

2.18 SRI LANKA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Last updated: December 2008

Overall Executive Summary

Some key organizational changes took place during 2007-2008. Some senior officers were transferred to other work places while some retired or were promoted.

Discussions were held to revise the regulations made under the Plant Protection Act. The draft on the revised regulations was submitted to the World Trade Organization. Incorporating comments from stakeholders, the draft was now under review for consistency with the Act. As some loopholes were found, the National Committee was appointed to revise the Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999. The purpose was to make necessary changes to reflect the current requirements, ensuring that the regulations were consistent with IPPC recommendations.

Noteworthy in the revised regulations was the control of Coconut Leaf Rot Disease and Weligama Cococnut Wilt Disease in the southern region of Sri Lanka.

A number of quarantine pests were intercepted during the import of planting materials. In 2008, almost 800 questionable consignments were intercepted and destroyed. The pest reference collection at the NPQS was upgraded with 80 more specimens added.

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) on powdery scab on potato was completed while PRAs on import of dragon fruit and mangosteen from Thailand and in vitro cultures of banana from the Philippines

A new exotic invasive species namely Papaya Mealy Bug – *Paracoccus marginatus* was first observed in the country's western region in August 2008. The bug caused significant losses to the papaya plants. A package of control practices was recommended and the biological control agent *Acerophagus papayae* was imported from Puerto Rico APHIS and released into several infested locations. The damage is currently under control.

The country embarked on several pest management programmes for control of specific pests. While shortage in resources always hindered the progress of the programme, most targets were achieved.

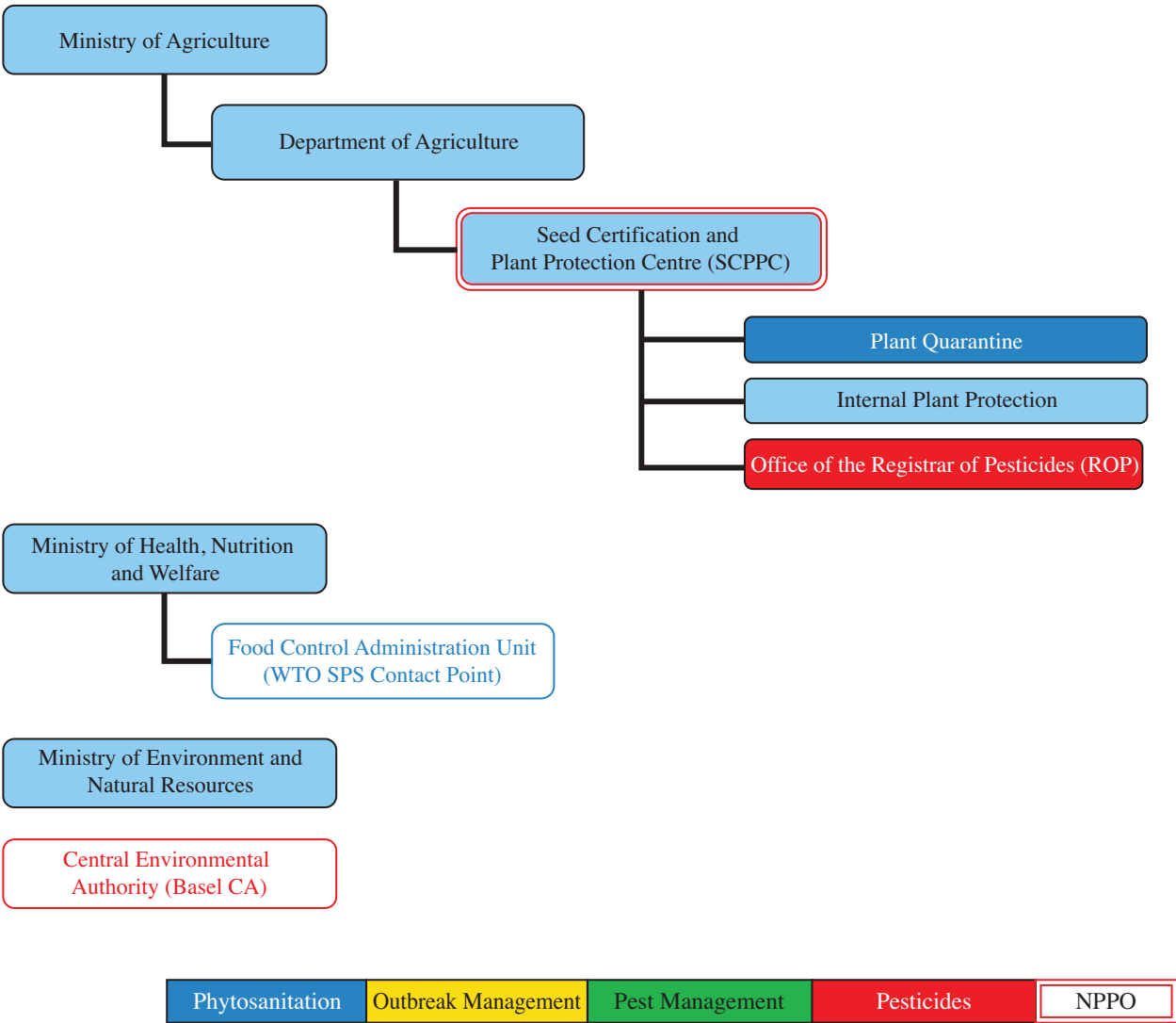
The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy on rice cultivation is now extended to vegetables and other crops, using Farmer Field School (FFS) training approach.

