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**Report Highlights:**

Several laws govern food imports to Sri Lanka. Food Act No. 26 of 1980, Animal Feed Act No. 15 of 1986, Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999, and Import and Export Control Act No. 1 of 1969 are the main laws that govern these imports. The responsibility of import regulation is in the hands of several state institutions, making the process complicated and time consuming. The regulations are comprehensive and restrict trade. While some regulations have been in place for decades, new regulations are in the pipeline. In meeting the commitments of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Sri Lanka is in the process of streamlining the processes of regulatory authorities. To streamline import and export trading processes, Sri Lanka has initiated two online platforms: Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal and National Single Window.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>SECTION II – LABELING REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SECTION III – PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>SECTION IV – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>SECTION V – PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>SECTION VI – OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>SECTION VII – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SECTION VIII – TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SECTION IX – IMPORT PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX I – GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX II – OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>25</b>

**DISCLAIMER:** The U.S. Embassy in Colombo – the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) prepared this report to serve as a reference for U.S. stakeholders wishing to export food and agricultural products to Sri Lanka. Updates only from calendar years 2019 and 2020 are included in this report. Readers should utilize the USDA-FAS Global Agriculture Information Network (GAIN) to find the relevant GAIN FAIRS Narrative and Export Certificate reports for previous years. The description of existing regulations is comprehensive; however, exporters should always verify the latest product import requirements with their Sri Lankan import partner(s) prior to product shipment. The Government of Sri Lanka has not officially endorsed this report. Import approval for any product is subject to local rules and regulations as interpreted by Sri Lankan border officials at the time of product entry. [Note: Readers may use Google Chrome to access the links if they do not open in Internet Explorer].

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) introduced in calendar year 2020 a number of temporary import controls and tariff revisions to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic outbreak's effects on the economy. Additional stringent measures, affecting food and agricultural product imports in 2021 are likely, as alluded to in the 2021 national budget proposal.

The Food Act No. 26 (1980), the Animal Feed Act No. 15 (1986), the Plant Protection Act No. 35 (1999), along with the Import and Export Control Act No. 1 (1969) largely define Sri Lanka's import controls. There are number of ancillary laws and regulations that further expand and support the foregoing acts. A Sri Lankan trader must meet the requirements of several state regulatory institutions in order to import. The main national competent authorities include: 1) the Food Control Administration Unit (FCAU); 2) the Sri Lanka Department of Agriculture (DOA)\National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS); 3) the Department of Animal Production and Health; 4) the Department of Imports and Exports Control; 5) Sri Lanka Customs; 6) and the Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI).

Sri Lanka, in order to meet commitments of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), seeks to improve import-export regulatory authorities' coordination, the access to and transparency of their processes. To streamline the import-export trading processes, Sri Lanka is implementing the Sri Lanka Trade and Information Portal and the National Single Window platforms.

Sri Lankan labeling, packaging, food additives, standards and intellectual property right regulations are comprehensive, as well as at times restrictive. Sri Lanka is in the process of developing new regulations for cereals, pulses, legumes, and meat and meat products; these are currently in the draft stage.

## SECTION I – FOOD LAWS

The [Food Act No. 26 \(1980\)](#), the [Animal Feed Act No. 15 \(1986\)](#), the [Plant Protection Act No. 35 \(1999\)](#), and Import and Export Control Act No. 1 (1969) regulate Sri Lanka's import controls. A Sri Lankan trader must meet the requirements of several state regulatory institutions in order to import.

The main national competent authorities include:

- [Food Control Administration Unit](#) (FCAU)
- [Department of Agriculture](#) (DOA)\[National Plant Quarantine Service](#) (NPQS)
- [Department of Animal Production and Health](#) (DAPH)
- [Department of Imports and Exports Control](#)
- [Sri Lanka Customs](#)
- [Sri Lanka Standards Institution](#) (SLSI)

**The Food Act No. 26 (1980):** The act regulates the manufacture, import, sale, and distribution of food in Sri Lanka. This act establishes the formation of the “Food Advisory Committee (FAC).” The Director of Health Services chairs the FAC, while the Assistant Director of Health Services in charge of the FCAU is the Secretary of the Food Advisory Committee.

The Food Advisory Committee has the mandate to advise the Minister of Health on matters arising out of the administration of the Food Act No. 26 (1980), as well as implement functions assigned under the act. The Food Advisory Committee appoints sub-committees, as it deems fit to exercise powers and perform the duties and or discharge functions of the FAC as delegated. The FAC appoints members to these sub committees. The act provides for a food authority at the local administrative level to execute and enforce the act's provisions. The Director of Health Services serves as the chief food authority, supervising, guiding, and coordinating the work of subordinate, local-level food authorities.

The Ministry of Health's Deputy Director General for Environmental Health, Occupation Health and Food Safety leads the Food Control Administration Unit. The Director for Environmental Health, Occupational Health and Food Safety, reporting to the Deputy Director General supervises daily activities in the Food Control Administration Unit.

The Sri Lanka's Food Control Administration Unit implements import control procedures at the national borders to ensure the safety of the food for human consumption. Live animals, raw meat and feed, which are controlled by the Department of Animal Production and Health, and plant products which are controlled by the Department of Agriculture\National Plant Quarantine Service are not regulated by the Food Control Administration Unit. All parties, however, carry out coordinated regulation as necessary under required circumstances.

**Animal Feed Act No. 15 (1986):** This act regulates Sri Lanka's animal feed imports. The act regulates, supervises, and controls the manufacture, sale and distribution of animal feed and related matters. The act establishes the Animal Feed Advisory Committee, consisting of the Director of Animal Production and Health, a representative from the animal feed trade, and three specialists with animal feed technical knowledge and experience, as appointed by the Minister of Health.

The Animal Feed Advisory Committee advises the Registrar of Animal Feed on: 1) the licensing of animal feed and the manufacture, storage, preparation for sale, and the sale of animal feed; 2) establishes the minimum standard as to the composition, strength, quality and purity of any approved animal feed; 3) fixes the maximum level of deleterious or inert material allowable in approved animal feed; 4) makes recommendations to the Controller of Imports and Exports on matters relating to the import and export of animal feed, and ingredients; 5) sets out the manner in which approved animal feed shall be analyzed; and 6) takes other steps as prescribed that are connected with or incidental to the aforesaid matters.

The Department of Animal Production and Health is the state institution responsible for providing technical leadership to the livestock industry and its stakeholders. It controls the import of livestock, animal products, animal byproducts, and animal feed at the border. However, if the animal feed derives from a plant ingredient(s), the DAPH and the NPQS share responsibility. The import of such requires prior approval of both the DAPH and National Plant Quarantine Service. The Animal Feed Act No. 15 (1986) stipulates that no person shall manufacture or import any animal feed or animal feed ingredient without a valid license issued by the Registrar of Animal Feed. Entities desiring a license to manufacture any animal feed for sale must apply to the Registrar.

