

ACCESSING THE INDIAN MARKET



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Directorate-General for Trade European Commission  
Rue de la Loi 170 B-1049 Brussels

## ABOUT AETS

AETS is an international and multidisciplinary consulting firm, specialising in the implementation of public policies and development cooperation. We offer sustainable solutions aimed at improving living conditions in Europe as well as in emerging and developing countries. Created in 1997 as a subsidiary of the APAVE Group, AETS provides consulting services to institutional clients (European Commission, Agence Française de Développement, World Bank, among others) and their beneficiaries, as well as private clients.

Headquartered in Lons, France, AETS relies on its eight offices, spread across three continents, to ensure that projects receive dedicated local attention. Our offices in France, Belgium, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland and Estonia allow us to provide tailor-made solutions to our clients.



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIF	Cost Insurance Freight
COO	Country of origin
CRE	Country of re-export
DPPQS	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage
DGFT	Directorate general of Foreign Trade
DOAFW	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GM	Genetically Modified
GOI	Government of India
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MOAFWC	Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Cooperation
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MB	Methyl Bromide
MT	Metric ton
NAP	Normal Atmospheric Pressure
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEQ	Post Entry Quarantine
PP	Plant Protection
PQ	Plant Quarantine
PQD	Plant Quarantine Division
PQO	Plant Quarantine Order, 2003
PQS	Plant Quarantine Station
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
PSC	Phytosanitary Certificate

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This reviewed Handbook is designed to assist exporters and competent authorities in the European Union in successfully accessing the Indian market of plants and plant products. The handbook is also available in the European Commission's *Access2Markets* database<sup>1</sup>.

**India's rules** for importing plant and plant products are unique in that they **distinguish between products for which import is:**

- ❖ **prohibited** (Schedule-IV)
- ❖ restricted and **permissible only by authorised institutions** with additional declarations special conditions (Schedule-V)
- ❖ permitted with additional declarations and special conditions (Schedule-VI)
- ❖ permissible on the basis of a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country (Schedule-VII)

These **rules are laid out in** India's [Plant Quarantine Order](#), where **products** falling within these categories are **specified in Schedules IV through VII**. In effect, Indian maintains a 'positive list' of plants and plant products that can be imported, which differs from places such as the EU that maintain negative lists, identifying only those products that cannot be imported. As a rule of thumb, you should consider products as being increasingly easier to export – that is, subject to fewer restrictions – as you ascend from Schedule-IV (banned) to Schedule-VII.

Importantly, India not only requires different procedures for each product depending on the Schedule in which it is listed, but also according to the country of origin and country of re-export. Thus, it is essential to note whether your product is listed in one of the Schedules, as well as whether your country is explicitly identified.

This is particularly relevant for those products listed in **Schedule-V** and **Schedule-VI**, where export is permitted subject to additional declarations and special conditions. In some instances, you may find that a product is listed and that it allows for import from all countries or from all countries in Europe. In other instances, however, you may find that import is not allowed from any EU countries or that it is only permitted from certain Member States. Before you can even begin to formulate your strategy for exporting to India, it is essential that you determine where your products fall within the various Schedules and whether your country is listed among those from which import into India is permitted.

Food safety and Standards Authority of India has recently released advisory order with regard to Non-GM cum GM free certificate to be accompanied along with some food products, which may be of interest for exports from EU. Details of such products can be seen in chapter 3.

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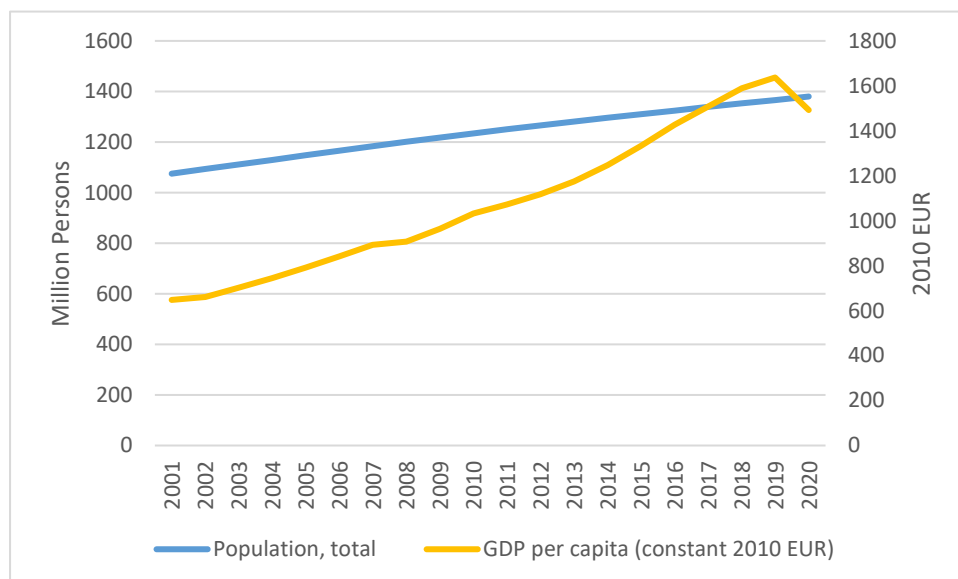
<sup>1</sup> The *Access2Markets* database (<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/>) includes product-by-product information on exports and imports about tariffs & taxes, customs procedures, rules of origin, trade barriers, product requirements and statistics for all EU countries and for more than 120 export markets around the world.

While the various rules and regulations may seem challenging, this Handbook will assist you in navigating them so that you can expand your exports and successfully access the Indian market. As the world's second most populated country, India's **growing middle class** is increasingly devoting **more of its disposable income towards plants and plant products**, making it an **important emerging market** from which to diversify and generate new sources of revenue.

### 1.1. OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S ECONOMY AND IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

India's GDP has grown exponentially over the past five decades to emerge as the world's seventh largest economy. This growth has coincided with substantial improvements in per capita income, with the average Indian citizen earning approximately EUR 1492 as of 2020. Among India's population of 1.38 billion in 2020, there is expected continued robust growth in income and population, and according to World Bank 2020 data more than 35% of population in India is living in urban areas and contribute to growing middle class.

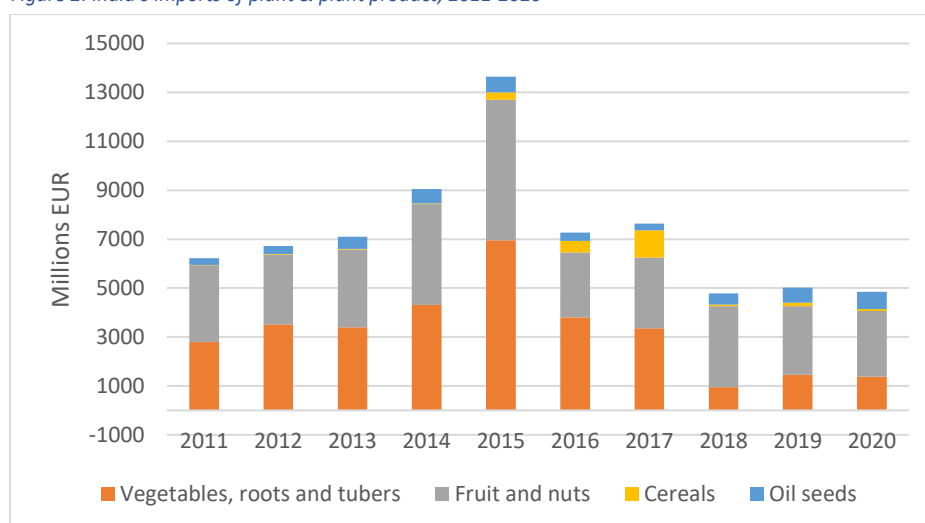
Figure 1: India's per capita income and population, 2001-2020



Source: World Bank

As such, India presents a significant opportunity for EU exporters and should be considered as a priority for present and future export strategies.

Figure 2: India's imports of plant & plant product, 2011-2020



Source: UN Comtrade

With greater disposable income, India's growing middle class has, increasingly displayed a growing demand for plants and plant products that are higher in both price and nutritional value., The imports have remained steady in last three years across all broad categories (HS Code 2- digit level).

As shown in Figure 2, the cumulative value of India's imports of edible oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and nuts and cereals has shown upward trajectory until 2015, followed by decrease until 2020. There is a steep decrease in imports of vegetables, cereals, and grains. Growth in fruits and vegetables has been particularly distinct in last five years, with modest increases over the past decade.

Trade relations have shown wide variations in recent years, with a growing list of products experiencing notable fluctuation in demand by Indian importers in response to a wealthier and more health-conscious population. Table 1 provides India's top five ranking products (2-digit HS code) imported for the year 2020 by value. As highlighted in Table 2, imports of products at the HS Code 4-digit level of aggregation have experienced diverse rates of growth over the past 5 years, ranging from low growth percent for vegetables and cereals and substantial growth for fruits.

Table 1: India's leading imports in 2020 by value

Rank	HS Code 4-digit level of aggregation	Main imports in 2020	Value in 2020 (Million EUR)
		<b>All vegetables</b>	<b>€1,383.7</b>
1	0713	Vegetables, leguminous; shelled, whether or not skinned or split, dried	€1,315.5
2	0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks, and other alliaceous vegetables; fresh or chilled	€60.3
3	0712	Vegetables, dried; whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	€4.1
4	0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved; (e.g., by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative	€2.1

			solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	
	5	0709	Vegetables; n.e.c. in chapter 07, fresh or chilled	€0.8
Fruits			<b>All fruit &amp; nuts</b>	<b>€2,680.5</b>
	1	0802	Nuts (excluding coconuts, Brazil, and cashew nuts); fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	€1,052.3
	2	0801	Nuts, edible; coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	€940.9
	3	0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, and mangosteens; fresh or dried	€303.9
	4	0808	Apples, pears, and quinces; fresh	€186.1
	5	0806	Grapes; fresh or dried	€94.3
Oilseeds			<b>All oilseeds</b>	<b>€2,721.1</b>
	1	1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	€245.0
	2	1207	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, n.e.c. in chapter 12; whether or not broken	€238.4
	3	1209	Seeds, fruit, and spores; of a kind used for sowing	€112.5
	4	1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal, or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	€85.7
	5	1203	Copra	€9.8
Cereals			<b>All cereals</b>	<b>€82.6</b>
	1	1005	Maize (corn)	€54.3
	2	1003	Barley	€15.3
	3	1004	Oats	€9.8
	4	1006	Rice	€2.8
	5	1007	Grain sorghum	€0.1

