

Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture

Plant Quarantine Procedure
Guidelines

Import of Plants, Plant Products and Organisms

What is Plant Quarantine

Present day plant quarantine is essentially a legally based defense system against new arrivals of exotic organisms called pests that compete with human beings for food, shelter, and health or otherwise threaten human comfort and welfare. Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 of Sri Lanka (Annex I) considers a pest as a 'biotic agent capable of causing injury or damage or loss to plants or plant products and shall include weeds.' The same Act defines weed as 'a plant, which is competitive, persistent, pernicious and interfering with man and his activities.'

Why is Plant Quarantine Necessary?

A new pest, after arrival and establishment, can rapidly develop into destructive proportions in the absence of natural enemies in the new environment. Plant pest epidemics could result in the loss of agricultural produce. This may adversely affect the food production or an existing export trade. Therefore, the main aim of plant quarantine is to prevent the entry of exotic pests into the country by enforcing laws without which it is hard to obtain compliance.

What is a Quarantine Pest?

Each country may determine the dangerous pests that must be kept out, controlled, or eradicated by enforcing legal provisions. The Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 considers a Quarantine pest as 'a pest of potential economic or environmental importance to any area within Sri Lanka and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.'

The Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) has made two lists (A1 and A2) of dangerous pests to help the member countries in deciding on quarantine pests:

- A1 list contains dangerous pests that are not yet recorded in the Asia and Pacific region.
- A2 list contains dangerous pests present but of limited distribution in some countries within the Asia and Pacific region.

What is a Regulated Pest?

Some pests present in Sri Lanka may cause serious outbreaks and hence continuous control programs must be carried out. They are considered as Regulated Pests once the Minister declares them to be so.

How does an Alien Pests Gain Entry into the Country?

Pests can enter a country by several ways. Some are natural means of pest spread, which cannot be prevented by enforcing laws. In contrast, there are manmade pathways of pest spread. These include (but not limited to) the following:

- Aircraft and ships.
- Passengers.
- Baggage
- Plant products imported for consumption (fruits & vegetables).
- Plants including vegetative planting materials and seeds.
- Products manufactured from plant materials.
- Cargo and containerized cargo.
- Used vehicles & farm implements.
- Dunnage, pallets and packing material.
- Mail.
- Garbage

What are Quarantine Strategies?

To prevent the entry of dangerous pests into Sri Lanka, plant quarantine could adopt several strategies, such as: -

- Embargo.
- Inspection at port of entry.
- Inspection at port of dispatch.
- Field inspection during growing season.
- Treatment as a condition of entry.
- Post-entry growing and inspection.

Does This Mean That All Plant Materials are Contraband?

No.

They could be imported following the procedure given subsequently in this book. However, depending on the perceived risk of introduction of dangerous pests into the country, the importation of some plants and plant products are either prohibited or restricted.

Prohibited Materials

- Coconut, Tea, Rubber, Rice and Cacao- planting materials are some examples (refer to the Plant Protection Act).
- These could only be imported in restricted amounts for research by the respective institutes.

Restricted Materials

These materials could be imported by fulfilling the prescribed requirements.

What is an Import Permit for Plants?

The permit is a document that contains a statement of conditions that must be observed for the importation of plant materials allowed. The issue of the import permit depends upon the risks involved with respect to the plant materials imported and or the country of origin.

What is a Phytosanitary Certificate?

It is a document, which states that the material is free from injurious pests and should conform to the plant import rules of the importing country. Phytosanitary certificate issued by any country should conform to the model appended to International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). It is issued only after thorough examination of the materials. If necessary, treatments are given so as to conform to the conditions imposed by the importing country. Issuance must be done within 14 days prior to shipment of the material.

Can the Materials Imported with an Import Permit and a Phytosanitary Certificate be Removed without Examination?

No.

Although the materials have been examined in the country of origin, there is a possibility of contamination by pests during transit. Hence all plant materials are subjected to quarantine examination at the port of entry. The plant materials may be retained for detailed examination, for treatment, destruction, or post-entry quarantine observation at the discretion of the plant quarantine officer.

What is the Purpose of Post-entry Quarantine?

The main purpose of post-entry quarantine is to observe latent development of symptoms of pests, particularly diseases, for a period of time in a pest-proof house with close drainage and double entry doors.

What are the Plant Quarantine Treatments?