Funded by UNEP, a new programme namely Integrated Pest and Vector Management (IPVM) Programme was initiated. Due to its multidisciplinary nature, the programme involved several stakeholders including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL). This represented a unique experience of integrating agriculture with health, with an aim of improving the livelihoods of rural communities.

The mandate of the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides is to execute statutory provisions of the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. The pesticides registration is the key provision in the course of life cycle management of pesticides in the country from importation through marketing

of crops treated with pesticides. The issuance of import approvals is entertained on certain quality assuring protocols for pesticide products entering into the country. Apart from procedural control measures, more than 2 000 formulation analyses were carried out, prior to marketing.

Plant Protection Organization Chart



Important Contact Addresses

Ministry/Department of Agriculture

Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre

Dr D.H. Muthukudaarachchi, Director

Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agricultural Development

P.O. Box 74, Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 2388044

Fax: (+94) 81 2388077

E-mail: scppc@slt.net.lk

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Plant Protection

Plant Protection Service

Mr K. Piyasena, Deputy Director

Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre

Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agricultural Development

Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 2388316

Fax: (+94) 81 2388316

E-mail: ppsdoa@slt.net.lk

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Plant Quarantine

National Plant Quarantine Service

Mr R.S.Y. de Silva, OIC

Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre

Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agricultural Development

Canada Friendship Road, Katunayake, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 11 2253709

Fax: (+94) 11 2253709

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management

Pesticide Registration

Office of the Registrar of Pesticides

Dr G.K. Manuweera, Registrar of Pesticides

Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 49

Peradeniya 20400, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 238 8134

E-mail: pest@slt.lk

Official International Contact Points

National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Contact Point (for IPPC/APPPC) unofficial Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre

D.H. Muthukudaarachchi, Director

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation

P.O. Box 74, Gannoruwa

Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 238 4226 / 238 8044

Fax: (+94) 81 238 8077

E-mails: scppc@sltnet.lk; nimik@sltnet.lk

Website: <http://www.agridept.gov.lk> (en)

Language(s): English

Contact point received: 07/07/2004 Source: Government Correspondence/country report

WTO SPS Contact Point

Food Control Administration Unit

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Welfare

385, Baddegama Wimalawansa Mawatha

Colombo 10, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 11 267 2073

Fax: (+94) 11 267 2073

E-mails: foodadmin@sltnet.lk; nagiah.s@health.gov.lk

Website: www.health.gov.lk

Rotterdam Convention (PIC) DNA Pesticides

Registrar of Pesticides

Pesticides Registration Office

Getambe

P.O. Box 49

Peradeniya 20400, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 2388135 / 2388076