Four categories of consignments requiring animal quarantine inspection and sampling:

- Live animals
- Animal product and animal byproducts
- Animal feeds and feed ingredients
- Veterinary drugs and biologicals

**Plant Protection Act No. 35 (1999):** The National Plant Quarantine Service is responsible for the enforcement and implementation of the Plant Protection Act No. 35 (1999) as it pertains to plant quarantine activities. The Director General of Agriculture is responsible for the general administration of the act, nominating officers necessary for assisting in carrying out the act's provisions. The Plant Protection Act No. 35 (1999) requires that exports to Sri Lanka adhere to phytosanitary requirements (including quarantine) specified in the NPQS issued import permit.

Agricultural product imports require a phytosanitary certificate. However, not all commodities require an import permit. Low-risk, regular bulk commodities entry freely without import permits and or without phytosanitary certificates.

Sri Lanka's sole law specific to the issue of genetic engineering (GE) is the [Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations \(2006\)](#) (known as the GM Food regulations) under the [Food Act No. 26 \(1980\)](#). Some provisions of existing laws, however, are used to control, check, and ban the introduction of GE products. The import and 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). The absence of a functioning approval mechanism effectively bans the sale of seeds and other agricultural products derived from genetic engineering. Sri Lanka has yet to approve food products with GE ingredients.

**Import and Export Control Act No. 01 (1969):** The Import and Export Act No. 01 (1969) established Sri Lanka's Department of Imports and Exports Control, with the objective of controlling imports and exports. The department implements the government's import and export policy decisions premised on national security, economic considerations, public health, environmental concerns, and or other determinants, in accordance with the act. It is the regulatory body responsible for imports and exports subject to licensing requirements. The department establishes and publishes regulations for the implementation of the government's import and export policies. These regulations control the import and or export of select commodities or items subject to import and export licensing.

Sri Lanka Customs, a non-ministerial organization established by the Customs Ordinance No. 17 (1869), processes food items' inspection and certification. The Director General of the Customs is the chief authority, and, in addition, there are five Additional Director Generals. Major functions of the department include the collection of customs duties, levies on the behalf of other government authorities, and securing the nation's ports-of-entry.

**World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement:** On May 31, 2016, Sri Lanka submitted its Trade Facilitation Agreement's (TFA) instrument of ratification to the World Trade Organization. To meet its requirements, in June 2014, Sri Lanka established the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC). The Director General of Customs and the Director General of Commerce co-chair the NTFC, which consists of twelve state agencies and seven private sector chambers of commerce. The committee coordinates interagency TFA implementation activities, as well as other trade facilitation initiatives.

## **Major Trade Barriers Identified**

Sri Lanka requires poultry meat to meet stringent, trade restrictive microbiological standards. The standards require that product samples to be salmonella-free. Sri Lanka's ([draft Food \(Meat and Meat Products\) Regulations \(2018\)](#)) includes the same standards for meat and meat products. The Food Act No. 26 (1980) designates that only the [Medical Research Institute \(MRI\)](#) based in Colombo (capital city) can carry out microbiological testing, which results in the testing being is time-consuming, subject to delay.

A number of food labeling regulations restrict trade. For example, the introduction of the [Food \(Color Coding for Sugar, Salt and Fat\) Regulations \(2019\)](#) is trade restrictive. The regulation's color-coding requirements are onerous and do not necessarily better inform consumers.

Since March 2020, Sri Lanka has implemented a number of temporary import controls and tariff revisions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19's effects on the economy. On July 16, 2020, the government again revised temporary import controls. The July 2020 regulation applies to commodities/products loaded on or after July 17, 2020 (at the loading port), though differing dates are stipulated for some specific commodities/products (based on the payment terms). The regulation is flexible for the import of raw materials for local value addition, and export processing. The measures are affecting U.S. food and agricultural commodity exports to Sri Lanka (see, [GAIN-SRI LANKA – CE2020-0012 – Sri Lanka Revises Import Control Regulations Further on July 16 Due to COVID-19](#) and the [Sri Lanka Department of Imports and Exports Control](#)).

## SECTION II – LABELING REQUIREMENTS

### General Labeling Requirements

The [Food \(Labeling and Advertising\) Regulations \(2005\)](#) regulate general food labeling in Sri Lanka. The regulation requires package or container labeling; with the label printed in any two of the three languages (i.e., Sinhala, Tamil, or English). The label must be indelibly printed, painted, or affixed on the main panel (for imports, affixing a supplementary label is permissible). The regulation does not apply to packaged food weighed, counted, and or measured in the consumer's presence of the purchaser.

Packaging main panel must contain:

- The common name of the contents must appear in two of the three languages in bold letters.
- Brand or trade name if any, in any one or more of the three languages.
- Net contents of the package expressed in international symbols: grams (g); kilograms (kg); milliliters (ml); and or liters (l).

Packaging needs to contain on a panel, except in the case of prepacked food products that do not exceed 25 grams, the following:

- Permitted food additives by name or INS number.
- Storage and use instructions.
- Name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor in Sri Lanka.
- Batch number
- Date of expiry and manufacture (imported bulk food – date of manufacture and repacking) in the format of DD/MM/YY or YY/MM/DD. The expiry date can be on the bottle closure for bottled milk and carbonated milk cans – lid or top/bottom of the can. A date of expiry is not required for sugar, tea, cereals, and pulses sold in wholesale packs, fresh vegetables, fruits, roots and tubers, and for bread (other than sliced bread).
- List of ingredients by common names in descending order of their proportions.
- Country of origin (for imported food).
- For a food treated with ionizing radiation, or utilizing ingredients of same effect, it must carry a written statement in close proximity to the common name of the food and indicate with the international (weight/volume symbol).
- Any other declarations required by regulations.

Special regulations apply for, but are not limited to:

- Blended oil
- Fruit-based beverages for direct consumption of reconstitution.
- Carbonated soft drinks
- Vinegar
- Use of fruits and pictorial presentation of fruits on non fruit-based confectionaries, chocolates, biscuits, similar products, drink mixes, dessert preparations.
- Special nutritive values

- Enriched food
- Special dietary use
- Use of terminology relating to medicinal property and use for specified illnesses.
- Irradiated products, or when an irradiated product is used an ingredient of a product.
- Use of “butter” in the label of chocolates and flour confectionary products.
- Use of “natural”
- Use of “substitute”

**Shelf Life of Imported Food:** Under the [Food \(Shelf Life of Imported Food Items\) Regulation \(2011\)](#), the Food Control Administration Unit regulates the shelf life of imported food products. At the point-of-entry into Sri Lanka, the food should count a minimum of 60 percent of its shelf life. The regulation states that the shelf life of an imported food is determined from the date-of-manufacture and the date-of-expiry declared by the manufacturer. During this time, the product is considered safe for human consumption and is of satisfactory quality in terms of nutritional value, flavor, texture and appearance. [Exemptions: An August 14, 2015 amendment, exempts imported sugar, cereals and pulses in wholesale packs, fresh fruits and vegetables, bulbs, roots and tubers which have not been peeled or cut from the food shelf life regulation].

