



2022

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT



DEPARTMENT OF EXPORT AGRICULTURE



Ministry of Plantation Industries

2022

லர்ஃக கர்ஃகாஃல லர்ஃல
வருடாந்த ஃயற்திறன் அறிககை

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ஏற்துமதி விவஃயத் திணைக்களம்
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லஃலி கர்ஃலஃ ஃலஃலஃல
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Ministry of Plantation Industries

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Chapter – 01

Institutional Profile / Summary of Implementation

1.1. Introduction

Eventhough Sri Lanka had won a reputation for cinnamon since the ancient times, a national level focus was made on this industry by the National Agriculture Policies of 1971. Thereafter, the Department of Minor Crops was established affiliated to the Ministry of Plantations through a Cabinet Memorandum in 1972. In 1975, this department was brought under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. Instead of the cultivation of spice in the bordering lands which had been the function of the department then, the Department of Export Agriculture became the navigator of export development based on the spice related crops development with the assignment of a part of the functions of the Crops Diversification Development Programme initiated by the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Department was renamed as the Department of Export Agriculture by the Parliamentary Act No.46 of 1992 by which the department was vested with the legal authority relating to the export of spice and agricultural crops. From that point, this department has been operating field researches as well as development activities. Accordingly, being the expert in this sector, the department facilitates the relevant stakeholders in this sector for its development and dissemination, through an island wide network.

The Department of Export Agriculture mainly aims to promote the export of spice crops such as Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Cardamom, Coffee, Cocoa, Betel leaves, Areca nut, Vanilla, Citrus, Lemongrass, Garcinia, Ginger and Turmeric as Beverage Crops and stimulant crops. Accordingly, the responsibility of the department is to increase the area of export agricultural crops and productivity of the existing crops, department activities such as promotion of post harvest technology and introducing new varieties, introducing new technical knowledge and innovations in the export Agriculture Sector.

Accordingly total departmental capital investment programs worth Rupees 860.95 which comprised Rupees 250.00 million allocated directly to the department by the budget 2022 and Rupees 610.95 million given from the ministerial allocations and activities of the Research Division were carried out with a capital investment of Rupees 16.5 million.

In order to achieve the departments main goal of increasing export income by increasing the volume of production, attention was paid to increase the cultivated area annually and special attention was paid on obtaining higher market benefits by increasing the Value Added Products of export crops in 2022.

It was a performative feature for being able to increase the export income from Rupees 102,939.40 million rupees in 2021 to Rupees 149,050.41 million by 2022, despite the adverse effects of the global pandemic of covid 19, which was an uncontrollable external influence, climatic and weather changes and the impact of market prices and the energy crisis in 2022. Being able to bring the production of turmeric, which had become a crisis, to a performative level is also a positive feature.

1.2. Vision, mission and the objectives of the department

Vision

Excellence in the spice and allied products

Mission

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

Objectives

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

1.3. Major functions

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

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

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

1.5.1 Main Divisions of the Department

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

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

Distribution of District Offices

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

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

- Locations of research stations and Sub-Units

Eight Research Stations and Sub-Units located as follows.

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

Location of department nurseries

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

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

Chapter 02

Progress and the Future vision

2.1. Special Achievements

Rs 240.85 million from a total allocation of Rs.250.0 million made by the treasury under the Export Agricultural Crops Development Programs in 2022, was spent on development programs with a view to earn a higher foreign exchange through promoting the local economy by exporting the products related to Export Agricultural Crops. The Export Agricultural Zones and Economic Home Gardens Program was implemented under the allocations made by the Ministry of Plantations.

Under the Export Agricultural Zones Program operated under the ministry allocation Rs 187 million from a total allocation of Rs 400 million, has been paid and finalized. Rs.225 allocated for the Home Gardens Development Program, implemented under the ministry allocations, Home gardens Development Programs worth Rs 112.2 were implemented by the department. As per the instruction given by the ministry stipulating that a part of the cost incurred on a plant must be borne by the beneficiaries with effect from 26.09.2022, plants distribution was carried out from 26.09.2022 to 31.12.2022 after the beneficiary had settled the amount due.

When considering the outcome of those programs,

- Under the New Cultivation Program, Export Agricultural Crops namely Cinnamon, Pepper, Nutmeg, Clove, Cocoa, Cardamom, Vanilla and Coffee were cultivated in 272.11 hectares. This it was possible to achieve 74% of the targeted extent planned out for 2022. Various Programs were implemented by the Department of Export Agriculture as there was a greater demand for Export Agricultural Crops among the farmers. Here, planting material certified by the department was made available to the farmers. Under this, the number of plants given to the farmers is 1,147,925 plants.
- The Program of Establishing Model Home Gardens of Export Agricultural Crops with an Economic Potential and the program of Promoting Export Crops were implemented in the year 2022 with the objective of strengthening the domestic economy and boosting the export income by establishing model home gardens of

Export Agricultural Crops and the sale of surplus product at district levels covering the whole island with the objective of meeting the Export Agricultural requirements mainly cinnamon and pepper within the home garden itself which will lead to the increase in the production of Export Agricultural Crops locally.

- 84,901 plants were distributed under program Small Home Gardens Program implemented with the objective of converting a small home garden in to a maximum benefit generating entity and 27,820 plants were made available to the farmers under the “Saubhagya” Home Gardens Program.
- The Cluster Village Program was carried out by combining one or few villages as a cluster village where there was a minimum number of 25 members. Here they were organized as a group and actions were taken to empower the farmers and coordinate the market by preparing a methodical plan spanning from issuance of plants to the marketing of the harvests. Under this, 41,456 plants of vanilla, cardamom and nutmeg were made available.
- The turmeric and Ginger Cultivation program was implemented under the departmental allocation as well and an extent of 20.7 hectares have been cultivated with turmeric and ginger.
- The Arecanut Cultivation Program was continued in the year 2022 as well. The objective of this programme was the environmental conservation. Under the Arecanut Cultivation Programme , 183,859 plants were distributed among public and private institutes and plantation companies.
- The Export Agricultural Crops Productivity Promotion Program was continued in the year 2022 as well. This program was implemented under 3 major sectors with the objective of enhancing the quality and quantity of Export Agricultural Crops Production. In order to promote the productivity of the existing cultivations by following good agronomic methods, plants for gap filling were provided free of charge. Investment assistance was offered to establish Micro irrigation Systems in order to protect the existing Export Agricultural Crops cultivations from droughts. In Addition , accessories and systems were introduced with a view to the prevention of pests and animal damages to Export Agricultural Crops cultivations. Accordingly, 02 Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems , 12 Security Fences and Cultivation Protection Systems were established under the 50% of the Cost Investment Scheme.

- Even amidst economic challenges , the Post Harvest Technology Programme was implemented in the year 2022 as well. This programme is implemented with the objective of enhancing the quality of the productions, encouraging the producers for value added productions and regularizing the process of providing the government investment assistance through streamlining the process of post – harvest technology in Export Agricultural Crops. This investment assistance scheme is not merely a process of introducing and supplying modern technical equipment/ machinery/ building facilities of processing harvest but a process for following agronomic measures in Export Crops cultivations ,enhancing the quality of Export Agricultural Crops productions by adhering to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as per Local and foreign standards, encouraging ,value added productions and generation of employment opportunities.
- Under the Post Harvest Investment Assistant Scheme, investment assistance was provided for the establishment of 42 small scale and large scale cinnamon processing centres , 03 other processing centers and 04 central processing stations. Assistance was provided for 97 machines and 13 cinnamon extracting units in order to obtain a higher quality of the harvest through post harvest technology mechanization and minimal use of human labour.
- Actions were taken to give the internationally recognized European Organic Certificate to Pathingolla Organic Village . The departmental allocation was made for the third year certification of Mandandawala Organic village, Kandy which has already received the International Organic Certificate.
- 494 applications submitted to receive the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Export Agricultural Crops were forwarded for auditing after processing. The number of GAP certificate recipients is 47.
- Under the new programme initiated for the certification of quality of the Export Agricultural products, ISO 22000/ HACCP Certification was issued to one processing centre and GMP Certification was issued to another processing centre. The technical and financial contribution was made by the Department of Export Agriculture.
- 331 Tele counseling Sessions and 66 face to face interview sessions were carried out for the benefit of those who are in the Spice Sector.

