ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2024

DEPARTMENT OF EXPORT AGRICULTURE

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Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation

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Chapter – 01

Institutional Profile / Summary of Implementation

1.1. Introduction

Although Sri Lanka has been renowned for its spices since ancient times, it was not until the introduction of the National Agricultural Policy in 1971 that significant national attention was directed toward the spice industry. The following year, in 1972, a Cabinet Memorandum led to the establishment of the Department of Minor Export Crops under the Ministry of Plantation Industries. In 1975, this department was placed under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture.

With the transfer of key responsibilities from the Crop Diversification Development Programme—initiated by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the department evolved into the Department of Export Agriculture. This transition marked a shift from cultivating spices on marginal lands to a broader mission of developing spice-related crops for export. As a result, the department emerged as a pioneer in promoting export-oriented agricultural development in Sri Lanka.

The Department was officially renamed the Department of Export Agriculture under Act of Parliament No. 46 of 1992, granting it legal authority over the export of spices and other agricultural crops. Since then, the Department has actively engaged in field research and development activities, establishing itself as an expert in the spice sector. Through a comprehensive island-wide network, it supports relevant stakeholders to promote the growth and expansion of this industry.

The Department of Export Agriculture has identified the promotion of export crops such as spices, beverage crops, and stimulant crops—including pepper, clove, nutmeg, cardamom, coffee, cocoa, betel, areca, vanilla, citrus, lemon grass, goraka, ginger, and turmeric—as its primary mandate. To fulfill this mission, it implements programs aimed at expanding cultivation areas, enhancing the productivity of existing crops, advancing post-harvest technology, introducing new crop varieties, and bringing innovative technical knowledge to the export agriculture sector.

In alignment with these goals, the Department's capital investment programs were supported by an allocation of Rs. 517 million in the 2024 national budget. While expanding cultivation areas to boost production volume remains a key objective, special emphasis was also placed in 2024 on increasing export revenue by enhancing the quality and value addition of export crops to secure greater market advantages.

Despite challenges posed by climate change, fluctuating weather patterns, and volatile market prices, the Department successfully generated export revenue amounting to Rs. 157,199.30 million by the year 2024.

1.2. Vision, mission and the objectives of the department

Vision

Excellence in the spice and allied products

Mission

Planning and implementing the research and development process necessary for a quantitative and qualitative promotion of export agri – crops and eco secure manner with the prime motive of the increased foreign exchange earning and the sustainable economic and social development of all stakeholders involved in the sector of export agri- crops.

Objectives

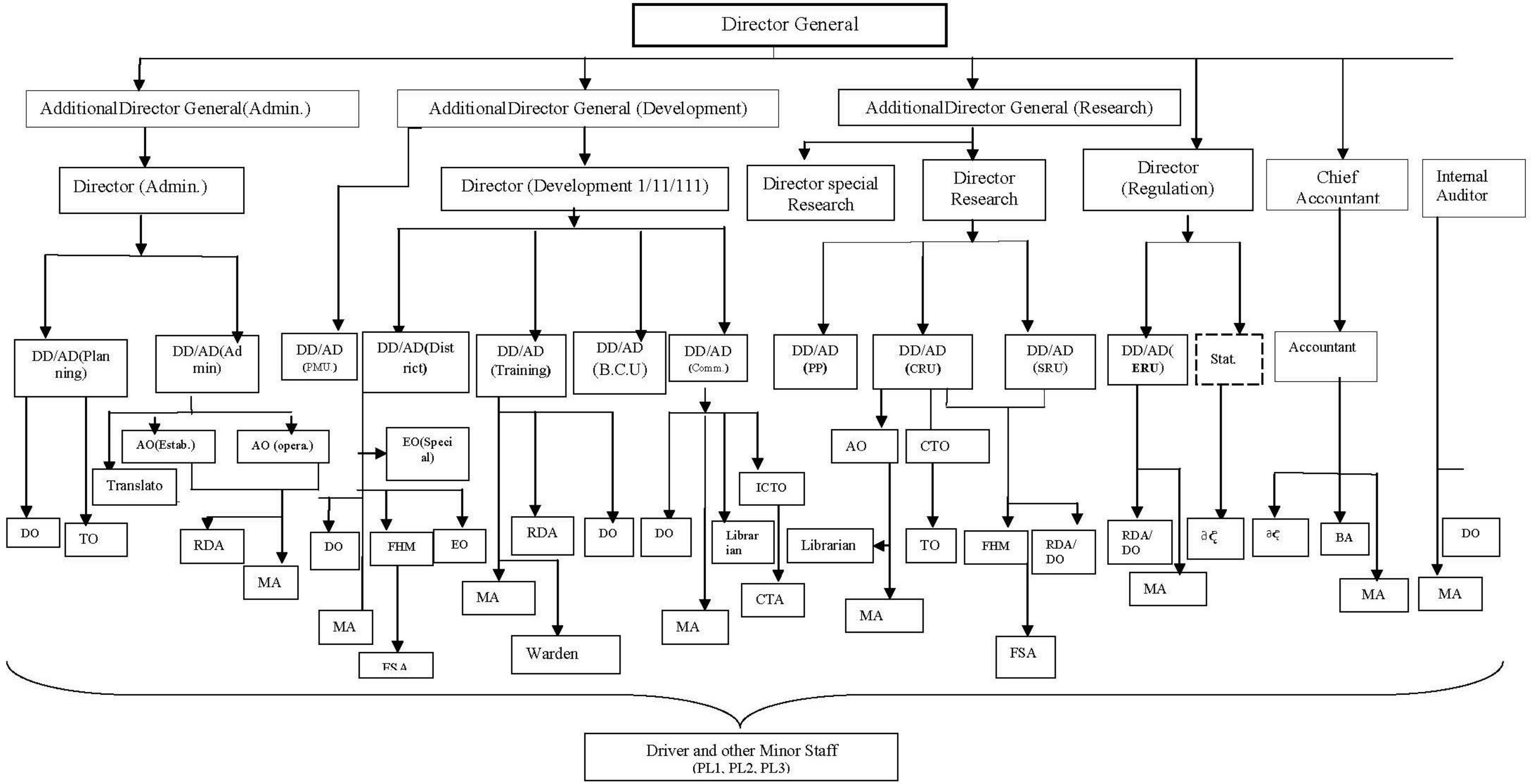
Development of export agri crops sector paving way for a high foreign exchange earnings through the enhancement of the Quality of the product by increasing the export volume.

1.3. Major functions

The Promotion of Export Agriculture Crops Act No. 46 dated 22nd September, 1992 of Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, embodies and gives statutory status to the functions and services mentioned below.

- Organizing and promotion of cultivation and processing of EACs
- Undertaking multidisciplinary research on crop improvement, crop husbandry, crop protection, post-harvest handling and socio economics
- Production and supply of quality planting material
- Implementation of EAC assistant schemes on crop production, productivity improvement and quality improvement
- Providing crop protection advisory services
- Promotion of Integrated Pest Management
- Promotion of Integrated Plant Nutrient Management
- Promotion of Organic Farming
- Dissemination of information on marketing, quality standards and prices etc.
- Control of importation of EAC products and planting materials etc.
- Training of personals involved in EAC production, processing and trading
- Providing advisory services for the promotion of EACs in estate sector
- Strengthening of the linkages among public and private organizations involved with EACs
- Executive authority vested under the Export Agriculture Act No. 46 of 1992
- Contributing towards EACs related policy matters in other governmental organizations
- Maintenance of technological demonstrations

1.4. Organizational Chart



DD-Deputy Director AD-Assistant Director PMU-Progress Monitoring Unit PP-Plant Protection CRU- Central Research Unit SRU-Sub Research Unit ERU-Economic Research Unit Stat-Statistician AO -Administrative Officer EO-Extension Officer RDO-Research & Development Officer DO-Development Officer CTO-Chief Technical Officer TO-Technical Officer FHM-Farm House Manager BA-Budget Assistant MA- Management Assistant FSA-Farm Service Assistant CDEO- Computer Data Entry Operator

1.5. Main Divisions of the Department and Instaurations under the Department

1.5.1 Main Divisions of the Department

1. Development Division
2 .Research Division
3. Administrative Division
4. Financial Division

1.5.2. Expansion of District offices, research centers and nurseries of the department

Distribution of District Offices

- Seventeen offices distributed in the following districts of the country as follows.

Central Province	- Kandy, Matale and Nuwara-Eliya
Sabaragamuwa Province	- Kegalle and Ratnapura
Uva Province	- Badulla and Monaragala
Southern Province	- Galle, Matara and Hambantota
Western Province	- Colombo, Kalutara and Gampaha
North- Western Province	- Kurunegala(cover puttlam District also)
Eastern Provinse	- Ampara (cover Batticallo District also)
North Central Province	- Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa

- Locations of research stations and Sub-Units

Eight Research Stations and Sub-Units located as follows.

1. Central Research Station in Matale
2. Intercropping and Betel Research Station at Dampelassa close to Narammala
3. Economics and Market Research Unit at Head Office in Peradeniya
4. Mid Country Research Station at Delpitiya close to Gampola
5. Tissue Culture Unit and Plant Nursery at Walpita of Gampaha district
6. Sub Research Station at Kundasale of Kandy district
7. Sub Research Station at Nillamba close to Galaha of Kandy district

Location of department nurseries
Production of plants are carried out in 10 nurseries in different locations as follows.