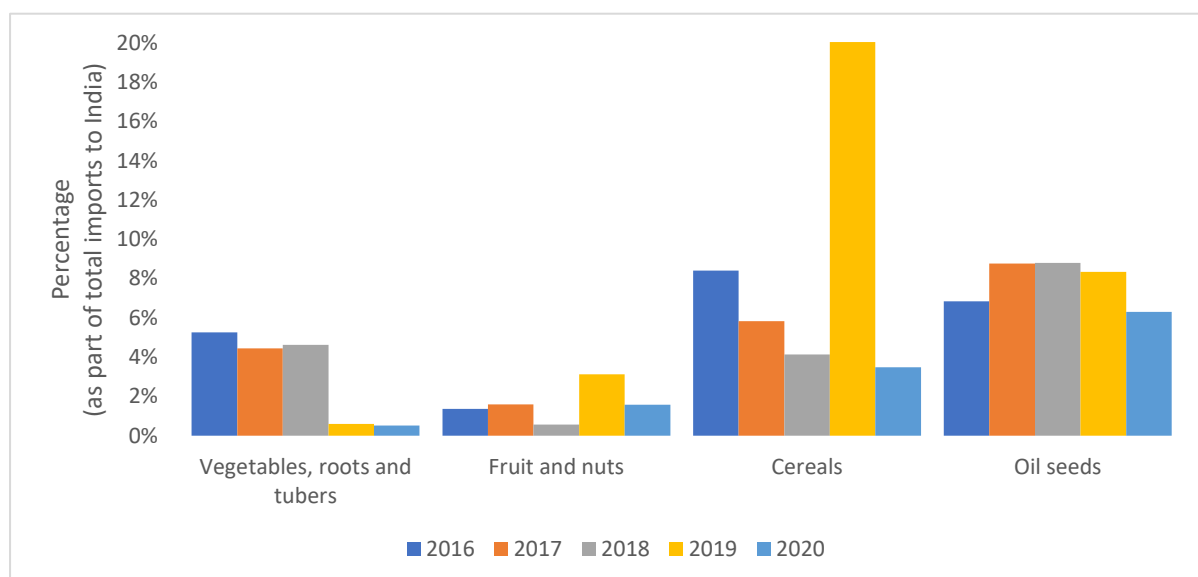
Source UN Comtrade

Table 2: India's imports growth rate 2016-2020

	Rank	HS Code 4-digit level of aggregation	Fastest growing imported products (2016-2020)	Growth Rate (%) (2016-2020)
Vegetables	1	0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks, and other alliaceous vegetables; fresh or chilled	161390%
	2	0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water); frozen	251%
	3	0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes, and similar edible roots; fresh or chilled	214%
	4	0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas; fresh or chilled	28%
	5	0709	Vegetables; n.e.c. in chapter 07, fresh or chilled	-3%
Fruits	1	0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons); fresh, frozen dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions	145%
	2	0811	Fruit and nuts; uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	65%
	3	0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh	52%
	4	0806	Grapes; fresh or dried	51%
	5	0810	Fruit, fresh; n.e.c. in chapter 08	44%
Oilseeds	1	1202	Ground-nuts; not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken	1375%
	2	1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	685%
	3	1206	Sunflower seeds; whether or not broken	104%
	4	1207	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, n.e.c. in chapter 12; whether or not broken	76%
	5	1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits; other than those of mustard	55%
Cereals	1	1006	Rice	213%
	2	1005	Maize (corn)	41%
	3	1004	Oats	29%
	4	1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seeds; other cereals	-14%
	5	1003	Barley	-45%

Source UN Comtrade

Figure 3: Percentage of the EU's share as part of total India's plant & plant product imports, 2016-2020



Source: UN Comtrade

However, while EU agricultural producers have experienced notable increases in their exports to India, growth has not kept pace with those from other countries. As observed in the figure 3, the EU's overall share of plant and plant products into India has been mixed in recent years. The general trend is one of greater market share for exporters of oilseeds to India in 2020, however it was still below the 10 percent of the total share. There has been considerable increase in apple imports from EU following the ban on import of apples from China but overall, the share of fruits and nuts did not see a substantial increase. At the same time exporters of cereals have experienced wide annual fluctuations with a peak of around 20 percent share in 2019 and a share of 3.5 percent in 2020. The EU market shares in 2020 remain overall below 2019 were also not very promising for EU exporters to India.

Given the immense potential of the Indian market for EU producers of plants and plant products – both in terms of a source of revenue growth and diversification – there are significant gains to be made by seeking to increase exports. By establishing greater familiarity with the market, its consumers and the country's import procedures, EU exporters of plants and plant products can improve market share and position themselves to capitalise from future improvements to market access. This Handbook aims to assist you in reaching these goals.

## 1.2. READER'S GUIDE

This Handbook is designed to allow you to find and use the information of relevance to you. In order to improve your ability to use this Handbook, the information contained in each section is designed, where possible, to minimise the need to read other sections. Where information from other sections is seen as relevant, there are links in the text and within the navigation bar in the margin of the page that can direct you to that specific information.

To further assist with your successful expansion into India, **Part 2 provides market information** on a number of products relevant to users of this Handbook. This includes information on production, consumption, and imports for India's:

- ❖ [Apple market](#)
- ❖ [Pear market](#)
- ❖ [Kiwifruit market](#)
- ❖ [Stone fruit market](#)
- ❖ [Vegetable market](#) (including pulses)
- ❖ [Cereal market](#)

**Part 3 of this Handbook** details the **regime governing the import of plant and plant products in India**. It begins with a useful table summarising the [key elements](#) of India's system for imports of plant products, including links to other sections. Among other introductory elements, [Section 3.1](#) provides instruction on **how to identify whether products originating and/or re-exported from your country are permitted entry** into India as well as on **how to interpret the required Additional Declarations and Special Conditions that are specified in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI** of India's Plant Quarantine Order.

[Section 3.2](#) and the tables in [Section 3.10](#) provide a non-exhaustive list of **products that can currently be imported into India as well as the EU countries from which they can originate**. Its particular **emphasis is on products for consumption permissible for import from the EU or selected Member States**. Other products that are permissible for purposes other than consumption (e.g., seeds for sowing, plants for propagation, wood products etc.) are referenced in [Appendix 12](#).

**The remainder of Part 3** provides **useful information on**: the permitted [points of entry](#) in India for your imports; the [requirements for import](#) into India; the responsibilities of the [importer](#) and [exporter](#); the [expected time it will take](#) for your consignment to successfully clear customs; and the [plant quarantine and inspection process](#) that occurs upon arrival in India. In particular, you might find [Section 3.7](#) helpful, in which the [general steps involved in the process of exporting products](#) into India are briefly listed.

**Part 4** of this Handbook provides an example of how to understand the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions listed in Schedule-VI (but also relevant to Schedule-V) of India's Plant Quarantine Order. Using the case of pome fruits (apples, pears and quinces), this section highlights the specific nature of India's import requirements as they pertain to different requirements across Member States. While specific to pome fruit, this section serves as a case study that should be viewed as

relevant to all exporters regardless of product and country of origin.

The [Appendices](#) of the Handbook are designed to provide **additional useful information**. They include:

- ❖ [definitions](#) of key terms
- ❖ An overview of India's requirements for [methyl bromide fumigation](#)
- ❖ [contact information](#)
- ❖ [sources of additional information and technical assistance](#)
- ❖ [frequently asked questions](#)
- ❖ an overview and description of the [key actors involved](#) in the import process
- ❖ a list of all officially notified [points of entry](#) in India for plant and product as well as details the [main points of entry for EU exports](#) of plant and plant products to India
- ❖ [a list of quarantine](#) weed species that all grain consignments must be free from.
- ❖ [relevant forms](#) required for the import process
- ❖ a [list of all other products other than those for consumption](#) purposes that are permitted import into India from the EU or its Member States
- ❖ an [exporter checklist](#)
- ❖ [List of processed plant products](#) which do not require Plant Quarantine clearance
- ❖ [List of products to be accompanied with Non-GM cum GM-free certificate](#)

It is **strongly recommended that all exporters consult** the [Access2Markets database](#) maintained by the European Commission's Directorate General for Trade, and the Indian Customs Electronic Gateway ([ICEGATE](#)) of the Customs National trade portal of India that provides e-filing services to the Trade, Cargo Carriers and other Trading Partners electronically ([www.icegate.gov.in](http://www.icegate.gov.in)). In the Access2Markets database, **you can find** updated information on India's product-specific [tariffs](#), lists of non-tariff trade barriers (including certain Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures), as well as [product-specific import procedures and documentation](#).



## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN MARKET

With a growing middle class that is increasingly health conscious – particularly in urban areas – India presents an important opportunity for you to expand and diversify your exports of plant and plant products.

Fresh produce can perish quickly in the intense heat of India and infrastructural problems and a lack of cold chain capacity leaves domestically produced products in the northern parts of the country unable to effectively reach consumers in the south. In India, products such as fresh fruit and vegetables tend to be transported in open trucks causing substantial damage and diminished quality by the time, they reach many consumers. EU exports shipped to points of entry in reach of major urban areas, therefore, possess the opportunity to benefit from advantages in freshness and quality when packed and stored well.

Indian consumers are increasingly demanding ‘exotic’ types of fruit and vegetables not commonly produced domestically. Certain products have emerged as the ‘poster-images’ of a certain lifestyle that is increasingly being enjoyed in India’s wealthier urban areas. As a result, the overall market for plant products in India has been exhibiting healthy growth of roughly 15 percent annually. With the COVID 19, there is an increasing consciousness towards healthy and safe food consumption of especially fruits and vegetables.

Consumers are increasingly demanding that plant products continue to be available in India’s off-season, opening up further opportunities for imports from the EU during these periods. While consumers continue to purchase the vast majority of their produce from local street vendors – which are viewed as providing the greatest freshness – growth in retail chains provides a further avenue for delivering fresh EU produce to Indian consumers. Demand of local produce is on increase, which could have an impact on imports, however quality products availability in fruits and vegetables supply chain is the new trend.

With the ongoing ban on imports of Chinese apples, the EU exporters hold a chance for sizeable increase in the market share. Also, the trade dispute between India and USA has halved the imports of apples to India from USA providing improved opportunity for EU suppliers. Italy and Poland have rampant their exports in last two years to India for apples.

Accessing the Indian market will most likely take place through India’s major urban areas outlined in the table 3 below. Major ports of entry at Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin and Kolkata provide direct access to many of India’s most affluent consumers who will have greater disposable income to use on purchases of plant and plant products.

Table 3: India's 10 largest cities (2019)

S.No.	City	Population (in millions)
1.	Mumbai	18.4
2.	Delhi	16.3
3.	Kolkata	14.1
4.	Chennai	8.7
5.	Bangalore	8.5
6.	Hyderabad	7.7
7.	Ahmedabad	6.4
8.	Pune	5.1
9.	Surat	4.6
10.	Jaipur	3.0

available are from 2019)

Indians tend to have a sweet palette with respect to fruit and those European varieties that can appeal to this should be particularly well positioned to improve exports. The growing middle-class is generally brand oriented with respect to fruits and vegetables and likely to respond positively to many products originating from the EU. As consumers also tend to prefer consistent colouration in their plant products, those sourced from EU that meet this standard also have great potential to improve their exports.