- 11 Programs on the export procedure and conquering the global market were webcast on the YouTube.
- Platforms were created using the WhatsApp technology with a view to discuss the problems of the stakeholders of the Export Agriculture sector, to coordinate purchasers and producers and to disseminate technical instructions. 819 persons have obtained the membership of this account.
- The data base of the spice importers of the other countries was designed in 2022. Under this, an opportunity was made available to 99 Local importers to form relationships with the above importers.
- Officers of the Business Counselling Unit made their contribution as resource persons to 07 Business Promotion Programs in 2022. 180 stakeholders have registered in the database maintained to register the stakeholders of the Export Agriculture at district levels.
- While it is more important to use qualitative planting material to gain a higher and qualitative harvest from Export Agricultural Crops, the department with the objective of providing a higher and more qualitative planting material had the requirement for planting material fulfilled through 12 departmental nurseries and 755 private nurseries. A mother plant nursery was established in 2022 for Gasnawa Plant Nursey. Micro irrigation Systems were established in Gasnawa and Mathale Under ministerial provisions and the required infrastructure facilities were provided for the other Central nurseries.
- The in service Training Centre of Export Agriculture which bears the responsibility of equipping the stakeholders of Export Agriculture with knowledge , attitudes and skills , carried out its ordinary training workshops and training program. A large number of online training program were also successfully completed. Conferences, workshops and training program were held for the officers at the department as required. Special technical training session and program were conducted at training centers as well as at the premises of the relevant institutes. Here, the Agriculture School, National Plantation Management Institute, Civil Security Department, World Vision Lanka and Technical Colleges could be cited as the external recipients of Technical Training provided at the In- Service Training Centre in 2022. Similarly farmer training, which is also a major objective of this institute held in the districts of Matale, Kandy and

Kurunegala, attracted a Large number of participants even amidst transport problems due to the spread of Covid – 19 . In addition to all these programs on –line training programs achieved a great success in a Post – Covid scenario. Two series of training programs, namely , Farmer Training and Export Agricultural Entrepreneurship were webcast respectively on Tuesday and Thursday on the You Tube and Facebook in a more streamlined manner . There, 41online training sessions were conducted throughout the year for 92418 beneficiaries. In addition, 16 training programs were carried out physically for 709 trainees in the sector of export Agricultural Crops.

- The department also implemented in 2022 the Economic Home Gardens of Export Agricultural Crops, Export Crops Promotion Programs and the Sub-program of Providing Turmeric / Ginger for Home Gardens. Under the Economic Home Gardens Cultivation Program, Export Agricultural Crops plants / seeds were provided for the beneficiaries those who are in the ownership of lands in the extent of 20 perches minimum and willing to cultivate Export Agricultural Crops The Export Agricultural Crops promotion Program was initiated with the aim of introducing and popularizing Export Agricultural Crops among the public. Under this , plants were provided to meet the requirement of the public / non governmental/ private institutes and various community organizations. Through this , it was expected to produce in home garden itself the requirement for the domestic consumption of turmeric and ginger focusing urban and semi urban areas. Under this program each house unit was issued a maximum number of turmeric plants and 05 ginger plants as per the requirement. Under this , turmeric and ginger plants were made available to meet the requirements of farmer societies, rural organizations, governmental and non governmental organizations and private institutes.
- Under the Program of Establishing Model Home Gardens of Export Agricultural Crops with Economic Productivity, 32,198 home gardens were established and Export Agricultural Crops plants were issued to an extent of 1364.4 hectares. Here , 609,396 pepper plants, 3,381,750 cinnamon plants , 5,850 vanilla stems, 89,839 coffee plants, 38,344 cardamom plants, 1,416,825 turmeric plants, 214,480 ginger plants, 11,190 nutmeg plants, 17,622 cocoa plants, 656,151 areacanut plants 6522 clove plants and 8720 garcinia plants were provided for the beneficiaries. Financial allocation in this regard was made by the Ministry of Plantations.
- Further , the Export Agricultural Zones Program was also operated in 2022 under the

allocations of the ministry. The objective of this programme was to promote the national product of Export Agricultural Crops by strengthening the economy through promotion of Export Agricultural Crops within the Sri Lanka community after identifying the types of crops having an export potential to gain a higher benefits considering the environmental , social and Agricultural matters specific and prescribed to each area. Under the Program which was implemented in 17 districts, cinnamon and pepper plants were provided for lands in the extent of ¼ to 05 acres. 11,959,072 Export Agricultural Crops plants were distributed among 334 Agricultural Zones.

- Effects of different harvesting age of rhizomes on growth and yield of ginger (*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*)

The study revealed that, age of seed rhizome was affected to the number of leaves and tillers, fresh and dry weight of ginger rhizome. 7 months old ginger seeds were not suitable for cultivation purpose.

- Alternative growing media and nutrient source on the growth of turmeric seedlings.
Different potting media incorporated with different nutrient source were tested. Results revealed that plant height, number of leaves per plant, fresh and dry weight of leaves, fresh and dry weight of newly formed rhizomes were significantly higher in T6 (yaramila complex) followed by T3 (TSP: Urea: MOP) and T5 (Albert solution).
- Evaluating the effective of organic and inorganic liquid fertilizers on growth and development of pepper (*Piper nigrum L.*) nursery plants.

According to the results cow manure can be replaced by using inorganic fertilizer of Albert solution with one and 3 times application and organic fertilizer of Bio Green Beper with one and 2 times applications

- Alternative potting mixtures for black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) nursery plants
It reveals that partially burnt paddy husk and decomposed saw dust are alternatives for coir dust in black pepper nursery mixture.
- Use of poultry manure for turmeric, black pepper and coffee nursery plants
revealed that poultry manure is not suitable to incorporate in the potting mixture

because of its low survival rate and negative effect on growth.

- Comparison of growth and yield of pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) raised from tissue cultured plants and single nodal cutting plants

Both plant types were survived well and gave higher yield. So tissue cultured pepper plants could be recommended for field planting.

- Evaluation of fungicides against leaf blotch disease (*Taphrina maculans* Butler) of turmeric reported in Ampara area.

The results revealed that seed treatment with Mancozeb 80 % WP (2400 ppm) or Captan 50% (1500 ppm) and Foliar treatment with 1% Bordeaux mixture or Mancozeb 80 % WP (3040 ppm) at 45 days (2 times @ 2 weeks interval) and 90 days (2 times @ 2 weeks interval) after field planting gave the better results in low Percentage of disease incidence (PDI) of leaf blotch disease. Hence, it can be tentatively recommended that seed treatment with Mancozeb 80 % WP (30g/10 l water) or Captan 50% (30g/10 l water) and Foliar treatment with 1% Bordeaux mixture or Mancozeb 80 % WP (38g/10 l water) at 45 days (2 times @ 2 weeks interval) and 90 days (2 times @ 2 weeks interval) after field planting as the preventive measure of Leaf blotch disease of turmeric.

- Processing of Turmeric by Different Curing method and its effects on quality

The results of this study clearly revealed that there were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) among turmeric produced locally and imported from Indian based on curcumin content and most of the other physicochemical parameters.

- Develop curcumin capsule incorporated with piperine.

A capsule was successfully produced with curcumin extracted from turmeric and piperine extracted from black pepper.

- Application of ohmic heating for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) oleoresin extraction compared with conventional heating. *Journal of Food Processing and Preservation*

Ohmic heating extraction significantly improved the oleoresin yield and piperine content compared to conventional heating. The microstructures of the powder and residues obtained after extraction indicated that ohmic heating caused pores and fractures in the cell walls of black pepper cells that facilitated solvent and oleoresin transfer.

- Encapsulation of black pepper oleoresin by spray and freeze-drying techniques

Results revealed that the ideal oleoresin concentration for black pepper oleoresin encapsulation was 15% (w/w) with respect to the gum arabic carrier material by spray drying method. Gum arabic was considered the most suitable wall material for encapsulation of black pepper oleoresin in terms of yield and encapsulation efficiency compared to modified starch, maltodextrins, and blends of these wall materials.

- Protocol development for Isolation of Piperine from Dried Black Pepper

The most suitable methods of piperine extraction are; Water condenser extraction with Isopropyl alcohol, Soxhlet extraction with Isopropyl Alcohol and Soxhlet extraction with ethanol, to obtain piperine with high extractability and high purity (above 86.5%). The purity of all the samples in all successful treatments were very high (above 86.5%).

- Synthesis of curcumin nanoparticles from raw turmeric rhizome

Nanocurcumin was characterized using UV-Visible spectrophotometry, FTIR analysis, and particle size analyser. Accordingly, nanocurcumin was successfully produced using locally cultivated turmeric rhizomes.

- Effect of Plant Growth Regulators Bud Breaking of Stem Cuttings of Selected Cinnamon Accessions

It was concluded that selected levels of growth hormones (commercially available Gibberrellic acid and BAP in 100,200,300 & 400ppm levels) had no effect on the shoot initiation of cinnamon stem cuttings.

- Identification of chemical and element composition of sandy textured cinnamon bark tissues.

It was also observed that the bark of the sandy texture contains more calcium in the tissue than normal bark, increasing significantly with stem maturity.

- Effect of market available Cinnamon fertilizer mixtures on growth and yield of Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume)

Instead of 900 kg/ha/yr DEA recommended fertilizer mixture it can be used 700kg/ha/yr of compound fertilizer (N:P:K; 21:7:14) in cinnamon plantation without yield reduction.

- Effect of different potting mixtures on growth of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum blume*) seedling.

Application of cinnamon wood bio char in nursery media show negative impact on seed germination percentage.

- Effect of type of planting materials and different rates of inorganic and organic fertilizers on growth and yield of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume.)

The vegetative propagated plant recorded high dry bark yield with higher dose of fertilizer. Verity Sri Gamunu recoded higher dry bark yield even in seed plant, than normal verity at the fourth harvesting.

- Identification of the pathogen causing leaf blight disease in *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume and *in vitro* screening of fungicide insensitivity.

According to the Koch's postulates *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* was confirmed as the custative organism.

- Study on the effect of particle type and distillation time with respect to cinnamon leaf oil quality and quantity (Optimization of cinnamon oil yield by physical state and distillation time)

According to the obtained results distillation time and particle size are affected to the obtained oil yield.

Laboratory Accreditation

Laboratory of the Postharvest Technology division is processing activities for the Accreditation of the laboratory under ISO 17025. The process was initially funded by the UNIDO and the preliminary Assessment was successfully conducted by SLAB. The calibration of the equipment was successfully conducted by the SLSI.

Special Achievements in Cinnamon Research and Training Center :

- Purchase of equipment for the mobile training programmes
- Purchase of Equipment for value addition programmes at the cost of 3.042 Mn SLR
- Conducting NVQ iii assessment for 28 peeling technicians

Special achievements of ERU

Collection and compilation of weekly farm gate prices of EACs from growing districts and releasing the weekly summaries to the official website of DEA and other media continuously even within a fuel and economic crisis of the country.

Providing information about economical and marketing aspects of export agriculture crops to aware the public and other government institutions was continued successfully.

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2.2. Challenges and future goals

2.2.1. Challenges

01. The implementation of the targeted development programmes of the department came under challenge due to the limited allocation made for the department.

02. Eventhough, the Agricultural Extension Programme fulfills out a more productive task in making more efficient the process of Export Agricultural Crops Technology reaching the farm yards, there is a yawning gap between the number of field officers required for the department and the number of field officers actually employed at the department. It is essential to recruit these officers.

03. While there is an inability to provide the facilities required by the department to optimal level it was challenging to provide as required the office facilities, equipment, items and transport facilities for the officers since the departmental was not in the possession sufficient allocations.

04. Absence of the technical officers for the Division of Plant Protection and Division of Agronomy

05. Insufficient supportive staff (with scientific knowledge) to continue activities related to Lab Accreditation Programme In Post-Harvest Laboratory.

06. Chemical requirement has not been full-filled to conduct research sample analysis and externally received sample analysis in Soil and Plant Nutrition Division and Post-Harvest Laboratory.

07. Insufficient infrastructure facilities to continue the requirement in laboratory accreditation requirement in Soil and Plant Nutrition Division (eg: safety environment for laboratory staff).

08. Unavailability of instruments required for Crop-Water-Soil Relationship Research Projects

09. Disturbances to research and development work due to fuel shortage.

10. Limited net house facilities for research work and plant production.

11. There are no proper places to conduct Value Addition Training Programme. All the equipment, glassware and chemicals, which are needed for making value added products, have been brought from the laboratory to training centre.

12. Molecular analysis should be performed for the proper identification of the pathogens of the diseases but due to the absence of the basic molecular laboratory facilities, our studies have been limited and have to spend high cost on outsourcing the service for Plant Protection Division.

13. Difficulty in purchasing the selective media crucial for the microbiology studies.

14. The fuel shortage and high fuel cost which occurred along with the economic crisis created a huge barrier in conducting field surveys with related to the socio economic research aspects.

2.2.2. Future Goals

- Increasing the Export Income

While it was possible to add to the national economy an income of Rs 140,050.41 million of export income through the export of 58,192.95 metric tones of Export Agricultural Crops in 2022, The income recorded is greater in value compared to the previous year. It is expected to expand the current extent of cultivation and increase the harvest that can be yielded from a unit with a view to reach the objective of gaining Rs 150 billion of Export income by 2025. Further, awareness programmes were conducted on gaining a high foreign exchange through the coordination of crops cultivators, producers, processors, and exporters through which it is aimed to reinforce income of the stakeholders of Export Agricultural Crops.

- Receiving Cinnamon Geographical Indication

The Departmental of Export Agriculture, in collaboration with the Export Development Board, took actions to receive the Geographical Indication for cinnamon. This will create the specific market opportunities for the Sri Lankan cinnamon products in the international arena. This will ensure the place Sri Lanka deserves in the international market as the only country in the world producing real cinnamon and a higher foreign exchange through a secured market. District level training programmes for the officers of the department and farmers have been conducted and it is expected to exhibit Sri Lankan cinnamon products with the Geographical Indication for Cinnamon at the International Spice Exhibition to be held in Germany.

- Popularizing Organic Crops Cultivation

Farmers were more inclined towards organic cultivation due to the shortage of chemical fertilizer as a result of the decision taken by the government to encourage the production of organic manure minimizing the use of chemical fertilizer. Further, more attention has been drawn towards expanding the extent of organic Export

Agricultural Crops cultivation with an aim of gaining economic benefits through increasing the products of Export Agricultural Crops due to the higher prices offered for organic products. There, it is a compulsory requirement to receive the allocation for the extension programmes conducted by the department which are necessary to popularize and encourage the organic cultivation.

- It is essential to take in to consideration the potential to gain a higher income through the Good Manufacturing Practices (GAP) process , Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) programme ,operation of processing centres of Export Agricultural Crops and presenting Export Agricultural crops to the local and foreign market as value added products. It has been planned out to popularize Good Agricultural and Manufacturing practices among the cultivators occupied in the sector. Under that, actions will be taken for the departmental intervention to introduce machinery, equipment, and tools equipped with modern technology and monitor it. Through this , it is expected to gain a higher foreign exchange by presenting more Export Agricultural products to the market.
- The department carried on with its development programmes in the year 2022 even amidst Covid pandemic, economic crisis and energy crisis The officers of the department continued the dissemination of necessary technical instructions and guidance on Export Agricultural Crops cultivation using the facilities available on the internet such as Facebook and Zoom , and media such as television and radio, and over the phone.
- Increase the nursery plant production of newly introduced cinnamon varieties.
- Development of a crop management package for mother gardens of newly introduced cinnamon varieties.
- Releasing of new cinnamon varieties
- Introduction of non-chemical pest and disease control measures
- Identification of package of integrated weed management practices for cinnamon.
- Evaluate the vertebrate pest damage to the cinnamon cultivations
- Development of new cinnamon value added products with nutrient and antioxidant facts.
- Expand the scope of accredited in soil and plant nutrition division with compost analyzing parameters
- Digitalization of the tasks carried out by the economic research unit. That includes the farm gate price collection, crop data collection and storage etc. As an initiation,

preliminary discussions and designing has already completed in creating an online data base for island wide farm gate price collection.

- Identification of most timely socio economic issues related to EACs and designing and planning of researches to find out the remedies is another main goal.
- Identification and establishment of a proper crop forecasting mechanism for major export agricultural crops including Cinnamon, Pepper, Clove, Nutmeg.



.....
A.P. P. Disna

Director General

Department of Export Agriculture.

A.P.P. DISNA
Director General
Department of Export Agriculture
1095, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Mawatha,
Peradeniya

Chapter 03 Financial Performance

ACA-F

3.1. Statement of Financial Performance

for the period ended 31st December31/12/2022.....

Rs.

Budget 2022	Note	Actual 2022	2021	
	Revenue Receipts			
	Income Tax	1		
	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2		ACA-1
	Taxes on International Trade	3		
	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4		
	Total Revenue Receipts (A)			
2,354,249,860	Non Revenue Receipts			
	Treasury Imprests	1,633,160,000	1,179,550,000	ACA-3
	Deposits	86,978,491	4,864,487	ACA-4
35,000,000	Advance B Accounts	40,885,228	43,042,029	ACA-5/5(a)
	Other Main Ledger Receipts			
2,389,249,860	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)	1,761,023,719	1,227,456,516	
2,394,249,860	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	1,761,023,719	1,227,456,516	
	Remittance to the treasury (D)	119	1,927	
2,394,249,860	Net Revenue Receipts and Non Revenue Receipts E= C-(D)	1,761,023,600	1,227,454,589	
	Less: Expenditure			
	Recurrent Expenditure			
716,000,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	696,666,692	629,847,910
88,000,000	Other Goods & Services	6	59,250,320	71,209,393
17,000,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	14,924,175	9,901,734
	Interest Payments	8		
	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9		
821,000,000	Total Recurrent Expenditure (D)	770,841,187	710,959,037	
	Capital Expenditure			
20,500,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital	10	14,455,901	12,590,281
	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11		11,625,392
250,000,000	Capital Transfers	12	240,853,621	360,697,382
	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13		
1,500,000	Capacity Building	14	789,075	409,325
9,000,000	Other Capital Expenditure	15	8,221,318	13,108,232
281,000,000	Total Capital Expenditure (E)	264,319,915	398,430,612	
40,000,000	Deposit Payments	2,555,937	3,303,161	ACA-4
	Advance Payments	43,604,499	51,433,938	ACA-
40,000,000	Main Ledger Expenditure (H) 14+15	46,160,436	547,737,100	
1,142,000,000	Total Expenditure G = (D)+E+F	1,081,321,538	1,164,126,748	
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December..... H	679,703,062	63,327,841	
	Balance as per the Imprest Recoloniciation Statement		63,327,841	
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December.....		63,327,841	

3.2. Statement of financial Position.

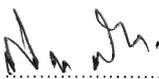
ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	1,107,015,274	1,110,288,684
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	130,201,196	127,481,925
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		1,237,216,470	1,237,770,609
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		43,573,120	125,276,403
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		1,107,015,274	1,110,288,684
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	86,628,076	2,205,522
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities		1,237,216,470	1,237,770,609

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from ...07.... to...51 and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from ...52 to72. 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 : 27/02/2024

Janaka Dharmakeerthi
Secretary
Ministry of Plantation Industries
11th Floor, Sethsiripaya Stage II,
Battaramulla.


.....
Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date : 2023/02/24
A.P.P. DISNA
Director General
Department of Export Agriculture
1095, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Mawatha,
Peradeniya


.....
Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
Name :
Date : 23/2/2023
M.S.S.L. PEIRIS
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Dept. of Export Agriculture
1095, Kandy Road
Peradeniya

3.3. Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

for the Period ended 31st December-.....2022.....

	Actual	
	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Total Tax Receipts		
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses		
Profit		
Non Revenue Receipts		1,887,618
Revenue collected on behalf of other Revenue Heads	87,252,987	42,968,775
Imprest Receipts	1,633,160,000	1,179,550,000
Recovery of advance	42,257,699	1,103,318
Deposit Receipts	86,978,491	3,719,304
Cash flow generated from operational Activities	1,849,649,177	1,229,229,014
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	1,026,338,882	540,722,052
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	5,770,416	6,896,502
Expenditure incurred on behalf of other heads	771,379,325	623,471,903
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	119	1,927
Advance payments	43,604,499	46,705,708
Deposit Payments	2,555,937	3,305,186
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	1,849,649,178	1,221,103,278
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(a)-(b)	(1)	8,125,737
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest		
Dividends		
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets		
Recoveries from On Lending		
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (d)		
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of		8,125,737
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)		8,125,737
		(8,125,737)
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(d)-(e)		
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f)	(1)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Local Borrowings		
Foreign Borrowings		
Grants Received		
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)		
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Advance B Accounts		
Grants Received --		
Deposit Received		
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 01 st January		
Closing Cash Balance as at 31 st December		

3.4. Notes to the Financial Statements

Due dated financial statements respective on 2020 have been produced and presented to the general Auditor

3.5. Performance of the Revenue Collection

Rs. ,000

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original Rs. Mn	Final Rs. Mn	Amount (Rs)	As a % of final Revenue Estimate
2002-01-01	Government building rent	2800	2800	2681	95.75
2002-02-99	Loan - interest	5500	5500	5172	94.03
2003-01-00	Sales and fees – Departmental sales	22000	22000	43263	196.65
2003-02-99	Sales and fees. Administrative fees and payments - various	1000	1000	760	76
2003-99-00	Sales and fees – Other receipts	5000	5000	4910	98.20
2006-02-02	Sales of Capital assets - Other	100	100	177	177

3.6. Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Rs. ,000

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	821,000	821,000	770,841	93.89
Capital	281,000	281,000	264,319	94.06
Total	1,102,000	1,102,000	1,035,161	93.93

3.7. In terms of F.R. 208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department / District Secretariat / Provincial Council as an agent of other Ministries / Departments. Rs. ,000

Serial No	Allocation Received from Which Ministry / Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
			Original	Final		
01	Ministry of Plantation Industries	135-2-3-48-2509	918,350	918,350	655,467	71.37
		135-2-15-2-2507	73,031	73,031	69,811	95.59

3.8. Performance of the Reporting Non - Financial Assets

Rs. ,000

Assets code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of survey Report as at 31.12.2022	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2022	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures	439,548	439,548		100
9152	Machinery and Equipment	317,742	317,742		100
9153	Land	349,723	349,723		100
9154	Intangible Assets				
9155	Biological Assets				
9160	Work in Progress				
9180	Lease Assets				

3.9. Audit Report

Accounting Officer,

Department of Export Agriculture.

Head -289 The Auditor General's Abstract Report as per the Section 11 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 on the Financial Statement of the Department of Export Agriculture for the year ending on 31st December 2022.

1. Financial Statement

1.1. Qualified Opinion

Head -289The Financial Statement of the Department of Export Agriculture for the year ending on 31st December 2022 comprising the Financial Performance Statement and Financial situation as at 31st December 2022was audited under my order as per the provisions included in the Constitution 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, which must be read together with the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. Included on this report are my comments and observations on this Financial Report forwarded to the Department of Export Agriculture as per the Section 11 (1) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018.The Annual Detailed Management Audit Report as per the Section 11 (2) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018 was issued to the Accounting Officer on the 24th May 2023.The Auditor General’s Report, which must be forwarded as per the Section 10 of the National Audit Act No .19 of 2018 and must be read together with Article 154 (6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will be presented in the Parliament in the due course.

I am of the view that the financial situation of the Department of Export Agriculture as at 31st December 2022 and its Financial Performance and Financial Flow for the year ending on that day depict a true and fair situation as per the Accounting Principles commonly agreed upon.

1.2. The Basis for the Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters indicated in the Para 1.6 of this report. Auditing was carried out by me according to the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (S.L.A.S).My responsibility with regard to financial statement has been further described under the clause Responsibility of the Auditor. It is my belief that the auditing proofs I have obtained to provide a basis for my opinion are sufficient and appropriate.

1.3. The responsibility of the Chief Accounting Officer and the Accounting Officer towards the Financial Statement

Preparation of financial statements as per Commonly Agreed Accounting Principles and the provisions mentioned in the Section 38 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, depicting a true and a fair situation and determination of internal administration required to prepare financial statements devoid of quantitative false statement which may be caused by frauds and errors is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer.

Books and reports on one's revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities must be duly maintained enabling the preparation of annual and periodical financial statements by the department of Export Agriculture as per the Section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

While the Accounting Officer must certify that an effective internal administration system is arranged and continued as per the Sub- section (38) (1)(d) of the National Audit Act for the financial control of the Department of Export Agriculture and the changes required to continue the system effectively, must be made after carrying out reviews on the effectiveness of the system from time to time.

1.4. The Auditor's Responsibility on the Audit of Financial Statements

As a whole, my objective is to provide a reasonable confirmation that the financial statements are devoid of quantitative false statements caused by frauds and errors and to issue the Auditor General's Report including my opinion. Even though the fair certification is a high standard certification when carrying out the auditing as per Sri Lanka Audit standards, it will not be confirmed as devoid of quantitative misstatements. While quantitative misstatements could be caused by frauds and errors individually or wholly, they must be taken in to consideration by the users when arriving at economic decisions based on these financial statements. The audit was carried out as per Sri Lanka Audit Standards with professional judgment and professional suspicion, as a part of audit.

- I base my opinion on planning a suitable auditing procedures opportune to identifying and assessing the risk of quantitative false statements which may occur in Financial Statements as a result of frauds and errors and obtaining sufficient and suitable auditing proof to avert possible risks occurring as a result of frauds and errors. The effect of a fraud is graver than that of quantitative false statements caused by misstatements since they can occur as a result of collusion, preparation of fake documents, international avoidance, misstatements or miss out by internal administration.
- Even if it was not with view to expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal administration, an understanding on the internal administration was gained in order to plan out appropriate auditing procedures opportunely.
- Assessing that the transactions and events which were the bases for the structure and content of financial statements including disclosures have been included in financial statements appropriately and fairly.

- I assessed that transactions and events which were the base for the structure and content of financial statements have appropriately and fairly been included and the whole presentation of financial statements including disclosures.

I made the Accounting Officer aware of important auditing disclosures and main internal administrative shortcomings.

1.5 . Report on Other Legal Requirements.

I declare below mention information as per section 6 (1)(D) of the National Audit Act No: 19 of 2018.

- (a) Financial Statements were compatible with the last year.
- (b) The recommendations I had made with regard to the Financial Statements related to the last year had been implemented

1.6 Opinion on Financial Statements.

1.6.1 Recurring Expenses.

- a) The sum of subsidies and transfer expenses in operating activities was understated by Rs. 9,153,759 in the statement of cash flows.
- b) The sum of employee's salaries and operating expenses in the operating activities was overstated by Rs.6,101,954 in the cash flow statement.

1.6.2 Advance payment

There was an outstanding balance of Rs.559,607 from 9 officers who are retired or terminated over a period of 1 to three years in Government officer's advance " B " account.

1.6.3 Non - financial assets.

The following observations are made.

a) As on the last date of the year under review, the value of 18 lands of 112.24 acres owned by the Department had not been assessed and accounted under non - financial assets.

b) As on the last date of the year under review, the value of 49 buildings of 70,320 square feet belonging of the department had not been identified and accounted under non - financial assets.

c) Non - financial assets worth Rs. 8,206,747 purchased during the year under review were not accounted for the statement of financial position.

2 .Financial Review

2.1 Non – compliance with the rules and regulations.

Below are the cases of non – compliance with the rules and regulation.

Reference to rules and regulation	Value (Rs)	non – compliance
a)Acts of parliament	-	From 2017 to the last date of the year under review, plants had been produced in Nillamba Sub - Research center but had not been registered under the Director General of Agriculture.
Section 8(1) of the Seeds Act No 22 of 2023		
b)Circulars		In 9 cases, money was spent on the facilities of the officers and in the office of the department, which are not essential service and cannot be given priority.
National Budget Circular No:03/2022 dated 26 April 2022	1,130,095	

3. Operational Review.

3.1 Performance

3.1.1 Non – Performance of duties.

The land where the Kandy District office is located is located on the border of the Mahaweli River .Due to the severe erosion of the river bank, the embankment built towards the river, the assembly hall, the wall and the yard paved with interlocking stones have also cracked .Although there was a risk of landslides, adequate measures were nottaken to protect lives and property.

3.1.2 . 300 tablet computers were purchased at a cost of Rs.10,647,000 on August 27, 2020 for the purpose of registering export agriculture production farms ,farmers ,processors and sellers and for obtaining geographical indication (G.I)for pepper and cinnamon In sri lanka. Those tablet computers have been given to 300 institutional and field officers and a computer software was also introduced at a cost of 1,505,000 rupees. how ewer, by the last day of the

year under review, 58 officers who got tablet computer had not even downloaded the relevant software. In the last two years, 238 of the total 250,000 cinnamon farmers (0.09 %) had been registered using the relevant computers. It was further observed that the registration of the same amount was done by only 29 tab computers. During time there no attention was paid to the registration of export agriculture product processors and traders using the relevant software. Even though 1,505,000 rupees was spent to introduce the software and annual maintainers cost of 135,000 rupees was to be paid, it was observed during the audit that the software was not used to fulfill the propose of the project. Accordingly the project, which was planned to be implemented at a cost of 12,152,000 rupees, had not achieved the desired objectives.

3.1.3 Delays in project execution.

a) Even though 399, 599 rupees were spent and materials were purchased in the last year and the year under review to install a sprinkler water supply system at the Kundasale sub research station, the relevant water supply system had not been implemented by the last day of year under review.

b) Even though an estimate of Rs. 29,200,000 was prepared in 2018 for the construction of the new two storied building connected to the laboratory of Narammala sub research center and the construction was started, only Rs.8, 084,500 worth of work had been completed by December 31 of the year under review. The building remained under utilized as work such as plastering of the walls was not completed.

3.2 Asset Management

The following observations are made.

a) 17.3 acres of land in three research centers by the department remained idle without being utilized for any productive economic activity.

b). The acquisition of 31 portions of lands of a total of 390 acres belonging to other government institutions and the private sector used by the department had not been completed.

c). 34 vehicles' belonging to other ministries used by the department were not taken over.

d). The sprinkler water system that was build at the cost of Rs. 244 375 at the Walpita Tissue Culture Center remained idle for three years.

4. Human Resource Management

As on the last day of the year under review, there were vacancies of 339 posts in the actual carder when compared to the approved carder. 23 of the 24 vacancies at the senior level were assistant director positions belonging to the sri lanka scientific service, which had a negative impact on the activities of the department. There were 170 vacancies in the post of districts /subject related project officers which is a hindrance to the proper running of the field work. 84 posts of research and Development Assistants were approve, but no officers were recruited for those posts .11 of the 21 Farm Manager positions were also remained vacant.

H.A. Ananda,
Senior Assistant Auditor General,
For the Auditor General.

Chapter 04

Performance Indicators

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

4.1.1. Export Agricultural Crops Development Programme

Out of the allocation of Rs ,250.00 million given by the Treasury under the Export Agricultural Crops Development Program, Rs 240.85 million was spent on development programs in the year 2022 with the aim of boosting the local economy by exporting products related to export agriculture and thereby earning more foreign exchange.

Programme	Allocated Provisions (Rs, million)	Targets
Program to increase cultivation area	43.24	1. 365hectares 2. 176,762 small scale garden plants 3. Plants for home gardens 86,530 4. Plants under cluster village programme 152,000 5.Turmeric& ginger investment assistance Programme 60 hectares 6. Arecanut cultivation –arecanut plants 180,000
Development of Central Plant Nurseries	26.50	1. Areca Sedds - 40,000 2. Nutmeg seeds -3,000 3. poly bags and other inputs 4. potting media purchases 6.Establishment of water supply systems and mother plant gardens
Export Crop Productivity Improvement Programme	37.17	1. Providing plants for gap filling hectares 890 2. Prevention of damages caused by animals -250 units 3.Micro water supply system 10 units 4.Value addition programme
Value Addition Programme	34.00	1.Hectares 15 2.Post harvest technical equipment- 400 3.Trade promotion programmes – 10 4.Farmer Clinics – 50 5.Spice Gardens and demonstrations- 10 6.Software inputs – 01 7.Software development -10 8.Organic Certificates – 10 9.GMP/GAP/ISO/BRC -15
Mass Media and Communication	20.00	1.Print Media -50 2. Electronic Media - 100 3. Handout & posters- 20,000 4. Exhibition - 4 4. Information Communication 10,000
Skills Development	1.65	1. Farmer Training -1000 2. Field Days 150 3. Training of officers 22 4. Workshops , Seminars 11 5 Trainings Cinnamon Research Center Matara - 50
Administrative Expenses	6.07	
Payment of bills in hand in 2021	81.37	
Total Allocation	250.00	

In 2022, the new cultivation Development Program was implemented in the face of energy and economic crises in the country. Accordingly, under the new cultivation Development program which was implemented with the aim of increasing the cultivation area of export agricultural crops, it was possible to cultivate an area of 272.11 hectares of export Agricultural crops such as cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, cocoa, coffee and cardamom.

The Small scale promotion programme of Export crops was implemented to produce the spices needed for domestic consumption from the garden it self, to create small scale economic cultivation in the garden, to cultivate export crops that are not cultivated on a large scale as cluster villages and to increase the productivity of the land.

Plants were provided under Small garden Program and “Saubhagya” Garden program aimed at maximizing the economic benefits of small gardens of less than 0.25 acres of land. Thus, 84,901 plants were given free of charge under the Small Garden Program and 27,820 plants were given free Under The “Saubhagya” Gardening Program.

Under the cluster village Program, one or several villages were combined to form a cluster village. The Cluster Village Program was implemented such that each cluster village had at least 25 members. Organized as a group, a systematic plan was prepared to empower the farmers and coordinate the market from the release of plants to the point of selling the harvest. Under this program, 41,456 plants of vanilla, cardamom and nutmeg were given.

The department also implemented a program to provide turmeric plants for home cultivation, and the purpose of this was to produce the turmeric – ginger required for domestic consumption from their own gardens. Under this program, turmeric and ginger plantations were established in an area of 20.7 hectares.

During the year 2022, Areacanut cultivation program was implemented at the district level and it also aims to preserve the environment. Under this program, 183,859 areca nut plants were distributed among home gardens, government and private institutions and plantation companies.

The Plant Production program aimed at providing high quality planting materials to the growers was implemented concurrently with the above programs. The amount of plants required for the departmental programs is obtained from 12 plant nurseries directly maintained by the department and from private plant nurseries registered in the department. This program deals with meeting the needs of infrastructure, providing planting material and

planting medium as well as meeting the annual plants needs. The required guidance was given to 755 private plant nurseries under the plant production program. In the year 2022, the plant production of departmental nurseries was 17.58 millions.

It is essential to increase the productivity of the existing crops in order to get maximum yield from the export agricultural crops. Through this program , it is expected to increase the amount of harvest obtained from a cultivation unit. Accordingly , in the year 2022, the productivity improvement program was continuously implemented and the required plants were provided for gap filling in the cultivation. Accordingly ,828.85 hectares of cultivation were re – established under the Gap filling program.

The department provided two units of micro irrigation systems to the growers at a cost of 50% in order to prevent the damage to the crops from the constant weather changes. Further more , 12 fences were constructed bearing 50% of the cost by the department to prevent damage to crops from wild animals.

It is imperative to make the most of the newly created market opportunities as a strategy to take advantage of the unique recognition of Sri Lankan spices both domestically and internationally. Accordingly , export volume can be increased and value addition was identified as a strategy to increase the income. Thus, the introduction of high quality products to the market , arrangements to provide quality certificates with international recognition and the establishment of certified organic cultivation were carried out. Machinery was provided to keep the processing centers and post –harvest technology at high level of quality.

Investment assistance was provided for 42 small and medium scale cinnamon processing centers, 3 other processing centers and 4 central processing centers under the post- harvest technology investment assistance scheme. Assistance was provided for 97 machinery and 13 cinnamon oil extraction units to achieve high quality of crops through the mechanization of post- harvest technology and to reduce the cost of production through the minimum use of human labor.

Type of Equipment	Number
Dryers	30
Pepper seed separator machines	19
Pepper hot water treatment kits	02
Pepper destoner machine	01
Spice grinding machine	06
Coffee pulping machine	01
Coffee husk removing machine	01

Coffee roasting machine	02
Turmeric Streaming Unit	05
Ginger/ Turmeric slicing machine	14
Turmeric Pulper	01
Cinnamon cutting machine	01
Scale	01
Polythene sealer	02
Threshing floor	01
Lawn movers	04
Aluminum Ladder	03
Hole digging machines for Plantation	03

The annual “Nevum Kurudu Mangalya” was held grandly on December 17,2022 at Seenigama temple grounds in Galle with the participation of the minister, ministry officials, department officials and cinnamon growers.

In the year 2022, mass media was used to provide technical Knowledge about export agricultural crops and to promote those crops. Thus programs were implemented to communicate research and technical matters and all the research and development programs of the department to the farmers. Accordingly, 24 documentary programs called “ Segaunu Kahawanu” and 23 programs called “Ranmasu uyana” were broadcasted on National Television.

Under the Radio programs, 47 “Rasa Janani” programs were broadcasted on Kandurata, Ruhuna, Welada, Rajarata and Wayamba radio stations and 24 “Haritha mansala” programs were broadcasted on the Independent Radio Station. 6 newspaper advertisement regarding export Agricultural crops, 711 newspaper advertisements and 1477 technical books have been published. 711 newspapers were purchased , 45 publications of prices of export crops were made in Dinamina newspaper and 10,000 brochures about export crops were also distributed. Agricultural Counseling Services were provided to 4885 clients on export Agricultural crops through the helpline 1920. 5 exhibitions on export agricultural Crops were organized.

Workshops, training programs and Online training Programs have been Conducted in the year 2022 by the Matale In Service Training Center with the aim of inculcating knowledge , attitudes and skills in stakeholders Seminars, Workshops and training programs were conducted For the departmental officers as required. Specific technical training sessions and programs were conducted in the training center as well as in the premises of the relevant institutions as per the requests of external institutions and higher education institutions. Colleges of Agriculture, National Institute of Plantation Management , Department of Civil Defence, World vision lanka and Technical colleges are the Organizations that have received

technical training in the year 2022 by In service Training Center. Farmer training programs were held in Matale, Kandy and Kurunegala districts facing the existing transportation difficulties in 2022. Two Series of online training programs , namely, farmer training program on Tuesday and export agriculture entrepreneurship on Thursday were broadcasted through Facebook and Youtube channels in a post –covid situation. 41 online trainings have been conducted throughout the year and 92,418 beneficiaries have been conducted produced. In addition ,709 trainees were given export agricultural training Through 16 training programs physically in 2022.

Specific Indexes	Actual output as a percentage of the expected output		
	100%-90%	75%-89%	50%-74%
Cultivated Hectares			
Number of Plants released for Cultivation	100		
Number of Central nurseries developed	100		
Amount of Land where productivity has been improved by gap filling	93		
Number of micro water supply Systems established			20
Number of fences installed			48
Number of hectares of organic export cultivation	100		
Amount of post harvest technology equipment distributed			39
Small Scale Gardens	96		
Plants for gardens			7
Cluster Village Programs			27
Turmeric and Ginger Investment Assistance Program			34
Areaca nut Cultivation	100		

4.1.2. Construction of Buildings ,Renovations, Land Development and Infrastructure Development.

An allocation of 14 million rupees has been allocated for the year 2022 for building repair and infrastructure development under the two programs of Export Agricultural Crops Development Program and the Export Agricultural Crops Research and Integrated Disease and pest Management program. These allocation has been given subject to quarterly spending. Accordingly, the projects related to the allocated allocations for the first quarter were implemented and 100% of the desired output was achieved. However, the other planned projects could not be implemented due to the control of public expenditure by the Circular No BD/CBP/01/01/04-2022 dated 26.04.2022 issued by the secretary to the Treasury.

Specific Indexes	Actual output as a percentage of the expected output		
	100%-90%	75%-89%	50%-74%
Number of building renovations completed	100		
Number of infrastructure projects completed	100		

Chapter - 05

Performance to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1. Sustainable development goals recognized related to the department.

Goal No .01 :- End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target

1.4. Equal rights to economical resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other types of properties, inheritance, natural resources, ability to make use of modern technology and financial services including micro finance by all, especially poor and vulnerable men and women by the year 2030 must be ensured.

1.b. Designing a policy framework in regional and international levels with development strategies based on poor people and gender in order to assist accelerated investments designed to eradicate poverty.

ii. Goal No. 02 :- Ending hunger, achieving the improvement of food security and nutrition and improving sustainable agriculture.

2.3. Doubling the income of small scale food producers and agricultural productivity specially of women, indigenous people, farmers, dairy farmers and fisherman through safe and equal access to lands, other production resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, market value addition and creating employment opportunities by 2030.

2.4. It must be ensured that suitable agriculture practices such as urge to protect ecosystems that increase productivity and production, strengthen the ability to adapt to climate changes, extreme weather, droughts, floods and other disasters and that improve land and soil quality are implemented and sustainable food production systems are established by the year 2030.

2.5. Widening access available to share the profit generated through usage of conventional knowledge associated with genetic resources in compliance with international treaties and continuing the genetic diversity of the domesticated farm animals and seeds through establishment of seeds and plant banks that are well managed and diversified in national, regional and international levels by 2020.

2.6. Development of rural infrastructure facilities, agricultural researches and extension services, technology and increase investments of plants and livestock at genetic banks in order to increase the capacity of agricultural productivity of developing countries including least developed countries as well through more international cooperation.

iii. Goal 4 :- Ensure equitable and quality education and increased lifelong education opportunities for all.

4.3. Ensure equal opportunities to affordable and quality technical , professional and tertiary education, including universities , for all women and men by the year 2030.

4.7. It has to be ensured that all the apprentices will have acquired the knowledge and skills required to promote sustainable development by 2030 through matters such as sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality , promotion of violence free peaceful culture, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and cultural contribution for sustainable development.

iv. Goal 17:-Strengthening the implementation strategies for sustainable development and reviving global partnership.

17.11. Improving exports of developing countries with the aim of doubling the global exports under developed countries specially by 2020.

5.2. Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Varied developmental Programmes were implemented in the year 2022 by the Department of Export Agriculture with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Even amidst a scenario of economic and energy crisis, it was targeted by the implementing development Programmes to attract stakeholders towards Export Agricultural Crops Sector, expand the cultivation extend of the farmers as well as to increase the income of all the stakeholders involved in the Export Agricultural Sector. Accordingly an extent of 272.11 hectares of Export Agricultural Crops was started as a new cultivation and a number of 1,147,925 plants of Export Agricultural crops was made available for farmers free of charge. The drop in the extent of new cultivation in compared to 2021, was a challenge faced in 2022 in implementing development programmes.

- On our path towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals , sub programmes of Economic Home Gardens of Export Agricultural Crops, Export crops promotion Programme and Turmeric / Ginger Providing Programme were implemented under the programme of Establishing made Home Gardens of Export Agricultural Crops with an Economic Potential and Export Crops Promotion. Under the Economic Home Gardens Programmes, Export Agricultural Crops plants /seeds were provided for the beneficiaries in the ownership of a land in the extent of minimum 20 perches, and also willing to cultivate Export Agricultural Crops.
- The export Crops Promotion Programme was implemented with a view to popularizing Export Agricultural Crops among the public and introducing them to the public. Under this, Plants were provided to meet the demand of the public / Non governmental / private institutes and various community based organizations. Under this The ceiling set for the issuance of plants is 5000 plants.
- The objective of this programme was the production of turmeric and ginger requirement for domestic consumption within the home garden itself, targeting urban and semi urban houses. Under this maximum number of turmeric plants and 05 ginger plants were issued as per the requirement . Under this turmeric and ginger plants were provided to meet the demand from agrarian societies, rural Organizations governmental and non governmental organizations, private institutes. However due to the limitations in provisions and fuel crisis ginger plants were made available only for 20.7 hectares.
- The government implemented the Export Agricultural Zones Programme in the year 2022 with a view to increasing the national level production of Export Agricultural Crops by strengthening the economy through identifying the crops with an export potential in order to gain economically higher benefits by considering the ecological , social and agricultural matters endemic and prescribed to the area concerned , with the objective of conserving and protecting sustainable consumption and production patterns. Under this programme cinnamon and pepper plants were provided for lands in the range of ¼ to 05 acres in extent.
- While the environment conservation is considered a major component in achieving sustainable development , the Areacanut Cultivation Expansion Programme was implemented in the year 2022 in order to reach a higher income while also conserving soil and water. Under this programme ,183,859 areacanut plants were issued to be cultivated on either sides of irrigation canals, hydro catchment areas, on either sides of roads , in cultivated lands, in the areas where environment conservation is carried out and plantation companies , as a mono cropping , inter cropping or a mixed cultivation.

A number of Programmes to increase the harvest of Export Crops Cultivations were launched in the year 2022 with a view to improve the adaptability since Export Crops are prone to climatic changes and natural disasters and to further establish the process of producing sustainable food. Under promptly responding to climatic changes and the process of producing sustainable food, plants were given away free of charge for gap – filling in pepper and cinnamon cultivations. There by , it was expected to improve the productivity. There Export Agricultural Crops Plants were provided free of charge to

828.85 hectares. Further an investment assistance of 50% the cost on accessories /systems for preventing pest damages was provided. Under this 12 equipment / Systems were made available for the prevention of damages caused by the droughts which is a natural phenomenon, investment assistance of 50% of the cost on sprinkler irrigation systems/ drip irrigation systems was provided for two farmers.

Farmers were encouraged to engage in environmentally friendly export agricultural crops with the aim of leading to non toxic quality export crop products by using organic inputs for export agricultural crops and following correct agricultural practices and efficient water management Recommendations for organic export crops were implemented and the lands that follow such recommendations were linked to the organic certification program as a cluster farm system.

The type of export agricultural crop that has potential to get high economic benefits is identified taking in to consideration the environmental , social and agricultural factors specific to each area. This will facilitate the development of value chain of the product through activities such as cultivation, product processing , value addition , sale and export as well as certification, accreditation and management of the entire value chain within an export agricultural zone to be established. It was expected to target the national and international market as well as the niche market by mobilizing the rural people. The Export Agriculture zone program was launched in 2022. 11,959,071 plants of cinnamon, Pepper, vanilla, citrus, cardamom, turmeric, ginger and coffee were distributed under this program.

The program for the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices and Good Manufacturing practices were implemented in 2022 in order to achieve the sustainable goals of securing sustainable consumption patterns and products. Measures were also taken to encourage value added products and organic cultivation and the organic village program was implemented in a cultivated area of 43.7 hectares. As there is a high demand for organic farming product in the world, the department provided necessary support to provide organic farming certificates to organic farming villages with the aim of encouraging organic products and directing people to a poison –free diet and there by ensuring healthy lives. It was expected to sell organic products internationally at high prices and to boost the economy of the people through organic cultivation program.

The department also took various measures for the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and encouraged value added products with the aim of earning more foreign exchange raising the quality of products related to export crops. Under the Good Agricultural Practices program, relevant standards and codes of practice were also prepared.

