



வார்டீக கார்டீசயாடன வார்டாவ வருடாந்திர செயல்திறன் அறிக்கை Annual Performance Report 2021

போலீ, கிதூலீ டா கலீ வலா ப்ரவர்டன டா ஞாஞீன கார்டீக டாஷீவ
நிஷீபாடன டா ஞபனயன வீவீடாங்கீகரண ராசா ஞலாநயாங்கய

தென்னை, கித்துல், பனை செய்கை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் அதுசார்ந்த கைத்தொழில்
பண்டங்கள் உற்பத்தி மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி பல்வகைப்படுத்தல் இராஜாங்க அமைச்சு

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related
Industrial Product Manufacturing & Export Diversification

Expenditure Head 431

சாக்ஸூம் - சாக்ஸூம் ஞங்கய

Prepared by – Planning Division
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Message of the Hon. Minister of Plantations

It gives me great pleasure to issue this message to the Annual Performance Report-2021 of the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification.

The Ministry of Plantations and this state ministry and other state ministries under the purview thereof have positioned themselves to achieve the economic targets for the creation of a people-centric economy in conformity with the government policy framework "Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour".



We are committed to create an export-oriented plantation industry infused with new technology so as to earn a per capita income exceeding USD 6500 while achieving an economic growth rate of 6.5% by the year 2025 and I am happy to note that the plantation sector was able to obtain a significant growth in the year 2021 as compared to previous years despite the tough operating environment. Accordingly, the revenue generated from the sale of agricultural trade commodities in the year 2021 recorded a year-on-year growth of 8.9%.

Coconut is the most prominent amongst the export crops of the country. In addition, Palmyrah and kithul industries too are making their presence felt in the world market. A host of activities have been proposed for the advancement of these industries in the future and this sector has already achieved an outstanding progress. Further, a large number of value-added products are being produced by these industries and His Excellency the President too has demonstrated a keen interest in this regard.

I wish to take this opportunity to convey my thanks to the State Minister Hon. Arundika Fernando, the Secretary of the State Ministry Mr. Tissa Hewawithana and the entire staff and the staff members of all institutions affiliated to the state ministry for their unwavering commitment to successfully carry out the functions assigned to the state ministry for the attainment of this progress in the year 2021.

Dr. Ramesh Pathirana (M.P.)

Minister of Plantations

Message of the Hon. State Minister

I am pleased to issue a message to the Annual Performance Report-2021 of the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification. The coconut, kithul and Palmyrah are traditional industries dating back to ancient times. Of these, coconut is the most prominent and the largest industry. The coconut yield of the country is 2.7 billion of which 1 billion nuts are used for byproducts such as coconut milk, coconut oil, copra and coconut water. The main objective of His Excellency the President and the government is to increase the income generated from this industry up to USD 1 billion.



Further, the Kithul Development Board was established for the advancement of the Kithul sector. Kithul treacle, kithul jaggery and related products are amongst products that have successfully penetrated foreign markets. Several programmes have been launched for popularizing kithul based products and even modern scientific knowledge has confirmed that sweet kithul toddy as an energy drink. The State Ministry makes active contribution to assist in obtaining bank loans for producing kithul based food and other products and introducing tools and equipment required for such production.

The Palmyrah Development Board as an institution affiliated to our ministry plays a pivotal role for the promotion of the Palmyrah industry. An estimated one million Palmyrah palms are found in Sri Lanka. The PDB has centered most of its activities on the Northern Province and works towards the wellbeing of the people of the North through development of their livelihood by accessing opportunities in domestic and foreign markets. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Plantations and our ministry, plans are on the drawing board to introduce Palmyrah products to other areas of the country. Palmyrah based products have been made available in supermarkets and our showrooms in foreign countries such as France, Italy, Australia, Canada, America and England. Under the direction of His Excellency the President, the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Plantations, plans are being drawn up to earn significant amount foreign exchange through this industry. The key target of our Ministry is to provide goods to local consumers at concessionary prices and strengthen local economy by upgrading products and byproducts.

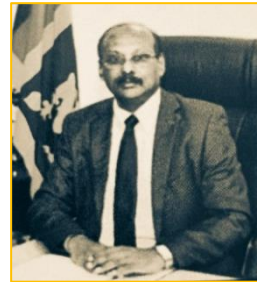
My thanks are due to the staff of the State Ministry headed by Secretary Mr. Tissa Hewavithana and the staffs of the affiliated institutions who worked indefatigably with total dedication for successfully fulfilling the functions assigned to the State Ministry enabling it to achieve this progress in the year 2021.

Arundika Fernando (M.P.)

State Minister of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification

Message from the Secretary of the Ministry of Plantation

The State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul, and Palm Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Goods Production and Export Diversification aims to establish an export-oriented plantation sector with new technology in accordance with the government's policy framework and is implemented under the leadership of the Minister of Plantations and the guidance of the Minister of State.



The main responsibility of this institution is to develop the coconut, kithul and palmyrah plantations in accordance with the scope by attracting the export market through the diversification of value-added products through experimental methods, new techniques, and optimal land utilization. Accordingly, special attention has been paid to creating a people-centered economy in accordance with the government's policy framework with the support of all the institutions under the promotion of coconut and palm palmyrah cultivation.

In order to increase the production, productivity of the existing coconut plantations in the year 2021, measures have been taken to increase the productivity of coconut lands by promoting coconut cultivation in areas suitable for coconut cultivation, encouraging coconut growers to intercrop, etc. Efforts have also been made to diversify coconut and palmyrah-related products, encourage value-added products and expand export market opportunities for coconut and palm industries.

Moreover, for the welfare of the industrialists engaged in the fields of coconut, kithul, and palmyrah cultivation, opportunities have been made to create market opportunities locally and internationally by providing suitable professional training opportunities and technical knowledge to raise their standard of living and ensure social acceptance. Also, the five-year strategic plan for 2021-2025 has also been prepared in conjunction with the tasks of introducing high-yielding plants by conducting research related to the coconut kithul and palmyrah sectors and contributing to the industrial development of the coconut, palmyrah, and palm fields through technical innovations.

Under the guidance of the Minister of Plantations Honorable Dr. Ramesh Pathirana, the Secretary of the State Ministry for the Promotion of Coconut, Kithul, and Palmyrah Cultivation and Related Industrial Goods Production and Export Diversification under the guidance of State Minister, the Honorable Arundika Fernando, for the support given to achieve the goals of the year 2021, the State Ministry and all affiliated institutions I also offer my thanks and appreciation to the staff.

Ravindra Hewavitharana
Secretary
Ministry of Plantation Industries

Message of the Secretary

The prime responsibility of the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification which functions under the guidance and direction of the Hon. Minister of Plantations and the Hon. State Minister of Plantations is to reorient the plantation sector by attracting the export market through the diversification of value added products employing research methods, new technical tools and optimal utilization of the land principally for the development of coconut, kithul and Palmyrah cultivations.



Accordingly, with the support of the institutions affiliated to our Ministry and in line with the policy framework of the government “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour”, our Ministry is committed to achieving sustainable development goals 01,02,03,09,12,15 and 17 in relation to the scope of our Ministry while focusing on building a people centric economy and the Ministry prides itself on victories achieved through the promotion of coconut, kithul and Palmyrah cultivations and the export diversification of coconut, kithul and Palmyrah based products.

The State Ministry has initiated and is expected to initiate a range of activities to develop livelihood of many by promoting direct and indirect income of those engaged in coconut, kithul and Palmyrah cultivation. The palmurah industry is expected to boost foreign exchange earnings of the country. Though the Northern and Eastern Provinces have been battered by the armed conflict, the Palmyrah industry has seen a rapid development in these provinces compared to other provinces of the country and the State Ministry has made many interventions to improve the living standards of the people through this industry Under the national programme for Improving Rural Economy, this Ministry represents the “Development Committee to promote the domestic manufacturing sector” and the “National Livelihood Development Coordination Subcommittee” and the implementation of programmes exclusively designed for such purpose has been commenced under the five year Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

I wish to convey my gratitude to the Minister of Plantations, Hon. Dr. Ramesh Pathirana and the State Minister of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification Hon. Arundika Fernando for their guidance and the Secretary of the Ministry of Plantations and the staff for their support in achieving the targets set for 2021. My thanks are also due to staff members of all institutions coming under the purview of the state ministry and especially to the staff of our ministry whose untiring efforts were instrumental in our success.

Tissa Hewavithana

Secretary

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification

Annual Performance Report for the year 2021

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing & Export Diversification

Expenditure Head No. 431

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1

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul & Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification Institutional Profile

1.1 Introduction

The State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification” was established by Gazette Extraordinary 2194/74 dated 25th September 2020 for the creation of an export focused plantation industry infused with new technology to be operated under the guidance of the Minister of Plantation in line with the “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” policy framework of the government.

Aligning with the scope of the Ministry of Plantation geared towards re-orienting overall plantation industry aimed at attracting export market by diversification of value added production through the adoption of research techniques, new technological tools and the optimum utilization of land, this Ministry is entrusted with the responsibility of developing coconut, kithul and Palmyrah cultivation sectors.

Accordingly, focusing on building a people centric economy in conformity with the policy framework of the government and with the support of all institutions under the purview of the State Ministry, this Ministry has prepared a five year strategic plan for the period from 2021-2025 for improving the productivity of coconut cultivations and encouraging cultivators to cultivate supplementary crops, promoting coconut cultivation in areas where coconut is not cultivated currently, diversifying and exporting products through the promotion of the coconut, kithul and Palmyrah industries and adding value to products and introducing high yielding plants through research and contributing to the industrial development of coconut, kithul and Palmyrah sectors through technical innovations which are the special priorities of the government.

As per the Action Plan prepared by the State Ministry for the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, the physical and financial progress of activities conducted up to 30th December 2021 is incorporated in this report.

1.2 Vision, Mission & Objectives of the Ministry

VISION

“ Globally competitive sustainable Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah industry in Sri Lanka infused with new technology”

MISSION

“To build a comprehensive developed Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah sector towards modern and sustainable production on the basis of promoting comparative advantage; applying science and technology to improve productivity, quality, efficiency and high competitiveness, ensure the diverse needs of local and export markets; improve the efficiency of land use, water resources, capital and labour; make traditional skilled agriculture labour as an attractive profession; increase income and livelihood of farmers and industrialists.”

Objectives of the Ministry

The following are the objectives of the strategic plan prepared by this Ministry in accord with the “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” policy framework.

- Generating export earnings amounting to \$ 01 billion from the products of the 03 sectors of coconut, Palmyrah and kithul by the year 2021.
- Increasing the coconut production level up to 3900 million by 2025.
- Making Kithul a well established cultivation by the year 2025..
- Increasing export earnings by 10% by 2025 by promoting kithul as a local resource based export with value addition using new technology.
- Increasing Palmyrah export income up to Rs. 200 million by the year 2021.

1.2 Vision, Mission & Objectives of the Ministry

Values

- Humanity
- Positive thinking
- Optimal time management
- Qualitative and efficient service delivery
- Opportune leadership qualities
- Equality
- Team spirit
- Feedback

Targets

- Generating an optimal export income through the diversification of coconut, Palmyrah and kithul based products
- Offering a favourable price for consumers and coconut, Palmyrah and kithul cultivators
- Providing a contended service to our clienets through the development of human resources and attitudes of the State Ministry and its affiliates

1.3 Key Functions of the Ministry

The key functions of the Ministry in terms of Extraordinary Gazette No. 2194/74 dated 25th September 2020

In respect of the subject of Coconut, Kithul & Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification-

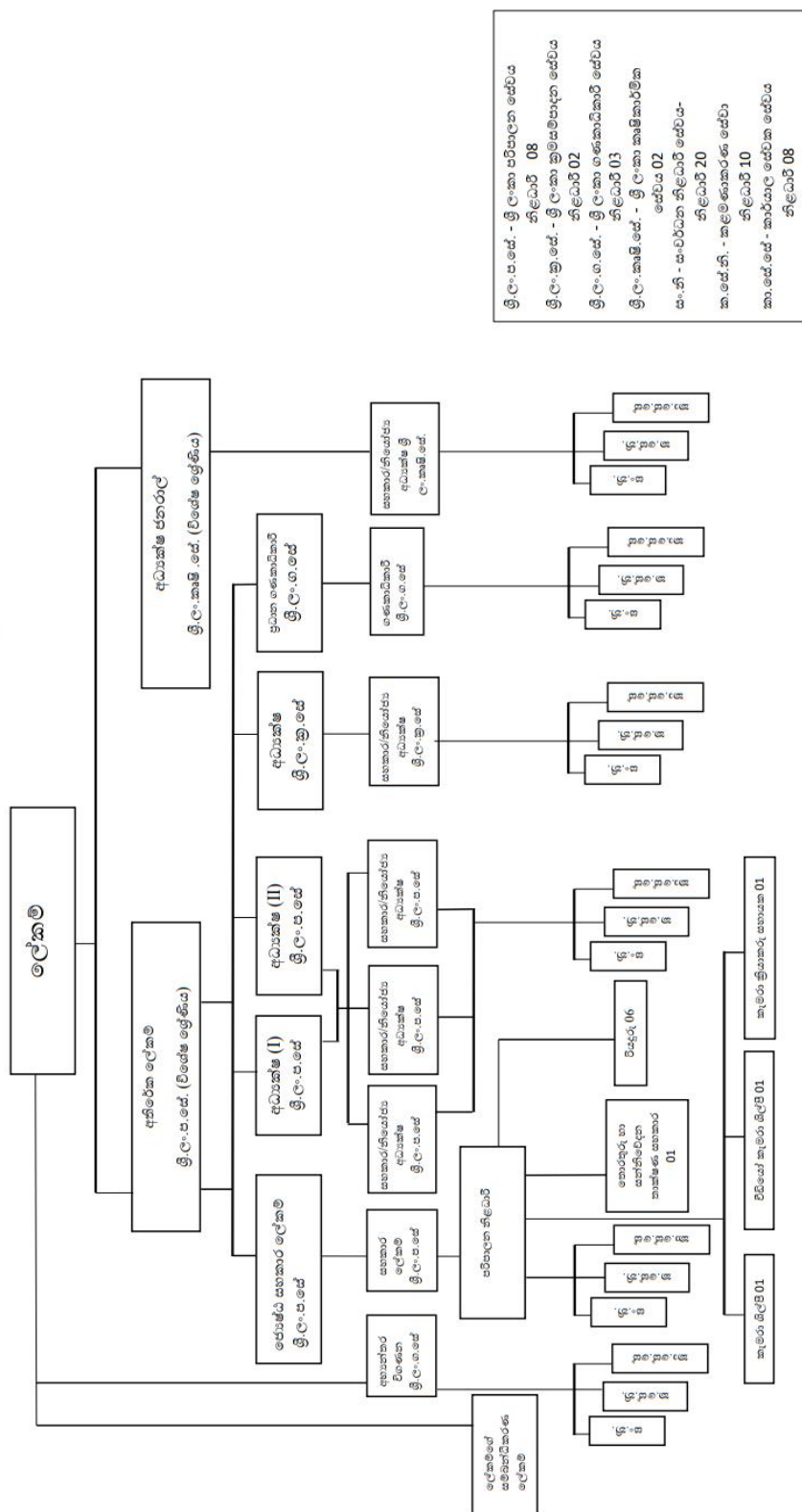
- assisting in the formulation of policies,
- implementing projects under the national budget, state investments and national development programme, and
- implementing, monitoring and evaluating subjects and functions of the departments, state corporations and statutory organizations under the purview of the Ministry; under the guidance of the Minister of Plantation in conformity with the prescribed Laws, Acts and Ordinances.

Special Priorities of the Ministry

- Introducing high yielding coconut plants in collaboration with the Coconut Research Institute and private laboratories and introducing coconut varieties that suit the areas where coconut is not widely grown.
- Implementing a programme to distribute high yielding coconut varieties to expand coconut growing in home gardens, giving due regard to geographical features of each region.
- Developing biotechnological solutions to control various pests
- Encouraging small and medium coconut growers to develop nurseries to produce planting materials.
- Providing encouragement necessary for the cultivation of subsidiary crops such as pepper, ginger, turmeric, aloe vera, pineapple in coconut plantations and for animal husbandry.
- Formulating strategies to fulfill the local demand for coconut, and to export value-added products associated with coconut, young coconut and king coconut
- Providing facilities to promote industries of coconut related product.
- Encouraging researchers, scientists and producers to conduct research on value addition and technological innovations.

