Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa

Annual Report

2020 – 2021

ANNUAL REPORT FY2020-2021

Government of Samoa

Please address all correspondences to:

Hon. Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

(and SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATION OF SAMOA)

Honourable Speaker of the House
Legislative Assembly MULINU'U

Following the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa's Acts 2006 (RDIS Act 200) and 2008 (SROS Act 2008). I am pleased to submit the 14th Annual Report of the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS) for the year ended 30th June 2021.
The Annual Report is the record of the Organisation's performance during this financial year, by its mandate and output structure, and to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of Samoa.

Ma le fa'aaloalo lava

Hon. Laaulialemalietoa Leuatea Polataivao Schmidt
MINISTER
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATION OF SAMOA

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1.1 STATEMENT TO THE PARLIAMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

This fiscal year has been an eye-opening journey for the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS). With the COVID-19 pandemic disrupting the movement of people nationally and internationally, SROS implemented comprehensive hygiene standards for its Staff on clear guidance of preventative measures that should be taken. However, there has been no COVID-19 case in Samoa the Organisation continuous to enforce the standards for overall good hygiene.

Due to organisations, heavy reliance on imports such as equipment and consumables for scientific analysis and the pandemics impact on sea and air transport, efficient use of materials at hand has been emphasised. Overall, there has been no detrimental impact on the organisations delivery of services due to pandemics. This is a triumph to the Organisation for sustaining its services in times of difficulty and the continuous support of our stakeholders. This also demonstrates good governance in SROS and the organisations resilience when facing challenges.

At heart the Organisation continues to put emphasis on the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes and services for the benefit of the people of Samoa. At the same time, maintaining the steady climb in the number of projects and analyses for the clients and not jeopardising the international standards of operations utilised throughout the Organisation. SROS understands that science has an essential role in Samoa, notably in ensuring safety to consumers and productivity in the crop fields and production lines and continued monitoring of the beautiful Samoa we live in.

Due to the growing need of SROS services and expertise, the number of Staff in the Organisation has grown to over 80 staff members. Each staff member comes equipped with their own set of knowledge and skills that will achieve the Organisation's objectives. With the different disciplines needed to operate and execute the organisations objectives, the collective thoughts from the various individuals combined with the orientation as a family, creates a platform that can achieve a lot.

There are seven divisions in the Organisation, with the two most recent divisions established within this fiscal year namely; the Agriculture Research Division and the Commercial Division (Nafanua Pure Products Company). These two new additions will broaden the organisation research and production scope and allow more support to be delivered to partners, clients and local and international communities.

There are twelve research and analytical laboratories in the Organisation that are located at Nafanua (main compound) and Nuu. Each laboratory is designed and equipped to meet its tasked activity.

Although SROS has been actively using technology for communications, the global pandemic accelerated the organisations focus on digital. SROS took decisive actions to expand on e-communication and invest in an agile digital conference system to increase the Organisation's group and individual virtual meetings. In addition, all staff phones now can access their office emails and carry out virtual meetings in the field.

There have been many new agreements, developments and discoveries outlined in this report, guided by the 2020 -2024 SROS corporate plan. Our close links with the national and international universities and research institutes keep the Organisation informed with current advances. Our attendance at meetings with local businesses, government and non-government organisations moulds the Organisation to meet the demand and align for new directions.

The financial support from the Government and our continuous bilateral partnership with our external donors were paramount for SROS to achieve their goals and work plans for this financial year. This annual report highlights the utilisation of the government funds and donor funding by the Organisation in the financial year 2020-2021 and displays the critical work achievements by each division. Also attached are the audited financial statements and accounts for 2020-2021, and the Auditor's opinion on the Organisation's financial and budget performances.

2.1 SROS' VISION AND MISSION

SROS Vision

"To develop Samoa through science, technology and innovation".

SROS Mission Statement

"To drive, promote and improve the development of Samoa through research in the relevant economic sectors.

II. KEY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The research and development activities performed are geared by the Organisations objectives, which are;

a. To undertake scientific and technical research with the primary aim of adding value and developing functional prototypes of products and processes for the local or overseas markets.

b. To provide relevant technical and quality testing services in goods, food & food products, narcotics, biological and environmental samples.

c. To investigate research pathways utilising local resources for renewable energy generation and conduct environmental monitoring and impact assessments.

d. To enhance the potential of Samoan natural products through biomedical, cosmetic and pharmaceutical research.

e. To improve agricultural production, postharvest techniques and establish effective pest & disease control measures.

f. To engage in consultancy services to improve the various developments sectors and promote science as a subject/career.

g. To strengthen the partnership with the private sector and stakeholders to support the commercialisation of the Organisation's prototypes.

h. To ensure effective staff development in scientific research and support services.

i. To effectively manage the Organisation's financial, I.T., human resources and assets.

3.1 MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Talofa Lava

We are living in unprecedented times. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is sweeping the globe, leaving almost no community untouched, but Samoa remains safe with the Grace of God. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant unforeseen challenges for the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa. Still, given the resilience the SROS board of directors built into the Organisation, we can navigate the uncertainty with confidence and rigour.

I am pleased to report that the SROS fiscal 2020 -2021 has created significant progress for the Organisation. Although the global pandemic meant sacrifices were made, adjustments to work plans implemented, the Organisation maintained a positive progression. This has been made possible by the commitment from SROS staff, partners and friends to deliver the planned activities.

Our progress so far has been years in the making, and there have been many upgrades to the laboratories with new facilities and equipment been installed. Staff numbers have increased in the different science and corporate services areas. The Organisation is well-positioned to provide Samoa with enabling platforms, products and services for years to come.

With the unique position of having several laboratories working in harmony together under one Organisation and a range of new products in the pipeline, the future looks good as it sees its services and products growing to the regional market. The 15 years of scientific research and product development under its belt brings SROS to the forefront as a reliable provider and trustworthy under-take projects. In addition, SROS's user-friendly website provides information on past, and ongoing projects that have genuinely garnered interest from countries in the region.

The SROS board of directors with support from Management, continues to sustain financially solid and responsible operations. Guided by a clear purpose, we can positively and significantly impact our clients and our people. We actively seek solutions and create opportunities for whatever circumstances come our way.

With just one year into its corporate plan, SROS has significantly advanced in achieving its objectives. This has been possible by focusing on the organisation's main areas of research: food science, plant and postharvest, biological and chemical analysis, environment and renewable energy, agriculture production and protection, and the search for pharmaceutical products. The SROS board of directors prioritises the optimal utilisation of funds, resources and assets based on objectives of the corporate plan and approved policies for the Organisation.

This financial year has seen the establishment of two new divisions in the Organisation; bringing the number of divisions to seven. The new divisions are the agriculture research division (ARD) and the Commercial arm division (Nafanua Pure Products Company, NPPC). ARD was established to meet the combined interests of SROS and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), and enabled the transfer of Staff and assets from MAF to SROS. The company's establishment was to meet the growing blockage of SROS agriculture-related value-added products and ideas not reaching production. With the company's establishment, SROS can establish commercial production lines in the factory and run operations, which will, in turn, increase purchases from local farmers and stimulate the development of the agricultural crop production in Samoa. Local investors interested in taking up the presentations are invited to show their interest.

I want to extend my gratitude to the unification of our SROS board of directors and the support of the management team and dedicated Staff that ensure the steady flow of operations.

I pray that the Lord God continues to keep the people of Samoa safe

Bless you all

Sulamanaia Nu'uetolu Montini Ott

Chairman SROS' Board of Directors

4.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORT

Talofa Lava,

This financial year has been eventful and can be defined as a year of evolution towards a stronger Organisation identity. The winds of change have permeated every aspect of SROSs operations, from our activities to our people. And it is this movement and desire that has made SROS successfully complete several projects, research and activities in this financial year that are clearly written in this report from the different divisions.

Over the years, it had been anticipated that SROS needed to grow, being that the increased number of projects and tasks received by the Organisation simply required more working space. This meant that new facilities had to be built and existing ones upgraded to meet international standards. This year was no different; FSTD and TSD had laboratory extensions to their existing facilities. This has of course, created a tenfold increase in storage capacity and the doubling in floor area, allowing SROS to expand its services and open up a wealth of new opportunities.

