



පරිසරය ස්වාභාවික සම්පත් හා තිරසාර සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ
ආංශික අධීක්ෂණ කාරක සභාව
“දේශීය ගසින් දැව අලෙවි ප්‍රවර්ධනය” සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන වාර්තාව
පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද්දේ,
ගරු අජිත් මාන්නප්පෙරුම මහතා
කාරක සභාවේ සභාපති
2023 දෙසැම්බර් මස 12 වැනි අඟහරුවාදා

සුභ්‍රාතරය, ඔබගේ වැඩසටහනක් මගින්ද නිලධාරීන් අතින් පවත්වා
නිලධාරීන් මෙහෙයවීමට සූදානම් කිරීමට
“ඉන්ද්‍රජය පවත්වා ගැනීමේ මාර්ගයක් වන ඉන්ද්‍රජය”
පවත්වා ගැනීමට
නිලධාරීන් මෙහෙයවීමට සූදානම් කිරීමට
නිලධාරීන් මෙහෙයවීමට සූදානම් කිරීමට
2023 ජනවාරි මාස 12 වන දිනට පිටුපසට
නිලධාරීන් මෙහෙයවීමට සූදානම් කිරීමට

Report of the
Sectoral Oversight Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
On
the “Local Pinus Timber Promotion”
Presented to Parliament by
The Hon. Ajith Mannapperuma
Chair of the Committee
On Tuesday 12th December 2023



**Report of the
Sectoral Oversight Committee on Environment, Natural Resources
and Sustainable Development
on the
“Promotion of Local Pinus Timber Sales”
on Tuesday 12th December 2023**

Members of Sectoral Oversight Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

Hon. Ajith Mannapperuma (Chairman)
Hon. C.B. Rathnayake
Hon. Jayantha Samaraweera
Hon. Jayantha Ketagoda
Hon. Thushara Indunil Amarasena
Hon. Waruna Liyanage
Hon. Akila Ellawala
Hon. Nalaka Bandara Kottegoda
Hon. H. Nandasena
Hon. Ali Sabri Raheem
Hon. (Dr.) Thilak Rajapaksha
Hon. Upul Mahendra Rajapaksha

Powers of the Committee

The powers of the said Sectoral Oversight Committees are set out under the Standing Order No. 111 of Parliament and more details are included in the web site www.parliament.lk

Publications

Report published by the Sectoral Oversight Committee could be obtained from the Sectoral Oversight Committee Office (Committee Office II) of Parliament or web site www.parliament.lk

Sectoral Oversight Committee Secretariat

Mrs. Kushani Rohanadheera, Secretary General of Parliament
Mr. Chaminda Kularathne, Chief of the Staff and Deputy Secretary General of Parliament
Mr. Hansa Abeyrathne, Assistant Secretary General
Mr. Janakantha Silva, Director, Legislative Services
Mr. Mohamed Mabrook, Assistant Director (Administration)
Mrs. Chamila Rupasinghe, Deputy Principal Officer

Resource Personnel

Mr. H.G. Bhaswara Senanka, Chairman, State Timber Corporation
Dr. Nimal Ruwanpathirana, Director General, State Timber Corporation
Mr. G.G.T. Gamage, Deputy Director General, State Timber Corporation
Mr. W. B. Samantha, Deputy General Manager (Sales)

Reference and Inquiries

All documents on this report could be contacted by post to reach Secretary, Sectoral Oversight Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, Committee Office II, Parliament of Sri Lanka, Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte and even by calling 0112777100.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Commercial forestry in Sri Lanka	1
3. Pinus plantations in Sri Lanka	2
4. Pinus wood production in the State Timber Corporation and Trends in sales	3
5. Price analysis of Pinus wood sales	5
6. Clear felling of Pinus plantations for timber extraction by the Department of Forest Conservation.....	6
7. Problems that have arisen in the sale of Pinus wood.....	6
8. Price analysis of local and foreign Pinus sawn wood.....	7
9. Increasing the demand for local Pinus.....	9
10. Recommendations of the Committee.....	12

