

Appendix 2:

Outline of the Country Report for the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries to be held 25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words)

Please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organigram of the NPPO.

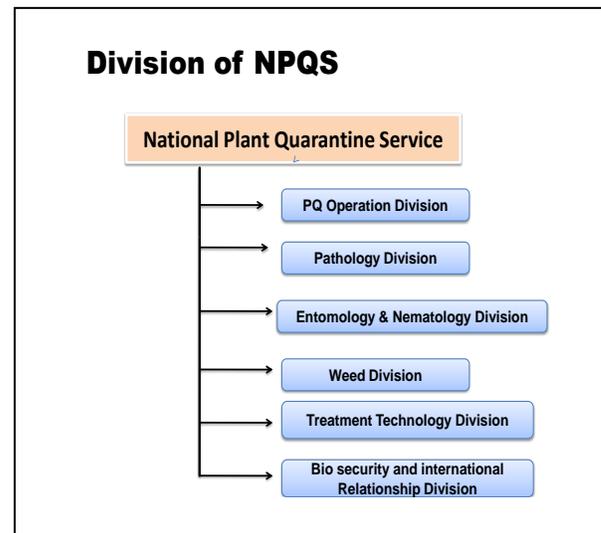
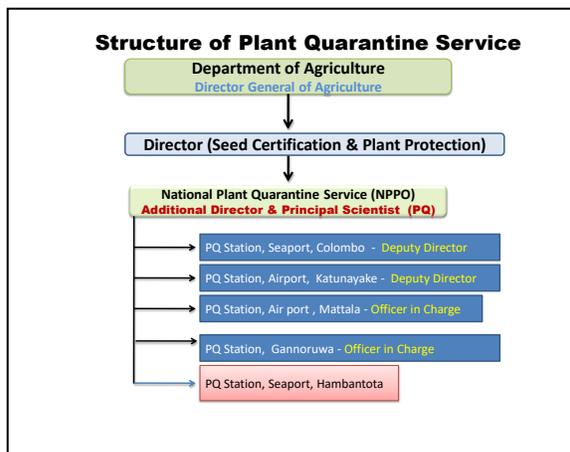
Sri Lanka formerly Ceylon, is an Island laying in the Indian Ocean and it is located between latitudes 5°55’ and 9°51’ N and longitudes 79°41’ and 81°53’ and has a maximum length of 432km and maximum width 224km. The population is roughly 21 444 000 people, and Sinhalese constitute the largest ethnic group representing 74.8% of the total population, Sri Lankan Tamils are 11.2% and Sri Lankan Moors comprise 9.2%.

The main products are clothing, rubber tires and refined petroleum oil, Knit or crochet clothing accessories, Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet), Coffee, tea, spices, Rubber, rubber articles, Mineral fuels including oil, Electrical machinery, equipment, Ships, boats, Gems, precious metals, Fish and Machinery including computers.

The main export plant products are Tea, Rubber, Coconut, Spacers, fruits and vegetables, Ornamental plants, Animal feeds, wooden items and food stuff. Major imports are Fresh fruits, Vegetable Seed, Seed potato, Grass seeds, Planting Material, Animal feed (Wheat, Soyabean meal), Plant products (Fiber, Bamboo, Rattan), Human consumption (Groundnut, Sugar, Wheat, Cashew, Cocoa, Pop corn, Herbal cuts, chili, ginger, Cumin seeds, Coriander seeds, etc.) and Timber.

Seaport Colombo and Bandaranayaka International Airport are the main ports and others are Airport Mattal, Seaport Hambantota and Trincomalee Harbor. Port of Gall, Point Pedro, Kankaesanthurai and Oluvil are regional minor harbors.

The NPPO is the National Plant Quarantine Service, Department of Agriculture, comes under Ministry of Agriculture.



2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

When available, please provide the phytosanitary legal framework of your country and the list of regulated pests

The plant Quarentine service has the responsibility of enforcing the implementation of **Plant Protection Act No.35 of 1999** and Regulations made there in relation to plant quarantine activities. This Act to make provision against the introduction and spreading of pest into Sri Lanka and any harmful organism, injurious or destructive pest to the plants and for the sanitation of plants in Sri Lanka. The Plant Protection Ordinance (Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No. 165/2, of Monday, November 20,1981) lists prohibited/restricted plants. The regulated pest list and draft regulation is published in Agriculture Department website, <https://www.doa.gov.lk>.

3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests.

The National Plant Pest surveillance team was established and initiated preparation of regulation. General plant pest surveillance and crop based Plant Pest survey was stated for export potential crops (leafy vegetables, Okra, Eggplants)

Non-compliance received to NPPO contact point and have a system to disseminated among the relevant PQ officers, responsible authorities and the exporters. Getting the feedback and make necessary arrangements not to repeat the incidence.

Department of Agriculture has a Plant Protection Service for the control and management of regulated pests under Plant Protection Act No.35 of 1999 and Authorized officers were appointed. Also island wide extension service was established to monitoring the pest states. NPPO has capacity to apply the Plant Quarentine Treatments.

4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Emerging issues in phytosanitary measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quote in phytosanitary measures.

Currently people are imports plant and plant products through E- business therefore need to adopt ISPM.

Alternative for the MBr fumigation treatment

Some of the member countries refusing to apply MBr as a pre shipment treatments

Non plant consignments are not complying with ISPM 15

Some countries are sending electronic PSCs without bilateral agreement

Receiving the prohibited items mixed with permitted cargo

The countries having Trading Hubs exporting plant products without declaring the country of origin.

5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote your country's capability on implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures.

At present we are practicing ISPM and IPPC guideline when applicable, specially the ISPM15, ISPM 12 ISPM 13, ISPM 6 etc. But following are challengers Lack of proper knowledge on phytosanitary measures of PQ officers and stakeholders, Lack of facilities to application of some ISPMs, limitation in legal background, limited funds for phytosanitary research, smuggling and illegal imports and exports, customs take leadership at border clearance, low ITC facility, limited trainings.

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative "the Belt and Road" countries (less than 200 words)

Please identify areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

- To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat
- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries.

-To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat

Action to adopt new ISPMs

Organizing the training and workshops to the APPPC to aware the IPPC guidance and adopted ISPMs

Conducting local awareness programme with IPPC experts

Extra funds for Sri Lanka as a developing countries for participation more members to IPPC meeting

- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture

Opportunity to aware the Chinese plant quarantine system for the Sri Lankan PQ Officers

Funds for the development of the infrastructure and application of phytosanitary mashers

Opportunities to export local Agriculture products to China

Help to capacity building of PQ officers of Sri Lanka

Exchanging the technical information related to Plant Quarantine

- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries

Exchanging the technical information related to Plant Quarantine

Help to capacity building of PQ officers of Sri Lanka

Opportunities to export local Agriculture products

Bilateral agreements and trade agreements with respective countries.