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**Report Highlights:**

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) does not produce genetically engineered (GE) crops or animals. Some GE research is carried out at the laboratory level, but no development exists at a commercial level. The country does not allow the import of GE food, crops, or animals. Sri Lanka signed and ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2004. Sri Lanka is in the process of developing policies to regulate and promote biotechnology. Most of the policies are incomplete, or not fully implemented. A new section on microbial biotechnology has been added to the report.

## *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

The United States and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) enjoy a healthy agricultural trade relationship. Although the country does not allow imports of food, crops, animals, or agricultural products derived from genetic engineering (GE), the United States exported \$160 million in food and agricultural products to Sri Lanka in calendar year (CY) 2019 (January-December).

Sri Lankan trade regulations require the mandatory labeling of imported goods with GE ingredients. All food product imports with a content greater than 0.5 percent (by volume) of GE-derived ingredients require prior approval. GE-free certification is required for crops with “genetically modified (GM)” varieties. However, the absence of a functioning approval mechanism in effect leads to a ban on the sale of agricultural products derived from genetic engineering.

There is no GE crop production in Sri Lanka. Some GE research, however, occurs at the laboratory level but that research does not reach commercialization. The lack of a legal framework and proper biosafety procedures are a major setback.

Sri Lanka is developing regulatory biotechnology policies. Policies, however, remain at varying stages of development and implementation. Policies include the National Biotechnology Policy, the National Biosafety Framework (that includes the National Biosafety Policy and National Biosafety Act), as well as the Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulation of 2006. Development of the National Biosafety Framework conforms to the country’s commitments under the Cartagena Protocol (signed and ratified in 2004).

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## ***CHAPTER 1: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY***

### ***PART A: PRODUCTION AND TRADE***

- a) **PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT:** Biotechnology (biotech) applications in Sri Lanka are limited. Of those, the most common are Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) based detection of pathogens and genes, and Marker Assisted Selection. Molecular biotechnologies, such as recombinant DNA and RNA technologies, are used to a limited extent in Sri Lanka. The country does not have genetically engineered (GE) plants or crops under development available for near-term commercialization; however, some GE crop research is underway at the laboratory level. In addition, tissue culture with biotech applications is common.

Biotechnology applications include the following:

- DNA finger printing,
- Molecular detection of plant pathogens,
- Molecular characterization,
- Disease diagnosis,
- Marker-aided selection,
- Gene identification,

There are RNA-level expression studies on select crops such as rice, vegetable crops, root and tuber crops, cucumber, field crops, oil seeds, and fruit crops.

Sri Lankan biotech research focuses on genome studies. Research aims to improve yields through the development of varieties resistant to biotic and abiotic stress (bacteria, parasites, and pests, or drought, salinity, and floods). The applications of GE plants remain at the laboratory research level; however, there is some greenhouse production testing.

Current biotech research on crops includes:

- Research on optimization of protoplast regeneration, with the long-term objective of gene editing in rice.
- Diagnosing resistance to anthracnose in chilies, yellow vein virus in mung beans, and bruchid beetles in cowpeas.
- Transgenic development of chilies. Other field crops undergoing biotech research are finger millet, onion, and maize.
- Marker-aided selection on rice, mainly for development of rice varieties with tolerance to salinity, drought, and bacterial leaf blight disease. New varieties are pending release.
- Developing varieties resistant to brown plant hopper and stem borer.
- Disease diagnosis of cowpea weevil, and viruses on chilies and tomatoes.

- b) **COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION:** Tissue culture production with biotechnological applications is widely used at a commercial level for several crops.

- c) **EXPORTS:** Sri Lanka neither produces, nor exports GE products.
- d) **IMPORTS:** Sri Lanka restricts the import of GE products. The country does, however, import some GE products, namely a few pharmaceutical products that contain GE microbes and drugs produced from excretions of GE organisms. Food products which contains GE ingredients in amounts less than 0.5 percent can be imported for human consumption, if the presence of such “genetically modified organisms (GMOs)” are considered technically unavoidable and the organisms have been subjected to a scientific risk assessment.

