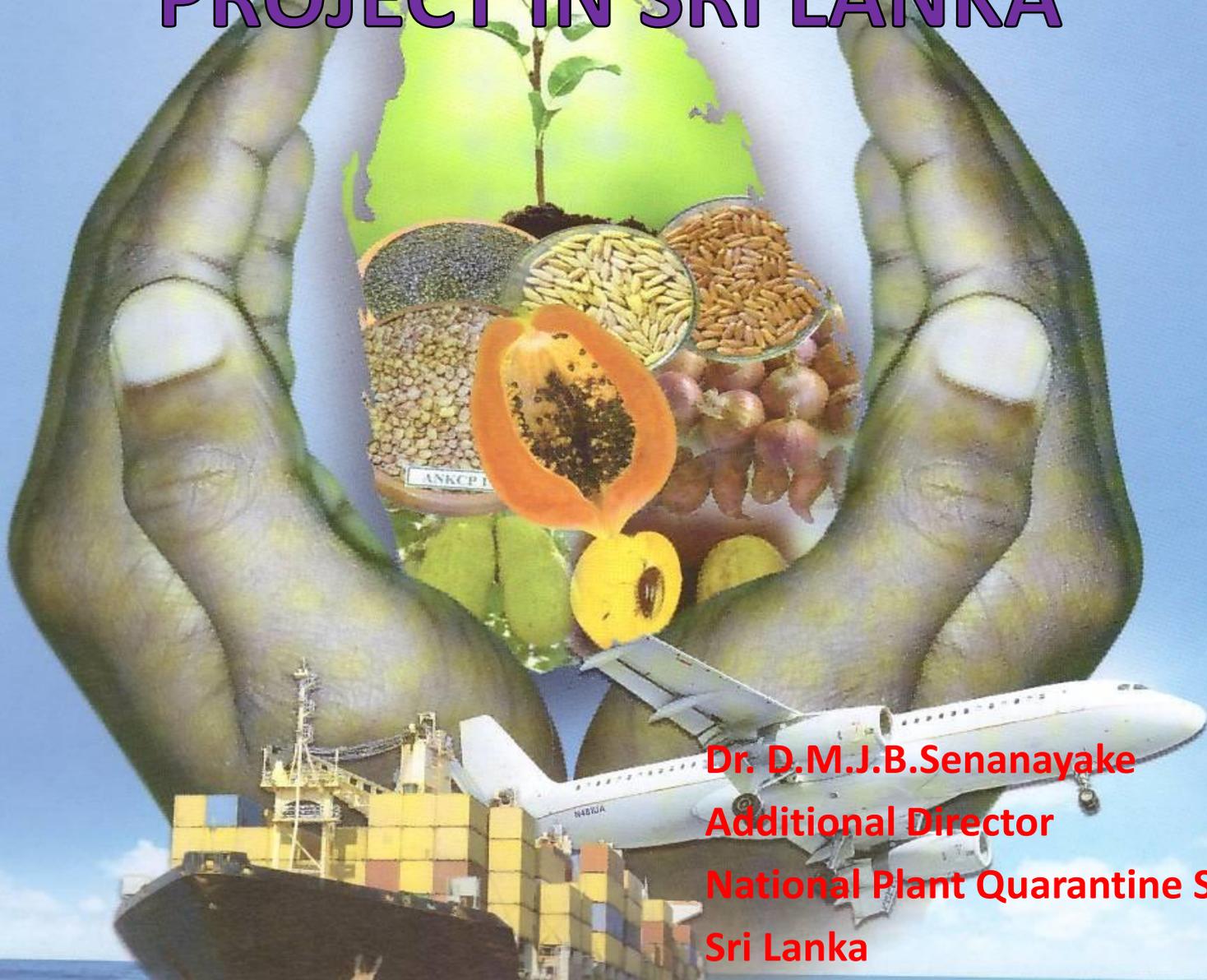


IMPLEMENTATION OF ePhyto PROJECT IN SRI LANKA



Dr. D.M.J.B.Senanayake
Additional Director
National Plant Quarantine Service
Sri Lanka

SRI LANKA



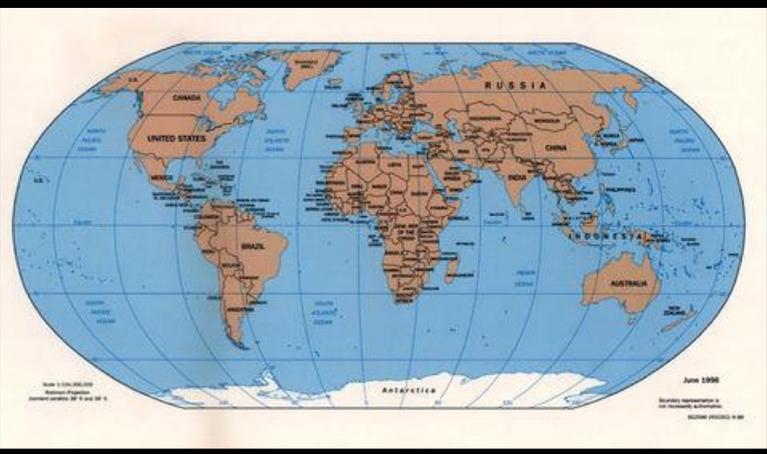
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

- An Island (1,340km coastal line)
- Area- 65,610 km²
- Capital – Colombo

Sri Jayawardenapura

- Population - > 21 million
 - Sinhalese 73.8%, Tamil 8.5%, Moors 7.2%, Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%

Latitude 5° 55. to 9° 50. North,
Longitude 79° 42. to 81° 52.



Economy

- **Labour Force**

 - 31.8% - agriculture

 - 25.8% -industry

 - 42.4% -services

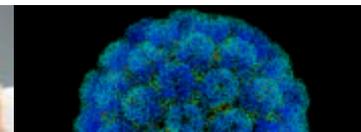
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

 - Per capita: \$6,200

 - composition by sector: Agriculture: 11.1%,
Industry: 31.5%,
Services: 57.5%

- **Agriculture & Products**

Rice, Tea, Rubber, Coconuts, Sugarcane, Grains, Pulses, Oilseed, Spices, milk, Eggs, Hides, Beef, Fish



NPPO



- National Plant Quarantine Service
- Plant Quarantine Activities commenced in 1880
- Present institute was established in 1994