Kurunegala District	-	Serapies Plant Nursery at Polgahawela, Holongolla Plant Nursery at Dodangaslanda, Wennoruwa Plant Nursery at Narammala
Nuwaraeliya District	-	Blackwater, Plant Nursery at Ginihaththena Mulhalkele Plant Nursery at Walapane
Matale District	-	Central Plant Nursery at Elwela
Matara District	-	Central Plant Nursery at Mapalana in Kamburupitiya
Kegalle District	-	Central Plant Nursery at Gasnawa, Nelundeniya
Gampaha District	-	Central Plant Nursery at Walpita
Hambantota District	-	Central Nursery and Spice Park at Middeniya

Chapter 02

Progress and outlook

2.1. Special achievements and accomplishments

Out of the Rs. 400.00 million allocated for export agricultural crop development programs in the year2024 by the Treasury, Rs . 368.0723 million was spent on cultivation extension programs, central plant nursery development, productivity promotion programs, value addition programs, communication programs and capacity building programs, which was 92% of the total financial allocation provided.

- The total allocation provided under the Agricultural Modernization Program implemented under the Ministry's allocations was Rs. 35.00 million. Post-harvest technology equipment such as aluminum ladders, pepper dryers, lawn mowers, decorticators, weeding machines, white iron basins, white iron tables, moisture analyzers, etc. were provided from the allocation of Rs. 6.5 million.

- After the beneficiaries paid the dues for the cinnamon crop until July 31, 2024, the cinnamon plants were provided for the development programs of the Department of Export Agriculture.
- The new cultivation program, small-scale homegarden cultivation program, export crop promotion program and areca nut cultivation program implemented under the Export Crop Development Program implemented in 2024. Accordingly, Rs. 178.52 million was spent for the entire program out of the financial target of Rs. 192.82 million.

- Under the new cultivation program, new cultivation was initiated on an area of 1321.59 hectares out of the target cultivation area of 1731 hectares, which was 76.35% of the target cultivation area.

- The Small Scale home gardening Program is being implemented with the aim of producing spices for domestic consumption from the garden itself, establishing small-scale economic cultivations in the garden, cultivating export agricultural crops as cluster villages, increasing the productivity of the land and promoting export agricultural crops. Under this program, export agricultural crop planting materials were provided for pepper, vanilla, coffee, betel, clove, cocoa, ginger, nutmeg and turmeric cultivations to establish economically productive export agricultural crop model gardens at the district level covering the entire island. The target for this program was to provide a total of 1,121,666 export agricultural crop plants, and 899,775 of the planting materials were provided to the farmers.It was 79.33% out of the targeted number.

The areca nut cultivation program was implemented with the aim of popularizing areca nut cultivation to increase the production of areca nut for export, increasing the income of the growers and improving soil and water conservation. Under this program, areca nut seedlings were issued for planting in single cultivation, intercropping, mixed cultivation, home gardening, on both sides of irrigation channels, water catchment areas, places where environmental conservation activities are carried out, state estates, company estates, and lands owned by private institutions. Accordingly, under this, 1,532,525 areca saplings were provided out of the target of 1,662,200 areca saplings in 2024, which was 92.19% of the total target.

- It is important to establish quality planting materials in the field to obtain high-quality harvests, and in 2024, the need for high-quality certified seedlings was met by 12 departmental nurseries and 661 private nurseries. During the year 2024, the establishment of water supply systems at the Gasnawa Nursery was completed, and a necessary plant shed was prepared for the Middeniya Nursery. Furthermore, 161 farm equipment required for farms was purchased, and areca, nutmeg, and coffee seeds required for plant production were purchased. Under this, 900,000 polythene bags and 275 potting media cubes required for plant production were purchased. For the development of the Central Nursery in 2024, Rs. 8.168 million was spent out of the financial target of Rs. 12.50 million, which is 65% of the total progress.

- In 2024, the Export Crop Productivity Promotion Program was also implemented, under which, by following good agronomic practices, waste plants were provided to farmers to increase the productivity of existing crops, and devices and systems were provided to prevent pests and animals that damage export crops. In 2024, Rs. 47.72 million was allocated for the entire program, of which Rs. 16.436 million was spent, which was 34.4 % of the total progress.

  For this program, out of the target cultivation area of 6,082 hectares, 4,105.91 hectares were provided for planting of export agricultural crops such as pepper, cocoa, cloves, coffee, nutmeg and gap fillings. Under the pest control unit provision program implemented with the aim of preventing pests and animal damage, 13 units out of the targeted 32 units were provided. Out of the targeted 35 units of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, 18 units were installed. 50% of the cost was provided under the Investment Assistance Scheme . Under the Productivity Enhancement Programme, chemicals required for the control of pepper wilt disease and nutmeg leaf drop disease were purchased.

- Under the Crop Value Chain Development Program , Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Certification Program for Export Agricultural Crops, Value Chain Development, Trade Promotion, Quality Assurance, Stakeholder Awareness and Entrepreneurship Development Programs were implemented. A financial target of Rs. 43.80 million was allocated for this overall program, out of which Rs. 42.156 million was spent in 2024. This is 96.2% of the total progress. Of the applications submitted to obtain certificates under the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Certification Program, 03 GAP certificates were issued and 03 programs were held under it.
- Technology Program was implemented in 2024 with the aim of improving product quality , encouraging value-added products and streamlining the process of providing investment assistance by streamlining the post-harvest technology process of export agricultural products. Under the Post-Harvest Technology Investment Assistance Scheme, assistance was provided for 144 post-harvest technology equipment in 2024 and investment assistance was provided for the establishment of 02 post-harvest technology processing centers.
- Two quality certification programs and two awareness programs have been conducted under the Quality Assurance Program initiated to ensure the quality of export agricultural crop products implemented in 2024. 745 people were registered under the Stakeholder Registration Program.
- Communication programs were implemented continuously in the year 2024 and for this, an amount of Rs. 20.00 million was allocated and out of this, Rs. 20.5189 million was spent on communication programs , including radio and television programs. Print media. Information Center, 1920 Agricultural Service Information, websites, Facebook , You Tube, Telegram and Whatsapp. Information on export agricultural crops was also communicated among stakeholders through social media networks such as24 SegawunuKahavanu programs, 27 Ranmasu Uyana programs were broadcaste as television programs, and 52 Rasa Janani programs, 43 Rasa Mansala programs, and 16 Haritha Mansala programs were broadcasted on radio programs.

45 price information advertisements were published in the Dinamina newspaper to provide market prices of export agricultural crops to stakeholders. 500 export agricultural crop brochures containing technical information on export agricultural crops were printed, and 22 banners and 175 other prints were made for promotional activities related to export agricultural crops.

The Information Center established at the Department of Export Agriculture provided information on export crops to 541 people in person and provided information to 1,178 people over the phone. Under the 1920 Agricultural Advisory Service, technical information on export crops was provided to 1,402 stakeholders. Information on export crops was obtained through the Department's website and 550,616 people accessed the website and obtained information on export crops. Furthermore, 1,525 export crop information and 21 live programs were provided to 1696 people through Facebook. 109 videos containing export crop technical information, 27 live programs were provided to 129 people through YouTube Channel. Responses to export crop technical information and issues were provided to 911 and 12512 people through Telegram and WhatsApp respectively.

08 exhibitions on export agricultural crops were held in 2024 and technical knowledge on export agricultural crops was provided to stakeholders. Under the capacity building program, farmer training, field days, training programs at the Matale In-Service Training Center, cinnamon training programs and online training programs were conducted.

- Implemented in the year 2024, Rs. 8.00 million was allocated under the Capacity Building Program, out of which Rs. 4.88 million was spent, which was 61% of the total financial progress. Under this, 1730 farmer training programs on export agricultural crops have been conducted in 17 districts. 234 field day programs were conducted for 56,161 beneficiaries. Through this, technical knowledge as well as practical knowledge on export agricultural crops was provided.

  The Export Agriculture Services Training Center successfully completed a number of training workshops and training programs as well as online training programs during the year 2024 to transform stakeholders and officials in the export agricultural sector into knowledgeable, attitudinal and skilled individuals . Seminars, workshops and training programs were conducted for departmental officials as per the relevant requirements.

Specialized practical training sessions and programs were conducted at the MataleIn-Service Training Center in 2024 by Agricultural Colleges like Kundasale, Karapincha, National Institute of Plantation Management, Aquinas Institute, Technical Colleges, etc.Also, this institution conducted 02 online training programs in a more formal manner through zoom technology and broadcasted live through the department's official Facebook page and YouTube channels, following high response. On Tuesday, training sessions covering technical aspects related to export agricultural crop cultivation, maintenance and disease control programmeswere held.

- In 2024, Rs. 85.2731 million was spent on the purchase of 3,516,725 cinnamon plants, under which 458.53 hectares were cultivated.