The Animal Feed Act No. 15 of 1986, governs animal feed imports. The Act does not restrict the import of animal feeds containing GE content; however, the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) prevents the imports of GE animal feed by means of provisions in the existing regulations. If there is a request to import GE animal feed, the DAPH will make the decision in concurrence with the Department of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment.

- e) **FOOD AID:** Sri Lanka is a food aid recipient of the United States and other countries. Nevertheless, regulations prohibit importing of GE food items even as food aid.
- f) **TRADE BARRIERS:** Sri Lanka has not yet passed any laws to specifically deal with the issue of genetic engineering, except for the [Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations 2006](#) under the [Food Act, No. 26 of 1980](#) (GM Food regulation). However, some provisions in the existing laws are used to control, check, and even ban the introduction of certain GE products. As a result, import or sale of GE products, including ingredients for human consumption are highly restricted.

Products intended for human consumption that contain GE ingredients must receive the approval of Sri Lanka’s Chief Food Authority. Sri Lanka’s general quarantine procedure for the import of plant and plant products does not permit the entry of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and living modified organisms (LMOs). However, the absence of a functioning approval mechanism in effect leads to bans on the sale of seeds and other agricultural products derived from genetic engineering.

Under Sri Lanka’s “GM” Food regulation, food products for human consumption containing GE ingredients require labeling. Sri Lanka, however, has yet to approve any food product containing GE-derived ingredients, creating a trade barrier. Importers lament the burden and complexity of the labeling regulations.

## ***PART B: POLICY***

- a) **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:** Except for the Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 under the Food Act, No. 26 of 1980 (“GM” Food regulation), Sri Lanka has not yet passed any laws that deal with GE products. Sri Lanka is developing policies to regulate biotechnology, including the National Biotechnology Policy, the National Biosafety Framework of 2005 (which includes the National Biosafety

Policy and the National Biosafety Act), and the “GM” Food regulation. The new legal framework will become effective with the enactment of the National Biosafety Act. The Act is under legal review, with implementing regulations under the Act are already in preparation. The Act will provide guidelines for contained and confined laboratory and field trials.

**National Biotechnology Policy:** In July 2010, Sri Lanka promulgates the National Biotechnology Policy, although its enforcement remains inconsistent. The National Biotechnology Policy acknowledges the importance of biotechnology in the economic development of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka’s National Biotechnology Policy defines biotechnology as “all technologies involving the use of organisms, cells and bio-molecules leading to industrial, agricultural, medical, energy and environmental applications.” The policy is extensive, covering biotechnologies in the following areas:

- All areas of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, human and animal health, food production, energy, and the environment.
- All research and development in biotechnology.
- All promotional and regulatory activities for product development and commercialization.
- All measures to ensure public health and environmental safety regarding biotechnological application in Sri Lanka.

