National Science Foundation

CORPORATE PLAN

2001 – 2005

47/5, Maitland Place
Colombo 7

February 2001

Contents

CHAPTER ONE

Preamble

The National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka (NSF) was established under the Science & Technology Development Act No 11 of 1994 which came into force in April 1998. It is the successor to the Natural Resources Energy and Science Authority of Sri Lanka (NARESA), established in 1982 and the National Science Council set up in 1968. The NSF functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

Vision **Promotion of socio-economic development with enhancement of S&T capability in the country by encouraging and assisting research in science & technology in all sectors and integrating the fruits of such research.**

Goals

- Promotion of multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary research to cater to the identified needs of specific sectors of the national economy and social science research particularly those with immediate social benefit.
- Assisting the potential research communities in all sectors such as industry partners , to engage in productive research
- Capacity building in research through human resource development and supply of necessary equipment
- Establishment of mechanisms to minimize the gap between the frontier science and the local science in selected disciplines,
- Maintenance of links with local , regional and international information centres & S&T institutions and promotion of resource development and cooperation among S&T libraries in the country for exchange of S&T information.
- Promotion of public understanding on science
- Creation and maintenance of databases to facilitate decision making on S&T
- Encouragement and enhancement of the quality of research
- Strengthening the in-house R&D management capabilities and infrastructure

Objectives

1. Initiate, facilitate and support basic and applied scientific research by universities, science and technology institutions and scientists, with a view to

    - Strengthening scientific research potential;
    - Developing natural resources in Sri Lanka;
    - Promoting the welfare of the people of Sri Lanka ; and
    - Training research personnel in science and technology;

2. Foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in Sri Lanka and foreign countries,

3. Award scholarships and fellowships for scientific study or scientific work at science and technology institutions,

4. Provide a central house for the collection, and analysis of data on the scientific and technical resources in Sri Lanka

5. Provide a source of information for policy formulation on science, technology and other fields

6. Popularize science among the people

7. Promote the publication of one or more journals at the national level.

8. Award prizes to recognize scientific achievements

Strategies

The strategy of the NSF would be to diversify the assistance provided by it to promote science & technology research in the national S&T system. NSF for many years promoted basic, applied and curiosity-oriented research resulting in a substantial growth in limited scientific disciplines. The NSF support for enhancing S&T contribution towards the development of the industrial sector, popularization of science and support to young researchers were marginal. Now, the NSF would focus on a further "PUSH" towards Science frontiers in those disciplines where substantial growth has been achieved while effectively promoting S&T in other disciplines and sectors.

Therefore, the NSF would take initiatives to promote international collaborative research in selected research disciplines where adequate research capacity exists and is recognized by the international scientific community. The NS F would also promote industrial partnerships, research capability building in young researchers , public awareness of Science & Technology, and, develop in- house capability to meet the objectives of NSF.

Also, the NSF will embark on identifying the "National Research Needs" and concentrate a substantial proportion of resources to support R&D activities within the identified priority areas.

Thrust areas

- Action & Policy oriented research
- Human resource development and infrastructure development in order to better equip the NSF to meet its objectives
- To have a fully equipped auditorium to provide seminar and conference facilities
- Central databases, information centre & public awareness unit

Programme of Action

The NSF will support at least one multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary research programme per year. The working committees will facilitate identification and selection of programmes for funding taking into account the contemporary societal and economic needs. Priority areas for multidisciplinary research will be identified through a process decided by the Board of Management.

The NSF will identify the research needs for the country . This exercise will be concluded within one year. The NSF will implement a programme of support for projects within those identified areas during the next four years.

The NSF will initiate and promote more social research capable of immediate social benefit. Also, projects with identified end-user(s) will be promoted and follow up action to use the research results will be encouraged.

The NSF will support one industry oriented research programme and two research studentship to work on an industrial problem a year with a view to promote industry - university/research institute partnerships and development of product/process and new technologies in local industries.

NSF will develop one or two international collaborative research programmes per year in selected disciplines with a view to bring up the quality of basic / fundamental and applied scientific research in the country . This programme will be facilitated by providing funds to bring down resource persons to conduct collaborative research, disseminate important research results to regional and international organizations (where appropriate), and hold international research seminars to motivate local researchers and establish contacts with foreign sources. Increasing the share of Sri Lanka's contribution the science in the world is expected through this programme.

The NSF will support training of young researchers through research grants (20-30 research projects per year) , research fellowships (10-15 per year) to work in research institutes, research studentships/internships (5 per year) and undergraduate students

projects , encourage publishing/presentation their research findings and reward important research efforts and good quality research.

To increase the understanding of the public on science behind the day to day matters including nutrition, family health, food security , environment and current issues on S&T, NSF conducts many science popularization programmes such as publication of journals and participation at S&T exhibitions. However, it was noted that these programmes have to be reviewed , refocussed and strengthened . Therefore, NSF plans to widen the activities while focussing and strengthening the present activities by establishing a Publicity Unit at NSF with adequate facilities, equipment and recruitment of skilled manpower. Through the publicity unit NSF will conduct seminars, training programmes and competitions, publish magazines and news releases

The NSF will consider the in-house development of resources ,including manpower , as an urgent area to be addressed. Improvement of the infrastructure (Auditorium by year 2002) and staff development are two major issues. The NSF will assist, by all possible means, the staff to obtain post graduate qualifications (three persons up to year 2004). Exchange programmes (one per year) with foreign agencies having similar mandate will be established to support promotion of staff capabilities and collaborative research programmes.

The NSF will publish the Journal of National Science Foundation (Quarterly) , Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences (half yearly) to promote dissemination of S&T output at National level. The NSF will also publish subject specific reports which are important to the development of S&T in Sri Lanka.

To facilitate decision making process in S&T by providing accurate and reliable information on S&T resources the NSF will establish an S&T Manpower Information System by year 2003. Also, NSF will conduct surveys , analyse data and present reports on R&D expenditure (2001), facilities (2001) and output (2002) to the relevant authorities .

The NSF will award prizes namely National awards (once in three years), NSF merit awards (once in two years) and TWAS young scientists awards (annually for scientists less than 40 years of age) to promote motivation of researchers to carry out high quality research.

The NSF will maintain and promote the existing links with national, regional and international S&T institutions and information centers to foster interchange of S&T resources (including intellectual) and S&T information among scientists.

Special Powers of Foundation

The Act provides for the following special powers :

To make research grants to commence or continue research projects connected with the function of the Foundation.

To establish and maintain liaison with individuals, associations or institutions in Sri Lanka and in other countries with regard to matters relating to funding of research in S & T in Sri Lanka, and the impact of such funding on the development of science and technology in Sri lanka.

To promote and assist Sri Lankan Scientists and technologists to participate in meeting and short term research work outside Sri Lanka, subject to guidelines prepared by the Foundation and to arrange for expatriate scientists and technologists to work in Sri Lanka on short term fellowships in priority areas, subject to guidelines prepared by the Foundation;

To promote the publications of one more journals at the national level.

To establish such working committees as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Foundation;

To promote and facilitate, the return of Sri Lankan scientists and technologists of distinction working outside Sri Lanka.

