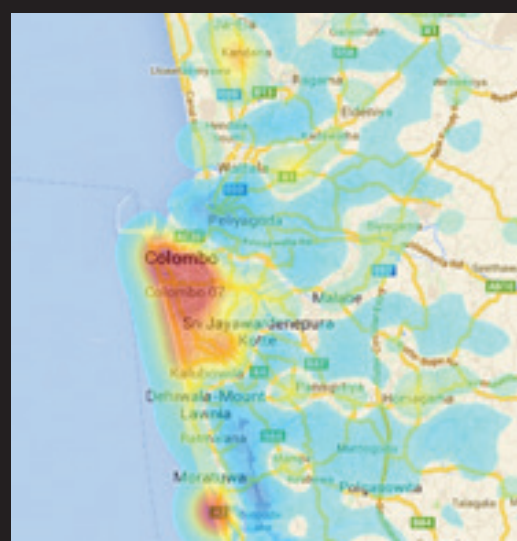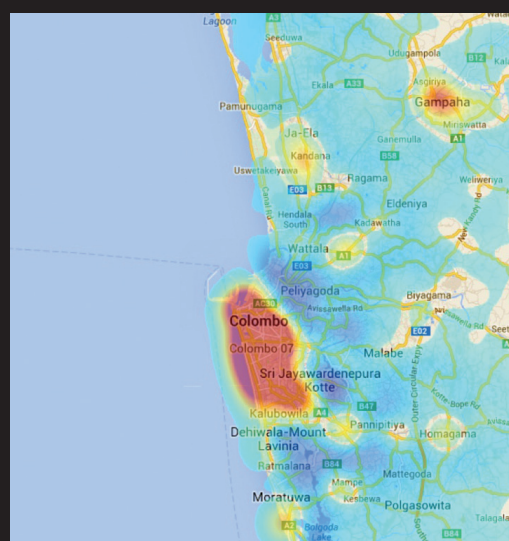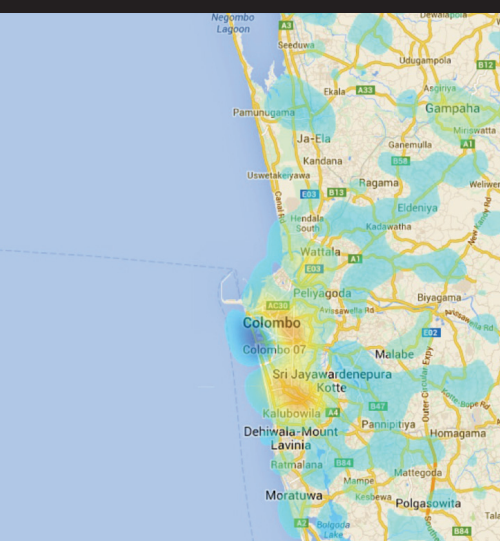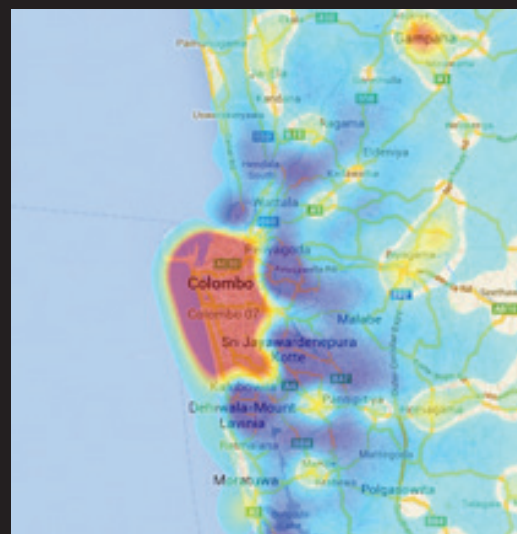# 2014

a year in review

2015

On the cover

The heat maps represent the difference in population density of a place at a particular time relative to midnight. The yellow to red color spectrum depict areas where the relative density has increased, with red showing a higher increase than yellow. The light blue to dark blue color spectrum depict areas where the relative density has decreased, with dark blue showing a higher decrease than light blue. The clear areas are where there is a negligible difference.

Top-left image: Relative population density in and around Jaffna at 1230 on a weekday relative to midnight
Top-middle image: Relative population density in and around Kandy at 1230 on a weekday relative to midnight
Middle-left image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 0630 on a weekday relative to midnight
Middle-middle image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 1230 on a weekday relative to midnight
Middle-right image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 1830 on a weekday relative to midnight
Bottom-left image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 0630 on a Sunday relative to midnight
Bottom-middle image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 1230 on a Sunday relative to midnight
Bottom-right image: Relative population density in and around Colombo at 1830 on a Sunday relative to midnight

Our mission

Catalyzing policy change through research to improve people's lives in the emerging Asia-Pacific by facilitating their use of hard and soft infrastructures through the use of knowledge, information and technology.

Contents

Chair's message

Rohan Samarajiva
Chair

LIRNE*ASIA* HAS SURVIVED and prospered for over a decade. We have achieved many of the goals we set for ourselves when we started in a single-room office under a mara tree in the parking lot of Sri Lanka's administrative academy. The "brand" is well established. We are fortunate that we receive requests for our expertise from all quarters. We have held true to our core values.

Lacking core funding or an endowment, we were fragile from the start. We are less so now, but we have not secured core funding nor achieved an acceptable alternative. We continue to work on this. The Board is fully engaged in this effort.

We thought we would cover a lot more countries with time. But in actual fact, our country coverage went down. But breadth is not all. Depth allows for the generation of deep insights.

We have continued to break new ground in our research, capacity-building and advocacy. Our work in Myanmar, centered on the mentoring of MIDO (Myanmar ICT for Development Organization), challenges us to weave together all three strands in novel ways. The big data for development line of research has compelled us to engage in policy enlightenment, as a precursor to conventional dissemination.

We have given up some activities that were central to our identity. CPR*south* is no longer administered by LIRNE*asia*. But we continue to participate in this important capacity-building activity. After a lull of several years, we are back in teaching thanks to Ford Foundation and our success in competitive bids. Given the novel issues posed by access to Internet by the next billion, we believe there is a greater role for equipping stakeholders with the necessary knowledge for informed intervention. Hopefully, we can continue this activity and scale it up too.

Myanmar Parliamentarian training
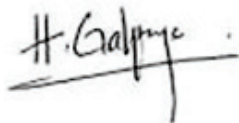

Child-friendly, multi-purpose room

CEO's message

Helani Galpaya
CEO

THIS WAS THE YEAR WE DOVE DEEP into big data research we started last year. After successfully negotiating access to historical, anonymized call detail records (CDRs) from multiple operators, this year we were able to see some interesting infographics on people's movements in Sri Lanka. Our small office which had until now operated with all services hosted remotely or on the cloud, suddenly became crowded with multiple servers and hardware used by the big data team. But the takeover of valuable office space by non-humans (i.e. servers) was mitigated when former Research Fellow cum professional architect Dilini Wijeweera helped us convert an unused room into a wonderfully designed, child-friendly, multi-purpose room. LIRNE*asia* employs many researchers who are working mothers, so these days it is not unusual to have little people playing in this no-shoe zone, while we have internal meetings.

Our engagement with Myanmar deepened this year as LIRNE*asia* continued to work with our local partner, MIDO. Information Lives of the Poor, a book highlighting the research of the three organizations in the global south (LIRNE*asia*, Research ICT Africa and DIRSI of Latin America) was translated into the Myanmar language by MIDO and was launched at events in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw. MIDO's networks and standing within the country were essential in getting Members of the Myanmar Parliament to attend the two-day training on regulation and policymaking. LIRNE*asia* board member Lakshaman Bandaranayake guided the MIDO team through a strategic planning exercise.

The LIRNE*asia* family grew significantly in this financial year. The big data team expanded, with Danaja Maldeniya and Kaushalya Madhawa joining us. New people with repeated short-term engagements with LIRNE*asia* became the norm, when Gabriel Kreindler and Yuhei Miyauchi joined our big data team in Colombo. They continued to work with us while away in Cambridge, USA, where they are both pursuing PhD degrees at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radhika Wijesekera joined us and is handling our engagements with Myanmar. Suthaharan Perampalam and Piyumi Gamage also joined, and are engaged in research related to how ICTs increase inclusiveness in various sectors of the economy. Ranmalee Gamage and Roshanthi Lucas Gunaratne left us in November and February respectively, to pursue other opportunities, but are regular members of the book club our researchers run or are seen in the office intermittently, catching up with old friends. Phyu Phyu Thi of MIDO spent four months at LIRNE*asia*, engaging in research and day-to-day activities of the organization. Phyu Phyu was a core member of the team that conducted field research in Myanmar, carrying out the first nationally representative sample survey of ICT use in the country. The newest member of the LIRNE*asia* family, Mary-Anne, was welcomed into the world by Laleema Senanayake and her husband Kushan in April 2014.

H. Galpaya

ABOUT LIRNE*ASIA*

LIRNE*asia* is a think tank working across Asia-Pacific on regulatory and policy issues in the ICT sector and others such as agriculture and health which can benefit from ICT.