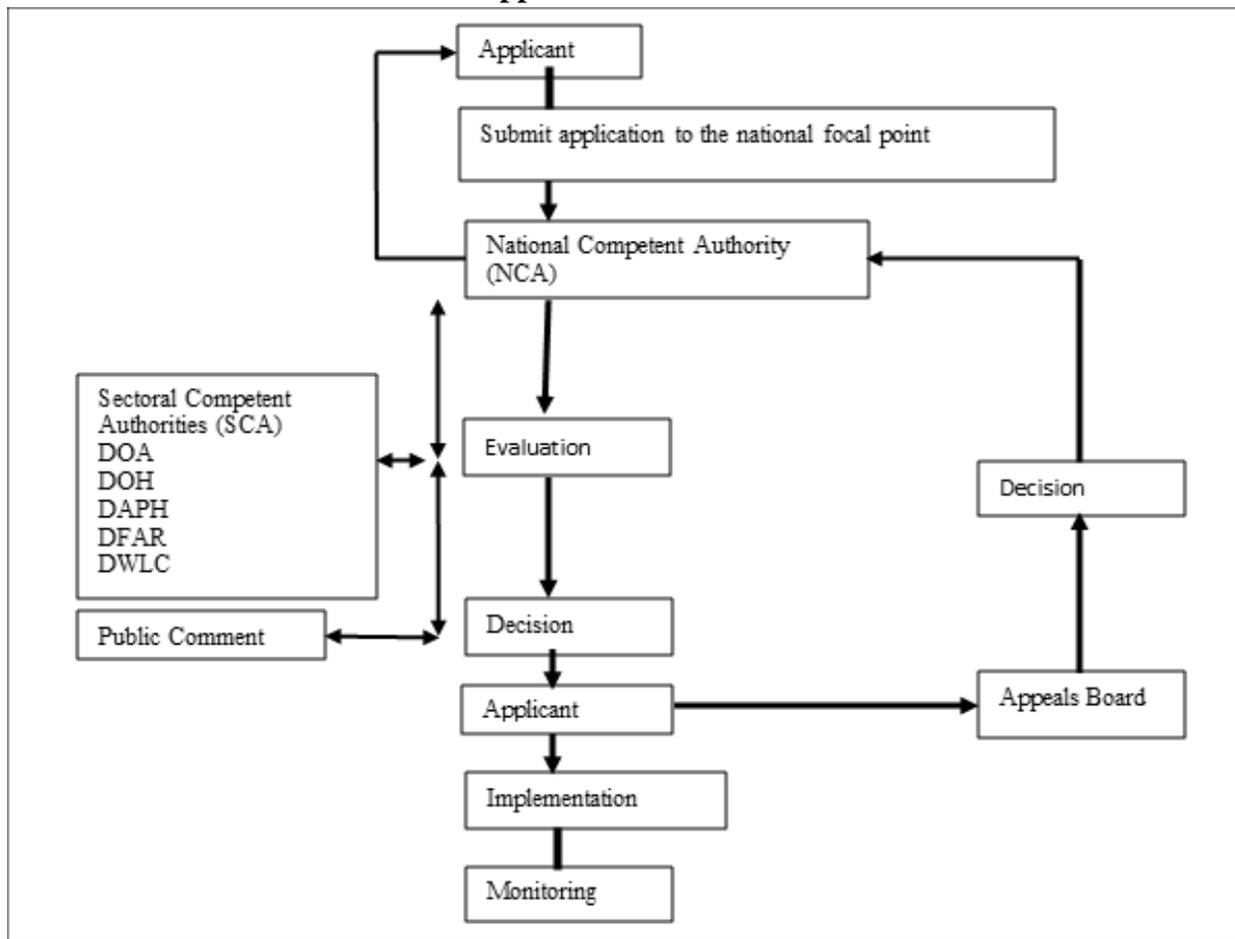
The policy intends that biotechnology:

- Support economic development.
- Provide an economic and legal framework to facilitate development of research and commercialization of biotechnology.
- Provide an institutional framework; proposing to establish a National Biotechnology Council to plan, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate all activities related to biotechnology, including facilitating and supporting bio-industries while ensuring safe and ethical practices.
- Promote ethical and biosafety considerations of biotechnology; support research and human resources development related to biotechnology.
- Ensure that biodiversity innovations are environmentally sustainable.
- Safeguard intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge.
- Promote public-private-partnership in biotechnology.

The National Biotechnology’s key themes includes: government commitment to research; development and commercialization of biotechnology; promotion of public awareness of biotechnology; human resources development and biotechnology capacity building; sustainable use of biodiversity; enhance opportunities for biotechnology related industries; and the establishment of centers of excellence and biotechnology parks. Implementation of the policy is inconsistent; neither the National Biotechnology Council nor the National Biotechnology Strategy are in place. Nevertheless, the work on Biotechnology Park is progressing at a slow place.

**The National Biosafety Framework:** The National Biosafety Framework of Sri Lanka (NBFSL) was developed in 2005, in conformity with the country’s commitments to the Cartagena Protocol (see Part B: Policy, paragraph 1). It was created to ensure an adequate level of protection for the safe transfer, handling, and use of living modified organisms. Specifically, the NBFSL aims to minimize risks caused by modern biotechnology to the environment, human health, and the environment by regulating transboundary movements through use of relevant policies, regulations, technical guidelines and establishment of management bodies and supervisory mechanisms. The National Biosafety Framework of Sri Lanka is a first step towards a more permanent legislative framework for biosafety. Figure 1 illustrates the recommended flow chart for receipt of applications, risk assessment to the decision making.

