/ Equity	
Balance at January 01 <sup>st</sup> 2013	-	734,209	-	45,307,686	(22,037,535)	24,004,360	-	24,004,360	
Receivable of International Linkages (Note-11)	-	-	-	(5,414,914)	-	(5,414,914)	-	(5,414,914)	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note-05)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
total recognized revenue and expenses for the period	-	-	-	-	(3,909,295)	(3,909,295)	-	(3,909,295)	
Balance at December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2013	-	734,209	-	39,892,773	(25,946,830)	14,680,152	-	14,680,152	

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# Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2013

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	2013		2012	
	LKR.	Cts.	LKR.	Cts.
				Restated
<b>01 Treasury Grants</b>				
Recurrent	25,260,000		20,462,753	
	<b>25,260,000</b>		<b>20,462,753</b>	
<b>02 (a) Other Income</b>				
<i>Interest Income from</i>				
Distress Loan Interest	97,696		85,038	
Bank Deposits	26,662		16,655	
Sundry Income	19,411		46,762	
Sale of Vehicle	-		606,039	
Sale of Disposal items	41,540		16,525	
	<b>185,309</b>		<b>771,020</b>	
<b>(b) Government grant for depreciation (07)</b>				
CARP Building	969,862		881,651	
Computer & Printer	1,150,862		1,133,026	
Computer Software	249,709		-	
Office Equipment	1,158,995		913,732	
Office Furniture	262,047		229,588	
Motor Vehicles	4,232,824		3,974,366	
Library books	6,806		438,798	
Road	13,424		13,424	
Non- Consumables	29,787		27,964	
Electronic Data	2,592,176		-	
	<b>10,666,491</b>		<b>7,612,549</b>	

**( c ) Gain on Write off of Assets****Balance brought forward- At Cost**

Computer & Printer	-	1,684,065
Office Equipment	-	771,495
Office Furniture	-	60,028
Non- Consumables	-	-
Stationery	-	-
Vehicle	-	7,150,000
	-	<b>9,665,588</b>

**Balance brought forward -Accumulated Depreciation**

CARP Building	-	44,595
Computer & Printer	-	1,664,735
Office Equipment	-	771,495
Office Furniture	-	60,028
Non- Consumables	-	-
Vehicle	-	7,150,000
	-	<b>9,690,853</b>
	-	<b>25,265</b>

**03 Administrative Expenses**

Employee benefits expenses (A)	<b>17,756,455</b>	14,851,992
Travelling Expenses (B)	<b>51,600</b>	26,712
Vehicle Hiring Charges	<b>360,000</b>	360,000
Fuel to Members	<b>86,380</b>	99,020
Allowances to Members	<b>280,200</b>	338,500
Fuel & Oil	<b>598,964</b>	419,481
Uniforms	<b>25,000</b>	20,000
Newspapers & Periodicals	<b>19,710</b>	19,495
Printing & Stationery	<b>401,767</b>	259,774
Repairs & Maintenance ( C )	<b>1,275,720</b>	794,694
Office Upkeep( Janitorial service)	<b>751,570</b>	613,398
Communication Expenses	<b>782,796</b>	1,078,346
Electricity Charges	<b>772,812</b>	645,020

Security Charges	1,045,647	766,609
Entertainment	48,035	47,985
Staff Welfare	511,196	588,697
Auditor's remuneration	150,000	711,102
Staff Training	6,700	23,000
Insurance	242,198	264,951
Postage & Stamps	22,950	43,965
Advertisement	-	47,376
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment 07-(	14,613,160	13,971,841
Surcharge	6,421	-
Incidentals	1,010	-
Sundry Expenses	57,275	151,127
Vehicle Tax	90,120	-
Loss on Write off of Assets (D )	54,028	-
	<b>40,011,714</b>	<b>36,143,085</b>

#### A Employee benefits expenses

Staff Salaries	9,718,396	9,388,052
Cost of Living Allowances	2,273,480	1,473,225
Other Allowances	1,643,550	100,760
Overtime	262,963	178,304
Medical Reimbursement	389,417	407,127
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	1,971,174	1,696,471
Contribution to Employees' Trust Fund	392,280	339,194
Defined Benefit Plan Cost - Gratuity	1,105,195	1,268,859
	<b>17,756,455</b>	<b>14,851,992</b>

#### B Travelling Expenses

Local	51,600	26,712
	<b>51,600</b>	<b>26,712</b>

**C Repairs & Maintenance**

Equipments	923,461	710,464
Vehicles	330,152	74,170
Building	22,107	10,060
	<b>1,275,720</b>	<b>794,694</b>

**D Loss on Write off of Assets****Balance brought forward- At Cost**

Computer & Printer	1,642,561	-
Office Equipment	302,952	-
Office Furniture	120,197	-
Non- Consumables	73,857	-
Stationery	16,140	-
	<b>2,155,706</b>	-

**Balance brought forward -Accumulated Depreciation**

Computer & Printer	1,636,861	-
Office Equipment	302,952	-
Office Furniture	107,017	-
Non- Consumables	54,849	-
	<b>2,101,679</b>	-
	<b>54,028</b>	-

**04 Finance Cost**

Debit Tax	1,881	-
Bank Charges	7,500	14,000
	<b>9,381</b>	<b>14,000</b>

**05 Prior Year Adjustment**

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
<b>Add:</b>		
Over Depreciation	15,157	9779

Accumelated Depreciation of Non Consumable	700	-
Balance rate 25% depreciation income	2,160,146	
	79,728	
	96,790	
	<u>2,352,521</u>	9,779
<i>Less:</i>		
Not provisioned for Communication	790	-
Last year depreciation	79,728	
Payable Vat & NBT	84,000	
Non Consumable Expenses	12,000	
	15,857	
Balance rate 25% depreciation	<u>2,160,146</u>	-
	<u>2,352,521</u>	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	-	<b>9,779</b>

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# Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy

## Comparison of Approved Capital Budget (Revised) and Actual Expenditure Amounts for the year ended December 2013

Sl. No.	Expenditure Category	Objective No./ Section of the Act.	Object Code	Functions	Actual Income/ Expenditure 2013 LKR. Cts.	Approved Revised Budget 2013 LKR. Cts.	Difference/ Excess (Shortage) LKR. Cts.
1	Research Management and Functions of the council  (Objectives of the Council)	10 - (a)	2501	To advise the Government on all matters regarding the organization, co-ordination, planning and execution of agricultural research and such other related matters as may be referred to it by the Minister	129,619.00	1,090,000.00	960,381.00
		10 - (b)	2501	To formulate national agricultural research policy and priorities	318,899.00	909,000.00	590,101.00
		10 - (c)	2501	To define the overall aims and scope of agricultural research with a view to furthering national development objectives	733,111.00	3,595,000.00	2,861,889.00
		10 - (d)	2501	To make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the financial, manpower and physical resources required by agricultural research institutions and establishments and on the terms and conditions of service of the staff of such institutions and establishments	100,203.00	549,000.00	448,797.00
		10 - (e)	2501	To review institutional and departmental agricultural research programmes and make recommendations with regard to their priorities and funding to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance and Planning	132,069.00	791,000.00	658,931.00
		10 - (f)	2501	To promote and facilitate excellence in agricultural research	1,265,239.00	3,297,000.00	2,031,761.00
		10 - (g)	2501	To act as a channel of communication between agricultural research institutions and the Government	78,078.00	1,090,000.00	1,011,922.00
		10 - (h)	2501	To arrange for and fund inter-institutional agricultural research projects	66,053.00	230,000.00	163,947.00
		10 - (i)	2501	To arrange for and fund special scientific services for the entire agricultural research sector	247,569.00	455,000.00	207,431.00
		10 - (j)	2501	To promote linkage between agricultural research institutions at national and international level	1,134,086.00	3,846,000.00	2,711,914.00
		<b>C/F</b>			<b>4,204,926.00</b>	<b>15,852,000.00</b>	<b>11,647,074.00</b>

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B/F				4,204,926.00	15,852,000.00	11,647,074.00
	10 - (k)	2501	To organize conferences and seminars on international, national and inter-institutional issues relating to agricultural research	938,939.00	1,090,000.00	151,061.00
	10 - (l)	2401	To arrange for the post-graduate training of agricultural research staff and for interchange of scientists with recognized research institutions abroad:	565,944.00	2,296,000.00	1,730,056.00
	10 - (m)	2501	To review the performance of agricultural research projects, institutions and divisions from time to time.	657,436.00	962,000.00	304,564.00
				<b>6,367,245.00</b>	<b>20,200,000.00</b>	<b>13,832,755.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Acquisition of capital Assets</b>					
	(a) Plant, Machinery & equipments	2103		6,676,232.00	5,434,820.00	(1,241,412.00)
	(b) Land & land improvements, information Technology & agricultural Journals	2105		148,521.00	148,520.00	(1.00)
				<b>6,824,753.00</b>	<b>5,583,340.00</b>	<b>(1,241,413.00)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Rehabilitation &amp; Improvements of Capital Assets</b>	2502		<b>827,177.00</b>	1,212,740.00	385,563.00
<b>4</b>	<b>Other Capital expenditure</b>					
	(a) Restructuring	2502		31,299.00	31,300.00	1.00
	(b) Seminar, Workshop & Publication	2502		1,814,820.00	2,972,620.00	1,157,800.00
				<b>1,846,119.00</b>	<b>3,003,920.00</b>	<b>1,157,801.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>15,865,294.00</b>	<b>30,000,000.00</b>	<b>14,134,706.00</b>

\*(Rs.1,241,412.00) Connected with Note No.2

Responsibility Statement of the  
Chairman and Accountant – SL CARP.

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The Financial Statements of the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy has prepared and presented in conformity with the requirement of the following;

- Public Sector Accounting Standards in Sri Lanka(SL – PSAS),
- Finance Act.No.38 of 1071,
- **(a) Code ;**  
Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance for Public Enterprises in Sri Lanka issued by Department of Public Enterprises , Ministry of Finance and Planning and
- **(b) Manual ;**  
Good Governance issued by Ministry of Finance in Sri Lanka.

The financial statements have been prepared by using the format used in the preparation of the financial statements and disclosures in the financial statements according to the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards .

Significant accounting policies and estimates that involved a high degree of judgment and complexity were discussed with the Government Auditors .

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge , the financial statements and other financial information in this annual accounts / report , fairly present in all respects of the financial position , results of operation and cash flow statement report.

We are responsible for establishing , implementing and maintaining internal controls systems and procedures of the Council . We ensure that effective internal control systems and procedures are in place , ensuring material information relating to the Council are made known to us for safeguarding assets, preventing and detecting fraud and / or error as well as other irregularities , which is reviewed , evaluated and updated on an ongoing basis . We have evaluated the internal control systems and procedures of the Council for the financial period under review and are satisfied that there were no significant deficiencies and weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal controls and procedures , to the best of our knowledge . We confirm , based on our evaluations that there were no significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls and fraud that involves management or other employees.

ORIGINAL

The Ministry of Agriculture , Chief Internal Auditor also conduct periodic reviews to ensure that the internal controls and procedures are consistently followed . We also wish to inform stakeholders that the Council is well aware of the changes required to financial statements and is in the process of taking appropriate action to design systems and procedures to meet the requirements . We are confident that we will be able to have all process in place to address the requirement of these Public Sector Accounting Standards (SL - PSAS) smoothly while making necessary disclosures in time.

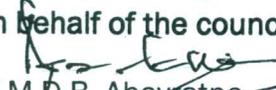
The financial statements of the Council were audited by Auditor General and his report also attached with this annual ( 2013 ) report .

The Council Audit and Management Committee ( AMC ) , *Inter alia* , reviewed all the internal and external audit ( Govt. Audit - Auditor General ) queries and their inspection programmes , the efficiency of Internal Control systems and procedures and also reviewed the quality of significant accounting policies and their adherence to statutory requirement , laws, rules and regulations , the details of which are given in the Council's AMC report also attached with this annual ( 2013 ) report . The continuous inspection and audit functions , effective functioning of AMC , ensure that the Internal Controls and procedures are followed consistently to ensure complete independence . The external auditors and the internal auditors have full and free access to the members of the AMC to discuss any matter of substance. However , there are inherent limitations that should be recognized in weighing the assurances provided by any system of internal control and accounting. It is also declared and confirmed that the Council has complied with and ensured compliance by the Auditor's with the guidelines for the audit of Council registered under Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy Act No.47 of 1987 where mandatory compliance is required.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge;

All taxes , duties , levies , Contribution to the Employees Provident Fund ( EPF ) & Employees Trust Fund ( ETF ) and all other statutory payments by the Council and all contributions , levies and taxes payable on behalf of and in respect of the employees of the Council as at the balance sheet date have been paid , or where relevant , provided for.