We create and disseminate independent, actionable knowledge that is gained through applied research. Our primary audiences are senior policymakers, regulators and senior executives of ICT sector firms, particularly telecom operators. Our secondary audiences are the media and opinion leaders who shape the symbolic environments of our primary audiences. We maintain a physical presence in Colombo; however, much of our work happens virtually. During the 2014-5 financial year, we had eighteen employees (thirteen full-time and five part-time) and four consultants. LIRNE*asia*'s dynamic group of research and policy fellows located all over Asia and even in the USA are team members in the fullest sense. This setup is an economical solution to the problem of mobilizing LIRNE*asia*'s geographically-dispersed human resource pool.
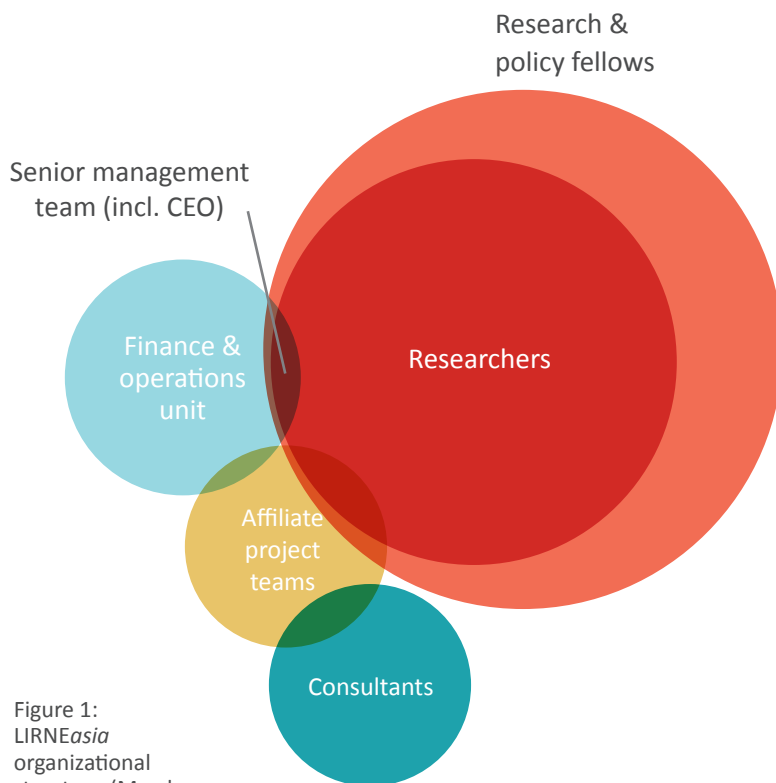

Figure 1: LIRNE*asia* organizational structure (March 2015)

Funding

During the year in review, LIRNE*asia*'s research, advocacy and capacity-building programs were funded by

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Independent development professional,
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RANDY SPENCE, PhD
Economic and Social Development
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* Not serving in an official capacity.

Big data for the public good

Big data is all the rage now. It is increasingly being used by companies in their internal processes, especially to better target their marketing efforts. This momentum will continue. But can the data be used for public purposes, such as managing traffic congestion, delivering public services more effectively, and helping manage the spread of infectious diseases?

Data can be in the hands of government or in the hands of private entities. There was not much interest, or perhaps incentive, on the part of government organizations to seek to extract insights from big data it possessed, except perhaps in instances where national security was implicated. The competitive pressures that existed in the private sector did not apply to these monopolies. However, over time, the interest began to develop, with governments in countries such as South Korea and Singapore putting major emphasis on extracting policy-relevant insights from large datasets, including those held by private actors.

Big data has always been there, but it is only recently that analysis has become tractable. Over the past decades more data has been "datafied." Mayer-Schonberger and Cukier coined this neologism to describe very large sets that may include, but are not limited to, schema-less (unstructured, but processable) data.

The principal constraints at this time are access to data and skilled data scientists. Most big data sets are controlled by organizations. Organizations in competitive markets use them internally, but are reluctant to give access to outsiders for several reasons: they do not want to lose competitive advantage and forego opportunities to monetize the data; they fear public relations disasters if personally identifiable information leaks out; they do not wish to incur the transaction costs of pseudonymizing the data and managing the non-disclosure agreements. Data in the possession of government is being released as part of open-data initiatives in some countries.

With the explosion of interest in big data research, tremendous demand has arisen for computer scientists and statisticians who can analyze the data. Universities are yet to gear up for the demand, resulting in scarcity. Good big data research requires multi-disciplinary teams made up of those willing and able to converse across disciplinary silos. Data scientists and domain experts who fit this profile are in short supply.

At the present time, mobile network big data (MNBD) is perhaps the only source of behavioral big data that includes the entire populations of developing countries. In addition to communication and consumption behaviors, MNBD also can yield insights on the physical mobility of persons.

LIRNE*asia* has demonstrated the value of MNBD in Sri Lanka. Pseudonymized, historical call detail records (CDRs) from multiple mobile operators has been analyzed to understand and monitor land use, congregations of people, peak and off-peak travel patterns, communities, and traffic. Correlations have been validated using other datasets where available.

Understanding urban land use is critical to how we manage the increasingly important developing country cities. It was observed that base transceiver stations (BTSs) in the Colombo District (population 2.34 million; including most of the Colombo metropolitan area and the city) could be classified into distinct categories by the application of unsupervised machine learning techniques to the diurnal loading data.

The two polar cases are shown as Figure 2. The left-hand profile shows that in a commercial area, the peak use occurs at around midday with significant differences between weekday and weekend loading patterns. The right-hand profile is that from a BTS in a residential area. Here, the peak occurs at around 7 p.m. and there is no significant difference between weekday and weekend.
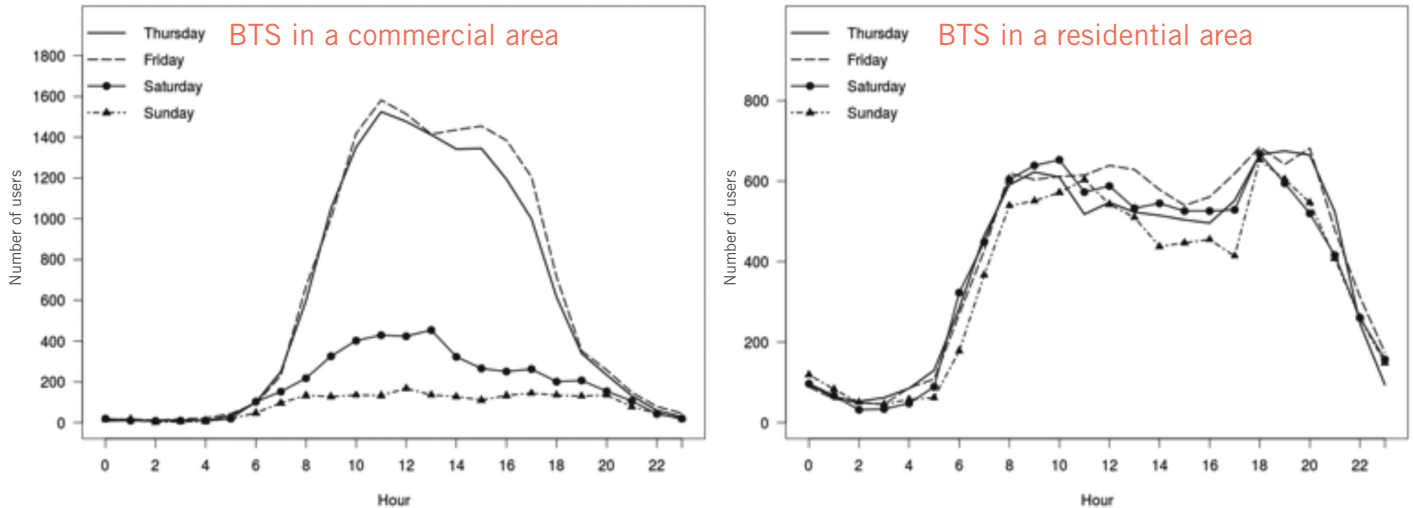
Figure 2: Base transceiver stations (BTSs) serving commercial and residential areas

Principal component analysis was used to identify three categories that reflect three types of land use: predominately commercial, predominantly residential, and an intermediate category of mixed use. The analysis costs very little and can be done at frequent intervals, unlike the industry surveys that are conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka every three or four years. However, the MNBD-based analysis does not provide information on what exactly the commercial use is, though further analysis may show correlations between certain profiles and certain kinds of uses such as those characteristic of evening entertainment zones. Figure 3 shows how much actual use has deviated from the plans for Colombo. The dark shades in each of the plans denote commercial areas. The darker zones in the map generated by MNBD analysis, also denoting commercial areas, shows that the commercial use has expanded way beyond what was envisaged by the planners. The resulting conversion of residential premises into commercial establishments also explains the city's loss of population as recorded in the 2011 census.

| 1985 Zoning Plan | 2020 Zoning Plan | 2013 MNBD analysis |

Legend

Primary residential
Mixed residential
Commercial, Industrial, & Designated Areas
Parks, public, semi-public & open spaces

Legend

Commerical & Development Zone
Residential
Mixed (Development & Residential)
Port Related Activities
Public spaces & Sea-front Zone