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/> (latest data

## 2.1. MARKET PROFILE: APPLES

Table 4: Summary of key points on the Indian market for apples

<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 6th largest consumer of apples in the world (2.4 million tons in 2020)</li> <li>❖ Low per capita consumption</li> <li>❖ Primarily fresh (limited use in cooking)</li> </ul>
<b>Consumers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle class with more income spent on fresh fruit</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious</li> <li>❖ Demand for fresh apples in the off-season</li> <li>❖ Brand-oriented</li> <li>❖ Responsive to skin colour, consistency and quality</li> <li>❖ Preference for sweet, red, crunchy apples</li> </ul>
<b>Market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Highly competitive</li> <li>❖ Price sensitive</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sixth largest producer of apples</li> <li>❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu &amp; Kashmir. More than Two-thirds of production in Jammu &amp; Kashmir</li> <li>❖ Main cultivars: Gala, Royal Delicious and Red Delicious varieties</li> <li>❖ Main harvesting season: September to October</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity</li> <li>❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland to India's southern regions</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Main import season: March-July</li> <li>❖ Main points of entry in 2020: Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata</li> <li>❖ 2020 imports: 216-Thousand-tons worth EUR 168.8 million</li> <li>❖ Main importers in 2020: USA 18.5%, Turkey 14.8%, Iran 12.8%, Italy (12.7%) and New Zealand (10.6%).</li> <li>❖ EU 2020 exports: 45.7 thousand tons worth EUR 36.7 million</li> <li>❖ EU exporters of apples in 2020: Italy, Poland, Belgium, France, Spain, The Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Croatia, and Germany</li> <li>❖ Trend: Overall apple imports growing; EU share of imports modest but growing</li> </ul>
<b>Market access challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ High tariff</li> <li>❖ Imports currently allowed from the following Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Romania, Greece and Trial consignment basis from Germany, Portugal, Austria, Czech Republic.</li> <li>❖ Required PSC treatments must be performed pre-shipment</li> <li>❖ Requirements for Non-GM cum GM free certificate</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by points of entry</li> <li>❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management</li> <li>❖ Continued growth in imports</li> </ul>
<b>Key strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Responding to consumer preferences with respect to color and quality</li> <li>❖ Managing logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Partnering with local importers</li> </ul>

## CONSUMPTION

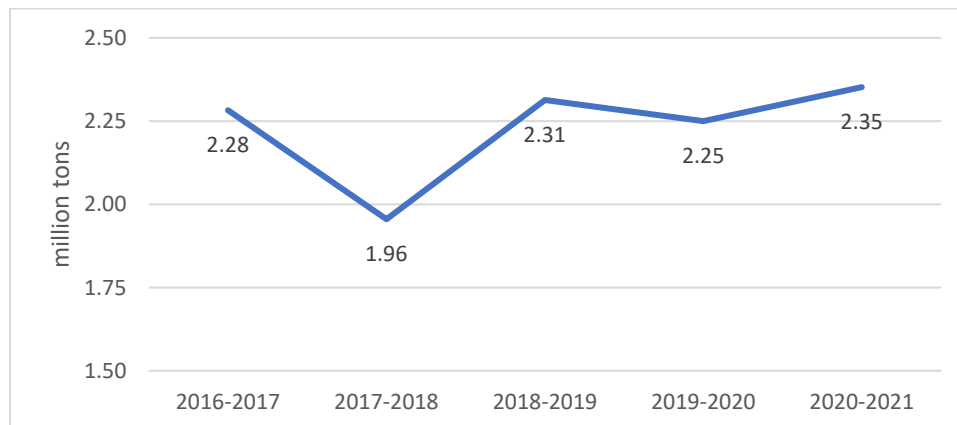
India is a large consumer of apples although per capita consumption remains low compared to standards observed in more developed markets. Nevertheless, given the sheer size of its population, India is the sixth largest consumer of apples globally, consuming 2.35 million tons in 2020. This amounts to annual consumption of less than 0.2 kg per person, though this number is likely considerably higher in India's more affluent urban areas.



An emerging middle- and upper-middle class consisting of more than 250 million consumers – including 60 million living in India's eight largest cities – is increasingly in possession of a sufficient income for diversifying and improving the quality of their diet and the consumption of fresh fruit. As a result, Indian customers are now demanding and consuming apples throughout the year – rather than during the harvest period for domestically produced apples.

India's apple market is highly competitive with price remaining an important consideration among consumers. Apples are overwhelmingly consumed fresh, with seldom usage in cooking. Consumers are brand-oriented and responsive to the skin colour and quality of apples. Apples that are red without clear damage and which are sweet and crunchy possess the most important qualities for buyers.

Figure 4: India's apple consumption: 2016-2021 (million tons)



Source: FAS.USDA.GOV

## PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION

India is the world's sixth largest producer of apples. Local Indian production is dominated by Gala, Royal Delicious and Red Delicious varieties, with production overwhelmingly concentrated in the three northern States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal. Jammu & Kashmir along the border with Pakistan alone accounts for approximately two-thirds of total domestic production.

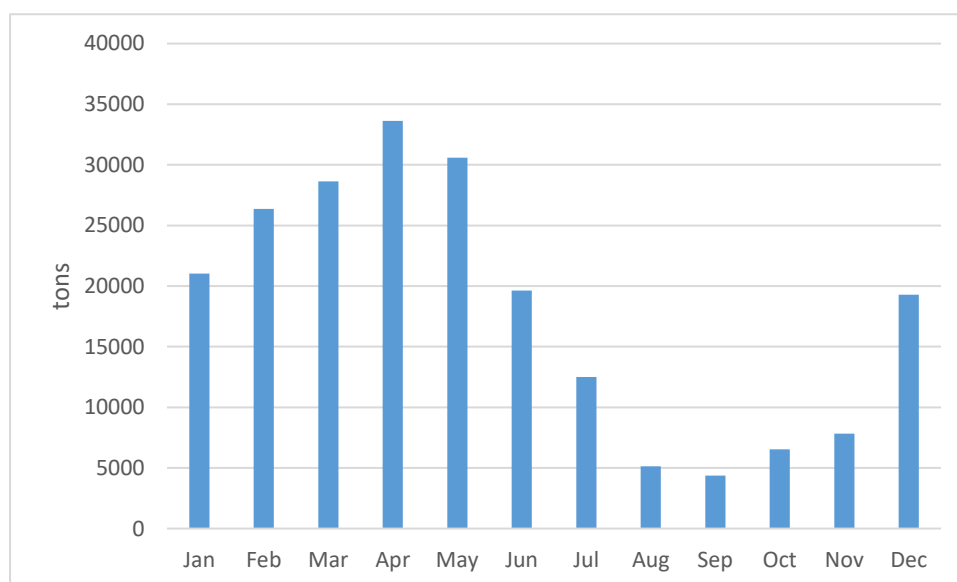
As India's apple sector is characterised by a lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity, however, much of the northern apple production cannot be efficiently transported overland to India's southern regions. This opens the opportunity for imports, which are required to satisfy the local demand that cannot be met by production in the north of India.

Among the various types of apples produced domestically, there is a similar period of maturity ranging from about 125 to 134 days from the time of flowering. Although some harvesting activity begins as early as June, the bulk of it occurs from September to October.

Although there are a few government agencies and cooperatives involved in apple marketing, most apples are sold through private marketing channels comprised of a large number of small-scale brokers and merchants. India's apple marketing system entails significant marketing costs and, particularly, high marketing margins for both domestic and imported apples.

## IMPORTS

Figure 5: India's monthly apple imports (Jan-Dec 2020)



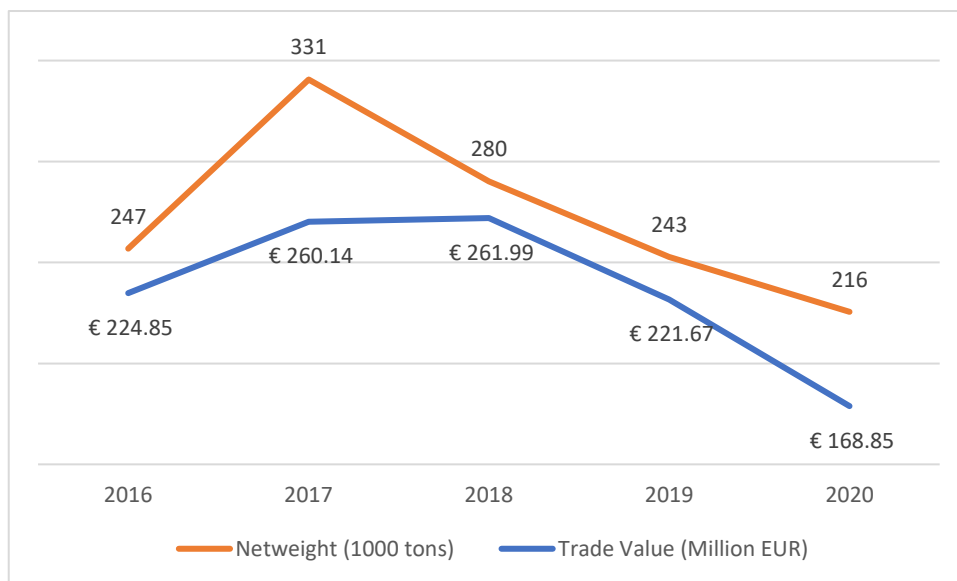
Source: UN Comtrade

Indian apple imports follow a clear seasonal pattern: imports fall during the peak domestic harvest and market arrival months spanning August to November; and rise during the domestic off-season from December to July. The bulk of imports arrive from April to June, but there has been a modest trend toward more imports in earlier months.

In 2020, the period for EU apple exports to India varied across Member State but generally ranged

from January to April, peak in April. Across these months, EU faces competition between February and March from Turkey and Iran and during March to June from the United States.

Figure 6: India's apple imports, 2016 – 2020 (by volume & value)



Source: UN Comtrade

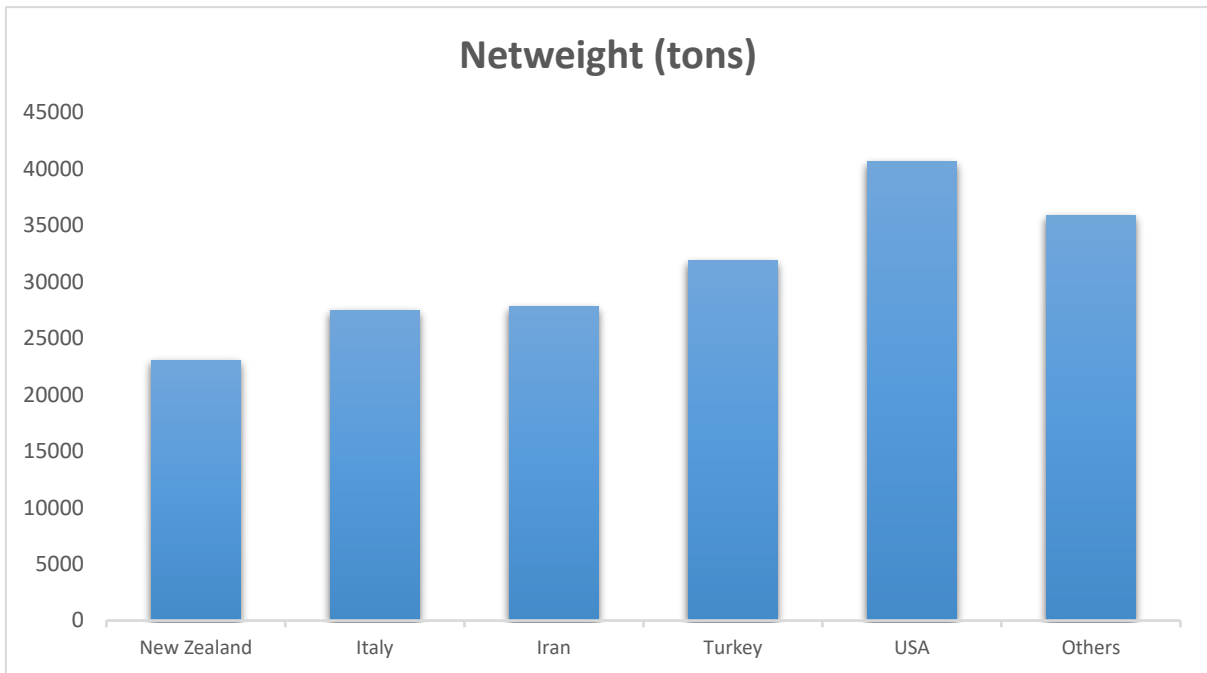
Country	Main varieties exported to India
United States	Red Delicious, Red Stripe, Red Blush, Granny Smith
Iran	Red Delicious, Royal Gala
New Zealand	Red Delicious, Royal Gala, Queen
Italy	Red Delicious, Royal Gala, Granny Smith
Belgium	Jonagold, Red Prince
Poland	Royal Gala, Gala Must, Red Chief, Jonaprince
France	Granny Smith, Red Chief, Red Delicious, Royal Gala
Bulgaria	Gala, Pinova
The Netherlands	Red prince
Spain	Red Chief, Manzana Idared, Royal Gala, Super Chief