  The world's major pepper-producing countries came together in 1972 to form an organization called the International Pepper Community under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.Its main and permanent member countries are India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. The chairmanship of the International Pepper Community is held by one of the permanent member countries every year and all important activities of the year are carried out by the chairman. Accordingly, the chairmanship of the year 2024 was held by Sri Lanka, and arrangements were made to hold the International Pepper Conference from 18 to 21 November 2024 at the Hilton Hotel, Colombo. An exhibition and a field trip were organized in conjunction with the international conference, and about 150 local and foreign stakeholders participated in this. In this, technical and economic research results related to pepper production were exchanged among the member countries.

The GCF Knuckles Project, funded by the GCF, aimed to enhance climate resilience in the Knuckles Mountains by the Department of Export Agriculture, and to promote sustainable land management, restore degraded landscapes, and improve water resource management to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change. The project was implemented in Kandy and Matale districts in 2024. This project aimed to enhance the livelihoods and food security of subsistence agricultural and plantation communities, increase the capacity of reservoirs and prevent siltation, strengthen forest cover in upper catchment areas and reduce land degradation, develop innovative good management practices and technological approaches for area-based tourism, agriculture and services, empower youth and communities for innovative eco-friendly jobs, finance and information technology, and introduce multiple technical methods to equip them with global and traditional knowledge to facilitate climate adaptation. Under this project, new cultivation programs, productivity enhancement programs, and home gardening programs were implemented and Rs. 12.199 million was spent for it.

Research division of the department contributed quality and productivity development of planting material, crop cultivations and EAC products via newly introduced crop and natural resource management strategies, crop protection and post- harvest technologies, crop improvement programs with genetic material conservation while considering effects of climate change, environmental and socio economic aspects of EACs In year 2024, several research highlights identified as follows

- For in-situ evaluation of local pepper, selection of elite mother plants was meticulously conducted in collaboration with the extension staff of the DEA considering yield potential, consistency, and plant characteristics such as branch length, spike density, and berry size. Selections were propagated and maintained under controlled nursery conditions at EARC
- The best fertilizer recommendation for bush pepper growers identified was incorporation of 2.5g of urea, 25g of ERP, 2.5g of MOP per pot (10 L) at 3 month intervals. As alternatives, addition of 1 g of compound fertilizer NPK 15-15-15 (K source as SOP) or 1 g of compound fertilizer NPK 12-11-18 ((K source as SOP) per pot (10 L) at 3 months intervals also enhanced growth and reproductive performances of bush pepper.
- A study oncomparison of growth performances at their growth stage up to 1 year in low country wet zone, it is found that the highest growth performances and plant survival was recoded from Panniyur among the pepper selections and varieties studied.
- Focusing on characterising coffee germplasms, the four most famous arabica coffee varieties including Lakparakum, S9, HDT and Catimore were able to be characterised.
- To reduce the time period for Robusta coffee seed germination the best method to practice is, removal of parchment layer of the coffee seed before plantingin addition, seed soaking in water for 24 hours improves seed germination

- In order to overcome the issue of overgrown coffee plants at the nursery stage repotting after stem and root pruning can be recommended. Stem should be excised at 20cm from the ground level and half of the root system can be removed from the bottom of old pot (8x5'). Then plant should be maintained with care at the nursery for 4 months before field establishment.

- For coffee plant production, grafting was very successful using arabica coffee (*Lakparakum*) scions and Robusta (IMY) root stocks. Similarly, grafting of same rootstocks and scions of either arabica or robusta- is also possible.

- Use of stem cuttings of primary as well as secondary branches of arabica coffee (*Lak parakum* and S9) was successful for coffee planting material production. However,use of secondary branches is highly recommended. Main rootswhich developed from 95% of those cuttings were similar to tap root of coffee seedling plant. That will highly support better field establishment

- *In Vitro*evaluation of bio-efficacy of selected botanical extracts against brown eye spot disease of coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.) caused by *Cercospora coffeicola* has revealed the possibility of using botanical extracts as an alternative control method for *Cercospora coffeicola*, the causal agent of coffee brown eye spot disease. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* proved to be very effective in inhibiting the *in-vitro* growth of the test fungus

- In order to optimize nursery period of clove *Syzygium aromaticum* L seedlings, different fertilizer combinations such as Albert's solution, compound fertilizer NPK 15-15-15 (SOP), Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Urea and Triple Super Phosphate mixture supplied to 10x12" pots filled with recommended potting medium containing cow dung, sand, topsoil, and coir dust in 1:1:1:1 ratio. Under experimental conditions, all treated clove plants grew rapidly and they were field established l at 6 months after treatment application

- A filed survey was conducted in nutmeg cultivation areas of Kandy district revealed that most of nutmeg trees in observed fields were at productive stage and existed as mixed home gardens. And improper spacing, canopy overlapping, pest and disease infestations negatively effect on nutmeg productivity. Although the soil pH was favorable for nutmeg. with high levels of soil exchangeable potassium and organic carbon in the surveyed fields available soil phosphorus was very poor.

- The protocol for the establishment phase of the *in-vitro* propagation of Nutmeg was developed.
- Ginger leaf spot disease caused by the fungus *Phyllosticta zingiberi* can be managed successfully by prior application of 50% aqueous extracts of three botanicals including Lantana (*Lantana camara*), Thulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) and wild sun flower (*Tithonia diversifolia*).
- Studies revealed that Sri Lanka has four identified *Vanilla* species, including the widely cultivated *Vanilla planifolia,* well-known for its aromatic beans used in culinary and fragrance industries. In addition to that, *V. wightii, V. mooni* and *V. walkeri* have been recorded in natural eco-systems in the island. However, *Vanilla wightii* has not been observed in recent years, likely due to environmental changes, habitat loss, or limited research. Efforts continue to locate this elusive species while successfully collecting specimens of the three identified species.
- The combination of a higher node count (5 nodes) and no or minimal hanging duration is most effective for enhancing the nursery performance of Vanilla cuttings, promoting better root, shoot, leaf, and node development while obtaining a higher survival.
- In order to determine the cost-effective potting mixture using a combination of different potting materials revealed that potting mixture top soil: cattle manure:soil:coir dust: partially burnt paddy husk (PBPH) 2:1:1:1:3 and top soil:cattle manurePBPH, 1:1:3 ratio. can be recommended for betel propagation.
- The International Centre for Research in Agroforestry [ICRAF] or World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya set up an ALPHA II FT-IR Spectrometer with necessary accessories as soil spectroscopic analysis unit at EARC for the implementation of the project - *Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agriculture Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka*which funded by Green Climate Fund with an agreement to be transferred to the DEA on successful completion of the project. In addition, different parties from government departments, universitieswere trained on this new technology.

- Construction of ground floor of new laboratory complex-Narammala was almost completed in year 2024

- Research on Morphological, biochemical and molecular characterization of nutmeg (Myristica fragrans Houtt.) germplasm in Sri Lankawas conducted coloborateed with university of Peradeniya with an outcome of establishing and ex situ gene bank from selected nutmeg accessions for utilizationof future crop improvement programs
- In year 2024,staff of EARC, Matale, IBRS, Narammla and Tissue culture Research Station ,Walpita contributed in fulfilment of research component of 34 undergraduates of different public private universities of Sri Lanka providing them opportunities to obtain field and laboratory experience in relevant disciplines ,

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2.2 Challenges and future goals

2.2.1. Challenges

1. Inadequate availability of physical facilities required for implementing development programs That is The fact that the Department did not have sufficient funds to provide office facilities, equipment and supplies for officers, and transportation facilities as required , was a challenge.
2. With the establishment of the Cinnamon Development Department, a certain number of scientific service officers were attached to that department, which led to problematic situations in carrying out development activities in certain districts.
3. Export agriculture research sector requires to find solutions to consequences of climate change which directly affect on growth and reproduction behavior of plants More market oriented and social research in needed to solve the gaps in value chain Lack of infrastructure to support export agricultural research and extension

2.2.2. Future goals/objectives

- Increase export volume by 30% from 2025 to 2030

  It is expected to reach the target of increasing export volume by 30% by 2024 by increasing the production and productivity of export crops. For this, it is expected to increase production by introducing and adopting varieties and cultivation practices that are resistant to climate conditions. Under this, it is expected to reduce the import of coffee and cocoa by 25% and promote these crops.

- Increasing export revenue.

  Export income is expected to increase by 80% by 2024. For this, it is expected to implement programs to develop the sales chain and market, value-added products and improve quality. Under this, it is expected to introduce appropriate technologies that meet international standards, improve laboratory facilities to increase standardization, create suitable environmental conditions for entrepreneurship development for entrepreneurs to start and maintain businesses, identify new market opportunities in the export agricultural crop sector and identify market barriers and propose solutions for them. It is expected to identify market opportunities to identify new crops with potential.

- Capacity Development of Export Agricultural Stakeholders

  It is expected that the contribution of stakeholders to export agricultural crops will be increased through knowledge, attitude and resource development. It is expected that a new export agricultural crop extension methodology will be developed through digitalization to strengthen the technical capacity of the extension service. It is expected that the extension methodology used so far for the development programs implemented by the department under the Clean Sri Lanka program to be implemented from 2025 will be accelerated through digitalization. Furthermore, it is expected that training programs will be conducted by the Service Development Center to provide NVQ level certificates under the capacity building program. It is also expected to prepare a formal methodology for knowledge transfer in the research and extension sector. Developing the work environment through the introduction of new technology

- Strengthening the legal framework in the export agricultural crop sector

  It is expected to study the existing legal framework in the export agricultural crop sector and provide necessary recommendations, and establish a detailed framework for its operation and evaluation.