Legend

Mixed use
Commercial
Residential
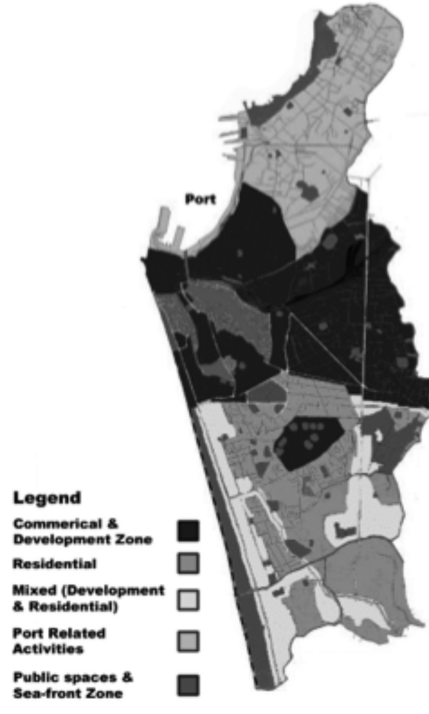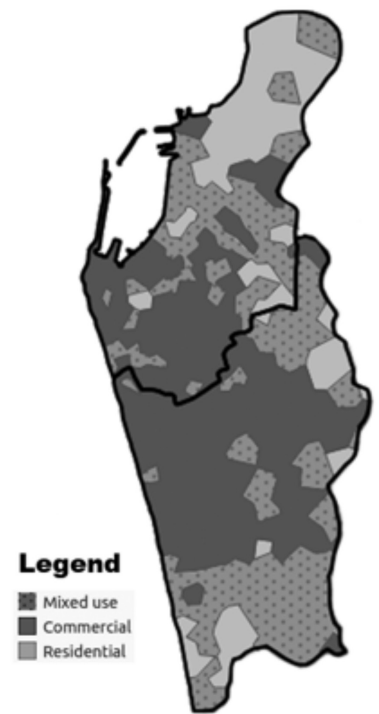
Figure 3: 1985 and 2020 master plans for Colombo, contrasted with actual in 2013

Colombo is a small city of 550,000 citizens at the last count. It had lost population since the previous count. CDRs were analyzed to measure diurnal changes in population density and gain insights into who commutes into the city and from where. It was possible to identify how many people commuted to Colombo and from where. It was found that 47 percent of Colombo's daytime population are commuters, with 10 adjacent administrative units contributing 27 percent, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Colombo's commuters and where they come from

Home DSD (Divisional Secretariat Division)	Population	Percentage of Colombo city's daytime	Percentage of home DSD population in Colombo city during daytime
Colombo city (2 DSDs)	555,031	53.1	86.6
Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte	107,508	2.9	24.3
Kolonnawa	190,817	3.5	23.6
Dehiwala	87,834	2.6	22.9
Kelaniya	134,693	2.1	19.7
Ratmalana	95,162	1.9	18.6
Maharagama	195,355	3.7	17.7
Kaduwela	252,057	3.3	17.0
Wattala	174,336	2.5	16.1
Moratuwa	167,160	1.8	14.7
Kesbewa	244,062	2.5	14.5

Sources:
Census of Population and Housing 2011 and LIRNE*asia* research based on mobile network big data

We hope to do more work on urban issues. But we plan also to work on socio-economic monitoring and develop models that would be of value in managing epidemics better than what happened with Ebola in West Africa in 2014.

The fact that LIRNE*asia* is perhaps the only South-based research organization actively engaged in conceptualizing and conducting big data for development research gives it a certain legitimacy to participate in, and possibly shape the evolving discourse. Sriganesh Lokanathan has been invited to talk to United Nations (UN) country heads about the potential uses of big data. Rohan serves on the data privacy advisory panel of UN Global Pulse and Sriganesh is frequently invited to their events.

LIRNE*asia* has developed a draft guidelines document on safely sharing MNBD for public purposes that has been discussed with multinational organizations from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka and which has been commented on by scholars with relevant expertise. The potential harms were identified from common-law remedies that have emerged in multiple countries

At LIRNE*asia*, we try to keep ahead of the curve. We started talking about working on MNBD back in 2011. It was the resumption of an interrupted conversation.

Rohan Samarajiva had been writing about big data back in the 1990s. Back then this was the province of the big and powerful. The National Security Agency was analyzing petabytes of data using Cray supercomputers. American Express was doing the same, looking for patterns and anomalies in the credit card transactions of its customers.

Then he got into telecom reform and stopped work on what was then called transaction-generated information. By 2011, the barriers to analysis had come down. Memory technology had changed. New kinds of software had been developed, a lot of it open source, leading to greater democratization in analysis. And there was a lot more analyzable data. With flu trends being predicted by analysis of search terms, big data was beginning to be news.

LIRNE*asia* worked at the intersection of economics and law. There was no question we could contribute to the emerging policy debate. But we felt it was necessary to get our hands dirty, doing the actual analysis to make a useful contribution even with regard to policy. And we knew there were many problems that were crying out for the kinds of insights that could be provided by MNBD. We had enough skills in our team, we thought, to take on the challenge.

After obtaining agreement in principle about gaining access to the data, we proposed a small exploratory research module to our principal funder.

Then came the hard work of actually gaining access to the data and negotiating the terms. We had to find the analysts and even figure out new office arrangements and thus began LIRNE*asia*'s work on big data for development.

and contexts and through engagement with the ongoing research at LIRNE*asia*. The common-law approach is one of focusing on developing remedies for actual harms and differs from the civil-law approach where remedies are developed for harms that are derived from abstract principles. Case law related to privacy, broadly defined, collated and analyzed by Daniel Solove, a leading scholar, was used as the starting point.

How can big data research be conducted in the public interest? Should governments mandate the release of big data by private companies? Should governments establish big data centers that will develop partnerships, standards and capacity short of formally mandating data release, as the Philippines is considering? Can governments conduct effective multi-disciplinary research that is required? How replicable are voluntary arrangements such as those negotiated by LIRNE*asia*? Is it possible to work out sustainable public-private partnerships or even joint ventures between entities holding the data and those analyzing them?

Even though the above questions were not what we set out to address when we started, we find that they are becoming more and more important. They keep coming up when we present our findings. We need to answer them in order to build on the foundation we have so painstakingly laid.

Big data launch

WORKSHOP: UN GLOBAL PULSE LAB JAKARTA

FOR Indonesian policy makers

Discussion on how to leverage big data for development policy planning and formulation.

BIG DATA LAUNCH

FOR Mobile operators in South Asia

Discussion on guidelines on data sharing and how to minimize harms of it.

Colloquium: Department for International Development (DFID) UK

FOR Senior staff of DFID

November 2014

August 2014

MEETING: GSM ASSOCIATION

Discussion on public interest research and emergent business cases.

December 2014

Meeting: United Nations (UN) country teams in Asia-Pacific

FOR UN staff (including country heads of various UN bodies in multiple countries)

Discussion on how to leverage big data for development and developing data literacy for utilizing new data sources.

PANEL: ITU TELECOM WORLD 2014

Moderated and took part in a popular panel with data scientists such as Joshua Blumenstock (University of Washington) and Linus Bengtsson (Flowminder.org)

March 2015

UK

Japan

Qatar

Thailand

Sri Lanka

Indonesia

January 2015

February 2015

PANEL: JAPAN'S MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION (MIC), EVENT ON GEO-SPATIAL DATA

FOR International experts

PUBLIC LECTURE: INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS SRI LANKA (IESL)

FOR Academics, engineers, professionals

Discussion on urban and transportation policy

WORKSHOP: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS SRI LANKA (DCSSL)

FOR Senior staff

Discussion on benefits of big data for development policy, opportunities and big data challenges for national statistics organizations.

Figure 4: Selected Big data dissemination in the last financial year

Nisansa de Silva

Nisansa joined us on a part-time basis in 2013, and as the first team member of the big data team, was instrumental in getting the analyses going. If anything, the early days were full of the laborious, uninteresting work of cleaning and pre-processing the data, but which he undertook without complaint. As we took the initial steps in creating the analyses framework, visualizations, and refinement of the research agenda, Nisansa was very much in the thick of things, even though he was able to only give us two-days a week (often over the weekend), while he juggled his regular full-time work as a lecturer at the University of Moratuwa (UoM). He became the key interface between LIRNE*asia* and the University as we built a partnership with faculty and students. He also introduced our third and fourth hires for the big data team. Nisansa left in the fall of 2014, to start a PhD at the University of Oregon, USA, where his areas of interest are in machine learning, data mining, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and bioinformatics. Fortunately for us, he has remained active with LIRNE*asia*'s work as he continued to mentor the UoM students who are working with us.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Systematic reviews (SR)

The purpose of a systematic review is to sum up the best available research on a specific question.

| Finalizing research question | → | Grey literature searches and screening | → | Finalizing search strategy for electronic databases and completing electronic searches | → | Preliminary screening of electronic searches and grey literature | → | Secondary screening of electronic searches and grey literature |

| Addressing comments and submission of final report | ← | Peer review | ← | Synthesis | ← | Data extraction | ← | Critical appraisal of the selected studies | ← | Full text screening of searches |

Figure 5: The process of a systematic review

APRIL 2011

LIRNE*asia* received funding from 3ie to conduct a SR on mobile phone interventions for improving economic outcomes for rural enterprises and households

JUNE 2011

LIRNE*asia* received SR training via International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