Fax: (+94) 81 2388635

E-mail: pest@slt.lk

Stockholm Convention (POP) National Focal Point

Basel Convention Competent Authority (CA) and Focal Point

Central Environmental Authority

No. 104 Denzil Kobbekaduwa

Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 11 287 23 48

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Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources

Secretary

No. 104 Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha
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Tel: (+94) 11 287 72 90 or 288 74 53

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E-mails: pops@sltnet.lk or

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Selected Country Statistics:

Agricultural Population	8.6 million	Agricultural Land	1.9 million ha
GDP US\$286 billion	Agric. GDP: 16.5%	GNI per capita: US\$1 600	Under nourishment: 15%
Main crops grown:			

GDP = Gross Domestic Product; GNI = Gross National Income; Undernourishment = Population below minimum energy

II. PLANT QUARANTINE

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

There were some important changes in the organization during the period under review. Dr D.H. Muthukudaarachchi was appointed as the Director of the Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre and thus became the official contact point person for IPPC. The most senior officers working in plant quarantine stations were transferred out of their work places giving way to new officers. There was a policy decision to replace two most senior officers every three years by other competent officials. The officer holding the Deputy Director post of the National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) retired from public service in 2007 and the following year, Mr R.S.Y. De Silva was appointed as the Deputy Director.

Necessary discussions and the consultations were held to revise the regulations made under the Plant Protection Act. The draft was submitted to the World Trade Organization to revise comments from stakeholders. The required changes were made and the draft of regulations is under review for consistency with the Act. Legal implications on certain decision taken under the provisions of the Plant Protection Act resulted in discovery of some loopholes and the authorities appointed a committee to revise the act. The committee had several discussions on changes to meet the present day requirements and to make the act and the regulations consistent with IPPC recommendations.

Quarantine pest intercepted during the import of planting material included *Phoma foveata*, *Clavieacter michiganensis spp.*, *scpedonicus*, and *Geotrichum candidum*, on sweet potato *Ralastonia solanacearum* on ginger. In 2008, 757 questionable consignments were intercepted and destroyed due to unacceptable phytosanitary states. Upgrading of pest reference collection at the NPQS was done adding 80 specimens of insect pests found in the country.

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) on powdery scab on potato was completed and PRAs on import of dragon fruit and mangosteen from Thailand and in vitro cultures of banana from the Philippines were started. After careful study and bilateral negotiations fresh grapes from Chile were allowed to enter into the country.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1999 Plant Protection Act No. 35

New regulations under preparation

Web source for further information: www.agridept.gov.lk

(regarding plant quarantine)	Yes	No	Don't know
Does phytosanitary legislation cover both domestic and import/export	x		
Is plant quarantine a separate organization from animal quarantine?	x		
Does phytosanitary legislation cover non-cultivated plants (wild flora)	x		
Does phytosanitary legislation cover living modified organisms?		x	
Other policy initiatives: (under review/progress)			
Web source for further information: –			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Pest Risk Analysis	MOA, SCPPC, NPQS
National Standards development	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, NPQS
International notifications	MOA, DOA, SCPPC
Import permits /inspections	MOA/DOA/SCPPC MOA/DOA/SCPPC/NPQS/Entry points
Emergency action	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, Entry points (Seaport, Airport)
Phytosanitary certificates	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/Plant Quarantine
Treatment of commodities	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, NPQS, PQU (Seaport, Airport), Private

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Total number of plant quarantine officers legally authorized to inspect & certify	80
Total qualified personnel for plant pest risk analysis	2
Number of quarantine offices/stations	5
Number of post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities	2
Number of quarantine service diagnosis laboratories	1
Number of entry points (sea/air/land/mail = total)	2
In-country recognized pest diagnostics capabilities (incl. universities, etc.)	
Number of laboratories for insect samples	~10
Number of laboratories for pathogen samples	~10
Number of laboratories for plant/weed samples	~4