**The Governing Council is responsible for preparation of these Financial Statements and the Responsibility Statement of the governing council of SLCARP. Approved and signed on behalf of the council**

  
W.M.D.B. Abeyratne

Accountant

.....  
**W. M. D. B. Abeyratne**  
Accountant - CARP

  
Dr J D Samarasinghe

Chairman

**Dr. Jayantha Dias Samarasinghe**  
Chairman  
Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy  
11, 19, Waparama Mawatha,  
Colombo 07

## Report of the Audit and Management Committee- 2013;

### Assuring Accountability of SL CARP

ORIGINAL

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy's Audit and Management Committee (AMC) monitors and carries out several important functions connected to the overall governance of the Council to ensure that the institution stays in top form. The Audit and Management Committee reviews internal control issues identified by the internal auditors or external auditors ( Auditor General ) and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems . The internal audit functions are also reviewed with particular emphasis on the scope of audit and the quality of internal audits.

**During the year under review the AMC comprised of the following members up to 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2013;**

- Mr. G.A.M.S. Emitiyagoda - Chairperson
- Mr. R.M.P. Ratnayake - Member ( General Treasury representative of the SL CARP Council)
- Mr. K.A.I.Silva - Member ( Council member of Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy )

**The new AMC from 01<sup>st</sup> of January 2014 onwards comprises of the following members;**

- Dr. D B T Wijerathne - Chairperson( Addi : Secretary – Ministry of Agricultural )
- Mr. R.M.P. Ratnayake - Member(Director General , Ministry of Finance & Planning )
- Mr. Gamini Gamage - Member ( Addi : Secretary – Environment Policy , Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy )

Three meetings ( 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting - 28<sup>th</sup> of March.2013 , 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting - 13<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 2013 , and 38<sup>th</sup> Meeting - 10<sup>th</sup> of Dec.. 2013 ) were held by the AMC during the course of the year 2013.The Secretary / Executive Director ( Mr. W.I.Prabath Wimal Kumara ) , Accountant ( W.M.D.B.Abeyratne ) representative officer ( Mrs. P.A.G.Athukorala ) of the Auditor General were participated by invitation at AMC meetings . All proceedings of the Committee were presented to the Governing Council and also significant issues were brought to the attention of the Governing Council.

### **Functions of the Audit and Management Committee;**

- a) Reviewing the budgeting and forecasting systems, financial reporting systems and controls,
- b) Reviewing the procedures for identifying research management activities / business risks and controlling their financial impact on the Council and the operational effectiveness of the policies and procedures related to risk and control,

ORIGINAL

- c) Reviewing the Polices , Proceedings , information systems, and procedures for operation and dissemination of information to stake-holders ,
- d) The AMC checks for compliance with accounting polices and procedures and the effectiveness of the internal control systems on an ongoing basis. This was done by using samples and rotational procedures and highlighting significant findings in respect of any non-compliance . Internal and external auditors are carried out on a regular basis determined by the level of risk assessed to provide an independent and objective report ,
- e) The Annual Internal Audit Plan was prepared by Agriculture Ministry which was reviewed by the AMC ,
- f) Annual Progress report and monthly basis budget allocation for Capital and Recurrent expenditure which was reviewed by the AMC , submitted to the Council for their approval,
- g) Annual Master Procurement Plan and Calendar for purchase of Goods, Work and Services which was reviewed by the AMC , submitted to the Council for their approval,
- h) Annual Delegation of Authority plan which was reviewed by the AMC , submitted to the Council for their approval,
- i) Findings of the internal and external audit queries and answers had been submitted to the AMC . Those audit queries and answers were reviewed at its periodic meetings,
- j) Reviewing the procedures for identifying research management activities / business risks and controlling their financial impact on the Council and the operational effectiveness of the polices and procedures related to risk and control and
- k) Reviewing the Public Sector Accounting Standards Polices , Proceedings , information systems, and procedures for operation and dissemination of information to stake-holders .



**Dr. D. B. T. WIJERATNE**  
Additional Secretary (Agriculture Technology)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
"Govijana Mandiraya"  
80/5, Rajamalwatta Avenue,  
Battaramulla.

Dr. D B T Wijerathne - Chairperson

(Addi : Secretary - Ministry of Agricultural , Govijana Mandiraya, Rajamal Waththa Road, Baththaramulla, Sri Lanka.  
Audit and Management Committee ( AMC )

16/12/.....2014

# Notes to the financial statements

at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013

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## 7 Property, plant & equipment

	Balance as at 1/1/2013	Additions	(Disposals)	Balance as at 31/12/2013
<i>Cost</i>				
CARP Building	18,636,193	1,158,261	-	19,794,453
Computer & Printer	8,615,094	2,404,644	1,642,561	9,377,177
Computer Software	634,427	1,770,000	-	2,404,427
Office Equipment	8,365,006	2,937,584	302,952	10,999,638
Office Furniture	2,261,114	343,840	120,197	2,484,758
Motor Vehicles	16,935,195	-	-	16,935,195
Library books	135,383	1,545	-	136,928
Electronic Data	8,640,585	-	-	8,640,585
Road	268,477	-	-	268,477
Non- Consumables	292,198	19,571	73,857	237,912
	<b>64,783,671</b>	<b>8,635,444</b>	<b>2,139,566</b>	<b>71,279,550</b>

	Balance as at 1/1/2013	Charge for the year	(Disposals)	Balance as at 31/12/2013
<i>Depreciation</i>				
CARP Building	9,777,234	969,862	-	10,747,095
Computer & Printer	6,973,618	1,150,862	1,636,861	6,487,619
Computer Software	337,129	243,709	-	580,837
Office Equipment	3,163,504	1,158,995	302,952	4,019,546
Office Furniture	1,039,332	262,047	107,017	1,194,362
Motor Vehicles	5,441,839	4,232,824	-	9,674,663
Library books	45,313	6,806	-	52,119
Electronic Data	4,971,899	2,592,176	-	7,564,075
Road	161,086	13,424	-	174,510
Non- Consumables	143,970	29,787	54,849	118,908
	<b>32,054,924</b>	<b>10,660,490</b>	<b>2,101,679</b>	<b>40,613,735</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>32,728,747</b>			<b>30,665,815</b>