SEPTEMBER 2013

LIRNE*asia* received funding from IDRC for capacity-building training

41 researchers given introductory SR training

12 researchers given advanced quantitative methods training

15 selected from training to conduct SR

3 SRs conducted on ICT and Education, mMoney and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

NOVEMBER 2014

LIRNE*asia* in consortium with Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-coordinating Centre (EPPI) and PwC, India awarded DFID funding to conduct SR capacity-building.
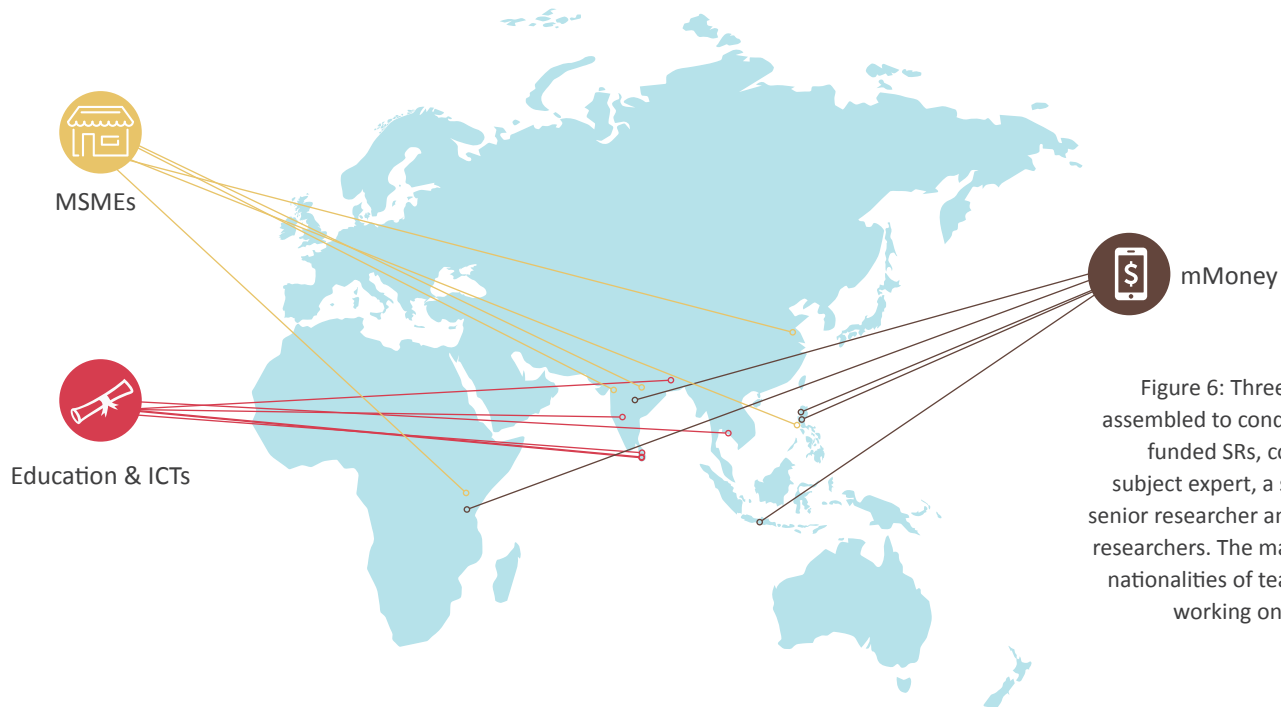
Figure 6: Three teams were assembled to conduct the IDRC funded SRs, consisting of a subject expert, a statistician, a senior researcher and two junior researchers. The map shows the nationalities of team members working on the reviews.

Sujata Gamage at a strategy meeting in the Ampara Zonal Education Office

From ground realities to a grounded systematic review

What started off as a pro-bono effort by Sujata Gamage, Leader of the Human Capital Research Team, in a primary school system in Ampara, Sri Lanka, and a consultancy for the Higher Education for the Twenty First Century (HETC) project in the University of Sri Jayewardenapura proved to be vital for carrying out a systematic review on effects of teacher factors in the integration of ICT in education.

The intervention in Ampara was an action research project to identify a strategy to make the teaching-learning process more activity-based and student centered. Teams of teachers developed new lesson plans and a student portfolio that included a student log book was added to complement the regular report card. Lesson plans have sustained but, teacher interest in student portfolios soon floundered because those did not matter in the all-important competitive grade five examinations.

The idea of using student portfolios in assessment was extended to higher education through a consultancy funded by the World Bank for the HETC project. The concept was received enthusiastically by the English Language Teaching Unit in the faculty because the student portfolio concept was compatible with their teaching-learning process and the assessment methods. The method is being implemented by them slowly but surely.

Overall, the experience revealed the centrality of the teacher in successful adoption of any new concept or technology in the classroom. It also prompted a second look at the less than spectacular gains in learning outcomes from the use of ICT in education and to examine the teacher factors that constitute the necessary conditions.

"Sellam sandaava" (Play and learn evening at a primary school)

ICT for knowledge mobilization activities in agriculture

Can an ICT enhanced community of practice approach be a catalyst in knowledge mobilization for sustainable agriculture? To answer this, a series of field experiments involving agriculture communities were conducted in the Kurunegala, Matale, and Batticaloa Districts in Sri Lanka.

The research team saw the opportunity and need to develop low cost, widely available ICT Turnkey solutions to enhance knowledge mobilization for sustainable agriculture by enabling new models supporting inclusive innovation.

At this stage of the project, the uptake of FrontlineSMS for text messaging is gaining momentum. Perhaps because it is the simplest technology to operationalize. The study will continue to investigate the utility of the crowdmapping and interactive voice response (IVR) systems over the coming months. While the project stands optimistic and is experiencing promising results, there is more to be achieved. The ultimate aim is introducing the innovation methodology for system designers and system developers to adopt in rapid-prototyping for an ICT-enhanced community of practice.

Deepened engagement with Myanmar

LIRNE*asia*'s entry into Myanmar's ICT sector came early. In 2013 Rohan Samarajiva and Helani Galpaya conducted a capacity-building program on telecom regulation and ICT sector indicators for the staff at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and others, at a program organized by the GSMA, World Bank and the Myanmar Computer Federation. This year, LIRNE*asia* continued its capacity-building activities by training 18 Members of Parliament on a range of topics: the developmental impacts of ICTs; the distinction between policy making, legislation, and implementation; and the use of social media in policy making. The course was organized with LIRNE*asia*'s long standing partner, the Myanmar ICT for Development Organization (MIDO), who brought Parliamentarians from six different political parties to the room, including members of the ruling Union for Solidarity and Development Party and the main opposition National League for Democracy. LIRNE*asia* knows the difficulty of holding the attention of any audience during a multi-day residential training program. That all Members actively participated throughout the course, and requested follow-up trainings are seen as signs of success. MIDO's Nay Phone Latt was among the faculty for this course.

MIDO's young and enthusiastic team dived into their role of partnering with LIRNE*asia* in ICT research and policy activities. In turn, LIRNE*asia*'s aim has always been to develop MIDO's capacity and to make them financially sustainable. LIRNE*asia* board member Lakshaman Bandaranayake spent extended periods of time with the MIDO team, kept them captive and took them through a detailed organizational/strategy development process. The MIDO business plan, which was a basic requirement for many funders who were interested in funding their work was developed with the rest of the LIRNE*asia* team that joined towards the end of this planning activity.

MIDO identified early on that there was a dearth of knowledge and information on ICTs and their impact within Myanmar. At their request, two books that can provide this knowledge were translated into local language and were widely disseminated.

Information Lives of the Poor, an IDRC publication co-authored by Laurent Elder, Rohan Samarajiva, Alison Gillwald and Hernán Galperin was translated into Burmese and ceremonially launched in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon on the 24th and 25th of July respectively by handing over a copy to the Deputy Minister of Communications and Information Technology, other government officials, and to the Canadian Ambassador to Myanmar. The media as well as civil society organizations that attended the events received copies. Subsequent to the launch of the Burmese version of Information Lives of the Poor, LIRNE*asia* provided support to MIDO to translate, print and distribute Mobile Communication by Rich Ling and Jonathan Donner.

To supplement the knowledge base, both events contained a presentation of the systematic review conducted by LIRNE*asia* on the impact of mobile phones on rural livelihoods. The findings of the qualitative research study on how urban poor micro-entrepreneurs use ICTs (conducted towards the end of the previous financial year) was also disseminated at these two events in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon.

Ford Foundation supports informed broadband policy in South Asia through LIRNE*asia*

Broadband in South Asia is a paradox: low prices, moderately high levels of affordability, high levels of competition (when the wireless broadband providers are included as they should be), yet below 20 percent penetration. Governments in the region have responded with a variety of policy actions, not all consistent with each other.

Contrary to expectations, the work of improving policy and regulation through research and capacity-building is not done. Yet, LIRNE*asia* found the resources for doing such work drying up. Ford Foundation came knocking, asking for ideas about how

The online broadband regulatory resources repository

LIRNE*asia* could contribute to improving things in India, the pivot of the region, and then in Nepal and Sri Lanka. LIRNE*asia* was not the only player. Our contributions have been mainly through courses intended to make civil society actors better consumers of the available research. To support this activity, a repository of resources on broadband policy and regulation were designed and maintained, giving center stage to India but also including expositions of basic principles that was not limited to any one country and also comparative studies and data.

One result of the Nepal course was a news story on the poor performance of the Rural Telecommunication Development Fund (RTDF). Given the enormity of the April earthquake, it is going to be some time before broadband discourse becomes a high priority, but when it does, we trust civil society will be ready .