Resources

Building & Land

NSF is housed in a three storeyed building and a two storeyed annex with an extent of the land of 4100 sq meters situated in Colombo 07. The total floor area of the building is 1600 sq meters.

In view of the expansion of activities of NSF, a request has been made to the Ministry of S & T for the expansion of the building for additional office space. Apart from that, NSF plans to put up a new Auditorium. The organisation of seminars and workshops is a regular activity under the programme of work of the NSF. Therefore, a modern auditorium with up to date facilities and audio-visual equipment is needed.

Vehicles

NSF possesses four cars, three double cabs, two vans and a motor bicycle. In addition , a double cab and a three wheeler will be required.

Human Resources

A) Present Capacity

NSF comprises the Scientific Affairs Division and the S & T Information Division as two major functional divisions together with the Accounting and Administration Divisions and the Printing Unit as support service divisions.

The Scientific Affairs Division has a professionally qualified staff with two Directors (Scientific Affairs), two Asst. Directors (Scientific Affairs) and thirteen Scientific Officers (SOs). Out of these seventeen officers, seven officers possess post graduate qualifications. The scientific division is supported with twelve Steno Typists and two Data Entry Operators on casual basis. S & T information division has one Director (Information) and five Documentalists with two Library Assistants and Network Administrator. The Printing Unit is headed by the Printing Manager and comprises technical staff of Litho Machine Operator, Camera Operators/Plate Makers, Litho Artists , Offset Machine operator and two Book Binders. The Accounts Division has two professionally qualified Accountants and supporting staff of Accounts Clerks, Book Keepers, Store Keepers and Steno Typists. The Administration Division has an Administrative Secretary, Asst. Administrative Secretary and supporting staff of Clerks, Ssteno Typists, Telephone Operator/ Receptionist, Graduate Translator, Drivers and minor staff. In addition to these divisions, Internal Audit Unit functions with a qualified Accountant and two Clerks.

The NSF has access to a vast pool of scientific and technical experts through the working committees which comprise of over 150 scientists.

(B) Future Needs

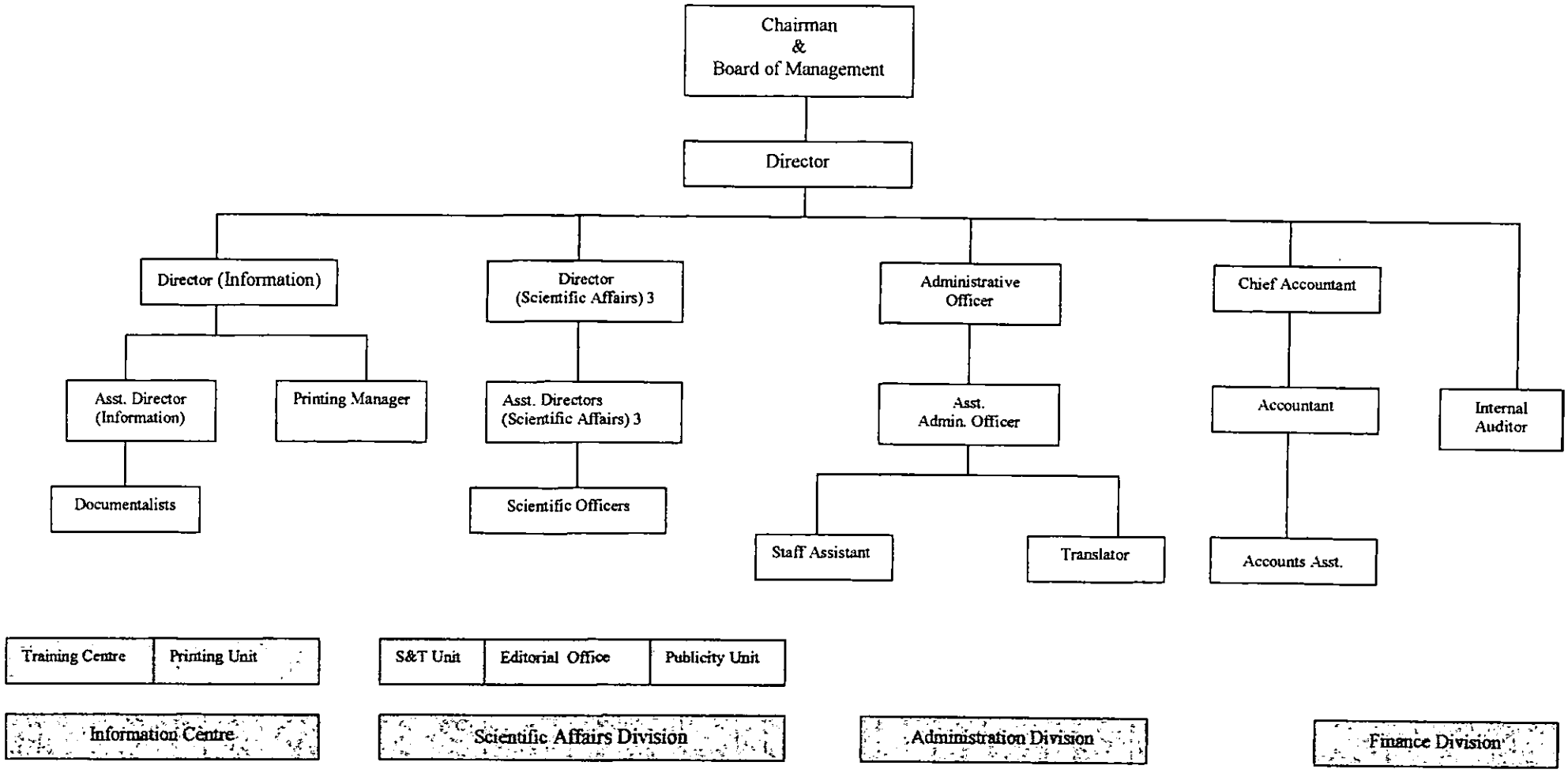
The manpower needs of the institution based on the current activities and future plans are given in the Chapter Two (Organization). The future activities such as installation of the S & T Manpower Information System under the ADB funds, the expansion of the Local Area Network and popularization of S & T require creation of new cadre positions.

Board of Management

The Board of Management consists of eleven members appointed by the Minister

Prof. K Dahanayake - Chairman, NSF
Mr M Watson - Director, NSF
Prof. A D V De S Indraratna - representing SLAAS
Prof. M T M Jiffry - representing UGC
Mr A N P Wickremasuriya - representing Institute of Engineers
Mr W Wilfred Perera - representing NIE
Representative of Ministry of Finance
Prof. U Coomaraswamy
Prof. V Kumar
Dr W W D Modder
Dr P A J Ratnasiri

CHART ONE


Chairman
&
Board of Management
Director
Director (Information)
Director
(Scientific Affairs) 3
Administrative
Officer
Chief Accountant
Asst. Director
(Information)
Printing Manager
Asst. Directors
(Scientific Affairs) 3
Asst.
Admin. Officer
Accountant
Internal
Auditor
Documentalists
Scientific Officers
Staff Assistant
Translator
Accounts Asst.
Training Centre
Printing Unit
S&T Unit
Editorial Office
Publicity Unit
Information Centre
Scientific Affairs Division
Administration Division
Finance Division

CHAPTER TWO

Organization

The existing organisational structure needs changes to match the re-structured functions of the NSF as stipulated in the Act. Necessary changes would be made with a view to:

- performing the functions as stipulated in the Act more effectively,
- support the inclusion of additional cadre positions that will be created ,
- specify the job specifications at each level of cadre position
- specify the authority delegated to each level and category of staff,
- ensure good inter-personnel relationship through free, transparent and effective modes of communications within institution and among divisions.