Administrative Structure

Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture

Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre

Plant Genetic
Resources Centre

Plant Protection
Service

National Plant
Quarantine Service

Registrar of
Pesticides

Seed Certification
Service

Plant Quarantine Stations

Technical Divisions

Bandaranayake International Airport,
Katunayaka

Seaport, Colombo

Matthala Rajapakshe International Airport

Magampura Seaport

Gannoruwa

Plant Quarantine Operations

Entomology/ Nematology

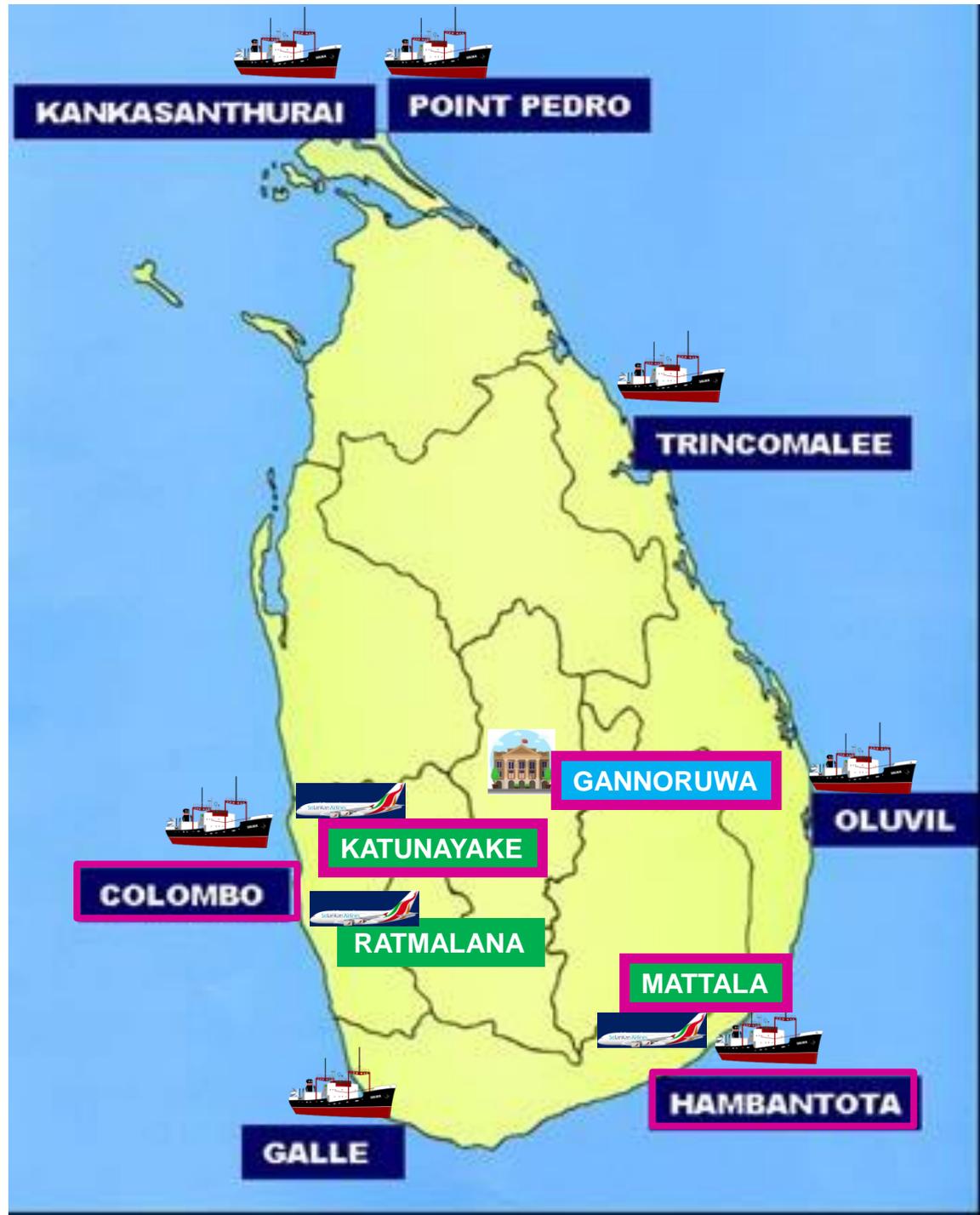
Pathology

Weed Science

Treatment Technology

Biosecurity and International Relations

Ports and Seaports



NPQS Activities & International Commitments

- **Two major concerns**
 - Protection of Sri Lankan environment and economy from alien pest invasions - **Imports**
 - Protection of Sri Lankan economy by assuring phytosanitary quality of export plant material – **Exports**
- **Signatory to both**
 - Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) matters of the WTO
 - International Plant Protection Convention



Major Import Items to Sri Lanka

- ◆ Fresh fruits
- ◆ Vegetable seeds
- ◆ Seed potato
- ◆ Grass seeds
- ◆ Planting material
- ◆ Animal feed