Fumigation

Usually methyl bromide for fruits, vegetables, plants, nuts, railroad cars, ships, wood products, etc.
Phostoxin (Aluminium phosphoide) for storage grains

- Hot water bath.
- Dry heat.
- Vapor heat
- Cold treatment
- Chemical dip.
- Micronized dust

Who are the People who keep Sri Lankan Crops Safe from Foreign Pests?

On the front line are the Sri Lanka Plant Quarantine Officers trained in entomology, plant pathology, nematology and related disciplines. National Programme Planners and International Donors provide managerial and technical support to line personnel who carry out the programmes with the assistance of administrative and clerical personnel.

To Obtain Relevant Information, Contact: -

Director (Seed Certification & Plant Protection)

1, Sarasavi Mawatha

Peradeniya,

Sri Lanka

Phone: +94-81-388077, +94-81-388044

Fax: +94-81- 388077

E-mail: scppc@slt.net.lk

General Procedure for import of Plants & Plant Products

The plant quarantine should always attempt to promote the fast entry of permissible plants and plant products to help the economy of the country. The following guidelines are therefore intended to facilitate plant and seed import, consistent with safety to crops in particular and the environment in general.

Preliminaries

1. Initial preparation

Plan well in advance.

2. Forms of plant materials for import

Pollen, in vitro culture, seed, seedling, fruits, unrooted cuttings, rhizomes, corms, bulbs, recently rooted cuttings, and long established plants. Remember genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and living modified organisms (LMOs) are not allowed to import into Sri Lanka.

3. Purpose of imports

As mother stock; multiplication and export; cut flower production; ornamental purposes; grower's interest; processing; consumption; sale, etc.

4. Facilities needed to handle the imported materials

Isolated fields, screen houses, net houses or suitable storage facilities as the case may be.

Application for Permits

5. Procedure

Apply for a plant import permit giving necessary details in the prescribed application form. Specimen application form is given in Annex II

Submit the application

Director (Seed Certification & Plant Protection)
P.O.Box, 74 No. 1, Sarasavi Mawatha
Peradeniya
Sri Lanka
Phone: +94-81-388877, +94-81-388044
Fax: +94-81- 388077
E-mail: scppc@slt.net.lk

6. Give exact identity of the material to be imported

For fruits & vegetables imported for consumption, the common name is sufficient. In the case of all other plant materials (including seeds), the botanical name of the plant should be given. The botanical name is the scientific name in Latin that facilitates a precise identification of the plant species. It has two components:

- (a) Generic name - starting with the capital.
- (b) Specific epithet - The second name starting with the simple letter.

The botanical name is usually printed or typed in Italics or underlined, e.g. *Zea mays* (*Zea Mays*) is the botanical name for maize or corn. The name of a 'Horticultural sport', 'Cultivar' ('variety') or 'Hybrid' should be written within single quotation marks with a capital initial letter after the specific name. For example, *Dracaena 'Massangeana'* (or *Dracaena 'Massangeana'*) should not be referred to as *Massangeana* in the application. For the import of vegetable seeds, both the botanical name and the common name (i.e. accepted English name) with the name of variety, strain and/or hybrid should be given.

7. Specify clearly the quantity and the material

Quantities of each of the material should be mentioned in the application form. The material you wish to import may be fruits, seeds, seedlings, rooted cuttings, unrooted cuttings, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, in vitro cultures, whole plants etc.

In the case of import of vegetable seeds, packaging volume should also be given. Special conditions applicable for import of fruits and vegetables are given on the back the application form.

Most tissue-cultured products are permitted provided they arrive as in vitro cultures in sealed vessels made of clear glass or plastic and containing clear growth media that should not contain any antibiotics or charcoal.

8. Certain plants are not permitted but their seeds are allowed [Annex XIV]. Seeds or seedlings of all palms are not allowed.

9. Indicate the following in the appropriate places in the application form

- Name and address of the supplier.
- Intended use or purpose.
- Locality and country where the material was produced.
- Means of importation (whether air freight, sea freight, air mail, accompanied baggage, etc.).
- Probable dates of shipment and entry into Sri Lanka.
- Port of entry.

10. Where importers wish to test materials by themselves or at appropriate institutes, adequate descriptions of the varieties should be submitted as requested by the institutes.

How The Department of Agriculture (DOA) Will Act on Permit Applications

11. Processing of application

All Applications will be processed within two weeks of receipt.

12. Reasons for any delay

Issue of permits may be delayed when the application is incomplete. For the issue of permits to import some items, inspection of the facilities available with the importer may be a prerequisite and the importer will be notified about such requirements.