Accounting for Government Grants & Disclosure of Government Assistance was adopted for Accounting year ended 31/12/2013

We further say, that accounting policy had been adopted with regard to the government grant was the method of capital approach but that government grant was related to the fixed assets it had been taken to the accounts under the method of income approach, But the depreciation income had been taken by the council twice to the income and expenditure account relating with purchases of fixed assets item on or before 31/12/2010. Therefore depreciation of income figures were restated accordingly as at 31/12/2013 as follows.,

Fixed Assets (Non Current Assets) & Depreciation Schedule as at 31.12.2013

Description	Rate %	Cost						Depreciation for the year			Written down value	
		Balance 01.01.2013	Addition	Adjustments	Balance 31.12.2013	Balance 01.01.2013	for the year	Adjustments	Balance 31.12.2013			
<b>CARP Building</b>	5											
On or before		12,954,726.94		-	12,954,726.94	9,444,914.69	647,736.35	-	10,092,651.04	2,862,075.90		
<u>After</u>												
01.01.2011 -		3,630,537.00	-	-	3,630,537.00	324,526.85	181,526.85	-	506,053.70	3,124,483.30		
01.01.2012 -		2,050,929.00	-	-	2,050,929.00	7,793.13	102,546.45	-	110,339.58	1,940,589.42		
Addition during the		-	1,158,260.50	-	1,158,260.50	-	38,052.05	-	38,052.05	1,120,208.45		
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,636,192.94</b>	<b>1,158,260.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,794,453.44</b>	<b>9,777,234.67</b>	<b>969,861.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,747,096.37</b>	<b>9,047,357.07</b>		
<b>Computer &amp; Printer</b>	30											
On or before		6,903,196.84	-	-	6,903,196.84	6,423,973.44	419,819.88	1,636,860.95	5,206,932.37	1,696,264.47		
<u>After</u>												
01.01.2011 -		966,849.20	-	-	966,849.20	438,164.96	290,054.76	-	728,219.72	238,629.48		
01.01.2012 -		745,048.00	-	-	745,048.00	125,429.90	223,514.40	-	348,944.30	396,103.70		
Addition during the		-	2,404,644.00	1,642,560.95	762,083.05	(13,950.00)	217,473.00	-	203,523.00	558,560.05		
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,615,094.04</b>	<b>2,404,644.00</b>	<b>1,642,560.95</b>	<b>9,377,177.09</b>	<b>6,973,618.30</b>	<b>1,150,862.04</b>	<b>1,636,860.95</b>	<b>6,487,619.39</b>	<b>2,889,557.70</b>		
<b>Computer Software</b>	30											
On or before		37,750.80	-	-	37,750.80	37,750.80	-	-	37,750.80	-		
<u>After</u>												
01.01.2011 -		320,000.00	-	-	320,000.00	285,544.24	34,455.76	-	320,000.00	179,839.40		
01.01.2012 -		276,676.00	-	-	276,676.00	13,833.80	83,002.80	-	96,836.60	179,839.40		
Addition during the		-	1,770,000.00	-	1,770,000.00	-	132,250.00	-	132,250.00	1,637,750.00		
<b>Total</b>		<b>634,426.80</b>	<b>1,770,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,404,426.80</b>	<b>337,128.84</b>	<b>249,708.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>586,837.40</b>	<b>1,817,589.40</b>		

Office Equipment On or before <u>After</u> 01.01.2011 - 01.01.2012 - Addition during the Total	3,810,370.03	-	-	3,810,370.03	2,112,783.26	216,074.95	302,952.00	2,025,906.21	1,784,463.82
	4,332,735.10	-	-	4,332,735.10	928,420.98	649,910.26	-	1,578,331.24	2,754,403.86
	221,901.45	-	-	221,901.45	122,298.81	149,009.40	-	271,308.21	(49,406.76)
	-	2,937,583.70	302,952.00	2,634,631.70	-	144,000.37	-	144,000.37	2,490,631.33
	<b>8,365,006.58</b>	<b>2,937,583.70</b>	<b>302,952.00</b>	<b>10,999,638.28</b>	<b>3,163,503.05</b>	<b>1,158,994.98</b>	<b>302,952.00</b>	<b>4,019,546.03</b>	<b>6,980,092.25</b>
Office Furniture On or before <u>After</u> 01.01.2011 - 01.01.2012 - Addition during the Total	1,065,048.58	-	-	1,065,048.58	820,288.54	41,699.00	107,016.62	754,970.92	310,077.66
	1,251,893.75	-	-	1,251,893.75	216,868.12	187,784.06	-	404,652.18	847,241.57
	(55,827.79)	-	-	(55,827.79)	2,175.00	630.00	-	2,805.00	(58,632.79)
	-	343,840.00	120,196.62	223,643.38	-	31,934.00	-	31,934.00	191,709.38
	<b>2,261,114.54</b>	<b>343,840.00</b>	<b>120,196.62</b>	<b>2,484,757.92</b>	<b>1,039,331.66</b>	<b>262,047.06</b>	<b>107,016.62</b>	<b>1,194,362.10</b>	<b>1,290,395.82</b>
Motor Vehicles On or before <u>After</u> 01.01.2011 - 01.01.2012 - Addition during the Total	7,153,900.00	-	-	7,153,900.00	3,900.00	-	-	3,900.00	7,150,000.00
	10,728,295.00	-	-	10,728,295.00	4,145,647.50	2,682,073.75	-	6,827,721.25	3,900,573.75
	(947,000.00)	-	-	(947,000.00)	1,292,291.67	1,550,750.00	-	2,843,041.67	(3,790,041.67)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>16,935,195.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,935,195.00</b>	<b>5,441,839.17</b>	<b>4,232,823.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,674,662.92</b>	<b>7,260,532.08</b>
Library books & CDs On or before <u>After</u> 01.01.2011 - 01.01.2012 - Addition during the Total	135,383.18	-	-	135,383.18	45,313.36	-	-	45,313.36	90,069.82
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	6,805.67	-	6,805.67	(6,805.67)
	-	1,544.80	-	1,544.80	-	-	-	-	1,544.80
	<b>135,383.18</b>	<b>1,544.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>136,927.98</b>	<b>45,313.36</b>	<b>6,805.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,119.03</b>	<b>84,808.95</b>

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## (c) Total Value of Depreciation relating to the income with purchased items on or before 31/12/2010 as at