The present organisational chart is given in the CHART ONE. The present cadre positions are given in pages 14 . New cadre positions such as publicity officer to be in-charge of the publicity unit, editorial staff, proof reader, designer, typesetters and illustrators for the printing & publication unit , programmer, statistician and data entry operator for the S&T indicators unit will be created to carry out the functions stipulated in the Act. The cardre positions required in the future are given in page 15.

The Governing Board of NSF consists of the Chairman ,the Director (who is also the Chief Executive Officer) and nine members appointed by the Minister. The Act makes provision for the appointment of Working Committees comprising experts in the different areas of science and technology.

At present there are 15 Working Committees which cover the following fields :

- Agriculture and Forestry
- Biotechnology
- Biological Science
- Chemical & Earth Sciences
- Editorial Committee
- Energy
- Engineering & Build Environment
- Health Science
- Natural Resources
- Physical and Mathematical Sciences
- Science & Technology Information
- Science Education & Popularisation
- Social Sciences
- Traditional medicine
- Zoological Survey

These expert committees constitute the main advisory arm of the Foundation, not only in relation to recommendation of research grants, but also in respect of policies and priorities for research in the respective fields. The Editorial Committee deals with the activities of the Journal of the National Science Foundation. In addition, NSF co-ordinates the activities of the National Committee for Man and the Biosphere Programme.

THE CADRE FOR YEAR 2000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

POST	EXISTING STAFF
Chairman	01
Director	01
Director (Scientific Affairs)	02
Director (Information)	01
Asst. Director (Scientific. Affairs)	02
Scientific Officer	13
Scientific Officer (Publicity)	01
Administrative Secretary	01
Asst. Administrative. Secretary	01
Accountant	03
Documentalist	05
Printing Manager	01
Graduate Translator	01
Confidential Secretary	02
Accounting Assistant	01
Network Administrator	00
Steno/Typist (English)	16
Clerk/Typist	06
Book -Keeper	02
Accounts Clerk	12
Store Keeper	01
Library Assistant	05
Telephone Operator/ Receptionist	02
Litho Operator	01
Camera Operator & Plate Maker	02
Litho Artist	02
Machine Operator	01
Book Binder	02
K K S	06
Driver	07
Library Attendant	01
Office Labourer	04
Cycle Orderly/Messenger	01

Future Manpower Requirements 2001 - 2005

Post	Present	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Director	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scientific Affairs Section						
Director (Scientific Affairs)	2	3	3	3	3	3
Asst. Director (Scientific Affairs)	1	3	3	3	3	3
Scientific Officer	11	14	14	14	14	14
Programmer	(1)	1	1	1	1	1
Statistical Officer	(1)	1	1	1	1	1
Publicity Officer	(1)	1	1	1	1	1
Confidential Secretary	2	2	2	2	2	2
Steno-Typist	10	10	10	10	10	10
Data Entry Operator	2-casual	2	2	2	2	2
Information Division						
Director (Information)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asst. Director (Information)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net work Administrator	(1)	1	1	1	1	1
Documentalists	5	5	5	5	5	5
Library Assistant	2	3	3	3	3	3
Library Attendant	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printing Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1
Repographic Technician	1					
Steno-Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1
Data Entry Operator		1	1	1	1	1
Clerk /Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1
Litho Machine Operator	1	2	2	2	2	2
Audio Visual Operator		1	1	1	1	1
Camera Operator/Plate Maker	2	2	2	2	2	2
Litho Artist	2	2	2	2	2	2
Machine Operator(Off set)	1	2	2	2	2	2
Book Binder	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accounts Division						
Chief Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accountants	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accounting Assistants	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accounts Clerks	12	12	12	12	12	12
Book Keeper	2	2	2	2	2	2
Store Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steno - Typist	2	2	2	2	2	2
Data Entry Operator			1	1	1	1
Administration Division						
Administrative & Personnel Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asst. Administrative Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trainee Administrative Secretary		1				
Staff Assistant		1	1	1	1	1
Graduate Translator	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk/Typist	4	6	6	6	6	6
Telephone Operator	2	2	2	2	2	2
Steno-Typist	1	2	2	2	2	2
Drivers	7	8	9	9	9	9
Peons & Labourers	10	12	12	12	12	12
Messengers	2	2	2	2	2	2
Electrical/electronic Technician		1	1	1	1	1

( ) - Recruited as Scientific Officers until new cadre positions are created.
New Cadre positions required are given in Italic letters.

Past and current Activities

A) NSF Research Grant Scheme

In 1970, the National Science Council (NSC), initiated one of its most ambitious schemes, to award grants for creative, curiosity - oriented scientific research. This research grant scheme continued to function in its original form under NARESA which replaced the NSC in 1982.

Under this scheme, grants for research in the fields of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Physical, Engineering and Mathematical sciences; Medical , Veterinary and Dental Sciences; Biological Sciences, Biotechnology; Chemical Sciences, and Social Sciences are awarded annually. Applications for grants are invited annually by advertisements in national news papers. Applications received are screened and evaluated by specialist committees (which are constituted as statutory Working Committees) appointed for each of the above subject areas.

The grants awarded are monitored through progress reports submitted at half yearly intervals and through progress review seminars. Once a research programme is completed, a final report is submitted by the grantee, which is evaluated by the specialist panel. The evaluation takes into account any post graduate degrees awarded to personnel associated with the project, and also the intrinsic scientific contributions made towards widening horizons of knowledge and/or application of science and technology for development.

In awarding research grants, NARESA and its successor NSF had as their main objectives, (a) providing opportunities for Sri Lankan scientists to engage in both applied and curiosity –oriented "expedient basic research " in any field of science , (b) the enhancement of research capability , both of the recipient and his laboratory, (c) providing opportunities for promising young scientists to obtain post graduate degrees and be in productive employment and (d) offering an opportunity for foreign trained Sri Lankan scientists to re-orient towards the national research needs of the country.

However, the research grant scheme resulted in greater development in certain disciplines such as in Natural Sciences. Further, two major universities have become the biggest consumer of the research grants awarded at any time. Fig. 1 shows the present status of number of research grants, number of researchers involved and amounts allocated for universities and research institutions for ongoing research projects. Table 1 gives the summary of the research grants scheme and the output of different disciplines in terms of manpower development and publication output for the period 1994-1999.

Output , Impact , benefits and gaps

Consideration has to be given to the extent to which the primary objectives have been achieved under the research grants scheme. It has to be commented that although this organization's financial contribution amounts to less than 5% of the total research budget in the country, it is the key scientific organization which supports curiosity – oriented research in all scientific disciplines , including social sciences. This grant awarding scheme and its non- restrictive and open ended policy, has thus been a strong and positive path finder on the research orientation of the country's viable research community.