**FIGURE 1: Sri Lanka, Proposed Administrative System of Circulation and Assessment of the Notifications for the use of GE Applications**



Source: National Biosafety Framework, 2005. FAS Colombo office research.

Note: DOA – Department of Agriculture; DOH – Department of Health; DAPH – Department of Animal Health; DFAR – Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; DWLC – Department of Wildlife and Conservation.

Sri Lanka's National Biosafety Framework proposes a system for approval of "GMO" applications. The proposed system coordinates multiple government institutions responsible for "GMO" assessment and approval; otherwise, each government institution functions under their specific legal enactment.

**National Biosafety Policy and The National Biosafety Act:** The Sri Lankan government created the National Biosafety Policy as part of the National Biosafety Framework of Sri Lanka (NBFSL). The National Biosafety Policy follows a precautionary approach, in compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety. It defines biotechnology in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol as "any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for a specific use."

Both the NBFSL and the National Biosafety Policy identify "modern biotechnology" as an application of (a) *in vitro* nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or (b) fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection, which have the potential advances in many fields but with potential adverse effects not yet known. The Biosafety Policy in this view seeks the safe application of modern biotechnology, no adverse effects on conservation, and sustainable use of biological diversity.

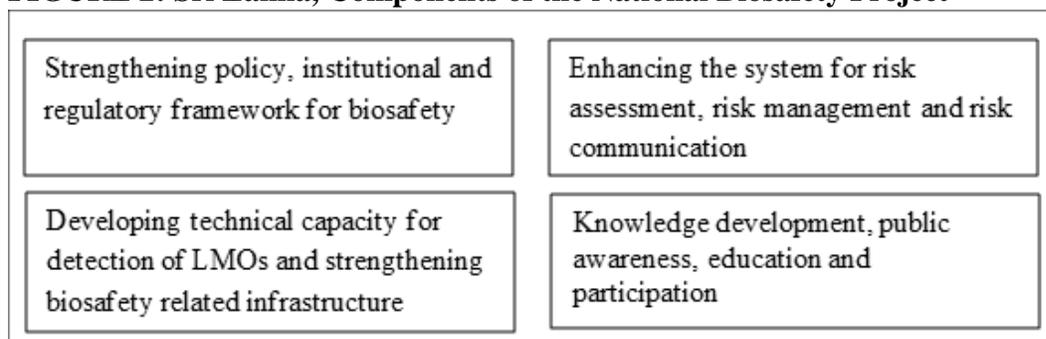
**The National Biosafety Policy differs from the NBFS:** The NBFSL is the Cartagena Protocol-mandated framework of legal, technical, and administrative mechanisms for biosafety regulation. Whereas the National Biosafety Policy implements specific aspects of the National Biosafety Framework of Sri Lanka. The draft National Biosafety Act also intends to implement the NBFSL in the near-term. A draft of the National Biosafety Act is not publicly available.

The new Biosafety Act will regulate and monitor the applications of modern biotechnologies, including all "GMOs," "LMOs," and products that affect food consumption, research, commercial production, and imports and exports. The new Biosafety Act will detail procedures for approval, monitoring, and enforcement of penalties for violations.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is funding the National Biosafety Project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) since 2017 to 2020. The project aims to strengthen institutional, regulatory, and technical capacities, for effective implementation of the National Biosafety Framework, in conformity with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Ministry of Environment is the government counterpart.

The project has identified four components: 1) strengthening policy, institutional and regulatory framework for biosafety; 2) enhancing the system for risk assessment, risk management and risk communication; 3) developing technical capacity for detection of "LMOs" and strengthening biosafety related infrastructure; and 4) knowledge development, public awareness, education and participation (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2: Sri Lanka, Components of the National Biosafety Project**



Source: Based on the Workshop on Draft Guidelines for Risk Assessment of Living Modified Organisms, FAO, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, GEF, 2019. FAS Colombo office research.

**Regulations for Import, Labeling, and Sale of Genetically Modified Food:** The Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 comes under the Food Act of Sri Lanka, No. 26, 1980 (GM Food regulation). This is the only regulation that applies to food product imports and is binding only for products imported for human consumption. The regulation requires that biotech products for human consumption in Sri Lanka receive rigorous testing and risk assessments.