1.4 Organizational Structure of the Ministry

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1.5 Institutional and Legal Framework of the Ministry

Departments, Statutory Institutions & Public Corporations

1. Coconut Cultivation Board
2. Coconut Development Authority
3. Coconut Research Institute
4. Palmyrah Development Board
5. Kithul Development Board
6. Kurunegala Plantation Industry Limited
7. Chilaw Plantation Industry Limited

Laws and Ordinance to be implemented

- Coconut Cultivation Board Act No.46 of 1971
- Kapruka Fund Act No. 31 of 2005
- Coconut Research Ordinance No.29 of 1928

2

Progress & Future Outlook

2.1 Coconut Sector

2.1.1 Coconut sector- Introduction

Vistas of prosperity & Splendour – Coconut Sector
Development under People Centric Economy

Coconut is one of the major export crops and a new plan will be implemented to ensure market stability for coconut in line with the current global market by promoting new technology and value added products for the next five years;

- Diplomatic assistance is sought to find a biotechnological solution to the long-standing mite and coconut beetle epidemic associated with coconut cultivation.
- Assists in the development and production of coconut plucking machines
- Introduction of high yielding hybrid coconut seedlings able to address the annual coconut cultivation requirement, the Government will provide the necessary facilities to the Coconut Research Institute as well as to the private laboratory owners who wish to focus for the same.
- Necessary researches is encouraged to introduce coconut seedlings suitable for the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces where coconut cultivation is not widespread at present.
- Small and medium scale coconut cultivation entrepreneurs will be given the opportunity to set up coconut nurseries
- Incentives will be provided for the cultivation of intercrops such as pepper, ginger, turmeric and aloe vera in the coconut estates to increase the income of the coconut estate owners.
- An extensive programme is being implemented to provide high yielding hybrid coconut seedlings to expand home garden coconut cultivation.

Sri Lanka is a leading producer of coconut and has a significant share of the world coconut market supply mainly through the supply of Desiccated Coconut (DC). The Sri Lankan Coconut Industry is primarily governed by the Coconut Development Act No. 46 of 1971, and the activities related to this field will be conducted by the Coconut Research Institute (CRI), the Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB) and the Coconut Development Authority (CDA), under the supervision of the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Products Manufacturing and Export Diversification.

In addition, the coconut industry is protected by the Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 and the Coconut Land Fragmentation Control Act No. 20 of 2005.

About 75% of the coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka is less than 20 acres and the remaining cultivations are government owned and private sector estates. About 70% of the national coconut production comes from smallholders. Coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka covers an area of 443,638 hectares and the average annual coconut harvest is about 3353.1 million nuts. About 54% of this harvest is used for domestic consumption. The per capita consumption of coconuts in Sri Lanka is estimated at 83 nuts per year and 29 nuts as oil and 112 nuts per year. It provides 15% of calories, 70% of fat and 5% of protein in the daily diet.

Source: Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour
Page 34

2.1.2 Future vision for the development of coconut sector

Coconut Sector Strategic Framework 2021-2025

Targets

- **To reach Coconut nut production level of 3,900 Million by 2025**
- **To gain export income earning of USD 1.5 Billion from the coconut and coconut related products by 2025**

Under the strategic framework for the development of the coconut sector, priority has been given to increase the productivity of the existing coconut plantations. Under this, it is planned to implement programmes to promote fertilizer application, conserve moisture in coconut lands, make recommendations to increase soil fertility, and control diseases and pests affecting coconut cultivation. It is also proposed to grade coconut lands and register them under the Coconut Cultivation Board for easy implementation of programmes. Provisions have been allocated for the year 2021 to implement programmes to increase the productivity of existing coconut lands in order to achieve the development goal of increasing coconut production.

Strategic framework

- **Improving the productivity of the existing coconut plantations**
- **Increasing the productivity of the land usage**
- **Ensure optimal use of raw materials for production**
- **Enhancing technological innovation and value addition of the Coconut products**
- **Promotion of the Coconut Market and Coconut based businesses**
- **Introduction of new technology for coconut cultivation / industrial development through research**

Also, programmes have been identified to expand coconut cultivation island wide such as, use uncultivated lands for coconut cultivation, produce high quality planting materials and cultivate intercrops to increase coconut land distribution and land use productivity. For this purpose, it is proposed to cultivate coconut, to convert the identified barren paddy fields in the island into productive commercial units. Provisions are also expected in the coming year for programmes to increase seed coconut production by 20% to produce high quality planting material. It is proposed to gain a sustainable development related to coconut lands by encouraging investments in the promotion of commercial agriculture in coconut lands. Under this, financial facilities will be provided on concessionary basis for new coconut cultivation, replanting, intercropping etc. It is hoped that this will encourage investment in coconut land development, thereby increasing the land use of coconut lands and maximizing productivity.

Optimal use of raw material is ensured by minimizing domestic waste of coconut kernel and directing discarded coconut husk value added products. The remaining 20% to 30% of coconuts are used for industry and export.

Conducting research on technological innovations and value added products in coconut related products, disseminating the knowledge gained through research for the development of coconut oil, coconut kernel, coconut fiber based manufacturing industries to the investors, encouraging such innovations, maintaining manufacturing industry related standards. programmes such as the introduction of international standards for the acquisition, the expansion of laboratory facilities, the provision of laboratory services, etc. are carried out.

It is proposed to conduct promotional programmes locally as well as internationally to promote the coconut market and coconut related businesses. Also prepares local and foreign media advertising, advertising tools (promotional leaflets, videos). Under this, it is expected to establish model agricultural gardens and to construct sales outlets at the district level.

It is expected to develop the coconut sector to benefit to the rural people by conducting researches to introduce new species, agronomic climate change, research and recommendation on soil nutrition and diseases and pests, as well as giving recommendations and technology for the introduction of value added products in the coconut industry.

Coconut sector 2021- Goals

To implement the following projects in the year 2021 for the development of the coconut sector Rs. 1000 million has been allocated to the Ministry and Rs. 1130 has been allocated to the

	Projects to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs.Mn)	Objectives of the Project	Expected outcomes/goals	Implementing agency
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Allocation from the Budget Proposals

1	Increasing the coconut harvest by 10% from 2800 nuts in the year 2021 by increasing the productivity of the existing coconut lands in Sri Lanka	152.00	Increasing the productivity of coconut lands and coconut production	• Providing subsidies to 2000 beneficiaries to promote the rehabilitation of coconut lands to increase the productivity of the coconut harvest in the existing coconut plantations • Conducting 200 field level programmes to promote fertilizer application in 6,000 acres of coconut lands • Distribution of high yielding varieties of coconuts taking into account the geographical features of each region to increase the demand for seeds and expand the cultivation of coconut in home gardens. • Accelerate general laboratory analysis to provide rapid research output and services with high accuracy to the stakeholder	Coconut Cultivation Board and Coconut Research Institute
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Chapter 02 – Progress and Future Outlook

	Projects to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs.Mn)	Objectives of the Project	Expected outcomes/goals	Implementin g agency
Allocation from the Budget Proposals					
2	Cultivation of Coconut in Barren Paddy Fields to Convert Commercial Coconut Cultivation	248.00	Increasing the extent of new coconut plantations land area by converting barren paddy lands into commercial coconut cultivation lands units	• Providing subsidies (average land size 2 acres / 15,000 beneficiaries) • Loan facilities (Average loan amount Rs. 0.25 million, 800 beneficiaries) • Conducting 100 training programmes for 16,000 beneficiaries • Establishment of field representation 7500 acres and 360 beneficiaries .	Coconut Cultivation Board
3	Drip irrigation for coconut cultivation	300.00	Minimize the impact of drought on coconut cultivation by providing irrigation facilities	• Installation of 597 irrigation systems using micro irrigation systems or pipes • Construction of 355 Water Storage Units / Development of Water Resources • Conducting 30 training programmes for officers and beneficiaries • Conducting 28 extension and publicity campaigns • Establishment of 15 field representations • Field Operating Capacity Development	Coconut Cultivation Board
Total		700.00			

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul & Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Products Manufacturing & Export Diversification

Chapter 02 – Progress and Future Outlook

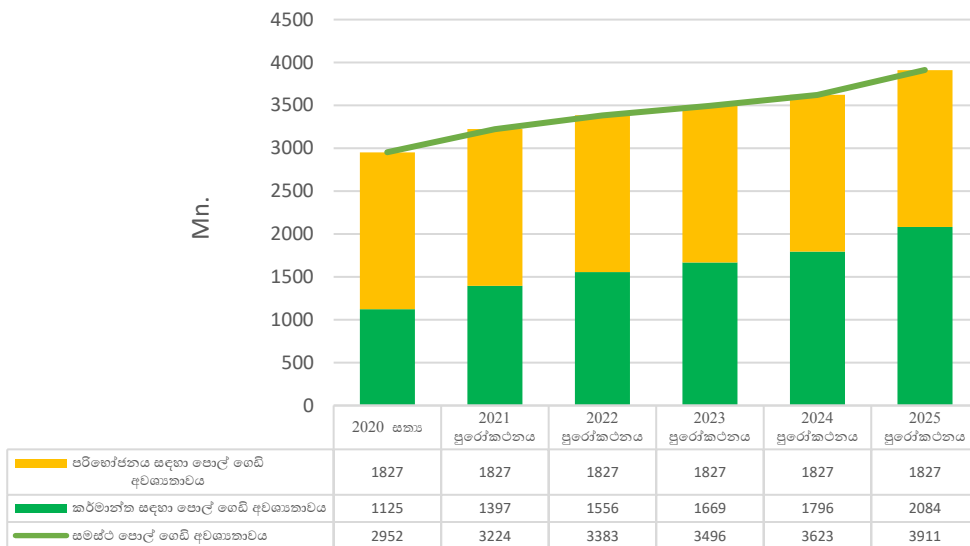
No	Project to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs. Mn)	Objectives of the project .	Expected outcome/goal	Implementing Agency
Special Development Projects					
1	Weligama Coconut Leaf Disease Control programme	105.00	Reducing the spread of diseases and managing diseases in the affected areas	- Marking and removal of diseased trees - Compensation for removed trees - Awareness programmes - Securing the economic status of landowners - Conducting training programmes	Coconut Cultivation Board and Coconut Research Institute
2	Hybrid Seed Coconut Production Project (Kiniyama Seed Coconut Garden)	8.00	Production of seed coconuts to promote hybrid coconut cultivation for the National Coconut Cultivation programme	- Purchase of 2 liquid dryers - Purchase of 2 sets of filters - Establishment of a pumping unit for a piped irrigation system - Purchase of furniture for the pollen processing laboratory - Purchasing a PCR machine - Purchase of SR and GD seedlings and filling of vacancies	Coconut Research Institute
3	Pest control in coconut cultivation Predatory mites	15.00	Expansion and distribution of predatory mite production to control mite damage	- Renovation of buildings for setting up laboratories for the production of predatory mites - Renovation of the building to provide storage facilities - Expansion of the mite distribution network - Purchase of laboratory equipment and air conditioners - Purchase equipment for monitoring and evaluating the mite control programme - Advertising and Administration	Coconut Cultivation Board
4	Wet Zone Hybrid Seeds nut Project	6.00	Establishment of a new Coconut Seed Garden for the production of hybrid seed coconuts for intermediate wet zones	- Hand pollination to produce seeds - Seedling production - Preparation of basic lands and infrastructure development and planting of 650 seedlings - Purchase of equipment - Construction of Pollen Processing Laboratory	Coconut Research Institute
Total		134.00			

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul & Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Products Manufacturing & Export Diversification

Target indicators of coconut sector in brief – 2021.

Description	Targets –Year 2021
Coconut yield (Nuts Mn)	3224
Export income (Rs Bn)	161
Productivity (Nuts /Hectares)	7036
Coconut sapling production (Saplings Mn)	4.0
New cultivation (Hec)	3840
Recultivation (Hec)	256
Under cultivation (Hec)	3025
Home gardening (Plants)	2,732,000
Coconut cultivation in fallow paddy lands (Plants)	160,000

Projection on the requirement of coconuts 2021-2025



2. 1.3 Challenges for the development of the coconut sector

There is a trend of coconut consumption increasing in the world day by day. In addition to that, the economic and social needs of the world community are changing in the face of the Covid-19 epidemic situation, and climate and climate patterns are also changing rapidly. Therefore, the products offered by the coconut industry to the local economy as well as to the international market must change over time and the services provided by the Coconut Research Institute, the Coconut Cultivation Board, and the Coconut Development Authority must adapt to the needs at present.

Based on the data and information collected from the Coconut Research Institute, Coconut Cultivation Board, and the Coconut Development Authority, the following problems were identified in relation to the coconut sector.

Problems related to coconut cultivation

- Low average coconut yield per hectare
- Growers are not interested in coconut cultivation as it is a long term investment
- Most of the coconut lands in Sri Lanka are at a level where they need to be rehabilitated. Soil conservation and moisture conservation are especially important. Growers are not interested in this as it costs a lot of money.
- Coconut land management is very poor and fertilizer application is limited to about 30% -40% of the land area.
- Shortage of fertilizer, agro-chemicals in the market.
- Coconut is grown as a single crop. Some farmers are reluctant to promote intercropping in those areas.
- Adverse climatic and climatic changes and persistent droughts have severely affected the coconut harvest, which in turn has started to weaken the coconut plantations.
- Difficulty in maintaining coconut plantations due to wildlife damage, especially due to porcupines, wild boars, giant squirrels and monkeys .
- Fragmenting and using coconut cultivable lands for other purposes.
- Most of the existing cultivations in the major coconut growing districts are over 50 years old and every crop needs to be replanted.
- Coconut land maintenance has been hampered by labor shortages and rising labor costs.
- Weligama Coconut leaf wilt disease, black beetle and red beetle diseases cause the loss of a large number of coconut seedlings and trees annually.

Problems for coconut growers

- There is a lack of entrepreneurial knowledge of small scale coconut land holders.
- The marketing knowledge of small scale coconut holders is poor
- There is no formal organized sustainable community based organizational structure.

Issues related to coconut related industries

- There is a shortage of machinery and equipment required for the diversification of coconut based products.
- There is a lack of skills required for product diversification and value-added manufacturing.
- Coconut shortages have reduced the industry's ability to sustain and compete internationally due to insufficient supply of raw materials (coconut oil, distilled coconut milk, etc.).
- Value-added products that do not meet global market demand and products that meet international standardization requirements are not available in the market.
- Shells and husks of domestically used coconuts are not received adequately by industries.
- Existing legal impediments to the promotion of coconut water based industries.
- Fluctuations in coconut prices have also adversely affected the industry.
- The problem of obtaining high quality technology to sustain the industry.
- There are problems in meeting the start-up capital requirements related to the industry

Market related issues

- Farmers are reluctant to adapt to new technologies due to the prevailing low-income generation of the coconut farming community
- Small coconut estate owners have less marketing opportunities due to poor marketing knowledge.
- As most of the coconuts produced are consumed locally, the market profit for coconut products is minimized by taking various measures to control the price of coconut in the country.
- Intermediaries make more economic profits through the coconut distribution network
- Introducing products without proper standards to the market.
- Importation of palm oil as a substitute for coconut oil and blending of coconut oil with palm oil and marketing of substandard oil.

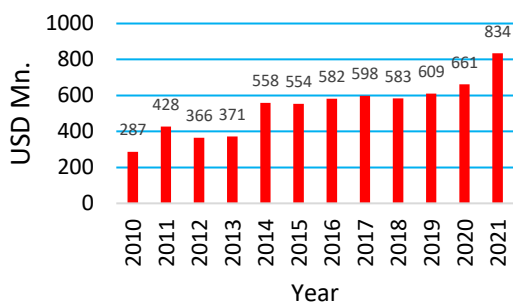
Institutional issues

- Lack of adequate field officers to meet the needs of stakeholders related to the coconut industry.
- Local service structure of the Coconut Development Authority and the Coconut Cultivation Board is not balanced and the absence of adequate number of officers.
- Existing extension service approach is not sufficient to address the issues of all stakeholders
- As the three institutions, i.e. Coconut Cultivation Board, Coconut Development Authority, Kapruka Fund Management Board conduct industry related development activities without proper coordination, the productivity, efficiency and investment effectiveness are at a low level.
- Lack of efficiency of the existing extension service
- Inequality in the distribution of officers to areas with large industrial expansion and reduction of facilities of field officers currently employed

2.1.4 Coconut Sector - Overall Progress

Export Coconut

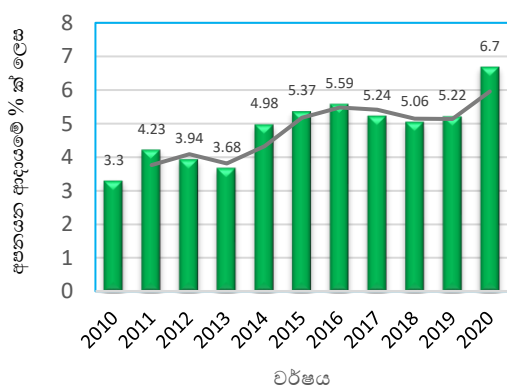
**Export Progress USD Mn.
(2010 to 2021)**



In addition to meeting domestic food demand, the coconut industry generated \$ 0.834 billion in export earnings in 2021, contributing approximately 1% to GDP. Coconut production also accounts for about 12% of the country's total agricultural output.

Sri Lanka is the fourth largest exporter of coconut-based products in terms of exports and the major export products are desiccated coconut, coconut fiber-based products, coconut oil, and coconut water.

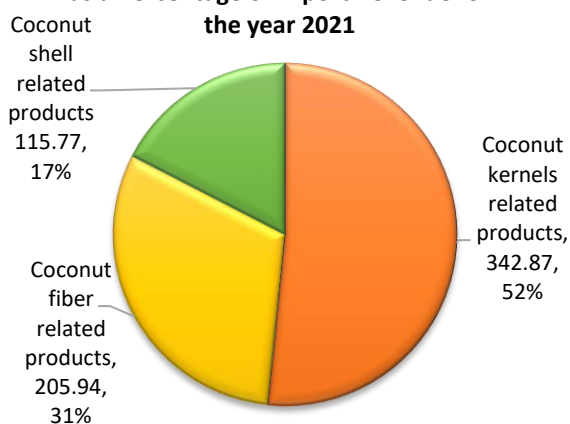
**Annual Coconut Export Income
(2010 to 2020)**



Coconut export earnings in 2010 were the US \$ 277.63 million and by 2021 it was the US \$ 834.12 million, more than triple the export revenue during 2010-2021.

Coconut-based production income from industrial export earnings was 3.3% in 2010 and will be 6.7% by 2020.

**Composition of Coconut Export Products
as a Percentage of Export Revenue for
the year 2021**



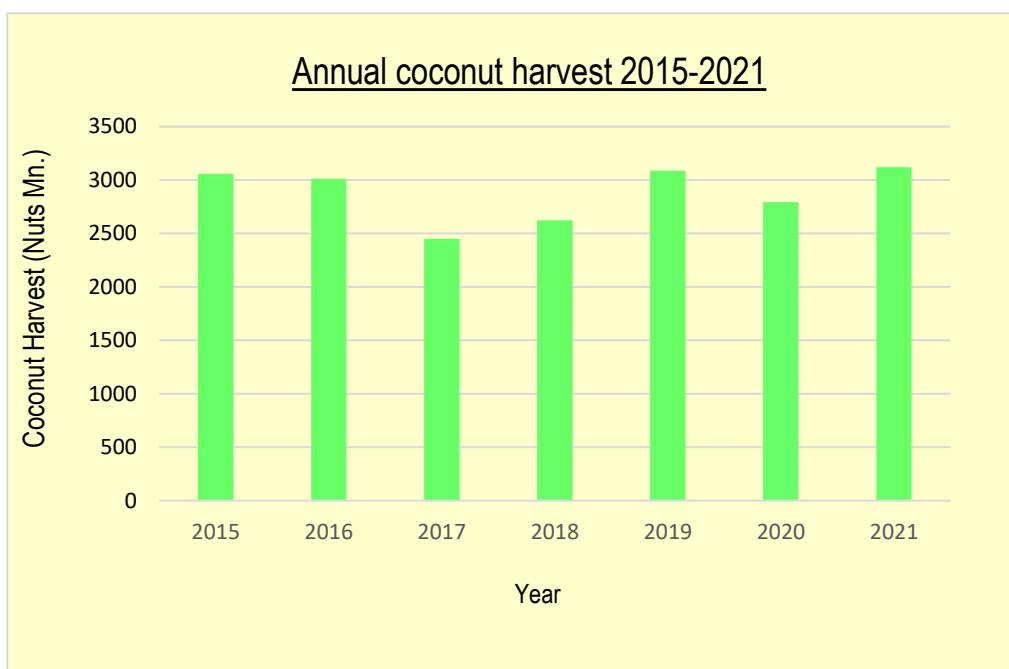
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Export of coconut related products

By 2020, 40 types of d products have been exported to 150 countries.

Coconut Sector Overall Performance - Annual

Description	year 2019	year 2020	year 2021
Coconut Harvest (Nuts Mn.)	3085.567	2792.202	3224
Export Revenue (Rs. Billion)	108	122.5	161
Productivity (nuts / ha)	5655	4827	7036
Production of coconut seedlings (seedlings ml)	2.74	1.52	7.5
New Cultivation (Ha)	5110	4004	4340
Replanting (ha)	106	318	620
Under cultivation (ha)	2819	3340	1240
Home Gardening (Plants)	719,723	835,122	6,530,000
Coconut Cultivation in Barren Paddy Fields (Plants)			32,000



Sources - Coconut Development Authority

Export income

Product category	Export income – From January to 30 Dec. (Rs Mn.)		
	2020 (Rs Mn)	2021 (Rs. Mn)	Growth %
Coconut kernel based	63,292.56	86,437.00	37
Coir	5,307.67	5,777.68	9
Coir finished products	32,898.36	43,736.46	33
Coconut shell based products	20,678.17	29,371.97	42
Other	337.49	710.92	111
Total	122,514.26	166,034.02	36

Export fluctuations

Product Type	From January to 31 December					
	Quantity (MT)			Income (Rs. Mn)		
	2020	2021	Difference %	2020	2021	Difference %
Coconut oil (MT)	5,180	3,825	-26	2,637.90	2,319.74	-12
Virgin coconut oil (MT)	14,584	14,960	3	11,944.55	14,744.20	23
Coconut water (MT)	17,910	26,414	47	2,781.21	4,485.30	61
King coconut (nuts)	5,924,087	9,548,368	61	598.61	900.00	50
Raw coconut (nuts) '000	15,838	14,565	-8	1,226.20	1,213.90	-1
Bristle fibre (MT)	1,231	1,785	45	322.29	475.38	47

Coconut Auction Average Prices

Price type		Unit	Average annual price 2020	Average annual price 2021	Difference %
Auction (Colombo)		Average Price of 1000 Nuts (Rs)	48,891	56,513	16
Wholesale *	Large	Average Price of 1000 Nuts (Rs)	64,154	76,226	19
	Small		57,946	67,531	17
Retail *	Large	Average Price per Nut (Rs)	75.7	92.38	22
	Small		61.3	74.87	22

***Source-** Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute – Prices have not been declared in certain months due to Covid-19 pandemic

2.1.4.1 Measures for developing coconut sector

2.1.4.1.1 Coconut Cultivation Board

Vision

“To make Sri Lanka the most efficient & effective coconut producer in the world ”

Mission

“To uplift the coconut production through effective advisory & extension services to reach a self-sufficient standard by sufficing local & foreign demands of the country and to ensure a high living standard among coconut growers”

Trough the services of the Coconut Cultivation Board, technical and input facilities are offered to the cultivator. Under this, the following services can be obtained from the Coconut Cultivation Board.

- Technical Instructions
- Financial Loans
- Financial Subsidies
- Inputs
- The amount of coconut seedlings provided to growers annually as a subsidy is between 2-3 million.

A subsidy of Rs. 100/= is given to the cultivator for each seedling. Accordingly, a cultivator can purchase a poly bag seedling at Rs. 150.00 and a bare root seedling at Rs. 75.00.

There are more than 200 field officers on duty in the field of the Coconut Cultivation Board to provide the above services and they work in the field under the guidance of 19 Regional Offices island wide.

Existing subsidy programmes under Coconut Cultivation Board

- Rehabilitation of coconut lands under various rehabilitation schemes - Rs.30,000/= per Acre
- Water Pipeline Subsidy programme to Promote Water Supply to Coconut Cultivation - Rs.20,000/= per Acre
- Supervision of coconut seedlings planted in the years 2017,2018,2019 under the new/replanting/ cultivation programme and providing subsidies for the maintenance of existing seedling- Rs.50/= per seedling
- Intercropping of coconut lands under subsidies- Rs.10000/= per Acre
- Subsidy programme to protect coconut plantations from wild animals - Rs.200/= per seedling

Special activities implemented by the Coconut Cultivation Board for the Development of the Coconut Sector

Expected outcomes

Facilitating the expansion of coconut cultivation throughout the island and maintaining a healthy cultivation by increasing the productivity of coconut cultivation

Special measures

- **Labour force programme**
- **Coconut seedling subsidy**
- **Use of IT methods for extension activities**
- **Expansion of mite predators distribution network**
- **Ma**

- **Labour Force Programme**

The Coconut Cultivation Board has released workers trained on field activities to the field to make available the required skilled labour in carrying out agronomical activities in coconut lands. Coconut cultivators can procure their services by paying a reasonable amount.

- **Coconut seedling subsidy**

Any grower who purchases coconut seedlings from the Coconut Cultivation Board can purchase coconut seedlings at a discounted price under this. There is a facility to buy a ground plant at Rs. 75 / = and a poly bag plant at a minimum price of Rs. 150/=. Further, any grower can purchase the above concessional price from any nursery or regional office belonging to the Coconut Cultivation Board without any hindrance. In the future, the seedling distribution network will be extended to Agrarian Services Development Centers.

- **Use of IT methods for extension activities**

The Coconut Cultivation Board has developed a Coconut App that can be easily downloaded from mobile phones to provide technical information on coconut cultivation to growers easily. This software can acquire the knowledge required to carry out agronomic activities such as applying fertilizer and mulching on one's coconut land without the assistance of a technical officer of the Coconut Cultivation Board. The app can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and the Apple App Store.

- **Expansion of mite predators distribution programme**

Steps were taken to expand the network of production and distribution of predatory mites on the recommendations of the Coconut Research Institute to control mites that have a significant impact on the coconut harvest. Accordingly, 02 Predatory Mite Technology Laboratories and 02 stores were established in 2019, 2020 and 2021. This allowed growers to obtain predatory mites without difficulty. The necessary technical input is provided by the Coconut Research Institute.

- **Mapping main insect pest damages to coconut cultivation**

Maps were prepared on the distribution of major insect pests causing damages to coconut cultivations and the intensity of the damage. Information contained in the maps is used for anti insect pest activities and these maps are also being used for evaluate the productivity of these programmes.

Physical & Financial Progress of the projects implemented by the Coconut Cultivation Board

Progress of special development programmes as at 30.12.2021

Subsidy programmes for the distribution of coconut seedlings

Programme	Unit	Physical target (Annual)	Physical progress as at 30.12.2021	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)
New/re/under cultivation programmeme	Coconut seedlings	745,500	846,027	232.80
Home garden cultivation programmeme		100,000	124,274	
Gap filling programmeme		241,800	192,216	
Special home garden programmeme		2,183,700	615178	
Total (Subsidy)		2,600,000	1,777,695	

Extension & Training programmes and media programmes of Coconut Development Board

Programme	Unit	Physical target (Annual)	Physical progress as at 30.12.2021	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)
Conducting training programmes	Programmes	164	55	47.619
National level exhibitions	Exhibitions	5	5	
Preparation of training materials	Leaflets	1,320,000	374,700	
Conducting meetings	Meetings	4	8	
Conducting group extension programmes	Programmes	700	638	
Person to person meetings	Cultivators	30000	71131	
Development of coconut lands more than 10 acres in extent	Cultivators	500	596	
Using media for extension activities of coconult cultivation	Units	90	102	

Diseases & Pest Control programme

Programme	Unit	Physical target (Annual)	Physical progress as at 30.12.2021	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)
Application of predatory mites packets to coconut trees	Packets	12	14	11.037
Application of pheromone vials to coconut lands to control red palm beetles and black beetles	Pheromone vials	460000	246386	
Releasing coconut caterpillar parasites to control caterpillars in the coconut land	Vials	31000	11274	
Sale of monocrotophos to control red palm beetles	Liters	2500	735	

Production & cultivation of coconut seedlings

The Coconut Cultivation Board planned to plant 4 million coconut seedlings in 2021 and it was planned to sell each of these seedlings to growers at a concessionary price. Accordingly, a grower could buy a poly bag plant for Rs. 150 and a ground plant for Rs. 75. These productive seedlings can be cultivated under new / replanting / subsistence cultivation as regular coconut cultivation, home gardening and desertification of coconut land.



Production & cultivation of coconut seedlings

Description	Progress of 2020	Targets of 2021 (Annual)	Progress as at 30.12.2021
Planted seedlings (Mn)	1.98	4.00	2.5
Production of coconut seedlings (Mn) *	1.48	4.00	3.2
Distribution of seed nuts (Mn)*	2.217	5.7	4.6

Other subsidies

This table illustrates financial subsidies provided for development activities such as protecting seedling cultivation from wild animals and rehabilitation of coconut lands, water supply and intercropping.

Programme	Unit	Relevant target (Annual)	Physical target as at 30.12.2021	Paid amount (Rs Mn)
Protection from wild animals	Seedlings	93543	87508	17.37
Intercrop subsidy programme	Ac.	2723	2569	37.86
Providing subsidies to maintain seedlings planted under new/re/under cultivation	seedlings	668000	517866	33.4

Diseases & pests control programmes

Coconut Cultivation Board implements disease and pest control programmes to enhance the coconut yield by controlling diseases and pests. Special programmes are conducted to create awareness on controlling major pests on coconut cultivation including red palm beetles, black beetles, coconut mites and coconut caterpillars. Among these pests, combined pest control methods are implemented to control red palm beetles, black beetles and coconut caterpillars.

Further, the severity of major pest infestations such as mite infestation, red beetle infestation, black beetle infestation and coconut caterpillar infestation has been mapped at district level in Sri Lanka under a major pest control mapping project.



Anti pest
progrdisease
and ammes

Model Coconut Gardens programme

12 Model Coconut Gardens belonging to the Coconut Cultivation Board have produced 4,673,304 coconuts from 01.01.2021 to 31.09.2021. As at 31.09.2021, the Coconut Cultivation Board was able to maintain the production cost of a coconut at a minimal level of Rs. 19.52 and maintained the N.S.A value at a maximum level of Rs. 50.76

Coconut yield based by coconut model gardens from 01.01.2021 to 30.12.2021 is tabulated below.

Model coconut garden	Total coconut yield	Model coconut garden	Total coconut yield
Bopitiya	292249	Pasikudah	219402
Desiveli	881327	Kohombana	196273
Mahayaya	870795	Korai	235293
Mundalama	73320	Palai	250610
Girtland	854331	Randeniya	617767
Lenawa	857368	Nagamsola	767547

“Kapruka “ Investment Loan Scheme

The Bank has released a loan of Rs. 66.847 million for the development of 2109 acres of coconut under this programme. Accordingly, loan facilities have been provided to 451 beneficiaries.

Coconut Cultivation Board- Overall Financial Progress as at 30.12.2021

Financial progress	Estimated value Rs Mn (31.12.2021)	Amount received 31.12.2021 Rs Mn	Progress as at 31.12.2021 (Rs Mn)	%
Capital	735.00	734.294	734.294	100
Recurrent	500.00	500.000	500.00	100

The Coconut Cultivation Board has achieved 100% financial progress in the projects implemented up to 31.12.2021

2.1.4.1.2 Coconut Development Authority

Vision

“The Coconut industry to be the highest contributor to the GDP from the Tree Crop Sector and Global Leader in Product - Market Diversification”

Mission

“To facilitate the Coconut Industry towards long term commercial viability and sustainability and higher contribution to the national economy, by ensuring the availability of coconuts and coconut products for domestic consumption and for industry”

The Coconut Development Authority of Sri Lanka (CDA) is the leading statutory organization established under the provisions of the Coconut Development Act No. 46 of 1971. It is responsible for the development of the coconut industry in Sri Lanka and operates under the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Products Manufacturing and Export Diversification. Facilitates exporters of coconut related products to stay connected with the foreign buyer network. The Coconut Development Authority conducts regular copra and fresh coconut auctions to ensure that all stakeholders get a fair price for coconut.

Achievements of the CDA

- The Sri Lanka Accreditation Board has extended the accreditation status of ISO 17025: 2017 until June 29, 2023 for a full audit of chemical and microbiological tests conducted on coconut products, ISO / IEC 17025: 2017 standard.
- Also, for Coconut Production Testing, ISO 17020: 2012 International Standards Certificate was obtained on 02.03.2020.

Financial and Physical Progress of Projects Implemented by the Coconut Development Authority

Quality Control and Quality Assurance Division

	Activity	Unit	Physical Progress as at 31.12.2021	%
01.	Daily Testing of Desiccated Coco.	Number of samples		
	· Microbiological Analysis		7687	118%
	· Conducting physicochemical tests		7749	119%
02.	Testing of coir related products	Number of samples	2153	94%
03.	Providing test services as required in the coconut sector	Tests	778	104%
04.	Maintaining and acquiring ISO 17025 accreditation status	Action taken	Activities for acquiring and maintaining ISO 17025 have been carried out. (Continuing accreditation status for coconut oil tests, chemical testing of water and microbiological tests on desiccated coconut, coconut water, coconut milk based products, coconut oil, coir substrate substrate) • Accreditation activities for chemical tests for desiccated coconut have been commenced	100%
	Maintaining and acquiring ISO 17025 accreditation status	Action taken	9	113%
	Formulating gross regulations for coconut industry		Formulation of gross regulations has been finalized	100%
05.	Providing test services to ensure the quality of the Desiccated Coconut production process	Tests		
	· Mill monitoring		399	200%
	Desiccated products testing		214	119%
	Water analysis tests		140	140%

Financial and Physical Progress of Projects Implemented by the Coconut Development Authority

Quality Control and Quality Assurance Division

	Activity	Units	Physical progress as at 31.12.2021	%
	B) Coconut oil industry			
	1) Testing coconut oil samples Testing crude oil		74	148%
	2) Tsting raw materials (copra / dried coconut)		11	
			44	88%
	3) Testing absorbent samples		62	124%
	4) Testing coconut oil in markets		45	90%
	C) Coir. Coir refuse industry			
	1) Testing coir/coir refuse		49	98%
01.	Daily desiccated samples testing	No of samples		
	Coconut products analysis in relation to the functions of the process development division			
	A. Testing facilities for the coconut oil industry			
	· Virgin coconut oil		57	104%
	· Coconut oil		173	157%
	B. Testing facilities for the coir industry			
06.	· Coir substrate	Tests	187	72%
	· coir related samples		134	67%
	C. Testing facilities for the coconut milk industry			
	· Coconut milk and powdered coconut milk		150	107%
	· Coconut milk and powdered coconut		99	50%
	· Defatted desiccated coconut		0	0
	· Coconut shell charcoal		13	50%

Processing Development Division

Activity	Physical Progress as at 31.12.2020
Providing financial facilities for the development of desiccated coconut production from the Mill Development Fund	For 25,525 MT of desiccated coconut produced, Rs. 6.00 million was credited to the Mill Development
Providing bank loan facilities for financial relief	Loan facilities amounting to Rs. 1.15 million were extended to 54 industrialists.
Establishing the process of introducing high quality coconut oil to market.	172 coconut oil samples were tested under the programme for introducing coconut oil to the market with high quality packaging. Investment assistance was extended to 34 institutions for developing the drying system of the coconut oil industry and under the programme for assigning the logo, institutions were inspected at a cost of Rs. 20.5 million. In the year 2021, the logo was given to 07 institutions.
a) Providing financial assistance to coir manufacturers to obtain GMP certification b) Providing financial assistance to coir manufacturing companies for the preparation of coir drying floor.	a) Rs 0.3 Mn was spent on extending assistance to 02 manufacturers and conducting 04 awareness programmes. b) Investment support was extended to 33 manufacturers to construct drying floors. The amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 17.23 Mn.
a) Implementing training programmes for the officers of the Coconut Development Authority with the objective of providing resource contributions to improve the quality of the coconut related industries b) Carrying out audits related to obtaining ISO 17020: 2012 standard certification to the Processing Development Division.	a) Rs 2.31 million was spent for referring officers of the Processing Development Division for training programmes. b) Obtaining ISO 17020: 2012 standard certification for inspecting desiccated products manufacturing institutions. The activities of the second audit after obtaining the accreditation certificate was held in September.
Refer to Daily Product Model Analysis and Submit Analysis Reports / Issue Relevant Certificates after inspecting data and information as requested by Exporters of Coconut Products Product Registration Institutional inspection.	Daily receipt of desiccated samples - 7,749 Physical condition certificates, Salmonella free certificates, Aflatoxin free certificates, Sulfur Dioxide free certificates and other institutional certificates 1530 Registration of 1170 products. Conducting approximately 10,000 institutional inspections
Organizing awareness/training programmes for the development of the informal industry	19 training programmes have been conducted. The amount spent was Rs. 2.14 million
Providing investment assistance for the development of coconut production methodology. charcoal	Investment assistance was extended to 12 institutions registered under the programme for providing coccoout shell burning furnaces. Rs 1.33 million
Establishing production units for those engaged in the informal industry.	By the end of the year 2021, 08 production units were established. The amount spent was Rs. 5.48 million.

Marketing Development and Research Division

Activity	Unit	Progress as at 30.12.2021
Registration of Coconut and Coconut Related Exporters	Exporters	704
Registration of Coconut Plantation	Coconut estates	99
Registration of brokers required for auctions	Brokers	17
Registration of Coconut / Copra Buyers	Buyers	31
Taking actions to issue temporary export licenses	License approvals	3379
Obtaining approvals through ASYCUDA system		29998
Issuing Daily reports	Reports	233
Issuing weekly reports	Reports	48
Issuing Monthly reports	Reports	12
Issuing Annual reports	Reports	1
Holding the Colombo Coconut Auction	Auctions	33
Installing hoardings	Hoardings	3
Participating in local exhibitions	Trade exhibitions	3
Creating public awareness to increase the consumption of coconut milk and coconut milk powder and collection of coconut shells to minimize coconut wastage	Radio programmes	1890
Awareness to increase the consumption of coconut milk and coconut milk powder and collection of coconut shells to minimize coconut wastage	Publishing advertisements in Sinhala and Tamil newspapers	18
Producing television programmes, documentaries required for creating public awareness in future on coconut based products.	Programmes	31
Making people aware of the importance of coconut industry and coconut based products. to Sri Lanka's economy through social media	Notices	25
An awareness programme was conducted using zoom technology to mark International Coconut Day	Promotional programmes	1
Involvement of foreign export promotion programmes – Exhibition of coconut kernel based products with the assistance of Japanese embassy in Sri Lanka.	Foreign exhibitions	1
Designing a promotional brochure required for international sales promotion programmes.	Sales promotion tools	Draft has been prepared
Providing essential information through the website on coconut based products and exports/imports	Updating the website	Has been updated where necessary. At least twice a week
Establishing links between foreign buyers and local producers through trade inquiries received.	Trade inquiries	73
Settling disputes relating to coconut/copra auctions	Arbitration sessions	8
Settling disputes arising in exporting coconut products	Arbitration sessions	6
Conducting market surveys/ research	Samples/ research papers	Details were collected

Chapter 02- Progress & Future Outlook



Exhibiting coconut kernel based products with the support of the Sri Lankan embassy in Japan at the Health Ingredients-Japan exhibition held in Japan from October 6-8 in 2021



Concurrent to International Coconut Day radio interviews were conducted to make people aware of the progress and future outlook of the coconut industry

Live
WEBINAR
For International Coconut Day 2021

'Latest food technology related to coconut kernel products and the world market demand for value added food products.'

02nd of Sep, 2021 at 9.30 am to 11.30 am
Medium – Sinhala
Join us on Zoom →



Professor Upali Samarajeeva
Emeritus Professor in Food Science & Technology
University of Peradeniya



Online awareness programme held parallel to International Coconut Day 2021

Chapter 02 – Progress and Future Outlook



Extending investment assistance for the development of infrastructure facilities in the coconut coir, fiber producing institutions



Training programmes conducted in the year 2021



Awareness programmes in the year 2021

Production units established in the year 2021

Coconut Development Authority - Overall financial progress as at 30.12.2021

Item	Approved provision (Rs Mn) 31.12.2021	Amended annual target as at 31.12.2021 (Rs Mn)	Expenditure			
			Amount (Rs Mn)	Approved amount %	Target %	Receipt of imprest %
Capital	110	7	7	6.3%	100%	100%
Recurrent	190	134.5	7	71%	100%	100%

2.1.4.1.3 Coconut Research Institute

Vision

“To be the centre of excellence in coconut research, technology development and technology transfer in the region”

Mission

“Generate knowledge and technology through excellence in research towards increasing productivity and profitability of coconut”

The Coconut Research Institute (CRI) is a National Institute founded as the Coconut Research Scheme under the Coconut Research Ordinance No. 24 of 1929. The scheme established its headquarters at Bandirippuwa Estate, Lunuwila (North Western Province) and began its research activities with three Technical Divisions namely, Genetics, Chemistry and Soil Chemistry for assisting coconut growers with technical information on coconut cultivation. Following the enactment of the Coconut Research Act No. 37 in 1950, it was renamed as the CRI of Ceylon. Since its establishment all scientific research on coconut in Sri Lanka were centered in it and gained national as well as international reputation for coconut research. Under the Coconut Development Act No. 46 promulgated in 1971, the Coconut Research Board was set up in 1972 to function as the Board of Management of the CRI.

The Coconut Research Institute has a team of dynamic, enthusiastic and innovative scientists, qualified technical staff, and material resources and modern analytical facilities to support its research development. The Institute promotes collaborative research with other National Institutes and Private Sector Organizations. The Institute has nine Research Divisions and five Service Divisions.

Financial and physical progress of the projects implemented by the Coconut Research Institute in the year 2021

Introduction of a new coconut variety and production of seed coconuts

- ✓ CRISL 2020 (Sri Lankan Height x Malayan Red Dwarf) is a new hybrid coconut variety that produces high yielding and fast ripening was introduced and from January 2021, 753 seed coconuts were produced.
- ✓ CRIC 60 187,597, CRIC 65 28,145, CRISL 98 10,888 Kapsuwaya, 3,064 Kapsetha 1,908 and Kapruwana 3,978 genetically advanced hybrid seed coconuts were produced at three seed gardens using controlled pollination and hand pollination.
- ✓ For the production of Kapruwana hybrid seeds, planting..... San Ramon seedlings and Kundira seedlings at the Keeniyama seed garden.
- ✓ A memorandum of understanding was signed for the commencement of a new seed garden in collaboration with Kurunegala Plantation Company to produce the Kapsuwaya hybrid coconut variety. The fence around the seed coconut garden was erected and the irrigation system was installed. Preliminary preparation of the land was carried out to plant 650 seedlings. Seedlings could not be planted due to rain.

Introduction of high yielding and quick maturing coconut species to cultivators



Tall x Brazilian
Green dwarf

Adaptation to climate change / application of new agronomic methods

- ✓ The percentage of heavy metals in compost produced from municipal waste. It was observed that their values were less than the standard values. However it can be recommended as an organic carbon source for improving the soil in which coconut is cultivated.
- ✓ An interim recommendation was issued for the use of bio char as soil conditioning material to improve the efficiency of the soil nutrient use in the soil coconut is cultivated, enhance the retention of moisture and increase microbiological action. The unit for making carbonated plant materials has currently been installed at a sub-research centre in the Coconut Research Institute. .
- ✓ An organic fertilizer package was introduced containing diverse organic sources was introduced for coconut cultivation in line with the new fertilizer policy of the government. This was an additional recommendation extraneous to the inorganic, organic and organic +inorganic fertilizer recommendations introduced previously by the Coconut Research Institute.

Study on the use of carbonated materials (biocarbon)

A field research was started to study the use of carbonated material (biocarbon) as a mulching material for the cultivation of coconut seedlings at a 5-acre land in Rathmalgara sub-center belonging to the Coconut Research Institute.



Use of
biocarbon

Pests and disease control

- ✓ 595 pheromone tubes and 50 gel pheromones were issued to cultivators to combat red beetles.
- ✓ A "Safe Zone" was maintained to prevent the spread of Weligama Coconut Leaf Disease from the Southern Province to other areas. 9,839 lands in the protected zone were inspected and 694 diseased trees were identified, of which 225 were removed.
- ✓ A programme was implemented in collaboration with the Coconut Cultivation Board to control the spread of coconut caterpillar (Puttalam and Kurunegala districts), yellow spotted locust infestation (Kurunegala and Kegalle districts) and whitefly damage (Kegalle, Kandy, Gampaha and Kurunegala districts). The control of the spread of coconut caterpillar was carried out totally using biological methods

Production of coconut related products and expansion of technology

- ✓ Production of virgin coconut oil was improved by fermenting.
- ✓ A coconut butter spread was made as a value added coconut kernel based product
- ✓ Food items containing coconut flour and wheat flour were improved as healthy foods
- ✓ A biodegradable food packaging material was produced using a biodegradable coconut protein decomposer
- ✓ The glycemic value of coconut jaggery produced from sweet coconut toddy collected using traditional methods was determined.
- ✓ Defatted, coconut bran powder added food items (rotti, pittu) were improved.
- ✓ Phenolic and flavonoid composition of coconut bran powder was determined.
- ✓ The impact of virgin coconut oil as a treatment for mild and moderate Alzheimer disease was examined.
- ✓ A study was conducted to determine the impact of glucose tolerance of diabetic mice and non-diabetic mice by feeding them white coconut oil and soy oil.
- ✓ A study was conducted to explore the possibility of making cushions and mattresses with a mixture of latex and coconut fibre.
- ✓ A study was conducted to upgrade the technology for soaking coconut husks .
- ✓ A study was conducted on using coconut fibre as a raw material for manufacturing rubber shoes.



Coconut
butter
spread

Technology exchange activities

- ✓ Three research extension dialogues between Coconut Research Institute research officers and Coconut Development Officers as a two-way communication system aimed at identifying new research areas, identifying growers' views on Coconut Research Institute recommendations and training Coconut Development Officers and updating technical knowledge were held.
- ✓ Technology parks were developed to impart knowledge to growers and students, and a crop clinic was set up at the site to impart knowledge to growers.
- ✓ 3rd international certificate course on the management of coconut cultivation was successfully completed.
- ✓ 81,250 leaflets on various subjects relating to coconut cultivation were distributed with newspapers
- ✓ Participated in 4 'Subharathi' programmes and one 'Govithenata Peyak' programme.
- ✓ 620 radio advertisements and one tv advertisement on coconut cultivation were aired.
- ✓ Two 'Saubhagye Kapruka' programmes were telecast over ITN and National Television.

Preparation of reports required to formulate policy recommendations

- ✓ Recommendations were presented for the change of special commodity levy on coconut oil and palm oil
- ✓ Reports on fertilizer requirements of the coconut industry were compiled and submitted to policy formulators
- ✓ Statistic relating to coconut industry were provided to the Ministry of Plantations, Departments and Census and statistics, General Treasury, Central Bank and cultivators
- ✓ Estimation reports were submitted on the request of various ministries and cultivators

Predicting Coconut Production and Estimating National Coconut Production

- ✓ Coconut yield forecast for 2021 was 3353.2 ± 29.3 million nuts. The forecast was calculated 8 months ago and the actual coconut production is estimated on a bi-monthly basis from the selected plantation samples in all the coconut growing districts. 3389 nuts were produced in the year 2021 which is a 1% difference of the national coconut production forecast. The forecast for the first six months of 2021 was 510 million nuts (January / February), 503 million nuts (March / April), 603 million nuts (May/ June). Accordingly, 1677 million nuts are expected during the first six months of 2022.

Services provided for the coconut industry

- ✓ Maintaining Predatory Mite Breeding Laboratories and producing 30,398 packs containing mite.
- ✓ Production of 634,790 parasites to control the coconut caterpillar.
- ✓ Manufacture and supply of 595 packs of Red Beetle pheromone packs and 50 packs for red beetle control pheromone packs,
- ✓ Provide technical knowledge to 40 new entrepreneurs on the procedure to be followed to preserve king king coconuts for export.
- ✓ Issuing soil suitability recommendations for 16 growers.
- ✓ Analytical Reports Issued: 241 Export Certificates for Coir Based Products, 15 Reports on Quality of Inorganic Fertilizers, 15 Reports on Quality of Organic Fertilizers / Compost and 15 Reports on Fertilizer Recommendations for Coconut Cultivation (DFRs) and 19 coconut product related certificates.



Center for “Optimal Business Facilities”

Center for “Optimal Business Facilities”

A Center for “Optimal Business Facilities” was launched for entrepreneurs interested in coconut related products. The Centre was declared open on 02 September 2020 by the Minister of Plantations concurrent to International Coconut Cultivation Day. Up to now, two workshops have been conducted in the Center.



*Optimal
Business
Facilities ”Center*

Other Specialized programmes / Projects / Activities Implemented for the Promotion of Coconut Cultivation - Coconut Research Institute

Controlling the spread of coconut caterpillar

Severe coconut caterpillar outbreaks were reported from Puttalam and Kurunegala districts, while minor damage was reported from Hambantota, Trincomalee and Ampara districts. Minor damages were controlled by releasing the parasites bred in the larvae of the Coconut Research Institute and the Coconut Cultivation Board. As of September 30, 2020, the Coconut Research Institute has released 634,790 parasites into the field. Action was taken to increase the capacity of

Action was taken to increase the capacity of lavarium administered under Coconut Research Institute.



Counting coconut caterpillar population

Control of whitefly damage.

White Fly pest which was reported first in 2019 was reported throughout the year 2021 mainly from the Gampaha and Colombo districts. . Three species of whiteflies were identified and 03 insecticides were recommended.



Nuts and fronds heavily infested with white flies

Promotion of technology on king coconut exports

Scientists from the Coconut Research Institute participated in TV programmes on Derana TV and Independent TV channels to raise awareness on the export of king coconuts and other coconut related products. 40 new entrepreneurs have acquired technology on king coconut export from the Coconut Research Institute.

New studies to control coconut leaf wilt disease in Weligama

A study was initiated on the use of chemicals that are resistant to coconut leaf wilt control in Weligama



Coconut Research Institute - Financial Progress as at 30.12.2021 (Rs. Million)

	Provisions	Receipts	Financial Progress	Bills at hand
Capital	70	70	100%	--
Recurrent	287	257.3	92%	-

2.1.5 Coconut Sector - Progress of Development Projects under budgetary allocations

Summary of financial progress as at 31.12.2021

S.No	Project	Financial target 2021 (Rs, Mn)	Amended annual target as at 30.12.2021 Rs Mn	Financial progress (Rs Mn)	Bills at hand
01	Increasing coconut yield up to 2800 million nuts by 10% in the year 2021 by increasing the productivity of existing coconut lands in Sri Lanka	152.00	146	146	-
02	Carrying out coconut cultivation for making fallow paddy lands in the island productive commercial units	248.00	100	17.69	-
03	Drip irrigation for coconut cultivation	300.00	278.3	270.33	-

Physical Progress as at 31.12.2021

Increasing coconut yield up to 2800 million nuts by 10% in the year 2021 by increasing the productivity of existing coconut lands in Sri Lanka

- Recommending the payment of subsidy payments - 9983 acres
- Selection of 1000 mother trees and the purchase of 30,000 husk tying ropes have been finalized. Husk tying in 750 mother trees has been finalized and pollination is carried out. Purchasing orders have been issued for the purchase of clothes for pollination bags.

Carrying out coconut cultivation for making fallow paddy lands in the island productive commercial units

- Payment recommendations - 3.25 acres, No. of applications received 753 (959 acres)
- Preliminary land inspections 907 acres (Have been submitted to the Department of Agrarian Services to obtain approval for erecting models)

Coconut Sector - Progress of Development Projects under budgetary allocations

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

Drip irrigation for coconut cultivation

- Construction of water supply schemes under subsidies - 3540 acres
- Construction of water supply schemes under loan schemes - 660
- Construction of water sources - 1196 acres

Coconut sector – Progress of special development projects

Summary of financial progress

S.No	Project	Financial target 2021 (Rs, Mn)	Amended annual target as at 30.12.2021 Rs Mn	Financial progress (Rs Mn)	Bills at hand
01	Control of Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt & Rot -Disease (From 2018)	105	62.59	48.06	-
02	Hybrid Seed Coconut Production Project for the National Coconut Replanting Project (Kiniyama Seed Coconut Garden)	8	8.00	8.00	-
03	Expansion of production and distribution of predator mites for the controlling mite damage	15	15	10	-
04	Wet zone hybrid seed project	6	6	06	-

Programme for combatting Weligama coconut leaf wilt and rot disease

Physical Progress

In line with the objective of the programme, the disease has been successfully managed in the disease zone and the spread of the disease outside the disease zone has been controlled. The number of diseased palms has gradually declined in the disease zone and disease free zone.

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

- Inspection of 202 Grama Niladhari Divisions has been completed.
- 8389 diseased trees have been marked.
- 656 diseased trees have been vaccinated
- 4883 diseased trees have been removed.

Hybrid Seed Coconut Production Project for the National Coconut Replanting Project (Kiniyama Seed Coconut Garden)

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

Submitting orders for the purchase of 02 pollen processing machines for pollen processing laboratory
Purchasing a set of sifters for pollen processing laboratory
Purchasing furniture for pollen processing laboratory
Gap filling of San Ramon and Kundira seedlings-850 seedlings

Expansion of production and distribution of predator mites for the controlling mite damage

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

- 219,145 mite predator packets have been distributed amongst cultivators.
- Construction of 3 laboratories and 3 stores have been completed. 26 items of equipment have been purchased. 3 autoclaves are to be received.

Wet zone hybrid seed project

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

- Finalizing the calling of quotations for marking, digging and filling of 650 pits for the planting of 650 seeds in the year 2021.
- Inviting quotations for the construction of fence around the seed coconut garden.
- Purchasing a set of sifters for pollen processing laboratory
- Issuing orders for the purchase of pollen processing machine for the pollen processing laboratory
- Producing mother plants to be planted in the seed coconut garden in 2021.
- Implementing hand pollination programme for the production of mother plants to be planted in 2021.

2.2 Kithul Sector

2.2.1 Kithul sector – Introduction

Economic use of Kithul tree



As an industry inherent to Sri Lanka, the Kithul related product industry has been identified as an industry with high potential locally as well as internationally. The state sector has contributed in a big way for the uplift of the Kithul industry through programmes such as the Kithul villages development programme and the three-year national plan for the Kithul industry launched in the year 2010.

By the establishment of the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Allied Industrial Products Production and Export Diversification as a State Ministry under the Ministry of Plantation, attention has been focused on creating a people centric economy through the promotion of local products and as such action is being pursued to identify the economic potential of the "Kithul crop" and efforts are being made for its expansion.

Kithul Honey, jaggery, toddy, vinegar, kithul flour are used as foods and also Kithul trunk has timber value and Kithul leaves and stems are used for various handicrafts. Kithul has also been identified as an ecologically resistant plant. Kithul is used not only as a medicine for various ailments but also as a medicine for beauty, physical growth etc. It is also used in the treatment of diseases of cattle and elephants.

It also exports kithul fibers as well as sweet toddy related products and has a large export market demand for it. The kithul industry is spread over 13 districts island wide and about 27% of the total kithul trees are spread on government owned lands. According to the research conducted by Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute, most of the Kithul florists are in the Ratnapura District and most of the families who make their livelihood from the Kithul industry are in the Nuwara Eliya District and It is possible to start a kithul industry in 13 districts namely Rathnapura, Kandy, Badulla, Monaragala, Matara, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Kalutara, Galle, Kurunegala, Matale, Hambantota and Colombo.

2.2.2 Development Goals of the Kithul Sector

Strategic Framework of the Kithul Sector- 2021-2025

Targets

- **To formalize and convert Kithul plantation as well-established plantation sector by 2025**
- **To increase export earnings by 10% with promoting Kithul as a domestic resource-based export through value addition backed up by new technologies by 2025**

Strategic Framework

- *Introduction of proper institutional framework for Kithul sector*
- *Ensure optimal usage of the existing Kithul plantation and Kithul industrialists through research and development*
- *Upgrading marketing standards in kithul based products*
- *Improvement of earnings & living standards of Kithul Industrialists, ensure their social recognition & Upgrading production standards in Kithul based products*
- *Expanding kithul cultivation areas and increasing productivity of the land usage*
- *Modernization of value chain of Kithul production and develop infrastructure*
- *Diversification of kithul products and upgrade value addition*
- *Build up a youthful class of Kithul industrialists*

It is expected to introduce a proper institutional framework for the development of the Kithul sector under the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Kithul Sector. Under the provisions of the Coconut Cultivation Board Act No. 46 of 1971, it is expected to establish a “Kithul Development Board” as a separate state institution to regularize the Kithul sector and to make kithul cultivation as a one of the major crops.

Develop a comprehensive data base of traditional kithul cultivators to ensure optimal use of existing kithul cultivars and kithul cultivators through research and development, compile and update annually a comprehensive database of existing kithul cultivars and potential cultivable lands, laboratories for research and quality control development facilities will be upgraded under the Strategic Framework.

Further, it is expected to formulating marketing standards for kithul based products, introducing an e-commerce system for local and international marketing, expanding local and international marketing opportunities, branding and attractive packaging for export of kithul products, introducing a Geographical Location Certification System (eg Meemure Kithul, Neluwa Kithul etc.), and conducting a Trade exhibitions for increasing the sales opportunities for traditional Kithul products.

It is expected to carry out programmes such as introduction of a special financial security scheme for kithul manufacturers to improve the living standards of kithul manufacturers, introduction of a pension scheme for kithul manufacturers, socialization of kithul industry as a recognized profession with traditional knowledge inherent in the kithul industry, establishment of certification of kithul product certification machinery.

Furthermore, it is expected to exploring the potential of the Kithul industry by identifying underutilized available Kithul cultivations, establishing nurseries of high yielding Kithul varieties and expected to expand cultivation lands and increase land use productivity by identifying new districts with potential for kithul cultivation.

It is look forward to modernization of value chain related to the Kithul Industry and the value added of kithul production by developing infrastructure. It is also expected to train stakeholders in the valuation under the approved Value Chain Modernization Project of the Kithul Industry, to set up a center for the collection of kithul juice and kithul honey under a public-private partnership, to set up certified kithul processing centers, and to set up outlets and kithul tourist parks.

It is hoped to develop the kithul industry by encouraging and promoting value added kithul based food products and other value added kithul based products through the diversification and product enhancement. Required Budget for this project is expected in next year.

Furthermore, it is expected to build a young class of kithul industrialists by conducting training programmes in areas where kithul industry is currently prevalent with the participation of identified traditional knowledgeable kithul industrialists, including of Kithul Industry as a subject in School Curriculum, and conducting Training Courses on Kithul Industry by the Vocational Training Authority for develop the Kithul Sector and It is hoped to develop the Kithul Sector by conducting awareness programmes through the media

Kithul Sector 2021- Targets

The following projects will be implemented in the year 2021 at a cost of Rs. 120 has been allocated to the Ministry.

No	Project to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs. Mn.)	Objectives of the project	Expected Outcomes / Goals	Implementing agency
Provisions allocated by budget proposals					
1	Kithul Production and Value Added Promotion Project.	100.00	Develop a proper organizational framework for the development of the Kithul sector. Facilitate the production of kithul and encourage industrialists	- Ensuring optimal use of existing kithul palms and kithul manufacturers through research and development - Improving the marketing and standards of Kithul based products - Improving the earnings and living standards of kithul industrialists, ensuring their social acceptance - Expansion of Kithul cultivated lands and increasing the productivity of land use - Upgrading the value chain of kithul production and infrastructure development	Kithul Development Board

No	Project to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs. Mn.)	Objectives of the project	Expected Outcomes / Goals	Implementing agency
Special development projects					
1	Kithul Development	20.00	Development of Kithul Sector	Conducting research projects in partnership with Industrial Development Board on manufacturing kithul products of high quality and diseases of kithul trees.	Kithul Development Board

2.2.3 Challenges for the development of the Kithul sector

Problems related to Kithul cultivation

- Lack of extension of Kithul as a formal cultivation and lack of data on cultivation

•Although Kithul plants are widespread in forests and inaccessible mountains, access to those trees is difficult.

Problems of Kithul Industrialists

•Knowledge of the Kithul industry, a local industry based on traditional knowledge, not being widespread and the spread of knowledge about the industry being slow.

- Lack of a mechanism to preserve traditional knowledge

•Although Kasper technology was introduced as a new technology, there was no local distribution system for the technology and kasper production was inadequate.

•Lack of a methodology to minimize the damage caused to animals during the cutting of Kithul flowers.

•The youth community is not interested on the kithul industry.

•Kithul palm grows taller and lack of availability of the safety belt for climbing trees.

•Due to the height of the Kithul palms, tree climbing is life threatening and therefore women in the homes of Kithul artisans are not motivated for this job

•The legal impediment to the transportation of fresh toddy has hampered the growth of the industry and the fact that only five bottles of kithul toddy can be kept at present is an impediment to the growth of the industry.

•It is a high risk employment, and there is currently no insurance scheme for accidents that occur during the Kithul flower tapping.

Market related issues

- Introducing low-standard products to the market

•Failure to implement a legal framework to regulate activities such as adulteration of sugar to degrade the quality of kithul products.

•Despite the introduction of quality testing equipment for kithul honey, there is no methodology for purchasing them and it is not available in common.

Institutional Issues

•The proposed Kithul Development Board should be properly established and staff should be recruited expeditiously

•Decreased social acceptance for national programmes on Kithul products.

•Inadequate provision to provide benefits covering all the beneficiaries

Facilitating the development of the Kithul Sector

Establishing Kithul Development Board

Functions

- Formal study of those who are engaged in the traditional kithul industry, identification and registration of those currently in the industry;
- Advising and guiding the kithul industry on all matters of technical nature;
- Training of consultants and project workers to assist the kithul industry;
- Establishment of Kithul Production Societies, Introduction of Safety Equipment, Introduction of Professional Suits and Provision of Insurance Covers
- Registration of those engaged in the kithul industry and issuing identity cards;
- Production and support of kithul products and promotion and regularization;
- Establishment and maintenance of a pilot plant for the preparation of kithul products and construction of experimental processing equipment;
- Establishment of Kithul Production Collection Centers;
- Promotion of modern technology in the processing of kithul products;
- Supporting and promoting the modernization of kithul products to increase the efficiency of the manufacturing companies and performing identified tasks for the development of the Kithul Sector.

and all other functions identified for the development of the Kithul sector.

The need to establish a dedicated institutional framework for the development of kithul cultivation and industry in Sri Lanka has been identified. This State Ministry has already made arrangements for this under the guidance of the Ministry of Plantation. The Kithul Development Board has been established to create a proper institutional framework for the kithul sector by virtue of the powers vested to the Minister of Plantation, in terms of the Section 2 (1) of the Coconut Development Act No. 46 of 1971.

Recognition of the Kithul crop as a major plantation crop

There is a special potential for the expansion of kithul production and this State Ministry under the guidance of the Ministry of Plantation is working to designate the kithul crop as a major plantation crop to facilitate the promotion of the kithul industry. Preliminary work is also underway to designate the kithul industry as an Intangible World Cultural Heritage Site through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The naming of the crop as a major plantation crop will facilitate future island-wide activism of all activities related to the upliftment of the kithul crop industry, such as related cultivation promotions, implementation of development programs and regulation through legislation. It will be important in due course to designate the Kithul crop as a major plantation crop as it will facilitate the achievement of the export targets associated with the Kithul crop and the need for development as a rural industry.

Cabinet approval was obtained to designate Kithul as a major plantation crop and to establish the "Kithul Development Board".

Progress of special measures adopted by the State Ministry for the advancement of the Kithul sector

From the date of establishment of this State Ministry in terms of Gazette Extraordinary No. 2187/27 dated 01.08.2020, a host of special measures have been taken for the advancement of the Kithul sector.

Thereunder,

- A five-year strategic plan has been prepared (2021-2025) for the development of the Kithul sector..
- Presenting a cabinet memorandum to to designate Kithul as a main plantation crop and to obtain approval for establishing the Kithul Development Board.
- Designating Kithul as a main cultivation crop in pursuance of Cabinet decision No. CP/20/1882/326/019 dated 14.12.2020 with the objective of encouraging the cultivation of Kithul as a commercial crop.
- By gazette extraordinary No. 2206/13 dated 16.12.2020, Kithul has been included in the Coconut Development Act, No. 46 of 1971 specifying that any reference to Kithul shall be construed as including a reference to Kithul.
- By virtue of powers vested in the Minister of Plantations under the Coconut Development Act, No. 46 of 1971, Kithul Development Board has been established.
- An intellectual discourse titled “Kithula Kithula” on Kithul palm with contributions from the Government Medical Officers Association and the Organization of Professionals was conducted under the guidance of this Ministry to educate society about the health benefits of Kithul products and traditional knowledge on kithul industry.
- The State Ministry allocated provisions amounting to Rs. 83,646,850.00 (Rs. 83.6 million) in the year 2021 for the advancement of the Kithul industry under Expenditure Head 431-2-3-2-2507 for 70 Divisional Secretary Divisions in 11 districts where kithul palms are prevalent. By the end of the year 2021, training programmes were conducted for more than 5000 beneficiaries and provided infrastructure facilities for the renovation of kithul manufactories.
- Rs one Million was granted from the provisions allocated under the ministerial head of expenditure 431-2-3-2-2506 for the value chain project for Kithul based products conducted by the Export Development Board.
- Using a sum of Rs. 3.9 Million from the provisions allocated under the ministerial head of expenditure 431-2-3-2-2506 in the year 2021, implements essential for the kithul industry were provided to 956 kithul industrialists in the 03 districts of Galle, Colombo and Kalutara.
- The Ministry has spent a sum of Rs. 5.58 million for technical matters such as the identification of pests damaging kithul palms, establishment of kithul nurseries etc

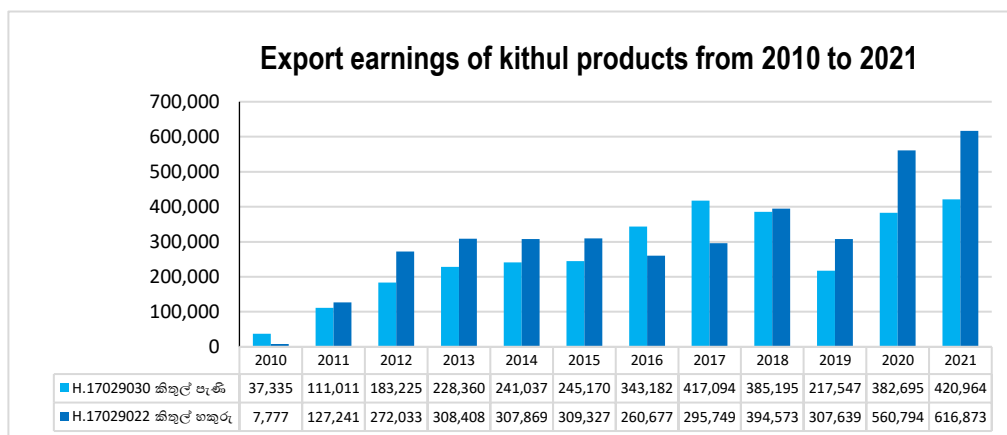
Outcome expected from Kithul development programmes

Programme	Expected outcome
Allocating provisions for the advancement of the kithul industry	Uplifting the living standard of low income kithul industrialists living in districts where kithul palm is common by providing necessary equipment and training. The total amount spent was Rs. 83.6 million.
Establishing Kithul Development Board	Putting in place a formal institutional framework to make kithul a well established cultivation, promote kithul as a local resource based valued added export using new technology thereby increasing the export earnings by 10% by the year 2025.
Value chain project	Providing training and essential equipment required for improving the quality of kitul products to selected kitul industrialists through this project which is conducted by the Export Development Board. The total amount spent was Rs. 1 million.
Project conducted with the Industrial Technical Institute	Identifying diseases contracted by kitul palms, preparing kitul nurseries and conducting research on kitul toddy. The total amount spent was Rs. 5.58 million.