Our management team knows that our Staff continues to be the most crucial asset in the Organisation. So we started reimagining our Organisation's appeal and purposeful putting priorities on our Staff. We updated our human resource policies and implemented a robust health and safety culture in laboratories, offices, and the field. The health and safety policies aligned with our H.R. policies are designed to secure commitment and involvement and promote the well-being of members of our SROS family.

One of SROSs strong points is encouraging the Staff to attend further training. When employees undergo training, it improves their skills and knowledge of the job and builds their confidence in their abilities. This will enhance their performance and make them work more efficiently and effectively. Training and development of the Staff provide both the individual and the Organisation with benefits that make the time given for the training a worthwhile investment.

Our Samoa Biodiscovery Center has several SROS scientists searching flora and fauna of Samoa to identify active compounds that assist in the fight against cancer, diabetes and infectious diseases. There will be no stone unturned to locate potential organisms and materials developed and used to treat these health concerns. Due to the uniqueness and location of Samoa, there is no shortage of samples brought into the laboratory for testing. There have been some exciting results this far, and we will inform everyone when the time is right.

SROS continues to be in line with the future works stipulated in the corporate plan 2020 -2024, that is, the establishment of the Commercialization Division (NPPC) to commercialise the production of value-added products. The establishment of the Agriculture Research Division to assist with research in protection and production aspects of crops and the near completion of the Food Innovation Centre would allow for entrepreneurs to develop new products and ideas, support growth, and provide mentoring for break-through product development.

Looking back at the full fiscal year, we began just as we planned, by collaborating to deliver value and quality to our customers and sticking to the corporate plan. This performance will enable SROS to utilise available funds effectively, provide a professional service and allow innovations that will drive growth for the future of the Organisation.
I would like to thank you all for your continuous support and assistance throughout the year and also welcome any thoughts you have to assist our OrganisationSincerely,

Dr Seuseu Tauati
Chief Executive Officer
Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa

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5.1 TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION (TSD)

The Technical Services Division (TSD) is the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS). It is responsible for providing relevant technical and quality testing services to goods, food and food products to ensure excellent quality, food safety and suitability for trade. It is also responsible for narcotics analysis for investigations and prosecution of offences and other environmental samples analysis such as soil, air and water for environmental monitoring purposes. The TSD testing service is internationally accredited for Biological and Chemical Testing laboratories.

The critical functions of the Technical Services Division (TSD) have been executed by its four (4) laboratories, namely;

- Chemical
- Biological
- Narcotics
- Molecular Diagnostic

The Technical Services expertise encompasses an array of microbiological, physical, chemical, narcotics and molecular diagnostic analyses for products including but not limited to foods, waters, oils, animal feed, illegal drugs (narcotics), soil and biological samples.

This financial year sees TSD extending its scope of testing to include molecular diagnostic testing in its functions. This swift action was considerably taken to assist with an urgent call from the Government for SROS to develop methodologies and acquire the right equipment for COVID 19 and African Swine Fever (ASF) confirmatory tests. It was the Government's prompt response to build SROS capacity to test these deadly viruses and promptly provide accurate results for immediate treatments once these viruses enter Samoa.

Not only it's mandated as a testing arm of SROS, but TSD is also one of the three technical divisions of SROS involved in the bioprospecting project specifically for cancer research. The cancer research explores potential bioactive compounds from Samoa medicinal plants and marine organisms such as sponges to inhibit cancer growth.

T.S. Division's key achievements for this financial year 2020/2021 include:

a) Achieved the completion of the biological and chemical testing laboratories upgrade to enhance competency and capacity, meeting the recommended international standards and necessary security.

b) Achieved the procurement of the Real Time Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) analytical equipment. An advanced and state of the art analytical equipment for molecular diagnostic tests are highly recommended for COVID 19 and African Swine Fever (ASF) viruses confirmatory tests.

c) Achieved the development of the methodologies for COVID 19 and ASF tests, and their successful implementation on suspected contaminated samples for confirmatory results. The COVID 19 test reports SROS when routine medical checks are required as prerequisite confirmation before travelling abroad are accepted by international boarders authorities.

d) Achieved the successful completion of the competency assessment for SROS testing laboratories which maintained the International Accreditation status for Biological and Chemical Testing Laboratories for another year

e) Achieved the satisfactory performance of the testing laboratories in the Global Proficiency Programme, which ensures staff, equipment, and methodologies.

f) Partnership in testings with other government Ministries, Organisations, and corporations (MNRE, MAF, NUS, MOP, MCR, MOH) to monitor and evaluate projects and determine conformance to national & international standards and regulations, well as providing testing reports for court cases.

g) One thousand seven hundred and three (1703) various samples were received for analytical analysis. It was a more than 50% increase compared to the last financial year. The analyses were for physical, chemical and biological

properties which related to quality and safety. Some analyses were particularly associated with projects with objectives of the impact of climate change on the environment.

h) Two hundred and eighty seven (287) biological samples were received for COVID 19 confirmatory tests. The 99% of the samples were obtained from private Medical Clinics for COVID-19 tests for people who have travelled overseas. Additionally, nearly 200 swine samples (nasal swaps, meat and meat products) were tested for African Swine Fever (ASF) virus.

i) Achieved 65 narcotics confirmatory cases for hard (illegal) drugs tested and submitted reports. Forty-two (42) cases for marijuana and twenty three (23) for methamphetamine. It was 45% and 44% increased cases for marijuana and methamphetamine, respectively, compared to the last financial year.

6.1 FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (FSTD)

Food Science & Technology is responsible for research on food material through value addition using the appropriate technologies to develop new products and improve existing processing techniques. This involves food preservation, development of new and novel foods and ingredients, and food sensory, packaging and safety consideration.

FST Division's key achievements for this financial year 2020/2021 include:

a) Cocoa Work – ACIAR continues to fund development work and research for cocoa in the region. The following are some of the ongoing work under this development assistance.

- Tray fermentation, a new method, is being promoted and trialled through a local competition for smallholder farmers in Savaii and Upolu. The essential equipment will be provided to farmers participating in the competition, like fermenting trays, tarpaulins for drying and storage containers

- A new market for fermented cocoa beans in Canada was tested through a trial shipment of 1000kg fermented, dried beans from Samoa. The supplier has indicated that if all goes well for this trial shipment, he will guarantee another 3,000 kg to be ordered for chocolate making from local farmers continuously.

b) Passive solar dehydrators – 2 solar dehydrators have almost arrived for trials. These dehydrators are targeted for drying products like turmeric, ginger, guava leaves, soursop leaves, 'ava and any other consumable product. These will be for producing teas that have already been trialled and tested in the local market. Capsules of guava leaves, turmeric and 'ava have also been created with functional and market testing to follow.

c) Locally produced flour – the team continue to produce breadfruit flour to satisfy some orders from clients (Gluten-Free store NZ and Skyline) while awaiting the commercial operation to start. Small research has been completed for banana flour, and this product can be added as another gluten-free flour option produced in Samoa.

d) Food Innovation Centre establishment – The building extension is now complete to cater for this development. We are awaiting formal approval to acquire the Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment equipment to allow us to work with liquid and semi-liquid products. Other equipments are now on-site, and some are being ordered to enable us to operate a fully functional innovation centre where business people can work with our Staff to develop products using the equipment we have for a small fee.

e) Ava work – There is ongoing work for sampling and testing the quality of 'ava grown, processed and sold in Samoa. This will confirm the quality of local 'ava varieties grown, gauge the quality of powdered 'ava sold in the local market, and highlight areas for improvement for the export market.

f) Fermented miki and infused fermented oil research – The ongoing fermented miki research work has resulted in a consistent formula confirmed from sensory evaluation for a commercial product. The study has also resulted in a fermented, infused coconut oil for cooking and salads, which can be added to the list of products from Samoa.