Three courses in India were promised, but by the time the project is over four would have been delivered. The Nepal course was held in Nagarkot in collaboration with Internet Society Nepal. The Sri Lanka course is being planned.

The Himalayan
TIMES
NEWS ARTICLE

"Only **2.6%** of RTFD **used in 17 years**"

A fact that was discovered by the participants as an assignment during the LIRNE*asia* course.

The fund is supposed to be utilized for **extending telecom services to rural areas** with each licensee of Nepal Telecommunications Authority (NTA) contributing 2% of their annual income to RTDF
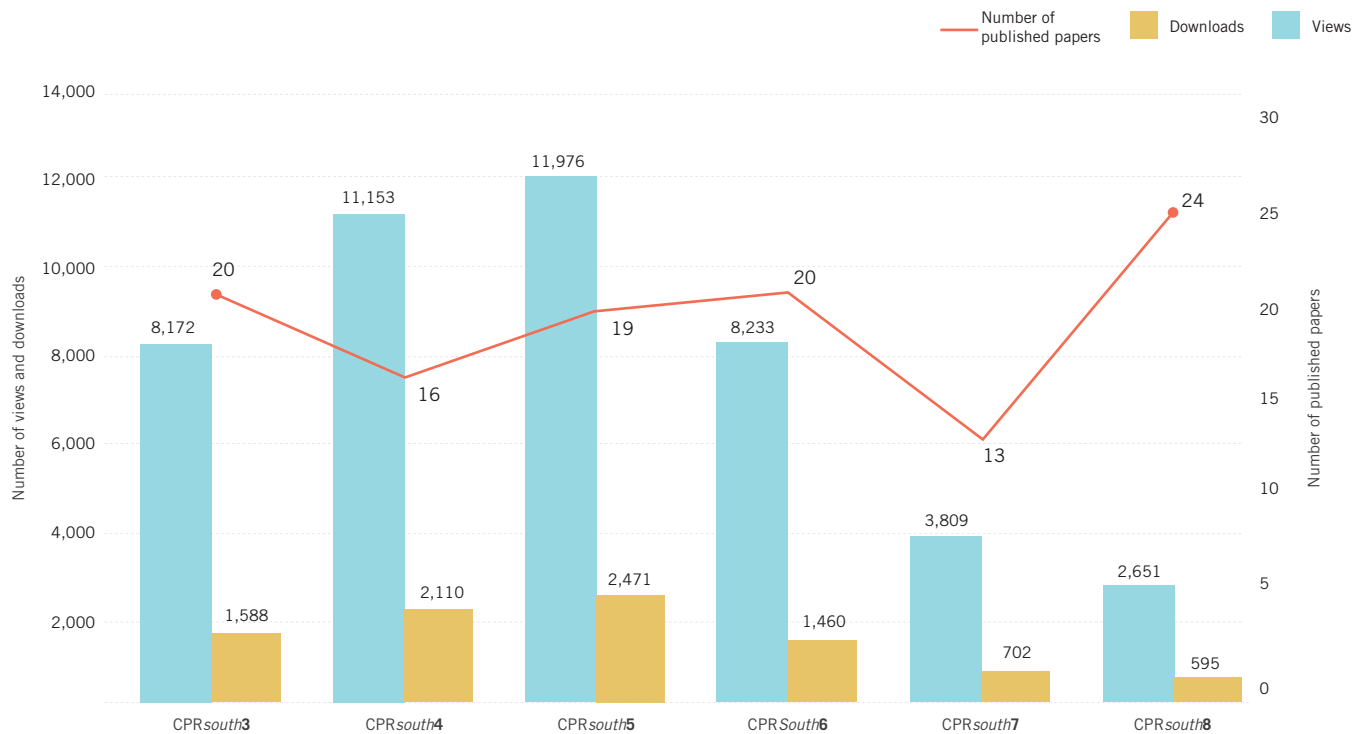
CPR*south*: Incubated, lessons learned and handed over

Over the past eight years, LIRNE*asia* has been engaged in a capacity-development exercise in the form of CPR*south* (Communication Policy Research south). The objective was the development of policy intellectuals, or informed and motivated outsiders to the ICT policy and regulatory process (though reflective practitioners from within the system have not been excluded). This was our principal vehicle for capacity-development. In September 2014 following the formal merger of the Asian and African initiatives, we handed over the management of CPR*south* to our sister organization Research ICT Africa (RIA).

Paper presenters   Male paper presenters   Female paper presenters   Young scholars
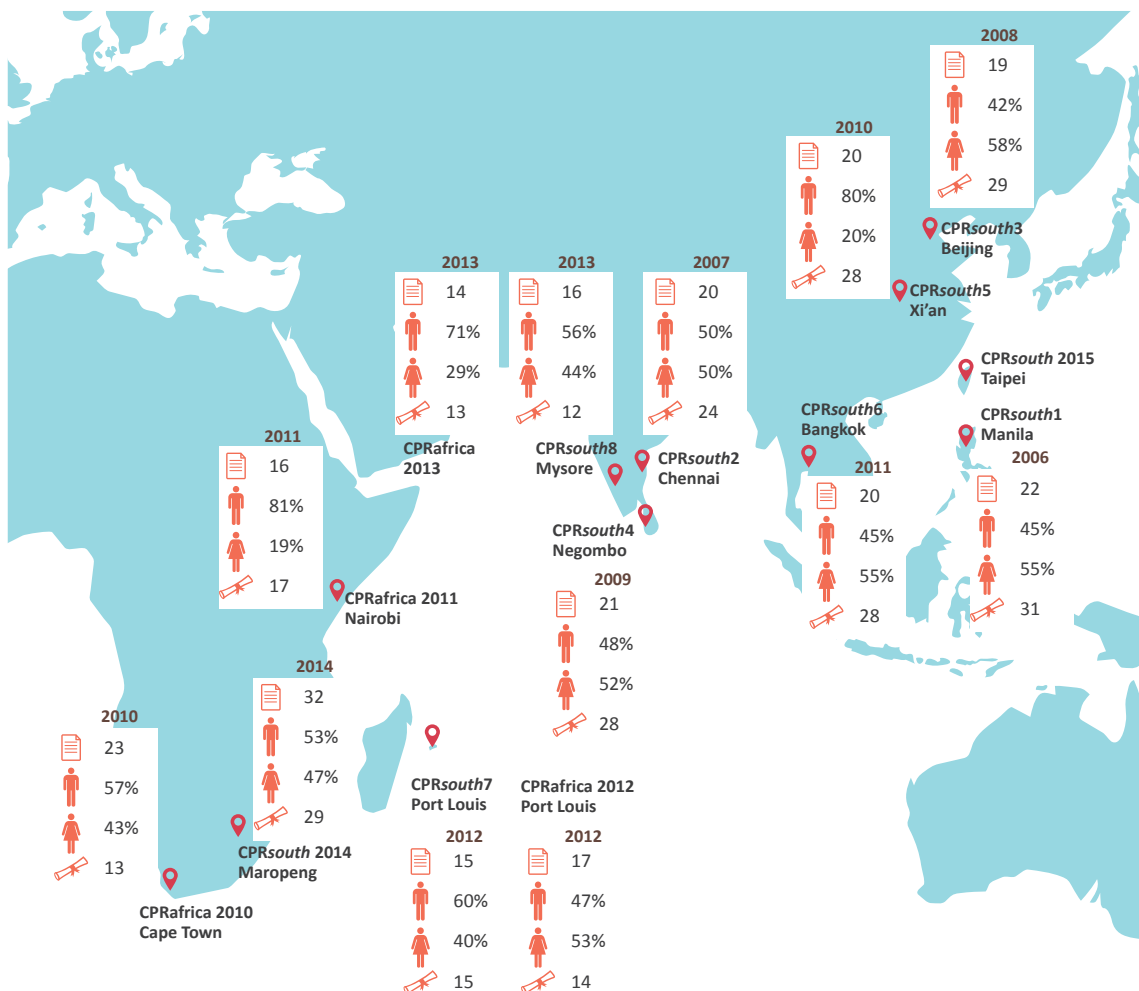
CPR*south* did not seek to directly change the behaviors of actors who could influence policy. The intellectuals who were formed or influenced by CPR*south* would, it was hoped, form or become parts of issue networks that would advance the public interest by initiating or sustaining reform. Since the effort was an action-research project, CPR*south* was unusually well documented, not only in terms of internal performance metrics, but also in relation to similar efforts in the US and Europe.

2008
19
42%
58%
29

2010
20
80%
20%
28

CPR*south*3
Beijing

CPR*south*5
Xi'an

CPR*south* 2015
Taipei

CPR*south*6
Bangkok

CPR*south*1
Manila

2013
14
71%
29%
13

**CPRafrica
2013**

2013
16
56%
44%
12

CPR*south*8
Mysore

2007
20
50%
50%
24

CPR*south*2
Chennai

CPR*south*4
Negombo

2011
16
81%
19%
17

CPRafrica 2011
Nairobi

2011
20
45%
55%
28

2006
22
45%
55%
31

2009
21
48%
52%
28

2014
32
53%
47%
29

CPR*south* 2014
Maropeng

2010
23
57%
43%
13

CPRafrica 2010
Cape Town

CPR*south*7
Port Louis

2012
15
60%
40%
15

CPRafrica 2012
Port Louis

2012
17
47%
53%
14

Figure 7: The number of views and downloads of CPR*south* papers placed on SSRN and the number of published papers. Only a subset is uploaded to SSRN because some authors intend to publish them in refereed journals that discourage open access publication.