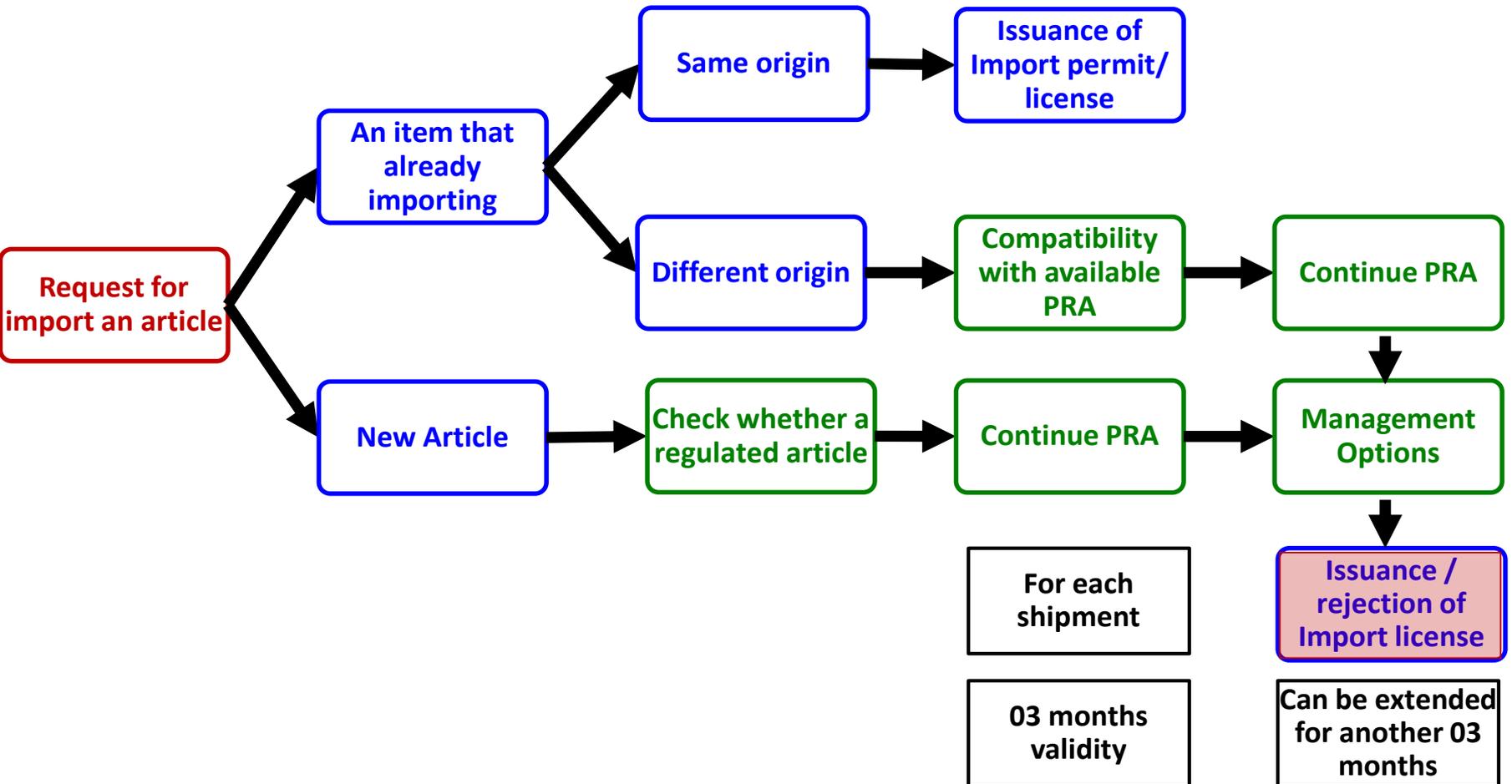
- ◆ Animal feed :- Wheat, Soybean meal
- ◆ Plant products :- Fiber, Bamboo, Rattan, Sorghum heads
- ◆ Human consumption :- Groundnut, Cashew, Cocoa, Pop corn, Herbal cuts

Major Import Partners

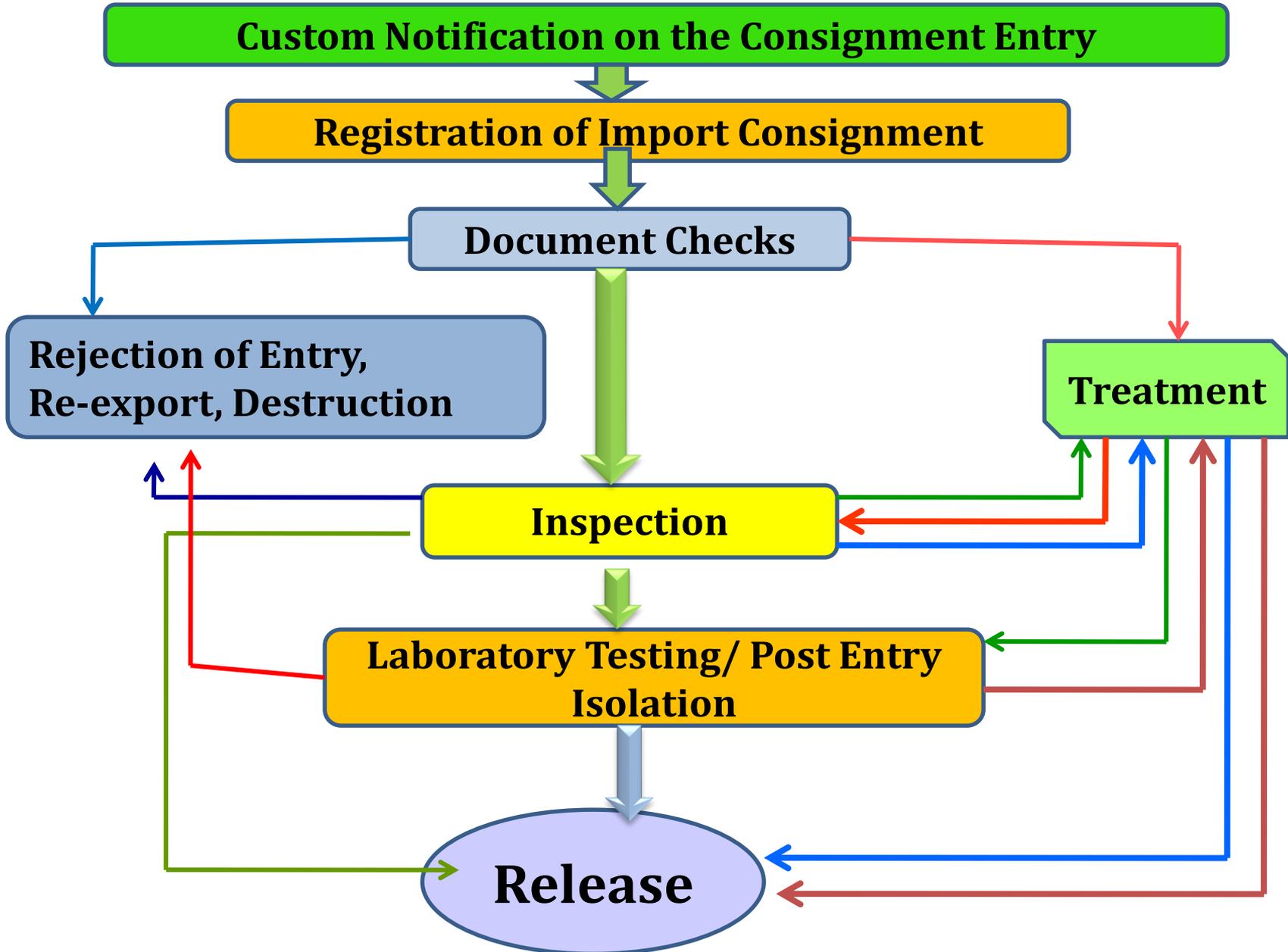
Plant Commodity	Main Exporters
Fresh fruits & vegetables	China, Australia, India, Egypt, Pakistan, USA
Animal feeds	USA, India, Malaysia, Pakistan
Timber	Malaysia, South Africa, Finland
Seed Potato	Netherland, USA, France
Onion and Potatoes	India, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh
Pulses	India, Vietnam, Canada, Australia
Ground nut, Pop corn	India, South Africa

Regulation of Imports

Import Licensing



Import Clearance of Plant and Plant Products (Airport & Seaport)