- Development of other export agricultural crops with the withdrawal of cinnamon from the department

  In the next few years, it is expected to expand the plantation sector on a large scale, such as guamris, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and for this, it is expected to popularize export agricultural crops in the plantation sector as well as in other areas where there is potential. For this, it is planned to expand the cultivation of export agricultural crops on a large scale in the plantation sector by holding discussions and workshops with the top management and officers of the plantation sector, and it is expected that all officers will actively contribute to this.

- Conducting tourism promotion programs for export agricultural crops

coffee shops, and spice parks to promote export agricultural crops in connection with the tourism industry and by providing the necessary technical support for this, it will attract more tourism to the export agricultural crop sector, generate more income, and generate employment in that sector.

Recommended By :

Director Genaral,

M.K.S.R.D. Samarasinghe,

Department Of Export Agriculture.

Approved By :

D.P. Wicramasinghe,

Secretary

Ministry of Agriculture,
Livestock , Lands and Irrigation

Chapter 03
Financial Performance

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

For the period ended 31st December 31/12/2024 ACA -F

Statement of Financial Performance

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Budget 2024		Note	Actual 2024	Actual 2023	
-	**Revenue Receipts**				
-	**Income Tax**	1			
-	**Taxes on Domestic Good & Services**	2			ACA-1
-	**Taxes on International Trade**	3			
-	**Non Tax Revenue & Others**	4			
-	**Total Revenue Receipts (A)**				
-	**Non Revenue Receipts**				
1,227,512,780	**Treasury Imprests**		1,306,306,000	1,272,125,000	ACA-3
	Deposits		110,166,003	239,124,066	ACA-4
35,000,000	**Advance B Account**		59,302,706	48,021,175	ACA-5/5(a)
	Other main Ledger Receipts				
1,262,512,780	**Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)**		**1,475,774,709**	**1,559,270,241**	
1,262,512,780	**Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C=(A)+(B)**		**1,475,774,709**	**1,559,270,241**	
	Remitance to the treasury (D)		54,301,524	21,496,362	
1,262,512,780	**Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E=©-(D)**		1,421,473,185	1,537,773,879	
	Less : Expenditure				
	Recurrent Expenditure				
762,900,000	**Wages, Salaries & Other Employement Benefits**	5	840,940 ,616	744,889,990	
89,500,000	**Other Goods & Services**	6	79,476,571	81,163,045	ACA-2(ii)
15,500,000	**Subsidies, Grants and Transfers**	7	12,190,219		12,995,560
	Interest Payements	8			
	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9			
867,900,000	**Total Recurrent Expenditure**		932,607,406	839,048,595	
	Capital Expenditure				
22,500,000	**Rehabilitation & Improvement of capital**	10	39,204,810	22,269,232	
5,000,000	**Acquisition of capital Assets**	11	39,165,440	4,146,346	
400,000,000	**Capital Transfers**	12	369,931,717	387,697,746	ACA-2(ii)
	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13			
1,500,000	**Capacity Building**	14	478,978	792,433	
8,000,000	**Other Capital Expenditure (E)**	15	21,934,062	6,412,910	
437,000,000	**Total Capital Expenditure (E)**		470,715,007	421,318,667	
	Deposit Payements		47,314,985	315,896,357	ACA-4
40,000,000	**Advance Payements**		54,141,150	46,797,548	ACA-5/5(a)
40,000,000	**Main Ledger Expenditure(H)14+15**		101,729,135	362,693,905	
1,344,900,000	**Total Expenditure G=(D+E+F)**		1,505,051,548	1,623,061,167	
-	**Imprest Balance as at 31 st December**		(83,578,363)	(85,247,288)	
	Balance as per the Imprest Recolaniciation statement		3,204,936	(85,247,288)	ACA-7
	Imprest Balance as at 31 st December		(83,578,363)	...	ACa-3

3.2. Statement of financial Position.

ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2024

	Note	Actual 2024 Rs	Actual 2023 Rs
Non Financial Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	1,476,642,590	1,448,474,902
Financial Assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	124,089,013	128,977,569
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3		-
Total Assets		**1,600,731,603**	**1,577,452,471**
Net Assets / Equity			
Net Worth to Treasury		48,177,273	119,121,784
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		1,476,642,590	1,448,474,902
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
Current Liabilities			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	72,706,804	9,855,785
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	3,204,936	-
Total Liabilities		**1,600,731,603**	**1,577,452,471**

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to ..7.. presented in pages from ...01.... to ...39... and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from ...40.... to ...55.... form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Regulations 150 &151 and Statement Guideline No.06/2021 dated 16/12/2024 and hereby certify that figures in these Finacial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.

25/3/18 | 17/03/2025 |
---|---|---
Chief Accounting Officer | Accounting Officer | Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/ Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
Name : | Name : | Name :
Designation : | Designation : |
Date : | Date : | Date 28/2/2025

D.P. Wickramasinghe
Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands & Irrigation
80/5, "Govijana Mandiraya", Rajamalwatta Road
Battaramulla.

M.K.S.R.D. Samarasinghe
Director General (D.C)
Department of Export Agriculture
1095, Gatambe,
Peradeniya

M.S.S.L. PERIS
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Dept. of Export Agriculture
1095, Kandy Road
Peradeniya

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3.3. Statement of Cash Flows

for the Period ended 31st December-……2024……..

	Actual 2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts		
Revenue collected on behalf of other Revenue Heads	96,196,223	101,548,526
Imprest Recsipts	1,306,306,000	1,272,125,000
Recovery of advance	49,092,927	49,036,854
Deposit Receipts	110,166,003	239,124,066
Cash flow generated from operational Activities	**1,561,761,153**	**1,661,834,447**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	917,614,697	822,708,145
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	12,190,219	12,995,560
Expenditure incurred on behalf of other heads	52,654,154	27,738,095
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	54,301,524	21,496,362
Advance payments	54,935,400	46,595,756
Deposit Payments	47,314,985	315,896,357
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**1,139,010,979**	**1,247,430,275**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(a)-(b)	**422,750,174**	**414,404,172**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest		
Dividends		
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets		
Recoveries from On Lending		
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (d)		
Less - Cash disbursed for:	419,545,238	**414,404,172**
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of	419,545,238	**414,404,172**
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)		
		-
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(d)-(e)	**3,204,936**	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f)		
Cash Flows from Fianacing Activities	-	
Foreign Borrowings	-	
Grants Received	-	
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)		
		-
Less - Cash disbursed for:	-	-
	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(h)-(i)		
Net Movement in Cash (k) = (g) -(j)	-	-
)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December		

3.4. Notes to the Financial Statements

3.5. Performance of the Revenue Collection

Rs. ,000

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original Rs . Mn	Final Rs. Mn	Amount (Rs)	As a % of final Revenue Estimate
2002-01-01	Government building rent	2600	2600	3209.1	123.4
2002-02-99	Loan - interest	5500	5500	5418.07	98.5
2003-01-00	Sales and fees – Departmental sales	45700	55000	47609.3	86.56
2003-02-99	Sales and fees. Administrative fees and payments - various	250	1000	97.5	9.75
2003-99-00	Sales and fees – Other receipts	3000	3000	1980.26	66.00
2006-02-02	Sales of Capital assets - Other	00	00	70.0	

3.6. Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Rs. ,000

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	933,000	1,036,490	932,607.4	89.98
Capital	517,000	517,000	470,715.0	91.05
Total	1,450,000	1,553,490	1,403,322.4	90.35

3.7. In terms of F.R. 208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department / District Secretariat / Provincial Council as an agent of other Ministries / Departments.

Rs. ,000

Serial No	Allocation Received from Which Ministry / Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
			Original	Final		
01	Ministry of Plantation Industries		36686	16686	8197.4	49.1

3.8. Performance of the Reporting Non - Financial Assets

Rs. ,000

Assets code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of survey Report as at 31.12.2024	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2024	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures	5,474,78.0	5,474,78.0		100
9152	Machinery and Equipment	341,151	341,151		100
9153	Land	5,880,13	5,880,13		100
9154	Intangible Assets				
9155	Biological Assets				
9160	Work in Progress				
9180	Lease Assets				

3.9. Audit Report

Head 289 - Department of Export Agriculture

Title - 289 - Auditor General's Summary Report in terms of Section 11(1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 on the financial statements of the Department of Export Agriculture for the year ended 31st December 2024.

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1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the Financial Statements of the Department of Export Agriculture for the year ended 31st December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2024 and the statement of financial performance and cash flow statement for the year then ended, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018. The summary report including my comments and observations on the financial statements of the Department of Export Agriculture are included in this report. The Detailed Annual Management Audit Report relating to the Department in terms of Section 11(2) of the National Audit Act, will be issued to the Accounting Officer in the future. This report will be tabled in Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(6) of the Constitution to be read in conjunction with Section 10 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Paragraph 1.6 of this report, the financial statements, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department of Export Agriculture as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

1.2 The basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 1.6 of this report . I conducted the audit in accordance with the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibility in the financial statements, are further described in the sentence of Auditor's responsibility. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

----

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which outlines the basis on which these financial statements have been prepared. The financial statements have been prepared solely for the use of the Department of Export Agriculture, the Treasury, and the Parliament of Sri Lanka, in accordance with Government Finance Regulations 150 and 151, and Public Accounts Guideline No. 06/2024 dated 16 December 2024, as amended on 21 February 2025.As such, these financial statements may not be suitable for purposes other than those specified above. My report is intended solely for the use of the Department of Export Agriculture, the Treasury, and the Parliament of Sri Lanka. My opinion on this matter is not modified.