Description	Depreciation for the year			
	for the year	Adjustments	Balance 31.12.2013	Written down value
CARP Building	647,736.35	-	10,092,651.04	2,862,075.90
Computer & Printer	419,819.88	1,636,860.95	5,206,932.37	1,696,264.47
Office Equipment	216,074.95	302,952.00	2,025,906.21	1,784,463.82
Office Furniture	41,699.00	107,016.62	754,970.92	310,077.66
Motor Vehicles	-	-	3,900.00	7,150,000.00
Library books & CDs	-	-	45,313.36	90,069.82
Road	13,423.87	-	174,510.11	93,967.26
Non- Consumables	21,739.87	54,849.31	99,764.78	136,733.45
Electronic Date	2,592,175.52	-	7,564,074.27	1,076,510.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,952,669.44</b>	<b>2,101,678.88</b>	<b>25,968,023.06</b>	<b>15,200,163.19</b>

## (d) Total debit Value of Depreciation as at 31/12/2013

Depreciation for the year 01/01/2013 - 31/12/2013	10,660,490	9,836,569
Depreciation of income had been taken by the council twice to the income relating with purchases of fixed assets items on or before 31/12/2010. Therefore we must remove this value from the Income and expenditure account and credit to the CARP Fund account accordingly.	3,952,669	4,135,272
<b>Total value of depreciation in the accounting</b>	<b>14,613,159</b>	<b>13,971,841</b>

## (e) Net Depreciation income for end of the current year

Total Value of Depreciation in the accounting year as at 31/12/2013	14,613,159	13,971,841
Depreciation of income had been taken by the council twice to the income relating with purchases of fixed assets items on or before 31/12/2010. Therefore we must remove this value from the Income and expenditure account and credit to the CARP Fund account accordingly.	3,952,669	4,135,272
<b>Net value of Depreciation income end of the</b>	<b>10,660,490</b>	<b>9,836,569</b>

## 08 Inventories

Stamp in hand	9,005	115
Stationery	287,558	289,573
	<b>296,563</b>	<b>289,688</b>

## 09 Trade &amp; other receivables

Staff Debtors	2,463,632	2,197,058
Unsettled Research Impress	659,131	659,131
Deposits	50,500	50,500
Prepayment	155,977	284,738
Income Receivable	2,933,729	2,000,816
Project - Funds receivable from SLCARP	-	412,680
	<b>6,262,969</b>	<b>5,604,923</b>

**10 Cash at bank**

BOC - Kollupitiya	87,435	3,082,779
BOC - Torrington Square	124,373	-
BOC - Loan revol. Fund	2,840,398	271,613
BOC Savings A/C - gratuity fund	4,852,934	4,545,153
	<b>7,905,140</b>	<b>7,899,545</b>

**11 CARP Fund**

Balance as at 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	45,307,686	35,072,414
Add : Receivable of International Linkages	1,298,909	6,100,000
Total Value of Depreciation in relating to the income with	3,952,669	4,135,272
Depreciation income for Current year	(10,666,492)	-
Balance as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2013	<b>39,892,772</b>	<b>45,307,686</b>

**12 Retirement Benefit (Gratuity)**

Balance as at 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2012	4,545,127	3,964,622
<u>Add : Receipts</u>		
Current Year Provision	367,049	948,971
Interest	194,200	164,678
	<b>5,106,376</b>	<b>5,078,270</b>
<u>Less : Payment</u>		
Retired Employees	167,568	519,968
Debit Tax	15,536	13,174
	<b>4,923,272</b>	<b>4,545,127</b>

**13 Treasury Grants- Research**

Balance at the beginning of the year	(9,803,235)	(12,347,972)
Add: Prior year Adjustment	84,788	7,622,550
	<b>(9,718,447)</b>	<b>(4,725,422)</b>
Contract Research expenses	-	174,410
International Linkage	298,108	5,857,222
Research Management Activities	5,087,706	5,605,683
Publication, seminars & Workshops	1,620,858	1,240,022
	<b>7,006,672</b>	<b>12,877,337</b>
	<b>(2,711,775)</b>	<b>8,151,915</b>
Less: Treasury Grant Received	(16,323,030)	(17,955,150)
	<b>(19,034,805)</b>	<b>(9,803,235)</b>

**14 Special Research Grants**

ICRISAT	744	806
Weligama Coconut Wilt	29,355	51
Disaster Management	68,666	50,930
5th Asia Bio Tech	2,629,518	2,629,580
Pro Poor	34,887	34,949
ASTI Project	(46,217)	(46,217)
Fund Receivable from SLCARP	(2,629,517)	-
	<b>87,436</b>	<b>2,670,099</b>

**15 Trade & other payables**

Entertainment	-	899
Overtime	21,344	37,173
Newspaper	-	3,980
Communication	37,681	247,446
Medical Expenses	-	37,061
Vehicle hiring Charges	120,000	60,000
Audit Fess	1,341,102	1,191,102
Office Upkeep (Janitorial)	62,296	106,102
Stamp duty	2,100	1,950
Recreation & welfare	-	93,258
Stationery	-	5,656
Travelling	-	2,892
Security	3,771	129,762
Electricity	62,456	105,732
Repair & Main. Of Equipments	22,848	45,696
Office Equipment	24,425	11,955
Research Management Activities	308,569	591,295
Vehicle Tax	90,120	-
Transferrable of excess funds to project A/C	-	412,680
EPF Payable (15.A)	-	242,778
ETF payable (15.B)	-	41,715
Gratuity payable (15.C)	1,594,595	1,268,860
Payable of VAT & NBT	84,000	-
Fuel & Lubricants	-	23,520
Project Payable A/C	2,629,517	-
	<b>6,404,823</b>	<b>4,661,512</b>

**15.A EPF Payable**

Current Year	-	85,500
Previous Year	-	157,278
	-	<b>242,778</b>

**15.B ETF payable**

Current Year	-	10,260
Previous Year	-	31,455
	-	<b>41,715</b>

**15.C Gratuity payable**

Current Year	1,105,195	1,101,148
Previous Year	489,399	167,712
	<b>1,594,595</b>	<b>1,268,860</b>

**16. Bank balance overdown**

BOC - Torrington Square	-	838,569
	-	<b>838,569</b>

## PART II

16. GENERAL16.1 Basis of Preparation

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- a) **Statement of compliance** - The financial statement of the council comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statement.
- b) The financial statement was authorized for issue by the Council on ..... 2014.
- c) **Reporting entity** - The institute of Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy has been registered under the Parliament act.No.47 of 1987 on 27th of December 1987. The registered office of the council is situated at No.114/09, Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
- d) **Principle activities and nature of operations** - SLCARP was established in 1987, under the Act No.47 of 1987 to ensure that agricultural research is directed towards national development through formulation of agricultural research policy, research prioritization, planning, facilitation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural research.
- e) **A Description of the Nature of the Entity** - Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy is an umbrella organization of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) that operates within several Ministries. SLCARP came into existence on the 22nd December 1987 to create an environment for more productive agricultural research.