Major Agricultural Export Items from Sri Lanka

+ Coconut Products

+ Tea

+ Spices

+ Rubber

+ Fresh fruits & fresh vegetables

+ Live plants

+ Wooden items

+ Food stuff

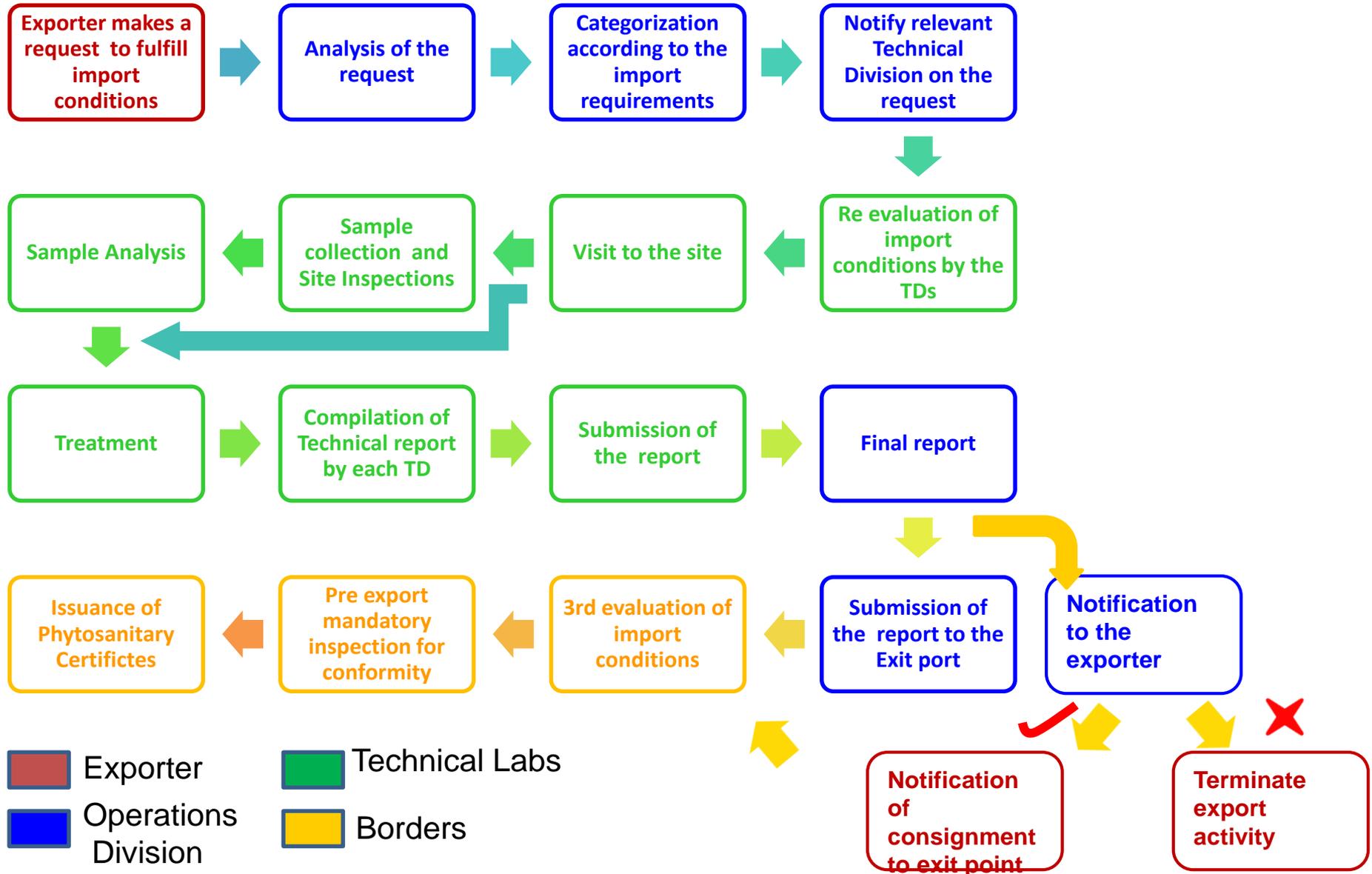
+ Animal feed



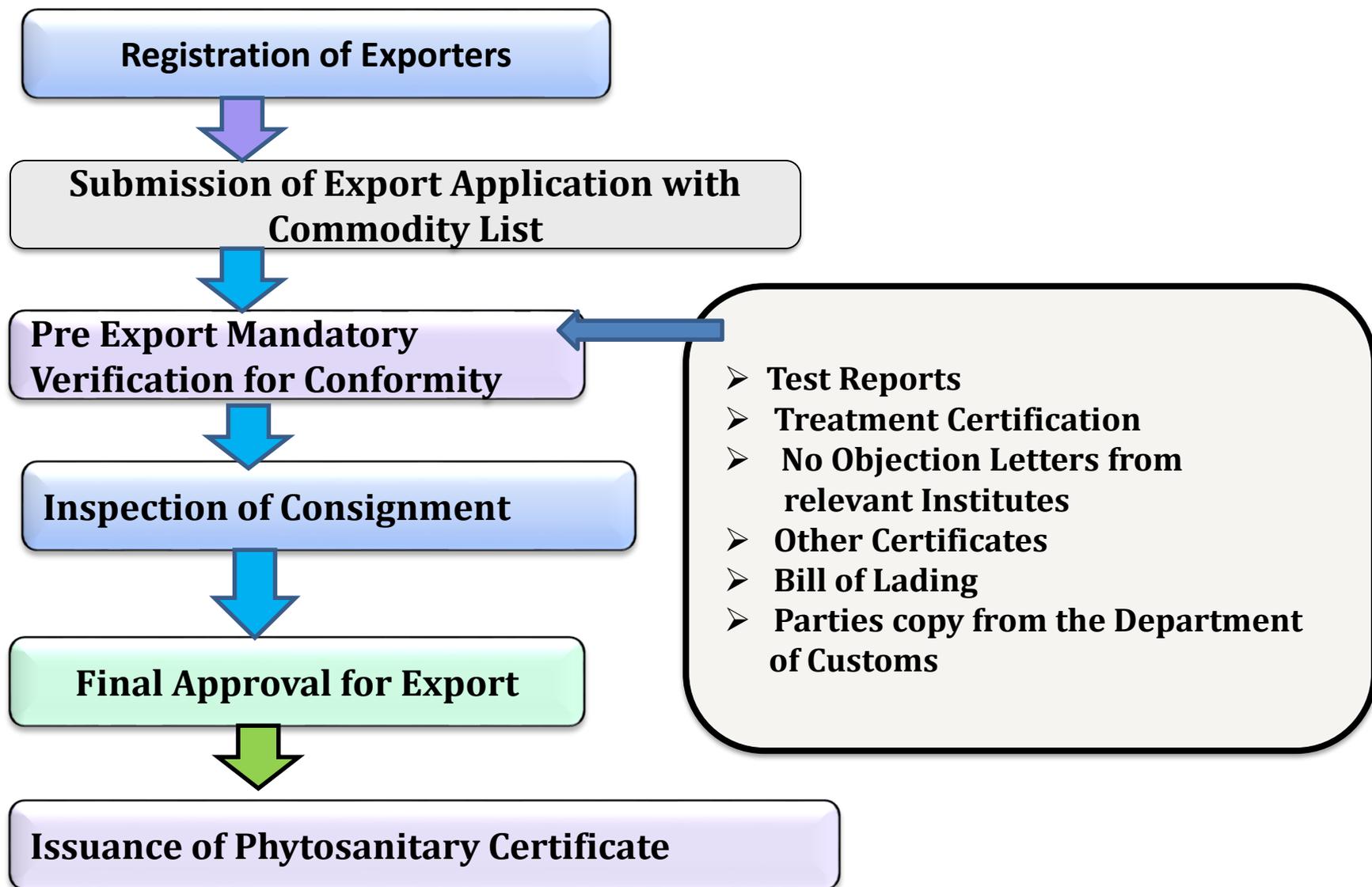
Major (Agricultural) Export partners

Plant Commodity	Main importers
Tea	EU countries, Russia, Turkey, Iran & Iraq
Rubber	USA, Japan, Canada
Coconut and Coconut Products	EU countries, Turkey, Egypt, China, USA, Maldives
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	EU countries, Middle East countries, Maldives