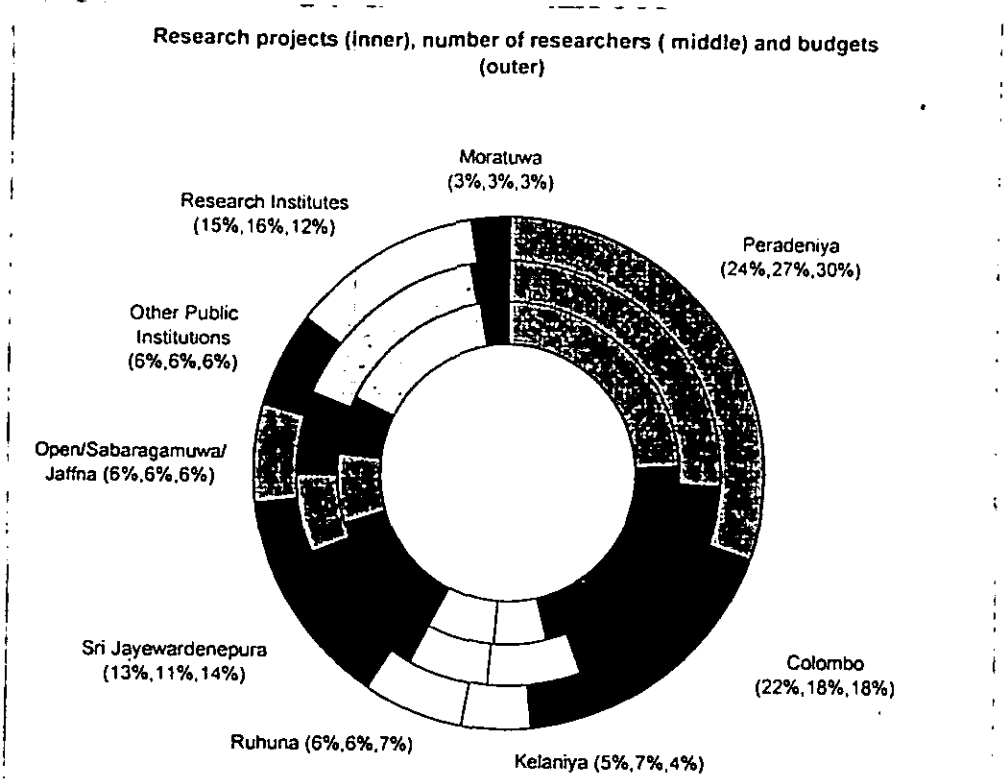


Fig 1. Ongoing research projects (2000) – Distributions by Institution

Consequently, the NSF has produced many researchers and research publications in all subject areas to continue research in Sri Lanka but has failed to stimulate and provide momentum to areas such as engineering sciences. Collaborative research and industry related projects are low in numbers. Most of the projects fall under basic , strategic basic, or applied research , and only 8% of allocations are devoted to experimental development projects and surveys each. Only 2% of allocation fall under any significant applications for local industries (Fig. 2)

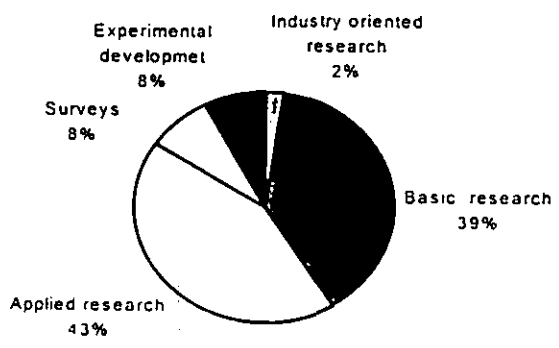


Fig 2. Ongoing research (2000) Allocation of research by type of research

GRANTS SPONSORED - 1994 - 1999

Discipline	Agric.	Biological	Chemical	Energy	Informa-tion	Medical & Veterinary	Physical. Eng. & Mathematics	Social Science	Bio technology	Science Education	Natural Resources	MAB	Total
Physical Performance													
Grants awarded	15	33	45	08	09	68	43	19	31	07	06	03	287
Amounts allocated (Rs m)	12.6	17.2	20.9	1.2	1.3	23.3	14.2	2.9	10.4	0.8	2.5	1.7	109.0
Grants completed	08	27	25	1	3	52	27	19	08	04	03	0	177
Grants withdrawn	00	00	02	00	0	01	0	04	01	0	0	0	08
Grants terminated	0	07	07	0	0	04	06	03	0	0	0	01	28
OUTPUT													
No. of persons trained on research	06	12	20	03	02	04	12	14	03	03	02	01	82
No. of persons registered for Postgraduate Degrees	02	06	05	02	0	3	11	11	02	01	0	0	43
No. of postgraduate thesis submitted	02	03	07	01	0	05	07	05	0	0	0	0	30
Foreign publications	01	03	05	02	0	05	10	01	05	0	2	0	34
Local publications	05	23	25	01	11	13	10	01	12	0	02	0	103
Communications	03	13	23	04	02	08	09	01	08	04	03	02	80

The above projects are usually awarded for 1 to 3 years period. Details of projects are available in the RGRA database and through internet.

Table 1. Summary of research grants scheme and output of different disciplines (1994-1999)

B. Research Grants and other infra-structural support provided by External Agencies

Sida/ SAREC Projects

The Swedish International Development Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC) has been providing funds for research through NSC since 1977. These funds have been used for building up research capability of selected institutions in certain specified areas. The first three grants were given to the Central Agricultural research Institute (CARI) of Gannoruwa for obtaining equipment for its plant virology unit; to the University of Colombo for the purchase of equipment for its Environment studies Section; and to the Peradeniya Medical Faculty and the MRI for strengthening their capability in the area of research on liver diseases. Subsequently, SAREC grants were used for the establishment two glass Blowing Units at the University of Peradeniya and the University of Moratuwa, and for the establishment of a repair workshop for electronic scientific equipment at the university of Peradeniya, faculty of Engineering.

During 1990s NSF has coordinated three research projects which are regularly monitored by an Advisory Committee or the relevant NSF Working Committee. These include Coastal Ecology Programme , Water Buffalo Programme and Renewable Energy Programme (use of Solar Energy for Tea drying , Energy Efficiency in Buildings.). These programmes focussed on capacity building in research in the respective research institution or the University through new improvement of technical skills, manpower training collaborative rpogrammes with research centers in developed countries. The Buffalo Information Dissemination Programme focussed on dissemination of research results to end users such as farmers and veterinary extension officers.
Apart from this, funds are also provided to promote scientific research by assisting in purchasing of spare parts , by accommodating the international travel cost of researchers to present papers at international seminars and by providing additional funds to enhance the allocation for research grants. Funds have been allocated for research in biotechnology, energy and social sciences. NSF plans to award funds for multidisciplinary research using this allocation. Support for strengthening the institutional capabilities at NSF by providing funds for manpower training has been initiated in 1997.