1.4 Responsibility of the Chief Accounting Officer and the Accounting Officer for the Financial Statements

----

It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to determine internal control that necessary for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and provisions in Section 150 ,151 of Government Financial Regulations and as per the Accounts Guidelines numbered 06/2024 dated 16th December 2024 and amended 21st February 2025 and the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or errors.

In terms of Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Department shall maintain proper books and records on its own income, expenditure, assets and liabilities so as to be able to prepare annual and periodic financial statements.

In terms of Sub-section 38(1)(c) of the National Audit Act, the Accounting Officer shall ensure that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Department and carry out periodic reviews on the effectiveness of such systems and accordingly make any alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I further,

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accounting Officer regarding, significant audit findings, any significant deficiencies in internal control and other matters that I identify during my audit.

1.6 Commentary on the Financial Statements

1.6.1 Non-Financial Assets

(a) The opening balance of non-financial assets amounting to Rs. 1,448,474,902 for the year under review should have been disclosed under the "Opening Balance" column in the Statement of Non-Financial Assets (ACA - 6). However, an amount of Rs. 810,416,523 was incorrectly recorded under "Additions," with only the remaining value of Rs. 638,058,379 recognized as the actual opening balance.

(b) Of the total capital expenditure of Rs. 470,236,029 incurred during the year under review, only Rs. 11,225,741—approximately 2 percent—was capitalized. Further, based on the sample audit test, capital expenditures amounting to Rs. 10,863,751 had not been capitalized at all.

(c) In accordance with accounting standards, all lands owned by the institution should be recorded at their formally assessed values in the Statement of Non-Financial Assets (ACA - 6). However, the land belonging to the Dalpitiya Sub-Research Centre, valued at Rs. 155,000,000, had not been included in the accounts.

1.6.2 Lack of Evidence for Audit

(a) A portion of land amounting to 128 perches from the Mulhalkele Central Plant Nursery had been allocated to a private company for the construction of a small hydropower plant. However, no documentation was provided to the audit regarding the benefits derived by the institution from this arrangement, nor were any approvals, agreements, or related supporting documents submitted for verification.

(b) i. In accordance with Sections 1.1.1 and 2.3 of the Non-Financial Assets Valuation Guidelines issued by the Office of the Comptroller General on 31 December 2018, non-financial assets should be valued by a professionally qualified valuer and properly recorded in the Statement of Non-Financial Assets (ACA-6). Nevertheless, no documentary evidence was submitted to substantiate the valuation of non-financial assets recorded under code numbers 9151, 9152, and 9153, which collectively amounted to Rs. 1,476,642,590 at the end of the year under review.

ii. Furthermore, as per Sections 1.3.1, 2.3, and 4.3 of the same guidelines, non-financial assets must be revalued every five years. Contrary to these provisions, the Department of Export Agriculture had not taken action to revalue its non-financial assets within the stipulated time frame, and no relevant supporting documentation was submitted for audit purposes.

(c) The Plantation Register of the Matale Central Plant Nursery and the Fruit Register maintained by the Matale District Office had not been updated regularly, resulting in incomplete and outdated records.

2. Report on Other Legal Requirements

In accordance with Section 6(1)(d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, I declare the following:

(a) The financial statements submitted for the year under review are consistent with those of the previous year.

(b) The recommendations made in the previous year's audit report concerning the financial statements have not been implemented.

Heading - **289 –**

Department of Export Agriculture

154(6) Report

	Reference to Paragraph in Previous Year's Report	Recommendations that had not been implemented	Reference to Paragraph in this report
(a)	1.6.3.	The vegetation register and the yield register should be kept up to date	1.6.3
(b)	2.1	The provisions of the Act should be followed	3.2.(**a**)
(c)	3.4.(**b**)	The vehicles should be fully utilized	4.2.(**f**),
(d)	3.5.(**a**)	The vehicles should be effectively utilized	4.2.(**f**)
(e)	3.2(**f**)	The assets should be fully utilized	4.2.(**g**)
(f)	3.7(**c**)	The need should be identified and purchases should be made	4.2.(**h**)
(g)	3.5	The damages and losses should be investigated and compensation should be collected	4.3.(**b**)
(h)	3.4.(**b**)	The nurseries should be operated at maximum capacity	4.4.(**e**)

3. Financial Review

3.1 Expenditure Management

(a) During the year under review, the Department of Export Agriculture was allocated a total net provision of Rs. 102,000,000 across eight expenditure subjects. However, an underutilization amounting to Rs. 16,603,635 was recorded. The unused balances of these allocations ranged from 10 percent to 91 percent of the respective total net provisions.

(b) During the year under review, a total of Rs. 6,449,216 was incurred for postal and communication expenses. However, the annual net provision allocated under Expenditure Subject 289-2-1-0-1402 for this purpose was Rs. 6,000,000. As a result, an excess expenditure of Rs. 449,216 was incurred, which had been covered under another expenditure subject, 289-2-1-0-1409.

3.2 Non-Compliance with Laws, Rules, and Regulations

Instances of non-compliance with the following laws, rules, and regulations were observed:

Referring to laws, rules and regulations		value	Non-compliance
-------------------------------------		------------	--------------------
(a) Acts		Rs.	
	Section 15 of the Export Agriculture Promotion Act No. 46 of 1992	289,964,900	The Minister had made export promotion assistance payments to beneficiaries in the year 2023 without making orders.
i	Financial regulations 785(iii)b	117,112	Although the nature of the repairs required spare parts and services, such as quotes, should have been made through the agency, the repairs had been carried out without taking action accordingly.

4. Operational Review

4.1 Performance

4.1.1 Planning

(a) No comprehensive strategic plan has been prepared since 2015.

(b) All development programmes of the Department of Export Agriculture are intended to cover every district; however, six projects scheduled for implementation in the Puttalam District were not carried out during the year under review.

(c) Under the implemented development programs, the progress recorded in each of the 14 Extension Officer Divisions was below 50 percent.

4.1.2 Failure to Achieve the Expected Output Level

(a) Although targets were set for 12 farmer training programs and 180 beneficiaries in the Puttalam District, only 4 training programs were conducted, benefiting 50 participants. This reflects a low achievement level of 33 percent and 28 percent respectively, indicating significant underperformance.

(b) Plantation targets were set for each province and district, and farmers were provided with plants for field cultivation. However, physical inspections revealed that a significant portion of the plants had been destroyed, left unattended, or not maintained properly, and no adequate follow-up was conducted until harvest. As a result, the progress of these plantations was observed to be less than 50 percent.

(c) It was not evident what specific criteria were used to determine the plant production capacity of the Department of Export Agriculture's nurseries. A substantial discrepancy was noted between the stated maximum capacities and the actual production levels, which ranged from only 18 percent to 64 percent of capacity. Consequently, this shortfall led to a reduction of 1,181,742 plants that could otherwise have been distributed for field planting. (d) Based on the Department's own recommendations, a single pepper vine should yield approximately 1 kg of dry pepper. However, at the Walpita Tissue Culture Center, which is operated under full technical guidance, the actual yield was found to be 65 percent lower than the expected standard, indicating a severe underperformance in crop output.

(d) One of the Department's core responsibilities is to promote and expand export agricultural crop cultivation. Despite an expenditure of Rs. 2,507 million over the past 11 years, the total land area under cultivation for five key crop types had decreased by 15,875 acres, equivalent to a 21 percent reduction, by 31 December 2023, compared to the year 2012.

(e) In 2023, the Department of Export Agriculture incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8,846 million on the import of cocoa and related products, which is one of the Department's major export crops. Due to insufficient domestic production to meet local demand, cocoa imports accounted for 82 percent of the country's total expenditure on export crop imports. This high import cost reflects the Department's failure to develop and implement an effective program aimed at enhancing local production to meet domestic needs, thereby reducing dependency on imports.

(f) A total of 15.28 acres of land owned by the Department of Export Agriculture, comprising nine centers, nurseries, and official residences, remained underutilized. These lands were not engaged in any productive or economically beneficial activities, indicating inefficient use of valuable state resources.

4.2 Asset Management

The following observations were made regarding the management of assets:

(a) A total of 30 plots of land, covering approximately 365 acres and currently used by the Department of Export Agriculture, had not been formally acquired by the Department as at the end of the year under review.

(b) Similarly, the acquisition of 25 vehicles, which are being utilized by the Department but belong to other ministries, had not been completed by the end of the year under review.

(c) The dispersal water system at the Walpita Tissue Culture Centre, valued at Rs. 244,375, had remained idle and unused for a period of three years.

(d) Although the mission of the Narammala Intercropping and Betel Research Centre includes studying the feasibility of cultivating export crops under coconut plantations, the majority of coconut trees on the premises were between 50 and 84 years old. As such, the operational environment did not align with the center's intended mission, limiting its functional effectiveness.