Varieties of apples imported differ to some degree across country of origin. However, as shown in the table to the left, there is a tendency towards crisper red apples, with red delicious being the largest import by volume.

Imports from EU Member States remain modest but growing, the total EU's share of India's apple imports amounting to 21.2 percent of total imports in 2020 compared to only 9.8 percent

in 2016. However, as a result of market access barriers that restrict apple imports to only a handful of Member States, EU exports of apples to India in 2020 were limited to only ten countries: Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Portugal. Italy contributed to the highest market share from EU Member States. The European Commission, EU member states and exporters should work together with the India authorities to tackle those barriers

Figure 7: India's apple imports by country (2020)

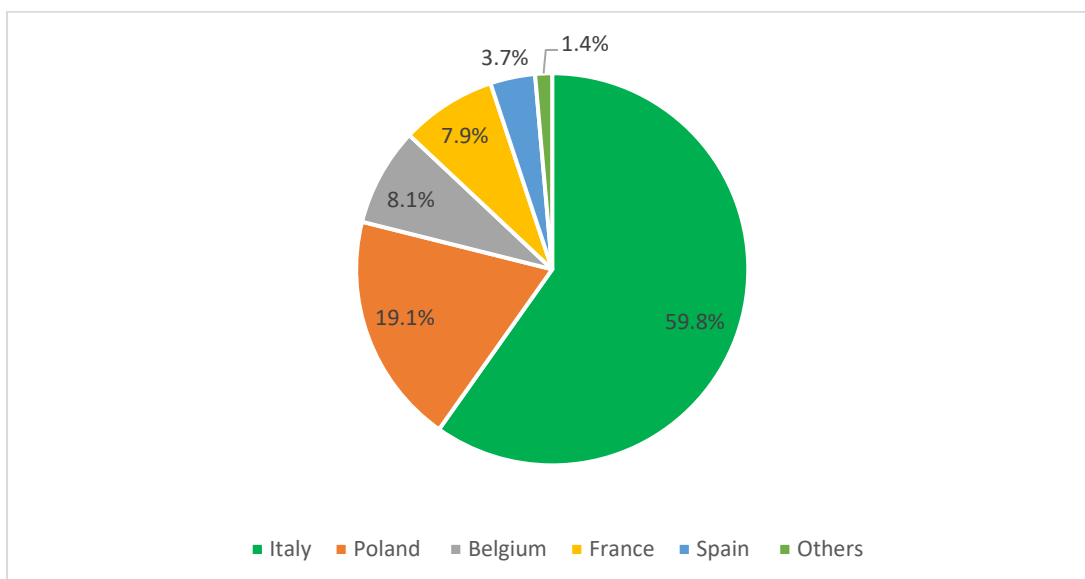


Source: UN Comtrade

Overall, imports amounted to nearly 216 thousand tons in 2020, with China apple import ban, the leading supplier in 2020 was USA (18.5 percent), followed by Turkey (14.8 percent), Iran (12.8 percent), Italy (12.7 percent) and New Zealand (10.6 percent).

Italy is the largest exporter (59.8 percent) from EU to India followed by Poland (19.1 percent), Belgium (8.1 percent), France (7.9 percent), and Spain (3.7 percent). The other EU Member States (1.4%) include The Netherlands, Germany, Croatia, Greece, Portugal

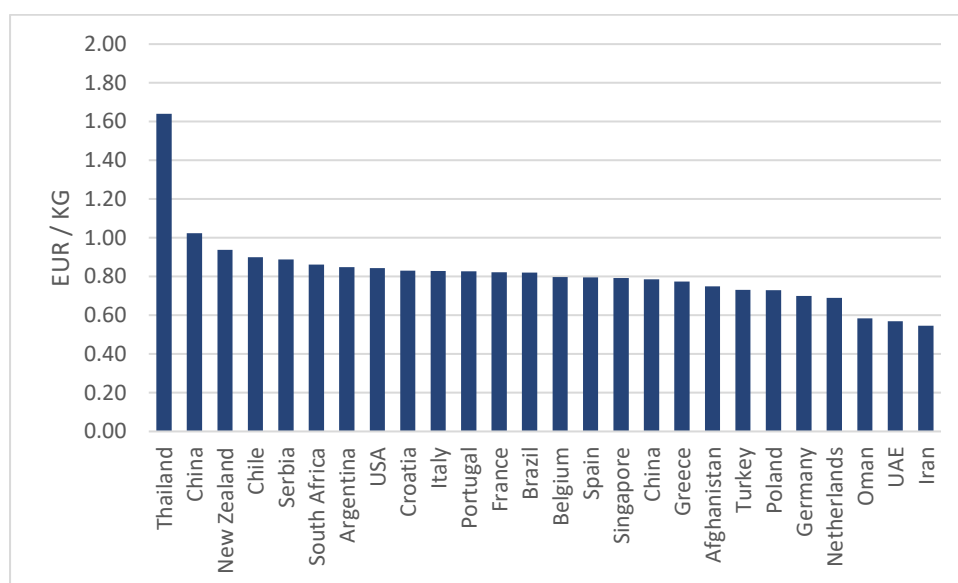
Figure 8: India's apple imports from EU (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

EU exporters remain highly competitive with respect to price to manage increase in market share for apple imports to India. In 2020, a number of EU Member States had lower unit prices of apples imported into India according to CIF value. Apple imports from Poland was at lower unit prices than USA and but higher than Iran.

Figure 9: Unit price of India's apple imports in 2020 (by country)



Source: UN Comtrade

Apple imports are eligible through both sea and airports in Kolkata, Cochin, Chennai, and Mumbai, as well as the dry port and airport in Delhi.

The major point of entry for apples into India is the Mumbai seaport of Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva), which accounted for 53 percent of the total volume of apple imports in 2019 and 56 percent till June 2020. European apple exporters to India are also reliant on the Mumbai port, which contributed even higher total volume of their consignments in 2019 and 36 percent till June 2020. This is followed by Chennai which accounted for a further 27 percent in 2019 and 17 percent till June 2020.

## MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 75 percent plus tariff on the CIF value of imported apples, making it one of the highest apple tariffs in the world. Refer to European Commission's [Access2Markets database](#) for the updated rate.

Beyond tariffs, accessing the Indian market is complicated as a result of the fact that it distinguishes across Member States rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports of certain products to be allowed from only a handful of states at present: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Germany, and Portugal.

For those Member States from which apple exports are allowed, market access is further complicated



due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to post-harvest treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets, and India approves in-transit cold treatment only on case-by-case basis and individually for each Member State.

In addition, FSSAI has established the requirements for Non-GM cum GM free certification for import of fresh apple produce.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

India's short apple harvest season, combined with the rapid quality deterioration of domestic apples due to limited cold storage capacity, creates a broad window of opportunity for marketing imported apples to capitalise off a superior cold chain. Maintaining or arranging for use of a superior cold storage and supply chain infrastructure will provide EU exporters advantages as well as the ability to export significant volumes throughout the marketing year.

India's market for apples should exhibit moderate to significant growth in the coming years and ongoing ban on import of Chinese apples to India, EU apple producers can capitalise from this and improve market share and revenue if they can successfully learn how to:

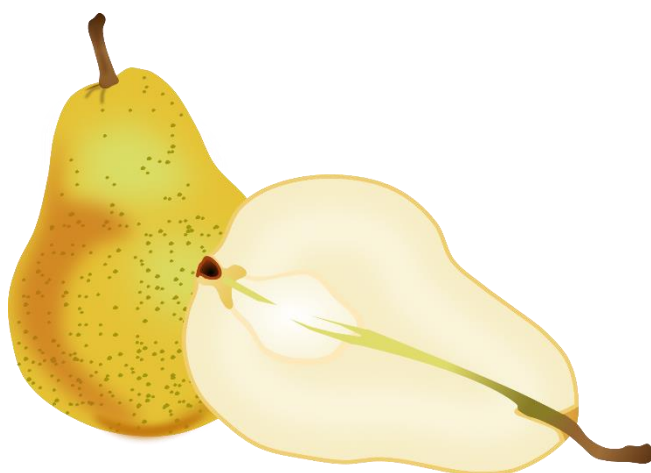
- ❖ respond to consumer preferences with respect to colour and quality;
- ❖ pack to international standards, including with respect to fumigation and treatment requirements; and
- ❖ manage logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure.

## 2.2. MARKET PROFILE: PEARS

Table 5: Summary of key points on India's market for pears

<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Modest import patterns (18 thousand tons in 2020)</li> <li>❖ Per capita consumption has doubled since 2001</li> <li>❖ Prominent growth in urban areas (Mumbai the largest consumer)</li> </ul>
<b>Consumers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle-class with greater disposable income spent on fresh fruit</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious</li> <li>❖ Demand for fresh pears in off-season</li> <li>❖ Brand-oriented</li> <li>❖ Responsive to appearance: skin colour, consistency, and quality</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited</li> <li>❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu &amp; Kashmir.</li> <li>❖ Main harvesting season: late summer to early winter</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity</li> <li>❖ Difficult to efficiently transport norther production overland to India's southern regions</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Main import months: February-March; August-November</li> <li>❖ Main points of entry: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Cochin</li> <li>❖ Reliance on imports due to limited production and growing consumption</li> <li>❖ 2020 imports: 18.2 thousand tons worth EUR 17.2 million</li> <li>❖ Main importers in 2020: South Africa (77.5%), USA (10.1%)</li> <li>❖ EU 2020 exports: 1044 tons valued at EUR 1,072,073 (6% of total imports)</li> <li>❖ EU exporters of pears in 2020: Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal</li> </ul>
<b>Market access challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Imports allowed only from Member States of: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Portugal</li> <li>❖ Required PSC treatments must be performed pre-shipment</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing demand due to restrictions on import from China</li> <li>❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by official points of entry</li> <li>❖ Varieties with longer shelf-lives or that can be stored for longer periods</li> <li>❖ Seedless varieties and those without russetting</li> <li>❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management continued growth in imports</li> </ul>
<b>Key strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Responding to consumer preferences with respect to colour and quality</li> <li>❖ Managing logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Partnering with local importers</li> <li>❖ Promotional efforts, particularly with varieties prone to russetting.</li> </ul>

## CONSUMPTION



Although the pear does not enjoy the level of consumption observed for other fresh fruits in India, domestic consumption is experiencing significant growth. Per capita pear consumption in India has doubled since 2001, reaching 325 thousand tons consumption during Indian financial year 2020.