### Other Specific Labeling Requirements

**Labeling Food Sweeteners:** The [Food \(Sweeteners\) Regulations \(2014\)](#) provides labeling guidelines for use of combined, permitted sweeteners. The label shall provide the total percentage of the combination of sweeteners, not to exceed hundred percent.

The label shall contain:

- A description with “contains permitted sweeteners “X” and “Y.”
- A warning “Excessive consumption may induce laxative effects” when it contains polyols (Sorbitol, Xylitol, Lactitol, Mannitol, Maltitol, Erythritol) or Isomalt.
- When aspartame is present, the warning “Shall not be used by phenylketonurics” and “Not recommended for children.”

**Labeling Food Antioxidants:** As per the [Food \(Antioxidants\) Regulations \(2009\)](#), every package, or container of food with permitted antioxidants must include a legible label stating:

- For each permitted antioxidant, the common or usual name, the appropriate International Numbering System (INS) number, and the percentage of each antioxidant present in the preparation in the container.
- Where any other substance is present in the preparation, the common or usual name or an appropriate INS number of each such substance.
- If two or more such substances are present, the proportion of each permitted antioxidant and of each other substance present in the preparation.

**Labeling Food Preservatives:** The [Food \(Preservatives\) Regulation \(2019\)](#) mandates that the label on every package or container of food declares the added permitted preservative as specified in the Food (Labeling and Advertising) Regulation (2005). The regulation requires a label stating:

- For each permitted preservative, the common name, and INS number.
- Where more than one substance is present, the common NAMES and INS numbers.
- Where a permitted preservative is admixed with a diluent, the proportions of the diluent and the preservative present, in the diluted preparation.

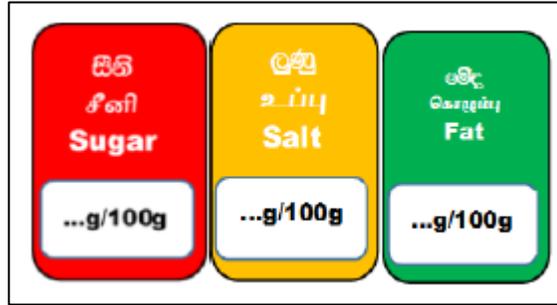
**Labeling Food Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers:** The [Food \(Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers\) Regulations \(2013\)](#) requires the labeling of flavoring substances and enhancers to comply with the provisions of the Food (Labeling and Advertising) Regulations (2005). The label printed on, or attached to the package of food should state:

- A natural flavoring substance as an ingredient, including the words “natural (X) flavor” - (X).
- The description of the flavor (e.g., natural mango flavor, natural chicken flavor).
- Nature - identical flavoring substance as an ingredient, include the words “nature - identical (X) flavor.”
- An artificial flavoring substance as an ingredient, include the words “artificial (X) flavor.”
- Any flavor enhancer or enhancers as an ingredient, include the words “flavor enhancer used” or “flavor enhancers used” as the case may be, along with the common name or names and the INS number.
- Number or numbers, as the case may be.
- The label printed on or attached to the package of food shall not describe any nature - identical flavors in conjunction with any food as “natural flavors.”

**Labeling of GE Food:** Sri Lankan trade regulations require the mandatory labeling of imported goods with genetically engineered ingredients under [Control of Import, Labeling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods Regulations \(2006\)](#) under the [Food Act, No. 26 \(1980\)](#) (known as the GM Food regulations). All food product imports with a content greater than 0.5 percent (by volume) of GE-derived ingredients require prior approval.

**Labeling of Sugar, Salt, and Fat Containing Foods:** The [Food \(Color Coding for Sugar, Salt and Fat\) Regulations \(2019\)](#) regulates solid and semi-solid food. Locally manufactured and imported foods retail containers require labeling for sugar, salt (sodium) and or fat content (see, [GAIN-SRI Lanka – CE2020-0001 – Food Color Coding for Sugar-Salt-Fat Regulations 2019](#)). The regulation’s effective date was June 1, 2019, with a grace period extended to the industry until December 31, 2020.

For each of the components (sugar, salt, and or fat), the regulation: 1) defines the dimensions of the logo; 2) requires that the logo be displayed in Sinhala, Tamil, and English languages; 3) indicates the format of the quantitative descriptions of the package content; and 4) the color coding to be specified for each component on the packaging. For each component (sugar, salt, and fat), the logo will display in green, yellow or red color, based on the content of those ingredients in 100 grams. Green signals healthy and safe levels of sugar, salt, or fat. Yellow suggests caution. While red signals an unhealthy level of sugar, salt, and or of fat.



The provisions of the regulation do NOT apply to the following:

- Primary agricultural products.
- Spices, condiments, curry mixtures or flavoring mixtures sold in a separate pack.
- Food for special dietary uses.
- Any food package, where the food is of the nature, quality, quantity, origin or brand requested by the purchaser and which are weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser.
- Bulk packages, if the retail packages meet the specified regulations.
- Infant milk formulae.
- Products packaged solely for export purposes.
- Any solid or semi-solid food upon reconstitution as per directions of the label of the container of such food where such food becomes a liquid at consumption level; or
- Any solid or semi-solid food manufactured before the date on which these regulations took effect.

**Labeling Animal Feed:** The Animal Feed Act No. 15 (1986) requires affixing or printing a label on every container of animal feed sold. The label should include following details in three languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English):

- The trade name of the approved animal feed.
- The common names of the active ingredients of the approved animal feed.
- A statement of the composition of the approved animal feed expressed on a weight percentage basis, and in the case of liquid formulation, expressed as grams per liter.
- The name and address of the manufacturer.
- A statement as to whether the approved animal feed is a simple feed or a compounded feed.
- The statement “Approved animal feed under the Animal Feed Act No. 15 of 1986” shall be the symbol indicating that the animal feed has been declared as an approved animal feed under this act and the license number assigned to it by the Registrar.
- Any other particulars as may be prescribed by the act.

### SECTION III – PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

The [Food \(Packaging Materials and Articles\) Regulations \(2010\)](#) regulate any food packaging material, or article, which under normal conditions is injurious to human health and or deteriorates organoleptic properties. It regulates packaging material used in food imports into Sri Lanka. This regulation extends

to the manufacture, transport, advertisement for sale, sale, packaging, storing, use or distribution of any food packaging material in Sri Lanka.