The regulation prohibits import, storing, transportation, distribution, selling or offering for sale any form from “GMOs” in food for human consumption, without the permission of the Chief Food Authority. This includes any food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetic engineering.

The regulation requires importers to declare food products with more than 0.5 percent GE content for prior approval by the Ministry of Health. The regulation requires a risk assessment by technical evaluation committee (as per the Act’s definition). However, Sri Lanka lacks the capacity to conduct monitoring or risk assessments. Lacking monitoring capacity could entail that Sri Lanka has unlabeled GE content food products in retail stores.

**Plant Protection Act 1999 No. 35:** [The Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999](#) replaces the Plant Protection Ordinance. The existing Act does not contain restrictions on the import of GE plants, but based on the powers vested by the Act, the Director General of Agriculture can impose regulations. The general quarantine procedure for importing plants and plant products does not permit imports of “GMO” and “LMO” into Sri Lanka.

When applying for import permits, the importer must declare whether the requested product contains GE component. Sri Lanka requests GE-free certification for products derived from crops with GE varieties. The Director General of Agriculture reviews these import permitting requests. In the case of animal feed, the Department of Animal Production and Health reviews the requests. The Plant Protection Act’s regulations are under consideration for review to regulate imports of GE plants and products.

**Sri Lankan Ministries, Policy Roles:** There is no single regulatory authority overseeing biotechnology products. The National Biosafety Framework recommends the establishment of

the National Biosafety Council (national competent authority). The council is composed of representatives from different ministries and civil society. Its functions include: the screening of applications and forwarding of these to the Sectoral Competent Authorities (SCA) and preparing applications for public comment. The Sectoral Competent Authorities will carry out risk assessments, reporting to the council.

The Sectoral Competent Authorities may involve the agencies listed in Table 1.

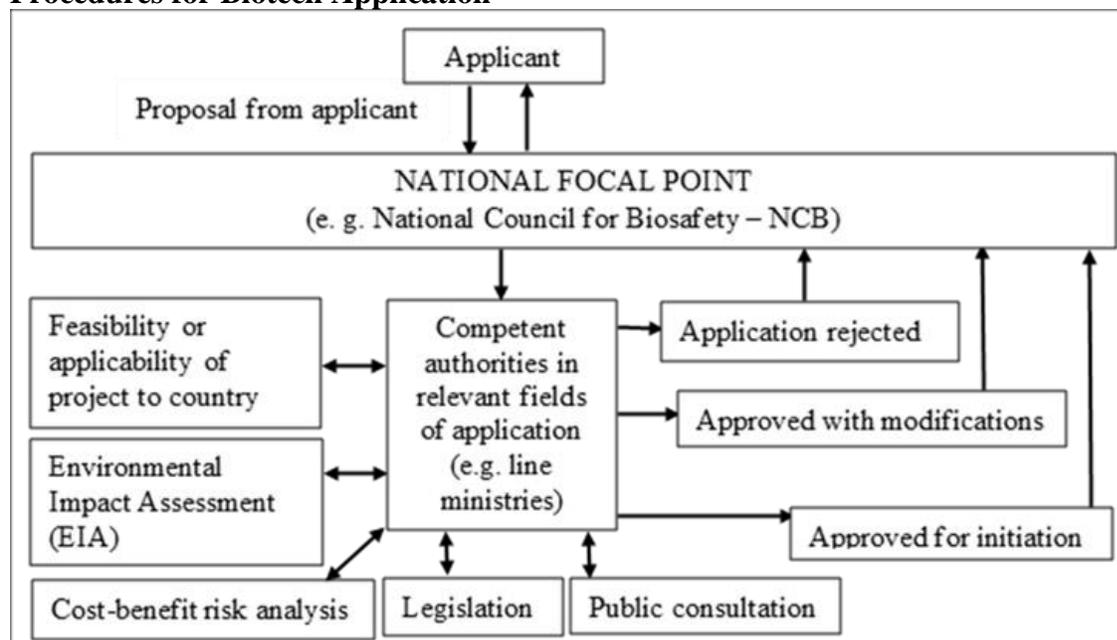
**TABLE 1: Sri Lanka, National Council for Biosafety Sectoral Competent Authorities**