7.1 PLANTS & POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION.

The Plants & Postharvest Technologies Division key functions are:

- Minimise agricultural postharvest losses
- Ensure food security and food safety through improved postharvest handling
- Open access to overseas markets and
- Investigate pharmaceutical and cosmetic potential of Samoan plant natural products

The PPT Division key achievements for this financial year include:

a) The submission of its final project report for ACIAR HORT 2014/077 on "Enhancing postharvest handling systems in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga". This project included the PPTD conducting cool storage and shelf-life experiments for breadfruit. PPTD completed all prescribed experiments under this project and published 1 research article as a result. In addition to these scientific achievements, this project also allowed significant capacity building for the project team and equipping SROS laboratories with appropriate postharvest equipment.

b) The submission of its final project report for Better Border Biosecurity (B3) Project on "Risk reduction and quarantine treatments off-shore". This project included several breadfruit experiments assessing fruit quality across various heat treatments targeted for the disinfestation of fruit flies. The PPTD team also produced one scientific research article published through this project.

c) The completion and submission of its Small Research Activity on "Preliminary verification of hot water treatment against *Phytophthora colocasiae* on fresh taro corms intended for the Australian export market". This small research activity has produced a positive response from the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) Australia on the possibility of reopening fresh taro exports from Samoa to Australia.

d) The completion and submission of an FAO-consultancy project on "Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on farmers, vendors and consumers". Our study found that during the first 12 months of COVID-19, Samoans experienced reduced farm and market access and increased postharvest losses. Despite these, Samoa appears to have been the least impacted country compared to Fiji and Tonga, with Samoan consumers reporting an increased supply of vegetables from home gardens.

e) The establishment and commencement of a new Consultancy project commissioned by the Institute for Plant & Food Research New Zealand, Assessing Value Chain Development in Samoa. This short consultancy project aims to better understand the operation and performance of value chains of major horticultural crops in Samoa and identify the potential for introducing a new horticultural value chain to improve diet and nutrition of diet Pacific Island people.

f) Continuation of plant collection under its Plant Natural Products research. To date, PPTD has collected more than 400 plant samples from across Upolu and Savaii. More extensive collection has been conducted for Upolu, with more samplings to be undertaken for Savaii. We have prepared 396 methanolic extracts and 383 aqueous extracts. A total of 186 extracts have been found to be bioactive, which is a 23% bioactivity rate.

g) Establishment of chemical characterisation under its Plant Natural Products research. PPTD has successfully commenced and implemented fractionation methods and protocols for the purification of bioactive components from bioactive plant extracts.

h) Commencement of its Soil Genome-Mining project supporting natural products and biodiscovery research. The PPTD team has collected more than 200 soil samples to date, including soil samples from both Upolu and Savaii. From these soil samples, more than 1,500 bacterial samples have been isolated and stored for subsequent DNA extractions, sequencing and genome mining.

8.1 Environment and Renewable Division (ERED)

ERED is responsible for investigating research pathways utilising local resources for renewable energy generation. In addition, ERED conducts environmental impact assessments ongoing to monitor and advise on current or potential local environmental threats on our natural resources.

ERED key achievements for this financial year include:

a) A capacity-building opportunity was successfully sought through a virtual training program by the World Bank and SPREP, titled the 'Regional Training on Environment Impact Assessment, Stakeholder Engagement and Social Impact Assessment'. The program consisted of 8 modules spaced throughout Nov – Dec 2020. Five ERE staff participated in the training and received a certificate of completion.

b) ERED were invited to participate in numerous awareness programs, which were taken as an opportunity to share research findings with fellow sector stakeholders and engage with members of the public, including young students. ERE participation and programs include: presenting and moderating for the Pacific Climate Conference (27th – 30th Oct 2020); presenting and entering an SROS fun sports team for the National Renewable Energy Day (12th – 13th Nov 2020); presenting for the World Water and Forest Day (22nd March 2021); presenting, moderating and hosting an interactive display booth for the national Sustainable Energy awareness program (24th June 2021); and hosting a training on water quality testing for environmental samples for sector members, under the Sanitation Capacity Building training led by MWTI (25th June 2021).

c) Completed a comprehensive 12-month water quality study of 26 water resource sites (an increase from 18 locations in the previous year) for 2020. The sites are located throughout Upolu and include rivers, lakes and natural spring pools. Recommendations and a full technical report was submitted to MNRE in March 2021 to help inform water resource management plans. Discussions are in progress with MNRE to secure further funding to ensure the continuation of this monitoring program.

d) Expansion of the SROS role under the IMPRESS project was confirmed, including the ongoing monitoring and reporting of the quality of syngas produced from the Afolau gasification plant and emissions. These additional activities required the procurement of two specialised pieces of equipment, one procured under IMPRESS and the second by SROS. The equipment will also be helpful for future projects and data collection requirements for the environment and energy sectors. The essential data from this monitoring activity will help inform energy decision-makers on the potential of gasification technology and its further expansion.

e) Further improved the biogas study whereby a biogas system based on a modified SROS design was built and installed on SROS grounds. Improvements made to the design include a newly made filter that can filter out 100% of the harmful hydrogen sulphide effectively, and alterations that allow for excess biogas to be bottled and used later. The final phase of the study will be implemented throughout 2021-2022, whereby data for gas quality and gas output by volume versus feedstock input will be reported on, and finalising biogas bottling procedure in collaboration with a local gas company.

f) Secured funding for expansion of the solar energy battery to the second design or phase 2. Procured all necessary equipment and consumables (iron and nickel sheets, a hydraulic shearing machine, electrical meters, milling machine etc.) required for building of a series of 1.2V batteries for assessment of battery performance (charging/discharging curve). Performance analysis of phase 2 battery is on track to be completed by end of 2021.

g) Implemented a rainwater harvesting study upon request by the Water and Sanitation Sector, to establish baseline data on water quality of harvested rainwater from households throughout Samoa. Study findings will help inform Management of the numerous rainwater harvesting systems to ensure improved water quality for families utilising the systems. The full draft report of the study has been submitted to the Water and Sanitation Sector for review before finalisation.

h) Replaced and installed an essential piece of equipment (rotary evaporator) for the bio-prospecting anti-diabetes research. Collected and prepared extracts from an additional 26 local plants and tested for bioactivity screening for anti-diabetes research. Plant extracts were screened against the enzyme alpha-glucosidase, from which three species showed positive bioactivity. Extracts from plant species that showed bioactivity were put through purification steps to isolate bioactive compounds.

i) Secured funding from UNDP in waste management for processing two forms of waste at the pilot-scale; paper and plastic. Planning for paper waste processing activities have begun, led by SROS and implemented on SROS grounds. Plastic processing into product trials will also be led by SROS and the equipment housed with MNRE, with activities for implementation being planned for once the technology is confirmed.

j) Secured funding for the upscale of taro ethanol production for sanitising products to semi-commercial scale, under a COVID-19 preparedness project funded by Japan. The project included trials into the development of a plant-based biodegradable face mask. Implementation of this project has begun, and has allowed for processing of taro ethanol into hand sanitiser to meet the growing demand from local health clinics, pharmacies, businesses

9.1 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH DIVISION (ARD)

The ARD's key functions are:

- To improve agriculture crop production and protection in Samoa through research and development
- To provide relevant crop development solutions to issues raised by farmers
- Develop strategies for the efficient Management of insect pests and diseases of crops
- Maintain genetic material of improved crop varieties through micropropagation of pest and disease-free planting material

The ARD Division key achievements for this financial year include:

a) **Soil Nutrient Management Project ACIAR.** The overall objective of the soil nutrient management projects is to ensure that soil knowledge is enhanced and provide a reliable foundation for the sustainable intensification of taro production in Samoa. This research highlights the importance of budgeting for soil fertility management and increasing the yield of taro production. ARD has worked to quantify nutrient cycling in taro production systems by undertaking field trials.

b) **Responding to emerging pest and disease threats to horticulture in the Pacific islands. HORT/2016/185 ACIAR.** This project aims to build on developing technologies that can support sustainable intensification of high-value crops, including addressing the increased incidence and severity of pests and diseases. The different components of the project include:

- The bacteria cause the citrus greening disease in Samoa *Candidatus Liberubacter sp* can be transmitted by the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP). The ACP is present in Samoa and is commonly found in a variety of citrus plants. ARD is continually to determine the presence of the bacteria and identify natural enemies for the psyllid.
- ARD is researching insecticide resistance in *Brassica* (cabbages) production. Pests will be collected from commercial *Brassica* farms and exposed to a range of locally available insecticides. This controlled research will be performed in the SROS research laboratories.

c) **Aligning Genetics Resources, Production and Post-Harvest Systems to Market Opportunities for Pacific Island Countries. Identify improved cocoa varieties and conserve germplasm plot using the grafting method. (ACIAR).** ARD is tasked to develop and implement the dissemination of cocoa genetic resources using grafting techniques. Two cocoa farmers have been selected to establish more cocoa budwood plantations and to be catalysts to improve cocoa bean quality and plantation productivity. The two sites are in the villages of Afega and Lefaga.

d) **FAO TCP/SAM/3803 Building capacities on tissue culture to support & sustain biodiversity for food security & nutrition**. SROS has a micropropagation unit at Nuu that has several agriculture crop plantlets maintained to protect the genetic material from being lost and as a source of material to establish new plantations when the need arrives. This FAO project will focus on building the capacity of the ARD staff and equip the laboratory. The project was launched on 11th June 20201, and work on procuring the required equipment has just commenced.