Ornamental Plants	EU countries, Korea, Maldives
Spices	EU countries, India, EU countries

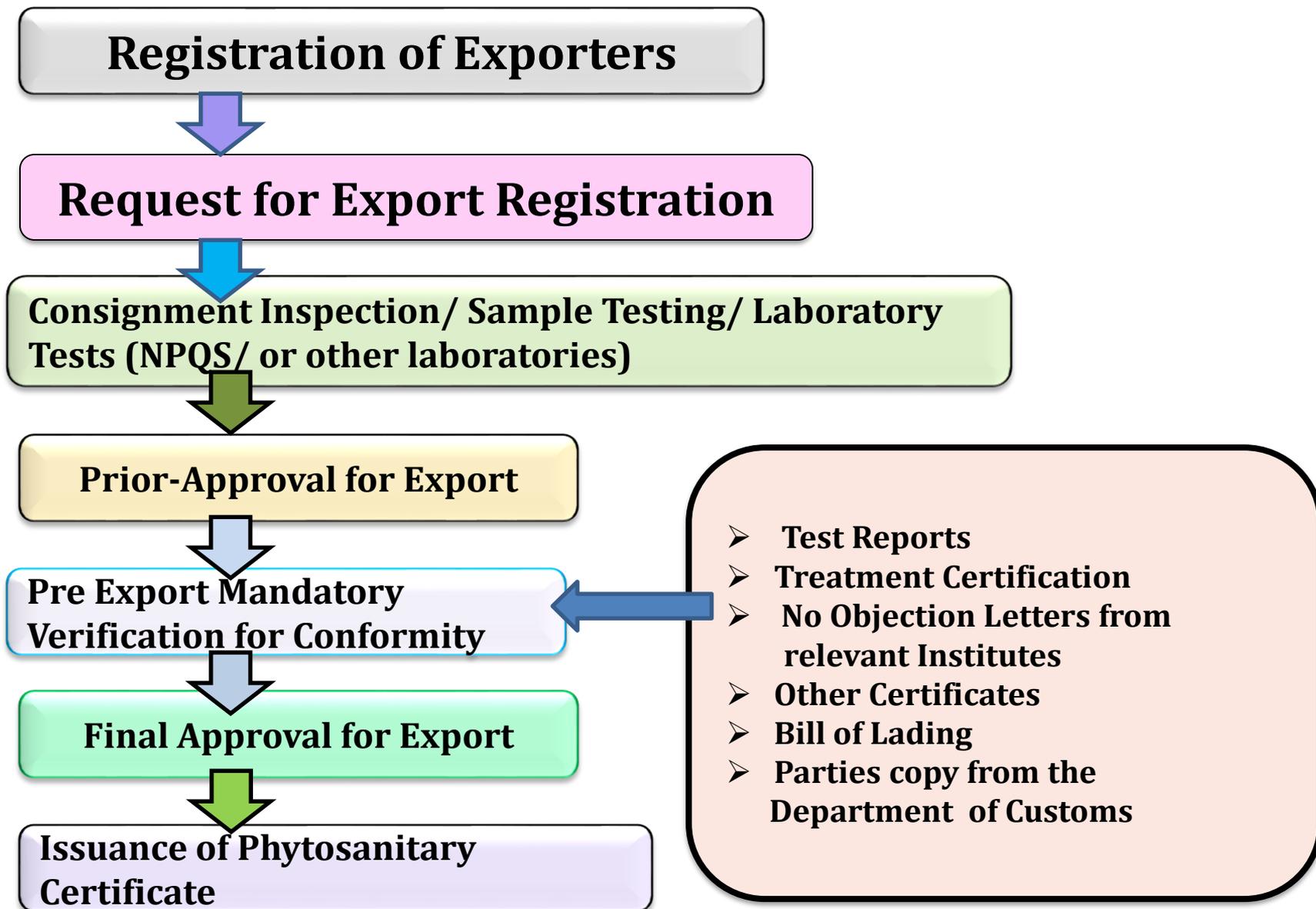
Regulation of Exports



Phytosanitary Certification at Air port, Katunayake



Phytosanitary Certification at Sea port, Colombo



Export Inspection



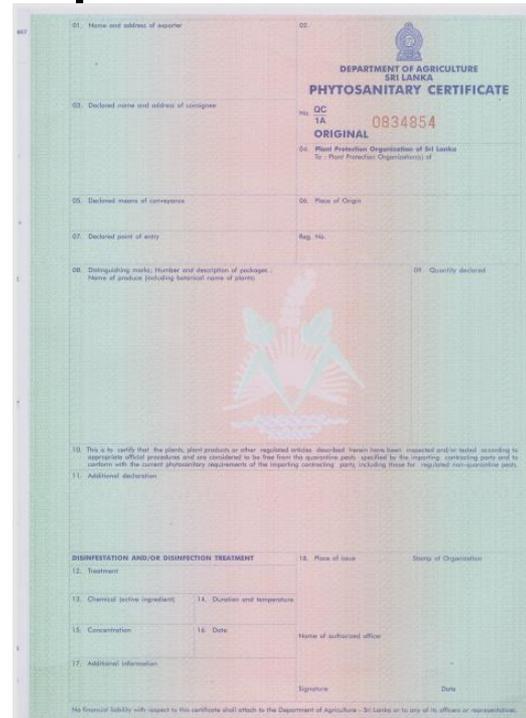
Phytosanitary Certificates are issued

- To attest that the Plants, Plant products and other regulated articles
- meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.
- are in conformity with the certifying statement.
- are certified in accordance with the ISPM 12.