2.2.4 Kitul Sector - Overall Progress

Kitul Export

In addition to meeting local needs through the kithul industry, exports of kithul honey and kithul jaggery in the year 2021 will be the US \$ 943,489. It is estimated that the export earnings for the year 2010 will be the US \$. An increase of about 20 times compared to 45,112. However, compared to the years 2017 and 2018, there is a decrease in the export earnings of kithul products. Sri Lanka's kithul honey and kithul jaggery products are exported to around 20 countries including Australia, Canada, England, and the United Arab Emirates.



Due to non-updating data on the small-scale kithul industry and the kithul industry as a local industry, there are no reliable sources of overall progress in this field.

However, according to census data conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in 2009, there were about 2,587 families making a living from the kithul industry 2009. At present, there were 574,259 kithul trees in the intermediate level and only 89,855 trees have been utilized.

Accordingly, there is a potential to grow this sector by utilizing about 84% of the unused kithul trees and the promotion of value added kithul products will significantly increase the export earnings associated with kithul.

No of kithul palms and details of families depending on kithul for livelihood								
Province	No of Kithul palms				No. of palms being taped currently	Mo. of palms used for producing treacle and jaggery	No of kithul tappers	No' of families whose main livelihood is kithul industry.
	No of plants (less than 05 years)	Middle aged palms	Matured palms	Total number of palms				
Sabaragamuwa	372,331	246,924	133,743	752,998	21,667	14,174	6,828	459
Central	336,687	195,991	126,168	658,846	25,930	20,913	8,167	1,159
Uva	348,622	183,923	104,035	636,580	13,067	9,583	5,259	432
Southern	187,004	134,765	117,399	439,168	19,918	15,036	7,258	315
Western	145,783	88,454	59,462	293,699	7,634	5,719	1,629	210
Northwestern	80,186	42,054	26,834	149,074	1,563	562	418	12
Eastern	14,615	9,257	3,294	27,166	20	2	5	
North central	10,888	5,518	3,324	19,730	56	18	43	
Total	1,496,116	906,886	574,259	2,977,261	89,855	66,007	29,607	2,587

Source: Department of Census & Statistics 2009

Kithul sector- Progress of development projects under the provisions allocated from budget proposals

Financial progress as at 30.12.2021

S.No	Project	Financial target 2021 (Rs Mn)	Amended annual target as at 30.09.2021 (Rs Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs Mn)	Bills at hand
01	Project for promoting Kithul products and value chains (Retransferring Rs. 10.12 Mn)	100	90	29.4	44.35

Kithul sector – Progress of development projects

Financial progress as at 30.12.2021

S.No	Project	Financial target 2021 (Rs Mn)	Amended annual target as at 30.09.2021 (Rs Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs Mn)	Bills at hand
01	Kithul Development Project	20	20	9.524	0

Kithul sector - Progress of development projects under the provisions allocated from budget proposals

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

Provisions amounting to Rs. 83.65 million were granted to 70 Divisional Secretariats in 11 districts including Hambantota and Badulla under this project for the promotion of Kithul products and value chains.

- Incentivizing Kithul industrialists .
- Conducting training programmes .
- Providing implemetns for Kithul flower tapping.
- Encouraging Kithul based products .
- Providing the required infrastructure facilities

Kithul Sector – Progress of Development Projects

Physical progress as at 30.12.2021

Kithul development project (Rs 20 Mn)

A provision of Rs. 5.5805 was provided to the Industrial Technology Institute for projects submitted for the advancement of the Kithul sector through which the following activities are carried out.

- Extracting Kithul fibre
- Processing Kithul flour .
- identification of pests causing damages Kithul palms and submitting measures to combat such damages and prevent the spread of such diseases.
- Introduction a system for awarding a quality assurance certificate for Kithul products .

A provision of Rs. 1 million has been granted to the Export Development Board and technical knowhow and equipment required for obtaining GMP quality assurance were provided to 10 industrialists selected from the districts of Galle, Matara and Hambantota.

Extracting Kithul fibre



Germinating seeds for setting up kithul nurseries



Tests conducted on diseases affecting Kithul palms



Kithul Sector - Progress of Development Projects

A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Industrial Technology Institute on 30.04.2021 for finding suitable remedy for pathogenic diseases contracted by kithul palms, extracting kithul fibre, devising a method to identify artificial toddy, processing kithul flour and establishing 10 kithul nurseries. In addition, measures were taken to establish 10 kithul plant nurseries.

After proposing the amendment of the existing legal situation with regard to kithul toddy to the Ministry of Finance, Excise Notice No. 05/2021 was issued on 07.01.2021. Further, with the collaboration of the Industrial Technology Institute, scientific research is being conducted to devise a mechanism to distinguish between natural toddy (coconut, kithul & Palmyrah) and artificial today.

Commencing Walallawith kithul nursery



Devising a mechanism to distinguish between natural toddy (coconut, kithul & Palmyrah) and artificial today



Kithul Sector - Progress of special development projects

A Kithul Development Pilot Project centered on the Walapane Divisional Secretariat has been launched. Further with the aim of encouraging kithul industrialists, implements needed for the kithul industry such as a plastic basket, treacle boiling pan, a cap, a raincoat and a torch each were distributed amongst 120 beneficiaries of the Walapane Divisional Secretary Division on 24.01.2021.

With a view to popularizing traditional local knowledge, 'Ape Kithul' scholarly discussion was held on 16.01.2021 in partnership with the Government Medical Officers and the Professional's national Front.

Pilot project held in Walapane



2.3 Palmyrah sector

2.3.1 Palmyrah sector – Introduction

Distribution of the Palmyrah Palms in Sri Lanka

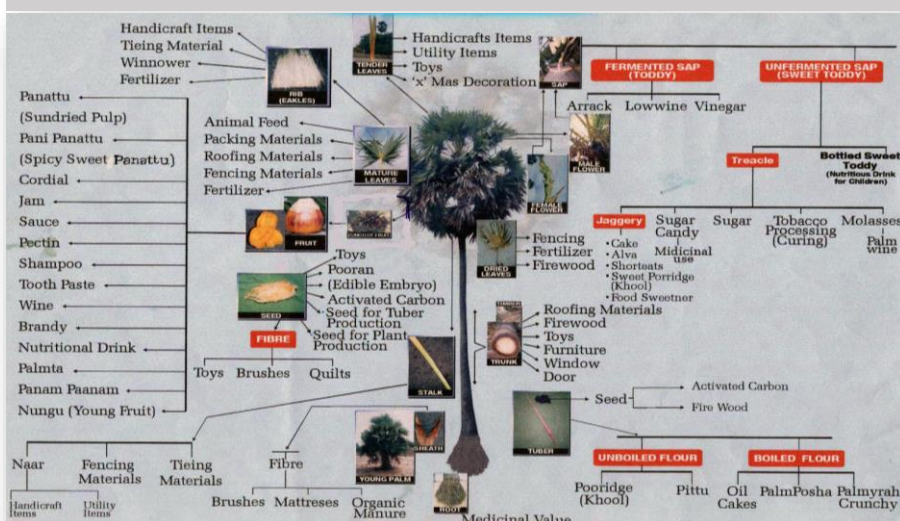
District	No. of Palmyrah Trees
Jaffna	3,500,000
Kilinochchi	3,500,000
Mannar	3,000,000
Mulathiv	500,000
Trincomalee	210,000
Batticaloa	200,000
Puttalam	120,000
Ampara	40,000
Anuradhapura	40,000
Vavunia	8,000
Hambantota	2,000
Total	11,120,000

Palmyrah industry has been identified as an industry with high potential to promote the Palmyrah based manufacturing industry. There is a high demand locally and internationally for Palmyrah based food products and other ornamental products. Palmyrah is found mainly in the Northern and North Central Provinces of Sri Lanka and the people who depend on it for their livelihood are abundant in these areas.

According to the policy framework of the government, with the objective of strengthening the rural economy in creating a people centered economy through the promotion of local products, the State Minister of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification was established in terms of the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2194/74 dated 25.09.2020 with a view to strengthening the rural economy. The Ministry has identified the economic potential of the Palmyrah Products and focused on expanding it.

Year 2021	
Total number of Palmyrah trees	11,120,000
Number of Palmyrah trees used	1,112,000
Number of Palmyrah trees felled	15,000,000

Uses of Palmyrah palms at a glance ...



2.3.2 Vision for the development of Palmyrah sector

Palmyrah sector Strategic Framework 2021-2025

Strategic Framework 2021-2025

- Restoration & Development of Palmyrah Plantation and Control f indiscriminate tree felling
- Rehabilitation and establishment of model farms
- Technology transfer programmeme (Handicraft/Sap/Pulp/Naar/Timber/TOT)
- Improvement of earnings and Living standards of Palmyrah dependents through Production of Palmyrah
- Upgrading the Production standard in Palmyrah based products.
- Enhancing the Opportunities & Services for Palmyrah Producers and Consumers.
- Upgrading the Marketing standard in Palmyrah based products.
- Better utilization of Palmyrah Natural Resources through Research & Quality Control Development
- Development of Infrastructure and Procurement and maintenance of Assets.
- Development of human resource to meet the needs of the Palmyrah Industry

The five-year strategic plan for the development of the Palmyrah sector is expected to re-plant and develop Palmyrah cultivation and control the felling of Palmyrah trees, the establishment of new Palmyrah plantations for sustainable development of Palmyrah-based industries, the establishment of Palmyrah-based new model farms.

Under the technology exchange program, training programs on Palmyrah-related handicrafts for self-employment, training of trainers, Palmyrah sap and Palmyrah wood based products are expected to be developed and budget provisions for this will be expected next year.

The technology exchange program aims to improve the earnings and living standards of those who depend on the Palmyrah oil industry for self-employment, improve production centers to improve the quality of Palmyrah products, improve industrial production and improve quality.

It is also expected to improve the earnings and living standards of those who depend on the Palmyrah industry, improve production centers to upgrade the quality of Palmyrah products and enhance industrial level production and improve quality.

Under the strategy of marketing opportunities for Palmyrah growers and purchasing quality products for consumers, programmes are expected to be implemented to improve the quality of products and marketing, introduce new methods of marketing service, and expand local and international marketing opportunities. Further, it is expected to develop the Palmyrah related industry by improving the laboratory facilities, quality control and quality assurance to provide laboratory services to strengthen the Palmyrah sector through research and quality control development.

It is expected to develop Palmyrah sector through infrastructure development, asset maintenance and a good procurement process and under this, it is proposed to carry out programmes to identify and develop infrastructure, rehabilitate and maintain assets, identify required staff and provide their training needs.

Palmyrah sector 2021- Targets

The Ministry received Rs. 200 million and the Palmyrah Development Board received Rs. 40 million for the implementation of the following projects in the year 2021 for the development of the Palmyrah sector.

	Project to be implemented	2021 Allocation (Rs. Mn.)	Objectives of the project	Expected Outcomes / Goals	Implementing agency
Provisions allocated by budget proposals					
1	Focusing on local Palmyrah industry product diversification	200.00	Development of local palm industry and promotion of diversified Palmyrah industry ensuring sustainability	- Development of new palm cultivations through establishment of model farms. - Provide basic training and equipment to improve skills and productivity for leaf based handicraft production and palm crushing. - Supply of technical equipment and assisting societies, restoration of existing machinery and construction of manufacturing facilities and warehouses. - Research development, training of staff through international collaboration, Palmyrah research and dissemination of knowledge - Completion of the establishment of the Palmyrah Training Institute. - Establishment of new Katpaham halls, purchase of accessories, enhancement of sales promotion activities, training for marketing related staff capacity building and conducting exhibitions and mobile sales covering all districts.	Palmyrah Development Board

No	Project being implemented	Provision 2021 (Rs Mn)	Objetives of the project	Expected outcome/targets	Implement ing agency
Special Development Projects					
1	Toddy bottling and jaggery production	5.00	Development of local toddy and jaggery industry	- Purchase of processing equipment and machinery for 40 beneficiaries. - Purchase of jaggery processing equipment and machinery for 140 beneficiaries.	Palmyrah Developme nt Board

2021 Palmyrah Sector Production Targets in brief..

No	Description	2021	Targets 2021
01	Jaggery (MT)	55	70
02	Toddy (LT)	10,050,000	10,500,000
03	Palp (MT)	50	60
04	Tuber(MT)	350	400
05	Fiber(MT)	67	75
06	Crafts (LKR Mn)	50	55

2.3.3 Challenges for Palm Palmyrah Sector Development

Issues related to Palmyrah cultivation

- Decrease in the number of existing Palmyrah trees due to frequent demolition of Palmyrah trees for infrastructure development.
- The availability of Palmyrah raw material for making Palmyrah products is limited to one time period (season) of the year.

Difficulties of the Palmyrah growers

- Restriction of industry-related employment generation due to the fact that traditionally engaged in the Palmyrah related industry is confined to a limited section of the society.
- The number of Palmyrah tappers engaged in the Palmyrah tapping industry is rapidly declining due to the negative attitudes of the people towards engaging in the field.

Issues related to Palmyrah related industries

- The number of artisans engaged in the Palmyrah industry is kept to a minimum.
- Lack of trained technical officers and technical knowledge related to the Palmyrah industry.
- Minimization of the use of new technological knowledge related to the Palmyrah industry.

Issues related to the Palmyrah market

- Due to the wide range of markets available for artificial foods, the market space for Palmyrah based natural foods is minimal.
- Due to the high competition in the market, industrialists are being exploited

Development of value added products for Palmyrah products

Sap based products:

- Sweets: Jaggary, Treacle, Sweet toddy, Sugar candy
- Alcoholic : Arrack, Bottled toddy
- Fermented product: Vinegar

Pulp based products:

- Bottled pulp, Pannadu, Pani Pannadu, Jam, Cordial, Ready to serve drink, Palmyrah Ice cream, Yoghurt, toothpaste, facial cream, soap

Tuber based products:

- Tuber(Fresh), Dried tuber, Dried tuber flour, Boiled tuber flour, Palm Posha, biscuits, cakes,” Instant Cool” mix, Palmyrah flour **soup**

Palmyrah leaf based products

- Traditional handicrafts: rattan like weaving baskets, weaving chairs, boxes for packing cashew , tea and spices, hats, mats, ekel products, brooms, tooth picks, skew sticks etc, flower pots, ornamentals, wall hangers

Fiber based products

- Hard fiber- Heavy duty brushes, Medium fiber- Cleaning and household brushes
- Soft fiber + Coconut fiber- Yarn
- Fiber handicrafts
- Fiber dust as growing media for horticultural plants, soil salinity control

Timber based products

- Timber for roofing
- Furniture making
- Chip board, fire wood

2.3.4 Overall Progress of the Palmyrah Sector

Description			Annual Progress		
			2019	2020	2021
Number of Palmyrah related industrialists	Sap based products	Tappers	8,800	8,800	9,000
		Industrialist	54	56	60
	Leaf based products (Handicraft)	Producers	2,315	3,351	3,661
		Groups	40	40	40
	Tuber based products	Producers	5,000	5,620	6,950
		Groups	54	59	69
	Pulp based products	Producers	500	550	620
		Groups	40	45	52
	Fiber based products		4	5	6
	Food products [soft drinks & confectionery]		20	30	33
Inland Revenue (Rs. Mn)	Sap based products		1,400	1,700	1,780
	Leaf based products (Handicraft)		61.3	47.29	48.20
	Tuber based products		54.0	56	60
	Pulp based products		5.0	4.5	5.0
	Fiber based products		58.0	36	36
	Food products [soft drinks & confectionery]		17.72	8.50	9.28
Export earnings (Rs. Mn)	Sap based products		56	37	40
	Leaf based products (Handicraft)		48.60	—	51
	Tuber based products		20	17	2,734.4
	Pulp based products		5.00	4.00	5.39
	Fiber based products		Data not available		2,090.10
	Food products [soft drinks & confectionery]		2.0	1	2.5

2.3.5 Palmyrah Development Board

Vision

“Develop the Palmyrah sector as a dynamic sector for livelihood development”

Mission

“Develop Palmyrah Plantation promote, popularize and regulate sustainable Palmyrah industry to be a significant contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Country”

The Palmyrah Development Board (PDB) constituted by Gazette notification of 18th August 1978 published in terms of the Sri Lanka Coconut Development Act No 46 of 1971 to carry out all functions in relation to Palmyrah plantations.

The main activities of the PDB are;

- restoration of Palmyrah plantations
- renovation and enhancement of existing model farms
- conduct handicraft training programmes
- production of various Palmyrah items
- promotion of Palmyrah industrial products
- conducting research relating to food products and other product development, and
- operating sales outlets called “Katpalam” and other programmes for the development of the Palmyrah sector.

The Palmyrah Research Institute (PRI) has been set up under the Palmyrah Development Board to facilitate Palmyrah related research activities to improve the livelihoods of thousands of Palmyrah dependents. The institute consists of four laboratories.

- Analytical Laboratory - Improving the quality of products and raising awareness on the nutritional components of palm based food products.
- Food and Technology Laboratory - Carrying out research activities aimed at the proper production of nutritious Palmyrah flavored food products in accordance with the Sri Lanka Standards Ordinance
- Microbiology Laboratory - Confirmation of the pharmacological significance of oil liquid products and enhancement of production through microbiological effects on products
- High-tech laboratory - Works to detect the movement patterns of food with the help of high-tech laboratory equipment such as high-virtual liquid chromatography magnets and air cells.

In addition, PRI is involved in a wide range of activities such as research exchanges, laboratory services and the publication and distribution of research findings. The institute has taken the final steps to obtain ISO accreditation so that the test reports provided by the laboratory are valid internationally.

Goals and Objectives of the Palmyrah Development Board

- To provide a sound organizational base for Palmyrah based Development and Community upliftment
- To provide a sound scientific basis for sustainable development of the Palmyrah based Industry in Sri Lanka at Micro enterprises, Intermediate industry & Hi-tech industry levels.
- To develop appropriate crop conservation, processing and product development technologies for Palmyrah resources through basic strategic and applied research leading to Hi-tech development
- To develop improved Palmyrah based Crop & Livestock production systems to usher an integrated development effort.
- To effectively transfer technologies developed by the Palmyrah Development Board appropriate to dependents and industrialists
- To serve as a national repository for the genetic resources of Palmyrah and produce improved planting materials.
- To collate and disseminate technical information on Palmyrah along with popularized versions with practical applications.
- To optimize Palmyrah based institutional development and support so that different options on managing production systems can be made available.

Physical and financial progress of the projects implemented by the Palmyrah Development Board (From 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021)

1: Palmyrah resources development

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Physical Progress	Revised annual target as at (Rs Mn)
Restoration and Development of Palmyrah Plantation	Number of seeds to be planted	500,000 seeds	80%	1.95
Rehabilitation of existing model farms	Numbers of model farms	No. of model farms - 04	80%	
Total				1.95

Palmyrah Development Board (PDB) being the only state organization engaged in Palmyrah industry focuses its fullest attention in increasing the Palmyrah vegetation and in protecting the existing Palmyrah trees. In this regard annual planting programme was implemented during the period of September to December. Divisional secretariats, Palm development co-operative societies, Samurdhi, and Community based organizations cooperatively worked with PDB to make this programme success.

In addition to that, campaigns also organized annually to control illegal Palmyrah tree felling. Field staffs are engaged in divisional and district level to regulate unauthorized tree felling activities.

2. Technology transfer programmes

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Physical Progress	Revised annual target as at (Rs Mn)
Palmyrah handicraft training for self-employment	Trainees	325	3.00	1.18
Developing infrastructure facilities through training of trainers to fulfill the requirements of the Palmyrah industry	Instructors	46	0.10	
Palm Wood Training programme	Trainees	75	0.15	
Palmyrah based food training programme	Trainees 46	50	0.15	
Palmyrah sap food training programme	Trainees	150	2.45	
Total			5.80	1.18

Palmyrah Development Board is involved in a Technology transfer training programmes too. Palm leaf handicraft training programmes are conducted by handicraft teachers of PDB who are specially trained in handicraft making. Standard handicraft training is conducted for a period of 6 months. But a special training is also conducted for a period of 3 months to handicraft producers to introduce new designs and skills in handicraft making. After the successful completion of training the trainee are organized as production groups.

The production groups are assisted and encourage by provision of equipment's and necessary new & quality improvement trainings. Their quality products are purchased by the PDB for marketing through "Katpalam".

Training is also organized in the manufacture of Jaggery, Pulp preservation and wood based products with the support of production and research unit. Tappers training programmes are organized based on the request of palm development cooperative societies.

3. Enhancement of Palmyrah based production

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Physical Progress	Financial progress as at 31.12.2021(Rs Mn)
Improvement of earnings and Living standards of Palmyrah dependants through Production of Palmyrah	No. of production centres modernized	06	90%	8.06
Upgrading the Production standard in Palmyrah based products	No. of training programmes for the staff	06	70%	
Upgrading the Production standard in Palmyrah based products	No. of production centres needed to be standardized	03	60%	
Total				8.06

Palmyrah Development Board produces a variety of edible and non-edible Palmyrah based products. Palmyrah based production activities are popularized among public and several small industries emerged. PDB production centers are act as model and demonstrable production centers for public who are interested in this sector. Cottage level food production activities changed to small industrial scale due to the introduction of new machineries and equipment's it leads to hygienic food production.

4. Improvement of marketing network through Katpaham

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Physical Progress	Financial progress as at 31.12.2021(Rs Mn)
Improvement of Marketing Net Work through Kaphakam	Number of Katpaham sales centres	10	80%	5.98
Propaganda programmes	No. of exporters meeting, exhibition, mobile sales and fairs.		80%	
Total				5.98

Palmyrah Development Board not only markets its own products but also purchases items from producers and sell through its thirteen nos. of sales outlets named as "Katpaham" functioning in Jaffna, Colombo, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Vavuniya and Mannar. Thousands of Palmyrah producers are annually benefitted by marketing of their products through "katpaham" sales centers. Export of fruit pulp, jaggery, treacle and odiyala are increased it increased export income. New Palmyrah show rooms are established in Negombo, Colombo and cooperative shops in order to increase the sales of Palmyrah products.

5. Research & Quality Control (Palmyrah Research Institute)

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Provisions 2021 (Rs Mn)	Physical Progress as at 31.12.2021	Financial Progress as at 31.12.2021 (Rs. Mn)
Upgrading laboratory facilities to provide quality and updated laboratory services to the industry. (lab Equipment, glass wares, service, calibration, ect)	Numbers of standard test report provided to food industries	05	1.50	85%	4.94
Conducting research programmes on value addition new product development	Numbers of research programmemes	08	1.00	100%	
Research dissemination (workshops, trainings and outreach activities)	No.of programmes conducted	10	0.90	80%	
Publications and reference materials	No.of research published	05	0.10	90%	
Infrastructural improvements of PRI	No.of research completed	15	1.00	70%	
Capacity building trainings for PRI staff	Number of staff trained	05	0.50	70%	
ISO accreditation for micro biology laboratory	Mo of research completed	05	1.00	85%	
Total			6.00		4.94

Ten research studies are being carried out in the areas of Preparation of instant hand sanitizer using Palmyrah resources Production of poultry feed using toddy sediments, Preparation of pleasant Palmyrah palm wine, Formulation and standardization of antioxidant enriched soap using Palmyrah fruit pulp and aloe vera gel, Formulation and standardization of novel toothpaste based on the Palmyrah fruit pulp, Microbial, physicochemical and sensory evaluation of Palmyrah fruit pulp based sauce, Formulation of Palmyrah fruit pulp powder using spray dryer and its nutritional analysis, Effect of processing methods on vitamin profile, mineral profile, antioxidant properties and total phenolic content of Palmyrah sap products, Formulation and standardization of flavoured tea syrup using Palmyrah treacle and molasses, Determination of effective de-bittering method for unboiled Palmyrah tuber flour.



Chapter 02 - Progress & Future Outlook

Institutional Asset Development

Programme	Unit	Physical Target	Physical Progress	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)
Development of Infrastructure	No. of offices and upgraded	02	95%	6.4
Reinstallation and Maintenance of Assets	No of offices equipped	12	90%	
Human Resource development staff training programme	Staff training programme conducted	10	80%	
Total				6.4

Financial Progress as at 31.12.2021

Months	Capital		Recurent		Bills at hand
	Recurrent [Rs Mn]	Receipts [Rs. Mn]	Recurrent [Rs Mn]	Receipts [Rs. Mn]	[Rs Mn]
Jan- Dec	40	28.34	130	130	0.75

Information regarding new cultivation of Palmyrah

No	District	Up to 30 Dec 2019		Up to 31 Dec 2020		Up to 31 Dec 2021	
		Seeds	Ha	Seeds	Ha	Seeds	Ha
1	Jaffna	101,950	127.44	109,000	136.25	100,000	125
2	Kilinochchi	10,000	12.5	12,500	15.63	75,000	93.75
3	Mullativu	10,000	12.5	27,750	34.68	125,000	156.50
4	Vavuniya	5,000	6.25	91,000	113.75	150,000	187.50
5	Mannar	10,000	12.5	89,221	111.53	75,000	93.75
6	Batticaloa	40,000	50	39,000	48.75	100,000	125
7	Trincomalee	5,000	6.25	2,500	3.13	100,000	125
8	Ampara	5,000	6.25	10,000	12.50	50,000	62.5
9	Hambantota	40,500	50.63	-	-	50,000	62.5
10	Puttalam	-	-	-	-	75,000	93.75
Total		186,950	284	380,971	476.22	875,000	1,125.25

Source – Palmyrah Development Board

Actions taken by the Palmyrah Development Board for the development of the Palmyrah sector in the year 2021

Opening new Katpaham Sales Center

- Implementing E-Katpaham mechanism to take Palmyrah based products to the people despite the Covid-19 situation. Working in partnership with supermarket chains to exhibit and increase sales of local Palmyrah based products. .
- Implementing special promotional programmes at Katpaham trade centres and participating in various exhibitions held across the country to popularize Palmyrah based products among people.
- Upgrading existing Katpaham centres and preparing leaflets/brochures about various Palmyrah products.



Conducting Palmyrah handicraft and Palmyrah training programmes

- Having held discussions with the Excise Department, District Agents and divisional authorities, required facilities were provided to Palmyrah Development Cooperative Societies to operate toddy bottling centres and toddy sale centres.



Commercialization of Palmyrah pulp-based Ice Cream production



- Enlisting the contribution of private companies for the commercialization of Palmyrah based products such as ice cream, toothpaste, wine, sauce, beauty culture products, etc

Establishing a Palmyrah Training Centre at Kaithadi, Jaffna

- Construction activities of the Palmyrah Training Centre are nearly 50% complete by now. Upon completion, the Centre will conduct research on Palmyrah based products and awareness programmes for imparting knowledge on entrepreneurs. Plans are also afoot to conduct a vocational training course on Palmyrah based products.
- A memorandum of understanding has already been signed between the Vocational Training Authority and the Palmyrah Development Board to conduct this vocational training course. The scope of the training programme to be conducted by PRI includes components such as the preparation of Palmyrah based products, technical programmes, training tappers and improving the quality of products. With a view to raising revenue, international students too will be afforded opportunities to follow the course.

Revamping of Selvari fibre production centre

- Actions were taken to renovate the Selvary Fiber Production Center in collaboration with Palmyrah exporters.

Rehabilitation of Thickam Distillery

- Rehabilitation of Thickam Distillery. - Construction of Admin block, Water Tank and gate works are going on.

Increasing Palmyrah based export cooperation

- Palmyrah Development Board held a meeting in Colombo in May, 2021 with the aim of strengthening the marketing network of exporters of Palmyrah products.

Seeking out international marketing opportunities for Palmyrah products

- During the official visit undertaken in September 2021 by the State Minister and a group of high level officials of the PDB to consolidate relations between Sri Lanka and France, a meeting was held with the senior management of Guayapi Exhibition Centre in Paris to explore training opportunities for Sri Lankan professionals and to promote traditional and value added products
- Measures were taken promote and market coconut, kithul and Palmyrah based products at the Centre. Further, a MoU was signed to sell Palmyrah based products in France.



3 Overall financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2021

3.1. Statement of Financial Progress

Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 31st December 2021

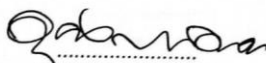
Budget 2021	Note	2021	Revised 2020	
-	Revenue Receipts	-	-	
-	Income Tax	-	-	ACA-1
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	-	-	
-	Taxes on International Trade	-	-	
1,360,000	Non Tax Revenue & Others	-	-	
1,360,000.00	Total Revenue Receipts (A)	-	-	
-	Non Revenue Receipts	-	-	
-	Treasury Imprests	1,045,858,000	13,532,000	ACA-3
-	Deposits	43,412	176,250	ACA-4
-	Advance Accounts	4,069,274	358,339	ACA-5
-	Other Main Ledger Receipts	-	-	
-	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)	1,049,970,686	14,066,589	
1,360,000	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	-	-	
-	Remittance to the Treasury (D)	-	-	
1,360,000.00	Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)	1,049,970,686	14,066,589	
-	Less: Expenditure	-	-	
-	Recurrent Expenditure	-	-	
65,800,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	45,401,987	10,307,489	ACA-2(ii)
51,300,000	Other Goods & Services	63,232,810	7,407,020	
114,000,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	1,031,494,871	1,024,500,000	
-	Interest Payments	-	-	
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	-	-	
231,100,000.00	Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)	1,140,129,668	1,042,214,509	
-	Capital Expenditure	-	-	
7,000,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	14,771,684	214,220	ACA-2(ii)
7,500,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11,499,790	1,773,130	
1,135,000,000	Capital Transfers	862,324,000	932,007,992	
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	-	-	
1,000,000	Capacity Building	4,876,190	-	
154,000,000	Other Capital Expenditure	674,606,826	76,505,241	
1,304,500,000.00	Total Capital Expenditure (G)	1,560,778,490	929,499,583	
-	Deposit Payments	17,825	175,000	ACA-4
-	Advance Payments	3,149,588	5,367,507	ACA-5
-	Other Main Ledger Payments	-	-	
-	Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)	3,167,413	5,542,507	
1,535,600,000.00	Total Expenditure I = (F)+(G)+(H)	2,711,375,571	1,977,256,600	
(1,534,240,000.00)	Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)	(1,661,404,885)	(563,190,011)	
(1,534,240,000.00)	Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation Statement	(1,661,404,885)	-	ACA-7
-	Imprest Balance as at 31st December	(1,661,404,885)	-	ACA-3

3.2. Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2021			
ACA-P			
	Note	Actual 2021 Rs	2020 Rs
Non Financial Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	17,336,272.00	1,773,130.00
Financial Assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	4,089,481.00	5,009,167.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3		
Total Assets		21,425,753.00	6,782,297.00
Net Assets / Equity			
Net Worth to Treasury		4,062,619.00	5,007,892.00
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		17,336,272.00	1,773,130.00
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
Current Liabilities			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	26,862.00	1,275.00
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3		
Total Liabilities		21,425,753.00	6,782,297.00

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 7 to 85 and Notes to accounts presented in pages from 86 to 94 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial 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.



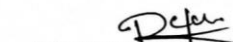
Chief Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date :

Ravindra Hewavitharana
Secretary
Ministry of Plantation
11th Floor, Setrairaya Stage II
Battaramulla.



Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date :

Tissa Hewavithana
Secretary
State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and
Palmmyrah Cultivation Promotion and
Related Industrial Product Manufacturing
and Export Diversification
No.239/1, Kandawatta Road,
Pelawatta, Battaramulla.



Chief Financial Officer / Accountant/
Director (Finance) / Commissioner (Finance)
Name :
Designation :
Date :
Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and
Related Industrial Product Manufacturing
and Export Diversification
No 239/1, Kandawatta Road,
Pelawatta, Battaramulla.

3.3 Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31st December 2021

	2021 Rs.	Actual Readjusted 2020 Rs.
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Total tax receipts	-	-
Fees, penalties and licenses	-	-
Profits	-	-
Non revenue receipts	1,612,947	-
Revenue collected for other expenditure heads	-	-
Imprest receipts	1,045,858,000	-
Recovery of advances	1,456,306	-
Deposit receipts	43,412	-
Cash flow generated from operating activities(A)	1,048,970,665	13,532,000
Less : Cash disbursed for :		
Personal Emoluments & operating payments	736,999,447	-
Subsidies & transfer payments	9,694,871	7,006,428
Expenditure borne for other expenditure heads	285,000,000	-
Imprests settled to Treasury	-	-
Advance payments	1,486,549	-
Deposit payments	17,825	-
Cash flow disbursed for operating activities (B)	1,033,198,692	7,006,428
Net cash flow from operating activities (C)=(A)-(B)	15,771,973	6,525,572
Cash Flows from investing activities		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture proceeds & sale of physical assets	-	-
Recoveries from on lending	-	-
Total Cash Flow generated from investing activities (d)	-	-
Less: Cash disbursed for		
Purchase of construction of physical assets & acquisition of other investment	15,771,973	5,818,899
Payment of advances	-	706,673
Total cash disbursed for investing activities (E)	15,771,973	-
Net cash flow generated from investment activities (F)=(d)-(e)	(15,771,973)	-
Net cash flow from operating & investing activities (G)=(c + (f))	-	6,525,572
Cash flows from financing activities		
Local borrowings	-	-
Foreign borrowings	-	-
Grants received	-	-
Deposits received	-	175,000
Total cash generated from financing activities (h)	-	-
Less – Cash disbursed for:		
Repayment of local borrowings	-	-
Repayment of foreign borrowings	-	-
Deposit payments	-	175,000
Total cash disbursed for financing activities (i)	-	-
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 Financial Statements

Basis of Reporting

1) Reporting Period

The reporting period for these Financial Statements is from 01st January to 31st December 2021.

2) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and accounted on a modified cash basis, unless otherwise specified.

The figures of the Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan rupees rounded to the nearest rupee.

3) Recognition of Revenue

Exchange and non exchange revenues are recognised on the cash receipts during the accounting period irrespective of relevant revenue period.

4) Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be reliably measured.

PP&E are measured at a cost and revaluation model is applied when cost model is not applicable.

5) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve

This reserve account is the corresponding account of Property Plant and Equipment.

6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash & cash equivalents include local currency notes and coins in hand as at 31st December 2021.

7) Changes in Formats of Financial Statements & Adjustment of Comparative Figures

Relevant adjustments have been made to the comparative figures for the year 2020 in line with the changes made in the financial statements for the year 2021.

3.5 Performance in Revenue Collection

Revenue Code	Description of Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Revenue collected	
		Original Estimate	Final Estimate	Amount (Rs)	As a % of the final revenue estimate
No					

3.6 Performance in the utilization of allocated provisions

Type of provision	Provisions allocated		Actual expenditure	Provisions utilized as a % of the final provision
	Original Estimate	Final Estimate		
Recurrent	1,081,500,000	1,081,500,000	1,046,000,000	97%
Capital	1,080,350,000	1,080,350,000	1,010,013,233	93%
Total	2,161,850,000	2,161,850,000	2,056,013,233	95%

3.7 Financial Provisions granted to this Department/District Secretariat/ Provincial Council as an agent of other Ministries/Departments in terms of F.R.208

S.No	Ministry/Department from which provisions received	Objective of the provision	Provision		Actual expenditure	Provisions utilized as a % of the final provision
			Original provision	Final provision		
No						

3.8 Performance in reporting non-financial assets

Asset Code	Code description	Balance as per the Board of Survey report as at 31.12.2020	Balance AS AT 31.12.2020 as per report on financial position	To be accounted in future	Reporting progress as a %
9151	Buildings & structures	-	-	-	-
9152	Machinery	-	-	-	-
9153	Lands	-	-	-	-
9154	Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
9155	Biological assets	-	-	-	-
9160	Work in progress	-	-	-	-
9180	Assets leased	-	-	-	-

3.9 Auditor General's Report



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
My No. } PALE SMCKP/02/21/03

ඔබේ අංකය
Your No. }

දිනය
Date } 2022 මැයි 31 දින

ලේකම්
පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන හා අපනයන විවිධාංගීකරණ
රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය

පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන හා අපනයන විවිධාංගීකරණ
රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018
අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය නොකළ මතය

පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන හා අපනයන
විවිධාංගීකරණ රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය ප්‍රකාශය,
එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින්
සමන්විත 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19
දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික
සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර
මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1)
වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන හා
අපනයන විවිධාංගීකරණ රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන
පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා
ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව
කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු
විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ.

පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන හා අපනයන
විවිධාංගීකරණ රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින් 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය
තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය
පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු
කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

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3.9 Auditor General's Report

1.2 මතය සඳහා පදනම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන්ට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම, විගණකගේ වගකීම යන වගන්තියේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව හා 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38(1)(ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුවත් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

3.9 Auditor General's Report



- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වෙනත්තාක්ෂික මගහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මග හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සරලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

1.5 වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

(අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වන බවට,

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.6.1 මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය

- (අ) භාණ්ඩාගාර පරිගණක මුද්‍රිත සටහන (එස් ඒ 52) අනුව වර්ෂය තුළ රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අත්තිකාරම් මුදලින් ලැබීම් ශේෂය රු.4,074,536 ක් සහ මුදලින් ගෙවීම් ශේෂය රු.3,154,850 ක් වුවද, මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශයේ එම ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින් රු.4,069,274 ක් සහ රු.3,149,588 ක් ලෙස රු.5,262 ක් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.
- (ආ) භාණ්ඩාගාර පරිගණක මුද්‍රිත සටහන (එස් ඒ 30) අනුව තැන්පතු ලැබීම් ශේෂය රු.28,787 ක් වූ අතර මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශයේ තැන්පතු ලැබීම් ශේෂය රු.43,412 ක් ලෙස දැක්වීමෙන් රු.15,125 ක නොසැසඳූ වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

3.9 Auditor General's Report



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාංශය
 විගණන කොමසාරිස්වරයා
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

1.6.2 මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය

1.6.2.1 මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් ජනිත වූ මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය

2021 නොවැම්බර් 21 දිනැති අංක 2021/03 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ වක්‍රලේඛයේ 7.6 ඡේදය පරිදි රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අත්තිකාරම් ගිණුමේ හරස් සටහන් මගින් ලැබීම් සහ ගෙවීම් මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශයේ ඇතුළත් කළ යුතු වුවද හරස් සටහන් මගින් ලැබීම් රු.1,910,325 ක් ද, හරස් සටහන් මගින් ගෙවීම් රු. 1,910,325 ක් ද ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

2. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

2.1 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත සඳහන් කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් 10 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු එකතුව රු.128,653,500 ක ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනවලින්, සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී රු. 48,651,121 ක මුදලක් එනම් ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදිත මුදලින් සියයට 20 න් සියයට 85 න් අතර ප්‍රතිශතයක් උපයෝජනය කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ආ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රාග්ධන වැය විෂයයන් 07 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු එකතුව රු.1,172,630,000 ක ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනවලින් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී රු.463,241,357 ක මුදලක් එනම් ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදිත මුදලින් සියයට 13 සිට සියයට 100 දක්වා ඉතිරිව පැවතිණි.
- (ඇ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ පුරන් කුඹුරුවල වාණිජමය පරමාර්ථයෙන් පොල් වගා කිරීම, කිතුල් නිෂ්පාදන දිරිගැන්වීම සහ දේශීය තල් කර්මාන්තය විවිධාංගීකරණය කිරීම යන සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 03 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු එකතුව රු.400,000,000 ක පරිපූරක ප්‍රතිපාදනවලින් රු.244,024,218 ක් හෙවත් සියයට 82 ක ඉතිරියක් පැවතිණි. ඒ අනුව අදාළ කාර්යයන් සැලසුම් කළ පරිදි වර්ෂය තුළදී අවසන් කර ගැනීමට නොහැකිව තිබුණි.

3.9 Auditor General's Report



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාංශය
நாடுவியல் கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OF SRI LANKA

3. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

3.1 අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය හා තරා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය

සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට අනුමත සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව 66 ක් වූ අතර, එයින් 33 ක් පුරප්පාඩුව පැවතුණි.



ආර්.එම්.රත්නායක

නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති

විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට

ආර්.එම්. රත්නායක

නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාංශය

Performance Indicators

4.1 Performance Indicators of the Institution (on the basis of Action Plan)

Specific indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%
No. of progress review meetings held	✓		
No. of plans approved and implemented	✓		
No. of annual performance evaluations finalized	✓		
No. of personal files updated	✓		
No. of financial reports submitted to the General Treasury	✓		
No. of cabinet memoranda presented	✓		
No. of strategies reviewed for implementing policies and programmes		✓	

5

Performance in achieving Sustainable Development Goals

5.1 Identified sustainable development goals

Target /Goal	Targets	Achievement indicators	Progress of the achievements		
			0%-49%	50%-74%	75%-100%
02	Promoting a sustainable coconut, kitul and Palmyrah sector	Maintaining new cultivation, replanting, gap filling in a hectare at a high level		56	
02	Promoting a sustainable coconut, kitul and Palmyrah sector	Increasing relative productivity (yield per hectare)		65	
02	Promoting a sustainable coconut, kitul and Palmyrah sector	Production and certification of high quality seedlings (No. of certified nurseries)		55	
09	Ensuring sustainable crop production * export patterns in the coconut, kitul and Palmyrah sector	Promoting exports increasing the number of value added production units (No. of production units)			79
09	Ensuring sustainable crop production * export patterns in the coconut, kitul and Palmyrah sector	No. of new entrepreneurs exporting crop based produce		60	
17	Ensuring sustainability in the non-traditional export market	No. of non traditional export markets		55	

5.2 Achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

5.2.1 Achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals

- ✓ Officers of the Ministry being aware of Sustainable Development Targets that can be implemented in respect of Sustainable Development Goals.
- ✓ Formulating the 2021-2025 five year strategic plan of the Ministry taking into account SDGs.
- ✓ Identifying projects that can specifically be implemented for the expansion of coconut, kitul & palmyrah cultivations in non-traditional areas with due regard to SDGs.
- ✓ Making plans to implement programmes in the coming years for the promotion of non-traditional coconut, kitul and Palmyrah products.
- ✓ Paying attention towards going beyond traditional markets and expanding the international trade network.
- ✓ Formulating plans in the year 2021 to implement projects for enhancing research and manufacturing productivity for the production of high yielding seeds.

5.2.2 Challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goals

- ✚ Obstacles being created for the promotion of coconut, Palmyrah and kitul related products locally due to the Covid-19 pandemic
- ✚ Destruction of crops and reduction in yield due to global climate changes, natural disasters, various diseases and insect damages.
- ✚ Barriers for export promotion due to economic crisis triggered by Covid-19 pandemic
- ✚ Absence of data on kitul and Palmyrah cultivations and industrialists as these cultivations remain as a traditional industry which have not been formally established.
- ✚ Absence of a methodology to assess the contribution made by these traditional rural plantation economies to national economy
- ✚ Obstacles in maintaining sustainability in these plantation sectors owing to rapid decline in the agricultural labour force and young workmen opting for service sector employment.
- ✚ As kitul and Palmyrah cultivations have expanded as small scale traditional domestic industries, difficulties in using machinery/ technology for medium or large scale development.

6 Human Resources Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

	Approved cadre	Existing cadre	Vacancies/ (Excess)**
Senior	11	11	0
Tertiary	0	0	0
Secondary	38	38	0
Primary	17	13	04
Total	66	62	04

6.2 *** How the shortage or excess in human resources has affected the performance of the institution

- There is a shortage of 23% of senior level officers and primary level officers in the approved cadre. Accordingly, there is shortage of 6% in the overall staff.
- Officers attached to the Ministry discharge their duties with due diligence and commitment for attaining the expected level of performance and action is being pursued to fill the existing vacancies for enhancing the performance of the institution and ensuring sustainability.
- The majority of officers serving in the Ministry are newcomers to the public service and under the prevailing situation; it has been difficult to procure the services of trained officers. Measures are being taken to train new officers by conducting training programmes regularly.

6.3 Human Resources Development

Name of the programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total investment (Rs .)		Nature of the programme (local /foreign)	Output/knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		
Attitude development, filing and letter drafting	21 16 20	2021.10.12 2021.10.15 2021.10.29	-	-	Local	
Establishments Code, Discipline	01 07 09 08	2021.10.12 2021.10.15 2021.10.26 2021.11.09			Local	
General accounting & preparation of vouchers	20 11 05 19 12 20 11	2021.10.22 2021.10.29 2021.11.02 2021.11.05 2021.11.10 2021.11.16 2021.11.23			Local	
Counseling programme for the development of positive attitudes	60	2021.11.25 2021.11.26	6520.00		Local	
One-day workshop with training on personality development	70	2021.12.05	346,670.00		Local	
Lecture on office and establishments affairs. (Guest lecturer)	60	2021.12.22 2021.12.23	54,000.00		Local	
Lecture on accounting and preparation of vouchers - (Guest lecturer)						

6.3 Human Resources Development

Name of the programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total investment (Rs .)		Nature of the program (local /foreign)	Output/knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		
Workshop on office management & financial regulations conducted by National Institute of Labour Studies	09	2021.11.11 2021.11.12	90,000.00	-	Local	
Workshop on annual board of survey conducted by National Institute of Labour Studies	09	2021.11.19 2021.11.26 2021.12.03	135,000.00		Local	
Preparation of salaries conducted by National Institute of Labour Studies	02	2021.11.29	10,000.00	-	Local	
Workshop on effective maintenance of personal files conducted by National Institute of Labour Studies	02	2021.11.23	10,000.00	-	Local	

6.3 Human Resources Development

Name of the programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total investment (Rs)		Nature of the program (local /foreign)	Output/knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		
Losses and damages- F.R. 104 conducted by National Institute of Labour Studies	02	2021.11.02	Rs.10,000.00	-	Local	
Foreign Training Online Programme Seminars On Animal And Plant Quarantine for Developing Country (Participated Director Development	01	2021.08.25 2021.09.25	No fees	-	foreign	
Seminar on Economics Development and Planning for Sri Lanka (Participated Chief Accountant and Development Officers)	05	2021.12.08-19	were levied	-	Foreign	

7 Compliance Report

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			
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 relevant	-	-
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not relevant	-	-
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not relevant	-	-
1.6	Others	-	-	-
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR 445)			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and updated in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018.	Not complied	-	-
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and updated.	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	-	-

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA — N20) has been maintained and updated.	Not relevant	-	-
3	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)		-	-
3.1	The financial authority has been 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 delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers.	Complied	-	-
3.4	The controls have been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package.	Complied	-	-

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
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 National Budget Department (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 time specified 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 General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019.	Complied	-	-
6.2	Answers have been submitted to all internal audit reports within a period of 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	-	--

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports have been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulations 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 1-2019.	Complied	-	-
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 condemned articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772.	Complied	-	-

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied /Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
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.	Not relevant	Vehicles of our ministry belong to the Ministry of Plantations. The relevant activities are carried out by the Ministry of Plantations.	-
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.	Not relevant	Necessary action is proposed to be taken in future	-
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle logbooks has been transferred after the lease term.	Not relevant	-	-
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	-	-

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
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(1).	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 Treasury Operations Department.	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 without 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	-	-

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
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 Resources Management			
16.1	The staff has been maintained 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 or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures.	Action is being taken in this regard	-	-

Chapter 07- Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not complied)	Brief explanation for non-compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
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.	Arrangements for implementation have been made since this is a new Ministry.	-	-
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular.	Arrangements for implementation have been made since this is a new Ministry.	-	-
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	-	-
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	Proposed to be implemented from the year 2022	-
20	Responses to Audit Paragraphs			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Audit queries have not been submitted during this period .	-	-