Consumption is growing most prominently in urban areas where increased purchasing power among the rapidly growing middle class has led to notable increases in demand for fresh fruit. Mumbai, as India's largest city, is the country's largest consumer of pears by volume.

While taste remains the dominant preference, consumers are responsive to appearance – particularly with respect to skin colour. Indian consumers tend to prefer consistency in the skin colour of fresh fruit presenting challenges to European varieties prone to russetting.

Growing consumption and limited domestic production leaves India reliant on imports to meet local demand – particularly in the south where local production is limited. Increased market penetration of EU pears has been particularly influential in increasing the variety of pears sold in the country and there is significant potential for this to continue.

At present, the most common pear varieties found in Indian markets – and of which consumers possess greater awareness – include: William Bartlett, Red Bartlett, Conference, Bosc, Comice, d'Anjou, Seckel, Flemish beauty, Starking delicious and Winter Nellis.

## PRODUCTION

Domestic pear production is overwhelmingly concentrated in the northern States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh, with approximately 24 cultivars grown in these regions. While pear production is less prominent than other types of fruit in these regions, producers are steadily increasing the area under cultivation to meet growing demand.

In the mountainous regions of these States, pears that have high chilling requirements – such as Bartlett – are dominant; though these regions have increasingly shifted away from yellow-coloured cultivars and towards red-colour strains such as Max Red Bartlett, Red Bartlett and Starking. In the sub-mountainous and sub-tropical regions of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, production is dominated by Asian cultivars such as Babugosha, Kieffer, China and sand pear.

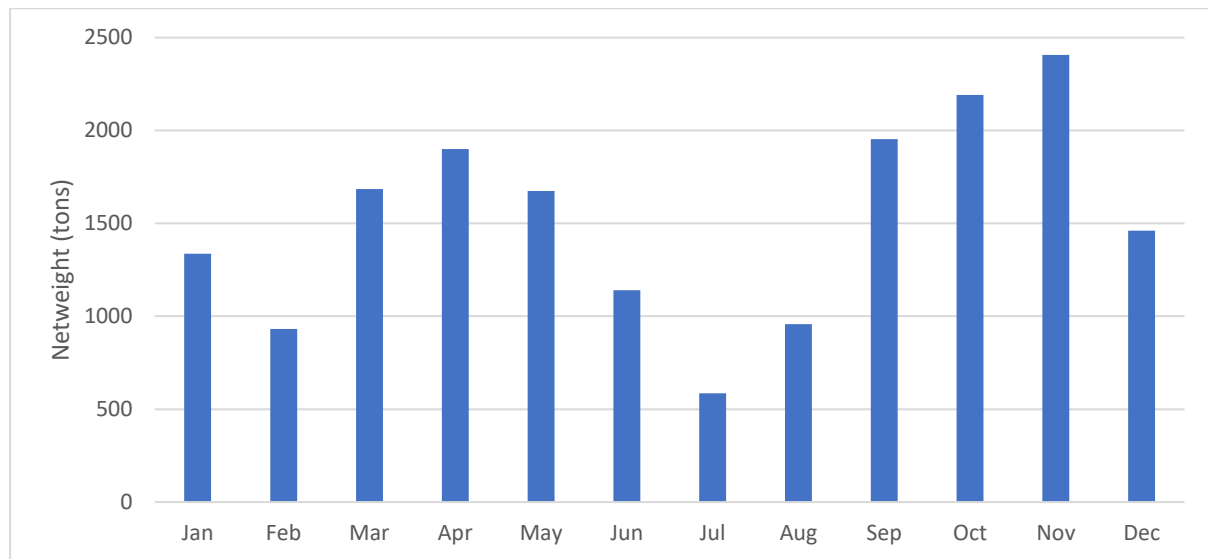
India's pear harvesting season begins in late summer and carries into early winter, with different varieties typically harvested and delivered to market in either the early (July to August: Anjou and Seckel), middle (September-October: Red Bartlett and Starking delicious) or late (November-December: Conference, Flemish beauty, and Winter Nellis) portion of the season.

With production concentrated in the north of the country, the country’s lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity makes it difficult for these producers to deliver pears to consumers in the south.

## IMPORT

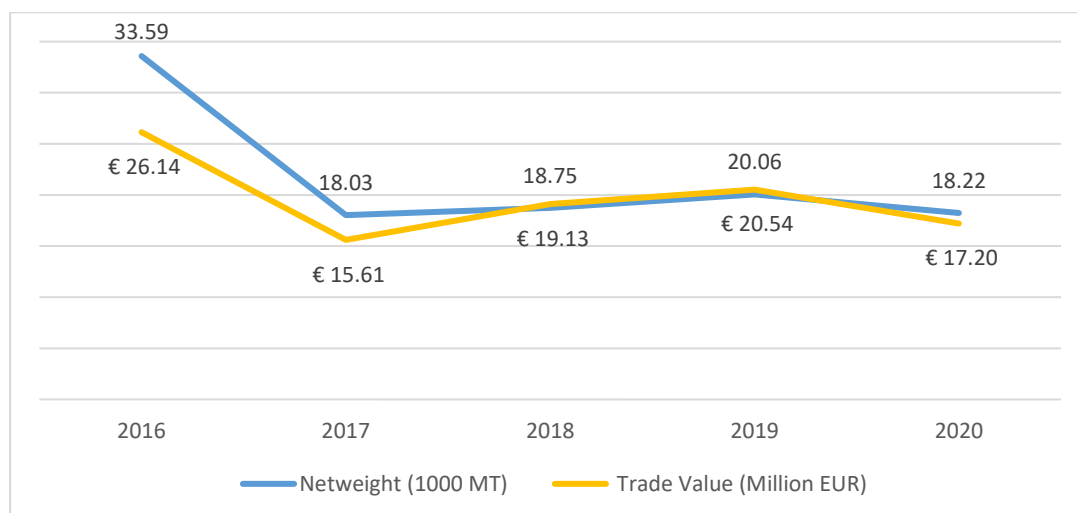
Pear imports occur throughout the year, but the peak season occurs from February to March and August to November. Among imports originating from the EU, the bulk arrive in November, with the export season generally ranging from October into March.

Figure 10: India's monthly pear imports (Jan-Dec. 2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

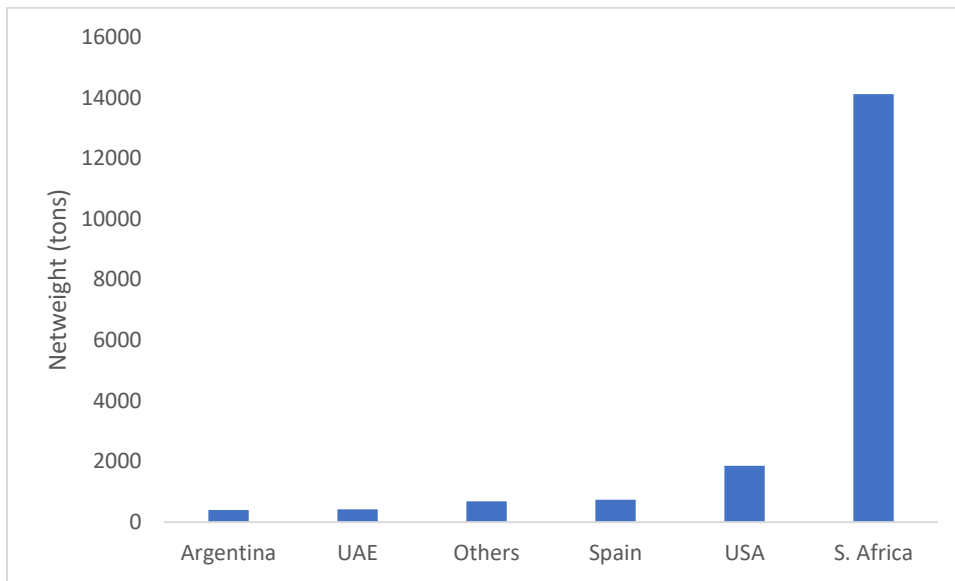
Figure 11: India's pear imports, 2016-2020 (volume & value)



Source: UN Comtrade

India’s pear imports remain modest, there is an expected increase in imports due to rising demand in coming years.

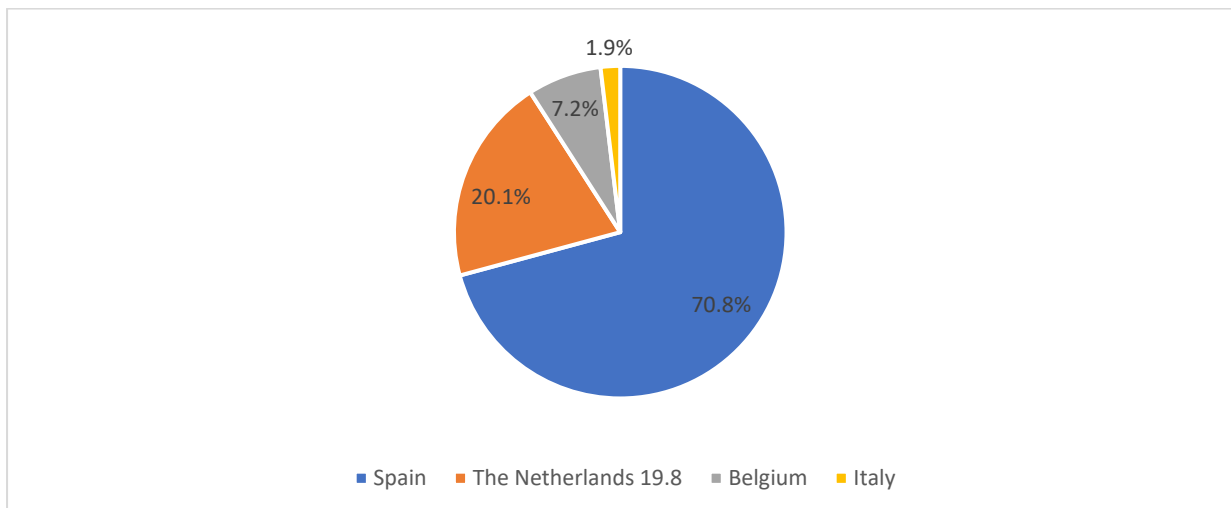
Figure 12: India's pear imports by country (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

The import market dynamics changed with ban on import from China (71 percent of total import volume in 2017) till date. In 2020, South Africa (77.5 percent) and United States (10.1 percent), are the leading exporters which together accounted for nearly all India's import of pears. In comparison, pear imports from EU Member States made up only 5 percent of India's total imports in 2020, but this in contrast to a low import of 2.8 percent as recent as 2016.