TITLE AGENCY	AREA OF OVERSIGHT
Department of Agriculture	Agricultural and non-agricultural (e.g. forest species, ornamentals) plants and planting materials, microorganisms, and animals.
Department of Health	“GM” food and pharmaceuticals.
Veterinary Drug Control Authority (Department of Animal Production and Health)	Domestic animals, including fish, birds, bees, and any other domesticated or wild animals kept in captivity. “GM” fish and/or veterinary pharmaceuticals. Animal feed including “GM” feed ingredients.
Department of Wildlife Conservation	All animals except listed tropical aquarium fish and domestic animals (“GM” fish not in the excluded list).
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	All aquatic animals and aquatic plants.

Source: National Biosafety Framework, 2005. FAS Colombo office research.

The following is the proposed flow chart for the evaluation of biotech applications:

**FIGURE 3: Sri Lanka, Proposed Regulatory Mechanism – Application and Review Procedures for Biotech Application**



Source: National Policy on Biosafety.

**Local Funding Agencies for Biotechnology:** Only a handful of agencies fund biotechnology research in Sri Lanka. The main institutions are the National Science Foundation (NSF), Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP), and National Research Council (NRC). Sri Lanka's Council for Agricultural Research Policy has a National Agricultural Research Plan (NARP), which identifies the biotechnology research priorities for Sri Lanka. Identified Priority areas determine the awarding of research grants.

- b) **APPROVALS:** Sri Lanka is not approving GE crops for cultivation or import. There are no regulations that mandate prior approval for GE research. Nonetheless, the National Science and Technology Commission is vested by the Science and Technology Development Act, No. 11 of 1994 to review the science and technology activities in the country, carried out by both public and private sector institutions. The main function of the commission is to advise the government on policies and plans for the development of science and technology. The commission has the power to request and receive information relating to scientific and technology activity from individuals, and bodies of persons. The commission analyzes and recommends priority areas for future development, and monitor progress of projects and programs in Science and Technology Institutions; it has no mandate to approve.

The Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulation of 2006 falls under the Food Act of Sri Lanka, No. 26, 1980 (GM Food regulation). It requires prior approval from the Ministry of Health for imports of food products with GE content of 0.5 percent or greater. A technical evaluation committee is responsible for conducting risk assessments.

- c) **STACKED or PYRAMIDED EVENT APPROVALS:** Existing regulations do not address the approval of stacked or pyramided events.
- d) **FIELD TESTING:** The existing regulatory framework does not allow field-testing of GE crops in Sri Lanka.
- e) **INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES:** Sri Lanka has not discussed or determined their position on the research, development, application, or regulation of innovative biotechnologies.
- f) **COEXISTENCE:** As there is no cultivation of GE crops, there is no coexistence guidelines.
- g) **LABELING AND TRACEABILITY:** According to the Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 (GM Food regulation), if the application has been approved and permission is granted in accordance with the regulation, the product is permitted to be placed in the market subject to appropriate labeling. The label of a package of genetically engineered food, or food ingredients used in the preparation of food, must include the statement "genetically modified" in conjunction with the name of that food or ingredients, or processing aid irrespective of the size of the label or package. If the product is for retail sale without packaging, similar information must be on an accompanying label as on packaged food labels. Food that has GE content of less than 0.5 percent is exempt from these regulations, if the presence of such GE content is technically unavoidable, and the organisms have been subject to a scientific risk assessment. In Sri Lanka, the acronyms genetically modified (GM), "GMO," and "LMO" are widely used.