Sida also supported the S&T policy studies carried out by NSF. Under the assistance from Sida, NSF has trained six scientific staff members on R&D assessment at Centre for Policy Studies , University of Wollongong , Australia. Also , the Sida support has been utilised for data collection , processing and analysis carried out by the S&T Indicators Unit at NSF

International Travel Fund

International travel grants have been awarded to researchers to attend scientific meeting abroad. NSF receives more than 200 applications per year where more than 80 travel grants are awarded annually. This activity will be continued for the next three years.

Urgent Spare Parts

More than fifty urgent spare parts for research equipment per year have been supplied to research institutions and Universities. NSF now sponsor training courses on research equipment with a view to enhance the skills of researchers and technicians on the maintenance and repair of equipment.

C) SPECIAL Activities

Apart from the research grants scheme , NSF has initiated many special scientific activities , mostly on the recommendations of the scientific community who exchange ideas with NSF. NSF has the reputation of being the focal point for such activities in the past.

Master Copy of the Manual on Protected Fauna & Flora

Preparation of a "Manual on protected Fauna & Flora" is in progess. The manual will be very useful for Customs officials who are responsible for implementing the section 42 of the Fauna and Flora Ordinance to identify the species which are subject to removal and sale in violation of this ordinance. Preparation of samples for the manual of the groups namely, fresh water fish, reptiles & amphibians and angiosperms were completed.

Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka

The Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka was re-established by NSF in 1997

The Zoological survey intends to

1. Set up a National collection of Fauna temporarily housed at a museum of one of the universities in Colombo

2. Establish a National Database, also at that location

3. Work towards the establishment of a separate Institute for the Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka under government budget.

4. Serve as the technical body that will carry the relevant obligations relating to biodiversity as set out in the convention on Biological Diversity, as much as the fauna of Sri Lanka is concerned.

5. School teachers and advanced level students were trained as collectors

NSF purchased a very valuable collection of Sea shells of Sri Lanka from a private collector. The collection has been indexed and computerized, and transferred to the National Museum to make it accessible to the public.

A team of scientists conducted an in-depth and multidisciplinary survey of the unique ecosystem of Horton Plains. The project reported the results of a rapid ecosystem survey which generated a holistic assessment of the current status of the Horton Plains as an ecosystem. These results will serve as baseline data for management of the park and will also be the first step in a more detailed study of biodiversity.

Intellectual property rights

Intellectual Property protection plays a key role in gaining an advantageous position in the competitive technological game for achieving economic growth. The country enjoys considerable assets of R&D personnel and infrastructure. The scientists need information , orientation and facilities for protecting the products of their intellectual prowess. However, the facilities are not available to most of the scientific institutions to provide patent support to their scientists.

IPR issues have assumed great importance in S&T particularly with establishment of the WTO and entry into force of the TRIPS in Jan 1995. Recognizing the importance of this issue, NSF formed an IPR cell in April 1997 with the following functions

- To advise the Ministry on issues concerning patent rights associated with scientific discoveries , inventions and other intellectual property.
- To support the register of patents and trade marks in the screening and evaluation of patent applications pertaining to Scientific intellectual property
- To study developments pertaining to international issues concerning scientific and technological IPR, where necessary with outside expert support
- Collect information with regard to IPR and related policy issues
- Develop an appropriate position to be taken up by Sri Lanka with respect to the enforcement of the provision of the TRIPS agreement
- Any other functions that may from time to time become relevant with respect to the Sri Lankan situation regarding IPR.

The following functions are proposed to be carried out

1. Introduce patent information as a vital input in the process of promotion of R&D programme by providing search facilities (CD-Rom), on-line and paper) and establishing databases on Sri Lankan patent applications filed and accepted or through establishing links (IPR net) with the NIPO.
2. Create awareness and understanding relating to patents and the challenges and opportunities in this area including arranging workshops , seminars , conferences .. etc.
3. Study on documentation of traditional knowledge
4. In order to carryout the functions proposed above, it is essential to recruit personnel, technical assistance and equipment and facilities.

Natural Resources of Sri Lanka 2000

The revision of "Natural resources of Sri Lanka : Conditions and trends" was commenced. Chapters on the following themes will be included in the revision.

- Heritage in Natural resources Management
- Population
- Economic conditions and trends
- Energy resources
- Land resources
- Water resources & pollution
- Mineral resources
- Forest resources
- Biological resources
- Coastal & Mineral resources
- Inland aquatic resources
- Towards Sustainable development
- Legal frame work

D) Science & Technology Indicators Unit

The S &T Indicators Unit of NSF was established in 1995 to conduct surveys, analyze and report on S&T manpower, R&D expenditure, research output , bibliometric studies, technology transfer and R&D facilities in the country. The unit has published reports on these issues for 1996. Currently , the unit updates the manpower information with a view to establish a comprehensive database on S&T manpower.

E) Sri Lanka Scientific & Technical Information Centre (SLSTIC)

SLSTIC was established as the focal point for dissemination of information in the field of S&T to perform this task more effectively SLSTIC established Sri Lanka Scientific & Technical Information Network (SLSTINET):

- to promote the resource development and cooperation among the Scientific and Technical libraries in Sri Lanka, &
- to bring about a meaningful exchange of information at national level;

SLSTINET membership includes over 100 libraries of, the Universities, Research & Development Institutes and NGOs in the field of S&T. SLSTIC coordinates many projects to promote activities of the SLSTINET membership such as :

- Database development – eg. Union list of periodicals & Sri Lanka science index
- Training on library automation – since NSF is the national distributor for CDS/ISIS library software developed by UNESCO. Accordingly SLSTIC organizes training programmes on developing databases using this software, and develops systems to be used in libraries eg. Common Communication format for SLSTINET libraries
- Publication of manuals as reference tools to be used with software in Sinhala & English
- Distribution of DOS and Windows Versions of this software and many Pascal programmes

Computerized S&T Information Network

With Sida funding SLSTIC has developed the mechanism to store, access, retrieve and utilise information, which in turn has helped to develop the resources, services & activities. SLSTIC has access to Internet through a 64kbps-lease line. Some CD Roms in the field of S&T are also accessible through a Local Area Network developed with the assistance of Sida. These resources are available for the scientific community in Sri Lanka. For this purpose SLSTIC offers a membership scheme for individuals and Institutes.

SLSTIC also provide web hosting facilities for S&T institutions. SLSTIC is making use of the network established by the Universities i.e. Lanka Education, Academic & Research Network (LEARN) to disseminate information to the Scientific & Technical community. LEARN was established by the academic community of the Universities to provide E-mail service to enhance communication among them. SLSTIC acts as a nodal point of LEARN to disseminate S&T information to the academic community.

SLSTIC/NSF is in the process of developing the National Information Network by establishing a wide- area computer network, with links to each other and with SLSTIC as a gateway to the on-line databases outside the country. The latest version of Micro CDS/ISIS which is able to support a local Area Network (LAN) is used to develop local databases.

Library Collection and Database Development

SLSTIC does not intend to build up a comprehensive collection of books, periodicals etc. Instead it pays more attention to developing a collection of reference books which are not available in most other local libraries.