1. Introduction

The Parliamentary Sectoral Oversight Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development has drawn its' attention on importing 480 crore rupees worth of Pinus wood into Sri Lanka in the past 3 years which Sri Lanka has enough Pinus wood reserves for 18 years as 1200 hectares of usable Pinus trees are in the forests under the Department of Forest Conservation and about 1764 hectares are under the Land Reform Commission. The Sectoral Oversight Committee discussed on taking suitable action for the importation of Pinus wood to Sri Lanka at the expense of a large amount of foreign exchange in the background of useable quality Pinus wood in Sri Lanka in its' meetings held on 18th July, 05th, 22nd September and 28th November 2023. The Sectoral Oversight Committee joined with the State Timber Corporation, the main government Institute working in this regard, conducted a study on Pinus plantation and an analysis of the cost of imported Pinus wood and the cost of domestic Pinus wood production and based on the observations of the Committee, this report has been prepared by giving its suggestions and ideas to the Parliament to direct the attention of the responsible authorities of the government in this regard.

2. Commercial forestry in Sri Lanka

The main sources of wood in Sri Lanka are forestry wood, horticultural wood, imported wood, coconut, rubber and wood from private plantation companies as well as hazardous wood, donated wood and forest crime. The State Timber Corporation is the main government Institute providing timber in Sri Lanka and the Department of Forest Conservation annually releases about 1000-1200 hectares of plantation timber to the State Timber Corporation for extraction.

Currently, the Department of Forest Conservation has approximately 96,000 hectares of forest plantations, but not all of them can be used for timber production. The State Timber Corporation produced approximately 100,000 cubic meters of timber in 2019 from forest plantations, which is about 24% of the amount predicted by the Forest Management Plan prepared in 1995. From that point of view, it is clear that a large production capacity of forestry has been lost due to naturalization, conservation, allocation for development projects, etc., the amount of forest that can be used for production has decreased and the amount of forest that can be used for production is as follows;

Type of wood	Size (Hectares)
1. Teak	23,266
2. Eucalyptus	20,716
3. Pinus	16,365
4. Mahogany	4,997
5. Acacia	3,856
6. Kaya	291
7. Other	5,417
Total	74,912

3. Pinus plantations in Sri Lanka

Afforestation began in Sri Lanka in the 1870s. Since then, afforestation has been established on a significant amount of land. Teak, Eucalyptus, Pinus and Mahogany were mainly used for this forestry. The cultivation of Pinus, which is considered a coniferous plant, took place in Sri Lanka between 1960-1990s. Thus, Pinus Forest plantations were started with the aim of creating forest cover in the lands where natural forests were destroyed and degraded due to chenna cultivation. In Sri Lanka, in 1967, large-scale cultivation of Pinus was started. In the beginning, this Pinus forest plantation was limited to the degraded dry and fall lands in the upland area and to the pathana/bear lands in the lowland wet and intermediate zone. The Pinus plant usually grows to a height of 30-40 meters and a diameter of 40-50 cm at the breast level in Sri Lanka. Several species of Pinus have been introduced to Sri Lanka. Two species were selected for large-scale use. That is, *Pinus caribaea* var. *hondurensis* and *Pinus patula*.

Pinus plantations are often installed on steep slopes to minimize soil erosion. At present, the Department Forest Conservation has controlled the felling of Pinus in areas with a slope of more than 30 degrees and at an altitude of more than 5000 feet for the purpose of soil conservation.

There are about 16,000 hectares of plantations in Sri Lanka. *Pines caribaea* has been established in more than 94% of the land. Another 700 hectares of *Pinus patula* species have been established. These Pinus plantations have been installed in the districts of Ratnapura, Kandy, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Galle, Kalutara and Kegalle. The Department Forest Conservation owns 60% of these Pinus plantations and the Land Reform Commission owns 38%. All Pinus plantations were maintained and protected by the Department Forest Conservation regardless of ownership of the land. This Pinus Forest is managed under three work cycles. That is, as protection work cycle in sensitive areas, wood production work cycle in non-sensitive areas and resin production work cycle.