13. Reasons for refusal of permits

If the material requested is an item prohibited for import into Sri Lanka, Plant Import Permit will not be issued unless the applicant is qualified for importation of such material.

14. Issue of the Plant Import Permits

Permits will be issued without restriction for those vegetable seeds that are in the approved list. This list will be published periodically in the newspapers. Permit may contain the information on the conditions of entry and the period of validity. Importer shall take every step to fulfill the conditions imposed.

How The Material Should Arrive in Sri Lanka

15. Packaging and labeling

The consignment must be securely packaged to prevent spillage in transit. Every package must bear information on the name of the plant, (including the name of the variety) and treatment, if any, name and address of supplier, name and address of consignee, permit number and the numbers of certificates covering of the consignment.

16. Packing material

Packing materials should be those approved by the Department of Agriculture.

17. Soil is prohibited

A consignment should not contain any soil (as a contaminate or as a growth medium).

Certification Needed

18. The importer must obtain, where appropriate, following certification on the consignment.

- i. A phytosanitary certificate issued within 14 days prior to dispatch. This certificate must conform to the model set out by the International Plant Protection Convention. It should be issued by a duly authorized officer of the official plant protection organization of the country of origin /or export. It should contain declarations and additional declarations if the entry conditions require such declarations.
- ii. Declaration stating that consignment is free of soil.
- iii. Certificate of origin must be obtained from a relevant authority (Chamber of Commerce of the exporting country).
- iv. Packing list.
- v. Bill of lading.
- vi. Phytosanitary certificate for re-export.
- vii. Importers of fresh fruits and vegetables for consumption must obtain a certificate from the plant protection authority of the country of production of fruits stating that the fruits have been in cold storage below OC for more than two weeks. A certificate from the master of the ship could be acceptable if pre-cooling is done on the board the ship en-route to Sri Lanka. However, certificates are not accepted from countries where fruit flies (Family: Tephritidae) not recorded in Sri Lanka are known to occur unless the fruits and vegetables have treated in a manner approved by the Director of Agriculture in order to kill all fruit fly larvae.
These must be produced on request by the officer of the Department of Agriculture.

Responsibility of The Importer

19. Procedure followed by the importer

On arrival of the consignment, the importer should provide the details of the importer to the Plant Quarantine Officer at the port of entry (in case of the consignment received at the General Post Office the Plant Quarantine Inspector at the Sea port Colombo), who will give necessary advice for clearance.

Plant import entry form could be used for this purpose.

Submit the originals of the certificates mentioned in 18 above to the Plant Quarantine Officer

Procedure Followed by The DOA on arrival of the consignment

20. Inspection of the material and the certificates

The consignment shall be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Officer and or a representative from the Seed Certification and Plant Protection Center of the Department of Agriculture. They will take samples for testing.

21. Prescription of any treatments

If deemed necessary by the Plant Quarantine Officer, the consignment shall be subjected to treatment or other suitable method of disposal. This will be dependent on the pest infestations detected in the consignment.

22. Testing of the material

In some instances, the imported material will be subjected to tests to ascertain the pest infestations. If the importer wishes to test the material, then such tests should be open to specialist officers whose observations will be considered for recommendation.

23. Denial of entry into Sri Lanka of the consignment

Entry into Sri Lanka may be denied to any consignment plant materials,

- (a) Which has been imported without the certifications mentioned above or
- (b) Which, in the opinion of the Plant Quarantine Inspector, carries a dangerous pathogen, weed, insect or any other dangerous organism (pest).

Post-entry Quarantine

24. For some imported material, post-entry quarantine screening will be required.

In such case, the importer should have adequate facilities.

What You Cannot Import

- 25. The Regulations made under the Plant Protection Act [Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No. 165/2, of Monday, November 20, 1981] lists prohibited/restricted plants. An Extract of this is given in Annex III. Permits to import prohibited plants will be given only to appropriate research institutes of Sri Lanka.
- 26. Direct import of any plant, plant material, plant product or seed from TROPICAL AMERICA are prohibited for fear of introduction of the extremely dangerous South American Leaf blight (SALB) pathogen of rubber.
- 27. Import of soil is prohibited.

**Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture**

Application for Soil importation permit

1. Full name and address of the importer:
2. Name and address of supplier:
3. Details of the consignment:

Material	Quantity
Soil	
Compost	
Organic manure	
Forest litter	
4. Country and locality of origin:
5. Means of importation: Air-freight / Sea-freight / Air mail / Accompanied baggage
6. Port of entry:
7. Approximate date(s) of entry into Sri Lanka:
8. Nature of phytosanitary and or zoosanitary cover and other certifications on the consignment:
9. Purpose of importation
10. Authority responsible for studies with the imported consignment:
11. Name(s) and designation(s) of personnel responsible for the studies with the imported material:
12. Venue of studies:
13. Facilities available for studies:
14. Precautions proposed to be taken during tests and subsequent disposal of the material:
15. Any other information:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If a Soil Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Date

Signature of the applicant.....

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received:

Decision of authorized Officer:

Other remarks:

Permit No:

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Application for Organism importation permit

1. Full name and address of the importer:
2. Name and address of supplier:
3. Description of the material to be imported

Scientific name	life stage	Quantity
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4. Whether the organisms are natural, genetically modified or living modified:
5. Country and locality of origin:
6. Means of importation: Air-freight / Sea-freight / Air mail / Accompanied baggage
7. Port of entry:
8. Approximate date(s) of entry into Sri Lanka:
9. Nature of phytosanitary and or zoosanitary cover and other certifications on the consignment:
10. Precautions taken regarding the purity of the organism:
11. Purpose of importation
12. Authority responsible for studies with the imported organism:
13. Venue of studies:
14. Testing procedure:
15. Information regarding any previous importation of the same organisms by the applicant:
16. Information on any previous studies done on behalf of the applicant using the same organism:
17. Whether details of the organism as required in the QP/42 are annexed:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If an Organism Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Date

Signature of the applicant.....

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received:
Decision of authorized Officer:
Other remarks:
Permit No:

**Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture**

Information required for Quarantine clearance

(* Please fill in wherever applicable. Provision of detailed information will facilitate processing of the application and also the clearance of the consignment without delay.)

1. Presently available information on the organism:

1.1 Taxonomy of the organism:

1.1.1. Scientific name (Genus, species, variety and authority) with synonyms:

1.1.2. Common name(s):

1.1.3. Family and order:

1.1.4. Close relatives of economic and biological importance in Sri Lanka and in Asia and Pacific region:

1.1.5. Summary of available information on intra-specific variation and biological races:

1.2. Importance of the organism:

1.2.1. Detrimental aspects:

1.2.1.1. Details of any known toxicity to humans, grazing animals, or other animals of economic significance to Sri Lanka:

1.2.1.2. Details of any known toxicity to plant life of economic significance to Sri Lanka:

1.2.1.3. Information to indicate whether the organism is capable of inducing toxic substances in hosts or whether the organism is capable of producing toxic effects when combined with other organisms:

1.2.2. Beneficial aspects:

1.2.2.1. Detailed description of the known beneficial aspects in the country of origin and in countries where the organism has been introduced (please give references):