After the tenth conference in Taipei in September 2015, CPR*south* in its original form may be coming to an end. We are confident that the new administrative partner RIA will reinvent it.

Despite the network being "owned" and guided by a broad-based board of directors made up of influential policy-connected senior intellectuals from across the Asia-Pacific in the first phase, success in mobilizing funds to fully sustain the network was not achieved, though considerable contributions have been generated for specific events, including large contributions for the conferences held in Mysore in 2013 and the 10th conference to be held in Taipei in 2015. Ideally, these kinds of activities will be subsidized by universities and research organizations like in Europe and North America, but is unlikely to happen, at least in the developing parts of Asia and Africa.

In May 2014, LIRNE*asia* convened a high-level workshop at Kandalama, Sri Lanka, to crystallize the learnings from CPR*south*. In addition to those engaged in capacity-development in the ICT space, senior professionals in the fields of agriculture, electricity, higher education and waste management participated in the event explored possible applications of the model in their domains.

Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos exemplifies what CPR*south* sought to achieve

Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos, an independent ICT policy researcher from the Philippines, has been with Communication Policy Research south (CPR*south*) since 2007. She was selected as a young scholar at the inaugural conference (CPR*south*1) in Manila, Philippines in January 2007. She then participated as a paper presenter at CPR*south*2 (Chennai, India), CPR*south*3 (Beijing, China) and CPR*south*4 (Colombo, Sri Lanka). She has consulted for various agencies including LIRNE*asia*, The Asia Foundation, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, Center for Research and Communication, Philippines, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). She has published book chapters, journal articles, policy papers and briefs on telecom policy, ICT for development and e-democracy. In addition, she has made it her personal mission to push for better Internet in the Philippines. Grace writes a regular blog for industry publication Telecom Asia and is a member of the Internet Society – Philippines Chapter.

Since 2010 Grace has been leveraging LIRNE*asia* research on broadband quality of service experience to inform policy. She exemplifies what LIRNE*asia* sought to achieve through the building up of CPR*south* as an Asia-Africa network of academics (mostly from the social sciences), reflective practitioners within government, industry and those working in think tanks. CPR*south* identifies persons whose attitudes and personal incentives cause them to want to engage with policy processes in their own countries. CPR*south* helps enhance the skills needed to be effective participants in policy processes and provides a community or support network that supports continued engagement in policy processes.

Internships

Phyu Phyu Thi, Head of Research at Myanmar ICT for Development Organization (MIDO) joined LIRNE*asia* in June 2014 for a four month internship.

"The internship with LIRNE*asia* gave me a great opportunity to gain many skills and knowledge for my professional development. I had a chance to learn how to plan and manage research projects from a LIRNE*asia* research manager and also my mentor, Rohan guided me in my research analysis. I learned a lot from him, his guidance and knowledge were extremely valuable for my study both theoretically and practically.

My internship also gave me the chance to attend CPR*south* conference as a young scholar, which gave me a valuable opportunity to learn and also network with many academics which will be helpful for my future work."

Phyu continues to work with LIRNE*asia*, and has provided much needed input and quality assurances with regard to the Myanmar baseline quantitative survey. Currently, she is also handling a research project partnering with Oxford University and MIDO.

Indian Ocean Tsunami 10th Anniversary Convention (IOTX)

2014 commemorates the 10 year anniversary of the "2004 Indian Ocean Megathrust Tsunami" (abbreviated as "IOT"). LIRNE*asia* used the IOT 10th anniversary milestone (IOTX) to bring about opportunities for relevant disaster management stakeholders, of all vested interests, in realizing the current strengths and weaknesses; then be exposed to innovations with potential to improve regional cohesiveness and responsiveness.

The convention took place from 16 -22 June 2014 in Negombo and Colombo. The convention drew attention to building capacity in the Asia-Pacific region through a sharing of knowledge and hands-on practical workshop experiences. Some of the events were exclusively for experts to debate the technical and policy intricacies of

SENSOR → DETECTION → DECISION → BROKER → RESPONSE

IOTX LANKA

16 – 22 June 2014
NEGOMBO & COLOMBO

16 - 18 JUNE (NEGOMBO)
CAP Implementation Workshop
Participants 70

19 JUNE
Transport 50

19 JUNE (UCSC)
CAP Code-fest
Participants 50

18 JUNE (UCSC)
SahanaCamp
Participants 50

19 JUNE (BMICH)
LADRR Public Lecture
Participants 100

20-21 JUNE (WSO2)
Sahana Barcamp
Participants 50

20-21 JUNE (BMICH)
ISCRAM-Asia Conference
Participants 85
Accommodation 60
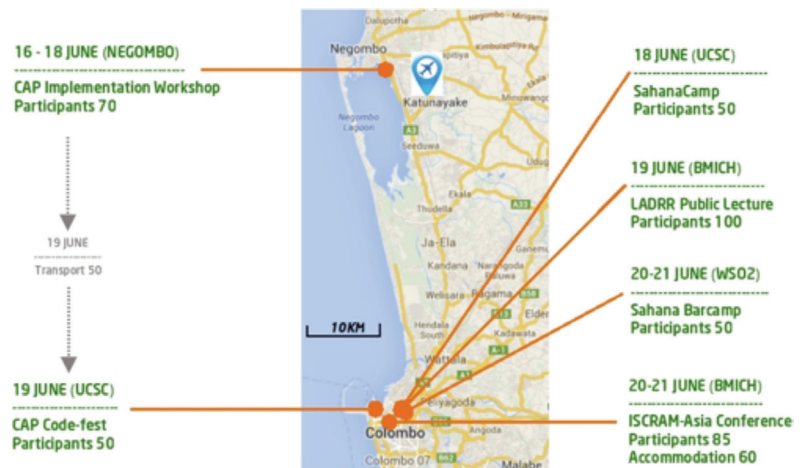
strengthening the ICT-enabled regional disaster management and emergency communication competencies whilst other events were open to media and the public to interact with the experts as well as to observe what the new technology has to offer.

LIRNE*asia*'s Disaster Risk Reduction Public Lecture held on 19 June brought together experts related to each step of the early warning chain to discuss the intricacies of the current engineering and practices.

Figure 8: Map indicating the countries participants for IOTX convention came from; 106 participants from 27 countries

Number of participants from country

- 1-5
- 6-10
- 10-50
- 50 or more
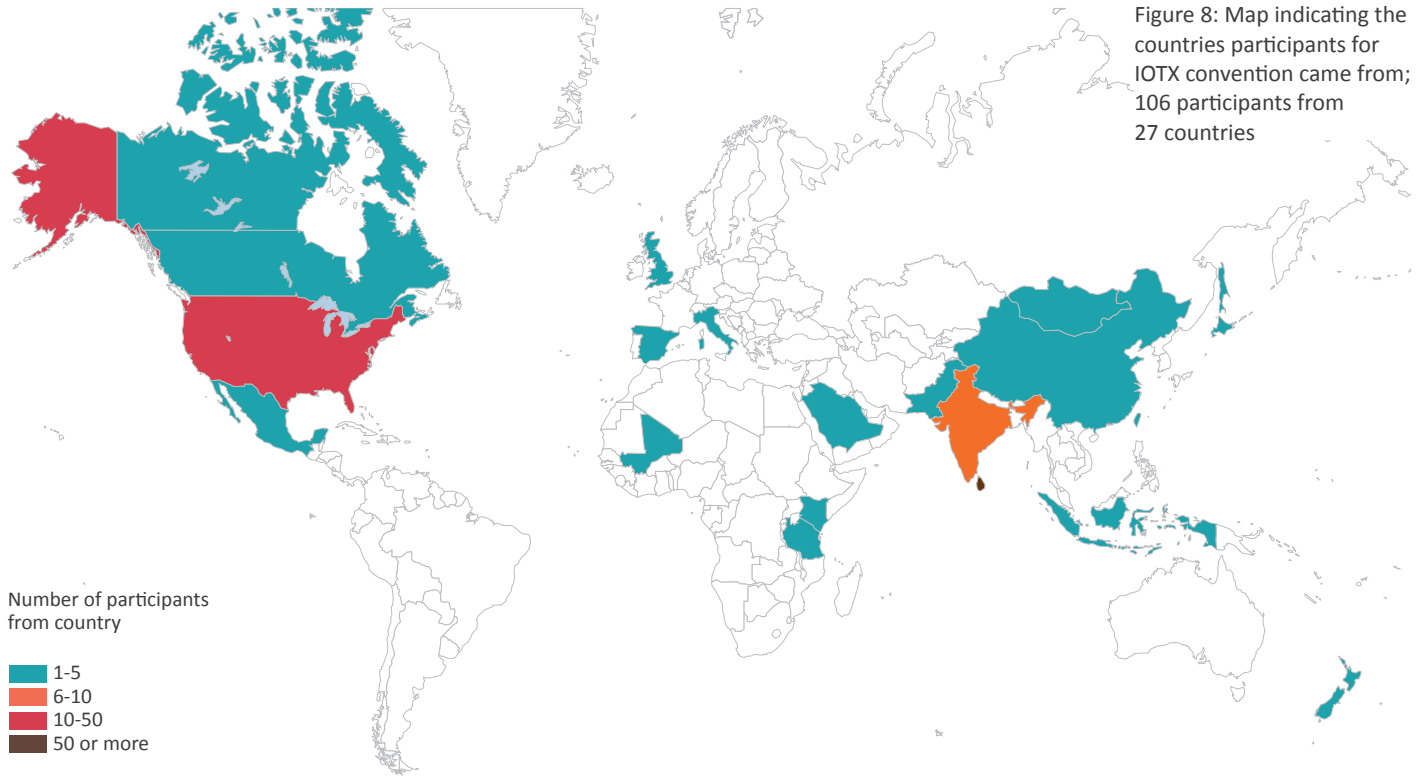
Dissemination

