A Guide for the Import and Export of Seeds of ICRISAT Mandate Crops

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This is a Plant Quarantine Unit publication meant for apprising ICRISAT scientists/cooperators of the quarantine requirements for import and export of seeds, particularly, sorghum, pearl millet, pigeonpea, chickpeas and groundnut. It is mandatory to follow the instructions to fulfil international obligation in the exchange of germplasm.
PREFACE

This revised summary of plant quarantine import and export instructions for seeds of ICRISAT mandate crops: sorghum, pearl millet, pigeonpea, chickpea and groundnut has been prepared as a guide for safe, smooth and speedy exchange of seeds.

Assembly of germplasm from all over the world and distribution of cultivars to scientists and cooperators for testing in the semi-arid tropics are essential to the success of ICRISAT's crop improvement programs. The Government of India wishes to encourage the unrestricted movement of seed and genetic material into and out of India, subject to quarantine regulations which aim at preventing the accidental transport of exotic insect pests and diseases across international borders. ICRISAT respects the plant quarantine rules and regulations of different countries and wishes to ensure that all seed exchanges conform with these regulations and meet the approval of the National Plant Quarantine Services.

The Indian Government has established rules and procedures for clearance of seed materials and so have most of the other countries, and these have been kept in mind while writing this brochure.

It is hoped that cooperators and scientists involved in the collection, despatch and exchange of seed and plant materials of our crops will follow these procedures carefully, so as to ensure effective plant protection through safe and prompt movement of seed to and from cooperators working in various countries.

L.D. Swindale
Director General
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ABBREVIATIONS USED

AD          Additional Declaration
CPPTI       Central Plant Protection Training Institute
IARI        Indian Agricultural Research Institute
ICRISAT     International Crops Research Institute
            For the Semi-Arid Tropics
IP          Import Permit
NBPGGR      National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
PSC         Phytosanitary Certificate
PEQIA       Post-Entry Quarantine Isolation Area
PQU         Plant Quarantine Unit
IMPORT
PLANT QUARANTINE AT ICRISAT

Seed Material

Plant quarantine is a legal preventive measure which aims at checking the inter-country movement of pests, diseases and weeds through plants and plant materials, including seeds.

All seed imports and exports are therefore subject to plant quarantine examination in India and other countries. Government permit is required for the import of plants, plant materials (including some of the seeds*), living insects and fungi. A sample application for permit to import plants by air in India is given in Appendix 1.

ICRISAT scientists import or bring seeds of the crops they are working on from various countries. The following precautions need to be taken while collecting and despatching seeds to ICRISAT to meet plant quarantine requirements of India.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF INDIA

1. Seeds should be harvested from disease-free plants, be physiologically mature, dry and free from foreign matter, insects and weeds. Small shrunken, discoloured and damaged seeds should be removed and admixtures avoided. The import requirements for seeds of five crops are:

a. Sorghum seeds should be collected from fields where milo disease, bacterial leaf streak, bacterial leaf stripe and bacterial leaf spot do not occur. Plants from which seeds are collected should also be free from downy mildew and smut.

b. Pearl millet seeds should be harvested from plants which are visibly free of downy mildew and ergot diseases. Seed should be harvested in the presence of a scientist familiar with the pathology, particularly, of downy mildew.

c. Chickpea seeds should be collected from plants free from ascochyta blight and fusarium wilt.

d. Pigeonpea seeds should be collected from plants free from anthracnose and bacterial diseases.

*No permit is required for the import of seeds of sorghum, millets, pigeonpea, chickpea and groundnut by ICRISAT
Groundnut seed should be harvested from fields where rust is not prevalent and in areas free from scab. The donor plants should be inspected regularly during active growing season and declared free from virus diseases, specially from seed-borne viruses like groundnut mottle, peanut stunt, marginal chlorosis and ringspot. Import of undecorticated groundnut seed incurs the risk of introduction of the nematode Pratylenchus brachyurus through soil. All groundnut seeds should therefore be sent decorticated.

2. Groundnut cuttings, if imported must pass through growth in an intermediate or third country quarantine.

3. Seeds should be free from infections/infestations, such as sclerotia, galls, smut balls, fruiting bodies of fungi, resting hyphae, spore or bacterial masses, insects, etc. outside or within the surface.

4. Individual samples should be uniform in appearance and free from weed seeds.

5. Seed lots should be free from crop residues, e.g., glumes, husk, leaf trash, roots and inert materials such as soil particles, stones, cloth fragments, etc.

6. Seed material for routine introduction will be limited to 200 seeds (100 in the case of groundnut), but for germplasm collections of pearl millet and breeders population studies, the permissible limit may be 3000-4000 viable seeds. Import of bulk seed shall be avoided as far as possible, and more than 1 kg of seed may not be imported.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. All seed consignments should be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) issued by the National Plant Quarantine Service of the exporting country in the form prescribed by the FAO/International Plant Protection Convention, 1951. Apart from other things, it should mention treatment given, if any, and additional declarations required by the Government of India (see pages 4 and 5).

2. All seed materials should be thoroughly inspected by the Plant Quarantine Service of the exporting country, properly packed and sealed. Each seed box requires a PSC.
3. Seed consignments should be despatched within 14 days of inspection and issue of the PSC. Re-export phytosanitary certificates are required for consignments of seeds transhipped through an intermediate or third country to India, if it is unloaded there, besides the PSC issued by the country of true origin.

4. The phytosanitary certificate is also required for seeds brought as accompanied baggage by scientists coming from abroad. Its declaration at the port of entry/disembarkation and examination/release by the national plant quarantine service are very necessary.

5. Phytosanitary certificates shall contain no erasures or overwriting.

6. All consignments whether exported as air cargo, post parcel, accompanied or unaccompanied baggage be packed in such a manner as not to allow entry into or escape of any pest from the consignment. Individual seed samples should be in sealed envelopes or cloth bags and packed carefully in such a manner that spillage or escape of pests is avoided.

7. A duplicate copy of the PSC and the packing slip are to be placed in an envelope inside all boxes. The packing slip may contain name of scientist, crop, exact number of samples and their description, country of origin and location, etc.

8. All airfreight and post parcels of ICRISAT mandate crop seeds are required to be sent to Director, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, IARI Campus, New Delhi-110 012. He will get the seeds inspected and make arrangements to release them to ICRISAT.

9. Advance intimation of despatch of seed samples in the form given (Appendix 2) may be invariably sent to the concerned ICRISAT scientist and to the Chief Plant Quarantine Officer, ICRISAT, for arranging examination and release of the seed material. It is advisable to send complete copies of packing list and PSC also for checking the released seed material.
10. For identification of ICRISAT seed parcels, it is necessary to affix printed labels (Appendix 3) on each box/packet. The mailing labels can be had from Chief Plant Quarantine Officer, ICRISAT.

No seed box should be sent directly in the name of ICRISAT scientists nor seed material be brought on person or as accompanied baggage undeclared at the port of entry. A certificate of fumigation/examination from the plant quarantine officials at the international airport must be taken before bringing the seed packet to ICRISAT.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS IN RESPECT OF ICRISAT CROPS IMPORTED TO INDIA

This is required to be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate as a safeguard against specific pests and diseases whose introduction is considered high risk to crops. The additional declarations (AD) for the entry of seeds of the five crops are as follows:

(a) Sorghum: Certified that the seed samples were collected from fields which were regularly inspected during active growing season and were found to be free from infection of bacterial leaf stripe (Pseudomonas andropogonii) and bacterial leaf streak (Xanthomonas holcicola).