1.2.2.2. Information available on programmes where the organism has been used (please give references):

1.3. Reproductive biology of the organism:

1.3.1. Details of the life cycle:

1.3.2. Details of the organism's fecundity in natural habitat, spread and perennation:

1.3.3. Information on the environmental conditions favouring optimal activity:

1.4. Habitat of the organism:

1.4.1. Native geographical range and climatic and edaphic variation between sites within range:

1.4.2. Present distribution in the world:

1.4.3. Probable areas for potential distribution:

1.4.4. Probable geographic centre of origin, if known:

1.5. If the organism is genetically modified or living modified, the details of the modifications done:

2. Presently available information on host species:

- 2.1. Principal host(s):
 - 2.1.1. Taxonomy:
 - 2.1.1.1. Scientific name(s) [Give genus, species and authority]:
 - 2.1.1.2. Common name(s):
 - 2.1.1.3. Family and order:
 - 2.1.1.4. Summary of available information on intra-specific variation in populations in Sri Lanka:
 - 2.1.2. Habitat:
 - 2.1.2.1. Native geographical range and climatic and edaphic variation between sites within range:
 - 2.1.2.2. Present distribution within Sri Lanka:
 - 2.1.2.3. Present distribution within Asia and Pacific region:
 - 2.1.2.4. Probable geographic centre of origin:
 - 2.2. Close relatives of the principal host(s) with economic importance
 - 2.2.1. In Sri Lanka:
 - 2.2.2. In Asia and Pacific region:
 - 2.3. Primary host(s) of economic significance to Sri Lanka:
 - 2.3.1. Scientific name(s) [Give genus, species and authority]:
 - 2.3.2. Common name(s):
 - 2.3.3. Distribution within Sri Lanka:
 - 2.4. Secondary host(s) of economic significance to Sri Lanka:
 - 2.4.1. Scientific name(s) [Give genus, species and authority]:
 - 2.4.2. Common name(s):
 - 2.4.3. Distribution within Sri Lanka:
 - 2.5. Other known natural host(s), if any, their taxonomy and their distribution in Sri Lanka
3. Information on natural enemies, predators etc (Please give details on their scientific name(s), whether present in Sri Lanka and references):
 4. Proposed procedure to determine the host specificity by tests:
 - 4.1. Authority responsible for testing and venue:
 - 4.2. Testing procedure and host list proposed for testing:
 5. Precautions to be taken to ensure purity of the organism:
 6. Precautions proposed to be taken during tests and subsequent disposal of the material:
 7. Information on any previous studies done in Sri Lanka using the Organisms (Please give information on name and address of the person and or organization and on any published work):

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date

Signature of the applicant.....

Permit to Import Plants under Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999

Permission is hereby granted to the person or firm named, in the Schedule hereto to introduce into Sri Lanka the seeds or plants as specified, providing, the same are procured from the or firm, named, that the introduction is made within three months from the date hereof through the Air port of _____
or Seaport of _____

and that all the conditions noted in the schedule are observed in addition to such conditions as are prescribed in the regulations issued under Section 12 of the above-mentioned act.

The use of this permit pledges the person or firm in whose favour it is issued to comply faithfully with all conditions imposed and the permit becomes nullified by the non-fulfilment of any condition specified in its schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and address of applicant:

Particulars of plants to be imported:

To be supplied by:

Stipulations, if any, regarding inspections, fumigation or disinfection:

Issued in duplicate this _____ day of _____ 2001

for Director General of Agriculture

Conditions of entry (Continued):

2. The consignment should be covered by following certifications:
 - 2.1. Orange certificate of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) issued by the official seed certification agency of the country of export confirming that the seeds are within the standards set by the Department of Agriculture of Sri Lanka (from those countries that do not have ISTA representation, the certificate from the official seed certification agency of the central/federal government should be submitted). The test report should contain declarations to show:
 - i. Lot number and quantity,
 - ii. Genetic and physical purity of seeds with specific details of contaminants, if any,
 - iii. That seed water content does not exceed the maximum and,
 - iv. That seeds have been sampled by the official seed certification agency and tested by a seed-testing laboratory approved by the government of the exporting country.

- 2.2 A phytosanitary certificate (model of International Plant Protection Convention) issued within 14 days prior to despatch and issued by a duly authorized officer of the official plant protection organization of the country of export. It should contain declarations:
 - i. On botanical names of the seeds including varieties and hybrids,
 - ii. On the place and country of origin of the seeds and
 - iii. On the seed treatment. (See 7 below for additional declarations required)
 - 2.3. Certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of country of export.
 - 2.4. Packing list and bill of lading.
3. Seed must be securely packaged to prevent spillage in transit. Every seed container must bear information on crop, variety and seed treatment, if any, name and address of supplier and lot number.
 4. On arrival of the consignment at the port of entry, the importer must inform the details of the import to:
 - i. Officer-in-Charge, Seed Certification Service, P.O. box 3, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka and,
 - ii. Officer-in-Charge, Plant Quarantine Station at the port entry.
 5. At the port of entry, the consignment shall be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Officer and /or a representative from the Seed Certification Service of Department of Agriculture. If deemed necessary by the Plant Quarantine Officer, the consignment shall be subjected to treatment or other suitable disposal.
 6. Entry into Sri Lanka may be denied for consignment of seeds:
 - i. Which do not conform to labelling requirements (re 3 above),
 - ii. Which have been imported without required certificates or,
 - iii. Which, in the opinion of the Plant Quarantine Officer, carry a dangerous pest, disease or weed.

**Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture**

Licence to Import Fresh Fruit

Under regulations set forth in the Plant Protection Act No 35 of 1999, Mr/Messers _____
_____ of _____ is/are hereby licensed to import
the under mentioned varieties of fresh fruit from _____

This licence expires on _____

This licence is subject to the condition that it may be withdrawn by the Director General of Agriculture at any time prior to the date set out above by written notice addressed to the holder of this licence. This licence is further subject to the special conditions set out overleaf.