SLCARP's mission is to enhance and mobilize the scientific resources in Sri Lanka efficiently to catalyze and agricultural research and technology generation within NARS.

With the Secretariat in Colombo, SLCARP serves as an organization in an advisory capacity for co-coordinating and consolidating efforts within Sri Lanka NARS, funding research projects/programmes and promoting scientific research linkages in prioritized areas both nationally and internationally. CARP has been instrumental in promoting and facilitating research, by improving and enhancing agricultural research

through documentation and communicating latest advances in research to the NARS scientists. SLCARP has identified its own perspective, plans and programs for the future in keeping with the aspirations and goals of the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Agrarian Services to meet the future challenges in enhancing domestic food production and exports focused on poverty reduction.

f) **Our Vision** - A vibrant and sustainable agricultural research, development and innovation system assuring socio- economic development of Sri Lanka.

g) **Our Mission** - To ensure agricultural research, development and innovations are directed towards national development goals through policy formulation, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment.

h) **Our Mandated Functions - SLCARP**

(1) To advise the Government on all matters regarding the organization, co-ordination, planning and execution of agricultural research and such other related matters as may be referred to it by the Minister;

(2) to formulate national agricultural research policy and priorities;

(3) to define the overall aims and scope of agricultural research with a view to furthering national development objectives;

(4) to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the financial, manpower and physical resources required by agricultural research institutions and establishments and on the terms and conditions of service of the staff of such institutions and establishments;

(5) to review Institutional and departmental agricultural research programmes and make recommendations with regard to their priorities and funding to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance and Planning ;

(6) to promote and facilitate excellence in agricultural research;

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- (7) to act as a channel of communication between agricultural research institutions and the Government;
- (8) to arrange for and fund inter-institutional agricultural research projects;
- (9) to arrange for and fund special scientific services for the entire agricultural research sector;
- (10) to promote linkage between agricultural research institutions at national and international level;
- (11) Organize conferences and seminars on international , national and inter-Institutional issues relating to the agricultural research;
- (12) to arrange for the post-graduate training of agricultural research staff and for interchange of scientists with recognized research institutions abroad; and
- (13) to review the performance of agricultural research projects, institutions and divisions from time to time.

## **16.2 Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cast basis. No adjustment have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statement.

## **16.3 Functional and presentation of currency**

The financial statement of the year end 2010 were presented in Sri Lankan rupees (LKR.) and rounded to the nearest rupee.

However we have decided to present our Financial Statement in LKR. And round to the nearest rupee which is effective from the financial year January 01<sup>st</sup> 2011 and ahead. Year 2013 was presented in LKR. and rounded to the nearest rupee.

## **16.4 Accounting for Govt. Grants disclose of Govt. Assistance**

- (a) Accounting for Government Grants & Disclosure of Government Assistance was adopted for accounting year ended 2011 and also comparative figures were restated accordingly up to 2012.

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- (b) We further say, that accounting policy had been adopted with regard to the government grants was the method of capital approach but that government grant was related to the fixed assets it had been taken to the accounts under the method of income approach.

## 17. 1. VALUATION OF ASSETS

### 1.1 Property plant & Equipment

Property plant & equipment are on the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and is provided on the straight line method at the following rates per annum.

a)	Building	05%
b)	Computer & printers	30%
b)	Page(vii) Computer Software	30%
c)	Office Equipment	15%
d)	Office Furniture	15%
e)	Vehicles	25%
f)	Road	05%
g)	Library Book	05%
h)	Non Consumables	10%
i)	Electronic Data	30%

A fixed asset which was purchased during the month of December on review year is not depreciated. Accounting Policies of the council. Further connected with the Notes to the Financial Statements 07 - (a) , (b) , (c) , (d) & (e)

### 1.2 Disposal Value

Value of disposal items has been decided by the council approved valuation committee

### 1.3 Trade & Other Receivables

Trade & Other Receivables incurred staff loan - distress and festival advances.

### 1.4 Unsettled Research imprest

The research imprest has been given to various research Institutes/ Universities in Sri Lanka. However, some of the research institutes/ Universities do not settle

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this research imprest at the of the year end such amount stated as an unsettled research imprest.

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### **1.5 Stocks**

Stocks are shown in the financial statement at lower of market value or purchase price. The stock is valued using FIFO method.

### **1.6 Gratuities**

A provision has been made according to regulations 5 of Gratuity Act. No.12 of 1983 in respect of employees eligible under the Act.

### **1.7 Refundable and Receivable Deposits**

Values of refundable and receivable of deposits are namely as follows;

#### **Receivable**

A. W. Ranasinghe (Filling Station - Kollupitiya)  
Postgraduate Institute of Management - Library  
Sri Lanka Telecom - IDD

#### **Refundable**

Security Service - Cosmo

Said deposits relating with service agreements when we are terminating above agreements we must pay/ receive money from each party.

2. Rs.1,241,411 million has been spent for acquisition of fixed assets in 2013. A necessity was there to purchase computers with modern technologies and accessories to continue the activities of the programmes of International Agricultural Research Symposium and National Awards for Excellence in Agricultural Research which had been conducted in 2014 and this has become the reason for this situation. Accordingly International Agricultural Research Symposium and National Awards for Excellence in Agricultural Research were respectively conducted on 11, 12 of August and 10 November of 2014.

3. A building in value of Rs. 19,794,453 with a land is belonged to the Council. An access road in value of Rs. 268,477 has also been constructed on this land. Therefore immediate action will be taken to transfer the title of this land to the Council.

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4. Even though the error in full time period had been rectified in the financial statement of the year under review, according to the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03 (SLP.S.A.S.03), the nature of the rectified error and the amount of impacts apart from the financial statement should be indicated.