Figure 13: India's pear imports from EU (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

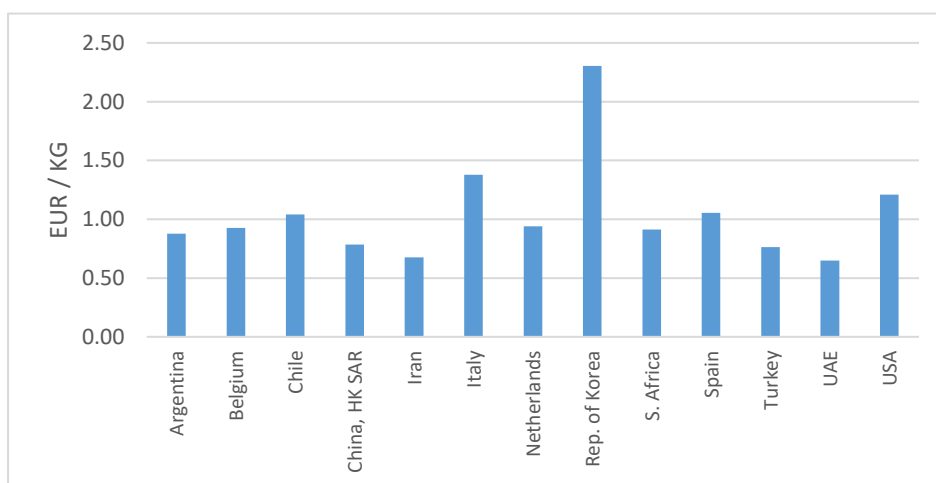
Nevertheless, as a result of restrictions on the number of EU Member States allowed to import pears into India, only a handful of countries exported pears to India in 2020: Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, and Spain. Spain accounts for 70.8 percent of the exports from Europe to India as shown in figure above, followed by The Netherlands (20.1 percent), Belgium (7.2 percent) and Italy (1.9 percent)

Country	Main varieties exported to India
United States	Anjou, Bartlett, Packham
South Africa	Williams Bon Chretien, Packham, Sempre,
Belgium	Red blush, Alexander Lucas
Italy	Packham, Mariya
Spain	Alejandrina

The pear varieties imported into India differ across country of origin, with the market largely distinguished between Asian and European cultivars as observed in the table to the left.

Despite a limited market share, pears imported into India from the EU remain competitive in terms of price.<sup>7</sup> Pears originating from The Netherlands, Spain, and Italy in 2020 were higher unit price from South Africa.

Figure 14: Unit price of India's pear imports in 2020 (by country)



Source: UN Comtrade

At present, pears are only imported into the seaports of Mumbai (Jawaharlal Nehru Port/Nhava Sheva), Chennai, Kolkata, and Cochin – though each is in reach of major population centres. One of the reasons for the EU’s competitiveness in pears is its relative proximity to the major market of Mumbai, which serves as the leading point of entry for pears into India, accounting for nearly 89 percent of the total volume of pears imported into India in 2019 and 86 percent till June 2020, followed by Chennai. (latest data available). The Mumbai port of Jawaharlal (Nhava Sheva) serves an even greater role in the EU’s export of pears, serving as the point of entry for nearly 99 percent of the volume of all consignments in 2019 and 90 percent until June 2020

### MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 35 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported pears. Refer to European Commission’s [Access2Markets database](#) for the current rate.

Beyond tariffs, accessing the Indian market is complicated as a result of the fact that it distinguishes across Member States rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports to be allowed from only a handful of Member States at present: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Germany, Portugal, and Spain.

For those Member States from which pear imports are allowed, market access is further complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to post-harvest treatment. Cold-treatment standards

are more excessive than those required in many other markets and there is specific approval process by India before allowing in-transit cold-treatment.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

Given growing demand, there are opportunities for EU pear producers to increase exports to India and increase market share.

EU varieties that are seedless, have long shelf-lives, or that can be stored for longer periods should have advantages in the Indian market. Those varieties that tend to experience russetting or that have distinct shapes not commonly observed in the Indian market will, however, have challenges in appealing to consumers who tend to prefer consistent colouration. In such instances, it is advised to seek to collaborate with Indian importers in promotional efforts to overcome these obstacles.

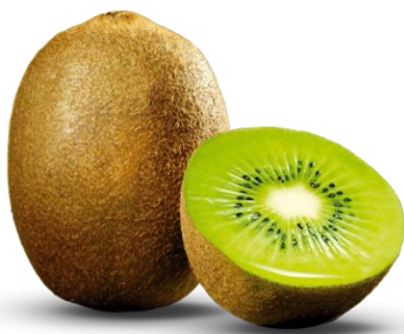
## 2.3. MARKET PROFILE: KIWIFRUIT

Table 6: Summary of key points on India's market for kiwifruit

<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recent occurrence: green kiwi introduced a decade ago; gold kiwi in 2015</li> <li>❖ Huge surge in demand in recent years, particularly in urban areas</li> <li>❖ Promotional efforts are shifting consumption habits towards cut-spoon method of eating</li> </ul>
<b>Consumers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle-class with greater disposable income spent on fresh fruit</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious</li> <li>❖ View of kiwifruit as a 'superfood' with notable benefits for health</li> <li>❖ A preference for sweet and succulent fruits that makes kiwi particularly attractive</li> <li>❖ Brand-oriented</li> <li>❖ Responsive to appearance: skin colour, consistency, and quality</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited but increasing</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity</li> <li>❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Import season: year-round, with peak from August-November</li> <li>❖ Main entry points: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kattupalli, Delhi, Krishnapatnam</li> <li>❖ Reliance on imports</li> <li>❖ Growing rapidly: imports increased in trade value 48% from 2016 to 2020</li> <li>❖ 2020 imports: 46.9 thousand-tons worth EUR 44.9 million</li> <li>❖ Main importers in 2020: Iran (41.5%), Chile (23.4%), UAE (22.2%), New Zealand (11.8%)</li> <li>❖ EU 2020 exports : 320 tons value at EUR 395,337</li> <li>❖ EU exporters of kiwifruit in 2020: Italy, Greece</li> </ul>
<b>Market access challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Imports <b>allowed only from</b> Member States of: France, Greece, and Italy</li> <li>❖ Required PSC treatments in some cases must be performed pre-shipment</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Rapidly growing demand among middle-class</li> <li>❖ Exports to large urban areas served by official points of entry</li> <li>❖ Particular growth in demand for gold kiwi</li> <li>❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management</li> <li>❖ Continued growth in imports</li> </ul>



## CONSUMPTION



Availability of kiwifruit in India is a recent occurrence, with green kiwi introduced roughly a decade ago and gold kiwi making its entrance in 2015. While kiwifruit has historically been primarily consumed as a dessert topping in India, recent promotional efforts have increasingly been able to shift consumer habits towards the cut-spoon method of eating.

Additional marketing efforts have also led Indian consumers to increasingly regard kiwifruit as a ‘superfood’ enriched with health-enhancing properties. Since consumers also respond positively to the sweet and juicy qualities of kiwifruit, these factors have together led to a surge in kiwi consumption in India in recent years, with imports largely emerging to satisfy growing demand.

Although gold kiwifruit was only introduced to the market in 2015 and is more perishable than its green counterpart, its sweetness particularly appeals to the Indian palate and is likely to see demand for it overtake green kiwifruit in the coming years.

## PRODUCTION

Negligible quantities of kiwifruit are produced in the north of India with infrastructural bottlenecks and limited cold chain capacity leading much of its consumption to occur locally. While production has increased somewhat over the past few years – and is likely to continue increasing – it should be expected that imports will remain the predominant source of kiwifruit in the Indian market for the years to come.

## MARKETING

Despite the growing presence of retail chains in India, approximately 90 percent of kiwifruit in India continues to be sold through street vendors (supermarket sales account for roughly 7 percent with the remainder marketed through online retailers). Street vendors are known to replenish their supply daily and consumers tend to perceive their stocks of produce as being the freshest available in India.

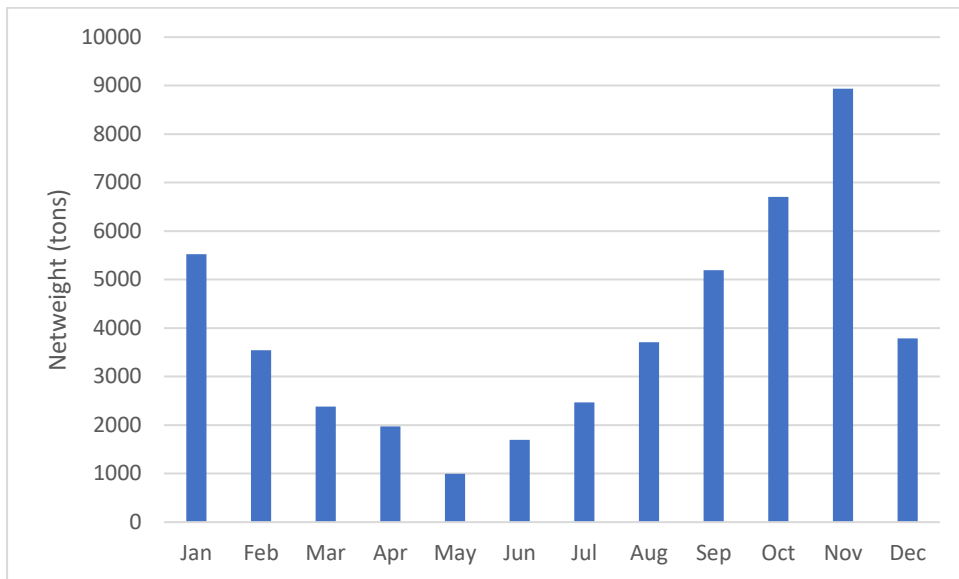
Kiwifruit pricing is competitive with more mainstream fresh fruits, such as apples, and well within the range of India’s growing middle class. Consumers remain highly brand oriented with respect to Kiwifruit.

## IMPORTS

With a lack of domestic production and increasing demand, imports of kiwifruit occur throughout the year with a peak import season occurring from October to December.

For the three EU Member States permitted to import kiwifruit into India, however, the export season varies. Both Greece and Italy have November as their month, continue to send shipments from January to October. France’s kiwi exports to India largely occur from January to March.