- h) **MONITORING AND TESTING:** Sri Lanka lacks testing facilities at the ports-of-entry/exit to test for GE products. Laboratories count with limited GE testing capacity and are not accredited. Laboratories upgrading GE content testing capabilities include the National Plant Quarantine Service, the Industrial Training Institute (ITI), and the University of Peradeniya/Biotechnology Center. There are no reports of interceptions of import consignments containing unapproved GE events. There is no routine marketplace monitoring of products for GE content. Similarly, authorities do not regularly monitor field crops for unapproved GE events, as the regulations prohibit entry of GE seeds or plants.
- i) **LOW LEVEL PRESENCE POLICY:** Sri Lanka has a Low-Level Presence (LLP) policy only for food products imported for human consumption. Foods that have GE content of less than 0.5 percent are exempt from these regulations, if the presence of such content is technically unavoidable, and the organisms are subject to a scientific risk assessment. Sri Lanka has zero tolerance for unapproved GE events, although the LLP policy and/or other regulations do not specify a penalty for undeclared imports of GE products.
- j) **ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:** Nothing to report.
- k) **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR):** The Intellectual Property Act of Sri Lanka makes it possible to patent GE microbes. However, provisions in the Act allow regulators to deny patents upon recommendation of other relevant authorities. The draft Plant Breeders Rights Act attempts to comply with obligations under the trade related aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights Agreement and international legal agreement between all member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). GE plant varieties require approval prior to the granting of plant breeder rights.
- l) **Cartagena Protocol Ratification:** Sri Lanka signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on 24 May 2000, in Nairobi, Kenya, when it was first open for signatories. Sri Lanka ratified the Cartagena Protocol on 28 April 2004, which took effect on 28 July 2004. The Ministry of Environment is the National Focal Point for Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and has responsibility for developing the National Biosafety Framework.
- m) **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES and FORA:** Sri Lanka is a member of the International Plant Protection Convention. It is also a member country of the *Codex Alimentarius* since 1972. It has been a WTO member since 1995 and a member of General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) since 1948. Sri Lanka has not stated in international fora its positions -- either positive or negative -- on genetic engineering of plants.
- n) **RELATED ISSUES:** Nothing to report.

### **PART C: MARKETING**

- a) **PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS:** In general, the public and regulators in Sri Lanka have negative perceptions or attitudes toward GE products and research. Although the research community recognizes the benefits of GE products, they are constrained by the lack of

commercial marketing opportunities, clarity in regulations for GE research, and by the scarcity of basic research funding.

A survey carried out in Sri Lanka on the perceptions of “GM” food and organisms reveals the significant knowledge gap on biotechnology and biosafety that has led to misconceptions. Most of the participants of the survey (68 percent) believe, Sri Lanka can benefit from “GMOs” if proven safe and, 60 percent believe “GMO” products are available in the country. Out of the sample, government officials and the research community were more knowledgeable. Out of the rest of the sample, more than half had a poor understanding. Growers, importers, biotech-related organizations, media, and the public are often uncertain about the difference between genetic engineering and conventional breeding techniques.<sup>1</sup>

**b) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES:** Nothing to report.

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<sup>1</sup> Kandanaarachchi, M. (2019), “A Preliminary Survey on Sri Lankans’ Knowledge and Understanding of Biosafety and GMOs”, 7<sup>th</sup> Annual South Asia Biosafety Conference, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

## *CHAPTER 2: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY*

### *PART D: PRODUCTION AND TRADE*

- a) **PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT:** Genetic engineering research for animals is not taking place in Sri Lanka. Some field trial research exists on nutritional biotechnology such as rumen bypass feed development, digestibility, and rumen microflora quality improvement. Other ongoing research includes optimization for synchronization protocols for reproductive efficiency, disease diagnosis, early pregnancy detection, and vaccine development. Still other research includes that for molecular characterization, especially genetic conservation. There is no research and development happening on animal cloning.
- b) **COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION:** There is no commercial production of GE animals, insects, birds, or fish in Sri Lanka, nor is there commercial production of cloned animals.
- c) **EXPORTS:** Sri Lanka does not export any GE animals, animal clones, or products from these animals.
- d) **IMPORTS:** There is no legal framework governing the controls for importing GE animals or animal products to Sri Lanka. However, some provisions in the existing regulations are used to control, check, and even ban the introduction of certain GE products. Importers must declare such imports to the Department of Animal Production and Health, which will approve or deny such import requests.
- e) **TRADE BARRIERS:** The trade barriers applicable to plant products are also applicable for GE animal products.