4. Pinus wood production in the State Timber Corporation and Trends in sales

The volume of Pinus wood produced and sold by the State Timber Corporation in the last 10 years is as follows;

Year	Volume of wood produced (m3)					Volume of timber sold (m ³)
	Government Forestry	Donation wood	Forest Crime Wood	Private land timber	Total	
2022	33,537	2,090	39	85	35,751	34,994
2021	41,523	3,117	33	-	44,673	43,079
2020	23,838	4,040	91	11	27,980	26,949
2019	30,570	2,112	16	-	32,698	32,426
2018	38,262	6,609	14	400	45,285	45,093
2017	41,844	5,765	61	1,162	48,832	51,010
2016	49,826	4,948	30	293	55,097	54,312
2015	39,420	6,177	14	55	45,666	41,171
2014					-	31,150
2013	17,778	4,350	141	643	22,912	21,559

Accordingly, the highest volume of wood produced and sold in the year 2016 is respectively cubic meters 49,826 and 54,312 and the minimum volume of wood in 2013 was recorded production as 17,778 m³ and sale as 21,559 m³.

The Department of Forest Conservation had initially prepared plans to complete the felling of 4,000 hectares of Pinus Forest plantations at the rate of 500 hectares per year in a period of 08 years and this felling work was to begin in the year 2021 and be completed by the year 2028. Furthermore, after the completion of Pinus tree felling, it was proposed to replace the land with indigenous and exotic species of woody plants that have economic and ecological importance.

But due to the economic crisis in the year 2022, the increased production cost and the fall in the industry sector related to the sale of wood, such as construction, has gradually reduced the demand for the sale of Pinus wood. In the year 2022, the monthly production and sales of Pinus wood of the State Timber Corporation are as follows;

Month	Volume of wood produced (m³)	Volume of timber sold (m³)
January	4,679	4,373
February	4,881	4,812
March	6,013	6,267
April	3,392	3,365
May	2,009	2,021
June	2,658	2,331
July	1,127	1,036
August	2,970	2,945
September	2,238	2,225
October	1,934	1,729
November	2,047	1,945
December	1,804	1,945
Total	35,752	34,994

And by the end of August 2023, the production of Pinus wood was 18,317 m³ and the sale was reported as 18,606 and by the end of 2023, the production and sale of Pinus wood will be cubic meters. It can be predicted to be around 25,000. The sales and production of Pinus wood till August 2023 is as follows;

Month	Volume of wood produced (m³)	Volume of timber sold (m³)
January	1,187	1,458
February	2,031	1,973
March	1,572	2,171
April	854	1,075
May	1,725	1,655
June	3,293	3,240
July	3,514	3,351
August	4,141	3,683
Total	18,317	18,606

5. Price analysis of Pinus wood sales

Based on the forest plantations released by the Department of Forest Conservation for clear felling in 2023, Production cost for Pinus wood 01 m³ and selling prices for Pinus wood 01 m³ are calculated as follows;

Cost breakdown of Pinus export - Coupe to the Colombo depot

Description	Note	Rs per Container	Rs/m ³	Rs/m ³
Material Cost				
Stumpage	1		11,125.96	11,125.96
Preliminary Cost				
Enumeration cost	2		20.00	
Road Construction cost	2		421.66	441.66
Cost of production				
Felling cost	2		1,073.53	
Bucking cost	2		413.33	
Skidding and yarding cost	2		2,181.92	
Loading cost	2		1,837.89	
Unloading cost	2		769.16	6,275.83
Transport cost - from coupe to the Colombo	2		8,452.63	8,452.63
Total process cost with transportation				26,296.08
Administrative cost - 10%				2,629.61
				28,925.69
Profit - 25%				7,231.42
STC - Colombo selling price				36,157.11