The main objective of SLSTIC is to collect, process and disseminate information relating to Science and Technology. To fulfill this objective SLSTIC has developed some data bases as follows:

- SLSTIC – NSF Library catalogue
- SLSI – reprints, pamphlets, reports, & periodical articles in local periodicals &
- Newspaper articles written by Sri Lankans
- Ulist – Union List of Periodicals held in SLSTINET Libraries
- DBOSR – Ongoing Research on S&T in Sri Lanka
- RGRA – NSF funded research grants
- CLIM – climate Information Resources available in Sri Lanka
- Web-directory of Local Websites

Presently five databases including the standards database of the Sri Lanka Standards Institute are online on Internet. SLSTIC intends to provide all the databases online in the near future.

F) NSF role as National Coordinator

Indo -Lanka S&T Cooperation

In 1994, Indo-Lanka joint Sub-Commission on S&T identified biotechnology as a priority area of collaboration between to countries. A joint Indo-Lanka workshop was held in New Delhi in Jan 1997 to identify specific proposals, involving counterpart investigators and institutions. The NSF undertakes activities according to the agreed work plan for cooperation in Biotechnology between India and Sri Lanka.

ICGEB

ICGEB is an international, intergovernmental organisation conceived as a Center of Excellence for research and training in Genetic and Biotechnology with special reference to the needs of the developing countries. NSF is the National focal point for the ICGEB in order to facilitate the coordination and interaction between the ICGEB and the local scientific community.

Activities

1. The NSF provides information on ICGEB activities (Fellowships, meetings and courses, collaborative research programmes etc) to all the concerned institutions/persons in the country, process and forwards applications to the ICGEB.

2. The appointed Governor for Sri Lanka to ICGEB attends the meetings of the Board of Governors held annually at the ICGEB.

MAB Activities

Coastal wetland ecosystems

NSF in collaboration with NARA recommended to the Department of Wild Life, that five coastal wetland ecosystems (Bar reef , Puttalam lagoon and Kala oya estuary; Madu ganga , Unawatuna and Rumassala great and little basses reefs) be designated as sanctuaries considering their biodiversity. It was also recommended that Bolgoda Lake and its environs be designated as a sanctuary.

International biosphere reserves

Detailed review of the two international biosphere reserves was submitted to UNESCO, to update information and to evaluate how the biosphere reserves fulfil the criteria as recently refined.

The National Committee on Man and Biosphere undertakes the following functions

1. Review of biosphere reserves
2. Publications - Check list & Hand Book series
   - MAB Occasional Series
3. Publication of proceedings of seminars and workshops
4. Identifications of ecosystems rich in bio-diversity for conservation designation as MAB reserves.
5. Make recommendations to various Institutions on research & monitoring needs, public awareness, policy issues and law enforcement in respect conservation of habitats and species
6. Review of ordinances related to fauna & flora
7. Make recommendations for various awards.
   i. MAB Young Scientists
   ii. Sultan Qaboos Prize for environmental preservation

SAARC

The NSF has been identified as the sub nodal point for the SAARC Technical Committee on Science & Technology, and undertakes the follow up activities of the decisions taken at the meetings of the Technical Committee.

G) International liaison in S&T

NSF functions as the focal point for many international activities on behalf of the scientific community in Sri Lanka. NSF holds the membership in the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC), International Council for Scientific Union,(ICSU), International Foundation for Science (IFS), Third World Academy of Science(TWAS) and Association for Scientific Cooperation in Asia (ASCA).

H) Awards

NASA

National awards for scientific achievements are made every three years. Two prizes are awarded viz the President's Award and the NSF Award . These awards are in recognition of outstanding achievements in scientific research or development, considered on the basis of their originality and intrinsic merits.

NSF Merit Awards

Merit awards are awarded bi-annually for research work of outstanding merit carried out on NSF supported grants .

TWAS prizes for young scientists

TWAS awards are made annually for young scientists with financial assistance from Third World Academy of Sciences. The award intends to give recognition to talented young scientists who have attained a high level of excellence in their research work.

I) Public Awareness programme

Posters to make the public aware of the importance of the endangered habitat of the Sinharaja Forest and the poster on Coral reefs were prepared . NSF also conducts public seminars to enhance the awareness of the public on the day to day scientific issues. A list of seminars held during the last 5 years are given in the annex 1.

J) Publications

The regular publications of the NSF are as follows.

Journal of National Science Council	(Quarterly)
Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences	(Biannually)
Vidurava	(Quarterly)
Science Education Series	(Occassional)

In addition proceedings of seminars organised by NSF, Final reports (selected by the Working Committees) are also published by NSF. A list of publications during the last 5 years are given in the Annex 2. The publications are available for sale at the publication outlet at NSF.

K) Workshops, Seminars and Conferences

Apart from the research grantees seminars and public awareness seminars, the NSF organizes workshops , seminars and conferences from time to time depending on the requirements of the scientific community. A list of workshops , seminars and conference organised by NSF are given in Annex 3.

CHAPTER THREE

The Annual Implementation Programme prepared by NSF for the period 2001 has been taken as the base for the preparation of the physical and financial targets for the years 2002-2005.

Capital Budget - Physical & Financial Plan 2001 to 2005

		Physical Targets					Estimates Rs '000				
Project/Activity	Details	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005
Research Grant Scheme Multidisciplinary , industry-oriented, basic/applied and social benefit research focusing *action* & policy oriented research, human resource development in S&T	Projects to be completed	50 projects per year					37000	40,000	42000	45000	45000
	New projects	40-50 projects per year (1-3 multidisciplinary projects, 20-30 basic /applied research projects, 2-3 projects under industry oriented programmes, 2-3 collaborative research programmes, 10 Social science projects)									
	Thesis to be submitted	12-Jan	12	16	18	18					
	Publications based on research grants	15	15	20	24	25					
	Support for research facilities	5-8 research euqipment to be provided to researchers every year					4000	2000	2000	3000	3000
S&T services	Intellectual Property Rights	One awareness workshop per year. Training one Scientific Officer on IPR issues					100	110	120	130	140
	Man And Biosphere Programme	Two Reports per year					475	500	525	550	575
Sharing, exchanging & upgrading scientific Information	Sri Lanka Scientific & Technical Information Centre	Continuation of databases *such as SLSI - Sri Lanka Science* Index, Ulist & creation of two new databases per year					1466	1500	*1500*	*1500*	1500
	Participation in International Scientific work	4	4	4	4	4	150	200	200	225	250
	Award of international travel grants	100 per year					4000	4000	4500	4500	5000
Seminars, Symposia and exibitions							1600	1600	1650	1700	1800
	Grantees Seminars	9	10	12	12	12					
	Public seminars for popularisation of science	7	7	10	10	10					
	Exibitions	2	2	2	2	2					
	S&T competitions	1	1	1	1	1					
	Special theme seminars & workshops	15	15	15	15	15					
	Sponsorship of workshops	10	10	10	10	10					