The Program to improve the quality of export crops using appropriate technology is not only a process of introducing and providing modern technical equipment / machinery/ buildings/ facilities for harvesting , but also it carried out agronomic measure of export crops following Good Manufacturing practices (GAP) as per local and foreign standards and it was expected to improve the quality of agricultural products, encourage value added products and increase job creation.

Aiming at Millennium Development by the year 2030, training programs and field days were held in 2022 to promote knowledge and skills to all parties involved in the field of export agriculture. Although there was an obstacle to conduct training programs due to the corona situation in the country, arrangements were made to conduct good agricultural practices and good production practices and other training programs.

The preparation of the background necessary for the implementation of various programs, useful circulars, programs and strategies were done at the department level in order to strengthen the economy of the farming people. This strengthened the economy of all parties interested in the export agricultural crop sector and confirmed the access to the economic resources needed to overcome poverty. Thus the department contributed in the year 2022 to increase the income of the growers directly.

However the lack of sufficient physical resources, human resources and adequate facilities in the offices of extension officers in order to increase the productivity and efficiency of the agricultural extension service and there by increase the export income targets were the challenges faced in the year 2022.

Chapter – 06

Human Resource Profile

6.1. Cadre Management

	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies
Senior	85	61	24
Territory	29	08	21
Secondary	800	707	93
Primary	466	330	136
Watcher *Departmental			
Laborers* Departmental			
Total	1380	1106	274

6.2. The way in which the lack of human resources has affected the performance of the department.

6.3. Human Resource Development

Name of Programme	No. of Officers Trained	Duration of the Programme	Total Investment		Nature of programme Local /Foreign	Output/ Knowledge Received
			Local (Rs.)	Foreign		
Preparation of tender document(Construction and Services)	6	02 Days	42,000.00		Local	To make aware about the relevant regulations and provisions while working in connection with constructions and services according to the procurement guidelines to make sure the relevant work is done correctly and efficiently.
Annual board of Survey	2	02 Days	20,000.00		Local	To be able to carry out the work efficiently and effectively by being aware of the Financial Regulations and the provisions of the Establishments code related to conducting annual board of survey under the warehouse Management.
Citizens and Clients charter introduction training	46	01 Day			Local	To obtain the Knowledge and guidance related to the implementation of the citizens and clients charter introduced under public

						Administration Circular 05/2008 and it is expected to carry out the related activities correctly.
Damages /losses and examination under monetary regulation 104	1	01 Day	5,000.00		Local	To be able to carry out the work properly by obtaining relevant Knowledge to deal with damages and losses in accordance with Financial Regulations 104
Citizens and client charter introduction training	20	01 Day			Local	It is expected to carry out the relevant activities correctly by obtaining the knowledge and guidance related to the implementation of citizens and clients charter in the department which is introduced under public Administration Circular 05/2008
Training program to expedite documents related to lands	16	03 Days			Local	To obtain necessary Knowledge advice and guidance related to the future work to resolve the unresolved problematic situations regarding the lands and buildings owned by the department.
Disciplinary procedure			15,000.00		Local	To make aware about the provisions of chapter xxxviii of the Establishments code to deal with the disciplines of public officers.
Tamil Language Proficiency Training of 150 hours	49	2022.10.19-2023.01.25	87,550.00		Local	Providing the necessary training to complete the National Language proficiency required for secondary level officers as per the public Administration circular 7/2007 and 1/2014 and thus providing the opportunity to complete that requirement.
Hour to build paperless office environment	08	01 Day	52,000.00		Local	Limiting the use of written documents and giving instructions and training to store them using technical methods in order to create a paperless office and there by to limit the cost.
Disciplines for good public Service	30	01 Day			Local	Discuss the provisions of the Establishments code regarding the disciplines of public officers and provide guidance to create a well – disciplined public service.
Office Procedure	01	12 Days	20,000.00		Local	To create public officers with knowledge, Skills and attitudes by providing training on the principles and practical conditions that a public officer should know about the implementation of the office procedures

Chapter - 07

Report of Conformity

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non – Compliance in future
1	The following Financial statements/accounts have been submitted on due date	Complied		
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Complied		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not Complied		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not Complied		
1.6	Others			
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)/	Complied		
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/201 8	Complied		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books(GA -N20) has been maintained and update	Complied		
03	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 delegate in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated I 1.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been Submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134 (2) DMA/ 1- 2019	Complied		
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Not 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 The soft copies of internal audit reports have been forwarded through the e- mail.		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134 (3)	Complied		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular I-2019	Complied 04 have been held in the year 2022		
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	Complied		

	officer was sent to the Comptroller General's office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular			
8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Not Complied	Due to restriction of fuel supply by a QR code, it is not possible to conduct fuel combustion tests due to inability to apply sufficient fuel	Relevant inspections can be updated once Sufficient fuel is available
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Complied		
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Complied		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Not Complied		
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		

11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the Provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(l)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits.	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad- hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R.371 Settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R .371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied		
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Complied		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Complied		
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no. 04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	Provision of information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	Complied		
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website oral ternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate/ allegation to public against thepublic authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as persecution08and 10 of the RTIAAct	Is being prepared		

18	Implementing citizens charter			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter/ Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied		
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018	Complied		
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan. Organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No .6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		

Export & Import Volume and Value of Export Agriculture Crops -2022

Commodity	Units		Import	Export
	Volume	Metric .T		
Cinnamon	Volume	Metric .T	18.03	18,298.19
	Value	Rs. Mn	52.35	71,716.17
Cinnamon Leaves (dried)	Volume	Metric.T		302.09
	Value	Value		66.54
Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.11	194.38
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.26	1,348.82
Cinnamon Bark Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.08	25.96
	Value	Rs. Mn	2.20	1,753.46
Clove	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	1,856.71
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.01	5,946.54
Clove Stems	Volume	Metric .T		468.42
	Value	Rs. Mn		617.26
Clove Oil	Volume	Metric .T	2.24	12.72
	Value	Rs. Mn	22.67	144.25
Cocoa & Cocoa Products	Volume	Metric .T	5,657.56	1,711.27
	Value	Rs. Mn	7,542.35	4,212.43
Coffee	Volume	Metric .T	400.96	50.96
	Value	Rs. Mn	1,018.23	172.11
Pepper	Volume	Metric .T	51.55	11,415.65
	Value	Rs. Mn	129.31	23,464.15
Pepper Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.52	92.44
	Value	Rs. Mn	1.66	1,252.76
Oleoresin	Volume	Metric .T	6.08	257.76
	Value	Rs. Mn	55.98	3930.50
Cardamom	Volume	Metric .T	0.13	2.64
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.43	46.04
Cardamom Oil	Volume	Metric .T	1.45	1.01
	Value	Rs. Mn	73.37	104.99
Citronella	Volume	Metric .T	0.37	2.15
	Value	Rs. Mn	2.41	18.14
Lemon Grass Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	2.71
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.02	24.54
Nutmeg	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	1,978.89
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.01	4,314.52
Mace	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	305.03
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.02	1,797.07
Mace Oil	Volume	Metric .T	0.00	0.68
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.00	2.04
Nutmeg Oil	Volume	Metric .T	2.16	62.76
	Value	Rs. Mn	40.09	1,102.37
Vanilla	Volume	Metric .T	0.01	0.85
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.04	49.02
Vanilla Oil	Volume	Metric .T	4.58	0.26
	Value	Rs. Mn	17.75	0.73
Arecanut	Volume	Metric .T	36.00	16,977.71
	Value	Rs. Mn	54.72	21,187.34
Betel	Volume	Metric .T		3,908.05
	Value	Rs. Mn		5,034.53
Ginger	Volume	Metric .T	0.12	128.49
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.66	223.40
Ginger Oil	Volume	Metric .T	4.03	2.03
	Value	Rs. Mn	44.83	104.42
Turmeric	Volume	Metric .T	0.02	43.42
	Value	Rs. Mn	0.06	182.06
Garcinia	Volume	Metric .T	24.04	90.11
	Value	Rs. Mn	8.19	234.19
එකතුව	Volume	Metric .T	6,215.91	58,192.95
	Value	Rs. Mn	9,097.08	149,050.41

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