According to that, Rs. 6,275.83 will have to be incurred for routing Pinus 1m³ from the Pinus Forest plantation of the Department of Forest Conservation, and it will cost Rs. 8,452.63 to transport 1m³ to Colombo. Department of Forest Conservation have to be spent Rs. 11,125.96 as mass fractions of 1m³, Rs. 441.66 to mark trees and construct access roads. 10% for the administrative expenses of the State Timber Corporation and 25% as dividends, maintaining the value of pines 1 m³ in the Colombo market at Rs. 36,157.11 can be sold.

6. Clear felling of Pinus plantations for timber extraction by the Department of Forest Conservation

The amount of Pinus plantations maintained and carry forward by the Department of Forest Conservation has been reported as follows. Also, the volumes of wood predicted according to the wood harvest obtained in previous years are also given.

	Description	Hectare size
1	Amount of mature Pinus Forest stands in suitable condition for felling	1,154.55
2	Amount of naturalized mature Pinus forests	738.95
3	Extent of mature Pinus forests within ecologically sensitive zones	989.01
4	Amount of mature Pinus plantations available for resin extraction	738.72
5	Amount of forest released in 2021, 2022 for disposal to State Timber Corporation	557.96
	Total	4,179.19

Accordingly, fully released to the State Timber Corporation mentioned in numbers 1 and 5 of the above table from 1,712.51 hectares 452,973 m³ can be obtained in the coming years and mentioned in number 4 , from 738.72 ha 195,398 m³ can be expected after 10 years. And after quantifying the amount of naturalized mature Pinus forest mentioned in No. 2 If suitable for felling and harvesting, a portion of the mature Pinus forest plantations located in the ecologically sensitive zones mentioned under No. 3 will be harvested under scientific timber felling depending on the environmental conditions.

7. Problems that have arisen in the sale of Pinus wood

Currently, the demand for local Pinus wood has been devalued under three main factors.

1. The huge increase in the cost of releasing Pinus wood to the market

Due to economic crisis in the country in 2022, the increase in fuel prices and the increased labor rent and the high cost of machinery purchases and repairs and the need to incur high costs were directly affected by the felling of wood. Due to the high cost of felling of wood, the selling price of the wood increased rapidly.

2. Rapid decline in the construction industry, which has the highest demand for Pinus wood

The growth of building construction and other constructions in the year 2022 is -21% as mentioned in the 2022 Central Bank report and it is predicted that the growth of the construction sector will be around 5% in the coming years.

3. Pinus wood that has been released to the Sri Lankan market under foreign imports.

The details of Pinus wood imported to Sri Lanka from 2018 to 2022 are given in the table below.

Year	Imported Amount of Pinus sawn timber (m ³)	CIF Value (Rs.)	CIF value of 1m ³ of Pinus wood (Rs.)
2018	20,782.08	681,785,612.00	32,806.41
2019	14,715.12	470,026,647.00	31,941.74
2020	20,601.98	640,948,070.00	31,110.99
2021	26,441.22	1,346,224,313.00	50,913.85
2022	16,359.02	1530,639,063.00	93,565.44
Total	98,899.42	4,669,623,705.00	240,338.43

8. Price analysis of local and foreign Pinus sawn wood

The cost for locally produced Pinus sawn wood 1 m³ is as follows;

Sawn timber cost calculation - STC Pinus

Description	Rs/m ³
Timber Value -(1m ³ Sawn timber = 2m ³ Logs)	72,314.22
Sawing cost	15,000.00
Seasoning cost	15,500.00
Boron treatment cost	12,500.00
Total Sawn timber cost	115,314.22

According to that, locally cut Pinus wood 1m³ to produce Rs. 115,314.22 will be spent. But foreign imported Pinus sawn wood 1m³ can be imported to Sri Lanka for an amount of Rs.120,550.72.