(e) Three vehicles, with an estimated total value of Rs. 3,000,000, had remained idle for over five years without being put to use.

(f) In addition, five vehicles with a combined assessed value of Rs. 4,850,000 were underutilized and had been parked idle at the Head Office and Matale District Office for periods ranging from two to four years.

(g) Despite the Department possessing 98 vehicles, only 48 drivers were employed, making it impractical to utilize the full fleet effectively.

(h) Two 5,000-liter water tanks, purchased in 2021 for the Matale Central Nursery at a cost of Rs. 111,600, had not been used for their intended purpose and remained idle for more than two years.

(e) In December of the previous year, the Department had purchased 50 tyres at a cost of Rs. 2,416,265 without specifically identifying the required tyre types for its vehicles. As a result, 35 tyres, valued at Rs. 1,812,231, remained unused in the warehouse as at the end of the year under review.

4.3 Losses and Damages

(a) In accordance with Section 104(1) of the National Audit Act, immediate action should be taken to recover damages incurred by the Government. However, Rs. 787,216 remained unrecovered in relation to 14 incidents reported over a period ranging from 1 to 10 years, out of a total balance of Rs. 3,037,216 recorded in the Damage and Loss Statement.

(b) The Central Plant Nursery in Mulhalkele recorded a material shortage of Rs. 470,745. Despite the significance of the loss, no responsible officers had been identified, and no appropriate action had been taken to address or investigate the matter.

4.4 Management Weaknesses

(a) On 28 September 2011, 100,000 black polythene bags (10" x 12") were issued to the Assistant Director's Office, Kurunegala (A/28 380679). As of the audit date on 5 February 2024, a number of 53,350 bags remained unissued. This reflects unnecessary procurement without proper planning, resulting in funds being unnecessarily tied up for over 13 years, and the loss of opportunity to utilize high-quality materials within their optimal usage period.

(b) A total loan balance of Rs. 451,079 from four retired officers (due between 1 and 5 years) and Rs. 720,136 from five officers who had left service (due between 1 and 20 years) remained unrecovered as of 31 December 2024.

(c) The Department undertook printing and distribution of crop promotion books. However, 45,540 books valued at Rs. 2,446,430, printed between 1996 and 2022, were still undistributed as at 31 December 2024, limiting the effectiveness of these educational resources.

(d) The maximum production capacity of the Department’s 12 nurseries from 2019 to 2023 was 3,005,000 plants, but only 1,514,813 plants were distributed to the field, reflecting a utilization rate of just 50 percent of the nurseries’ full capacity.

4.5 Sustainable Development

While the Department identified five objectives aligned with the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017, it had not established specific programs or indicators to monitor or measure the progress towards achieving these sustainable development goals.

5. Human Resource Management

As at the end of the year under review, a comparison between the approved staff and the actual staff revealed 177 vacant posts and 10 surplus posts. Despite this, no efforts had been made to review or revise the approved staff structure to better align with current operational requirements. Details are provided below.

	Service Type	Approved Staff	Actual Staff	Number of Vacancies	Number of Surplus
i.	Senior Level	81	61	20	-
ii.	Tertiary Level	29	08	21	-
iii.	Secondary Level	770	679	101	10
iv.	Primary Level	34	289	35	-
		1,204	1,037	177	10

M.K.D.N. Mayakaduwa

Senior Assistant Auditor General

For the Auditor General.

Chapter 04

Performance Indicators

4.1. Performance Indicators of the Institute. (Based on Action Plan)

4.1.1. Export Agricultural Crops Development Programme

A total of Rs. 400 million was allocated by the Public Treasury for the year 2024 under the Export Agricultural Crops Development Program. This amount was utilized for various initiatives, including expanding the cultivation area, developing central plant nurseries, enhancing productivity, implementing value addition and communication programs, conducting capacity-building initiatives, and covering administrative expenses. Notably, Rs. 368.0723 million was specifically dedicated to development programs.

Program	Allocated Provisions (Rs. Million)	Goals
Program to increase cultivated area	192.82	• Newplantshectares - 1731 • Small-scale homegarden plants - 1,121,666 • Areca nut cultivation promotion program - 1,662,200 areca nut plants
Central Plant Nursery Development	12.50	• Purchase of areca seeds - 136,500 • Purchase of nutmeg seeds - 12,390 • Parchment Coffee - 18.75 kg • 8"x5" bag purchases - 900,000 • Pot media - 275 cubes • Farm equipment purchases - 161
Export Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program	47.72	• Providing gap filling plants - Hectares - 6082 • Animal Damage Prevention - 32 units • Micro Irrigation Systems - 35 units • Purchase of fungicides - 1650 kg. • Pesticide - 50 liters • Purchase of sprayers - 20
Value-added program	43.80	• GAP certifications -50 • Programs - 05 • Post-harvest technical equipment - 150 units • Trade Promotion Programs - 03 • Granting of quality certificates- 04 • Stakeholder Registration- 10,000 • Awareness Workshops - 05
Media and Communication	20.00	• TV shows -51 • Radio programs - 102 • Other programs - 52 • Exhibitions -10 • Brochure printing - 500,000 • Technical publications - 30,000 • Digital printing- 100 • Posters/Banners - 25,000 • Advertisements - 20

Skill development	8.00	• Farmer Training 1, 730 • 270 field days • Beneficiaries - 40,000 • Officer Training Programs - 37 • Other training programs-10 • Farmer Training Programs - 10 • Conferences and Workshops - 08
Cinnamon Cultivation Development Program for 2024	63.16	• Payments for cinnamon plant nurseries - 3,508,825 cinnamon plants • Cinnamon plant distribution - 385 hectares
Administrative expenses	12.00	
Total allocation amount	400.00	

Under the new cultivation development program implemented by the department in 2024 , pepper 371.65 hectares, Arabica coffee 180.04 hectares, cocoa 444.03 hectares, cocoa - 109.93 hectares, cloves - 45.30 hectares, nutmeg - 48.12 hectares, citronella - 2.00 hectares, lemon grass - 0.2 hectares, *goraka* - 1.40 hectares, coffee (arabica) - 396.35 hectares, coffee (robusta) - 58.05 hectares, cardamom 66.71 hectares, vanilla - 35.40 hectares, turmeric - 56.23 hectares, ginger - 57.85 were cultivated. The total new cultivation area completed in 2024 was 1321.59 hectares out of the total targeted cultivation area of 1731 hectares. This represented a progress of 76.35% of the targeted cultivation area.

Under the small-scale home gardening program, a total of 529,091 plants were provided, including 380,727 pepper plants, 15,182 cocoa plants, 10,989 clove plants, 7,663 nutmeg plants, 56,826 betel plants, 3,500 lemongrass plants, 16,080 *goraka* plants, 96,596 coffee plants (Arabica), 77,035 coffee (Robusta), 124,053 vanilla pods, and 665 turmeric plants. The total number of plants targeted under the program in 2024 was 899,775.

Under the Environmental Conservation Areca Cultivation Program, 1,32,525 areca saplings were provided under single cultivations, intercroppings and mixed cultivations.

During the development of the Central Plant Nursery, 12,390 areca seeds, 18.75 kg of nutmeg and coffee seeds were purchased and provided to the nursery for plant production.

900,000 polythene bags and 275 pots of potting media were provided to the nursery, the installation of the Gasnawa water supply system was completed, and a plant shed was completed at the Middeniya farm. Further,161 farm equipment was also provided to the Central Nursery.

The annual plant requirements for the Department of Export Agriculture's development programs are fulfilled through a network of 12 directly operated nurseries and a number of private nurseries registered with the Department. To support the central nurseries, the Department has provided essential infrastructure, planting materials, and planting media, ensuring their effective operation.

- The program aimed at increasing the productivity of existing crops focused on enhancing the harvest yield per unit area of cultivation. This initiative continued in 2024, where a total of 4,105 hectares were provided with gap filling plants. Additionally, 13 pest control units were supplied to mitigate damage caused by wild animals, and 18 micro-irrigation systems were provided to growers at a 50% subsidized cost to protect crops from weather-related damage. Under the plant protection program, 1,650 kg of fungicides and 20 sprayers (50 liters each) for insecticides were also purchased to support crop protection.
- Grants were provided for 144 post-harvest equipment through the Post-Harvest Technology Investment Assistance Scheme under the Value Chain Development Program.

In 2024, a range of communication programs were launched to engage stakeholders in the export agricultural crop sector, as well as those with an interest in it. These programs disseminated valuable information on export agricultural crops through various platforms, including radio and television broadcasts, print media, the Information Center, the 1920 Agricultural Service Information service, websites, and social media networks such as Facebook, YouTube, Telegram, and WhatsApp. Additionally, essential technical knowledge on export agricultural crops was shared through the Information Center, website, and exhibitions.