Types of Phytosanitary Certificates in Sri Lanka

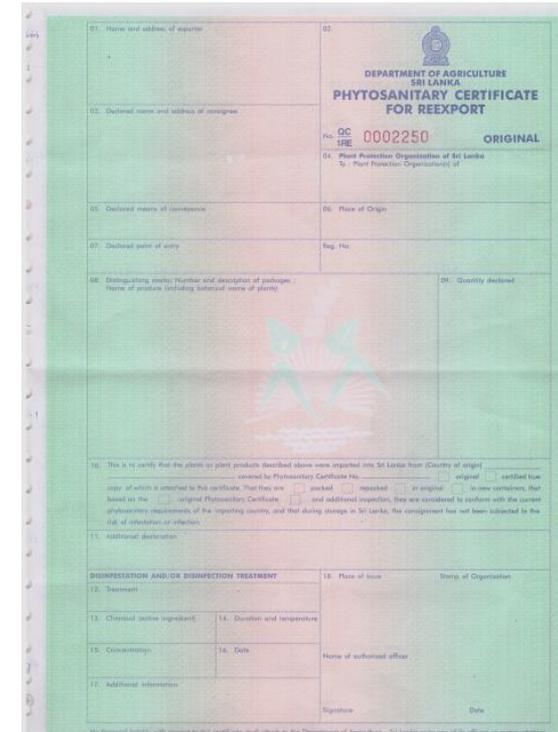
- Phytosanitary certificates for exports
- Phytosanitary certificates for re-exports
- Electronic Phytosanitary certificates for exports and re-exports



407

01. Name and address of exporter		02.	
03. Declared name and address of consignee		No. QC 1A 0834854 ORIGINAL	
04. Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka To: (Plant Protection Organization(s) of		05. Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka To: (Plant Protection Organization(s) of	
06. Declared means of conveyance	06. Place of Origin	07. Declared point of entry	07. Reg. No.
08. Distinguishing marks, Number and description of packages Name of produce (including botanical name of plants)		09. Quantity declared	
10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for registered non-quarantine pests.			
11. Additional declaration			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18. Place of issue	Stamp of Organization
12. Treatment			
13. Chemical (active ingredient)	14. Duration and temperature		
15. Concentration	16. Date	Name of authorized officer	
17. Additional information		Signature	Date

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the Department of Agriculture - Sri Lanka on to any of its officers or representatives.