Cost breakdown of Pinus Import at port

Description	Per container (20m ³)	Rs. Per m ³	Rs. Per m ³
CIF price for pinus-sawn timber			93,565.44
VAT – 15%			14,034.82
			107,600.26
PAL - 10%			9,356.54
			116,956.80
SSCL - 2.5%			2,923.92
			119,880.72
Custom documentation	1,500.00	75.00	
Agency fee	3,000.00	150.00	
Documentation fees	3,500.00	175.00	
Charges for container	2,900.00	145.00	
RCT/Scanning/Examination	2,500.00	125.00	670.00
Imported sawn timber price at port			120,550.72

As the imported Pinus wood is produced using high-tech machinery, it is of relatively high quality and light weight, When compared to the cost of 1 m³ sawn timber produced locally, only a slight difference is observed. Due to these reasons, there is a relatively high demand for Pinus logs imported from abroad and there are also special uses.

In order to sell local Pinus wood in the Sri Lankan market at a competitive price with foreign Pinus wood, locally produced Pinus wood 1 m³ Rs. 28,800.00 that kept at a value of 90 USD.

Colombo depot price calculation based on the CIF value - to India

Description	Rs/m ³	Rs/m ³
CIF value (to India) USD 130 per CBM		42,538.60
Exporter's profit margin - 5%	2,126.93	
Freight - Colombo to Tuticorin USD 185 per container	2,161.99	
Forwarding and handling	178.57	
Agency fees	178.57	
Documentation	71.43	
Custom verification	89.29	
Transport to the port	1,785.71	
Loading charges	1,250.00	
Fumigation charges	1,428.57	
Phyto Certificate	196.43	
Forest department license	192.86	9,660.35
STC Colombo price per CBM (with 15% VAT)		32,878.25
		USD 102.74
STC Colombo price per CBM (without VAT)		28,589.78
		USD 89.34

9. Increasing the demand for local Pinus

The following solutions can be presented to increase the demand in local and foreign markets for Pinus wood produced locally.

- The mass fraction paid for disposal of Pinus wood from forest plantations in the Department of Forest Conservation is Rs. 11,125.96 worth Rs. 8,500.00 reduction.
- Reduction of the 25% dividend kept by the State Timber Corporation to 10% for the Pinus wood sold from the forest plantations of the Department of Forest Conservation. The Board of Directors decided that the State Timber Corporation should keep a minimum profit of 20% of the sale price had done a 10% dividend has been suggested to maintain a competitive price.

In this way, by reducing the capital stock and the dividend, the Pinus stems 1 m³ will be issued to Rs. 28,640.85 for local market and Rs. 34,637.96 to the foreign market.

Description	Rs/m ³	Rs/m ³
Material Cost		
Stumpage	8,500.00	8,500.00
Preliminary Cost		
Enumeration cost	20.00	
Road Construction cost	421.66	441.66
Cost of production		
Felling cost	1,073.53	
Bucking cost	413.33	
Skidding and yarding cost	2,181.92	
Loading cost	1,837.89	
Unloading cost	769.16	6,275.83
Total process cost with transportation	8,452.63	8,452.63
		23,670.12
Administrative cost - 10%		2,367.01
		26,037.13
Profit - 10%		2,603.71
STC - Colombo selling price		28,640.85

Description	Rs per 20GP Container	Rs/m ³	Rs/m ³
STC - Colombo selling price			28,640.85
Custom forwarding cost			
Transport cost - from Colombo to the port	30,000.00	1,534.53	
Loading charges		1,301.00	
Forwarding & handling charges	25,000.00	1,253.13	
Agency fees	3,000.00	150.38	
Documentation	2,000.00	102.30	
Custom verification	2,500.00	127.88	4,469.21
Other related costs			
Phytha certificate	5,500.00	281.33	
C/O certificate	500.00	25.58	
Forest approval	5,400.00	192.86	
Any additional HS code	100.00	5.12	
Fumigation	20,000.00	1,023.02	1,527.90
Total cost to the freight			34,637.96