LIRNE*asia* has taken part in over **40 WORKSHOPS** and **CONFERENCES** in **19 COUNTRIES INCLUDING IN 12 COUNTRIES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC**, **FIVE COUNTRIES IN EUROPE** and a **COUNTRY EACH IN AFRICA** and **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Helani Galpaya, LIRNE*asia* CEO and GSMA Mobile World Congress

Helani Galpaya was invited to participate in the panel on Net Neutrality at the Ministerial Program of the GSMA Mobile World Congress held in Barcelona in March 2015. The Mobile World Congress has become the world's largest gathering for the mobile industry. The invitation-only Ministerial Program draws Ministers and senior regulators from governments across the world. The panel addressed Net Neutrality issues that are hotly debated and consisted of representatives from Ericsson, Telecom Italia, Entel, Mozilla, and Professor Christopher Yoo of the University of Pennsylvania. Helani spoke on user concerns and requirements, as demonstrated by LIRNE*asia* research in emerging Asia.

Rohan Samarajiva, LIRNE*asia* Chair at FAO event

Further strengthening LIRNE*asia*'s engagement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rohan took part in e-agriculture Stakeholders Consultation: Developing National e-Agriculture Strategy Guide. The event was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 3ᵗ 5 March 2015. The event brought together stakeholders involved in agricultural service development and delivery, including personnel from ministries of agriculture and ICTs.

During the three-day event, Rohan spoke about LIRNE*asia*'s agriculture sector research findings. He stressed that while timely provision of accurate information and knowledge was indeed important, the importance of incentives cannot be neglected if we want to see positive changes to outcomes. He further spoke about the need to recognize farmers' attitudes to risk. It is often not possible to see the impacts of new innovations within a short period or one crop cycle. The new technologies, methods and innovations have to be given and assessed over multiple crop cycles, allowing farmers time to assess the risks.

LIRNE*asia* also have significant media coverage, a total of **110 STORIES** were carried out in over **16 COUNTRIES.**
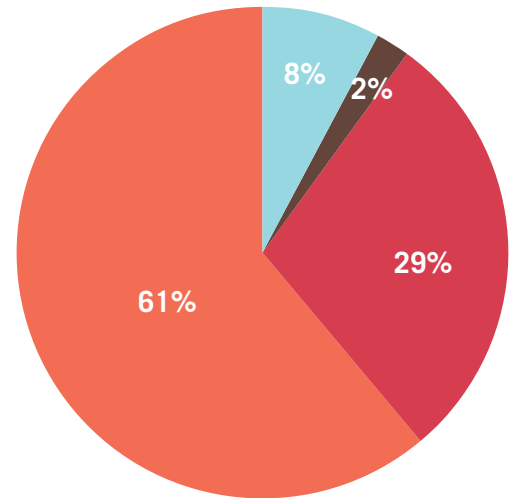
Figure 9: Coverage by media type (%), 2014-15
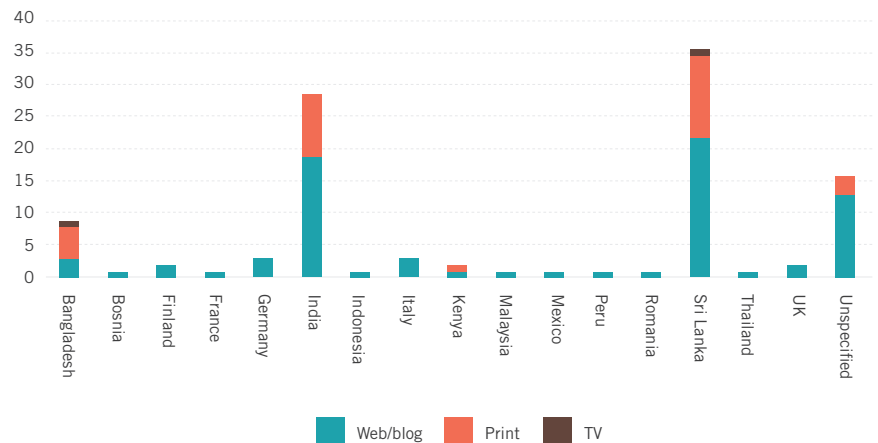
Figure 10: Media coverage (web/blog, print, TV) by country, 2014-15

9 FEBRUARY 2015

QUARTZ

PUBLISHED

"**Millions of** facebook **users have no idea they're using the Internet?**"

quoting **LIRNEasia** www.lirneasia.net *and* researchICTafrica.net

BY 15 FEBRUARY 2015

THE ARTICLE HAS BEEN

QUOTED OR TRANSLATED

WORLDWIDE IN FINLAND, UK, FRANCE, GERMANY, PERU, ITALY, HUNGARY AND INDONESIA

BY END OF MARCH 2015

19 ARTICLES
all over the world

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIRNE*ASIA*
REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of LIRNE*asia*, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31March 2015, and the income statement, for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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 Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

SCOPE OF AUDIT AND BASIS OF OPINION
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

OPINION
In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, the Association maintained proper accounting records for the year ended 31March 2015 and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Association's state of affairs as at 31March 2015 and its result for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

SGD.
Wijeyeratne & Company
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Colombo
30 July 2015

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income | For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Notes	Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
TURNOVER	5	25,674,086	18,146,524
Other income	6	481,824	1,590,793
		26,155,910	19,737,317
Administration expenses		(21,575,186)	(17,092,514)
Profit from operations	7	4,580,724	2,644,803
Finance cost		(1,063,254)	(1,517,249)
Profit before taxation		3,517,470	1,127,554
Taxation	8	(326,317)	(145,383)
Profit after taxation		3,191,153	982,171

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015

	Notes	31.03.2015 LKR	31.03.2014 LKR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,126,161	1,294,621
Term deposit	10	7,145,416	4,131,359
		9,271,577	5,425,980
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables		1,945,698	3,702,581
Bank balances		103,507,725	64,897,160
		105,453,423	68,599,741
Total assets		114,725,000	74,025,721
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated loss		1,026,889	(2,164,264)
Exchange equivalization reserve		402,624	265,951
		1,429,513	(1,898,313)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Projects	11	90,562,015	62,901,156
Retirement benefit obligation	12	4,095,150	3,297,245
		94,657,165	66,198,401
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		15,903,462	9,016,723
Provision for taxation		308,571	114,862
Bank overdraft		2,426,289	594,048
		18,638,322	9,725,633
Total equity and liabilities		114,725,000	74,025,721

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors ;

DIRECTORS: Rohan Samarajiva
               Luxman Siriwardena

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015

	2014/2015 LKR	2013/2014 LKR
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before taxation	3,517,470	1,127,554
ADJUSTMENT FOR		
Depreciation	881,897	998,099
Gratuity provision	925,235	1,447,489
Profit from sale of property, plant and equipment	(20,102)	(9,829)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating Activities		
Before Working Capital Changes	5,304,500	3,563,313
INCREASE/DECREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL		
Trade and Other Receivables	1,756,883	2,093,179
Trade and Other Payables	6,886,739	705,106
Cash Generated from/(Used in) operating activities	13,948,122	6,361,598
Gratuity paid	(180,787)	(532,363)
Tax paid	(132,608)	(30,521)
Exchange equivalization reserve	151,459	202,375
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,674,766)	(722,593)
Purchase of investment	(3,014,057)	(274,687)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	20,102	9,829
	9,117,465	5,013,638
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Funds received from projects	27,660,859	9,665,750
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	36,778,324	14,679,388
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	64,303,112	49,623,724
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note A)	101,081,436	64,303,112

NOTE A
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR

Bank & cash balance	103,507,725	64,897,160
Bank overdraft	(2,426,289)	(594,048)
	101,081,436	64,303,112

Changes in equity statement | For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Accumulated loss LKR	Exchange equalisation reserve LKR	Total LKR
Balance as at 01.04.2013	(3,146,435)	142,913	(3,003,522)
Net profit for the year	982,171	-	982,171
Movement during the year	-	123,038	123,038
Balance as at 31.03.2014	(2,164,264)	265,951	(1,898,313)
Net profit for the year	3,191,153	-	3,191,153
Movement during the year	-	136,673	136,673
Balance as at 31.03.2015	1,026,889	402,624	1,429,513

Notes to the financial statements | For the year ended 31 March 2015

1.   FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING ASSUMPTION AND POLICIES
General accounting
The Financial statements of the Association have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted Accounting principles conformity with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

2.   ASSETS AND BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

2.1.   PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Cost incurred in acquiring improving or extending a property, plant and equipment have been treated as capital expenditure. Property, Plant and Equipment have been recorded at cost.