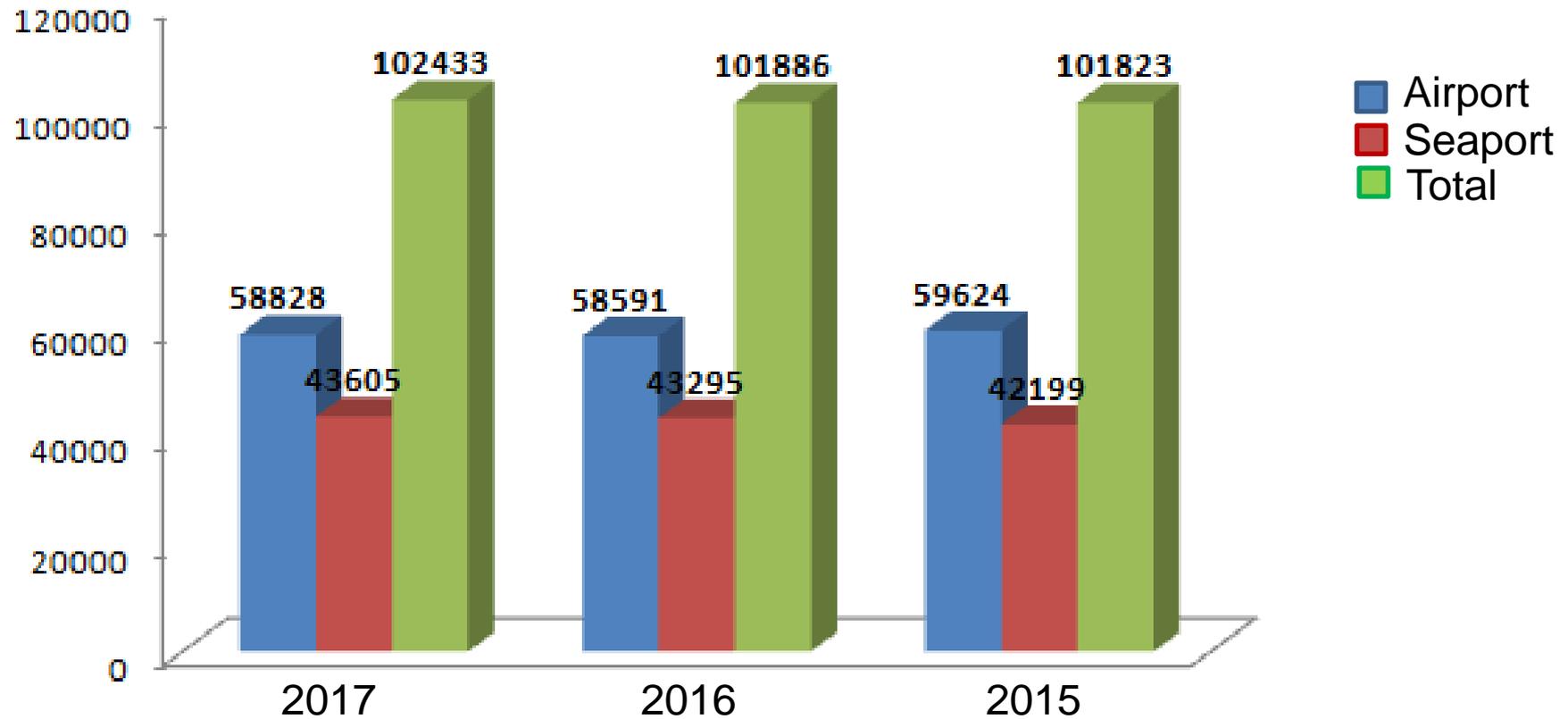


404

01. Name and address of exporter		02.	
03. Declared name and address of consignee		No. DC 1RE 0002250 ORIGINAL	
04. Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka To: (Plant Protection Organization(s) of		05. Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka To: (Plant Protection Organization(s) of	
06. Declared means of conveyance	06. Place of Origin	07. Declared point of entry	07. Reg. No.
08. Distinguishing marks, Number and description of packages Name of produce (including botanical name of plants)		09. Quantity declared	
10. This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into Sri Lanka from (Country of origin) _____, inspected by _____, issued by Phytosanitary Certificate No. _____, original <input type="checkbox"/> certified true copy of which is attached to this certificate. That they are <input type="checkbox"/> packed <input type="checkbox"/> repacked <input type="checkbox"/> or original <input type="checkbox"/> in new containers, that based on the _____ original Phytosanitary Certificate _____ and additional inspection, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and that during storage in Sri Lanka, the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.			
11. Additional declaration			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18. Place of issue	Stamp of Organization
12. Treatment			
13. Chemical (active ingredient)	14. Duration and temperature		
15. Concentration	16. Date	Name of authorized officer	
17. Additional information		Signature	Date

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Phytosanitary Certificates Issued



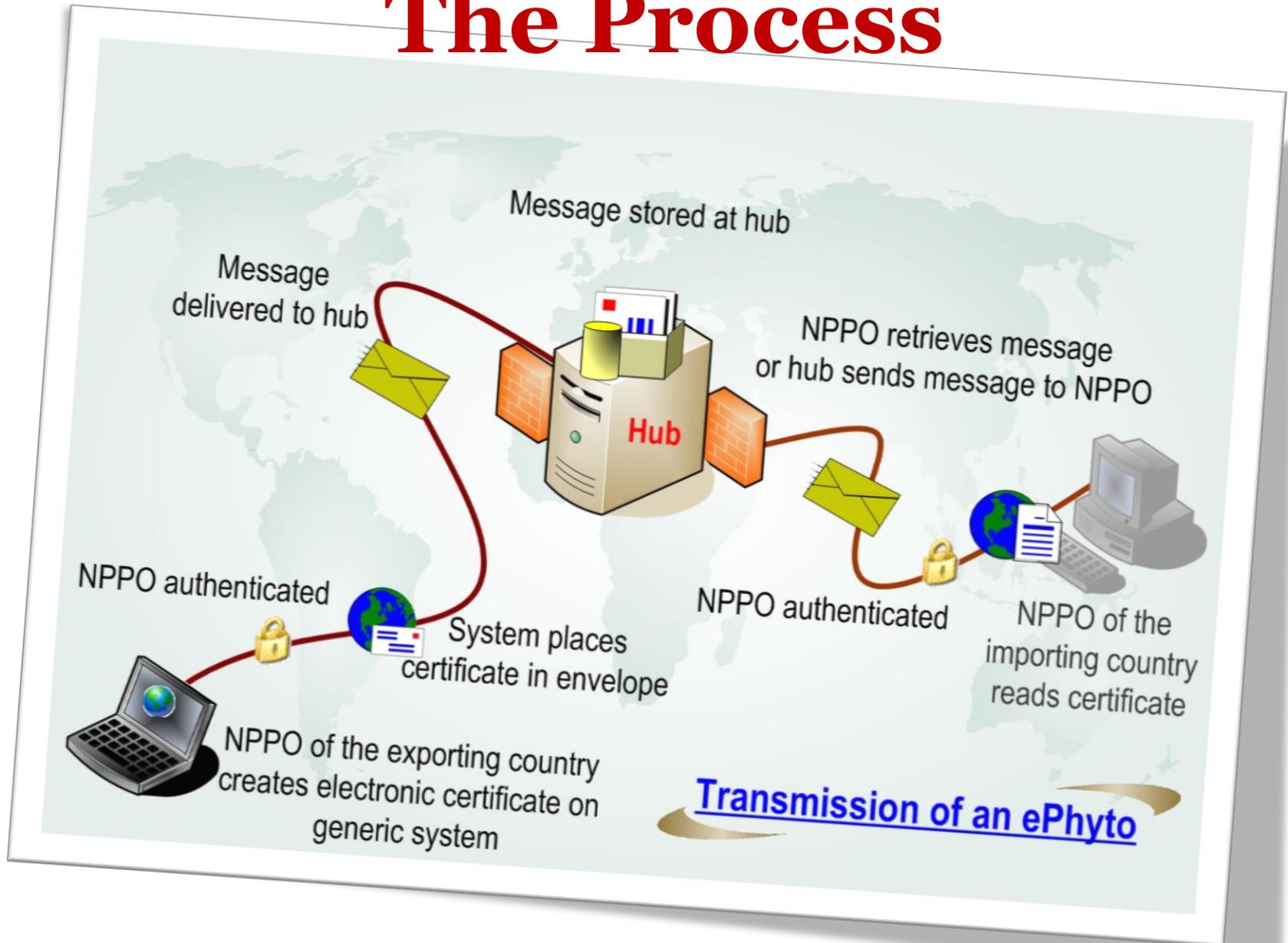
What is Electronic Phytosanitary Certification?

- Is NOT a copy of a printed Phytosanitary certificate that is emailed.
- Secured data set using XML for transmission securely and electronically between an exporting and an importing NPPO.
- Equivalent of a paper Phytosanitary certificate and may be used if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

Why **ePhyto** is Important to Sri Lanka?

- Speed up Information exchange.
- Reduced cost.
- Minimizes opportunities for fraud.
- Creates opportunity to align with the 'Single Window' initiatives.