The regulation prohibits import of food under the following circumstances:

- If the food is packed in any packaging material or article made of enamel or glazed earthenware which is capable of imparting lead, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, or any other toxic substance or if the material is not resistant to acid as prescribed by the regulation.
- If the food is packaged in rigid or semi-rigid packaging material or article or any vessel made of polyvinyl chloride that contains more than 1 milligram (mg)/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.
- If the food contains more than 0.05 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.
- In any damaged package or container.
- Any vinyl chloride plastic in coating applied to fresh fruits in order to retain freshness.
- Any bottle, box or other container made of or containing acrylonitrile plastic or container.

Other food packaging requirements (but is not limited to):

- The manufacturer, in compliance with international standards, must certify that all components of the plastic laminate, including adhesives and ink.
- Food may not be packed in packages, containers intended or used for non-food products.
- Some defined food products may not be packed in materials used for any other purpose.
- Any package, container that made from recycled plastic.
- The regulation defines tests for the packages, appliances, containers, and vessels used for storage of food and cooking.

No special packaging instructions are available for animal feed. However, the act authorizes the relevant ministry to issue packing methods and specification regulations.

## SECTION IV – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

**Food Additives:** Depending on the type, food additives fall under several regulations. However, the [Food \(Additives – General\) Regulations \(2019\)](#) sum up all the different types of regulations. The regulation identifies the food additives permitted in food imports, their manufacture, sale, advertisement, and storage and or distribution.

The regulation permits food additives used for technological functions. These are specified in the regulation and covered by the list and limits for the substances published in the General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) of the *Codex Alimentarius* Commission, unless regulated by food additives specified in product standards established under the Food Act.

The following regulations permit additives:

- [Food \(Preservatives\) Regulation \(2019\)](#)
- [Food \(Sweeteners\) Regulations \(2014\)](#)

- [Food \(Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers\) Regulations \(2013\)](#)
- [Food \(Antioxidants\) Regulations \(2009\)](#)
- [Food \(Coloring Substances\) Regulation \(2006\)](#) and its amendments

**TABLE 1: Sri Lanka, Regulated Food Additives - Technological Functions**

<b>CLASS OF FOOD ADDITIVE</b>	<b>TECHNOLOGICAL FUNCTION</b>
Acidity regulators	Alerts or controls the acidity or alkalinity of a food
Anticaking agents	Reduces the tendency of articles of food to adhere to one another
Antifoaming agents	Prevents or reduces foaming
Flour treatment agents	A substance added to flour to improve its baking quality and color
Color retention agents	Stabilizes, retains or intensifies the color of food
Emulsifiers	Substances which when added to food are capable of facilitating uniform dispersion
Firming agents	Makes or keeps tissues of fruits or vegetables firm and crisp, or interacts with gelling agents to produce or strengthen a gel
Foaming agents	Make it possible to form or maintain a uniform dispersion of a gaseous phase in a liquid or solid food
Glazing agents	A substance which is applied to the external surface of a food
Humectants	Prevents food from drying out by counteracting the effect of a wetting agent atmosphere having a low degree of humidity
Propellants	A gas, other than air, which expels a food from a container
Raising/leaving agents	A substance or combination of substance which liberate gas and thereby increase the volume of a dough
Sequestrant/emulsifying salt	Reacts with trace metals in food, forming tightly bound complexes thereby preventing the auto-oxidation of fats and oils and fat-based products
Stabilizers	Substances which, when added to food, stabilize emulsion

Source: Food (Additives – General) Regulations (2019).

The draft [Food \(Cereals, Pulses, Legumes and Derived Products\) Regulations \(2020\)](#) establish suggested food additives and the limits for wheat flour, wheat bread, whole meal bread, other leavened products, biscuits, crackers, cookies, wafers, extruded snacks, instant noodles, cakes, processed cereal foods, and malted foods.

**Food Sweeteners:** Sri Lanka does not permit the use of any sweetener in, or on any food specially prepared for infants or young children as per the Food (Sweeteners) Regulations (2014). The regulation establishes the maximum usage amount of each sweetener category depending on the food type.

**TABLE 2: Sri Lanka, Permissible Sweeteners**

<b>INS No.</b>	<b>PERMITTED SWEETENER</b>	<b>FOODS IN OR ON WHICH PERMITTED SWEETENERS MAY BE USED</b>
420	Sorbitol	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous*
421	Mannitol	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous
950	Acesulfame K	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
951	Aspartame	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
953	Isomalt	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous
954	Saccharin and its sodium potassium and calcium salts	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
955	Sucrose	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
960	Steviol glycoside	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
961	Neotame	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Non-alcoholic drinks, Miscellaneous
965	Maltitol/Maltitol syrup	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous
966	Lactitol	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous
967	Xylitol	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous
968	Erythritol	Desserts and similar products, Confectionery, Miscellaneous

Source: Food (Sweeteners) Regulations (2014).

**Food Preservatives:** Sri Lanka regulates the food preservatives that can be imported and used in food. The Food (Preservatives) Regulation (2019) lists permitted food preservatives per food category.

**TABLE 3: Sri Lanka, Permissible Preservatives**

<b>PERMITTED PRESERVATIVE</b>	<b>INS NUMBER</b>	<b>ALTERNATIVE FORM THE PERMITTED PRESERVATIVE MAY BE USED</b>	<b>INS NUMBER</b>
Sorbic acid	200	Sodium sorbate Potassium sorbate Calcium sorbate	201 202 203
Benzoic acid	210	Sodium benzoate Potassium benzoate Calcium benzoate	211 212 213
Sulphur dioxide	220	Sodium sulfite Sodium hydrogen sulfite Sodium metabisulfite Potassium metabisulfite Potassium sulfite Potassium hydrogen sulfite Calcium sulfite Calcium hydrogen sulfite	221 222 223 224 225 226 227

**TABLE 3: Sri Lanka, Permissible Preservatives (continued)**

Ortho-phenylphenol	231	Sodium ortho-phenylphenate	232
Nisin	234		
Potassium nitrite	249		
Sodium nitrite	250		
Propionic acid	280	Sodium propionate Calcium propionate Potassium propionate	281 282 283

Source: Food (Preservatives) Regulation (2019).

**TABLE 4: Sri Lanka, Food Categories, Permissible Preservatives**

<b>SPECIFIED FOOD (CATEGORY)</b>	<b>PERMITTED PRESERVATIVES</b>
Dairy Products	Sorbates/ Propionates/ Nisin
Fat emulsions mainly of type water-in-all	Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates
Fruits, vegetables and artificially flavored drinks	Sulfites/ ortho-phenylphenol/ Sodium ortho-phenylphenate/ Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates
Water based flavored drinks	Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates/ Benzoates
Vegetable products (including mushrooms, roots, tubers, pulses, legumes and nuts)	Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates
Carbohydrates, cereals and their products	Sorbates/ Sulfites
Cereals and cereal products	Sorbates/ Propionates/ Nisin
Egg, fish, poultry, meat and their products	Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates/ Nitrites
Sauces, soups and miscellaneous items	Sorbates/ Sulfites/ Propionates

Source: Food (Preservatives) Regulation (2019).