10.1 COMMERCIAL DIVISION NAFANUA PURE PRODUCTS LIMITED (NPPC)

Commercial Division business vision is connecting farmers, businesses, and communities to a better future through product development and innovation:

- Aim to maintain better work relationships with the local farmers and businesses.
- Create work partnerships with the local farmers for the supply of raw materials.
- Increase product development process and systems to meet the local and overseas demand.
- Patent and register new product developments and innovative ideas as Samoan Made.

The Commercial Division and NPPC key achievements for this financial year include:

a) Achieved: October 2020 started the construction of the Multipurpose building warehouse at SROS compound by the All electrical construction. The Government approved and released 2.5 million in funding for the construction of the commercial building and the procurement of machines and equipment.

b) Achieved: Procured the flour processing machines and the distiller system for the production of taro ethanol. The semi-sized commercial flour processing machines and equipment were purchased from China, Canada, and Australia suppliers. SROS technical personnel are responsible for installing and assembling the equipment and machines inside the warehouse.

c) Achieved: Purchased the new packaging consumables and products for the breadfruit flour and hand sanitisers bottles. The commercial team re-designed the breadfruit and banana flour packaging and the latest hand sanitiser product made from taro ethanol.

d) Achieved: March 2021, Official opening of the multipurpose building warehouse by government officials, local farmers representatives, and the private sector members.

e) Achieved: Registered the patent for the NPPC logo and Samoa Made brand at the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL).

f) Achieved: Collection of the breadfruits and banana (Fai Paka Samoa) to produce the flour for the local market. SROS team travelled around Upolu and Savaii to collect the breadfruits and bananas from local farmers to start the production of 2000 kilograms of flour for overseas market. An excellent opportunity for SROS' Staff to meet the local farmers and discuss the new way to earn income from selling their breadfruits and bananas to NPPC.

11.1 CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION (CSD)

The Corporate Service Division is responsible for the day to day operations of SROS, including a variety of responsibilities such as finance, human resources management, information technology (I.T.), marketing, administration functions and general services.

The C.S. Division key achievements for this financial year include:

a) Completed and submitted the budget estimates for FY2021-2022 at the Ministry of Finance. SROS' received a total grant of 5.2 million tala, and it was a 26% increase from the financial year of 2020-2021. The newly approved budget estimates included the Agriculture research Division, Commercial division and new positions for technical teams.

b) Completed the Audit of annual accounts for the financial year 2021-2020 and submitted it to the Cabinet on 30th October 2021.BDO Samoa was the appointed Auditor, and the Audit Office report and management letter were presented to the Board of Directors.

c) Completed and submitted all four quarterly report updates to the Ministry of Public Enterprises (MPE). The Quarterly Report consists of two main sections the performance and work plan updates from each division and the financial updates.

d) Completed the renovation works for the Microbiology Laboratory, Cancer research laboratory new office extension, ERE new bathroom, Biodiscovery building new bathroom, and the walkway that connected the Chemistry building and the Microbiology building.

e) The finance team completed the procurement of consumables and scientific equipment for all technical divisions. Lead the procurement process, and make the payment on time to overseas suppliers.

f) Completed the procurement process to hire qualified contractors to construct the new multipurpose warehouse, FSTD laboratory building extension, and microbiology office extension.

g) Achieved the staff recruitment and selection target to occupy all the vacant positions before the previous financial year.

h) Upgrade the internet connection and speed from 4 megabits to 10 megabits and install a new wifi connection to improve internet connectivity in laboratories and offices for Nafanua and Nuu sites.

12.1 Progress in achieving the Corporate Plan (CP) 2020-2024

Priority Objectives	Work Activities
a) To undertake scientific and technical research with the primary aim of adding value and developing functional prototypes of products and processes for the local or overseas market.	• Opening of the Multipurpose Building Warehouse • Gluten-free breadfruit flour and banana flour. • Taro Ethanol to produce hand sanitisers • COVID-19 preparedness project funded by Japan- Production and research for taro ethanol to produce hand sanitisers, and face masks. • Fermented miki and infused fermented oil research • Food Innovation center-completed • Multipurpose machine-on-going
b) To provide relevant technical and quality testing services in goods, food, food products, narcotics, biological, and environmental samples.	• Achieved International accreditation for biological and chemical testing laboratories. • Procured the Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) • Achieved the development of the methodologies for Covid 19 and ASF tests. • Achieved the competency assessment for testing laboratories (IANZ certification) • Achieved the satisfactory performance of the testing laboratories-Global Proficiency Programmed. • Total of 1,703 various samples received and tested. • Total of 287 biological samples for Covid19 and 200 samples for ASF. • Achieved 65 narcotics confirmatory case for hard drugs tested.
c) To investigate research pathways utilising local resources for renewable energy generation and conduct environmental monitoring and impact assessment.	• Staff participated the Regional training on Environment Impact Assessment, Stakeholder Engagement and Social Impact Assessment. • Secured funding from UNDP in waste management, for processing two forms of waste at the pilot scale: paper and plastic. • Secured funding from Japanese Government through the COVID19 preparedness project. The project included trials into the development of a plant-based biodegradable face mask. • Implemented a rainwater harvesting study upon request by the Water and Sanitation Sector.

		• Funding for expansion of the solar energy battery to the second design or phase 2, and assessment of battery performance. • Biogas study whereby a biogas system based on a modified SROS design was built and installed on SROS grounds. • Expansion of the SROS role under the IMPRESS, for monitoring and reporting of quality of syngas produced from the Afolau gasification plant, as well as emissions.
d)	To enhance the potential of Samoan natural products through biomedical, cosmetic and pharmaceutical.	• Plant collection under its Plant Natural Products research. Collected more than 400 plant samples from across Upolu and Savaii. • A total of 186 extracts have been found to be bioactive, which is a 23% bioactivity rate. • Implemented fractionation methods and protocols for the purification of bioactive components from bioactive plant extracts. • Soil Genome-Mining project supporting natural products and biodiscovery research. • Collected and prepared extracts from an additional 26 local plants and tested for bioactivity screening for anti-diabetes research. • Plant extracts were screened against the enzyme alpha-glucosidase, from which 3 species showed positive bioactivity.
e)	To improve agricultural production and postharvest techniques, and establish effective pest & disease control measures.	• The final project report for ACIAR HORT 2014/077 on "Enhancing postharvest handling systems in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga". • The submission of its final project report for Better Border Biosecurity (B3) Project on "Risk reduction and quarantine treatments off-shore. • The submission of its Small Research Activity on "Preliminary verification of hot water treatment against *Phytophthora colocasiae* on fresh taro corms intended for the Australian export market. • Soil Nutrient Management Project ACIAR. • Responding to emerging pest and disease threats to horticulture in the Pacific islands. HORT/2016/185 ACIAR. • FAO TCP/SAM/3803 Building capacities on tissue culture to support & sustain biodiversity for food security & nutrition. • SROS has a micropropagation unit at Nuu that has several agriculture crop plantlets maintained.
f)	To engage in consultancy services to improve various development sectors and promote science as a subject/career.	• Completed a comprehensive 12-month water quality study of 26 water resource. • The submission of its final project report for ACIAR HORT 2014/077 on "Enhancing postharvest handling systems in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga". • The submission of its final project report for Better Border Biosecurity (B3) Project on "Risk reduction and quarantine treatments off-shore". • The completion and submission of an FAO-consultancy project on "Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on farmers, vendors and consumers". • Cocoa Work – ACIAR continues to fund development work and research for cocoa in the region.
g)	To strengthen partnership with the private sector and stakeholders to support the commercialisation of the Organisation's prototypes	• October 2020- Construction of the Multipurpose Building Warehouse. • Purchased Flour processing machines and the distiller system. • March 2021- Official opening of the multipurpose building warehouse. • Commercial operation starts- Collection of Breafruits, and Bananas from local farmers to produce 2000 kilograms of flour.
h)	To ensure effective staff development in scientific research and support services	• Local technical trainings for the Staff • Online courses for FSTD, PPTD, ERED and TSD Staff. • IANZ accreditation process involved the TSD staff.