Coupe to the Colombo depot - based on plantation cost

Description	Rs	Rs./m³	Rs./m³
Plantation cost per ha	1,000,000.00		
Plantation cost per m ³		3,333.33	
Harvesting cost		6,300.00	9,633.33
Transportation charges			8,400.00
Profit % & overheads - 20%			3,606.67
Cost per 1m³ to Colombo			21,640.00

Note- This price has been prepared on the basis of the basic cost of forest plantation indicated by the Department of Forest Conservation.

The following can be achieved through this.

1. By selling Pinus wood to local industrialists related to Pinus wood at a subsidized price, supporting them to develop their industries and being able to release a quantity of Pinus wood in the expansion of the local market. Development of technical environment related to Pinus wood industry.
2. Due to the competitive price of domestic Pinus wood, the demand for Pinus wood imported from abroad is expected to be reduced by 50% and from now on, Rs. 765 million equal to 2.4 million USD can be saved per year.
3. To create a foreign market for excess Pinus wood by being able to sell Pinus wood at a competitive price.
4. Creation of opportunities for other support services related to the Pinus wood industry such as transportation, labor services etc.

10. Recommendations of the Committee

1. Currently, the Department of Forest Conservation has 1,200 hectares and the Land Reform Commission has 1,764 hectares of land with 2,964 hectares of commercial Pinus plantations suitable to be fallen in the country. Sri Lanka has 16,365 hectares of commercial Pinus plantations, including for various environmental purposes and resin extraction. In order to fulfil these objectives, these 13,401 hectares of Pinus Forest plantations can also be freed from timber industry under certain rules to sustainably protect the timber industry. 300 hectares (90,000 cubic meters) of this commercial forestry with the aim of freeing up 2964 hectares of expired timber within 10 years, and the US\$ 50 million that the country loses due to the annual import of Pinus wood. Savings can be made and the remaining amount of timber (50,000 cubic meters) can be released for export, generating foreign income of \$14 million per year.
2. For this purpose, the value of the Department of forest conservation currently holds Rs.11,125/= as the mass fraction of a tree standing at the work site, should be reduced to Rs. 8,500/=. Also, the profit of the State Timber Corporation should be reduced from 25% to 10% of the selling price. Also, the amount received by the State Timber Corporation as administrative expenses may be kept as 10% of the selling price. Annually these prices must be adjusted to take into account the dollar value and the mass fraction formula.
3. Once commercial Pinus plantations have been removed, this process is severely hampered by the difficulty of obtaining funds from the Treasury to reforestation. Here, in removing 1 hectare of Pinus trees, the Treasury will get Rs. 2,550,000/=. 3 lakh per hectare should be given for reforestation. To remove the above obstacle, it is recommended to deposit the money to another established fund that should be maintained under the State Timber Corporation.
4. The Department of Forest Conservation should come up with an acceptable mechanism to completely eliminate the import of Pinus wood as logs and keep the supply constant at 90,000m³ annually and attain the assurance of the wood industrialists.
5. A system of value addition of Pinus which is systematically exported can be encouraged thereby increasing foreign export earnings.
6. At present, Pinus are planted on land where no other cultivation is possible, but this has led to controversy because Pinus are planted on many lands without consideration. The ban on the cultivation of Pinus should be removed and it should be recommended to cultivate Pinus species suitable for obtaining wood in the relevant lands. The currently cultivated Pinus species is *Pinus caribbea*, which is currently not used locally for paper pulp production, so other Pinus species suitable for wood production and paper pulp production should be identified and cultivated.
7. Youth representatives of the Sectoral Oversight Committee has given a report to the Committee on the species of pines that should be cultivated for timber at present. The suitability of pine species *Radiata pine*, *Pinus sylvestris* mentioned therein should be identified and cultivated.
8. The importation and use of CCA (Chromated Copper Asanic) wood treatment in this country is prohibited by the Stockholm Convention in 1999, so the ACQ treatment method is currently used. Since this treatment method is expensive, Maldives and India demand CCA treated wood, and it has been confirmed that it is not harmful by the research done in New Zealand. Therefore, the ban on the use of CCA wood treatment importation and use on exporting woods should be lifted to save India and Maldives markets.