**Antioxidants:** Sri Lanka permits food with certain antioxidants under the Food (Antioxidants) Regulations (2009). The regulations list permitted antioxidants and the maximum permissible levels are for use in edible fats and oils, margarine, fat spread, salad oils, lard and drippings and essential oils. The regulation does not allow the use of antioxidants on food intended for infants or young children. The regulation provides the type of food and antioxidant with the amounts permitted for each.

**TABLE 5: Sri Lanka, Permissible Antioxidants**

<b>ANTIOXIDANT</b>	<b>INS NUMBER</b>
Propyl gallate	310
Octyl gallate	311
Dodecyl gallate or Mixtures thereof	312
Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA)	320
Tert-Butyl hydroquinone (TBHQ)	319
Ascorbyl palmitate/ Stearate	304 305

Source: Food (Antioxidants) Regulations (2009).

**Flavoring and Flavor Enhancers:** Sri Lankan regulations define a negative list of food flavors under the Food (Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers) Regulations (2013). The regulations identify a positive list of flavor enhancers. Permissible flavor enhancers, however, may not be in any food for infants or children below three years of age, or any food listed under any the food categories in Table 7.

The flavoring substance or flavor enhancers require certification as safe and suitable for use in food by the relevant authority in the country of origin or manufacturer. Permissible solvents in flavoring substances found in the regulation (other than water), must conform to British or U.S. pharmacopoeia standards.

**TABLE 6: Sri Lanka, Permissible Food Use Flavorings, Enhancers**

<b>FLAVORING SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN FOOD USE</b>		<b>FLAVOR ENHANCERS PERMITTED IN FOOD USE</b>
(1) Aloin	(11) Eugenyl methyl ether	(a) Monosodium glutamate - INS 621
(2) Berberine	(12) Hypericine	(b) Disodium 5' – guanylate - INS 627
(3) Beta-Azarone and cinnamyl anthracillate	(13) Nitrobenzene	(c) Disodium 5' – inosinate - INS 631
(4) Cade oil	(14) Pyroligenous acid	
(5) Calamus oil	(15) Saffrole and Isosaffrole	
(6) Cocaine	(16) Santonin	
(7) Coumarin	(17) Sassafras oil	
(8) Diethylene glycol	(18) Thujone, Isothujone, (& β thujone)	
(9) Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	(19) Tonka bean ( <i>Dipteryl adorat</i> )	
(10) Estragole	(20) Any other flavoring substance that is injurious or likely to be injurious to health	

Source: Food (Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers) Regulations (2013).

**TABLE 7: Sri Lanka, Permissible Solvents, Foods in Which Flavor Enhancers are Prohibited**

<b>PERMITTED SOLVENTS</b>	<b>FOODS IN WHICH FLAVOR ENHANCERS ARE PROHIBITED</b>	<b>FOODS IN WHICH FLAVOR ENHANCERS ARE PROHIBITED</b>
(1) Diacetin (glycerin diacetate, glyceryl diacetate, glycerol diacetate)	(1) Milk and Milk Products	(13) Sago
(2) Diethyl ether	(2) Ice cream and frozen desserts	(14) Pastas and noodles (only dried products)
(3) Ethyl acetate	(3) Fats and oils	(15) Malt-based foods and milk-based foods
(4) Ethyl alcohol	(4) Margarine and Fat Spreads	(16) Bakery products
(5) Glycerol	(5) Fresh, surface treated, peeled or cut fruits and vegetables	(17) Fresh meat, poultry and game, whole pieces or cuts or comminuted
(6) Isopropyl alcohol	(6) Mushrooms and their products	(18) Fresh fish and mollusks, crustaceans and echinoderms
(7) Propylene glycol	(7) Fruit wines	(19) White sugar, brown sugar and sucrose, fructose, glucose (dextrose), xylose, sugar solutions and syrups, also (partially) inverted sugars, jaggery, treacle, sugar toppings, other sugars and syrups, bee honey

**TABLE 7: Sri Lanka, Permissible Solvents, Foods in Which Flavor Enhancers are Prohibited (continued)**

(8) Triacetin (glycerin triacetate, glyceryl triacetate, glycerol triacetate)	(8) All fruit and vegetable products except fruit powders, vegetable powders, instant fruit and vegetable chutney	(20) Sugar confectionery
(9) Water	mix (dry)	(21) Ice - candies
	(9) Vinegar	(22) Culinary herbs, spices, condiment powder and curry powder except special curry mixtures and flavoring mixtures in sachets
	(10) Food grains, pulses, oil seeds and ground/powdered food grains	(23) Black tea, green tea, coffee, herbal extracts and cereal beverages
	(11) Whole, broken or flaked grains, including rice	(24) Baking powder
	(12) Edible flours and starches	(25) Cocoa butter and Cocoa products

Source: Food (Flavoring Substances and Flavor Enhancers) Regulations (2013).

**Irradiation:** Sri Lanka requires that imports of irradiated food comply with the [Food \(Irradiation\) Regulations \(2005\)](#). The shipping documents must accompany consignments and include:

- Proper labeling documentation
- Documentation that the food irradiation facility concerned is duly licensed; and
- A certificate from the country of origin’s competent authority attesting to the inspection of the food by it.

## **SECTION V – PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

Sri Lanka does not have import control regulations for maximum-residue-levels (MRLs) or allowable limits for heavy metals. However, some regulations specify testing for pesticides in food products such as dry chili, fresh fruits, potatoes, and onions. The draft [Food \(Cereals, Pulses, Legumes and Derived Products\) Regulations \(2020\)](#) suggests allowable limits of heavy metals for all types of cereals, pulses, legumes, and derived products thereof to not exceed; 0.23 mg/kg Lead (as Pb); 0.1 mg/kg Arsenic (as As); and 0.2 mg/kg Cadmium (as Cd). The regulation specifies MRLs for rice, maize, sorghum, and wheat flour and mycotoxin limits for cereals and cereal products.

Products such as milk powder and infant formula require certification confirming that such products are free of melamine and DCD. The Atomic Energy Board of Sri Lanka assesses consignments for radioactive level conformity. Fresh or frozen fish require testing for formaldehyde contamination levels. Fish- and shrimp-meal export certificates require declarations of freedom from non-protein nitrogenous compounds, including melamine or its derivatives.

## SECTION VI – OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

### General Requirements

The certification requirements for imported food products differ by product. Veterinary certificates are required for meat, poultry, fish, and dairy products. Further product processing in a third country during transit requires appropriate certification from the transit country.

### Animal Feed Imports

Only registered animal feed importers and licensed animal feed manufacturers are entitled to import permitted raw materials for their own feed mixing operations, and must refrain from selling raw material in the local market. The Department of Animal Production and Health's Registrar of Animal Feeds is the authorized registration officer. Separate [applications](#) are required for different feeds; Sri Lanka considers differing nutrient compositions as different feeds.