	• Support services staff attended trainings offered by Public service commission.
i) To effectively manage SROS' financial, information technology and human resources	• A new website for SROS was developed. • A new website for the Nafanua Pure Products Company Limited. • Installed the wifi system • New internet connection at Nu'u office • Upgrade the internet connection with Vodafone Samoa. • Submitted SROS' annual accounts for the FY2019-2020. • Prepared SROS' annual accounts for the FY2020-2021. • Submitted SROS' budget for the FY2021-2022. • Audit process for the FY2020-2021- Annual Accounts, payments, receipting, assets, and inventories. • Completed the UNDP Micro finance audit. • Review SROS' Human Resource Manual. • Completed all the staff performance appraisals. • Completed the recruitment and selection process for vacant positions.

13.1 KEY FINANCIAL AND BUDGET PERFORMANCES

I. BUDGET FOR FY2020-2021

- The total SROS budget was $4,592,284 million tala from the Government, and 25% was the approved budget's increase from the last financial year 2019-2021. The additional approved budget was for the new lab consumables, casual new positions, and salary adjustments.

II. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE COSTS

- The total expenditure costs was $6,744,437 million. The total was spent on administrative, personnel, occupancy, director fees, and project cost expenses. At the end of the financial year, the current spending was over 22% when compared to the last fiscal year spending of 2019-2020

III. SUMMARY OF REVENUE PERFORMANCE

- SROS' primary revenues source is from the Government Grant, technical services sampling fees, and Donor project income. After the 12 months, total grant received was 4,627,284 million tala, and the Technical Services achieved and surpassed the revenue target by 15%. Also, 2.5million tala was received by SROS from the Government to implement the construction of the Commercial multipurpose building and procured the equipment.

IV. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS

- New capital costs for the current financial year was 2,716,023 million tala: The following information is the breakdown of the new assets or capital costs inside the FY2020-2021.

Buildings (new & renovation)	$1,855,455
Office Equipment	$173,395
Lab equipment	$651,659
Assets from MAF	$35,000

14.1 OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR (FY2020-2021)

SROS aims to continue to improve its scientific research methods and assist the private sectors and the government ministries in scientific testing and consultancy services.
Therefore the following are the major tasks and targets for the Organisation inside the financial year of 2020-2021:

a) Maintain and continue the Technical Services testing IANZ international accreditation.
b) Offer consultancy services to Government Ministries, Government funded projects and private sectors.

c) Continue the capacity development and professional skills for the Staff through local and overseas training.
d) Continue to work closely with donor partners, private sectors, local and overseas Universities.
e) Secure funding from the Government and Donor partners for new scientific projects.

15.1 FUTURE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

I. Future Risks

- ✓ Pandemics and lockdown both have a major impact on SROS' services especially the shortage of consumables supplies.
- ✓ One of the ongoing risks is staff turnover. SROS' scientists are becoming the target by other Government Ministries and Regional offices. These offices offered better salary benefits and attractive remuneration packages.
- ✓ Replacing existing scientific machines is very costly. SROS' need to replace and upgrade the existing experimental machines and devices to improve the quality of testing results.
- ✓ Increase of requests for scientific research that is outside of the organisation ability. There are multiple requests from local and exporters and SROS can carry out the work.
- ✓ Copyright and patent for high-value-added products and scientific methodologies such as the Medicinal Plants.

II. Uncertainties

- ✓ New government priorities and policies impact current work policies and plans. Therefore, SROS need to re-allocate funds and resources to accommodate the new government priorities for SROS.
- ✓ Scientific research to assist the country responds to current and future pandemics.

16.1 CSO IMPLEMENTATION (WHERE APPLICABLE)

- ✓ Not applicable to SROS in this financial year.

Audited Financial Statements

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
For the year ended 30th June 2021

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Financial statements
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For the year ended 30 June 2021

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements are the responsibility of Management. The financial statements have been prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on management's best estimates and judgments.

Management has established and maintained the accounting and internal control systems that include written policies and procedures. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that our financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the timely and accurate preparation of financial statements, and that our assets are properly safeguarded.

The Board of Directors oversees Management's responsibilities for financial reporting. The financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on recommendation from Management.

Our independent auditors, Leota & Niumata Chartered Accountants, having been appointed by the Auditor General and Controller of the Independent State of Samoa, have audited our Financial Statements. The accompanying independent auditors' report of the Samoa Audit Office outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion.

Dr. Seuseu Tauati
Chief Executive Officer

Apia, Samoa

Dated: 7th October , 2021.

Alailepule Christopher Lei Sam
Manager, Corporate Services Division

Apia, Samoa

Dated: 7th October , 2021.

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
Directors' report
For the year ended 30 June 2021

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa for the year ended 30 June 2021 as set out on the accompanying pages and the auditors' report thereon in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act 2001 and the Public Bodies and Accountability Act 2001.

Directors

The Directors of the Organisation at any time during the financial year were:

Sulamanaia Nu'uetolu Montini Ott	Chairman
Dr. Satupaitea Viali	Director
Tusani Iosefatu Reti	Director
Masoe Leilua Iosefa Tautua	Director
Nive Tauiliili	Director
Dr. Seuseu Tauati	Ex-Officio/CEO

The new Board of Directors' appointments were formalised on the 4th March 2020 for a term of three (3) years as per F.K. (19)43.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa is to conduct scientific research and develop technologies which outcomes are of great value in the development and sustainability of value-added goods and services for export and to achieve reduction on fuel imports and greenhouse gas emissions. There has been no significant change in the principal activity of the Organisation during the year or any of the classes of business that it operates in.

State of Affairs

In the Opinion of the Directors:

i. the accompanying Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the operations and results of the Organisation for the year ended 30 June 2021.
ii. the accompanying Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation as at 30 June 2021.

Operating Results

The net profit for the year is **$ 1,388,047** 2020: Net Loss **($ 261,587)**

Dated at Apia this 7th day of October 2021.

Going concern

The financial statements of the Organisation have been prepared on a going concern basis. We consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements as we believe that the Organisation has adequate funds to meet its liabilities when they fall due over the next 12 months from the date of the Directors' report.

Current assets

Prior to the completion of the Organisation's financial statements the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that the current assets of the Organisation were shown in the accounting records at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realized in the ordinary course of the business.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the current assets in the Organisation's financial statements misleading.

Related party

All related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the financial statements and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Events subsequent to balance date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Other circumstances

As at the date of this report:

- no charge on the assets of the Organisation has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities other person;
- no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which the Organisation could become liable;
- no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the Organisation have become or are likely to become enforceable within period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Organisation to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with report or the Organisation's financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of assets or liabilities of the Organisation misleading or inappropriate.