Pest Free Areas	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Overall management	MOA, DOA, SCPPC
– surveillance	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS
– management	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS
– certification	MOA, DOA, SCPPC
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 4	Number of sites in 2008
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (in ornamental plants)	Not available
<i>Rhadopholus similes</i> (in foliage plants)	Not available
<i>Globoderapallida pallida</i> , <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	Not available
<i>Bemisia tabasi</i> , <i>Thrips palmi</i> , <i>Liriomyza sativai</i>	Not available
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 10	Number of sites in 2008

Key Situation Indicators

International Trade	Years: 2007-2008
Main Import Plant Commodities	Main countries of origin No. of phytosanitary inspections
Plants and planting materials	Thailand, Netherlands, India, France, China, Germany, USA Not available
Plant products	India, USA, China Not available

Animal feed and fresh fruits	India, Pakistan, USA, Italy, China, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Israel, France, South Africa, USA	Not available
Main Export Plant Commodities	Main destination countries	
Vegetables	Middle East, Europe	600/month
Ornamental plants	Middle East, Europe, Japan, South Korea	500/month
Tea, coir products	Middle East, Europe, New Zealand	75/month

Cooperation Projects			
Title (Purpose/Target)	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Pest surveillance and compilation of data	Local funds	SL Rs. 2 million	2006 August to 2006 December
IPVM	FAO	SL Rs. 1 274 732	2002-2006
Title of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)
Development of scientific information for quality seed production		SL Rs. 0.5 million	2007

Key Operation Indicators

Institutional Functions	Years: 2007-2008
Number of import permits issued/inspections	2 443
Number of emergency phytosanitary treatments taken on imports	15
Number of quarantine pests intercepted	
Number notifications of non-compliance	18
Number of phytosanitary certificates issued	63 634
Number of electronic certificates issued: Yes _____ No ✓	0
Number of conventional certificates issued: Yes ✓ No _____	50 000

Lists of Regulated Pests	Year of last update	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
Number of regulated quarantine pests	1994	132		
Number of regulated non-quarantine pests	1994	81		
Number of regulated import commodities		41		
Website for the above information: –				

Pest Risk Assessments	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
No. of PRA completed and documented (according to ISPM)	1	10	1
Web source for further information: –			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Legislation, policies and infrastructure have been improved in recent years.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Administrative, operational, training, etc. could be considered as main constraints.

Implementation of ISPM	Relevance			Implementation				Planned/Actual Year of full implementation
	low	medium	high	none	partial	most	full	
International Measures								
ISPM 01 Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade			x				x	
ISPM 02 Guidelines for pest risk analysis			x			x		
ISPM 03 Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents		x			x			
ISPM 04 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas								
ISPM 05 Glossary of phytosanitary terms			x				x	
ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance			x			x		
ISPM 07 Export certification system			x				x	
ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area		x			x			
ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes		x			x			
ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites		x			x			
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests			x			x		
ISPM 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates			x				x	
ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of noncompliance and emergency action		x			x			
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management								
ISPM 15 Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade			x			x		
ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application								
ISPM 17 Pest reporting								
ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure		x				x		
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests								
ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system			x				x	
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests			x			x		
ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence								
ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection			x			x		
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures								
ISPM 25 Consignments in transit								
ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)								
ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests								
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests								
ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence								
ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)								
ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments								
Comments/Constraints								

III. SURVEILLANCE, PEST OUTBREAKS AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

During the period under review, a new exotic invasive species was reported from the western region of Sri Lanka. It was first observed in August 2008 by field extension officers of Gampaha District, and species was identified as Papaya Mealy Bug – *Paracoccus marginatus* and confirmed by a senior biosystematician of the Plant Pest Diagnostic Center, USA. This species was observed in the host plant more than sixty and it caused significant losses to the papaya plants and ornamental plants in home garden.