9. Sri Lanka does not yet issue FSC/PFSE certificate for wood products proving that obtained from commercial forestry when exporting wood products to Europe and America to get higher price. Obtaining the certificate is recommended to Pinus based timber products.
10. It was observed that it is appropriate to cancel the pinewood transport licenses for commercial pinus timber industrialists and set up a simple online system for that, to avoid the trouble in obtaining permits to transport the pinus logs obtained from plantations to the treatment centers.

Annexure

Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation

Mrs. R.M.C.M. Herath, Secretary

Mrs. Y.D.S.S. Malsingha, Additional Secretary (Projects)

Mr. H.D. Ratnayake, Additional Secretary (Technology)

Ministry of Tourism and Lands

Mrs. R.A.N. Kumari, Secretary

Mr. Pradeep Edirisinghe, Deputy Director (Projects), Land Reforms Commission

Miss Shyamali Ratnayake, Deputy Director (Revenue), Land Reforms Commission

Department of Forest Conservation

Mr. K.M.A. Bandara, Director General of Forest Conservation

Mr. E.A.P.N. Edirisinghe, Deputy Director General of Forest Conservation

Mr. Palamkumbura, Conservator of Forests, (Security and Law Enforcement)

Ms. K.A.D.U.I. Kalansuriya, Conservator of Forests, (New Science and Forestry Management)

State Timber Corporation

Mr. H.G. Bashwara Senaka, Chairman

Dr. Nimal Ruwanpathirana, Director General and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. G.G.T. Gamage, Deputy Director General

Mr. W.B. Samantha, Deputy General Manager (Sales)

Mr. P.K. Ajith Chandana, Assistant General Manager (Zone 1)

Sri Lanka Customs

Mr. U.K.A. Ranjith, Additional Director General of Customs

Mr. R.A.L.K. Ranasinghe, Senior Deputy Director of Customs

Mr. A. Jalil, Deputy Director of Customs

Presidential Secretariat

Mrs. Malkanti Rajapaksa, Senior Assistant Secretary to the President

Ms. Malithi Gunawardena, Management Assistant

Department of National Planning, Ministry of Finance

Miss. R.K.L. Jagoda, Director

Miss. U. Tanuja Rodrigo, Deputy Director

Representatives of Timber Companies

Mr. S. H. P. De Silva, Lucky Innovations Private Limited

Mr. K. A.K.G. P. Gunawardena, Lakshman Saw Mills & Timber Stores (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. N.M. Shihan, Rado Timber land (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. H. Ranil Malan, Ranil Saw Mills & Timber Stores

Mr. Sharvin Perera, K.S.P. Holdings

Mr. A.A. Tilakaratne, Thilaka Import Export Co.

Mr. P.Y. Satharasinghe, A wood Lanka (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. A.K.U.K. Satharasinghe, A wood Lanka (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. G.A.U. Pushpa Kumara, Helpers Holding (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. N. L. A. Karunasiri, Dodawatta Saw Mill Private Company

Mr. Saman Gunawardena, G.W.Ranoris & Sons Timber Merchants (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. Athula Galagoda, A .P. Timber Dealer

Mr. A.D Jayaratne, Wings International Pvt. Ltd

Mr. Kamal Ronald Fernando, Golden Track International

Mr. W.D. Chanda Ruwan Kumara Dayaratne

Mr. A.M. Resil

Other

Mr. Mahinda Devendra, Ex-Director General, State Timber Cooperation