The importer and or feed manufacturer must submit a request letter along with a Performa invoice, veterinary health certificate, draft label, composition of feed, and other required information for approval. The Animal Feed Advisory Committee (AFAC) reviews new products; requiring submission of product registration in the country of export, product registration in other countries, records of evaluations, certification of composition stability, and other requested details in the application.

The import of animal feed raw material is permissible only from states free of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The site location must be over 100 kilometers from reported outbreak areas. Import clearance requests require the following:

- An HPAI-free certificate issued by the competent national veterinary authority.
- A map or sketch indicating HPAI infected areas, storage, and transportation route to the port of loading.
- Compulsorily fumigation using methyl bromide prior to loading. An original fumigation certificate is required for clearance.

The Department of Animal Production animal feed import guidelines are publicly available at [Animal Feed Import Guidelines](#).

**Import of Fish- and Shrimp-Meal:** Fish- and shrimp-meal imports are permissible only from registered and accredited exporters or suppliers operating in accordance with the respective regulatory requirements of the exporting countries. The international veterinary export certificate should carry additional declarations including freedom from non-protein nitrogenous compounds, including melamine or its derivatives and that the product is heat processed to ensure the destruction of all pathogenic organisms including the HPAI virus.

**Import of Pet Food:** Import of pet food containing ruminant materials is permissible only from *bovine spongiform encephalopathy*- (BSE) free countries.

**Import of Meat- and Bone-Meal (MBM):** MBM is a licensed product under the Import and Export Control Act, to prevent the entry into Sri Lanka of *bovine spongiform encephalopathy*. Imports are permissible only from BSE-free countries. Imports require the following:

- Details of the manufacturing or processing establishment including the profile of the company, manufacturing process, and the registration number assigned by the responsible national competent authority of the respective country.
- Quality assurance certification obtained from accredited certifying agencies/bodies.
- Certificate of analysis for composition and stability data obtained from an accredited laboratory.
- Certification of country of origin and original invoice are required at the time of inspection.

**Import of Meat, Meat Products, By-Products, Poultry and Poultry Products:** The Import and Export Control Act regulates the import of ruminants, ruminant products, and ruminant by-products to prevent the entry of *bovine spongiform encephalopathy*. Such product imports require BSE clearance from the Director General of the DAPH; [import procedures area publicly available at this link](#).

All other animal products and by-products imports require prior approval from the Department of Animal Production and Health Director General. Approval to [import meat, meat products](#), and [frozen fish](#) require submission of the following:

- Application
- *Proforma* Invoice
- Country of origin certificate (if the country of export is different).
- Microbiological test report (tested to assess suitability for human consumption – depending on the product the requirements may differ).
- Specimen of the International Veterinary Health Certificate issued by the competent national authority.

Meat, meat products, [gelatin and edible offal](#), [poultry meat products and egg products](#), require declarations pertaining to processing procedures, processing plant registration, and certification from the exporting country. Poultry meat and processed poultry products require additional declarations on the veterinary health certificate for freedom from HPAI, for processed poultry products - certification of time/temperature combination process followed to destroy influenza viruses. Sri Lanka does not allow fresh/whole chicken imports. The Department of Animal Production and Health regularly reviews disease outbreaks and carries out risk analyses. The department makes determinations based on risk assessments that take three-to-seven days. Meat, meat products, frozen fish, gelatin and edible offal consignments failing to meet Sri Lanka Standards Institution standards require re-export or destruction. Sri Lanka will not release poultry products not fit for human consumption.<sup>1</sup>

The importer or the agent must submit upon arrival of goods for clearance the following:

- Customs declaration form (duly endorsed).
- Import Permit/Import approval original from the DAPH (importers copy).

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<sup>1</sup>Poultry products include mechanically deboned meat, other types of poultry meat, chicken powder, egg powder, and other types of chicken and egg products.

- International Veterinary Health Certificate and other declarations (originals).
- Certificate of Origin - Country of Origin (originals).
- Bill of Lading
- Invoice
- Packing list
- Delivery Order
- Other certificates ex: Treatment certificate (fumigation certificate, phytosanitary certificate, CITES, fisheries approval).

## Plant Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements

Sri Lanka requires that all phytosanitary certificates reference the import permit corresponding to the shipment, but not all commodities require an import permit. Low-risk regular bulk commodities are permitted entry without import permits or without phytosanitary certificates. Permit issuance normally takes two weeks and the validity period of an import permit is three months. For information on the National Plant Quarantine Service, please see [import requirements are publicly available at this web link](#).

Sri Lanka does not allow imports of tropical fruits and vegetables. Other fruits and vegetables for consumption are not permissible from countries where fruit flies (family *Tephritidae*) occur. The exporting country has to specify that the products be from an area free of the fruit fly, with the products treated in an approved manner. [Prohibited or restricted list of plant products is available at this link](#).

Among the others, the import clearance requires the original import permit (IP) issued by NPQS, original copies of phytosanitary certificate issued by exporting country, treatment certificates, additional declarations and other documents as requested by the IP.

**Facility Registration:** Required for selected products; meat, meat products, poultry products, gelatin and edible offal imports require registration details of the establishment assigned by the exporting country. The import of baby chicks is permissible only from hatcheries registered with the DAPH, through the importer. Registration recurs every six months. Other live animal imports take place in accordance with negotiated bilateral health protocols between the two countries.

**Product Registration - Prior Approval:** Not all products require prior approval for import. Food and feed products requiring importing licensing, due to domestic policy priorities, require prior approval of the Department of Imports and Exports Control. Certain food products with biosecurity risks require an import permit from the National Plant Quarantine Service. The restriction, or prohibition of import is sometimes a decision of biosecurity, but otherwise a policy decision. Of food imports, mainly fresh vegetables, tropical fruits, temperate fruits (usually not allowed), rice, wheat, maize for animal feed, grains for animal feed, groundnut, beans, coconut, and spices require the NPQS' [import approval](#). All animals, animal products (except dairy products) and animal feed require prior DAPH approval.

Infant formula and bottled drinking water require prior FCAU approval. Sri Lanka has an adopted standard for infant milk formulae under the [Food \(Adoption of Standards\) Regulation \(2008\)](#). Imports of both infant formulae and follow up formulae should comply with the SLS1387 and SLS651. Product registration must be renewed annually, or if the composition is changed. The application for approval

accompanies the analytical report of the product on chemical, microbiology, DCD, melamine and radioactivity, product sample, and the product label.

## **SECTION VII – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS**

Imported products must conform to the standards listed in the [Food \(Adoption of Standards\) Regulation \(2008\)](#), and the [Imports and Exports Control \(Standardization and Quality Control\) Regulation \(2017\)](#). Food product evaluation follows conformity assessment procedures and the guidelines of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution. Compliance certificates issued by an accredited laboratory of the country of export go to the SLSI Director.