Capital grants received form government up to 31.12.2010 which reflects the nature of the error had been accounted to income and expenditure account as an income. Write off method from capital accounts which gradually brings the depreciation into income is applied by the council as a depreciation accounting policy. Though the case had been so, the depreciation for the fixed assets procured before 31.12.2010 were again accounted to income. Due to this error, such depreciation had been accounted by the Council twice into income in 2011 and 2012.

The said error was rectified and the accounts have been prepared in the current year (2013). However, as the year 2012 is the immediate previous year, we wish to indicate the amount of impact caused to audited accounts. Hence, the values adjusted in those respective years are given below.

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## Accounting Year 2011

LKR.

Adjustments to the accounts as at 31.12.2011	<p>Rectifying the value of depreciation income for the assets procured before 31.12.2010 being again accounted to income.</p> <p>(2,766,472.46)</p> <p>Depreciation value taken into income as at 31.12.2011.</p> <p>5,047,709.46</p>	<p>Due to this, the impact caused to profit as at 31.12.2011 is in minus value.</p> <p>(2,766,472.46)</p> <p>The impact caused to profit is plus one.</p> <p>5,047,709.46</p>	<p>Due to this, the value audited to date to the account's year (Audited Accounts) Excess of Expenditure over income and Treasury Grants) is (8,902,093) plus and minus values.</p> <p>When they are compared to each other, the final result becomes (6,620,855).</p> <p>This value is the restated one in the year as at 31.12.2011.</p>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>2,281,237.00</b>	<b>2,281,237.00</b>	<b>2,281,237.00</b>

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Accounting Year 2012

LKR.

Excess of Expenditure over income and Treasury Grants Of the 2012	}	(7,285,498.000)
Prior Year Adjustment (Note-05)		9,779.00
B/F 2011/12/31		<u>(14,761,817.00)</u>
Restated C/F Balance as at 31/12/2012		(22,037,536.00)
<u>Less :</u>		
Depreciation of income had been taken by the council twice to the income relating with purchases of fixed assets items on or before 31/12/2010. Therefore we must remove this value from the Income and expenditure account and credit to the CARP Fund account accordingly.	}	(4,135,272.27)
		<u>(26,172,808.27)</u>
Restated C/F Balance as at 31/12/2012		<u>22,037,536.00</u>
Due to this ,the impact caused to Profit as at 31/12/2012 is in minus Value	}	<u><u>(4,135,272.27)</u></u>

## **Our Corporate Information**

As at 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2013

Name of the State Owned Enterprise

**Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy**

Ministry

**Agriculture Ministry**

Secretary to the Ministry

**Mr. W. Sakalasuriya – Retired**

**Mr.R.M.D.B.Meegasmulla**

Classification of General Treasury ( PED /POL/02/Circular)

**Budgetary Funded – Research and Development Agencies/ Entities associated with research and development activities for the benefit of the public are deemed to be Research and Development Agencies.**

Supervision and Monitoring Role Managed by

**Department of Public Enterprises ( PED )**

Carder Supervision & Corporate Plan Managed by

**National Salaries and Carder Commission / Department of Management Services ( MSD )**

**and**

**Department of Public Enterprises ( PED )**

Annual Budget and Action Plan Managed by

**Department of National Budget**

Governed by

**The Council of Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy**

Head of the Council

**Secretary / Director**

Legal Form

**Incorporated Under the Parliament Act.**

**Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy Act, No. 47 of 1987**

Registered Office

No.114/ 09 , Vidya Mawath , Colombo -07

Sri Lanka

Telephone Numbers

0094 – 11 – 2697103, 2697648, 2698001,2685688, 2665076, 2665077

Fax Number

0094 – 11 – 2982951

E-mail - [carp@slcarp.lk](mailto:carp@slcarp.lk)

Our Website - [www.slcarp.lk](http://www.slcarp.lk)

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Auditors to the SL CARP

Auditor General

Secretary to the Council / Head of the Department

Secretary / Director

Bankers

Bank of Ceylon – Supper Grade Branch , Independence Square , Colombom07 , Sri lanka.

- Current A/C No. 2323310
  - Swift Code
  - Bank Code 7010
  - Branch Code

Bank of Ceylon – Supper Grade Branch , Kollupitiya , Colombom07 , Sri lanka.

- Current A/C No. 1632497
- Swift Code BCEYLKLX
  - Bank Code 7010
  - Branch Code 034

Lawyers to the SL CARP

Attorney General, AG's Department, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka.

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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்  
**AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**



මගේ අංකය } LP/A/ARP/01/13/08  
எனது இல. }

ඔබේ අංකය }  
உமது இல. }

දිනය } 08 April 2015  
திகதி }

The Chairman,

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy for the year ended 31 December 2013 in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971.

The audit of financial statements of the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy for the year ended 31 December 2013 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13 (1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 18(3) of the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy Act, No. 47 of 1987. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Council in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13 (7) (a) of the Finance Act was issued to the Chairman of the Council on 27 January 2015.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### 1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI-1000-1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Council's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub - sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary power to the Auditor General to determine the scope and the extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion

### 1.4 Basis for Adverse Opinion

Had the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report been adjusted, many elements in the accompanying financial statements would have been materially affected.

## 2. Financial Statements

### 2.1 Adverse Opinion

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters described in paragraph 2:2 of this report, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy as at 31 December 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### 2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

#### 2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

The following observations are made.

##### Standard No. 02

Cash Flow Statement had not been prepared showing cash in-flows and out-flows during the year under review in accordance with the standard. The following inefficiencies were observed in that regard.

- (i) The Net Result had been indicated without separately identifying a sum of Rs.16,323,030 received as Treasury grants for research and, expenses incurred during the year amounting to Rs. 7,006,672 as receipts and payments.
- (ii) The Net Result had been indicated without considering the profit incurred by the disposal of Fixed Assets and the cash received in that regard during the year under review

#### 2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) Provisions for gratuity had been understated by a sum of Rs. 157,741 for the year under review due to computation errors.

(b) Eventhough errors identified with regard to Capital Grants and Fixed Assets relating to the previous period had been rectified during the year under review; the Council Fund Account, Rewards Account, and the accumulated Deficit had further been overstated by sums of Rs.9,928,638, Rs. 541,785 and Rs. 4,909,826 respectively whereas, the Treasury Research Grants Account had been understated by a sum of Rs. 5,560,597 due to erroneous calculations.