Unusual transactions

The result of the Organisation's operations during the financial year and up to the date of this report, has not in the opinion the directors, been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board:

Sulamanaia Nu'uetolu Montini Ott
Chairman

Apia, Samoa

07/ 10 / 2021

Dr. Satupa'itea Viali
Director

Apia, Samoa

07/ 10 / 2021

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
Statement of financial performance
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
INCOME			
Grants from Government of Samoa		4,627,284	3,468,341
Technical services income		329,033	235,181
Donor project income	**13(a)**	2,713,537	1,029,445
Cancer project fund	**13(b)**	-	117,791
Other income	**14**	462,631	189,107
Total income		**8,132,484**	**5,039,865**
EXPENDITURES			
Audit fees - current		24,150	24,150
Audit fees - FY 19/20		6,014	(214)
Depreciation	**12**	679,193	482,090
Personnel costs	**15**	3,440,840	2,526,480
Occupancy costs	**16**	180,012	200,856
Administrative costs	**17**	863,550	954,319
Donor project costs	**18(a)**	954,095	392,834
Cancer project cost	**18(b)**	-	117,791
Other costs	**19**	498,033	490,293
Directors fees & board expenses	**21**	98,549	112,855
Total expenditures		**6,744,437**	**5,301,454**
Net Profit/(Loss)		**1,388,047**	**(261,587)**

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
Equity	**Notes**	**SAT$**	**SAT$**
Opening balance		3,161,022	3,422,609
Add: Profit/(Loss)		1,388,047	(261,587)
Closing balance		**4,549,069**	**3,161,022**
Represented by:			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	**5**	130,575	3,046,907
Term deposit	**6**	50,000	-
Trade and other receivables	**7**	405,080	362,536
Prepayments		-	63,243
Stock on hand		134,253	132,898
Total current assets		**719,908**	**3,605,584**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		249,358	108,494
Other creditors and accruals	**8**	147,278	114,862
Allowance for staff benefits	**9**	159,886	122,530
Deferred income	**10**	1,196,482	3,644,003
Total current liabilities		**1,753,004**	**3,989,889**
Working capital		(1,033,096)	(384,305)
Non-Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**12**	5,582,165	3,545,329
Net assets		**4,549,069**	**3,161,022**

Signed for and on behalf of the Directors of The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa:

Signature
Sulamanaia Nu'uetolu Montini Ott
Chairman

Apia, Samoa

07 /10 /2021

Signature
Dr. Satupa'itea Viali
Director

Apia, Samoa

07 /10 /2021

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Equity		
Opening balance	3,161,022	3,422,609
Add: Profit/(Loss)	1,388,047	(261,587)
Closing balance	**4,549,069**	**3,161,022**
Total Equity	**4,549,069**	**3,161,022**

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2021

			2021	2020
Cash flows from/(to) operating activities		**Notes**	**SAT$**	**SAT$**
Cash received from Government of Samoa			4,627,284	3,468,341
Cash received from	- Technical services		329,033	235,181
	- Consultancy services		-	200
	- ACIAR Project Funds		74,058	108,998
	- FAO Consultancy		34,444	-
	- TCM Project Funds		304,097	16,871
	- Avocado Margarine		-	2,762
	- Water Supply & Sanitation Funds - Income		-	13,322
	- Other income		462,631	189,106
Cash paid for expenses			(5,981,849)	(1,495,454)
Net cash flow by operating activities			**(150,303)**	**2,539,327**
Cash flows from/(to) investing activities				
New Term Deposit		**6**	(50,000)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**12**	(2,716,029)	(1,243,227)
Net cash used by investing activities			**(2,766,029)**	**(1,243,227)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash			(2,916,332)	1,296,100
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning			3,046,907	1,750,807
Cash and cash equivalent at the end		**5**	**130,575**	**3,046,907**

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements

1. General

The Research and Development Institute of Samoa is an independent corporate body constituted and operating under the provisions of the Research and Development Institute of Samoa (RDIS) Act 2006 and amendments. Its name changed to The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS) on 20th November 2008 following amendment of the Act. It is currently located at Nafanua.

The SROS objectives are:

a) to promote the national economy of Samoa based on research and development;
b) to undertake scientific and technical research with the primary aim of adding value to local resources or services;
c) to develop functional prototypes of products and processes based on scientific and technical research for the local or overseas markets;
d) to establish partnership with the private sector and commercial interests to support the Organisation's activities; and
e) Ensure effective training for researchers and professionals engaged in scientific and technical research.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

There were no new standards adopted during the financial year.

3. Statement of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa ("Organisation") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Organisation takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

a. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Organisation operates (the "functional currency") which is the Samoan Tala (WST). The Organisation operates in Samoa and therefore the financial statements are presented in Samoan Tala which the Organisation's functional and presentation currency.

3. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the transactions at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss. Monetary assets and

liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss together with all other foreign exchange gains and losses and are presented in profit or loss at a net amount.

b. Government grants

The fair value of government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Organisation will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Organisation recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Organisation should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Organisation with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants towards staff re-training costs are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs and are deducted in reporting the related expense.

Government grants relating to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

c. Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when, it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Classification and initial measurement

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

3. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets of the Organisation are classified into the amortised cost category only and consist of cash and cash equivalents, bank term deposits and trade receivables. The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

The Organisation assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with trade and other receivables carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Organisation applies the simplified approach due to the short term nature of the financial assets, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Organisation or the counterparty.

The Organisation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and are classified into the amortised cost category.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Organisation designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

3. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of petty cash, cash at bank and cash held by other Government Ministries for relevant projects form an integral part of the Organisation's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

e. Property, Plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The following rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Buildings and improvements	5%

Roads	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Laboratory equipment	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Office and other equipment	20%
Work in progress	0%

f. Income tax

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa is not subject to taxation.

g. Stock on hand

Stock on hand are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

h. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to statement of income and expenditure on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

IFRS 16 'Leases'

IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17 'Leases' and three related Interpretations. It completes the IASB's long running project to overhaul lease accounting. Leases will be recorded in the statement of financial position in the form of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. There are two important reliefs provided by IFRS 16 for assets of low value and short-term leases of less than 12 months.

3. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 16 'Leases' (continued)

The current location (land) of the Organisation is leased from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with a fixed amount of $16.00 per annum. The Organisation is a beneficiary body which offers services that supported the community and most of its research findings are funded and supported by the Government funds and resources including the land. The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa's location (land) is the property of the Government and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the responsible entity who manages and allocates land properties with the sole purpose of serving the people. In case the Organisation becomes a trading body then further discussion with the responsible Ministry to review the terms and conditions of the lease. At the moment any development by The Organisation such as the construction of a new building, The Organisation should seek permission from the Land Board.

The 2 acre land leased from Samoa Land Corporation with a fixed amount of $2,300.00 per annum is situated at Salelologa. SROS's long-term plan is to expand its services in the future for people living in Savaii. Another plan is to establish a commercial warehouse for processing value-added raw materials and a centralised location for farmers. The long term plans that were mentioned are not yet implemented because of the limitation of financial resources.

The Organisation has sought relief under the standard since its leases are of low value.

i. Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

j. Employee benefits

i. Salaries and wages, annual leave and long service leave

Liabilities for employees' entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and other current employee entitlements (that are expected to be paid within twelve months) are accrued at undiscounted amounts, and calculated at amounts expected to be paid as at reporting date.

Liabilities for other employee entitlements, which are not expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of reporting date, are accrued in respect of all employees at the present value of future amounts expected to be paid. A provision of one-third of sick leave balance as at year end is taken into account as a liability.

ii. Superannuation contributions

The Organisation contributes towards the National Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan in accordance with local legislation and to which it has no commitment beyond the payment of contribution. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

4. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Organisation's activities expose it to financial risks such as market risks related to cash flow interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by management and the Board of Directors. They evaluate and monitor financial risks in all areas of the business.

Cash flow interest risk.

Cash flows interest rate risk is the potential for a change in interest rates to change net interest costs and earnings in the current reporting period and in future years. The risk is managed closely by the management and the directors within approved policy parameters.

Financial risk management (continued)

Cash flow interest risk (continued)

The Organisation has interest-bearing asset in the form of term deposits. This is at fixed interest rate and hence, there are no interest rate risks during the period of investment.

For re-investment of term deposits, the Organisation negotiates an appropriate interest rate with the banks and invests with the bank which offers the highest interest return. Given the fixed nature of interest rates, the Organisation has a high level of certainty over the impact on cash flows arising from interest income derived from these term deposits.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Organisation if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Organisation's receivables from customers. The Organisation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by individual characteristics of each customer.

The Organisation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Board through Management monitors and manages the approval of credit whereby each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Organisations' standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. A good portion of accounts receivable customers include

Government Ministries and State Owned Enterprises. Management consider these accounts receivable as representing a low risk of credit default.

However specific provision has been made for those customers where the organisation has assessed that there is no chance of recovery. Refer to note 6 for details of the movement in impairment provision.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organisation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Organisation's reputation. The Organisation carries out cash flow projections taking into account cash inflows and outflows annually which assist it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash returns on investments. Typically, the Organisation ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. Cash position is monitored on a daily basis.