2.2.   DEPRECIATION
Depreciation is to be calculated in order to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment less their residual value on straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the concerned assets. Depreciation is provided proportionality in the year of purchase & in the year of disposal of assets. The principal annual rates for depreciation has been used as given below.

Computer	33.33%
Furniture & fittings	25%
Equipment	25%
Vehicle	25%

2.3.   OTHER RECEIVABLES
Other receivables have been stated at their amounts estimated to be realised.

3.   LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS
All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements.

4.   INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
Incomes and expenditures have been accounted on accrual basis.

5.   TURNOVER
Turnover has been defined as income receivable in respect of project management fees provided during the year.

		Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
	Income received	25,674,086	18,146,524

6. OTHER INCOME

	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
Interest income	451,690	314,707
Income from closing projects	-	1,266,257
Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	20,102	9,829
OtheriIncome	10,032	-
	481,824	1,590,793

7. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

The following items have been charged in arriving at operating profit.

	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
Audit fees	54,000	54,000
Consultancy fees	3,971,055	3,184,750

8. TAXATION

Provision for taxation has been made for the year computed in accordance with the Inland Revenue Act No.10 of 2006.

	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
Provision for taxation	326,317	145,383

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture & fittings LKR	Computers LKR	Equipment LKR	Motor vehicle LKR	Total LKR
COST					
As at 01.04.2014	1,524,597	3,693,358	2,397,035	7,496,815	15,111,805
Additions	222,990	1,179,154	272,622	-	1,674,766
Disposals	-	(613,415)	-	-	(613,415)
Equalization reserve	16,638	54,014	31,203	64,662	166,517
As at 31.03.2015	1,764,225	4,313,111	2,700,860	7,561,477	16,339,673
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
As at 01.04.2014	1,496,297	3,180,275	1,776,100	7,364,512	13,817,184
Charge for the year	22,600	513,977	310,065	35,255	881,897

Disposals	-	(613,415)	-	-	(613,415)
Equalization reserve	13,635	24,219	25,332	64,660	127,846
As at 31.03.2015	1,532,532	3,105,056	2,111,497	7,464,427	14,213,512
Net book value	1,532,532	3,105,056	2,111,497	7,464,427	
As at 31.03.2015	231,694	1,208,055	589,363	97,050	2,126,161
As at 31.03.2014	28,300	513,083	620,935	132,303	1,294,621

10.   TERM DEPOSIT

	Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
Fixed deposit - HSBC	-	4,131,359
Fixed deposit - NDB	7,145,416	-
	7,145,416	4,131,359

	Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
11. PROJECTS		
Global Development Network	(3,705,085)	838,090
Telenor project 1 & 2	2,373,852	2,630,315
IDRC project 001	(11,407,070)	33,318,339
CPR*south* 2010/2013	-	4,656,613
PIRRC phase 1 & 2	7,412,835	(4,602,820)
University of Alberta project	823,989	982,816
FAO project	-	2,059,076
FORD project	16,690,545	8,430,463
IDRC - Systematic Review	20,295,248	15,602,404
Axiata NBN	-	660,850
IDRC project 002	(3,825,330)	(1,674,990)
London School of Economics	2,255,605	-
PWC DFID	(368,069)	-
IDRC Agri BOP	18,719,124	-
IDRC Big data	22,156,122	-
IDRC Myanmar	19,140,250	-
	90,562,015	62,901,156

	Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
12. PROVISION FOR RETIRING GRATUITY		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,297,245	2,218,954
Add : Provision made during the year	925,235	1,447,489
	4,222,480	3,666,443
Less: Payment during the year	(180,787)	(532,363)
Exchange equivalization reserve	53,457	163,165
Balance at the end of the year	4,095,150	3,297,245

13. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACT

i   Professor Rohan Samarajiva who is a director of the organisation received a sum of LKR 8,524,079/- from the LIRNE*asia* as consultancy fees during the year.

ii Professor Rohan Samarajiva who is a director of the organisation received a sum of LKR 51,270/- for the professional services provided during the year.

iii Mr. Luxman Siriwardene who is a director of the organisation received a sum of LKR 623,790/- for the professional services provided during the year.

iv Mr. Lakshaman Bandaranayake who is a director of the organisation received a sum of LKR 162,533/- from the LIRNE*asia* as Consultancy fees during the year.

Detailed statement of profit or loss | For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Schedules	Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
TURNOVER			
Income received		25,674,085.78	18,146,523.33
Other income	1	481,823.92	1,590,793.48
		26,155,909.70	19,737,316.81
LESS : EXPENSES AND OUTGOINGS			
Administration expenses	2	21,575,186.04	17,092,513.80
Finance cost	3	1,063,253.53	1,517,249.30
		(22,638,439.57)	(18,609,763.10)
Profit for the year		3,517,470.13	1,127,553.71

Schedules to the statement of profit or loss | For the year ended 31 March 2015

		Year Ended 31.03.2015 LKR	Year Ended 31.03.2014 LKR
1.	OTHER INCOME		
	Interest income	451,690.40	314,707.47
	Income from closing Projects	-	1,266,256.60
	Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	20,101.93	9,829.41
	Other income	10,031.59	-
		481,823.92	1,590,793.48
2.	ADMINISTARTION EXPENSES		
	Audit fees	50,914.74	88,097.83
	Consultancy & research fees	3,971,055.00	3,184,750.00
	Courier charges	81,957.40	78,893.90
	Training & educational expenses	23,659.74	21,339.11
	Professional fees	369,290.03	453,602.67
	Furniture, fittings, hiring & maintenance charges	545,799.88	551,528.64
	Printing & stationery	355,127.15	684,286.85
	Telephone charges - local & international	462,269.54	356,914.93
	Donation	-	98,982.03
	Water	68,202.71	48,287.18
	Travelling expenses	662,508.86	833,679.65
	Staff welfare	735,835.85	611,096.20
	Casual wages	144,000.14	186,423.80
	Office maintenance	1,795,534.14	445,541.43
	EPF	471,491.43	334,616.59
	ETF	114,972.05	83,659.56
	Salaries	3,934,230.73	2,788,499.58
	Business development expenses	230,154.60	133,718.74
	Web maintenance	361,863.19	355,681.80
	Insurance	559,818.03	511,095.05
	Newspaper / magazine, advertising	26,948.93	17,852.43
	Rent	761,995.74	769,984.65
	Electricity	467,473.89	322,048.30
	Depreciation	881,897.06	998,099.38
	Subscription	50,980.60	172,798.17
	IT services	490,725.54	559,117.26
	Vehicle maintenance	89,872.40	635,660.81

Colloquium expenses	28,722.03	27,470.38
CSR expenses	32,423.18	63,695.00
Gratuity provision	925,235.15	1,447,489.26
Surcharges	-	1,238.23
Board meeting expenses	120,514.74	226,364.39
Strategy development	2,582,800.00	-
Fuel for vehicles	176,911.47	-
	21,575,186.04	17,092,513.80

3. FINANCE COST

Bank charges	593,413.80	353,415.53
Exchange loss	469,839.73	1,163,833.77
	1,063,253.53	1,517,249.30

Schedules to the statement of financial position as at 31 March, 2015

1. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - LKR 1,945,698.11

Deposit for cooler & bottles	25,875.47
Rent deposit	301,369.92
Staff & others receivables	66,778.98
Pre-payment	1,446,706.78
Other receivables	104,966.96
	1,945,698.11

2. BANK BALANCE - LKR 103,507,725.10

HNB-Saving A/C- CAD	1,163,177.74
HNB-Current A/C- LKR	1,227,966.40
HNB-Saving A/c- USD	76,837,788.37
NDB-Saving A/C- CAD	119,900.35
NDB-Saving A/C- USD	23,088,006.89
NTB-Current A/C- LKR	812,767.07
Petty cash imprest	35,000.00
Cash in hand	223,118.28
	103,507,725.10

3. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - LKR 15,903,461.74

Accrued expenses (Schedule 3.1)	9,717,464.48
Direct non-related project expenses	6,185,997.26
	15,903,461.74

3.1.   ACCRUED EXPENSES - LKR 9,717,464.48

Audit fee payable	35,327.15
EPF, ETF & PAYE	450,663.79
Staff development provision	5,332,400.00
Udaya Morawake	13,942.89
Central Corporation Service	36,112.35
Flood relief	7,630.66
Helani Galpaya	326,016.27
Aslam Hayat	89,984.25
Ceylon Electricity Board	34,660.60
Rohan Samarajiva	99.98
Sabina Fernando	9,858.27
Shasika Garden	6,398.88
Shivanjni Anamika	25,174.26
Sunil Abraham	41,258.11
Nilusha Kapugama	161,491.73
3iG GDN	1,004,512.18
American Water Com	2,152.96
Christoph Stork	767,865.60
Dialog broadband	10,931.42
MIDO	6,665.50
Ranjani De Silva	405,545.02
Shana Foundation	2,871.50
Scenic Venture	69,013.25
Shazna Zuhyle	29,748.13
Sri Lanka Telecom	19,329.95
Sriganesh Lokanathan	799,860.00
Vinashvera Ilawasan	21,537.56
Water Board	1,999.65
Salary Payable	4,412.56
	9,717,464.48

4.   BANK OVERDRAFT - LKR 2,426,288.66

NDB-Current A/C- LKR	2,426,288.66