A detailed survey of the area was carried out with the assistance of extension officers of the relevant district. A package of control practices were recommended and biological control agent *Acerophagus papayae* was imported from Puerto Rico APHIS and released into several infested locations. At present damage is under control.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Surveillance, Pest Reporting and Emergency

Web source for further information: –

(regarding invasive/migratory species management)	Yes	No	Don't know
National strategy to control serious field pest outbreaks?	x		
National strategy to control migratory or periodically occurring pests?		x	
National strategy to eradicate serious newly invaded exotic pests?	x		
Other policies:			
List of legislation/regulations/rules for surveillance, pest reporting and emergency actions:			
Web source for further information: –			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
<i>Field Pest Outbreaks</i>	(e.g. BPH, bollworm, etc.)
Response strategy/plans	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/PPS
Surveillance	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, DD (District)
Control	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, DD (District)
<i>Migratory Pest Outbreaks</i>	(e.g. locusts, birds, armyworm)
Response strategy/plans	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, MOE, CEA
Surveillance	MOE
Control	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, DD (District)
<i>New Exotic Pest Eradication</i>	(e.g. coconut beetle)
Response strategy/plans	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, MOE, CEA, MOP
Surveillance	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, CRI
Control/eradication	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, CRI
Reporting to international organizations	

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of designated staff for surveillance of field pests of national importance	
Number of designated staff for surveillance of migratory and periodically occurring pests	
Number of designated staff for surveillance of invasive species	
Number of designated staff for control of field pests of national importance	
Number of designated staff for control of migratory and periodically occurring pests	
Number of designated staff for eradication of invasive species	

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

(Outbreaks and invasions in the past 2 years)

New exotic species found established in country	Insects	Pathogens	Weeds
Total number for year 2007:			
Total number for year 2008:			
Total number on record	—	—	—

Eradication or internal quarantine actions taken against economically important species			
Name of species			
Year of first discovery			
Location of first discovery			
Area affected [ha]			
Area treated [ha]			
Control method			

Pest outbreak actions	Outbreak 1	Outbreak 2	Outbreak 3
Name of species	<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i> (Papaya Mealy Bug)		
Year of outbreak	2008		
Area affected [ha]	600 ha		
Estimated damage \$			
Area treated [ha]			
Control method	*		
Add more if necessary			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Lack of trained staff and infrastructure.

- Remove & burn heavily infested plants & plant parts
- Collect & burn leaves and debris found under infested cultivations
- Wash off the insects from slightly infested plants using a garden hose
- Spray a mixture of 2 tsp of washing powder, 1 tsp of kerosene oil in 1 litre of water for valuable foliage plants
- Released parasitoid (*Acerophagus papaye*) in 2009 May

IV. PEST MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

During the period under review the most significant change in the pest management in Sri Lanka, is the appointment of National Committee to revise the Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999, to make necessary changes to meet the present day requirements and submission of a new set of regulations under the Act.

The country has embarked on several pest management programmes for control of specific pests. Shortage in resource like funds, trained staff, machinery, and equipments always hinders the progress of the programme. Despite the problems encountered the centre has achieved most of

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy that was practiced in rice cultivation is now extended to vegetable and other plantation crops by using Farmer Field School (FFS) training approach. After the successful implementation of IPM Programme, a new programme was initiated in the country incorporating mosquito vector management into the IPM Programme, called Integrated Pest and Vector Management (IPVM) Programme, funded by UNEP.

Due to multidisciplinary nature of the programme it required the involvement of several stakeholder departments, like the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) . This itself was a unique experience, integrating agriculture with health for the purpose of providing a better service and upgrading the livelihoods of rural communities.

In order to sustain the programme, IPVM clubs were formed in village where FFS training activities were conducted so that farmers themselves could continue the activities they learnt at the FFS while disseminating that knowledge to other farmers.

Another development in the past two years is the preparation of regulations under Plant Protection Act No. 35, 1999, to control of Coconut Leaf Rot Disease and Weligama Cococnut Wilt Disease in southern region of Sri Lanka.

Water hyacinth and *Salvinia molesta* have been identified as principal invasive weeds that require adoption of biological control methods. Rearing facilities of biocontrol agent *Cytobagous salviniae* has been improved and four regional rearing units were also established during the last two years for biological control programme of *salvinia*.

In addition, biocontrol agent of water hyacinth, *Neochatina bruchi* was imported from Thailand and introduced into water bodies after completing the necessary host specific test.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Pest Management

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pest management)	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have policies encouraging organic or low-pesticide use	x		
Is IPM specifically mentioned in laws or policy documents?	x		
Do you have official Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) or any other relevant food safety (ecofood, etc.) standards for pest management?	x		
Is pest management extension separate from general extension?		x	
Other policies:			
List of legislation/regulations/rules for pest management: 1999 Plant Protection Act No. 35			
Web source for further information: www.agridept.gov.lk			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Policy development	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, ROP
Pest management research	HORDI, RRI
Control recommendations	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, ROP, HORDI, RRI
Pest management extension	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, D/Extension, DD/Extension (District)
IPM training	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS
GAP training	MOA, DOA, SCPPC, PPS, ROP

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of officers for pest management	15
Number of regional offices	2
Number of field/provincial/state	
Number of field/extension agents for pest management advice	4 200
Number of field/extension agents trained in IPM-FFS facilitation	300
Number of government biocontrol facilities	3
Number of government biopesticide production facilities	01

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

Pest Management	Yes	No	Don't know
Does the country have a National IPM Programme? <i>If yes, give Name and Address of IPM Programme:</i>	x		
Does the country have special IPM extension programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: Rice, vegetables</i>	x		
Does the country have special IPM research programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: Leafy vegetables</i>	x		

Market shares (estimated value, volume or area under control)	Years: 2007-2008
Size of chemical pest control market	
Size of biopesticides market	
Size of biological control agents market	Not available

Major pest control requiring crops (requiring most pesticide applications)	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Affected crop	Chilli	Potato	Bitter gourd
Name(s) of pest(s)	Leaf curl, Pod borer, Blight, Anthracnose	Blight, Aphids, Cutworm, Leaf miner	Fruit fly, Curling of leaves, Mites, Leaf miner
Estimated crop loss			
Affected area			
Number of pesticide applications or amount of pesticide used	14	15.2	14
Government action taken			

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
REAP – Vegetable IPM	FAO	SL Rs.1 000 000	1984-2003
IPVM – Rice	UNEP		2002-2007
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Pest Management Extension	Years: 2007-2008
Number of farmers trained in IPM during the year	4 500
Number of IPM-FFS conducted during the year	250
Number of farmers trained in GAP standards during the year	60
Area under IPM/low pesticide management [ha]	Not available
Crops in which successful IPM Programmes are implemented: paddy, cabbage, tomato	
Area under organic/pesticide-free management [ha]	
Crops grown organic/pesticide-free: Tea, Fruits, most of vegetables	

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
<p>Training in IPM has been increased</p> <p>Number of crops adopting IPM has been increased.</p> <p>Integrated Pest and Vector Management (IPVM) Programme has been implemented.</p>
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Lack of trained staff and technical knowledge.

V. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

The mandate of the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides is to execute statutory provisions of the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. The pesticide registration is the key provision in the course of life cycle management of pesticides in the country from importation through marketing of crops treated with pesticides. During the period, 182 registration applications and 319 re-registrations have been completed conforming to the international guidelines and test protocols ensuring acceptability on safety, efficacy and environmental grounds.

The issuance of import approvals is entertained on certain quality assuring protocols for pesticide products entering into the country. Apart from procedural control measures, 2 093 formulation analyses have been carried out, prior to marketing, covering 1 118 import consignments during the above period. Under the National Organic Standard Certification Project, the laboratory was upgraded with a number of analytical and ancillary instruments including GCs and GCMS for over Rs. 20 mn. Further, Rs. 11.3 million was contracted for lab space expansion which is under

Regulatory decisions were taken to phase out two insecticides (viz., dimethoate and fenthion) and a weedicide (viz., paraquat) based on unacceptable risks, especially acute poisoning associated with liberal use of these pesticides within the country.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1989 Control of Pesticides Act. No. 33

1994 Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Act No. 06.