## **SECTION VIII – TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

In 2002, Sri Lanka passed the [Intellectual Property Act No 36](#). The act establishes the [National Intellectual Property Office of Sri Lanka](#) for the registration, administration of industrial designs, patents, marks, and any other matters. Provisions of the act include, but are not limited to, regulation of the rights of an owner of an industrial design and rights of an owner of a patent. The Intellectual Property Act also introduces amendments to the Custom Ordinance; it prohibits the import and export of counterfeit trademark goods or pirated copyright goods or any other goods in contravention.

## **SECTION IX – IMPORT PROCEDURES**

Sri Lankan regulations require prior registration of all importers. Registration for a tax identification number and payment of related value added tax, in compliance with paragraph 115A of the Customs Ordinance are mandatory. The importer signs the ‘Importers Proxy, while a licensed customs house agent signs the ‘Acceptance Proxy.’ Except for the licensed products, which require an import license from the Department of Imports and Exports Control of Sri Lanka and that are not subject to specific sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, other products can proceed with the importation, by submitting a declaration to Sri Lanka Customs. Importers often rely on customs brokers, or their own staff to check on shipments and to clear products through customs. There is no requirement for translation of documents to the local language.

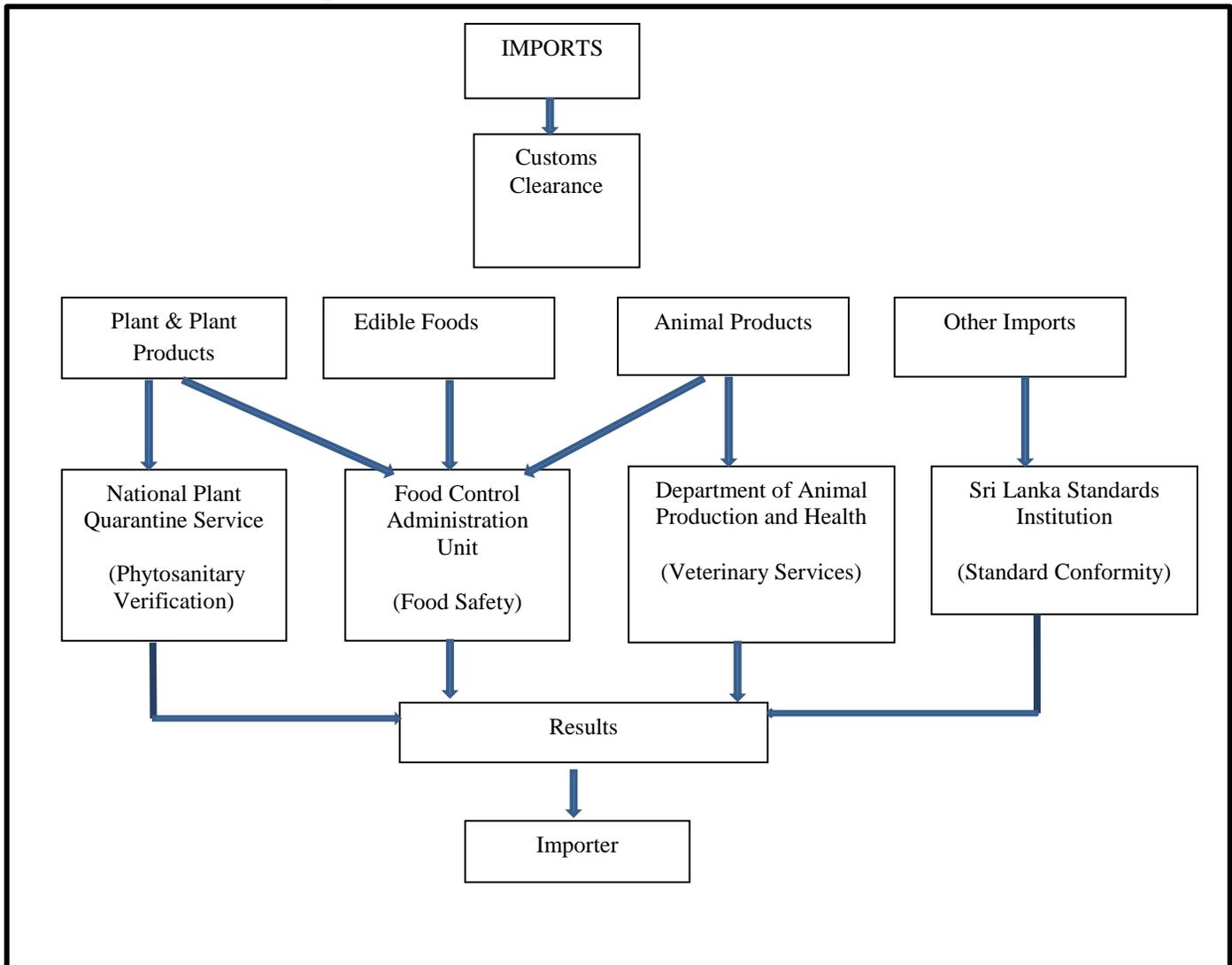
Importers declare imports through the ASYCUDA system’s CUSDEC (customs declaration). After payment of duties and levies, submission of hard copies of the following documents occurs for shipment release. Calculation of duties follows the transaction value as per the commercial invoice.

- Copy of the CUSDEC
- Bill of Lading
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin (varies by product)
- Export/Health Certificate (varies by product)
- Packing List

- Certificate of Insurance
- Payment guarantee from a local bank advising that payment's transfer to the supplier
- Import Permit (issued to Sri Lankan importer for licensed products)

Sri Lanka's three major ports are Colombo, Trincomalee, and Hambantota; most of the food imports clear at the Port of Colombo.

**FIGURE 1: Sri Lanka, Import Control Procedures**



Source: FAS Sri Lanka office research.

### **Food Sample Imports (Trade Show, Non-Commercial Distribution)**

Sri Lanka permits food sample imports in small quantities. The import of a food sample is dependent on the product being imported; determined largely on the food safety risk associated with the product and

the justification for its import. Imports of small quantities of most food products, with the exception of high-risk items (e.g., fish, eggs, meat, meat products, and milk) are permissible without prior approval.

What is required for food sample(s) import clearance is that the commercial invoice include a cover letter with a justification for the import. Only low-risk food sample products may enter the country without an import permit or prior approval. The food sample(s), at the time of clearance, requires labeling stating “testing (or exhibition) purposes only.” Food products that otherwise normally require import permitting and or clearance from Sri Lanka’s national plant quarantine authority are treated on a case-by-case basis.

Animal products, animal by-products, and meat products that are food samples require prior approval from Sri Lanka’s Department of Animal Production and Health. Import procedures for these do not differ from normal, commercial shipments, and follow customary import procedures; import approval is subject to case-by-case consideration. Similarly, animal feed and nutrition supplements samples require the DAPH’s prior import approval. Animal feed sample(s) imports however do not require registration; submission of the feed’s technical information is required when requesting the import permit.