Other risks

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error and fraud. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial crisis. The Organisation cannot eliminate all operational risk, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Organisation is able to manage risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment procedures.

5. Cash and cash equivalent

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Petty cash	500	500
Cash at ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited - main account	20,807	(21,090)
Cash at Westpac Bank Ltd - Main Account	2,186	-
Cash at Westpac Bank Ltd - Project Account	51,214	-
Cash at Westpac Bank Ltd - Technical Services	55,868	549,487
ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited: Project account	-	59,600
		-
- TCM EIF Tier II Project Fund	-	16,871
- Commercialisation funds	-	176,904
- MNRE - Stream Profiling	-	17,775
- COVID19 testing - UNDP	-	540,955
- IMPRESS Project	-	64,511
- Others	-	1,641,394
	130,575	**3,046,907**

6. Term deposit

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Term Deposit - BSP Bank (Samoa) Ltd	50,000	-

	50,000	**-**

7. Trade and other receivables

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Trade receivables	221,198	121,604
Other receivables	201,935	240,932
Less: Provision for doubtful debt	(18,053)	-
Total trade and other receivables	**405,080**	**362,536**

The Organisation uses the simplified model for calculating lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) and has applied the probability of default (PD) to the overall portfolio of debtors as they share similar credit characteristics being mainly Government Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises.

8. Other creditors and accruals

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Accrued expenses	109,339	77,429
Audit fees	24,150	24,150
Electricity	13,773	13,267
Land lease	16	16
Total other creditors and accruals	**147,278**	**114,862**

9. Allowance for staff benefits

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Staff annual leave entitlements	159,886	122,530
Total allowance for staff benefits	**159,886**	**122,530**
Movement for allowance of staff benefits		
Balance at beginning of the year	122,530	100,125
Additional allowance during the year	210,798	42,918
Utilised during the year	(173,442)	(20,513)
Balance at year end	**159,886**	**122,530**

10.Deferred income

Donors	Opening balance (2020)	Additional funding	Expenses	Cost Capitalised	Transfer to Other Income	Ending balance (2021)
Coconut Oil Refinement Fund	270,769	-	-	-	-	270,769
Avocado Margarine Fund	182,117	-	-	-	-	182,117
PHAMA - Frozen Taro Project Fund	314	-	-	-	314	-
PHAMA - Cocoa Fermentation Project Fund	3,214	-	-	-	3,214	-
TCM EIF Tier II Project Fund	512,047	-	107,965	196,118	-	207,964
Photosynthetic Bacteria Research Fund	4,961	-	-	-	4,961	-
Cocoa Phylogenetics	38	-	-	-	38	-
FAO LOA	428	-	-	-	428	-
FAO Youth	10,367	-	-	-	10,367	-
SCIDI Project	1,029	-	-	-	-	1,029
PEAR Project	9,176	-	-	-	9,176	-
SPC/ACIAR cocoa project	-	15,986	7,844	-	-	8,142
IMPRESS Project	35,429	-	-	-	35,429	-
MNRE - Water Stream Profiling Project	2,225	-	-	-	-	2,225
MNRE - Water Sector Monitoring Project	46,260	138,780	153,818	-	31,222	-
Commercialisation Project	2,323,096	-	413,725	1,438,158	-	471,213
COVID19 testing machine - UNDP	242,533	-	47,163	155,070	-	40,300
FAO Consultancy - COVID food loss Project	-	41,877	34,154	-	7,723	-
MNRE - Rainwater Harvesting	-	29,730	27,523	-	-	2,207
Value Chain Development Project (PFR)	-	13,743	3,227	-	-	10,516
Total Deferred liability	**3,644,003**	**240,116**	**795,419**	**1,789,346**	**102,872**	**1,196,482**

11. Amortisation schedule

The amortisation schedule relates to the donated assets for the Organisation activities from the Government of Samoa after the hosting of the Small Islands Developing State (SIDS) meeting in September 2014. These assets are amortised to income over 5 years for office equipment which are the same rates at which the assets are depreciated.

	2021	2020
Costs of donated assets	**SAT$**	**SAT$**
SIDS assets funded by the Government of Samoa	120,520	120,520
Total cost of assets	120,520	120,520
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation	120,520	98,425
Amortisation for current year	-	22,095
Closing accumulated amortisation	120,520	120,520
Unamortised amount	**-**	**-**
Current portion of amortisation	-	22,095
Non - current portion of amortisation	-	(22,095)
Unamortised amount	**-**	**-**

12. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Buildings & Roads SAT$	Equipment & Furnitures SAT$	Lab Equipment SAT$	Motor vehicles SAT$	Assets transferred from MAF SAT$	TOTAL SAT$
1 July 2020	3,385,883	2,142,085	5,206,788	602,483	-	11,337,238
Additions	1,855,445	173,925	651,659	-	35,000	2,716,023
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	5,241,328	2,316,010	5,858,447	602,483	35,000	14,053,261
Accumulated depreciation						
1 July 2020	1,396,619	1,894,259	3,996,382	504,650	-	7,791,910
Depreciation	186,174	101,398	331,254	54,000	6,367	679,193
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	1,582,793	1,995,657	4,327,636	558,650	6,367	8,470,285
Carrying amount						
30 June 2020	**1,989,264**	**247,826**	**1,210,406**	**97,833**	**-**	**3,545,328**
30 June 2021	**3,658,535**	**320,353**	**1,530,811**	**43,833**	**28,633**	**5,582,165**

13. Donor project income

	2021	2020
(a) Projects - Ministry of Finance	**SAT$**	**SAT$**
ACIAR Project Fund - 2014/077	74,058	108,998
Japan Grant assistance	14,808	-
Turkey - Breadfruit Project	-	-
Bio-ethanol - Turkey	-	2,000
	88,866	110,998
Donor project funds		
SPC/PARDI Project	-	59,600
Avocado fruits collection	-	2,762
PHAMA Frozen Taro Project fund	-	-
PHAMA Cocoa Project	-	-
FAO Consultancy fund - Covid 19 Research income	34,444	-
FAO LOA	-	-
TCM EIF Tier II Project fund	304,097	16,871
ACIAR Project Fund - 2017/014	-	2,500
MNRE - Water Supply & Sanitation Project	-	13,322
IMPRESS Project	-	64,511
Value Chain development Consultancy Project Income	3,227	-
SCIDI Project	-	5,951
MNRE - Rainwater Harvesting Project	27,523	-
Water Sector - GCF Income	153,818	-
MNRE - Water Stream Profiling Income	-	17,775
SPC ACIAR Cocoa Project Income	7,844	17,295
COVID19 testing - UNDP	202,233	540,955
Commercialization Project	1,851,885	176,904
Covid19 testing - Food loss	39,600	-
	2,624,671	918,446
Total Donor project income	**2,713,537**	**1,029,445**
(b) Cancer research funds		
Cancer research funds	-	117,791
	-	**117,791**

14. Other income

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Amortisation income	-	22,095
Consultancy fees	-	200
Other income	462,631	166,812
Total Other income	**462,631**	**189,107**

15. Personnel costs

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Salaries and wages	3,125,504	2,324,173
NPF employer contributions	277,583	162,271
ACC employer levies	29,425	21,270
Higher duty allowances	8,328	18,766
Total Personnel costs	**3,440,840**	**2,526,480**

16. Occupancy costs

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Electricity	175,597	200,840
Land lease	4,415	16
Total Occupancy costs	**180,012**	**200,856**

17. Administrative costs

	2021 SAT$	2020 SAT$
Advertising and promotions	13,410	27,844
Bank charges	19,803	9,057
Internet charges	95,063	85,694
Fees, license and registrations	38,389	5,538
Rental / hire	49,597	154,804
Fuel and oil	37,472	36,833
Printing and stationery	78,631	66,054
Repairs and maintenance - motor vehicles	56,997	29,421
Repairs and maintenance - building	94,661	77,033
Repairs and maintenance - office equipment	13,499	10,007
Repairs and maintenance - plant & equipments	9,429	235
Repairs and maintenance - furniture and fittings	343	-
Subscriptions	1,272	4,293
Telephone, fax and postages	19,881	27,577
Travel and accommodation	-	55,877
DSA / transit / permit visa & incidental allowances	2,755	51,183
Water supplies	11,189	13,190
Insurance	58,227	61,775