The Process



Key Players of ePhyto Issuing Process

- NPPOs of both importing and exporting countries
- Exporters
- Importers
- Department of customs
- Government institutes that issuing “No objection letters”
 - TRI
 - RRI
 - RRDI
 - CDA
 - Department of Forest
 - Department of Export Agriculture

Based on the Global Survey Conducted by the IPPC

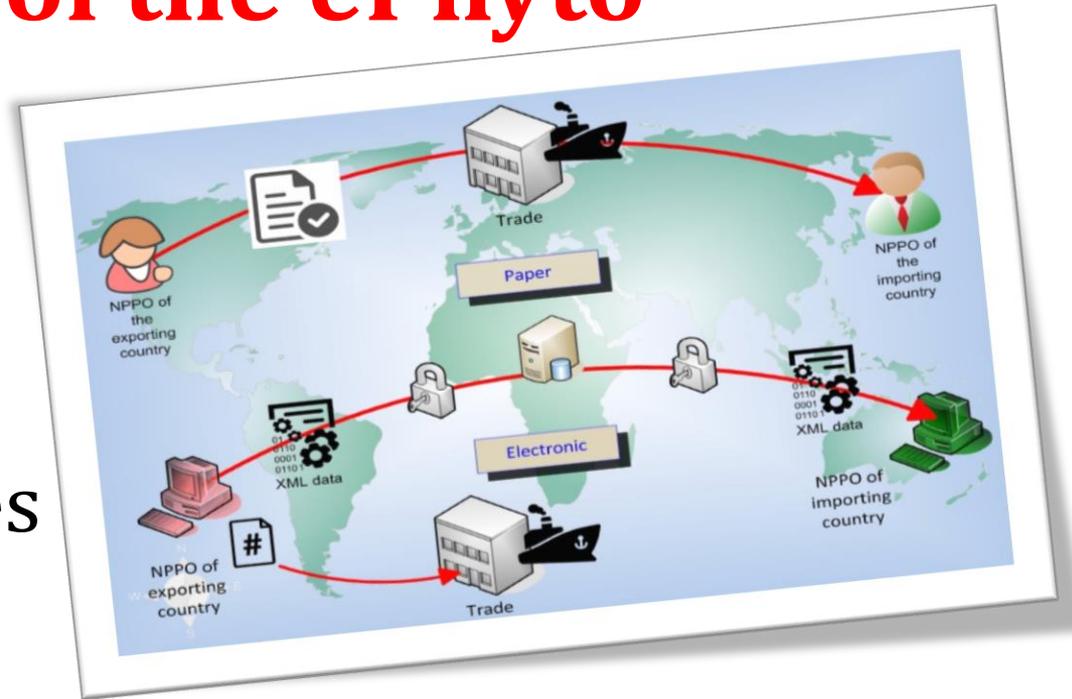
- Ten countries participate in piloting the hub with their **existing National Systems** (Argentina; Australia; Chile; China; Ecuador; Kenya; The Republic of Korea; The Netherlands; New Zealand; USA).
- Five countries confirmed their willingness to participate in the pilot using **Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS)** after implementation (Egypt; Ghana; Guatemala; Samoa; Sri Lanka)

(Source: IPPC)

During the Implementation Period of the ePhyto

Both

- Manual and
- Electronic processes



Will work together for some time

Expected System Changes

- Laboratory test report and treatment certification will be submitted to exit ports via GeNS.
- Other supporting documents will be submitted via GeNS to the entry points by exporters.
- The **Phytosanitary certificate will be issued** for export based on the assessment **via GeNS** provided all the supporting documents are available.
- The **custom notification on the consignment entry may not be required** in future since GeNS will be providing information to relevant entry points about the arrival of consignment.
- **The use of paper registers for manual recording will become redundant** after GeNS is implemented.

Expected System Changes

- **No prior approval for export** is necessary and bill of lading and customs declaration is not required to issue the Phytosanitary certificate as currently operated.
- **The use of registers for recording will become redundant** after GeNS is implemented, as the information will be recorded electronically in the system.
- **Current verification processes at Colombo, Sea port** on assessing shipment records provided by exporter with bill of lading for compliance before issuing Phytosanitary certificates **will be redundant**

What have we so far achieved?

- Government commitment throughout the hierarchy.
- Funds for required infrastructure were requested and allocated by the 2016 Government budget.
- Cabinet approval.
- An agreement has been prepared to sign between Ministry of Agriculture, Sri Lanka and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources Department Australia requesting technical assistance for ePhyto.

What have we so far achieved, Cont..,

- Work in close cooperation with Exporters, Export Development Board, Sri Lanka Customs and the Chamber of Commerce, Sri Lanka.
- An Industry awareness session was conducted in December 2016 for stakeholders with the support received from the Chamber of Commerce, Sri Lanka.

What have we so far achieved, Cont..,

- Project Manger, Technical Manger and Secretary are operating for GeNS implementation and management.
- The process maps have been prepared to regulate business processes for exports/imports in air ports and sea ports.
- Stakeholder database for exporters/importers is finalised.
- Lists of importers and exporters, commodity lists with HS codes are compiled.

Infrastructure Development for ePhyto Implementation in Sri Lanka

Item	Number
Desktop Pc	17
Virus Guard	17
UPS	17
Printers	17
Routers with Internet connections	06
Backup Server	07
Laptop for technical Solutions	01
Laptop	06
Colour Printers	02
Tab	12

Many GeNS work stations will be developed during this year as follows;

Location	Number
BIA	06
Seaport, Colombo	06
NPQS, Katunayake	02
PQS, Gannoruwa	02
MRIA, Mattala	01
Seaport, Hambanthota	01
Total	17

Potential for ePhyto Sustainability

- Key industry bodies are willing to endorse the implementation of GeNS as potential benefit. This will significantly surpass the initial costs.
- Sri Lanka could contribute a fee for on going ePhyto exchange/ maintenance after implementation (with the aim of recovering this fee from ePhyto users (exporters and importers)).
- Allocations from the government budget will be possible to ensure the sustainability of GeNS.
- Sri Lanka also has the capacity to develop contingency plans to regulate its business processes after GeNS is implemented.

SWOT Analysis

- **Strengths**
 - Government's consent & leadership
 - Willingness of the industry and other stakeholders
 - Qualified staff
 - Ability to work in English
 - Ability to do team work
- **Weaknesses**
 - Limited space for inspection
 - Limited facilities for inspection
 - Potential high cost for Phytosanitary certification with GeNS
(needs to be reviewed to regulate ePhyto GeNS and certificate exchange charges).

SWOT Analysis

- **Opportunity**

Sri Lanka has been selected by the IPPC as pilot country to implement the GeNS

- **Threat**

Continuous support for electronic Phytosanitary certification
Government request to go on automation ASAP.

We Need

- Training
- Funds for initial stage:
 - system establishment,
 - awareness and,
 - Operational activities.
- Cooperation from the international community.
- Consultancy/ Advice etc.,

We Expect

- Initial deployment of ePhyto in Sri Lanka with the support from IPPC, APPPC and Australian Department of Agriculture & Water Resources ASAP

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Ministry of Agriculture, Sri Lanka
- Director General of Agriculture
- Australian Department of Agriculture & Water Resources (DAWR)
- Peter Neimanis (Chair), ePhyto Steering Group
- Chin Karunaratne, Senior Project Scientist, DAWR.

Thank You!