## **SECTION X – TRADE FACILITATION**

Sri Lanka is initiating measures to improve transparency and facilitate trade. To assist trade, it is providing access to the national regulatory agencies through online systems.

The [Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal](#) is a one-stop point for import-export information on all government and semi-government regulatory institutions (hosted by the Department of Commerce). Although launched in 2018, newer, more user-friendly functionality continues to expand. The portal improves transparency regarding the country’s trade legislation and procedures. This initiative aligns with the government’s commitment to the WTO, in compliance with the TFA’s Article 1. The portal provides a repository of import-export and in-transit regulatory and procedural information.

The [National Single Window](#) provides access to regulatory agencies’ online systems. This portal facilitates online permit applications, as well as monitors the progress of applications. Sri Lanka’s DAPH, the NPQS, and the Sri Lanka Standards Institute are currently online. Sri Lanka’s Ministry of Finance\Department of Information Technology intends to bring all of the country’s regulatory agencies online by the end of 2021.

The Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal serves as the starting point for an import’s automated processing linking to the National Single Window. The systems serve as a single-entry point for opening import permitting applications. Forty-two Sri Lankan institutions are accessible via the portal.

**TABLE 8: Institutions Represented in the Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal Website**

1. Sri Lanka Customs	2. Department of Rubber Development
3. Department of Commerce	4. Department of Agriculture
5. Department of Import and Export Control	6. Board of Investment
7. Department of Foreign Exchange	8. Sri Lanka Standards Institution
9. Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	10. Sri Lanka Tea Board
11. Department of Forest Conservation	12. Sri Lanka Export Development Board
13. Department of Ayurveda (indigenous medicine)	14. Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Sri Lanka
15. Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council	16. National Medicines Regulatory Authority
17. Food Control Administration Unit	18. National intellectual property office of Sri Lanka
19. National Gem and Jewelry Authority	20. The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)
21. National Dangerous Drugs Control Board	22. Sri Lankan Cargo
23. Department of Trade and Investment Policy	24. The Department of Export Agriculture
25. Ministry of Industry and Commerce	26. The Department of Excise
27. Ministry of Petroleum Resources Development	28. Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA)
29. Department of Inland Revenue	30. Coconut Development Authority
31. Geological Survey and Mines Bureau	32. Department of wildlife conservation
33. The Department of Archaeology	34. Consumer Affairs Authority (CAA)
35. Central Environmental Authority	

Source: [Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal Website, 2021](#)

## **APPENDIX I – GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS**

U.S. Embassy Sri Lanka\USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs

Physical Address: 210, Galle Road, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka

Phone: +94-112-498500/ +94-112498721 • Fax: +94-112-437345 • [Ayodya.Galappattige@usda.gov](mailto:Ayodya.Galappattige@usda.gov)

U.S. Embassy New Delhi\USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs

Physical Address: Shanti Path, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi, 110021, India

Phone: +91-112-419-8000 • Fax: +91-112-419-8530 • [agnewdelhi@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agnewdelhi@fas.usda.gov)

(\* ) NOTE: The GAIN Report System re-design of 2019 includes reports from all previous legacy systems going back to 1995. It might be necessary to try a variety of search options to retrieve older reports. SEARCH GAIN: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

### **Ministry of Health\ Food Control and Administrative Unit**

Contact: Dr. Thilak Siriwardhana, Deputy Director

No. 26, Medi-House Building, Sri Sangaraja Mawatha, Colombo 10.

Tel: +94-0112-112718 • Tel/Fax: +94-0112-112720

Website: <http://eohfs.health.gov.lk/food/>

### **Department of Agriculture of Sri Lanka**

Contact: Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon, Director General

P.O. Box 01, Peradeniya

Tel: +94-812-388331/32/34 • Email: [dgagriculture@gmail.com](mailto:dgagriculture@gmail.com)

Website: <https://www.doa.gov.lk/>

### **Department of Agriculture\ National Plant Quarantine Service**

Contact: Dr. WART. Wickramarachchi, Deputy Director

Canada Friendship Road, Katunayake

Tel: +94-112-252028/29 • Fax +94-112-253709 • Email: [npqs@doa.gov.lk](mailto:npqs@doa.gov.lk)

Website: [www.doa.gov.lk](http://www.doa.gov.lk)

### **Department of Animal Production and Health**

Contact: Dr. R. Hettiarachchi, Director General (Acting)

13 Colombo- Kandy Road, Kandy 20400

Tel: +94-812-388195 • Email: [dgdaph@sltnet.lk](mailto:dgdaph@sltnet.lk)

Website: [www.daph.gov.lk](http://www.daph.gov.lk)

### **Department of Animal Production and Health**

Contact: Dr. V.R.N. Munasighe, Director, Veterinary Regulatory Affairs Division

13 Colombo- Kandy Road, Kandy 20400

Tel: +94-812-389342 • Email: [daphimport@yahoo.com](mailto:daphimport@yahoo.com)

Website: [www.daph.gov.lk](http://www.daph.gov.lk)

**Department of Animal Production and Health**

Registrar, Animal Feed, Veterinary Regulatory Affairs Division

Contact: Dr. N. Priyankarage

Tel: +94-812-385061 • Email: [daph.animalfeed@gmail.com](mailto:daph.animalfeed@gmail.com)

Website: [www.daph.gov.lk](http://www.daph.gov.lk)

**Sri Lanka Standards Institution**

Contact: Dr. Siddika Senaratne, Director General

17 Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08

Tel: +94-112-671567-72 • Email: [dg@slsi.lk](mailto:dg@slsi.lk)

Website: [www.slsi.lk](http://www.slsi.lk)

**Department of Commerce**

Contact: Mr. Ananda Dharmapriya, Director General of Commerce (Acting)

Rakshana Mandiraya, 21 Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02

Tel: +94-112-329733/ +94-112-346114/ +94-112327191/ +94-112-325524/ +94 112-430068

Email: [dgc@doc.gov.lk](mailto:dgc@doc.gov.lk) • [fortrade@doc.gov.lk](mailto:fortrade@doc.gov.lk)

Website: [www.doc.gov.lk](http://www.doc.gov.lk)

**Sri Lanka Customs**

Contact: Major General (Retired.) G. Vijitha Ravipriya

No.40, Main Street, Colombo 11

Tel: +94-112-221602-3/ +94-112-221607 • Customs Information Center: +94-112-143434

Email: [dgc@customs.gov.lk](mailto:dgc@customs.gov.lk)

Website: <http://www.customs.gov.lk/>

**APPENDIX II – OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS****The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce**

50, Navam Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.

Tel: +94-112-421745-7/ +94-112-5588800 • Fax: +94-112-437477, 2449352, 2381012

Email: [info@chamber.lk](mailto:info@chamber.lk)

Website: <https://www.chamber.lk/>

**Attachments:**

No Attachments