### 2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

Although the Competitive Agreement Research Program had ended up on 31 December 2010, a sum of Rs. 659,131 out of the advances granted in that regard had remained unsettled even up to 31 December 2013.

### 2.4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The following instances of non-compliance were observed.

#### Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations

#### Non-compliance

(a) Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy Act No. 47 of 1987

- |      |                |  |
|------|----------------|--|
| (i)  | Section 4(1)   | Although the Board of Directors for the Council should consist of 14 members, there were 12 members as at 31 December 2013.  |
| (ii) | Section 4.1(a) | The Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of agricultural research or a subject, related to agricultural research, should be appointed as a member of the Council. However, the Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture had been appointed as a member of the Council. |

(iii) Sections 4(1)(d) and (m) A person who is either a Director of an Agricultural Research Institute related to perennial crops or, bears responsibility for agricultural research of such an institute and , one excelled in scientific research and management under recommendation of the Council , should be appointed as members of the Board of Directors. However, this requirement had not been complied with.

(iv) Section 7(4) Although the service period of the Chairman should be 03 years the letter of appointment for the Chairman appointed on 12 May 2010, had not specially stated the period of service.

(b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Financial Regulations 771 A stock of computers , office furniture, office equipment, stationeries and consumable items purchased at a cost of Rs. 733,564 and identified to be unusable during the year under review, had been removed from books without being complied with regulations.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results.

The financial result of the Council for the year under review had been a deficit of Rs.3,909,295 as compared with the deficit of Rs.7,285,498 for the preceding year. Accordingly, the deficit of the year under review had decreased by Rs. 3,376,203 as compared with the previous year mainly due to increase of Government grants and other income, amortization for Government grants, and administrative and financial expenses by sums of Rs. 4,797,247, Rs. 3,053,942 and Rs. 3,864,010 respectively.

#### 4. Operating Review

##### 4.1 Performance

The following observations are made.

(a) In spite of the 13 Committees established by the Council, a notable decrease in researches had been observed as compared with the previous years. Particulars of 11 Committees presented to audit, are as follows.

(i) Approval had been granted for 172 researches out of the research proposals presented during the previous 03 years. However, only 72 researches had been concluded and ,out of that , Terminal Reports had been presented with regard to 24 researches only.

(ii) Terminal Reports of 32 research proposals worth of Rs. 1,197,979 given to Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute, had not been received by the Council even up to 31 December 2014 and, no follow-up action had been taken in that regard.

(b) Despite an amount of Rs. 20,200,000 provided for the execution of 13 main functions of the Council during the year under review, only a sum of Rs. 6,367,245 had been spent. The financial progress of 03 of those functions had exceeded 50 per cent whereas, the progress was less than 30 per cent for 08 functions.

##### 4.2 Operating Inefficiencies

A sum of Rs. 1,943,500 had been spent during the year under review for printing 1,500 copies of the book containing information on agricultural researchers with regard to 03 years, and another 5,500 copies of books on other researches out of which, 4,721 copies worth of Rs. 1,054,495 had not been distributed even as at 21 March 2014. The requirement for printing such a large number of books and the approval in that regard had not been presented to audit.

#### 4.3 Expenses incurred Exceeding Provisions

A sum of Rs. 46,217 had been spent by exceeding the provisions received for the implementation of Agricultural Science and Technology indicators Project.

#### 4.4 Identified Losses

A surcharge amounting to Rs. 29,056 had been paid during the year under review as the Council was unable to pay the contributions to the Employee Trust Fund on time.

#### 4.5 Resources of the Council Given to Other Public Institutes.

A cab , worth of Rs. 6,203,000 owned by the Council , had been released to the Line Ministry during the year under review.

#### 4.6 Personnel Management

Although the approved staff was 31, two staff-grade posts and one minor grade post remained vacant as the actual staff was 28 as at 31 December 2013.

### 5. Accountability and Good Governance

#### 5.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Financial Statements for the year 2013 had been presented to audit on 22 April 2014. Those Statements had been recollected on 16 June 2014 in order to rectify the errors and deficiencies included therein. The amended Financial Statements had again been presented to audit on 16 December 2014.

#### 5.2 Budgetary Control

As variations ranging from 22 per cent to 68 per cent between the budget and the actual amounts had been observed, it was observed that the budget had not been made use of as an effective instrument of management control.



5.3 Procurement Plan

The following observations are made.

- (a) Although the work plan for the year under review had included the construction of a protective wall, a road and a drainage system, a name board and a main gate, those works had been completed prior to the year 2013.
- (b) Although it was planned to prepare an accounting software in the Procurement Plan, it had not been done so during the year.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 1,621,350 had been spent on 04 activities not included in the Procurement Plan for the year under review.

6. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Council from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control

- (a) Research expenses
- (b) Implementation of projects
- (c) Contract administration
- (d) Administration of vehicles
- (e) Procurement procedure

W.P.C. Wickramaratne  
Acting Auditor General.

## **Annex 1**

### **Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy**

Progress of the Institute:

- In the year 2013, SLCARP has made significant achievements forward its mandated functions. One of the marked accomplishments made during the year was the formulation of the National Agricultural Research Policy document for 2012 – 2016.
- During the period SLCARP had been able to recommend 124 new research projects under the NARP, including 54 continuation projects from 2011.
- SLCARP National Committees catered to different disciplines and helped to create a dialog on topics such as climate change, climate smart agriculture and food security have come to the forefront. The thrust areas of the Committee included: food security, green economy and water security.
- SLCARP held workshops:
  - Scientific forum to eradicate Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown origin (CKDu) in Sri Lanka
  - 6<sup>th</sup> National Symposium of Floriculture Research (NaSFLOR). NaSFLOR created a platform for the scientists, growers and exporters of the floriculture sector to meet up and acquire new knowledge and share experience for the development of the sector.

### **Reply for the Audit Report 14(2)C**

- Appropriate Research Projects were recommended after comprehensive evaluation of the research proposal
- 172 projects were granted during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, from those projects 72 final reports were submitted after completing the project and other projects are ongoing.
- A cab owned by the Council has been given to the other public institute and reallocated to the Council again.
- Necessary actions were taken to fill the vacancies in the carder

### **Recent Actions which were taken to improve the Institute**

As a measure to improve the progress of the institute, action were taken to increase the number of national committees that are to identify national research priorities which leads to improve National Agricultural Research Plan (NARP) activities.