Human Resource Development in S&T through Research Training	Research studentships/interships	4-6 studentships/internships					4000	6000	5000	5000	4000
	Research Fellowships to work in the research institutes	10-15 per year									
	Staff training on R&D management & S&T indicators,	Two Mphil and One PhD programme. Training on IPR -short course. Exchange visits					1500	1500	1500	2000	2000
Publications							600	625	650	700	700
JNSF	Volumes	4	4	4	4	4					
Social Science Journals	Volumes	2	2	2	2	2					
Vidurava	Volumes	2	2	2	2	2					
News Letter	Issues	4	4	4	4	4					
Science Education	Volumes	2	2	2	2	2					
Natural Resources	Books	1	1	1	1	1					
NSF infrastructure	Building	Extension of the office space		New Auditorium			3000	5000	5000	1000	
	Office Equipment	Purchase of office equipment necessary to perform the functions					900	1000	1000	1000	1200
	Upgrading Local Area Network	Upgrading the computer network at NSF					1200	200	250	500	300
	Vehicle	Three weeler & One Double Cab		New Car			2000		1200		
Urgent spare parts fund	Supply of spare parts	5-10 spare parts per year					600	600	650	650	700
	Training workshops on research equipment	2-3 training workshops per year					400	400	350	350	300
	Surveys , Reports & Publications on R&D expenditure and facilities, identification of National Research needs	Reports on national R&D expenditure & R&D facilities (2001). Report on innovation survey (2002). S&T manpower information system (2003).					1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Awards	Merit Awards	6	0	6	0	6	400		400		500
	National Awards		2			2		300			500

List of Public Awareness seminars and workshops, 1994-2000 **Annexure One**

Theme	Venue	Date	Participants & No.
Food & Nutrition	NIHS	05.11.94	Health workers, Students and Teachers -75
	NIHS	10.12.94	Health & Police Officers -60
	Coconut Cultivation Board	29.08.95	Staff Officers -50
	SLBC	04.05.95	Staff members -100
	Education Office , Kuliyapitiya	03.01.97	Science & Home Science Teachers
	M/Kandangamuva MV	27.03.98	Students, Teachers, Samurdhi Assistants - 208
	Woman workers Education & Welfare Centre , Katunayake	23.08.98	Young Women workers
	National Youth Service Council	08.09.98	Youth trainees -150
Maternal Nutrition	Elpitiya Divisional Secretariat	03.01.97	Students, Teachers and Samurdhi Assistants- 230
	Castle Street Hospital	03.01.97	Mothers & Nurses -132
Land Slides	Yatiyantota MV	17.06.95	Students ,Teachers and Gramaseva Officers - 120
	Kollonnawa MV	22.07.95	Students, Teachers and Samurdhi Officers- 125
	Kaikawela MV	23.08.95	Students, Teachers and Govt Officers- 250
	Arugammana MV	10.02.96	Students , Teachers 125
	St Joseph's College Bandarawela	24.05.96	Div Secretariat, 250
	Rodgewel Hall , Kandy	24.10.97	Youth Trainees -104
	Walhaputanne MV	15.01.98	Students & Teachers -400
	Koslanda MV	16.01.98	Students & Teachers - 250
	Div Secretariat , Eheliyagoda	18.12.98	Gramaseva Niladhari, Samurdhi Assistants
Climate Change & the Environment	Royal College , Polonnaruva	29.06.96	Students & Teachers -120
	Royal College, Horana	15.11.96	Students & Teachers -406
	Sangamitta College, Galle	26.10.97	Students & Teachers - 200
First Aid	Topaweva MV	23.06.95	Students Teachers, Health Inspectors & Midwives 130
Environmental Conservation	Dharmashoka MV, Ambalangoda	07.10.95	Students & Teachers -256
	Sri Parakrama MV , Alubomulla	27.01.96	Students & Teachers - 186
	Yapahuva MV	09.07.99	Students & Teachers - 282
AIDS & Social Issues	NIHS	10.12.94	Health Workers - PHIS 80

Medicinal Plants	Dandeniya MV. Openayae	27.05.95	Scool Teachers- 40
Social Problems	Ananda MV, Elpitiya	31.12.94	Students & Teachers 100
Science Day Workshop	NIE , Maharagama	30.07.99	Students & Teachers - 175
Panel discussion on Earth Termor in Kandy	Auditorium, NSF	09.12.98	Media Representatives, Geologists, Scientific Officers - 15
Technology Education	Auditorium , NSF	18.08.00	Scientists -55
Science & Technology Article Translation Competition	Auditorium , NSF	01-10-00	A/L students 32, O/L Students 14
Technology Education for Teachers	Auditorium ,NSF	18-08-00	Master Teachers & Curriculum developers at NIE
Projects for learning	Rahula College, Matara	23.09.00	A/L science teachers
Science for everyday life	Kaikawala MV , Kaikawala	26-09-00	A/L Students at Rattota & Koggala Area

List of Publications 1994 – 2000

Annexure two

Vidurava

1.	1994	Volume	16	No.	½	Sinhala Version
2.	1994	-do-	16	No.	¾	English Version
3.	1994	-do-	16	No.	¾	Sinhala Version
4.	1995	-do-	17	No.	½	English Version
5.	1996	-do-	18	No.	½	English Version
6.	1996	-do-	18	No.	½	English Version
7.	1996	-do-	18	No.	½	Sinhala Version
8.	1996	-do-	18	No.	¾	Sinhala Version
9.	1997	-do-	19	No.	1	Sinhala Version
10.	1997	-do-	19	No.	2	English Version
11.	1997	-do-	19	No.	2	Sinhala Version
12.	1998	-do-	19	No.	¾	Sinhala Version
13.	1999	-do-	19	No.	1	English version
14.	1999	-do-	19	No.	2	English version
15.	2000	-do-	20	No.	1	Sinhala version
16.	2000	-do-	20	No.	1	English version

Journal of the National Science Council of Sri Lanka

17.	1995 Dec.	-do-	24	No.	4	English Version
18.	1996 Mar	-do-	24	No.	1	-do-
19.	1996 June	-do-	24	No.	2	-do-
20.	1996 Sept.	-do-	24	No.	3	-do-
21	1996 Dec.	-do-	24	No.	4	-do-
22	1997 Mar	-do-	25	No.	1	-do-
23	1997 June	-do	25	No.	2	-do-
24	1997 Sept.	-do-	25	No.	3	-do-
25.	1997 Dec.	-do-	25	No.	4	-do-
26.	1998 Mar.	-do-	26	No.	1	-do-
27.	1998 June	-do-	26	No.	2	-do-
28.	1998 Sept.	-do-	26	No.	3	-do-
29.	1998 Dec.	-do-	26	No.	4	-do-
30.	1999 Mar	-do-	27	No.	1	-do-
31.	1999 June	-do-	27	No.	2	-do-
32.	1999 Sept.	-do-	27	No.	3	-do-
33.	1999 Dec	-do-	27	No.	4	-do-
34.	2000 Mar	-do-	28	No.	1	-do-

Sri Lanka Journal of Social Science

35.	1994 Dec/June	-do-	17	No.	1&2	-do-
36.	1995 June/Dec.	-do-	18	No.	1&2	-do-
37.	1996 June/Dec.	-do-	19	No.	1&2	-do-
38.	1997 June/Dec.	-do-	20	No.	1&2	-do-
39.	1998 June/Dec.	-do-	21	No.	1&2	-do-