As part of the capacity-building initiative, training sessions were organized for farmers, along with field days, training programs at the Matale In-Service Training Center, and online training sessions held on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Specific indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of expected output		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50%- 74%
Hectares of new crops planted		76.35	-
Number of plants issued for the small- scale home gardening program		79.33	
Number of areca saplings released under the Arecanut Promotion Program	92.19		
Purchase of potting media and seeds for medium-sized nurseries			55.57
Purchase of polythene bags for medium-sized nurseries	90.83		
Establishment of central plant nursery houses and water supply systems	100		
Purchase of farm inputs (farm equipment, chemical fertilizers)			53.67
Area of land with increased productivity through the planting of gap-filling crops (hectares).			67.51
Number of animal damage prevention fences installed.			40.62
Number of micro-water supply systems installed			51.42
Plant Protection Program (Purchase of Chemicals)		75	
Amount of post-harvest technology equipment distributed	117		
Communication	96.79		
Farmer training	122.40		
Field Day Programs	135		
In servicetraining programs			72.5

About 900 EAC stake holders such as farmers, plantation owners and officers were trained via 18 training programs on crop protection farmer days, crop and nursery management by EARC, Matale.In addition 275 farmers, extension & field officers have trained on agrotourism and planting material production.Post harvest division of EARC conducted 9 training programs for 321 participants including students, farmers, "Vidatha" officers andentrepreneurs.At IBRS , Narammala, 989 farmers were trained via 34 programs on betel cultivation and intercropping under coconut.About 55 stake holders such as private sector employees, officers, laborers and students were trained on basic tissue culture methods and EAC production at Research station Walpita , In Kundasale, sub research station 50 students trained on nursery management,Officers of research division were the resource personal for zoom programs on different disciplines and participated in many mass media programs conducted by department of Export agriculture.

About 600 school children, 450 NVQ 3 level students ,280 students of agriculture schools, 1200 undergraduates from different public and private universities were trained at EARC, Matale with a practical exposure on EAC planting material Production , crop management practices identification of cultivars. About 81 students of NVQ level 3,4,5,6,7 and 8 completed their industrial training at EARC, Matale as a compulsory requirement of their curriculum similarly 10 studentsat IBRS, Narammala, 2 students at Reseach station Walpita obtained their Industrial training

In Walpita Research satation, tissue culture vanilla plants and cardamom plants were produced for sales purpose successfully. he mother plant garden for each export agricultural crops has been maintained in the Walpita research station to find better planting materials for the purpose of producing quality plants. Betel field and coffee filed were maintained successfully in the station to aiming the increase of betel and coffee plants for sales purpose. About 76800 planting materials of pepper, cinnamon, cardomum, clove, nutmeg arecanut, bush pepper turmeric and vanilla worth 2.8 M LKR sold and about 52000 planting materials issued for other purposes. Plant nursery of EARC has prodecued about 6000 planting materials from different EACs.

By IBRS, about 1600 betel top cuttings and 1200 pepper top cuttings were distributed among farmers. About 17800 planting materials of pepper, coffee, areca-nut, turmeric, lemon grass and kithul were produced in Kundasale sub research station.

Soil science division of EARC, matale has provided soil testing services by analyzing about 2500 test samples for research as well as other stake holders and has earned 0.23 M LKR in year 2024. In addition about 1200 dry analysis of samples to produce scans requested by GCF project. Post-harvest division of EARC has issued about 70 quality tests on EACs for their stake holders

Officers of research division participated auditing program of GAP certification of black pepper, Kegalle, Matale, kurunagala, Puttalum, Gampaha, Kalutara coffee and cocoa.

Scientific service officers of Research division represented National committees and working groups sucha as Technical Working Group (TWG) – Sustaining Climate and Disaster Risk Resilient and Low Carbon Development in South Asia – Organized by Asian Development Bank (ADB), National Expert committee on Climate Change adaptation (NECCC-Adaptation), National committee of Establishment of Climate Change secretariat and policy and National fertilizer committee

4.1.2. Building Construction, Renovation, Land Development, and Infrastructure

An allocation of 71 million rupees has been designated for the year 2024 to support building renovation, infrastructure development, land development, and new construction activities. This funding is allocated under the Export Agricultural Crop Development Program and the Export Agricultural Crop Research and Integrated Disease and Pest Management (IPM) Program.

The relevant projects funded by this allocation were successfully implemented, achieving an expected output of 100%.

Specifically, projects were executed across 17 districts and 7 research centers managed by the department. These projects were implemented according to the respective budgetary provisions.

Vote	Number of Projects implemented in the districts	Number of Projects implemented in research centers
289-02-01-2001	20	16
289-02-01-2104	03	01
289-02-01-2105	06	02
289-02-01-2506	09	09

The Outputs of the projects implemented are as follows.

Specific Indicators	Actual Output as a result of expected Output (%)		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50%- 74%
Amount of building renovations completed	100		
Number of Completed infrastructure projects	100		
Number of Projects completed under Land and Land Development	100		
Amount of New Projects built	100		

Chapter 05

Performance in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1. Sustainable Developmental Goals identified in Relation to the Department

Department related Sustainable Development Goals	Targets	Achievements made as per the indices	Percentage of Achievements made		
			0%-49%	50%-74%	75%-100%
2.4.1.1.The extent of land covered by Export Agri-Crops under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture	New Cultivation Programme (Hec.)	1321.59 hectares.			76.35
	Small Scale Home Gardens Programme (Distribution of plants) 1,121,666	899,775 plants			79.33
	Areca Promotion Program Areca plants 1,662,200	Areca plants 1,532,525			
	Purchase of seeds and planting materials Areca seeds - 150,000 Nutmeg - 33,000 Cardamom - 50 kg Coffee- 20 kg	Areca seeds - 136,500 Nutmeg - 12,390 Cardamom and coffee seeds - 18.75 kg		55.57	
	Purchase of inputs for central plant nurseries Polythene bags (8 ”x5”) - 1,000,000 Potting media - 300 cubes	Polythene bags (8 ”x5”) - ,900,000 Pot media - 275 cubes			90.83
	TV shows - 51 Radio programs- 102 Other programs -52 Exhibitions -10 Brochures - 500,000 Technical publications - 30,000 Digital printing- 100 Posters/Banners -25,000 Advertisements- -20	TV shows - 51 Radio programs- 111 Exhibitions -08 Brochures - 500 Digital printing- 100 Posters/Banners -197 Advertisement- -03	43.47		
	Farmer Training Programs- 1730 Field Day Programs- 270 Beneficiaries - 40,000	Farmer's Training Camp 2230 Field Day Programs - 234 Beneficiaries - 56,161			
17.11.1.1. The share of Export Agriculture of the Agriculture Sector	50 Quality certificates Programs - 05	Quality Certificates 03	33		

under the local contribution for the foreign market.		Programs - 03			
	Post-harvest technology equipment - 150	Post-harvest technology equipment - 144			97.33
	Quality Certificates -04	Quality Certificates -02		50	
	Entrepreneurship and Business Development Programs Awareness programs -05	Awareness programs - 02	40		
2.5.1.1.Number of exportable agricultural crop genetic resources secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities	12 experiments were conducted on 01 cinnamon, 02 pepper, 02 coffee, 02 cardamom, 02 vanilla, 01 nutmeg, 01 betel, and 01 turmeric.	Findings 08		66	
9.5.2. Innovations and Researches continued	Number of researches -128 Ongoing research -115	Innovations / Recommendations / Findings - 98			76

5.2. Achievements and challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

To support the achievement of sustainable development goals, export crop cultivations were introduced in 2024 with the goal of fostering productive and sustainable agriculture. These new initiatives, spanning 1,321.59 hectares, were designed to increase the income of all stakeholders in the export crop sector and contribute to economic growth. However, the effort faced significant challenges, including growers' lack of interest due to unfavorable weather and climatic conditions, damage caused by pests and diseases, and the rising costs associated with establishing new cultivations.

Small-scale home garden cultivation of export crops was established with the aim of ensuring food security within the household unit by obtaining the spice needs of the people from gardens and obtaining poison-free food. Under this program, 899,775 export agricultural crop seedlings including pepper, cocoa, cloves, nutmeg, betel, lemongrass, goraka and coffee, cardamom, vanilla, turmeric were provided. Due to the lower than expected level of demand from farmers for export agricultural crop seedlings provided for the home garden program, it was a challenge not to achieve the expected plant targets in home garden cultivation.

Environmental conservation is considered a key component of achieving sustainable development goals, and to achieve these goals, the program to expand betel cultivation along irrigation channels and canals was implemented in 2024. Under this, 1,532,525 betel plants have been issued to farmers. Although there was demand for betel plants for fence borders and home garden cultivation, the demand for betel as single plantations was minimal, making it a challenge to popularize betel cultivation.

In order to ensure sustainable food production, the program to increase the productivity of export crops was implemented in 2024. Under this program, waste plants were provided to fill the existing waste in the crops. However, it was a challenge not to reach the desired targets due to the low demand from farmers for the targeted waste plants. Furthermore, 50% investment assistance was provided for the cost of sprinkler systems/drip irrigation systems and pest control units to prevent natural drought damage to crops. Under this, investment assistance was provided for the installation of 13 pest control units and 18 micro irrigation systems. However, due to the low tendency of farmers to resort to this productivity enhancement program, this program was a challenge to implement.

The Organic Villages Program was implemented in 2024 to create a healthy population. Through that program, organic cultivations were linked to the organic certification program as a cluster farm system with the aim of directing farmers towards quality export agricultural crop production free of toxins . Under the Export Agriculture Value Chain Development Program, the program to establish export agricultural crops as organic cultivations provided 03 international organic certificates. However, due to the limited amount of land maintained as organic cultivations for export agricultural crops, there was a challenge in implementing the Organic Villages Program.