[for] Director General of Agriculture

Date: _____

Importation of Fresh Fruit is Permitted Only at The Port of Colombo

Special conditions:

1. This licence is applicable only to fruits grown in and directly consigned to Sri Lanka from the state or country mentioned over leaf.
2. The fruits shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized officer of the Plant Quarantine Service of the country of origin.
3. The phytosanitary certificate shall have declaration
 - i. On the country/locality (district) of origin the fruits and
 - ii. To the effect that the fruits have been produced in an area free from fruit flies of genera *Anastrepha*, *Bactrocera neohumeralis*, *Bactrocera papayae*, *Bactrocera philippiensis* and *Bactrocera tryoni* as verified by an official survey, and transferred to the ship in a manner to preclude infestation en route. ,
4. If the country/locality of origin of the fruits is infested by fruit flies mentioned in 3.ii above except *Bactrocera musae*, *Bactrocera papayae*, and *Bactrocera philippiensis*, every consignment of fruits shall be accompanied by a pre-cooling certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the country of origin to the effect that the fruits have been pre-cooled at one of the temperatures given below for the respective duration and thereafter transferred to the ship in a manner to preclude fruit fly infestation en route
or
cooled at one of the following temperatures and respective periods at the port of entry and certified by Sri Lanka Ports Authority to that effect before being allowed to be taken out of the ports premises.
 - a. Below 0.0 C (32 F) for 14 consecutive days or,
 - b. 0.55C (33 F) for 18 consecutive days or,
 - c. 1.1C (34 F) for 20 consecutive days or,
 - d. 2.2 C (36 F) for 22 consecutive days;

5. The consignments of fruits shall only be released subject to fulfilling the conditions and inspection by an authorized officer.

6.
 - i. The fruits should be securely packaged in cardboard on plastic boxes.
 - ii. The consignment shall not contain plant debris as packing material.
 - iii. Every consignment of fruit shall be transported to Sri Lanka by sea freight under cold Storage at a temperature of 0.0 C - 2.2C (32-36 F).

**Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture**

Name and address of exporter		APPLICATION FOR	
Name and address of consignee		PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE*	
		PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT* (Import covered by phytosanitary Certificate No .)	
		No.QC/3	
Means of conveyance	From	Place of origin	
Point of entry		Intended use	
Distinguishing marks; No. and description of packages; name of produce (including botanical name of plants)		Quantity	
Kindly inspect the products described above and Issue a Certificate in accordance with Article V of the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951, as amended in 1979.		Date	
		Exporter's Signature	
For the office use.			

* Mark with an the relevant application

Government of Sri Lanka
Department of Agriculture

Name and address of exporter:	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SRI LANKA	
	PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE	
	No. QC/1	
Declared name and address of consignee	From Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka: To: Plant Protection Organization of:	
Declared means of conveyance		
Declared point of entry	Place of Origin	
	Free disposal area	
Distinguishing marks; Number and description on packages -Name of produce (including botanical name of plants)	Quantity declared	
<p>This is to certify that the plants/plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.</p>		
Additional declaration		
DISINFESTATION AND /OR DISINFESTATION TREATMENT	Place and date of issue	Stamp of Organization
Date	-----	
Treatment	Name of authorized officer	

Chemical (active ingredient)		
Concentration		
Duration and temperature		
Additional information	Signature	

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Name and address of exporter:	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SRI LANKA	
	PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT	
	No. QC/ 2	
Declared name and address of consignee	From Plant Protection Organization of Sri Lanka:To:	
Declared means of conveyance	Plant Protection Organization of:	
Declared point of entry	Place of Origin	
	Free disposal area	
Distinguishing marks; Number and description on packages -Name of produce (including botanical name of plants) declared	Quantity	
<p>This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into Sri Lanka From _____ covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No _____</p> <p>Original/Certified true copy of which is attached to this Certificate. That they are packed/Repacked, in original ?new containers, that based on the original Phytosanitary</p> <p>Certificate and additional inspection, they are considered to conform with the current Phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and that during storage in Sri Lanka the consignment has not been subjected to the risk infestation or infection.</p>		
Additional declaration		
DISINFESTATION AND /OR DISINFESTATION TREATMENT	Place and date of issue?	Stamp of Organization
	Date	-----
Treatment	-----	
Chemical (active ingredient)	Name of authorized officer	
Concentration Duration and temperature	-----	
Additional information	Signature	