Science Education Series

40.				No.	36	English Version
41.				No.	35	Sinhala Version

Other Publications

42.	Sinharaja World Heritage Site Sri Lanka	Sinhala Version
43.	Buffalo Research in Sri Lanka Programme 1983-1996	English Version
44.	Water Buffalo Improved Utilization Through New Technologies	English Version
45.	The role of the Buffalo in rural Development in Asia	English Version
46.	Freshwater Fauna and Fisheries of Sri Lanka	English Version
47.	25th Anniversary Celebration of the NARESA	English Version
48.	Population and Manpower Resources of Sri Lanka	English Version
49	A.P.P.L Abeykoon	
50.	National Survey of Research and Development in Sri Lanka (NARESA)	English Version
51.	Getting Research into Practice (NARESA)	English Version
52.	Slstinet Common Bibliographic format field Guide (NARESA)	English Version
53.	Common Vegetables of Sri Lanka – Tissa R. Heart, S. Somaratne	English Version
54.	Use of Potash Fertilizer in Agriculture in Sri Lanka (NARESA)	English Version
55.	CDS/ISIS – N.U. Yapa	English Version
56.	-do- - N.U. Yapa	Sinhala Version
57	OILS & Agro – Ecological Environments of Sri Lanka C.R. Panabokke	English Version
58.	Commonsense about our Environment – P.G. Cooray	English Version
59.	Medical Ethics (NARESA)	English Version
60.	Silica Based Industries – Future Prospect 1996	English Version
61.	Compendium of Energy – Related Technologies 1998	English Version
62.	Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority of Sri Lanka (1968 – 1992)	English Version
63.	Evolution and the Geological Significance of Late Pleistocene – Fossil shell beds of the Southern Coastal Zone of Sri Lanka	English Version
64.	Current list of Scientific & Technical Periodicals in Sri Lanka Libraries	English Version
65.	Analysis of Sri Lanka essential Oils	English Version
66.	Statistical Hand-book on S&T Indicators	-do-
67.	S&T Indicators Vol. 4	-do-
68.	Sri Lanka Medicinal Plants Vol. 2	-do-
69.	Sri Lanka Medicinal Plants Vol. 3	-do-
70.	Water Resources of Sri Lanka	
71.	Withania somnifera – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis Vol. 4)	
72.	Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha) (Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Series 4)	
73.	Eppawala Project	
74.	Viedo Cassette on Horton Plain	
75.	Cattle and Buffalo Farming Handbook for Veterinarians	
76.	Cattle and Buffalo Farming : a Training Manual for Extension Workers	
77.	Cassia Angustifolia – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis Vo. 5)	
78.	Centella asiatica – (Gotukola) (Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Series 1)	
79.	Kaempferia Galanga – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis Vol. 1)	
80.	Momordica charantia – (Karawila) (Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Series 3)	
81.	Muraya koenigii (Karapincha) (Medicinal & Aromatic Plant series 2)	
82.	Piper Longum – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis – Vol. 3)	
83.	Piper Longum – Tippili (Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Series 5)	
84.	Plumbago Indica – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis – Vol. 6)	
85.	Solanum Xanthocarpum – (Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Monographs and Analysis Vol. 2)	
86.	Water Buffalo in Asia : Diseases of the Buffalo	

List of Workshops, Seminars and Conferences held during 1995- 2000 **Annexure Three**

Title	Date(s)
Local impact of Global transformation with special reference to social development issues	02 nd May 1995
Application of Geographical Information Systems in Biological, Agricultural and Medical Sciences	25 th May 1995
Frontiers of Science	06 th Oct 1995
Research Policy	31 st Jan 1995
Research Priorities	10 th Mar 1995
Getting Research into practice	23 rd Feb 1996
Regional Seminar on the Forests of the Humid Tropics in South & South-East Asia	19th-22 nd Mar 1996
International Seminar on problems of monitoring pesticide residues in exportable commodities viz. Rice fish and minor crops	4th –9 th April 1996
Problems associated with cold storage of pineapples with reference to export of fruits to European and other markets	20 th June 1996
New information technologies	26 th July 1996
Silicate based industries – Future prospects	13 th Sep 1996
Seminar on Agricultural Biotechnology in Sri Lanka	20 th Sep 1996
Socio-economic factors impeding sustainable development	28 th Sep 1996
Regional workshop on research for the management of coastal resources in the tropics	9th – 10 th Oct 1996
Perspectives in Biotechnology	25 th Oct 1996
Symposium on bioactive natural products	11th –15th Nov 1996
Modern information retrieval techniques for biological scientists	13 th Dec 1996
Popular Science writing	7th – 8 th Mar 1997
Establishment of a Centre for bio-activity testing and research	09 th April 1997
Globalisation	17 th May 1997
Remote sensing for coastal and forestry resources management	4 th – 11 th June 1997
Impact of research on the National Health Policy	22 nd Aug 1997

Geographical Information Systems	18 th Sep 1997
Preparation of project proposals and final reports	12 th Sep 1997
Alternatives for coral based lime for use in the building industry	28 th Oct 1997
Partnership of scientific research and industry towards 2000 AD	05 th Dec 1997
EL nino and disaster preparedness	07 th April 1998
Research Priorities in Health	27 th Aug 1998
S&T and IPR issues- Industry and inventions	22 nd Jan 1998
Taxonomic studies of Fauna	19 th Mar 1998
Agricultural research management	23 rd – 24 th Nov 1998
Sri Lankan Science literature	22 nd Sep 1998
Panel discussion on the Earth Tremor in Kandy	09 th Dec 1998
Science day workshop for Advanced Level Science Students	30th June 1999
History of Science	09th July 1999
Liquid Chromatography	20-24th July 1999
Plant Tissue Culture Browning and Contamination Problems	30th July 1999
Pesticide poisoning - present knowledge and urgency for future research	04 August 1999
Science for the 21st century : Sri Lankan perspective	11th august 1999
NSF Research Policy	3rd September 1999
Identification of Researchable Issues in the social Sciences	28 September 1999
Polymerase Chain reaction (PCR) and its Applications	5-9th October 1999
Taxonomy of land snails of Sri Lanka	14- 15th October 1999
Science and Technology to meet the Challenges of Globalization	10th December 1999
Seminars on "S&T and Globalization "	17th January 2000
Training Workshop for Young Social Scientists	17 th & 18 th Nov & 25 th -26 th Mar2000
Seminar on "The role of the Media in Strengthening S &T in Developing Countries"	29th March 2000
Workshop on "Using internet for S&T Information for media personal "	23rd May 2000.
Workshop on postgraduate education and research in sciences	30th June 2000.
Seminar on 'Scientific Writing'	23rd & 24th July 2000

Workshop on "Issues and challenges in Aquaculture in Sri Lanka"	16 August 2000
National seminar on "Food Security & Small Tank Systems on Sri Lanka"	09th September 2000
Physics & Mathematics for National Development	29th September 2000
Training Programme in Health Social Science and Medicine conference	30 th -1 st Oct 2000
Workshop on Man & Biosphere Reserves	4 th Nov 2000
Workshop on "Intellectual Property Rights"	22nd November. 2000
Intellectual Property Rights and Commercialization of Research	24th November 2000
Press conference on deforestation and land degradation	5th December 2000