(b) Pearl millet: Certified that seeds were collected from disease-free plants in the presence of a scientist with knowledge of plant pathology, and in particular downy mildew.

(c) Pigeonpea: Nil.

(d) Chickpea: Certified that the seed samples were collected from mother plants free from Ascochyta rabiei and virus diseases.
(e) Groundnut:

i. Certified that seeds were produced in areas where the rust disease *Puccinia arachidis* and scab *Sphaceloma arachidis* do not occur.

ii. Certified that parent crop was inspected regularly in active growth and found free from symptoms of peanut stunt, peanut stripe and marginal chlorosis viruses.

iii. Certified that seeds were treated with an appropriate fungicide at stated dosage before despatch.

Note: If the seeds are received in India in an unclean, contaminated and heavily treated condition, then these not only run the risk of being rejected and destroyed but also in delay in the examination and release of healthy seeds which upsets timely sowing of crops in the Quarantine Isolation Area. Therefore, every effort should be made by the exporting scientists/agencies to see that only seeds from healthy looking plants/crops/fields are collected, cleaned, treated if necessary, and then despatched so that there is no problem in clearance through quarantine in India.
HANDLING OF IMPORTED SEED MATERIALS

No imported seed material unless cleared by the national plant quarantine services will be grown at ICRISAT. On release, seeds shall be planted in Quarantine Isolation Area in the presence of quarantine officials and only seeds harvested from healthy plants will be passed on to the scientists.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

The PSC is a very important document in plant quarantine. It is to be given on the lines approved by the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951 (Appendix 4) and signed by an authorized officer. It is required to accompany each package of seed material. The original PSC should be put in an envelope and affixed outside the package and one copy be put inside the package to facilitate inspection in case the original PSC is misplaced during transit.

Seed materials are likely to be detained if they are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

Shipments arriving without PSC may be refused entry, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.

The phytosanitary certificate contains information about the health of the seeds, treatment, additional declaration, if any, and description of the consignment. This information is given by the plant quarantine authorities entitled to issue phytosanitary certificates.

No seed shall be released unless it conforms with the health statement mentioned in the PSC, including the additional safeguards.
IMPORT PERMIT

Import permits are required by most of the countries for authorizing importations of plant and plant materials, including seeds, into their country. The permits are issued by the national plant quarantine services of the country allowing entry of the seeds. A mailing label is also furnished to the importer along with the Import Permit (IP) which is required to be attached outside the package.

Samples of Import Permit (Appendix 5) and mailing label (Appendix 6) are given for information.

The import permit generally gives the name of the person who has been granted permission to import, sender's name, port of entry, quantity of the materials allowed and additional declarations, if any.

When required, the IP must be presented by the consignee or his agent to the customs at the port of entry before delivery of the consignment can be obtained.

Some countries insist on import permits before releasing imported seeds to the consignee. Such countries have made arrangements to issue permits to the Scientists/Cooperators who want to import ICRISAT seed materials. Scientists may therefore approach the plant quarantine authorities of the countries where they are working with details of the seeds to be imported for the issue of import permits.

A list of the national plant quarantine services which may be contacted for the issue of IP is attached (Appendix

Scientists at ICRISAT should inform the Scientists/Cooperators in other countries of the seed materials they intend to send them in advance of the sowing period, so that the latter can arrange for the import permit in time. The arrangement for the import permit is the responsibility of the importing scientist and none else, since it is issued by name.

The original copy of the IP should be sent to the concerned Program Leader at ICRISAT who will pass on the same to the Plant Quarantine Unit along with the seeds meant for exportation.

Care should be taken to send the seeds before the expiry date of the permit.
IMPORT OF LIVING FUNGI AND INSECTS

No living fungi or bacteria, insects, or its developing stages can be imported into India unless these are accompanied by a special permit. The format of the application for applying for special permit is given in Appendices 8 and 9.

Application for permit

The application for permission to import cultures of fungi is required to be addressed to the Head of Division of Mycology, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi, and for insects, to Plant Protection Adviser to Government of India, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Agriculture, National Highway IV, Faridabad, Haryana 121 001.

Insect shipments must be accompanied by an official phytosanitary export certificate certifying freedom from diseases.

Unauthorised imported consignment of living insects or fungi is likely to be confiscated and destroyed at the port of entry.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT REGULATIONS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The plant quarantine import regulations of different countries, with respect to the five ICRISAT crops, are given in Appendix 10 for information and compliance. This is only a summary and for details the original legislation may be consulted.

The importation of the seed materials is subject to the control of plant protection service of the importing country which has the sole authority in deciding whether the seeds, depending upon their condition, should be admitted, refused, quarantined or otherwise treated and released. It is therefore necessary to see that the exported seed material meets all the requirements of the importing country.

Arrangements of necessary documents to accompany the seed consignment and strict observance of country's plant quarantine rules and regulations help to speed up despatch and delivery.
EXPORT
ICRISAT is required to distribute seeds of the mandate crops all over the world for research purposes or collection just as it imports.

The countries where the seed is exported insist on receiving good quality seeds which are healthy, disease, pest and weed free. In order to meet these requirements, the following instructions may be followed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTION OF SEED MATERIAL FOR EXPORT

1. For exportation, seeds should be collected from disease free, healthy plants which should be earmarked in advance and threshed separately.

2. Seeds should be physiologically mature, dry, clean, free from insect pests, diseases, weeds, crop debris, soil particles, stones, and other foreign materials.

3. Small, shrunken, discoloured and damaged seeds are to be discarded prior to submission of the seed lots for export.

4. Individual seed lots should be uniform in appearance and contain no admixtures.

5. Use of old hessian or muslin bags for threshing or storing seeds should be avoided as far as possible.

Apart from the normal care exercised for the collection of exportable seeds, special precautions, as mentioned below, need to be taken to ensure complete freedom from the objectionable diseases which may be carried through seeds.

SPECIAL CARE FOR EXPORT OF MANDATE CROP SEEDS

Sorghum

Seeds should be collected from plants which are free from downy mildew and smut diseases.

Pearl millet

Seeds should be collected from plants which are free from downy mildew, ergot, smut and leaf blast.

Chickpea

Seeds should be collected from areas free from ascochyta blight.
Pigeonpeas

Seeds should be collected from plants free from anthracnose disease.

Groundnut

Seeds should be harvested from rust-free plots and from plants free from peanut mottle virus.

As an extra safeguard to prevent the entry of serious pests and diseases, a few countries require additional declaration (AD) affirming the freedom of seeds from notified pests/diseases in the PSC by the exporting country. These are invariably mentioned by the importing country in the import permit. The additional declarations to cover specific pests and diseases mentioned by the countries that have issued import permits for ICRISAT seed materials are reproduced below:

COUNTRIES REQUIRING ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS

1. BRAZIL

Sorghum

Certified that there was no fungus borne disease caused by *Peronosclerospora* (Sclerospora) *sorghi* (Kulk.) Weston and Uppal, observed in fields from where this seed material was harvested.

2. ISRAEL

Chickpea

The seed crop was inspected during the growing season and found free from *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceri* and *Aecochyta rabiei*.

3. KENYA

Chickpea

1. The parent plants were thoroughly inspected and found free from virus diseases.

2. *Aecochyta rabiei* (Pass.) Labr., and *Gibberella baccata* (Wallr.) Sacc. are not known to occur in the country of origin.
The seed was harvested from fields which have been inspected during active growth and found to be free from *Aechnodyte rabiei* and *Gibberella baccata*.

Pigeonpea

1. The parent plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from virus diseases.

11. *Colletotrichum cajani* Rangel is not known to occur in the country of origin.

OR

The seeds were harvested from fields which have been inspected during active growth and found to be free from *Colletotrichum cajani*.

4. MALAWI

Sorghum

1. The parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free of *Pseudomonas* *andropogoni*, maize dwarf mosaic virus, *Drechslera maydis* and *Periconia circinata*.

11. The seeds were harvested from fields free of *Sclerospora sorghi*, *S. macrospora* and *S. graminicola*.

111. *Urocystis agropyri* and *Ophiobolus graminis* are not known to occur in the country of origin.

IV. The seed is free from *Claviceps* spp.

V. The seed has been fumigated and treated with approved insecticide/fungicide.

Pearl millet

*Urocystis agropyri* and *Ophiobolus graminis* are not known to occur in the areas where this crop is grown. The seed is treated with approved insecticide/fungicide and fumigated before despatch.

Chickpea

1. Bacterial blight *Pseudomonas pisi* is not known to occur in country or state of origin.
11. The mother plants were inspected and found free of alfalfa mosaic virus, pea mosaic virus and tomato spotted wilt virus.

111. Seed is dressed with fungicide and insecticide.

Pigeonpea

1. Bacterial blight *Pseudomonas pisi* is not known to occur in country or state of origin.

11. The mother plants were inspected and found free of alfalfa mosaic virus, pea mosaic virus and tomato spotted wilt virus.

Groundnut

1. The parent plants were inspected in active growth and found free from bacterial and virus diseases.

11. *Puccinia arachidis* is not known to occur in the country of origin.

111. The consignments are free from *Carvedon serratus* (*C. gonagra*) and *Trogoderma granarium* (Khapra beetle).

1111. The seeds are treated with approved fungicide and insecticide before despatch.

5. MAURITIUS

Chickpea

The parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from *Aacochyla (Mycosphaerella) rabiei* or that *Aacochyla rabiei* does not occur in the area of production.

Groundnut

1. Parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from groundnut mottle virus, groundnut rosette virus, marginal chlorosis virus, ring spot virus, and peanut stunt virus.

11. That the *Puccinia arachidis* and *Sphaceloma arachidis* do not occur in the area of production.
6. NIGERIA

Sorghum

1. Sorghum seeds were harvested from fields which were inspected during active growth and found to be free from *Sclerospora sacchari* and *Xanthomonas atwartii*.

11. The sorghum crop was inspected regularly during its active growth period at its source of origin and was found free of downy mildews - *Sclerospora macrospora*, *S. philippinensis* and *S. sacchari*.

Pearl millet

1. Pearl millet seeds were free from downy mildews - *Sclerospora sacchari*, *S. philippinensis* and *Sclerospora macrospora* and these pathogens are not known to occur on millets in India.

11. The pearl millet crop was inspected regularly during its active growth period at its source of origin and was found free of smuts (*Ustilago* spp.), blast (*Pyricularia oryzae*), and bacterial streak (*Xanthomonas oryzae*).

Chickpea & Pigeonpea

There is exclusion of *Ascochyta rabiei*, wilt (*Gibberella baccata*), downy mildew (*Peronospora viciae*) and bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas pisi*).

Groundnut

The seeds are free from collar rot (*Diplodia gossypina*) and the viruses - stunt, mottle, ring spot, bunchy top, chlorosis and ring mottle.

7. SWAZILAND

Pigeonpea

Freedom from *Macrosiphum pisi*. Parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from *Pseudomonas pisi*, bean yellow mosaic virus, and pea seed borne mosaic virus - or declaration that the disease does not occur in the area of production.
8. TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

Sorghum

The sorghum spp. is free from gumming disease (Xanthomonas vasculorum (Cobb) Dows.) and originates from areas free from X. vasculorum.

9. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sorghum

1. Parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from Pseudomonas andropogoni, maize dwarf mosaic virus, Periconia circinata and Drechslera maydis.

2. Seed was adequately treated with an appropriate fungicide and fumigant (treatment to be specified on the phytosanitary certificate).

10. ZIMBABWE

Sorghum

Seed treatment with an appropriate fungicide to be stated.

Pearl millet

1. The seeds have been inspected and found free from ergot Claviceps sp.

2. Seed treatment with an appropriate fungicide to be stated.

In order to enable the Indian Plant Quarantine Service to record the additional declarations in the PSC, the scientists, particularly, Plant Pathologists/Entomologists of different Programs should survey the crops at least thrice on ICRISAT fields during the cultivation to examine seeds earmarked for export, and record the data on the proforma attached in the end of this booklet (Appendices 11-15). The final inspection shall be carried out before crop harvest by the plant quarantine officials, particularly, for the diseases for which additional declaration is required in the PSC.
The export of seeds/plant materials is taken up by the Plant Quarantine Unit (PQU) at ICRISAT. All scientists are required to send seed materials to the PQU accompanied by the slip 'Request for seed/plant/plant products export' (See Appendix 16), giving information about the objective, address of consignee, special instructions, import permit, etc.

Seeds should not be sent to PQU treated with pesticides.

No seeds or plant material/products should be exported by the scientists directly.

Seed samples for export are required to be sent to the PQU much in advance of the departure of the person who would like to carry them as accompanied baggage, or the date of sowing in the importing country. Depending upon the size and physical condition of the samples, it takes 2 to 4 weeks to complete all the quarantine formalities before the consignment is ready for despatch.

Export of seeds of non-mandate crops is not taken up by ICRISAT.

PACKING OF SEEDS

Seeds are valuable material and therefore need to be packed carefully for despatch. Not only should it ensure safety of seeds, but it should also prevent any contamination with or escape of insects or pathogens during transit. The package should enable easy examination and be made of such a material that it can withstand journey as well as rough handling.

All packing materials must be clean, new and pest-free.

Use of packing material of plant origin should be avoided. Seeds should be packaged in moisture-resistant or moisture-proof containers to ensure seed vigor and germination.

If possible, corrugated cardboard boxes of 7 ply of 170 gms which are light and strong, should be used for packing purpose. The seeds can be kept either in polythene packets of 400 gauge, if they are large, e.g., groundnuts and in large quantities, or in small paper packets (substance 24
kraft packet) which are strong enough to keep the seeds. The open end should be stapled after folding, or pressed in case self-sealing zipper polythene bags are used. Small packets should be put in a large polythene bag of 400 gauge, stapled and kept in the cardboard box.

Small quantities of seeds can also be packed in moisture-proof paper bags which are asphalt, polyethylene or aluminium foil-lined. Multiwall paper packets with inner aluminium lamination or packets made of aluminized polyester material are also suitable since these can be easily sealed with a heat sealing machine.

Before putting the packets in the cardboard box a layer of new thermocol chips should be placed at the bottom, and after arranging the packets, on the top. The packing should be done tightly so that there is no movement of seed material inside.

The flaps of the carton, corners and edges should be sealed by packing tape and then by filament tape crosswise to lend strength to the box. Finally boxes containing 10 kg or more should be strapped by nylon tape and sealed. Packages of less than 10 kg are to be wrapped with strong kraft paper and sealed with packing paper tape.

The most convenient size of boxes for handling seed materials are 40 x 30 x 20 cm, 35 x 30 x 20 cm, 30 x 30 x 15 cm, 25 x 20 x 15 cm, and 20 x 20 x 15 cm. Small samples can be sent in jiffy bags (padded bags) of sizes 15 x 25 cm, 11.25 x 36.25 cm, 25 x 40 cm, 31.25 x 47.5 cm.

The polythene bags may be of sizes 60 x 40 cm, 38 x 26 cm, 30 x 20 cm, and 24 x 13 cm, and paper packets 7.5 x 12 cm, 10 x 15 cm sizes depending upon the size and quantity of seeds. The packing should be neat, clean and strong, using new materials for each despatch.

Sometimes the packages may be opened by the customs or plant quarantine officials at the port of entry for examination. The packages should be opened inside an insect proof room and repacked in the same manner, otherwise the whole package should be kept inside a thick and strong polythene bag and sealed before handing over to the consignee.

Seed parcels may be sent through air mail or air freight but not through post letters or sample post or diplomatic pouch.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT PLANTS BY AIR

To
The Plant Protection Adviser
to the Government of India
Directorate of Plant Protection,
Quarantine and Storage,
N.H. IV, Faridabad (Haryana) - 121 001

Application is hereby made for a permit authorising the
importation by air of the plants described below:

Quantity

Exact description of the plants
(State here the botanical name of
the plants)

Name of the applicant
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Name and address of foreign shipper

Country and locality in which
grown or produced

Foreign port of departure

Approximate date of arrival in
India at Sahar Airport, Bombay/
Meenambakkam, Madras/Dum Dum,
Calcutta/Palam, New Delhi

Specific purpose of import

I shall pay to the Government of India any fee prescribed by
the Government to meet the cost of inspection and fumigation of this
consignment.

Signature of the applicant

Address:

State:
APPENDIX 2

FORM FOR ADVANCE INTIMATION OF SEND SAMPLES TO INDIA

To

Name of ICRISAT Scientist

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Patancheru - 502 324

Andhra Pradesh, INdia.

The following consignment has been despatched separately to you.

1. Date of despatch
2. Country/Place
3. i) Crop
   ii) No. of boxes/bags/cartons
   iii) No. of samples
4. Weight
5. Mode of despatch
   Air freight/Airmail
6. Particulars of phytosanitary certificate:
7. Treatment if given
8. Date(s) of collection
9. Remarks, if any

DATE SIGNATURE

Name

Copy to: Chief Plant Quarantine Officer, ICRISAT, Patancheru, PIN:502 324,
Andhra Pradesh, India.

Note: A copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate should be attached with
the letter to facilitate release of material.
NATIONAL BUREAU OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
[NBPGR]
NEW DELHI 110012 INDIA

SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES
NO COMMERCIAL VALUE
FOR THE USE OF
ICRISAT
(International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics)

TREATED SEED UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE ENCLODED.
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE AND STORAGE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PLANT PROTECTION SERVICE
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

This is to certify that the plants, parts of plants or plant products described below or representative samples of them were thoroughly examined on ____________________________

and were found to the best of his knowledge to be substantially free from injurious diseases and pests and that the consignment is believed to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country both as stated in the additional declaration hereon and otherwise

Fumigation or disinfection treatment (if required by importing country)

Date

Duration of exposure

Treatment

Chemical and concentration

Additional declaration

Date

Signature

Rank

(Stamp of the service)

Description of the consignment

Name and address of exporter

Name and address of consignee

Number and description of package

Distinguishing marks

Origin (if required by importing country)

Means of conveyance

Point of entry

Quantity and name of product

Botanical name (if required by importing country)

*The holder shall attach to the Meros of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture), Government of India or to any official of the concerned with the issue of this Certificate.
Appendix B: Specimen of Import Permit

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PROGRAMS
WYATTVILLE, MARYLAND 22781

IMPORT PERMIT FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE (Include by City)


Permittee should notify Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs
promptly of change of address.

PER AUTHORITY OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AS AMENDED, PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO PERMITTEE TO IMPORT ACCORDANCE WITH

1 PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS HEREBIN SPECIFIED, GROWN OR PRODUCED IN:


SUCH THE PORT OR PORTS OF:


QUANTITY AND DESIGNATION OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS


SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL


DATE OF ISSUANCE


10 FORM 197

EXISTING STOCK OF PPQ FORM 197, MAY 1976, WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

USDA HHNH

Aug. 1976
Appendix 6

Sample of Mailing Label

Obverse Side

U.S. DEPART...
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH
PLANT PROTECTION AND Quarantine
PLANT GERMPLASM QUAR.
BUILDING 320, B.A.
BELTSVILLE, MD. 20705
PPQ F0048 514/11/76
REPLACES PPQ 514(11/76)
WHICH IS OBSOLETE

Reverse Side

DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPER IN FOREIGN COUNTRY FOR MAILING PLANT QUARANTINE MATERIALS UNDER PERMIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Ship under green and yellow label ONLY materials covered by the permit authorization. Other materials may be denied entry.

Place WITHIN THE PACKAGE consignee's name and address, invoice, and in the case of living plants, an inspection certificate issued by proper officials of your country.

Paste securely to FACE of each package a GREEN AND YELLOW LABEL bearing number of permit or reference to authorization, under which material is being shipped.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS LABEL.
DO NOT place any deliver address on outside of package. The permit number or reference on label will ensure proper delivery.

Place on OUTSIDE OF PACKAGE name and address of shipper, statement of contents, and FULL POSTAGE.
# Appendix 7

## List of National Plant Quarantine Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Plant Protection and Quarantine Ministry of Agriculture, Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Bureau of Agriculture, Tirana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Service de la protection des végétaux, Ministère de l'Agriculture 12, Boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Agricultural Quarantine Services, Department of Agriculture, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, St. John's, West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de Agricultura, Paseo Célon 9221ler Piso, Oficina No.196, Buenos Aires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Assistant Director General, Plant Quarantine, Department of Health, Canberra A.C.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Bundesanstalt für Pflanzenschutz, Trunnerstrasse 5 A-1021 Wien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O.Box 28, Nassau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture Plant Protection Section, P.O.Box 251, Manama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture (Extension and Management), Director of Agriculture (E&amp;M), Ansari Building 14/2 Topkhan Road, Dhaka-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Division of Entomology and Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology, P.O. Box 505, Bridgetown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 36 Rue de Stassart, 1050 Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Service du Développement Région Agricole du Sud, B.P. 648, Cotonou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Addresses taken from Plant Production and Protection Division Publications FAO (1981) and USDA, Plant Quarantine Summaries, issued by Plant Quarantine Division, Maryland, USA.*
Bermuda
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O.Box 834, Hamilton 5

Bolivia
Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios, La Paz

Botswana
Entomologist
Department of Agricultural Research, Private Bag 0033 Gaborone

Brasil
Secretaria de Defensa Sanitaria Vegetal, Ministerio da Agricultura, Esplanada dos Ministérios - Bloco 8, 70.000 Brasilia - D.F.

British Virgin Islands
Department of Agriculture
Road Town, Tortola

British Solomon Islands
Director
Department of Agriculture
Nomaru, Guadalcanal

Brunei
The Director of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Bandar Seri Begawan

Bulgaria
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Department of Plant Protection, 55, Botev Str. Sofia

Burkina F:
Section de Lutte Antiacri- dienne de Protection des Plantes et des Cultures, Direction des Services Agricoles, B.P. 7082 Ouagadougou

Burma
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Rangoon

Central Agricultural Research Institute, Gyogon, Insein, Rangoon

Burundi
Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)
Groupe de Phytopathologie et d'Entomologie, B.P. 795 Bujumbura

Cameroon
Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Yaoundé

Canada
Plant Quarantine Division
Production and Marketing Branch, Agriculture Canada, Sir John Carling Bldg, C.E.F. Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Cape Verde Islands
Service National Protection des Végétaux, Direction National de l'Agriculture, Caixa Postal 50, Praia

Cayman Islands
Department of Agriculture
Grand Cayman

Central African Republic
Direction de l'Agriculture Service de la Défense des Cultures, 162 Bamsui
Chad

Service National de la Protection des Végétaux
B.P. 441, N'Djamenas

Chile

Director, División de Protección Agrícola, Servicio Agrícola Y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura, Casilla 4088, Santiago

China, People's Republic of

Central China Agricultural Research and Training Institute, Wuhan

Colombia

División de Sanidad Vegetal del Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), Apartado Aéreo 7948 8
Calle 37 No.8-43 - PS 8°
Bogotá

Cook Islands

Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Box 96, Rarotonga

Costa Rica

Departamento de Cuarentena y Registro, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, San José

Cuba

Dirección Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal, INRA, Departamento de Cuarentena Vegetal, La Habana

Curacao

Plantentuïn Casoora
Willemstad

Cyprus

Plant Protection Section
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Nicosia

Czechoslovakia

Ministerstvo Zemědělství a Lesního Hospodářství, Ochrana Rostlin, Prague II, Tesnov 65

Democratic Kampuchea

Division de la Protection des Végétaux, Departement de l' Agriculture, Phnom-Penh

Denmark

Statsen Plantetilsyn
The Government Plant Protection Service,
Gersonvej 13,
DK-2900, Hellerup

Dominica

Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Cooperatives, Roseau

Dominican Republic

Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura, Santo Domingo

Ecuador

Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de Agricultura Y Ganadería, Quito

Egypt

Ministry of Agriculture
Dokki, Cairo

Plant Quarantine Administration
Customs Gate 6, Alexandria
El Salvador
Departamento de Defensa Agropecuaria, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, San Salvador

Ethiopia
Department of Plant Production and Protection, Plant Quarantine Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement, Addis Ababa

Fiji
Department of Agriculture
Rodwell Road
Suva

Finland
Plant Quarantine Unit
Agricultural Research Centre
P.O.Box 18
SF-01301 Vantaa 30

France (including overseas)
Department of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion

Service de la Protection des Végétaux 231, rue de la Convention, 75015 Paris

Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana only.

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Boîte Postale 241, Fort de France, Martinique

Gabon
Direction des Services Agricoles, B.P. 43, Libreville

Gambia, The
Crop Protection Unit (C.P.U)
Department of Agriculture
Cape St. Mary

German Democratic Republic
Staatlicher Pflanzenschutz- und Pflanzenquarantändienst der DDR,
Zentrales Staatliches Amt für Pflanzenschutz und Pflanzenquarantäne beim Ministerium für Land-, Forst-, und Wirtschaftswirtschaft
15 Postdamm, Hermannswerder 20 A

Germany, Federal Republic of
Plant Protection Division
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Rochusstr. 1, D-5300
Bonn

Ghana
Plant Quarantine Service (PQS)
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box M-37, Accra

Greece
Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
2 Acharnon St., Athens

Grenada
Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, St. George's

Guam
Department of Agriculture
Agana 96910

Guatemala
Departmento de Sanidad Vegetal y Cuarentena Agrícola,
12 Avenida 19-01, Zona 1
Ciudad de Guatemala
Guernsey, Channel Islands

State's Committee for Horticulture, Burnt Lane,
St. Martin's, Guernsey, C.I.

Guinea

Chief, Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère de l'Économie rurale et de l'Artisanat, Conakry

Guyana

Plant Quarantine Service
Ministry of Agriculture
Central Agricultural Station
Mon Repos, East Coast,
Demerara

Haiti

SERA/DARNDR, Section de Botanique, et de Phytopathologie, Quarantaine Végétale, Damien Port-au-Prince

Honduras

Programa de Producción y Protección Vegetal
Ministerio de Recursos Naturales
Boulevard Miraflories
Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Hong Kong

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Canton Road
Government Offices,
12-14th Floors,
393 Canton Road,
Kowloon

Hungary

Plant Protection Centre
Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1502 Budapest XI,
Post Box 197

Iceland

Agricultural Research Institute,
Keldnaholt, 110 Reykjavik

India

Plant Protection Adviser to Government of India,
Directorate of Plant Protection,
Quarantine Storage, N.H.IV,
Faridabad 121001 (Haryana)

Director, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources,
New Delhi 110 012

Indonesia

Head, Directorate of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Jalan Salemba 16, Jakarta

Iran

Sazeman Hefze Nastaat
(Plant Protection and Quarantine Organization)
Evin, Teheran

Iraq

Plant Quarantine Division
D.G. of Plant Protection
Sadon Street, Baghdad

Ireland

Plant Protection Service
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Kildare St., Dublin 2

Israel

Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 15030, Yaffo 61150
Italy
Division for the Protection of Farm Crops, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Directorate General for Agricultural Production - Division II, Via XX Settembre Rome

Ivory Coast
Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère de l' Agriculture, B.P. V7
Abidjan

Jamaica
Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 480
Hope, Kingston

Japan
Plant Protection Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Jersey
Chief Executive Officer
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 44 Esplanade,
St. Helier, Jersey,
Channel Islands

Jordan
Plant Protection Division
Agriculture Services Department
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

Kampuchea (Cambodia)
Director of Agriculture
Département de l' Agriculture
Phnom-Penh

Kenya
National Agricultural Laboratories, P.O. Box 30028,
Nairobi

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)
The Senior Agricultural Officer
Department of Agriculture
Bikenibeu, Tarawa

Korea, Republic of
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Bureau of Agricultural Production,
77 Sejongro, Chongroku,
Seoul

Kuwait
Plant Protection and Quarantine Section, Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture Department,
Kuwait

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Department de l'Agriculture
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Vientiane, Laos

Lebanon
Department of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture,
Beirut

Liberia
The National Plant Quarantine Service, Ministry of Agriculture,
Monrovia

Libya
Plant Protection Section
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform,
Sidi Murri, Tripoli
Luxembourg

Services Techniques de l'Agriculture, Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Boîte Postale 1904, Luxembourg

Madagascar

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Boîte Postale 1042, Antananarivo

Malawi

Chief, Bvumbwe Research Station (Plant Imports), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department of Agricultural Research, P.O. Box 5748, Limbe

Malaysia

Crop Protection Branch Department of Agriculture Jalan Gallagher Kuala Lumpur

Mali

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, B.P. 1908, Bamako

Malta

Plant Health Division Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government Experimental Farm, Ghlašieri, Marsa

Mauritania

Directeur Centre National de Recherche Agronomique et de Développement, Agricola (CNRA), Kaedi

Mauritius

Plant Pathology Division (Plant Protection Service) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Environment, Roduit

Mexico

Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal (DCSV), Av. Cmo. Perez Valenzuela No.127 Coyoacan, D.F. (S.P.21)

Montserrat

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Trade and Housing, Plymouth

Morocco

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Direction de la Recherche Agronomique (D.R.A) B.P. 415, Rabat

Mozambique

Chef de Des Servicios de Agricultura Maputo

Nepal

Division of Plant Pathology Department of Agriculture Khumaltar, Lalitpur P.O. Box 415.

Netherlands (The)

Plant Protection Service Geertjesweg 15, P.O.Box 9102 6700 HC Wageningen

New Caledonia

Service de l'Agriculture B.P. 34, Noumea

New Hebrides

Service de l'Agriculture Vila
New Zealand
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2298, Wellington

Nicaragua
Department de Sanidad Vegetal del MAG, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, Managua, D.N.

Niger
Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Direction du Service de l'Agriculture B.P. 323, Niamey

Nigeria
Project Director Plant Quarantine and Introduction Services, PMB 5672, Moor Plantation Ibadan

Niue Island
Department of Agriculture Alofi

Norway
Norwegian Plant Inspection Service, B.P.Okern, Oslo 5

Pakistan
Department of Plant Protection Malir Halt, Jinnah Avenue, Karachi 27

Panama
Departmento de Investigación Agrícola, Sección de Cuarentena Agropecuaria, Ministerio de Agricultura, Comercio e Industrias, Panamá R. de P.

Papua New Guinea
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2417, Port Moresby

Paraguay
Division de Sanidad Vegetal Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Asunción.

Peru
Unidad de Inspección y Control Fitosanitario, Ministerio de Alimentación, 10° Piso del Ministerio de Trabajo, Av. Salaverry s/n, Lima

Philippines
Plant Quarantine Section Bureau of Plant Industry(BPI) 692 San Andres Malate, Manila

Poland
Ministerstwo Rolnictwa (Ministry of Agriculture) Department Produkcji Roślinnej i Ochrony Roślin (Department of Plant Production and Protection), Warszawa, ul. Wspólna 30

Polinesia Francesa
Service de l’Economic Rurale B.P. 100, Papeete

Portugal
Repartição de Servicos Fitopatológicos (R.S.F) Lisboa 3

Puerto Rico
Plant Quarantine Section Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture, P.O.Box 101613 Santurce 00908
Reunion Islands

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Boîte Postale No.312, Saint-Denis, Reunion

Romania

Serviciul de Protectia Plantelor (S.P.P.), București, Bd. Republicii, nr.24, Ministerul Agriculturii si Industrii Alimentare București

Rwanda

Bureau de la Protection Vegetale Ministere de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, B.P. 621, Kigali

Samoa

Department of Agriculture and Forests, P.O. Box 206, Apia

Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of

Plant Protection Branch Agricultural Research and Development Department Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Riyadh

Seychelles

Director of Agriculture
Victoria
Mahe

Senegal

Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, Ministère du Développement Rurale et de l'Hydraulique, Boîte Postale No.486 Dakar

Sierra Leone

Phytosanitary Control Unit
M & N R, Tower Hill Freetown

Singapore

Primary Production Department Ministry of National Development, Maxwell Road Singapore 2

Solomon Islands

Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Plant Quarantine Section P.O. Box G 11 Honiara

Somali Democratic Republic

Plant Protection and Locust Control Department Ministry of Agriculture Mogadishu

South Africa

Division of Plant and Seed Control, Private Bag X179, Pretoria 0001

Spain

Servicio de Defensa Contra Plagas e Inspección Fitopatológica, Juan Bravo 3B Madrid-6

Sri Lanka

Deputy Director of Agriculture(Res) Central Agricultural Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Gannoruwa, Paradeniya

St Kitts

Ministry of Agriculture, Housing and Labour, P.O. Box 39 Basseterre
Saint Lucia

Chief Agricultural Officer
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
Castries

St Vincent

Chief Agricultural Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Trade and Tourism
Kingston

Sudan

Director
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, P.O. Box 14
Khartoum North

Surinam

Plant Protection and Production Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
P.O. Box 1153
Paramaribo

Swaziland

Director of Agriculture
Malkerns Research Station
P.O. Box 4, Malkerns

Sweden

National Board of Agriculture
Plant Protection Service
S-551 83 Jönköping

Switzerland

Division de l' Agriculture du Department Fédéral de l' Economie Publique, Wattenhofstrasse 5
3003 Berne

Syrian Arab Republic

The Director
Plant Protection and Quarantine Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Damascus

Tahiti

Monsieur le Chef du Service de l'Agriculture, Pirae, Papeete
Tahiti, Polynésie Francaise

Taiwan

Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 5 Hsu Chou Road, Taipei
Taiwan

Tanzania, United Republic of

Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 9071
Dar-es-Salaam

Thailand

Agricultural Regulatory Division
Plant Quarantine and Pesticide Regulatory Building
Kasetsart Campus, Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok 9

Togo

Service de la Protection des Végétaux, B.P. 1263
Lomé

Tonga

Plant and Animal Quarantine Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, P.O. Box 14, Nuku'alofa

Trinidad and Tobago

Technical Officer (Research)
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries,
Trust Territory

Chief of Agriculture
Office of the High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan
Mariana Islands 96950

Tunisia

Direction de la Production Végétale (Sous-Direction de la Défense des Cultures), 30 Rue Alain Savary, Tunis

Turkey

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, General Directorate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, Necatibey Cad. No.98, Ankara

Turks and Caicos

The Administrator
Grand Turk

Tuvalu

Ministry of Commerce and Natural Resources
Funafuti

Uganda

Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection Unit
Kawanda Research Station
P.O. Box 7065
Kampala

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Plant Protection and Quarantine Service of the USSR
Moscow, B-139, Orlikov per., 1/11

United Kingdom

England and Wales
Plant Health Administrative Unit
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, London EC4W 6HT

Northern Ireland
Potatoes, Plant Health and Seeds, Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SB

Scotland
Potatoes and Plant Health Branch
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Chester House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW

United States of America

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)
302-E Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250

U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Agricultural Division
Department of Resources and Development, Saipan, Mariana Island 96950

Uruguay

Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal del Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca Actividad Lucha Masiva, Millan 4703, Montevideo
Venezuela

Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal
Ministerio de Agricultura
y Cris Torre Norte, Centro
Simón Bolívar, Caracas 101

Viet Nam

Plant Protection Service
Department of Rural Affairs
P.O. Box 427
Hanoi

Yemen Arab Republic

Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Sana'a

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of

Plant Protection Project
El Ked Agricultural Research Centre, Ministry of Agriculture
Aden

Yugoslavia

Federal Committee for Agriculture
Department for Plant Protection
and Veterinary Service
Bulevar Avnoj-a 104
11070 Beograd

Zaire

Inspecteur-Chef
Service du Controle
Phytosanitaire, B.P. 8722
Kinshasa 1

Zambia

The Phytosanitary Service
Mount Makulu Central Research Station, P.O. Box 7
Chilanga

Zimbabwe

Plant Protection Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, P.O. Box 8100
Causeway, Harare
APPLICATION FOR IMPORTATION OF LIVING FUNGI IN PURE CULTURE

1. Name, designation and full address of the importer

2. Name of the fungus to be imported

3. Country from which importation is sought

4. Whether importation is intended by sea, land or air

5. Whether in its original home the fungus is a parasite, if so, the name of the host plant

6. Name, designation and address of the exporter

7. Purpose of importation

The above information is true to the best of my belief.

Date:______________

(Signature of the Importer)
1. Name and designation and full address of the importer

2. Name of the insect species to be imported

3. Stage or stages of the insect to be imported

4. Country from which importation is sought

5. Whether importation is intended by sea, land or air

6. Whether in its original home it is a weed pest, parasite or a predator

7. (i) Name(names) of the weed (weeds) on which it is a pest in the country of origin.

   (ii) Name(names) of the pest (pests) on which it is a parasite or predator in the country of origin

8. Name, designation and address of the exporter

9. Quantity indented for

10. Purpose of importation

Date:----------------------

(Signature of the Importer)
APPENDIX 10

Plant Quarantine import regulations of different countries in respect of ICRISAT mandate crops*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Import permit required</th>
<th>Phyto-sanitary certificate required</th>
<th>Importation prohibited</th>
<th>Special import requirements and other information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Borghann seeds must be free from plant refuse.
2. Importation of chickpea seeds with less than 95 percent purity and 35 percent germination prohibited. Shipments not exceeding 500 grams are exempt.

Additional declaration that the seeds in the shipment have been inspected and found apparently free from all species of the genus Tribolium is required. Exempted from this requirement are commercial seed lines up to 100 gm in weight and seeds brought in by travellers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stalks</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize (British Honduras)</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin (Dahomey)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Granary weevil**

*Sitophilus granarius*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stalks</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>YES(fer</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorghum millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; maize)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Stalks, ears and leaves of sorghum must be certified as originating in areas free from *European corn borer* *Ostrinia (Pyrausta) nubilalis*.
2. Seeds of sorghum to be free from pustules, stalks, leaves, etc. capable of carrying the borer.

Also see page 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stalks</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Solomon Islands</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stalks</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional declaration for groundnut seeds:
1. The parent plants were inspected in active growth and found free from virus diseases.
2. The seeds have been treated before despatch with a fungicidal seed dressing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Import Required</th>
<th>Export Required</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Import permit required for plants and plant materials imported from places or countries infected or infected with <em>Callosobruchus chinensis</em>, <em>Alveopelta dominica</em>, <em>Trogoderma</em> spp., <em>Niphobius aeneus</em>, <em>Sclerotium rolfsii</em>, bacterial and virus diseases of cereals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Chickpea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Federal phytosanitary certificate based on inspection approximately 14 days before export required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Groundnut)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Insects Belonging to the family <em>Bruchidae</em>, and <em>Sitotroga cerealella</em> are prohibited. Additional declaration stating that chickpeas seeds - 1. were produced in an <em>Aeschynomene</em> rabiei free area. 2. originated from an area where <em>Cornobacterium fuscum-fasciens</em>, <em>Pseudomonas phaeogla</em> P. pisi and <em>Xanthomonas phaeogla</em> are not known to occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Seeds to be free from insects <em>Callosobruchus maculatus</em>, <em>Niphobius ararenseri</em> and <em>Trogoderma ararenseri</em>. Additional declaration that the shipment is apparently free from katsura beetle (Trogoderma ararenseri) is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(People's Republic of)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional declaration: 'That the plants were inspected during active growth and found apparently free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *Peronosclerospora sorghi*.'

OR

That the seeds in this shipment were produced in areas known to be free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *P. sorghi*.

Seed should be free from soil.

Importation of groundnut in shell is prohibited.

1. Seeds with soil adhering prohibited.
2. Inspection of plants and plant produce should be carried out not earlier than 10 days before the shipment.
3. Treatment for shelled groundnut whether fumigated under vacuum or atmospheric pressure to be mentioned in Federal Phytosanitary Export Certificates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Chickpea Seed</th>
<th>Sorghum Seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>French Equatorial Africa</td>
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<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Guiana</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seeds import are exempted from certification requirements, if imported by mail or passengers baggage on condition that their weight does not exceed 0.5 kg.

Additional declaration: 'That the parent plants were inspected during active growth and found apparently free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *P. sorghi*'.

'Vent the seeds in this shipment were produced in areas known to be free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *P. sorghi*'.

Seeds must be free from *Trichoforma zeasiicem* and *Fusarium* spp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>YN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.Ruman Demo-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cratic Republic (East</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert and Ellice</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guadeloupe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Certificates should be issued within 20 days before shipment.
2. Freedom from Bruchidae and cereal stored grain pests.

Phytosanitary certificate issued not more than 14 days before shipment is required.

1. Phytosanitary certificate to be issued not more than 14 days before loading.
2. Additional declaration that the fields were inspected during cultivation and found free from significant bacteria and viruses is required besides disinfection.
3. No phytosanitary certificate for more than 50 g of fine seeds or 1000 g of large seeds, if accompanied as passengers baggage or sent as a gift or sample.
4. Seeds must be free from stored product pests.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Status 2</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional declaration: 'That the parent plants were inspected during active growth and found apparently free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *Parasclerospora sorghi*.

OR

'That the seeds in this shipment were produced in areas known to be free from sorghum downy mildew *P. sorghi*.

1. Phytosanitary certificate signed not more than 14 days before shipment is required.
2. Import of groundnut as decorticated seeds only is accepted.

No Phytosanitary certificate required for ground or milled consignment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Certificate of Inspection</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Certificate of inspection should not be issued longer than a month prior to the date of despatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Undecorticated ground-nut seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Yes. See pages 4 and 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>YES YES</td>
<td>1. Details of treatment must be included in the inspection certificate. 2. Import of sorghum is prohibited, but is allowed in limited quantities for scientific or research purposes with the prior approval of the Plant Quarantine Service, Iran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland Republic</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>YES YES</td>
<td>1. The inspection referred to in the phytosanitary certificate must be performed within 14 days prior to shipment of seeds. 2. Raw shelled peanuts are enterable under import permit with an additional declaration that the seeds were produced in an area certified to be free from peanut rust caused by <em>Puccinia arachidis</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td><em>Oryzaephilus mercator.</em> <em>Phytophthora arachidis.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Phytosanitary certificate to be issued not more than 14 days before shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>2nd Ed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Republic of)</td>
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<td>Laos</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar &amp; Comoro Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borageum (from countries east of 60° east longitude)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See pages 11 and 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytosanitary certificate accompanying consignment should be issued not earlier than 15 days before shipment.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martinique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<td>See page 12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Oman</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sorghum seeds to be treated with fungicides.
- Additional declaration required that the peanut seeds were harvested from fields which were inspected during active growth and found free from seed-borne virus diseases. Also see page 1.

- PSC must be signed not more than 14 days before shipment.
- Inspection for issue of PSC should be carried out within 14 days before shipment.

Additional declaration: 'That the parent plants were inspected during active growth and were found apparently free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *Peronosclerospora sorghi*.'

OR

'That the seeds in this shipment were produced in areas known to be free from sorghum downy mildew caused by *P. sorghi*.'

- Seeds of peanut prohibited without import permit.
- Peat prohibited except under permit.

1. Freedom from khapra beetles (*Trogoderma granarium*); infestation must be mentioned in PSC.
2. Seeds in diplomatic pouches prohibited.
1. FPC should be issued not earlier than 20 days before shipment.

2. Additional declaration in the FPC that the consignment is imported from the PRC in substantially free from Codrington, Elateridae, Rhynchophora, C. nortoni, Rhynchophora sp., and Ortomera arenaria.

1. Inspection certificate to be cleared not more than 20 days before shipment.

2. Codrington, Elateridae, Rhynchophora, C. nortoni, Rhynchophora sp., and Ortomera arenaria prohibited.

Treatments with appropriate fungicide to be indicated in the PRC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>FPC</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Africa | YES | YES | PSC issued not more than 14 days before shipment is required. Additional declarations: Sorghum: 1. Parent plants inspected during active growth and found free from *Pseudomonas adropogon*. 2. Treatment with an appropriate fungicide against *Drechera* spp. and fumigation to be specified. Chickpea: 1. Parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from *Ascochyta (Acremonium albicans)* tablets; or that *Ascochyta albicans* does not occur in the area of production. Groundnut: 1. Parent plants were inspected during active growth and found free from groundnut mottle virus, peanut marginal chlorosis virus and peanut stunt virus. OR declaration that the above mentioned diseases do not occur in the area of production. 2. Treatment with an appropriate fungicide to be specified.

Spain | - | YES | Inspection certificate not required unless specified in the import permit.

Sri Lanka | YES | - | 

St. Kitts and Nevis | - | - | 

St. Lucia | For | YES | 
\begin{itemize} 
\item sorghum
\item pearl millet
\end{itemize}

St. Vincent | YES | - | Groundnuts (Peanuts) on import permit only.

Sudan | YES | - | PSC required, if import permit so specifies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>PSC</th>
<th>Importation of one consignment at a time is permitted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Groundnut plants were found free from mottle virus, stunt virus, and marginal chlorosis during growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Any treatment or fumigation given must be authorised in advance and the method used must be indicated on inspection certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSC issued by the Government of exporting countries to state that sorghum is free from gumming disease (<em>Candida sorghicola</em> (Cobb.) and originates from areas free of gumming disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Seeds must be imported by parcel post unless permission to import by other means is obtained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Consignment to be free from <em>Trogoderma granarium.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>PSC is required if specified in the import permit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Importation of one consignment at a time is permitted. 
- Groundnut plants were found free from mottle virus, stunt virus, and marginal chlorosis during growth. 
- Any treatment or fumigation given must be authorised in advance and the method used must be indicated on inspection certificates. 
- PSC issued by the Government of exporting countries to state that sorghum is free from gumming disease (*Candida sorghicola* (Cobb.) and originates from areas free of gumming disease. 
- Seeds must be imported by parcel post unless permission to import by other means is obtained. 
- Consignment to be free from *Trogoderma granarium.* 
- PSC is required if specified in the import permit. 

- PSC is required if specified in the import permit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Permit Required</th>
<th>Seed Treatment</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>All seed material to pass through USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Federal Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782 U.S.A. Special conditions of entry will be specified in the permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Seeds carried in baggage or mailed to individuals. Freedom from <em>Trogoderma granarium</em> and <em>Callosobruchus maculatus</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>1. Chickpea seeds must be treated before export with an insecticide or fungicide. 2. Each package containing seeds treated with toxic substance must be marked &quot;Poison(Veneno)&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>1. Chickpea seeds must be treated before export with an insecticide or fungicide. 2. Each package containing seeds treated with toxic substance must be marked &quot;Poison(Veneno)&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(New Hebrides)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>For groundnut</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>groundnut only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. PSC must certify that groundnut was inspected during the growing season and found substantially free from pests and diseases.
2. Groundnut seeds to be imported through Salisbury/ Harare only.
3. Post entry quarantine for groundnut.
APPENDIX II

FORMULA FOR FIELD INSPECTION OF SORGHUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No:</th>
<th>Report No:</th>
<th>Program:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of sowing:</td>
<td>Date of inspection:</td>
<td>Stage of the crop:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the field:</td>
<td>Area of the field inspected:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row No. of plants inspected</th>
<th>No. of plants</th>
<th>Downy mildews</th>
<th>Leaf spots</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Ergot</th>
<th>Smuts</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Fungal rot</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other diseases which are not covered in the Table such as
*Pseudomonas soli*,
*Drechslera maydis*,
*Periconia caryophila*,
*Urocystis sarophila*,
*Ophiobolus ascitic*,
*Xanthomonas axaerens*,
*X. vasculorum*,
and maize dwarf mosaic virus.

Condition of the crop:

*Scierophthora macrospora*,
*Scieropora philippinensis*,
*P. reticulata*,
*P. racchata*,
and *Peronosclerospora soraha*.

Signature of the inspecting scientist
APPENDIX 12

FORMULA FOR FIELD INSPECTION OF PEARL MILLET

Field No: Report No: Program:
Date of sowing: Date of inspection: Stage of the crop:
Area of the field: Area of field inspected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row No. of plants inspected</th>
<th>No. of plants</th>
<th>Downy mildews</th>
<th>Leaf spot/blast</th>
<th>Ergot</th>
<th>Smuts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Any other diseases which are not covered in the Table such as Urocystis ancyrophila, Ophiobolus graminis, Ustilago spp. and Xanthomonas panisi.

Signature of the inspecting scientist

Condition of crop:

*Sclerospora graminicola, S. philippinensis, S. racchari and Sclerophthora macrospora.
**APPENDIX 13**

**PROFORMA FOR FIELD INSPECTION OF PIGEONPEA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No:</th>
<th>Report No:</th>
<th>Program:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of sowing:</td>
<td>Date of inspection:</td>
<td>Stage of the crop:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the field:</td>
<td>Area of field inspected:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of plants showing disease symptom</th>
<th>Collar/ Root rot</th>
<th>Anthracnose/ nose rot</th>
<th>Pea mosaic/ mosaic</th>
<th>Tomato spotted/ virus</th>
<th>Bacterial wilt/ virus</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. plants inspected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other diseases which are not covered in the Table such as *Pseudomonas spp.* and alfalfa mosaic virus.

Signature of the inspecting scientist

Condition of the crop:
APPENDIX 14

PROFORMA FOR FIELD INSPECTION OF CHICKPEA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No:</th>
<th>Report No:</th>
<th>Program:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of sowing:</td>
<td>Date of inspection:</td>
<td>Stage of the crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the field:</td>
<td>Area of field inspected:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of plants inspected</th>
<th>Row No. of plants</th>
<th>Ascochytta blight</th>
<th>Botrytis grey mould</th>
<th>Root rot/ Stem rot/</th>
<th>Wilt/</th>
<th>Anthracnose</th>
<th>Collar rot.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Any other diseases which are not covered in the Table, such as 
*Pseudomonas migl*, downy mildew, *Gibberella baccata*,
alfalfa mosaic virus, pea mosaic virus and tomato spotted wilt virus.

Signature of the inspecting scientist
## Appendix 15

**Proforma for Field Inspection of Groundnut**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No.:</th>
<th>Report No.:</th>
<th>Program:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of sowing:</td>
<td>Date of inspection:</td>
<td>Previous crop:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the field:</td>
<td>Area of field inspected:</td>
<td>Stage of the crop:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### No. of plants showing disease symptoms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row No. of plants inspected</th>
<th>Collar/Root rot</th>
<th>Bacterial wilt</th>
<th>Rust</th>
<th>Peanut mottle</th>
<th>Peanut rosette/clump</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Any other diseases which are not covered in the Table such as marginal chlorosis, ring spot/mottle peanut stunt and bunchy top viruses and *Diplodia gossypina*.

**Condition of the crop:**

---

Signature of the inspecting scientist
APPENDIX 16

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

REQUEST FOR SEED/PLANT/PLANT PRODUCTS' EXPORT

Seed Material

Crop

Samples

Origin of seed

Description

Objective

Consignor

Program

Consignee

Address

Special instructions

Import permit

Date:________________ Signature________________

*Plant products mean flour, crushed grains, etc.

N.B: Please do not fail to mention objective.