Although the program was designed to connect large-scale processors with other exporters through the Stakeholder Registration Program, the Department faced significant challenges in registering stakeholders. This was largely due to a lack of interest from potential participants, who did not perceive sufficient benefits from the program, leading to limited engagement.

Chapter – 06

Human Resource Profile

6.1. Cadre Management

	Approved number of employees	Number of existing employees	Vacancies (excess)**
Senior	81	63	28
Tertiary	29	08	21
Secondary	770	685	85
Primary	324	296	28
Contract positions confirmed as per P.S.C .25/204	-	105	-

06.2 * Briefly describe how the shortage or excess of human resources has affected the performance of the organization.

The existing vacancies in the Sri Lanka Scientific Servicee and Sri Lanka Technical Service positions remain an obstacle to the efficient conduct of export agricultural crop research and extension activities.

06.3 Human Resource Development

Name of Programme	No. of Officers Trained	Duration of the Programme	Total Investment		Nature of programe Local /Foreign	Output/ Knowledge Received
			Local (Rs.)	Foreign		
Training Program for Department of Export Agriculture Officers to Strengthen the Sri Lankan Coffee Industry	27	Day 02	73,318.50		Local	Knowledge on boosting the coffee industry
in-service orientation training program for new extension officers, farm managers and technical officers	23	Day 05	148,905.70		Local	Induction training for new officers
Theoretical and practical training program on export agricultural crops	17	Day 03	53,681.30	-	Local	Theoretical and practical knowledge of export agricultural crops

for newly recruited development officers						
(GCF) Knuckles Project Program	43	Day 02	143,267.08	-	Local	Knowledge of implementing the relevant project
In service orientation Program for Newly Recruited Development Officers and Technical Officers -1	8	Day 04	46,378.00	-	Local	Induction training for new officers
In service orientation Program for New Development Officers and Technical Officers-11	33	Day 05	158,526.90	-	Local	Induction training for new officers
Training program on vanilla cultivation and vanilla flower pollination conducted for extension officers and field development officers	25	Day 01	25,713.00	-	Local	Knowledge about vanilla cultivation and vanilla flower pollination
Training program on vanilla cultivation and vanilla flower pollination conducted for field development officers	32	Day 01	24,680.84	-	Local	Knowledge about vanilla cultivation and vanilla flower pollination
Farmer training program on vanilla flower pollination	40	Day 01	29,421.70	-	Local	Knowledge about vanilla flower pollination
Research and Extension Dialogue	56	Day 01	57,411.00	-	Local	Identifying new research trends
Departmental Training Program on Soil and Soil Conservation	45	Day 01	29,809.50	-	Local	Knowledge of soil and soil conservation
New Assistant Director residential Training	7	Day 05	65,624.00	-	Local	Induction training for new officers

Training program on vehicle administration	46	Day 01	46,622.60	-	Local	Knowledge of vehicle administration
Theoretical and practical training program on vegitative propagation methods	23	Day 02	42,636.20	-	Local	Theoretical and practical knowledge of propagation methods
Training program on Establishment Code and Accounting Systems for Management Service Officers and Development Officers	38	Day 02	72,574.80	-	Local	Knowledge of the Establishment Code and accounting systems
Department of Export Agriculture Soil Conservation Training Program	40	Day 02	56,540.00	-	Local	Knowledge of soil and soil conservation
Training program on coconut development in Narammala, Lunuwila	1	Day 02	5,000.00	-	Local	Knowledge about coconut development
Training program on government salary processing	2	Day 02	36,000.00	-	Local	Knowledge of government salary processing
One-day training program for minor service category officers to develop the responsibilities and attitudes of the public service position	273	05 groups, 01 day each	313,730.50	-	Local	To develop a good understanding of public service, to develop an understanding of the responsibilities of one's position, and to develop positive attitudes.

***Briefly explain how the training program contributes to the performance of the organization.**

The specialized knowledge related to export crop research and extension methods, value chain management, updated knowledge regarding value-added products, and obtaining standards for our products in an internationally competitive environment is essential for this department.

During training programs, participants are equipped with essential knowledge about each crop. This expertise directly contributes to achieving the objectives of the Department of Export Agriculture's development and research initiatives.

Furthermore, continuous training is required to properly fulfill the institutional administrative responsibilities that each position holder must fulfill. This also helped in maintaining the administration of the institution properly and efficiently.

Chapter - 07

Report of Conformity

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non – Compliance in future
1	The following Financial statements/accounts have been submitted on due date	Complied		
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Complied		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not Complied		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not Complied		
1.6	Others			
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)/	Complied		
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/201 8	Complied		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.11	Register ofCounterfoil Books(GA -N20) has been maintained and update	Complied		
03	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)			
3.1	The financial authority hasbeen delegated within the institute	Complied		
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the institute	Complied		
3.3	The authority has been delegate din suchmanner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated I 1.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		

4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been Submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor Genral in terms of Financial Regulation 134 (2) DMA/ 1- 2019	Complied		
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Complied		
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of sub- section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No:19 of 2018	Complied		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134 (3)	Complied		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular I -2019	Not Complied	The chief Internal Auditor position was vacant in the 4th quarter of the year 2024. Therefore , was unable to conduct the 4th Audit Management meeting.	Hence the Position of the chief internal position was filled since January of 2025, the audit and management committee meeting can be conducted.
8	Asset Management			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Complied		
8.2	A suitable Liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Complied		

8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied		.
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of29.12.2016	Not Complied		All the expiry of the period of lease the vehicles are not completely taken over to the department.
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Complied		
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Complied		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Complied		
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the Provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94 (I)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits.	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		

14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad- hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R.371 Settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R .371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied		
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Complied		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Complied		
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no. 04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	Provision of information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	Complied		
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website oral ternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate/ allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as persecution08and 10 of the RTIAct	Complied		
18	Implementing citizens charter			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation f Citizens Charter/ Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied		
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018	Complied		

19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		As per the paragraph 05 (5,1)of the budget Circular 1/2024 of numbered 2024.01.10 BD/CBP/01/01/01-2024 training programmes have been limitated
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Not Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan. Organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No .6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		

Export & Import Volume and Value of Export Agriculture Crops -2024

Commodity	Units		Import	Export
Cinnamon	Volume	Metric .T	27.58	19,546.16
	Value	Rs. Mn	111.87	65,452.01
Cinnamon Leaf (dried)	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	124.36
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.02	29.54
Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.01	241.21
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.01	1263.31
Cinnamon Bark Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.23	21.13
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.77	1237.55
Clove	Volume	Metric .T	14.84	894.13
	Value	Rs. Mn	70.60	3618.54
Clove Stems	Volume	Metric .T		162.65
	Value	Rs. Mn		162.70
Clove Oil	Volume	Metric .T	2.27	13.62
	Value	Rs. Mn	21.78	220.98
Cocoa & Cocoa Products	Volume	Metric .T	7,055.53	2653.36
	Value	Rs. Mn	13,415.60	7648.71
Coffee	Volume	Metric .T	394.64	44.84
	Value	Rs. Mn	1,408.27	176.02
Pepper	Volume	Metric .T	20.92	25,978.35
	Value	Rs. Mn	48.17	51,523.95
Pepper Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.29	91.44
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.86	920.80
Oleoresin	Volume	Metric .T	5.92	250.29
	Value	Rs. Mn	64.01	2522.18
Cardamom	Volume	Metric .T	0.02	8.61
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.48	327.83
Cardamom Oil	Volume	Metric .T	2.96	1.33
	Value	Rs. Mn	6.49	144.67
Citronella	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	2.03
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.01	17.38
Lemon Grass Oil	Volume	Metric .T		2.37
	Value	Rs. Mn		21.05
Nutmeg	Volume	Metric .T	12.00	2257.33
	Value	Rs. Mn	19.02	3761.64
Mace	Volume	Metric .T		403.65
	Value	Rs. Mn		1741.22
Mace Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	0.41
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.02	10.43
Nutmeg Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.01	59.98
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.04	885.81
Vanilla	Volume	Metric .T	0.45	5.27
	Value	Rs. Mn	2.63	325.44
Vanilla Oil	Volume	Metric .T	4.25	0.09
	Value	Rs. Mn	16.08	0.39
Arecanut	Volume	Metric .T	542.62	8851.88
	Value	Rs. Mn	65.35	11598.35
Betel	Volume	Metric .T		2313.13
	Value	Rs. Mn		2911.14
Ginger	Volume	Metric .T		58.08
	Value	Rs. Mn		166.18
Ginger Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.10	1.69
	Value	Rs. Mn	3.21	70.61
Turmeric	Volume	Metric .T		50.98
	Value	Rs. Mn		173.43
Garcinia	Volume	Metric .T	22.42	156.81
	Value	Rs. Mn	11.98	267.44
Total	Volume	Metric .T	**8108.51**	**64,195.16**
	Value	Rs. Mn	**15,275.95**	**157,199.30**

Source – Sri Lanka Custom

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2024

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Department of Export Agriculture
Getambe, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

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