Figure 15: India's monthly kiwi imports (Jan-Dec. 2020)

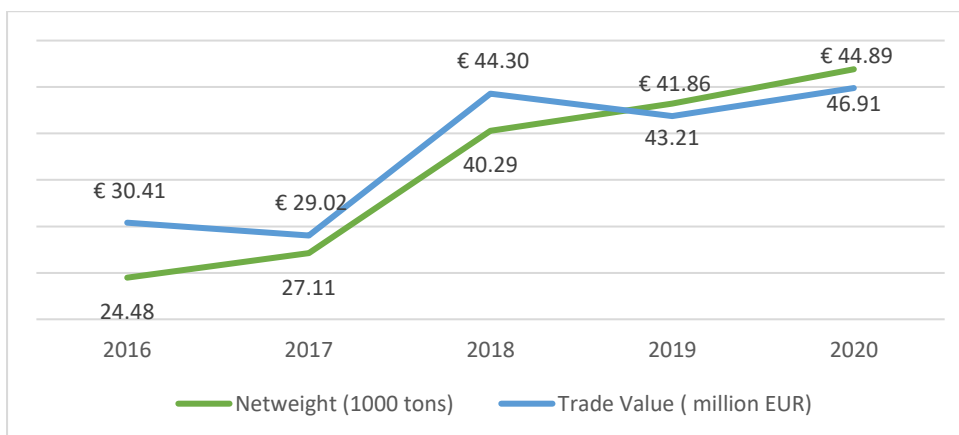


Source: UN Comtrade

Across these months, the EU faces varying rates of competition from other countries. Competition is limited between March and April, providing notable opportunities for EU exporters. Iran remains a competitor from November through to February, while New Zealand is a competitor from May to June and again in November. Chile is generally non-competitive in EU exporting months, except in May when it emerges as the chief competitor to EU market share.

Overall, the value of India's kiwi imports has exhibited increasing growth since 2016, rising from EUR 30.4 million in 2016 to EUR 44.9 million by 2020.

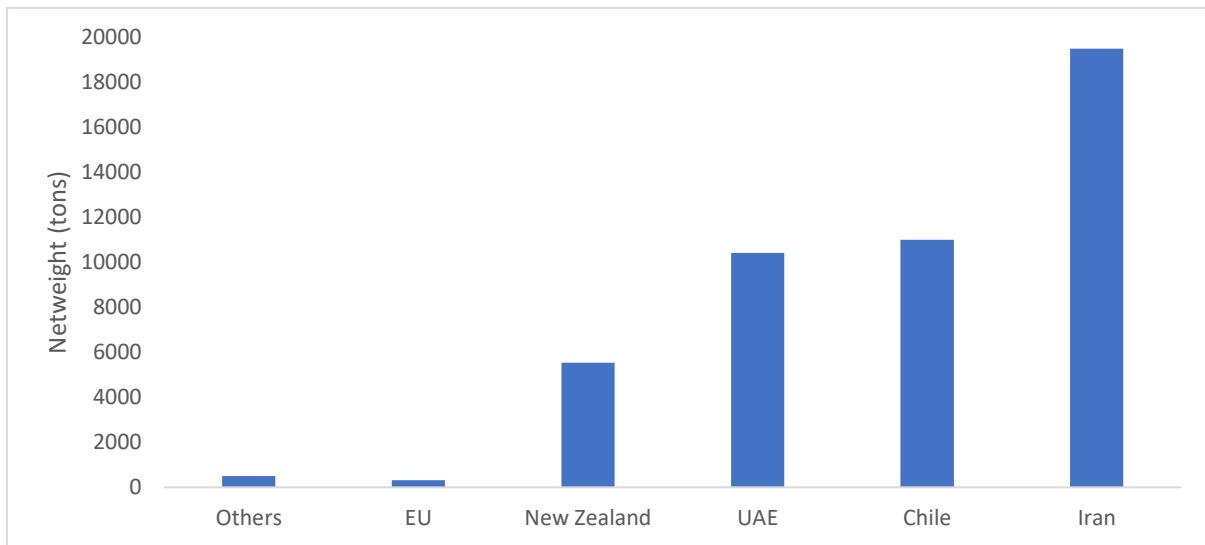
Figure 16: India's kiwi imports, 2016-2020 (Volume & value)



Source: UN Comtrade

Due to market access barriers that limit kiwifruit imports from only three Member States – Italy, France, and Greece – the EU's share of India's imports of kiwifruit, led by Greece, accounted for 0.5 percent of the total value in 2020. Major exporters include Iran (41.5 percent), Chile (23.4 percent), UAE (22.2 percent), New Zealand (11.8 percent).

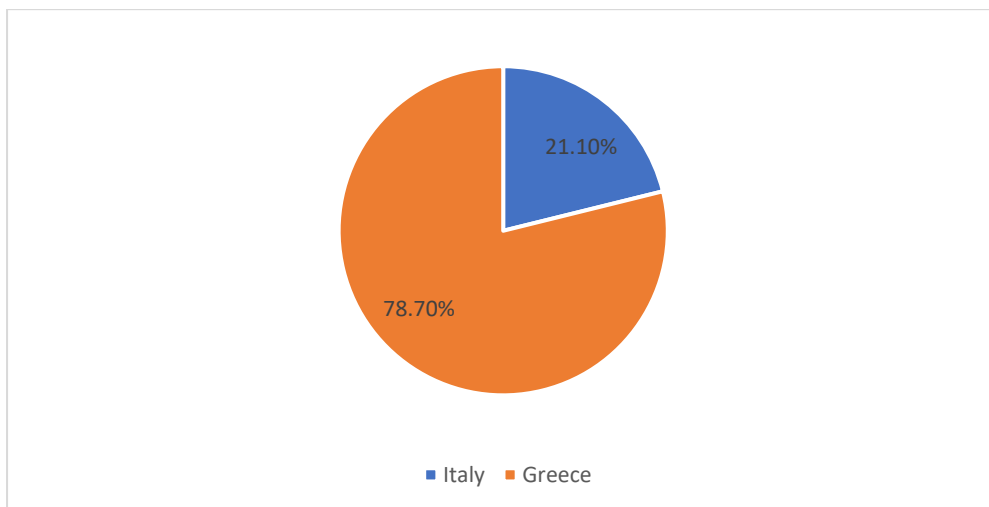
Figure 17: India's kiwi imports by country (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

The share of Greece is 78.7 percent and Italy accounts for 21.1 percent of the exports to EU. Between 2016 and 2020, the EU's total export of kiwifruit to India has shown declining trends from EUR 8.7 million to EUR 0.4 million.

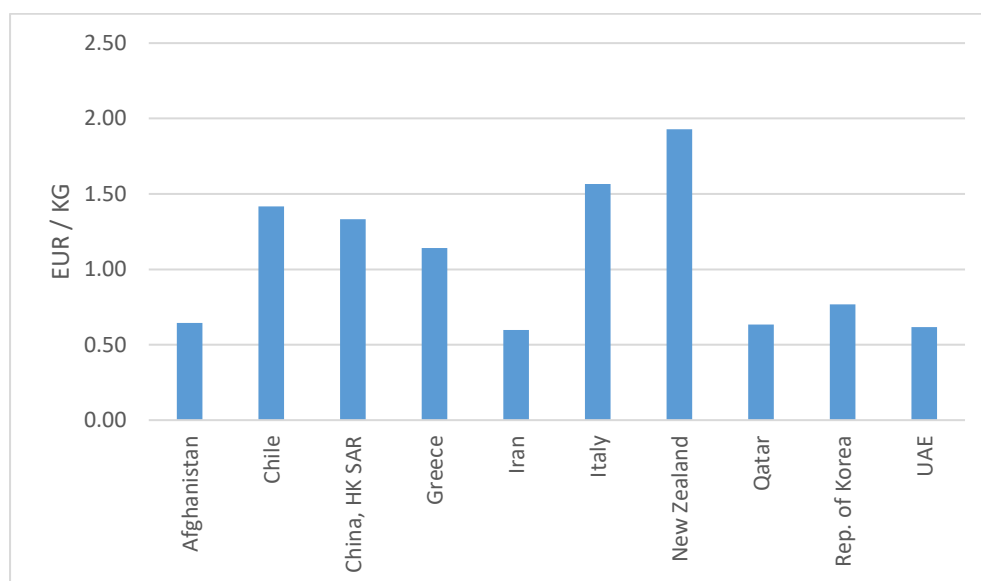
Figure 18: India's kiwi imports from EU (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

The EU's decline in import share is probably due to limited number of countries allowed market access, market penetration as most of the kiwi fruits are sold through street vendors, branding and non-competitiveness in price, as prices of Italy are above Iran, Chile, and UAE. Along with the unit prices for EU kiwifruit, the decline in market share should be viewed as an inability to satisfy increasing Indian demand for kiwifruit. With improved yields, then, EU producers should be able to capture notable revenue in the Indian market.

Figure 19: Unit price of India's kiwi imports in 2020 (by country)



Source: UN Comtrade

Kiwi imports are limited to only a handful of ports as shown in the map to the left. Among these, the overwhelming majority pass through the Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) of Mumbai which accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total import volume of kiwifruit into India in 2019 and 86 percent till June 2020. The port of Chennai accounts for nearly all remaining imported kiwifruit in 2019, while till June 2020 ICD Sonipat accounted for 11 percent with negligible amounts shipped to Kolkata, and the ports of Krishnapatnam and Kattupalli near Chennai. Given its greater proximity, an even greater share of EU exports of kiwifruit to India are shipped to Mumbai.

### MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 30 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported kiwifruit. Refer to European Commission's [Access2Markets database](#) for the current rate.

Beyond tariffs, accessing the Indian market is complicated as a result of the fact that it distinguishes across Member States rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports to be allowed from only 3 EU countries at present: France, Greece, and Italy.

For those Member States from which kiwi imports are allowed, market access is further complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to post treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and India does not allow cold-treatment to take place in-transit for kiwifruit originating from France and Greece.

### OPPORTUNITIES

Significant opportunities in India exist for EU exporters of kiwifruit. Demand for kiwi among Indian consumers is exhibiting notable growth and appeals to India's preference for sweet fruit and increasing health consciousness. EU producers of gold kiwi, in particular, should be able to make notable gains as demand is projected to overtake that for green kiwi in the coming years.

## 2.4. MARKET PROFILE: STONEFRUIT

Table 7: Summary of key points on India's market for stone fruits

<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited but growing consumption of cherries, plums, peaches &amp; nectarines</li> <li>❖ Low demand for apricots</li> </ul>
<b>Consumers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle class with more income spent on fresh fruit</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious</li> <li>❖ Awareness of stone fruits but exposure to lower quality domestic production has slowed demand for more flavourful imports</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited and low quality</li> </ul> <p><b>Plums</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low production</li> <li>❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu &amp; Kashmir</li> <li>❖ Varieties: 12 from the <i>Prunus salicina</i> species</li> <li>❖ Season: late April through June</li> </ul> <p><b>Cherries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low production (less than 1% of global output)</li> <li>❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh</li> <li>❖ Several varieties produced ranging from yellowish pink to dark red</li> </ul> <p><b>Peaches &amp; nectarines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited production</li> <li>❖ Concentrated in northern states of Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh</li> <li>❖ Varieties: Prabhat, Redhaven, sunhaven, quetta, peshwari, Alton, world's earliest, early white giant, stark, red gold, early candor, pratap, flordasun, shan-e-punjab, khumani, sharbati, red sun.</li> <li>❖ Season: April to late June</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity</li> <li>❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland from the northern producing regions to consumers in the south</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Main import season. Plums: February-April and August-November; Cherries: July- September and December-January; Peaches/Nectarines: July-October</li> <li>❖ Main points of entry. Plums: Mumbai, Chennai. Cherries: Delhi. Peaches/Nectarines: Mumbai, Delhi,</li> </ul>

Despite apricots having the highest level of production among stone fruits in India, their demand is limited among consumers throughout the country. Its lack of sweetness compared to riper versions of other stone fruits makes the apricot less appealing to the India palate, leaving the most viable

opportunities for EU producers in the export of cherries, plums, and peaches/nectarines.