Local travel	36,543	21,108
Consultancy fees	-	790
General expenses	201,282	216,007
Loss on foreign exchange	7,053	-
Provision for doubtful debt	18,053	-
	863,550	**954,319**

18. (a) Donor project costs

Projects - Ministry of Finance	**2021 SAT$**	**2020 SAT$**
ACIAR Project 2014/077	70,259	108,998
Bio-ethanol Project	-	2,000
Japan Grant assistance	14,808	-
	85,067	110,998

Donor project funds	**2021 SAT$**	**2020 SAT$**
SPC/PARDI Project	-	59,600
TCM EIF Tier II Project costs	107,979	16,871
ACIAR Project 2017/014	-	2,500
IMPRESS Project	28,361	64,511
Avocado Margarine Project	-	2,762
Water Supply & Sanitation Funds - MNRE costs	-	13,322
FAO Consultancy - COVID 19 Research - Food loss	34,444	-
Value Chain Consultancy Project	3,227	-
COVID 19 - UNDP	52,848	-
SCIDI Project	-	5,951
MNRE - Rainwater Harvesting	27,523	
Stream Profiling Project - Water Sector	-	17,775
Water Sector - MNRE - GCF	153,818	
SPC/ACIAR Cocoa Project	7,844	17,295
Commercialization	452,985	81,248
	869,028	281,835
Total donor project costs	**954,095**	**392,834**

18. (b) Cancer project costs

	2021 SAT$	**2020 SAT$**
Cancer project costs	-	117,791
Total cancer project costs	**-**	**117,791**

19. Other costs

	2021	2020
	SAT$	SAT$
Lab consumables	290,212	305,513
Freight and handling costs	33,322	24,195
Accreditation costs	14,160	56,981
Plant hire expenses	2,392	1,100
Interviewing panel allowances	-	200
Gas expenses	8,483	2,428
Clothing allowance costs	-	4,607
Cleaning expenses	20,200	17,016
Staff training costs	7,085	6,262
Professional services expenses	16,084	9,394
Awareness expenses	8,186	-
Other internal project costs	74,452	31,774
Office catering costs	23,456	30,824
	498,033	**490,293**

20. Project grants

The following projects are currently carried out by the Organisation as the Implementing agency, in which the actual Organisations funds are held by Government via the Ministry of Finance (MOF). Per confirmation from MOF, the following balances represent the unused Organisations funds at balance date.

Project description	Balance as at 30/06/2020	Funds received	Funds expended	Balance as at 30/06/2021
IUCN Biodiesel Project Funds - MNRE	23,283	-	-	23,283
Turkey Grant (Breadfruit Project)	14	-	14	-
Republic of Korea - Fruit Wine Project	7	-	7	-
Japanese Embassy - Sustainable Growth of Fragrant Plants for Poverty Reduction Project	15,270	-	14,816	454
ACIAR funded Regional Fruit Tree Project	74,103	-	74,065	38
MOF Projects transferred from MAF				
Soil Management for Farm Resilience Project	-	41,460	-	41,460
Pacific Cocoa Project	-	157,086	-	157,086
Respond to Emerging Pests and Disease Threats to Horticulture in the Pacific	-	4,026	-	4,026
CERO Waste (Paper Waste Machinery)	-	135,403	-	135,403
COVID19 Preparedness and Recovery Diversification	-	90,516	-	90,516
Total Project Grants held at MOF	**112,677**	**428,491**	**88,902**	**452,266**

i. IUCN Biodiesel Project Funds – Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment: To determine the optimum conditions and characteristics of the alkali process for biodiesel production using Jatropha oil as a feedstock.

ii. Turkey Grant (Breadfruit Project): To identify breadfruit pathogens, especially virulent strains, present during pre-and post-harvest of breadfruits, and determine phylogenetic relation between the isolated pathogen strains.

iii. Republic of Korea - Fruit Wine Project: To produce wine-like beverages from various ripen fruits that are grown, available and abundant in Samoa, for domestic and export markets.

iv. Japanese Embassy - Sustainable Growth of Fragrant Plants for Poverty Reduction Project: To promote orchids and fragrant oils as another means for income generation and job creation in the rural communities.

v. ACIAR funded Regional Fruit Tree Project: To increase the efficiency of breadfruit and pineapple value chains through improved productivity and postharvest handling practices, and to enhance private sector and Government research and extension capacities in support of fruit industry development.

vi. COVID19 Preparedness, Response & Recovery Project: The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa was contracted by UNDP to procure the equipment and consumables required to allow for in-country testing of COVID-19. The overall goal was to build Samoa's capacity to test for COVID-19 locally, eliminating the reliance on sending samples to New Zealand and Australia for testing, particularly in light of reduced flights and board closures.

vii. Pacific Cocoa Project: This project is strengthening cocoa value chains in the South Pacific Islands, including Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and Australia. This project encompasses research activities involved in fermentation technologies, and establishing laboratory tests for toxins associated with long-term storage of fermented cocoa beans. Funded by ACIAR

viii. CERO Waste: To utilities by-products for value added products to produce value added products

ix. Soil Management: This project aimed to ensure that soil knowledge is enhanced in the Pacific Island Countries Territories and provides a reliable foundation for sustainable intensification of agricultural systems. Funded by ACIAR.

x. Responding to Emerging Pests & Disease Threats to HORT in the Pacific: This project aims to develop integrated pest and disease management strategies for the sustainable intensification of fruit and vegetable crop production, addressing the threats posed by the inappropriate use of pesticides, emerging pests and diseases and climate change. Funded by ACIAR

21 Related parties

a) Directors

The names of persons who were Directors of the Organisation with sitting allowance and annual directors fees paid out during the financial year were as follows:

Sulamanaia Nu'uetolu Montini Ott (Chairman)
Asiata Dr. Satupaitea Viali (Director)
Dr. Sonny Manuleleua Lameta (Director)
Tusani Iosefatu Reti (Director)
Masoe Leilua Iosefa Tautua (Director)
Nive Tauiliili (Director)

	2021	2020
Directors Fees & Board Expenses	**SAT$**	**SAT$**
i. Board expenses	4,459	2,788
Balance represents board expenses for meetings held throughout the year.		-
ii. Directors' fees	94,090	110,067
	98,549	**112,855**

b) Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Organisation during the financial period were:

Chief Executive Officer - Dr. Seuseu Tauati
CEO Executive Assistant – Frances Belford – Viali
Corporate Services Manager - Alailepule Christopher Lei Sam
Technical Services Manager - Dr. Pousui Fiame Leo
Environment & Renewable Energy Manager - Annie Toailoa
Plant & Postharvest Technology Manager - Dr. Masuisuiolemalietoa Seeseei Molimau-Samasoni
Food Technology Manager - Tuimaseve Kuinimeri Finau

The remuneration of key management salaries for the period was as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	734,201	706,934

22. Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments at year end (2020: nil).

23. Subsequent events

There was no impact of the Covid19 to The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa operation in the current financial year. Government of Samoa continues to support the Organisation through financial and budget support. The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa was also appointed by the Government as one of the key agencies to assist the Government to respond to any COVID19 outbreak.

24. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on the date the accounts were signed.

Telephone: 27751
Fax: 24167
Email: info@audit.gov.ws
Website: www.audit.gov.ws

Please address all correspondences to the Controller and Auditor General

P.O Box 13
APIA, SAMO

AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE

TO THE GOVERNING BODY IN CHARGE OF GOVERNANCE – SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATION OF SAMOA

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021, the Statements of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The Accounting Firm of Leota and Niumata Chartered Accountants, assisted in the audit. The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Alice Leota.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa as at 30 June 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Samoa, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Directors and Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as directors and management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, directors and management are responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with these International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a

material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors and management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors and Management regarding, among other matters, the significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
In our opinion the financial statements of the Organisation have been prepared in accordance with and complies with the requirements of:

i. Public Bodies (Performances and Accountability) Act 2001, and the
ii. Public Finance Management Act 2001.

We also confirm that:

a. We have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and
b. The Organisation has kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

Our audit was completed on the 7th October 2021 and our opinion is expressed as at that date

Apia, Samoa
14 October 2021

Mua'ausā Marshall Maua
ASSISTANT CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL