

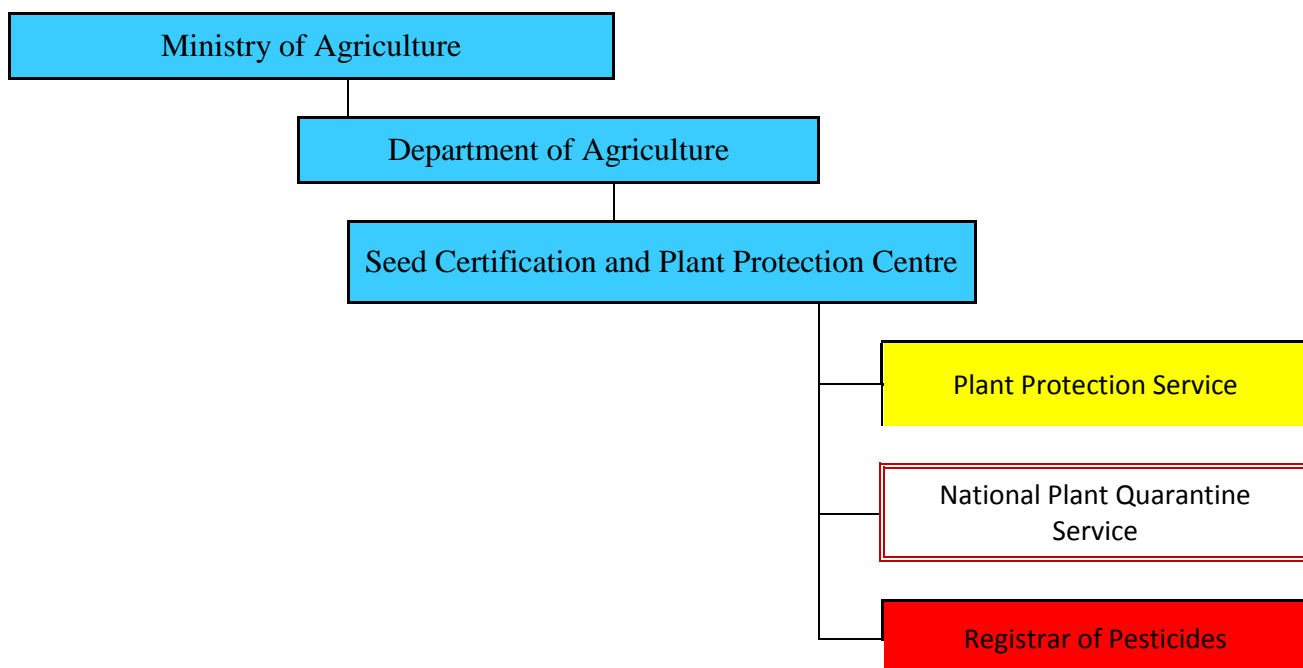
Country Report of Significant Changes and Development since 2013 – Sri Lanka

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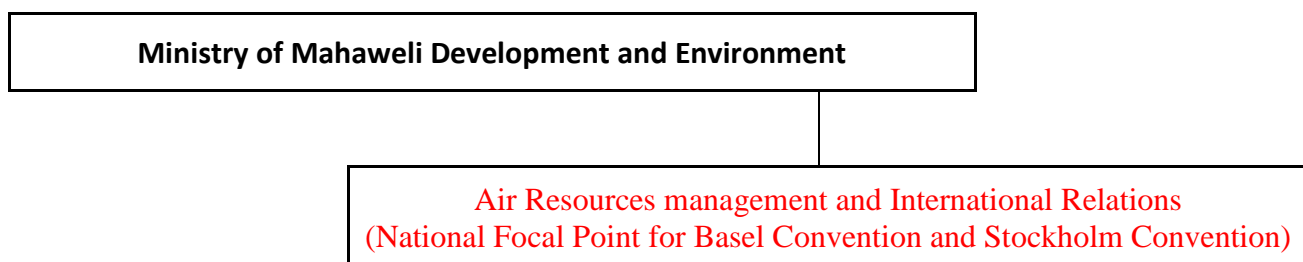
1. General Information

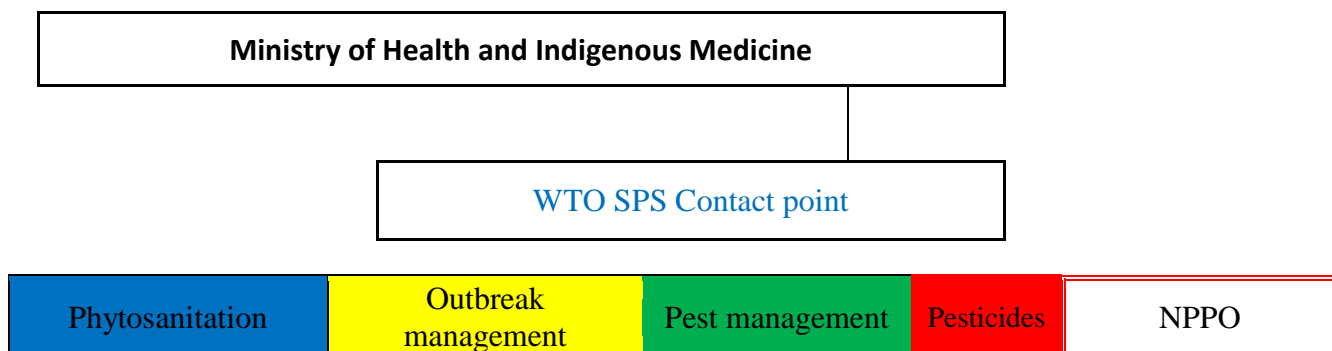
1.1. Update information on the general organization of plant protection structure and functions

Overall structure and organization of the plant health system in Sri Lanka



Basel Convention





1.2.1. Role of the national plant protection organization for the implementation of WTO-SPS Agreement

National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) served as the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and therefore, obliged to ensure proper implementation of WTO-SPS agreements. Major functions are given below.

- Facilitate import and export of pest-free plant and plant product for the development of agriculture and related industries in the country.
- Conducting risk assessment for the commodities especially for human consumption.
- Participation at the meetings of standard setting organizations
- Determination of relevance of international standards and their adoption
- Make precise decision during rejection of exports at the destination
- Develop Capacity building, strengthening laboratories, training manpower on SPS matters
- Public consultations, and develop rapid alert system
- Comments on WTO notifications

1.2.2. Implementation of international pesticides conventions such as Rotterdam, Stockholm, Basel Convention, Status of Methyl Bromide etc.

The United Nations executed Rotterdam, Stockholm & Basel Conventions (“BRS Conventions”) have direct relevance to pesticides and their wastes with direct and/or indirect impact to human health and the environment, needing international action, for which Sri Lanka has been a signatory, the earliest had been in 1992.

i. Rotterdam Convention:

Sri Lanka became a signatory on 19th January 2006. The Ministry of Agriculture is served as the national focal point for the implementation of the Convention through the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides as the executing authority and the Designated National Authority (DNA) for pesticides.

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the responsible entity for implementation of the Convention objectives for industrial chemicals through its executing agency, Central Environment Authority (CEA) of Sri Lanka, which is the DNA.

At present, the enforcement of Rotterdam Convention on pesticides is undertaken at a relatively satisfactory level in light of existing pesticide law *i.e.* the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980 and regulations.

Sri Lanka had been neutral in the past in reaching decisions on future imports and use of pesticides listed under the Conventions, as almost all of the listed compounds and/or products were banned long time before the Conventions came into adoption in 10.09.1998.

The Office of the Registrar of Pesticides effectively participated in submitting the progress reports on the status of compliance to the BRS Secretariat in October, 2014. None of the pesticides or industrial chemicals listed out in the **Annex III** of the Rotterdam Convention is manufactured in Sri Lanka and hence, there are no export concerns under the Convention objectives.

Out of the 33 pesticides listed in the **Annex III** of the Rotterdam Convention, only two pesticide active ingredients are currently registered and still in use in Sri Lanka, *i.e.* monocrotophos and thiram.

Monocrotophos 60% SL formulation is currently registered for coconut red weevil control in coconut by mean of trunk injection under strict supervision by trained personnel in the Coconut Cultivation Board, Sri Lanka-

Thiram 30% + Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP mix-formulation has been registered for variety of crop uses as a fungicide. In terms of the Rotterdam Convention, thiram $\geq 15\%$ DP, dustable formulation is listed as a severely hazardous formulation under certain use conditions and, therefore, Sri Lanka's direct accountability under the Convention will not be raised. However, as a prolongation measure, Sri Lanka has submitted a final regulatory decision not to give consent for import of dustable powder formulations containing combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%.

ii. Stockholm Convention:

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the national focal point and responsible for reporting the status of POP chemicals and pesticides in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a party to the Stockholm Convention since 05.09.2001 (being a signatory) and by its ratification on 22.12.2005.

The National Implementation Plan of Sri Lanka under the Stockholm Convention is currently being updated (September 2014-March 2015) on or after the previous assessment in June 2006, and expert participation by various forms of discussions, deliberations and reports were some of the key aspects in this particular assessment.

iii. Basel Convention:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal is the most comprehensive global environmental agreement on hazardous and other wastes..

Sri Lanka became a signatory on 29th January 1999 and ratified this convention on the 28th August 1992. The Air Resources management and International Relations division of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the national competent authority implementing the national obligations on import, export and transit of waste listed in the Basel Convention.

iv. Montreal Protocol & Methyl Bromide:

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in 1994 to fulfill the commitment under the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer to protect the ozone layer by phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka became a party by signing both Montreal Protocol (MP) and Vienna Conventions on 15th December 1989.

Import and use of methyl bromide is being strictly regulated under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. In compliance to the Protocol objectives, Sri Lanka committed to totally phase out consumption of methyl bromide by January 1, 2015 (except in quarantine and pre-shipment uses (QPS)).

1.3.1. General review of progress including technical, policy/legal, infrastructural and institutional development, investments since 2013

- Completion of the regulated pest lists to be submitted to parliament for approval.
- Structural changes in the administration of NPPO and strengthen the plant quarantine service with the improvement of export inspection area at NPQS and new recruitment of plant quarantine officers.
- Capacity building program for 50 quarantine officers and master trainers conducted by IPPC resources and conducted train the trainer program for another 50 quarantine officers.

1.3.2. Challenges in national plant protection since 2013

i. Notifications of non compliances

Continued interceptions in European Union (EU) consignment due to the presence of harmful organisms in foliage, fruits and vegetables observed. The NPPO Sri Lanka elaborated an action plan to address the problem and to overcome the situation, the following steps have been taken.

- Improve the plant health checks and procedures for issuing phytosanitary certificates.
- Department of Agriculture established the division of Agribusiness counseling to monitor the cultivation, harvest and post harvest handling including transport and packing of plant produce destined to export.
- Encourage to follow integrated pest management practices at field level through newly recruited CAB (counseling for agri business) officers by the department of agriculture.

ii. Importation of materials from South American Countries

- Importation of materials from South American countries is restricted due to South American Leaf Blight of Rubber. Some importers are requesting to import materials with some conditions. However final decision has not been taken until the approval of new regulations.
- Importation of Aquatic Plants also prohibited item according to the plant protection Act. The committee has been appointed by the Director General of Agriculture, Sri Lanka to solve this problem and planning to conduct pest risk analysis prior to import.

iii. Export of coir from Sri Lanka

- Most of the importing countries require soil free condition as the additional declaration to be fulfilled in phytosanitary certification of coir. However, under local situation it is very difficult to get the freedom from soil in the consignment.

2. Phytosanitary Matters (Plant Quarantine)

2.1. Changes in the organization, legislation and regulations regarding plant quarantine since 2013.

During the year 2014 key organizational changes took place in the National Plant Quarantine Service (National Plant Protection Organization) in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, from year 2014 the National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) is being administered by the Seed Certification & Plant Protection Center (SCPPC) which is one of the directorates of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) within the ministry of Agriculture, responsible for all the plant protection activities in Sri Lanka. However, NPQS is still serving as the NPPO in Sri Lanka.

Revised plant quarantine regulations made under Plant Protection Act no, 35 of 1999 of Sri Lanka has been finalized and ready to be submitted to parliament for approval.

2.2. Changes in resources e.g. Personnel and facilities for the execution of plant quarantine functions

Dr. D.P.P. Jayakody, appointed as the Additional Director, NPQS and the official contact person for NPPO and Dr. G.M.W. Chithral appointed as the Director, Seed certification and Plant Protection Centre for overall supervision of plant quarantine, plant protection and pesticide management. Furthermore, the National Plant Quarantine service was strengthened through new recruitment of new plant quarantine officers to the entry point plant quarantine stations.

Pest identification and surveillance equipment has been provided to the plant quarantine laboratories through Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) project funded by the International Trade Centre (ITC).

2.3. Progress in the establishment of pest free areas, places of production or production sites.

A field level fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*) and other *Bactrocera* species, management programme was started in 2014 by carrying out a pilot scale study in commercial orchards of mango and guava grown in 5 selected districts and 4 Mahaweli Development zones by the Department of Agriculture. With the success of the pilot scale project, an Island Wide Fruit fly and Melon Fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*) Management Program was started in 2015 for the production of Insecticide- Residue free Fruits and Cucurbit vegetables for Export and for Local Markets. Research activities are been carried out to further improve the AW-IPM technique by incorporating biological control and Sterile Insect Technique with the objective of developing pest-free areas of fruit fly and melon fly in Sri Lanka in the near future.

Regular monitoring and evaluation programme for export plant nurseries/ orchards are done to maintain the pest free status in the field. For example, regular monitoring had been carried out for freedom from white fly (*Bemisia tabaci*), Leaf miner (*Liriomyza*) and Thrips (*Thrips palmi*) at the production sites in some foliages and Vegetables fields.

2.4. Co operation Projects:

Support was given to strengthen the capacity building of the plant quarantine officers through STDF Project funded by the ITC.

2.5. Interception of Quarantine Pests:

No quarantine pests were detected during the period. However large number of interceptions was recorded due to presence of pests and non fulfillment of the import requirements. It was recorded as 365 in 2013 and 412 in 2014.

2.6. Progress of the preparation of regulated pests in accordance with the ISPM19.

Information on pests, diseases and weeds has been collected and the draft regulated pest list has been submitted for final approval.

2.7. Progress of implementation of ISPMs/RSPMs (specify respective ISPMs/RSPMs-e.g. ISPM6, ISPM12, ISPM14, ISPM15, etc.) as well as prioritized ISPMs/RSPMs to be implemented in the country

Progress on implementation of ISPMs/RSPMs:

- **ISPM 1: *Phytosanitary principles* - Implemented to the best of ability**
- **ISPM 2: *Framework for PRA* - NPQS has done a few PRA following the recommendations**
- **ISPM 3: *Biological control agents* - Importation, compliance checking done as recommended, if DOA, Sri Lanka involves in the program**
- **ISPM 4: *Pest Free Areas* - NPQS inspects the premises if phytosanitary certification is required**
- **ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* - Phytosanitary terms used by Sri Lanka are more or less the same**
- **ISPM 6: *Guidelines for surveillance* - Very minimal implementation**
- **ISPM 7: *Export certification system* - Implemented to the best of ability**
- **ISPM 8: *Pest status in an area* - DOA officials, when the need arises, monitor the presence of pests**
- **ISPM 9: *Guidelines for pest eradication* - Very minimal implementation**
- **ISPM 10: *Pest free places of production and pest free production sites* - Not implemented**
- **ISPM 11: *PRA for quarantine pests* - Implemented**
- **ISPM 12: *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates* - Implemented**
- **ISPM 13: *Non-compliance and emergency action* - Partial implementation**
- **ISPM15: *Regulation if wood packaging materials* - Implemented**
- **ISPM 18: *Irradiation as a phytosanitary measure* - Not implemented**
- **ISPM 19: *Lists of regulated pests* -Regulated pest list is in preparation and at present submitted for comments**
- **ISPM 20: *Phytosanitary import regulatory system* - Partial implementation**
- **ISPM 21: *PRA for regulated non quarantine pests* - Not implemented**
- **ISPM 22: *Areas of low pest prevalence* - Not implemented**
- **ISPM 23: *Guidelines for inspection* - Implemented**
- **ISPM 24: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 25: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 26: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 27: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 28: Regulations are in progress to use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment**
- **ISPM 29: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 30: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 31: *Sampling of consignments* - Implemented**
- **ISPM 32: *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk* - Not implemented**

- **ISPM 33: *Potato (Solanum spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers* - Partial implementation; regulations are being drafted**
- **ISPM 34: *Post-entry quarantine stations* - Partial implementation**
- **ISPM 35: Not implemented**
- **ISPM 36: Not implemented**

Problems of implementing the ISPM.

- Unawareness among the stake holders
- Shortage of qualified staff
- Lack of in-service training
- Inadequacy of facilities and financial resources

2.8. Other:

2.8.1. Use of International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) and/or APPPC website for information exchange, setting up national phytosanitary information website; other forms of distribution for the information

NPQS serves as the NPPO in Sri Lanka and information exchange with relevant NPPO are done on phytosanitary measures accordingly.

The NPQS has submitted to several countries the information requested to do PRA.

2.8.2. Phytosanitary capacity development; training on phytosanitary capacity development (i.e. capacity in surveillance and diagnostics, system approaches, PRA, etc.)

Intensive training on pest risk analysis based on IPPC methodology and SPS area was conducted for the first time in Sri Lanka, supported by STDF project. Under this program 50 officers of the NPQS/DOA were trained.

A training program was initiated to improve the plant health checks and procedures for issuing phytosanitary certificates by senior staff at NPQS.

The committee has been appointed by the Director General of Agriculture, Sri Lanka to solve the importation of aquatic plants and NPQS is planning to conduct pest risk analysis prior to import.

3. Surveillance, Pest outbreaks and Invasive species management

3.1.Changes in national strategy, organization, legislation and regulations since 2013

Plant Protection Service (PPS) is principally entrusted with promoting economically viable, practically feasible and environmentally acceptable pest management systems to ensure plant health of agricultural crops.

These broad objectives are reached through implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) programs with continuous monitoring and evaluation of pest and natural enemy populations. The IPM programmes are continuously upgraded by incorporating novel pest management techniques. In addition, PPS involved in controlling pest and disease outbreaks and managing stored pests in bulk-

seed storage facilities through fumigation. PPS also works to minimize the impact of undesirable vegetation, including aquatic weeds and other invasive flora on agricultural habitats. These are the major mandatory functions assigned to Plant Protection Service.

In addition to above activities, regulatory functions with respect to plant protection especially with respect to pest outbreak within the country as declared by the Plant Protection Act are carried out by PPS. In parallel with these activities, evaluation of new herbicides at pilot scale testing in farmer fields is carried out by PPS.

There was no change in national strategy, organization, legislation and regulations since 2013 in relation to the activities of PPS.

3.2. Pest surveillance activities

Under this program PPS circulated the summary of the information of pests in rice cultivation every fortnight. The data are being collected in all districts in Sri Lanka.

3.3. Outbreaks and control of specific pests including invasive species and migratory pests

No outbreak of pests was reported during the reporting period. However, PPS engaged continuously in Water hyacinth and *Salvinia* control programmes. In this endeavour, cultures of biocontrol agents: *Cyrtobagous salviniae*, *Neochetina eichhorniae* and *Neochetina bruchi* are being maintained in PPS. Based on the requests received from government departments, private or non government organizations to PPS, biocontrol agents were released to the infested sites. At this point, awareness programmes were conducted and activities are conducted through community participation. During the reporting period, 35 infested reservoirs were treated with biocontrol agents in many different districts.

3.4. Lesson and experiences as well as in difficulties in controlling pest outbreaks and the newly invaded species

No outbreak of pests was reported since 2013. However, past experiences explain that farmers attitudes towards the implementation of nonchemical strategies was very poor, and reliance on pesticide application was very high. Additionally, cooperation of private land owners towards the eradication of invasive species was very poor.

4. Pest management

4.1. Update of national policies, rules and regulations for promotion of sustainable and environmentally friendly pest management, which might be relating to food safety, food security and biodiversity approaches

Apart from existing laws and regulations on plant protection activities, which is governed by Plant protection act No. 35 of 1999, no rules or regulations were changed or amended in relation to sustainable and environmentally friendly pest management in the country.

4.2. Progress and impact of ongoing IPM (including biological control programmes, ecological approaches and IPM farmer field schools)

4.2.1. Integrated Pest Management in Rice / Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) programme:

White revolution is the new concept of Department of Agriculture which aimed to promote judicious use of pesticides. Main objective of this programme is reducing pesticide usage to combat pesticide induced health problems and environmental pollution.

In 2014, 723 extension officers were trained under this programme over a period of three seasons. Trainings were conducted when the crop was at different growth stages within the season. Trainings were mainly focused on identification of pests and natural enemies and implementation of different pest control strategies which are suitable for use at farmer field conditions. Another emphasis was the conservation of natural enemies in the rice ecosystem.

Two IPM programmes were conducted in 2015 for extension officers and 204 officers have participated.

4.2.2. Integrated Pest Management for Vegetables / GAP programme:

This programme was implemented to develop low cost and environmentally friendly IPM packages for vegetables and to promote IPM among extension officers and farmers. In 2014, 11 programmes were conducted in different districts and 155 extension officers were participated.

Three farmer training programmes on IPM were conducted and 700 farmers were trained. One TV programme were telecasted to promote vegetable IPM.

IPM programme for leafy vegetable cultivation was conducted in Western Province of Sri Lanka. The objectives include the minimization of pesticides and synthetic chemical fertilizer use in leafy vegetable production. During 2014, a total of 109 farmers and 186 extension officers were trained on leafy vegetable IPM.

4.3. States of major pest outbreaks and progress of management

No major pest outbreaks were reported after 2013. However, Onion bulb mite *Rhizoglyphus* sp. (Acari: Acaridae) has been identified as pests of onion cultivation in 2013. In 2014, a new disease caused by fungus *Fusarium moniliforme* was identified from maize cultivation in Sri Lanka. Bacterial stalk rot disease caused by the bacterium *Erwinia chrysanthemi* was first reported during 2008 in the dry zone of Sri Lanka and its spread occurred in 2014 due to favorable weather conditions for the growth of causal agent.

5. Pesticide Management

5.1. Changes/improvements in national strategy, organization, legislation, regulations and registrations since 2013

5.1.1. Registration of pesticides

Registrar of Pesticides must register all pesticides that containing pesticide active ingredients notwithstanding the nature and/or the composition of the pesticide product under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. Registration of pesticides is primarily based on the thorough evaluation of relevant information and documents submitted by the Registrant. Proposals were presented to the Legal Draftsman's Department through the Ministry of Agriculture for increasing the fee structure for registration of pesticides. Accordingly, a new structure for submission of fees for registration of pesticides was legalized by the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1870/63 dated 10.07.2014 but the total fee for restricted pesticides remained unchanged.

Hitherto, applications for pesticide formulations that would be identical or substantially similar to currently registered products were registered separately along with the consent of the original registrant. This process of registration was referred to as "third-party registration". Due to legal ambiguity in the above process, acceptance of applications of "third-party registration" was discontinued since April 2013, and emphasis was given to treat all applications as original submissions. Accordingly, from June 2013, a new registration numbering system was introduced in order to capture the product's identity with less difficulty.

5.1.2. Re-registration of pesticides

All pesticide products registered six (06) years before 2013 are required to provide proven tests on bio-efficacy from a recognized research institution in Sri Lanka, i.e. Department of Agriculture, Crop Research Institutes (tea, rubber, and coconut) and the Anti-Malaria Campaign of the Ministry of Health and Medical Research Institute.

5.1.3. Regulatory determination with wider participation

In order to streamline the registration aspects, and also to accommodate a wide participation in decision making, expertise from relevant ministries and institutions who are involved with pesticides **were** consulted before registration of pesticides. From June, 2013, the custom classifications of pesticides was re-visited for corrected Harmonized System (HS) headings and sub-headings for stringent compliance at the point of entry, which were published by the government under the Import and Export (Control) Act No. 01 of 1969.

5.1.4. Registration of companies

Registration of companies engage in pesticide business was a new legal mandate that has been instituted under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. The new regulations came into force on 10.07.2014. The regulations pre-requisite every pesticide company to undergo a comprehensive field evaluation to certify that no hazard would occur in the marketing, distribution to safeguard the human health, environment and wildlife

5.1.5. Introduction of New fee structure for post-registration services

The new fee structures were adopted since the publication of Gazette Extraordinary No. 1870/63 dated 10.07.2014 in order to strengthen some of the post-registration matters.

5.2. National targets, efforts, and progress with regard to pesticide risk reduction as well as phasing out of highly hazardous pesticides

5.2.1. Removal of high risk pesticides

Safer and environmental friendly pesticides were identified and promoted during the pre-evaluation of products for local trials, to facilitate the phasing-out of highly hazardous products available in the market. In this stance, pesticides of WHO Hazard Class II and/or above are highly discouraged for local use unless there are specific purposes of exemptions.

In February 2013, on advice of the Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee (Committee) a regulatory decision was taken to temporarily suspend the importation of four conventional type commodity pesticides, i.e. chlorpyrifos, carbaryl, carbofuran and propanil, which may pose high risk to human health. In March 2014, an official notification was came out on banning five (5) pesticides, viz. alachlor, cyromazine, paraquat, dimethoate & fenthion by the Government

In consequent to the decision to temporarily suspend the importation of four conventional pesticides, i.e. chlorpyrifos, carbaryl, carbofuran and propanil, the government gazette extraordinary No. 1894/4 dated 22.12.2014 imposed new regulations under the Section 11 of the Control of Pesticides Act to prohibit use, sell and offer for sale of glyphosate and four (04) other pesticides mentioned above in several administrative areas such as Districts of Anuradhapura, Pollonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Moneragala and Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Mahiyangana, Rideemaliyadde and Kandaketiya of Badulla District

In consequent to the above, on the directive of the Cabinet of Ministers, all glyphosate products were banned from import by the government extraordinary gazette No. 1813/14 of 05.06.2015 under the Import and Export (Control) Act No. 01 of 1969.

5.2.2. Stricter vigilance on illegal import of pesticides

In May 2013, a circular was issued to give a wider publicity on illegal and counterfeited pesticides among pesticide sales personnel.

In June 2013, the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides issued a complete list of pesticides under three categories (i.e. registered pesticides, banned pesticides and the pesticides that had been registered in Sri Lanka but do not have active registration status as of June 2013, so-called “watch list”) to the Department of Import and Export Control in order to facilitate the screening of pesticides during importation and exportation.

5.2.3. Actions on pesticide empty container management program

It is proposed that empty pesticide containers would need a proper solution through a well supervised re-cycling under controlled conditions in line with the waste management hierarchy. This is a part of the project under the Basel Convention to implement strategies to minimize health and environmental implications from empty pesticide containers at the field level

In July & October 2014, as a result of consortium efforts a significant progress has been achieved on environmentally sound management of empty pesticide containers. The relevant stakeholders including the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides, the State Ministry of Environment & the pesticide industry association (i.e. Crop Life, Sri Lanka) agreed to launch a public-private partnership project with significant contributions from key parties. As initially agreed upon, Department of Agriculture (of the Ministry of Agriculture) would serve as the funding source and the implementation support by the Central Environment Authority (of the State Ministry of Environment). For this purpose, an inter-ministerial agreement was signed by Secretaries to the Ministries in May 2015. In subsequent actions, it is proposed to develop an exclusive mechanism for collection, processing, and manufacturing of non-consumable items owing to its unique and hazardous nature (of wastes).

5.2.4. Technical collaboration from Food & Agriculture Organization to improve pesticide management in the country

In July 2014, Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) help to improve “Management of Risks Associated with Pesticides Used in Agriculture” through the Ministry of Agriculture.

The project was designed to achieve three main objectives: 1) improve laboratory system to undertake compliance monitoring on quality of pesticide formulations; 2) develop methods to assess crop residue monitoring; and 3) ensure that proper procedures are adopted in management of empty pesticide containers and disposal of obsolete/outdated pesticides. In order to implement project objectives 1 & 2, some of the procurements and laboratory renovations were undertaken through the donor agency.

5.3. Development and application status of bio-pesticides, including botanical pesticides

The scope and the definition of regulatory requirements of bio-pesticides including botanicals have not been well defined (a “gray area”), albeit any form of pesticides/preparations are required to be registered under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980.

Except of few products based on *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bti) and neem-based insecticides containing azadirachtin, the pesticide products of biological origin have been considerably poor in the country. There are instances requesting registration for locally-manufactured botanical-based pesticides cum repellents in the past but resource constraints from the developer point of view (i.e. limited testing facilities for biological products, financial limitations, inconsistent data etc.) and non-availability of a technical guidelines (from the regulatory point of view) have prevented considerable progress on the subject.

In this respect, a technical committee was appointed by the Director General of Agriculture to facilitate and to prepare technical guidelines for registration & performance (bio-efficacy testing). A draft is being finalized for adoption in the near future.

5.4.Updated list of banned/prohibited pesticides in Sri Lanka

Year (regulatory) banned	Year(legally) banned	Name of Pesticide (a.s.)
1970	2001 ^a	Endrin*
1976	2001 ^a	DDT*
1980	2001 ^a	Chlordimeform
1980	2001 ^a	Dieldrin*
1980	2001 ^a	Phosphamidon
1980	2001 ^a	Thalium sulphate
1984	2001 ^a	2,4,5-T
1984	2001 ^a	Ethyl parathion
1984	2001 ^a	Methyl parathion
1986	2001 ^a	Aldrin*
1986	2001 ^a	Lindane*
1987	2001 ^a	HCH (mixed isomers)*
1987	2001 ^a	Mercury compounds
1988	2001 ^a	Arsenic (arsenites & arsenates)
1988	2001 ^a	Heptachlor*
1988	2001 ^a	Leptophos
1989	2001 ^a	Captafol
1990	2001 ^a	1,3-dichloropropane
1990	2001 ^a	Aldicarb
1990	2001 ^a	Quintozene (PCNB)
1994	2001 ^a	Pentachlorophenol*
1994	2001 ^a	Chlordane*
1995	2001 ^a	Methamidophos
1995	-	Monocrotophos (60% restricted to use on red weevil in coconut)
1998	2001 ^a	Endosulfan (35% EC)*
2008	2014**	Paraquat (20% SL)
2011	2014**	Paraquat (6.5% SL)
2011	2014**	Dimethoate (40% EC)
2011	2014**	Fenthion (50% EC)
2011	2014**	Cyromazine (75% WP)
2012	2014**	Alachlor (36% EC)
2013	2014†	Propanil (36% EC)
2013	2014†	Carbofuran (3% GR)
2013	2014†	Carbaryl (85% WP)
2013	2014†	Chlorpyrifos (20% EC & 40% EC)
2014	2014†	Glyphosate (36% SL)
2015	2015§	Glyphosate (36% SL)

Notes:

- * Classic organochlorine pesticides (POP pesticide) listed under the Stockholm Convention
- ^a Ban of registration by the government extraordinary gazette No. 1190/24 of 29.06.2001 under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980.
- ** Ban of registration by the government extraordinary gazette No. 1854/47 dated 21.03.2014 under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980.
- † Regional restriction for sale, offer for sale and use as per the government extraordinary gazette No. 1894/4 of 22.12.2014 under the control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980.
- § Ban of importation by the government extraordinary gazette No. 1813/14 of 05.06.2015 under the Import and Export (Control) Act No. 01 of 1969.

5.5. Regulatory control scheme in place for pesticide advertisements and incidents, if any, of deviation from the national laws or related provisions of the International Code of Conduct on pesticide management.

Advertising of pesticides is regulated subject under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. The number of corrective attempts placed on label & advertisements were significantly strengthened during the last couple of years due to the new policies introduced on trade names/brand names on pesticides marketed in Sri Lanka. In November 2014, a wider publicity was given to the supermarket chain in the country on illegal and counterfeited pesticides and compliance on advertising etc

The control of Pesticide act and its regulations are fully complementary with the international code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides. Therefore all key elements of the code are satisfactory under control within the country.

6. Status management of obsolete pesticides

The inventory taken for the first National Implementation Plan (NIP-1) development in 2003¹ was the first ever estimation of the status of obsolete pesticides in Sri Lanka, where a total of 166 tonnes of pesticides comprising of various chemical groups had been reported. The following **Table 1** shows relative contribution of major chemical groups of obsolete pesticides as reported in 2003, including organochlorines. The inventory revealed the magnitude of obsolete stocks of organochlorine pesticides stored above ground is almost negligible (0.42%) compared to other classes of pesticides such as carbamates (52.1%), dithiocarbamates (16.3%), inorganics (12.7%), and organophosphates (11.6%). It is indeed 689.4 kg of formulated POP pesticides were reported to be stored in several locations (<6) scattered in the country. The current status (summary) of obsolete pesticides in Sri Lanka is taken from the draft report prepared by Dr. J.A. Sumith, National Expert (POP Pesticides) for the National Implementation Plan (NIP-2) under the Stockholm Convention. The inventory revealed even fewer stocks are available from significant users (e.g. government departments of agriculture and botanical gardens) and the pesticide industry, which accounts for 41.451 tonnes. The inventory also revealed insignificant amounts of POP pesticides for disposal, which was estimated to be 71.53 kg (0.17%), available from few locations in government farms of

¹ Ministry of Environment, 2006

the DOA. Thus, the use of the term “POPs pesticide stockpile” would not be meaningful for Sri Lanka due to two reasons:

- (i). there are insignificant stocks of obsolete POP pesticides in Sri Lanka; and
- (ii). there are no records of production and/or formulation of POP pesticides in Sri Lanka and hence production discards are almost non-existent.

The most commonly referred meaning on POP pesticide stockpiles in the context of Stockholm Convention would account for the last portion of the pesticide lifecycle. The key actions taken during last few years in the management of obsolete pesticides in Sri Lanka were almost straight forward in the form of "pack and treat" in local and foreign disposal facilities. From 2009 through 2014, M/s Holcim Geocycle has undertaken destruction (by co-processing²) of 273.68 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and pesticide contaminated packaging wastes possessed by the pesticide industry.

7. Appendix

Web site for acts, regulations, policies, programmes etc. : www.agridept.gov.lk

Any other valuable references

POPs for Sri Lanka, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment, Sri Lanka- supplemented with “Preliminary Inventory of POP Pesticides, March 2015, 69 p. (Draft) (Prepared by Dr. J.A. Sumith).

Report on the Rotterdam Convention:

The status of management of Annex III pesticides/chemicals in Sri Lanka prepared to the CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Stockholm Convention Regional Centre on POPs for Asia, Nagpur, India & Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MoERE), Sri Lanka. September 2014, 98 p. (Prepared by Dr. J.A. Sumith).

Guidelines for Application for Registration of Individual/Corporate Institutions to Engage in Pesticide Importation, Manufacture, Formulation, Packing/Repacking, Labeling, Distribution, Offer for Sale and Sale in Sri Lanka (October 2014).

8. Important Contact Addresses

Ministry of Agriculture

80/5, Govijana Mandiraya, Rajamalwatta Raod, Battaramulla
General Numbers: (+94) 112869553, (+94) 112872093

² Information submitted by Mr. Sanjeewa Chulakumara of Goecycle, M/s Holcim (Lanka) Ltd., 16.10.2014.

Fax: (+94) 112868910

E-Mail: ituagrimin@gmail.com

Web: www.agrimin.gov.lk

Overall Coordination:

Seed Certification & Plant Protection Centre

Dr. G.M.W. Chithral, Director

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

Tel: (+94) 81 2388044

Fax: (+94) 81 2388077

E-mail: scppc@sltnet.lk

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Plant Protection

Plant Protection Service (Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management)

Mr. S.S. Waligamage,

Deputy Director

Plant Protection Service,

Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 81 2388316

Fax: (+94) 81 2388316

E-mail: ppsdoa@sltnet.lk

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Plant Quarantine

National Plant Quarantine Service and National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Contact

Dr. D.P.P.Jayakody,

Canada Friendship Road, Katunayake, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94) 11 2253709

Fax: (+94) 11 2253709

E-mail: npqssl@gmail.com

Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Pesticide Registration

Office of the Registrar of Pesticides

Dr G.A.W. Wijesekara,

Registrar of Pesticides

Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 49
Peradeniya 20400, Sri Lanka
Tel: (+94) 81 2388134
E-mail: pest@slt.lk
Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

National Focal Point for Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

82, Sampath Paya,
Rajamalwatte Road,
Battaramulla.
Sri Lanka
Telephone: (+94) 112882112/13
Web : www.environmentmin.gov.lk
Email : secretary@environmentmin.gov.lk

WTO-SPS Contact Point

Dr. P.G. Mahipala,
Director General of Health Services,
Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine,
No. 385, Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha
"SUWASIRIPAYA"
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
E-mail: dghs@health.gov.lk
Tel: +94112694860
Fax :+94112693869

II PROPOSALS FOR NEW RSPMs OR ISPMs

APPPC NPPOs are asked to submit proposals for:

1. Implementation areas of work from ISPMs or RSPMs

When submitting a proposal for an area for implementation work, please consider these points:

- Identify the ISPM or RSPM that is to be considered
 - ISPM 15
 - ISPM 18

- *If you have selected the areas within the ISPM or RSPM that will require implementation assistance, please supply the reasons for this selection (e.g. what are the problems, what countries are involved)*

- **ISPM15:**

- From 2006 Sri Lanka is implementing ISPM15 for wood and wood packing materials in international trade and both the treatments (methyl bromide and heat) have been applying to fulfill the requirements of the standard. Since Sri Lanka is signatory to the Montreal Protocol, heat treatment for wood packing in international trade is emphasized to protect the environment and biodiversity. In the other hand it has been observed that demand for heat treated pallets has been increasing among Sri Lankan exporters during the past two years. As result of that new heat treatment facilities have been developed by the private sector using diverse technologies to full fill the requirements for heating the chambers and the pallets on it. In Sri Lanka various materials (sawdust, wasting materials, carosine oil, Water vapour heat, electricity) are being used as the heat source. Presently the competent authority (NPPO Sri Lanka) has been developed the criteria to approve the facility for ISPM logo it has to be updated considering the facility premises which use diverse technologies. Therefore, we need proper guide lines / check lists to assess the quality of the facility for registration purpose.

- **Implementation of ISPM 18**

- An Irradiation Facility has been established in Sri Lanka under Atomic Energy authority. To make use as a phytosanitary treatment, facility approval is required by the NPPO Sri Lanka. At present, regulations have been developed to use the irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment for export consignment

- *If you have identified the areas for implementation assistance, please suggest the form of assistance that would be considered appropriate (e.g. training, manual guide etc)*

- **Implementation of ISPM 15**

- Training / manual for facility approval for ISPM15

- **Implementation of ISPM 18**

- Training is required for facility approval under ISPM18.

- **Training required for following areas due to lack of expertise.**

- **ISPM 6 - Guidelines for pest surveillance**
- **ISPM 10 - Establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites.**
- **ISPM No.2 Framework for Pest Risk Analysis.**
- **ISPM No.11 Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests.**
- **ISPM No. 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit fly.**

- If you have not identified any areas within the ISPM or RSPM that require implementation assistance, please supply basic questions for a questionnaire to be sent to APPPC members that will allow proposals for areas for implementation assistance to be made.
 -
- If possible :
 - Please identify the countries that are having problems with the ISPM, RSPM or identified areas within the ISP or RSPM
 - Please identify any countries that may be able to assist with the production of implementation assistance in whatever form is considered.

2. New RSPMs or ISPMs.

When submitting a proposal for a new RSPM, please supply the following information:

- Subject/title of the proposed standard
- Reasons for the proposal
- Importance to the region/potential benefit
- Availability of resources (expertise, funds)

No proposal for new RSPM or ISPMs.