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pesticide management)	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have national pesticide reduction targets? <i>If yes, what is the target: _____</i>		x	
Have you ratified the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention?	x		
Have you ratified the Stockholm (POP) Convention?	x		
Have you ratified the Basel Convention? (hazardous wastes)	x		
Have you reported the observance of the Code of Conduct to FAO according to Art. 12 of the Code?	x		
Have you adopted Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?		x	
<i>Pesticide Registration</i>			
Do you require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications?	x		
Do you allow the “me-too” registration and sale of generic pesticides?		x	
Do you require data on product equivalence for generic registration?	x		
Do you conduct country-specific risk assessments for...			
occupational risks?		x	
consumer risks?	x		
environmental risks?	x		
Have you adopted the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for pesticides hazards evaluation and labeling?		x	

Do you accept evaluation results from other countries?	x		
Do you accept field studies conducted in other countries?	x		
Do you require environmental fate studies?	x		
<i>Incentives/Disincentives</i>			
Do you have a special tax on pesticides to cover externality costs?		x	
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost pesticides?		x	
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost biopesticides?		x	
Other policies:			
Web source for further information: agridept.gov.lk			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Legislation	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Registration	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Licensing of shops	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Licensing of field professional	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Enforcement/inspections	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Testing of pesticide efficacy	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP and Research Institutes
Development of pesticide use recommendations	MOA/DOA/SCPPC/ROP
Safe use training/extension	MOA/DOA
Food residue monitoring	MOA/DOA, MOH
Environmental monitoring	MOA/DOA, MOE, CEA
Health monitoring	MOH
<i>Other Stakeholders:</i>	
Pesticide Industry Association	Crop Life Sri Lanka
Civil Society Organizations	VIKALPANI Federation; Centre for Environmental Justice

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of registration officers	28 (total)
Number of enforcement officers	380
Number of department quality control laboratories	01
Number of quality control laboratory personnel	02
Number of department residue analysis laboratories	01
Number of residue laboratory personnel	02

Key Situation Indicators

Pesticide Trade: 2007	Tons	US\$ '000 Value
Imports (Agro-pesticides)	6 265.13	23 151.03
Manufacture (Agro-pesticides)	205.45	1 367.43
Export	480	37.38
Sales (Agro-pesticides)	7 615.85	

Pesticide Use Profile: 2007	Tons	US\$ '000 Value
– Chemical pesticides Insecticides	1 309.39	Not available
Fungicides	723.75	Not available
Herbicides	4 231.94	Not available
– Other (Biopesticides)	Not available	Not available
Veterinary	Not available	Not available
Public Health	Not available	Not available
Household	Not available	Not available
Other	Not available	Not available
TOTAL	6 265.13	Not available

Testing, Quality Control and Effects in the Field	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have significant problems with low-quality pesticides in the market?	x		
Do you have significant problems with pesticide resistance?	x		
Do you have a list of pesticides under close observation for problems			
Source for more information: –			

Health and Environmental Information	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you maintain data on pesticide poisoning cases?	x		
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in food?	x		
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in the environment?		x	
Do you have significant problems of environmental contamination from			x
Do you have data on pesticides effects on wildlife and ecosystems?		x	
Source for more information: –			

Pesticide Disposal	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have services to collect and safely dispose of used containers and small quantities of left-over pesticides?		x	
Do you have an inventory of outdated and obsolete pesticides in the country?	x		
Do you have illegal trade in pesticides? if yes: what is the estimated amount: _____		x	
Source for more information: –			

Key Operation Indicators

Registration/Regulation/Monitoring	Year: 2008	
	a.i.*	Trade Name
Number of registered pesticide products	259	1 093
Number of registered biopesticides (Abamectrin, BT)	02	05
Number of restricted-use pesticides	53	110
Number of banned pesticides	43	185
Number of licensed outlets	1 454	
Number of licensed field applicators (Professionals or farmers)	32	
Number of licensing violations reported during year	Not available	

Number of quality control analyses conducted during year	1 333
Number of food samples analyzed for pesticide residues during year	121
Number of samples exceeding MRL	None
Number of environmental samples analyzed for pesticide residues	07

* active ingredient

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision to phase out paraquat, dimethoate, fenthion Prohibition of use of chlorpyrifos in household environment Regulations on pest control operators
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical staff for registration evaluations, and chemical analysis Financial support for chemical analyses and field enforcements

VI. ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF INTEREST

Last updated: December 2008

Genetically Modified Crops	
Name of GMO Crop	Area under Cultivation [ha]