### *PART E: POLICY*

- a) **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:** The Animal Disease Act No. 59 1992 governs the import of animals. The Act does not restrict the import of GE animals, however, in practice the Department of Animal Production and Health prevents imports of GE animals based on the provisions in the existing regulations.
- b) **APPROVALS:** No regulations detail requirements on labeling or traceability of GE animals and products, including cloned animals.
- c) **INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES:** Nothing to report.
- d) **LABELING AND TRACEABILITY:** No regulations detail requirements on labeling or traceability of GE animals and products, including cloned animals.
- e) **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR):** No specific regulations exist on IPR for animal biotechnology.

- f) **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES and FORA:** Sri Lanka is a member of World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The Director General of the Department of Animal Production and Health is an OIE permanent delegate. Sri Lanka is also a member of the Codex *Alimentarius* since 1972. Sri Lanka does not have positions on GE animals or cloning in international forums.
- g) **RELATED ISSUES:** Nothing significant to report.

***PART F: MARKETING***

- a) **PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS:** Like those regarding plant biotechnology.
- b) **MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES:** Nothing to report.

## ***CHAPTER 3: MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY***

### ***PART G: PRODUCTION AND TRADE***

- a) **COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION:** Nothing to report.
- b) **EXPORTS:** Nothing to report.
- c) **IMPORTS:** Sri Lanka is importing products that may contain microbial biotech-derived food ingredients.
- d) **TRADE BARRIERS:** FAS Colombo is not aware of any trade barriers that negatively affect trade of microbial biotech-derived food ingredients or processed food products containing microbial biotech derived food ingredients.

### ***PART H: POLICY***

- a) **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:** Sri Lanka does not have regulations on microbial biotechnology. However, the Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 (GM Food regulation) regulates food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetic engineering. The GM Food regulation prohibits import, storing, transportation, distribution, selling or offering for sale any form of “GMOs” in food for human consumption, without the permission of the Chief Food Authority.

This is the only regulation that applies to food product imports and is binding only for food products imported for human consumption. Biotech products for human consumption require rigorous testing and risk assessments. Prior approval from the Ministry of Health is required for food products with a GE content of 0.5 percent or greater.

- b) **APPROVALS:** The Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 falls under the Food Act of Sri Lanka, No. 26, 1980 (GM Food regulation). Prior approval from the Ministry of Health is required for food products with a GE content of 0.5 percent or greater. A technical evaluation committee will conduct risk assessments.
- c) **LABELING and TRACEABILITY:** There are no labeling requirements for microbial biotech derived products. Nevertheless, as such products are covered under the Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations of 2006 (GM Food regulation), if the application has been approved and permission is granted in accordance with the regulation, the product is permitted to be placed in the market subject to appropriate labeling. The label of a package of GE food, or food ingredients used in the preparation of food, must include the statement “genetically modified” in conjunction with the name of that food or ingredients, or processing aid irrespective of the size of the label or package. If the product is for retail sale without packaging, it requires labeling with similar information as that of packaged foods. Food with GE content of less than 0.5 percent is exempt from these regulations, if the presence of GE content is technically unavoidable, and the organisms have been subject to a scientific risk

assessment. Nonetheless, Sri Lanka has yet to approve any food products containing microbial biotech derived ingredients.

- d) **MONITORING AND TESTING:** Sri Lanka lacks testing facilities at the ports-of-entry/exit to test for GE products. Laboratories count with limited GE content testing capacity and are not accredited. Laboratories upgrading to GE content testing capabilities include the National Plant Quarantine Service, the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and the University of Peradeniya/Biotechnology Center. There is no routine marketplace monitoring of products for GE content.
- e) **ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:** Nothing to report.
- f) **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR):** No specific regulations exist on IPR for microbial biotechnology products.

The Intellectual Property Act of Sri Lanka makes it possible to patent GE microbes. However, provisions in the Act allow regulators to deny patents upon recommendation of other relevant authorities.

- g) **RELATED ISSUES:** Nothing to report.

#### ***PART I: MARKETING***

- a) **PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS:** Nothing to report.
- b) **MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES:** Nothing to report.

#### **Attachments:**

No Attachments