Indian consumers are familiar with different types of stone fruit, but the low quality of domestic production that reaches most markets would possibly require exporters to work closely with importers to increase demand of high-quality stone fruits imported from EU, through promotional efforts. In such cases, it is essential that the products that eventually reach consumers be of high quality and robust sweetness. Such efforts would be greatly assisted by efforts to ensure shelf- and storage-life through proper packaging, storage, and general cold chain management.

Cherries, in particular, show potential for notable gains for EU exporters. Unlike the other fruits highlighted in this Handbook, stone fruit exports are technically open to all EU Member States. Further, fragile fruits, in general, are particularly susceptible to shortcomings in India's infrastructure that makes it difficult to deliver domestic production to consumers. As countries in the EU gain awareness of the Indian market and familiarity with India's import requirements, these efforts could provide notable dividends for producers exporting high-end fragile fruits such as cherries.

Cherry demand in India is increasing and, while domestic production is increasing to meet this demand, exporters have considerable advantages in reaching consumers in India's large urban areas. EU cherries exported into India generally have clear advantages over those produced domestically which tend to be small, hard, and tart. Those exported from the EU that are sweet and juicy would particularly appeal to Indian tastes.

Given the logistical difficulties already noted, exporters should concentrate their efforts on reaching larger metropolises within reach of officially sanctioned ports of entry or otherwise seek out importers in possession of specialised storage, handling, and transportation systems where the temperature and fruit condition can be monitored hourly to ensure that it reaches consumers in optimal condition.

Imported cherries that have a longer shelf-life present notable opportunity – e.g., deuro near, stella, merchant, and Celsius – while the ongoing growth in retail chains in India should provide further opportunities.

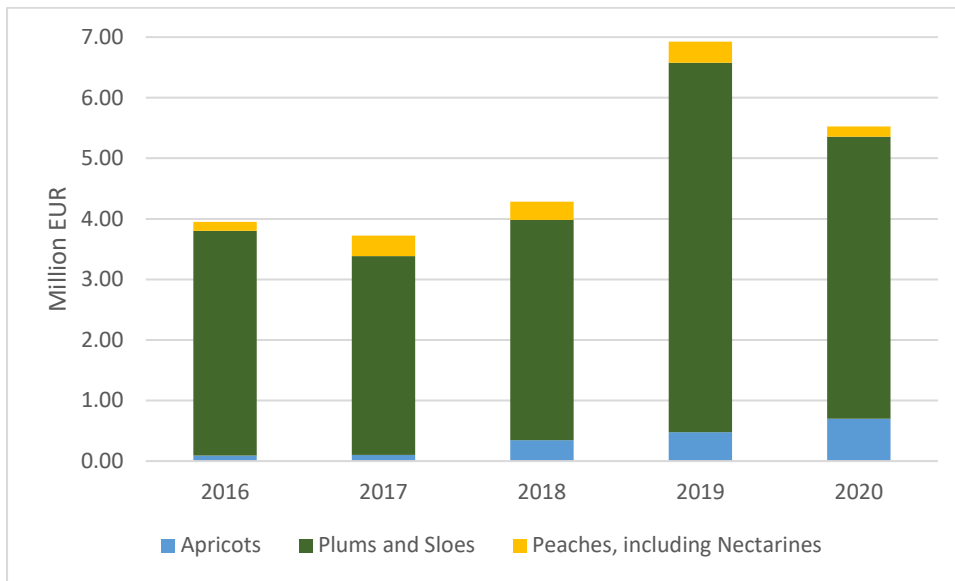
## **PRODUCTION**

Domestic production of stone fruits is concentrated in the north of India. The lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity and a highly fragmented market greatly limits the ability of the various stone fruits produced to reach markets in the south of the country, opening opportunities for imports. Those that are able to reach southern markets tend to be low in quality with unappealing colour, firmness, and taste (predominantly sour).

## **IMPORT**

India's imports of stone fruits are modest. Only plums and sloes exceed 4,000 thousand EUR in 2020 imports to India, and there is steady import of peaches/nectarines from 2016 to 2020. Cherry imports began in 2013 and, although there has been notable fluctuation in the span covering 2016-2018, however, there has been significant imports of 1.7 million EUR in 2020. Plums have also exhibited upward growth, with this trend likely to continue.

Figure 20: India's stone fruit imports, 2016-2020 (value)

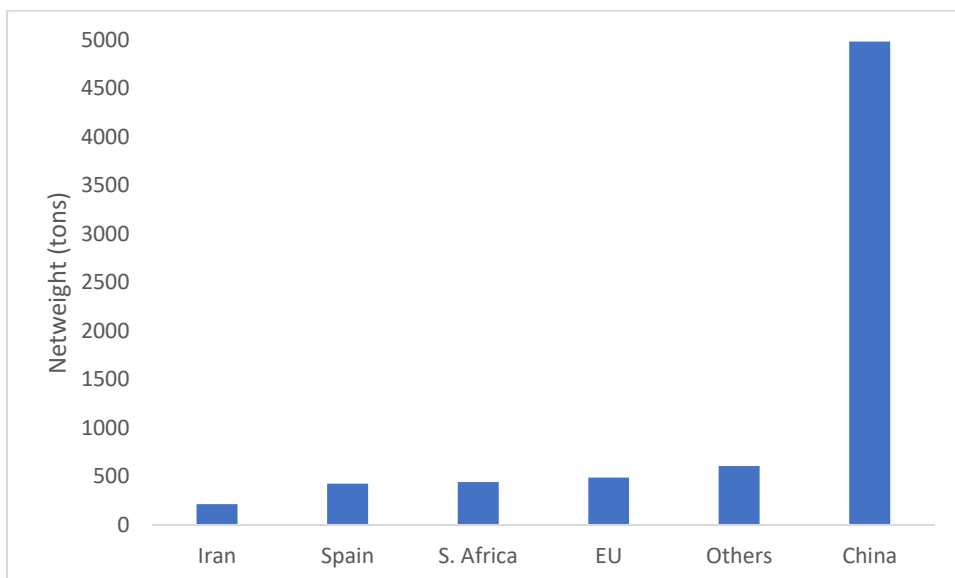


Source: UN Comtrade

Although the import markets for stone fruits are also small, the EU remains competitive in apricots, plums as well as in peaches and nectarines.

China is the leading exporter of plums to India, accounting for 61.0 percent of India's total import value in 2020, followed by South Africa at 14.3 percent and Spain at 9.5 percent.

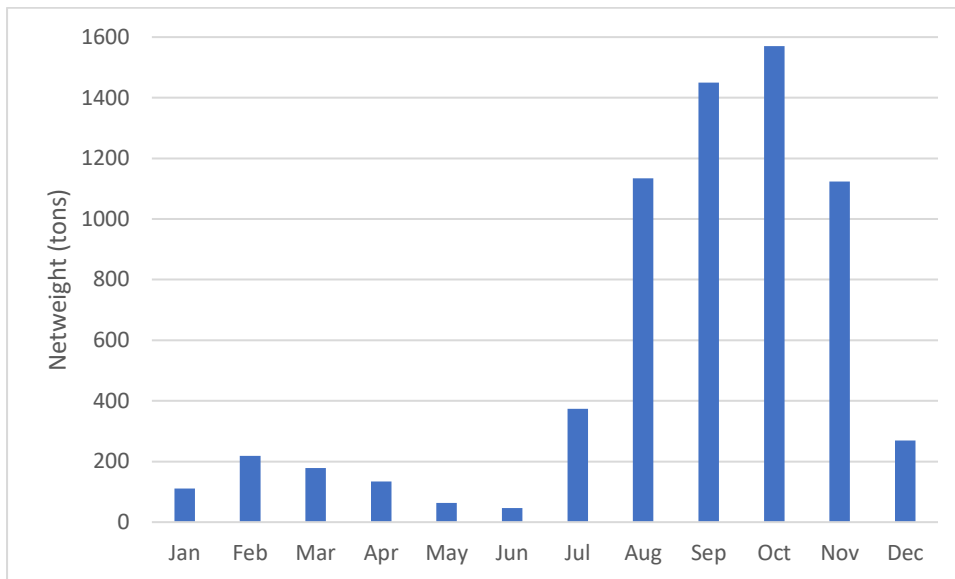
Figure 21: India's plum imports by country (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

India's peak plum import seasons include February to April and July to November. For EU countries, the peak occurs from July to November, with the majority arriving between September and November.

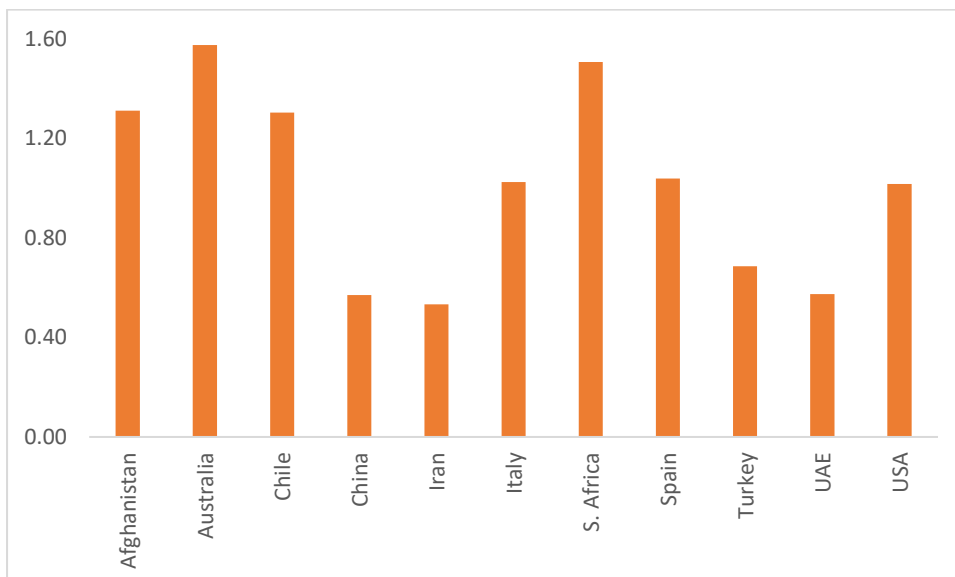
Figure 22: India's monthly plum imports (Jan-Dec. 2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

In terms of varieties, Spain enjoys considerable advantages by its provision of a wide range of plums, including Ciruelas, Fortune, Larry Anne, Black Splendor, Crimson Globe, Black amber, Black gold and Diamex, in addition to Angeleno. Plum exports from Italy and Greece are predominantly Angeleno, while those from the United States and China are, respectively, Owen-T and Chinese plums.

Figure 23: Unit price of India's plum imports in 2020 (by country)



Source: UN Comtrade

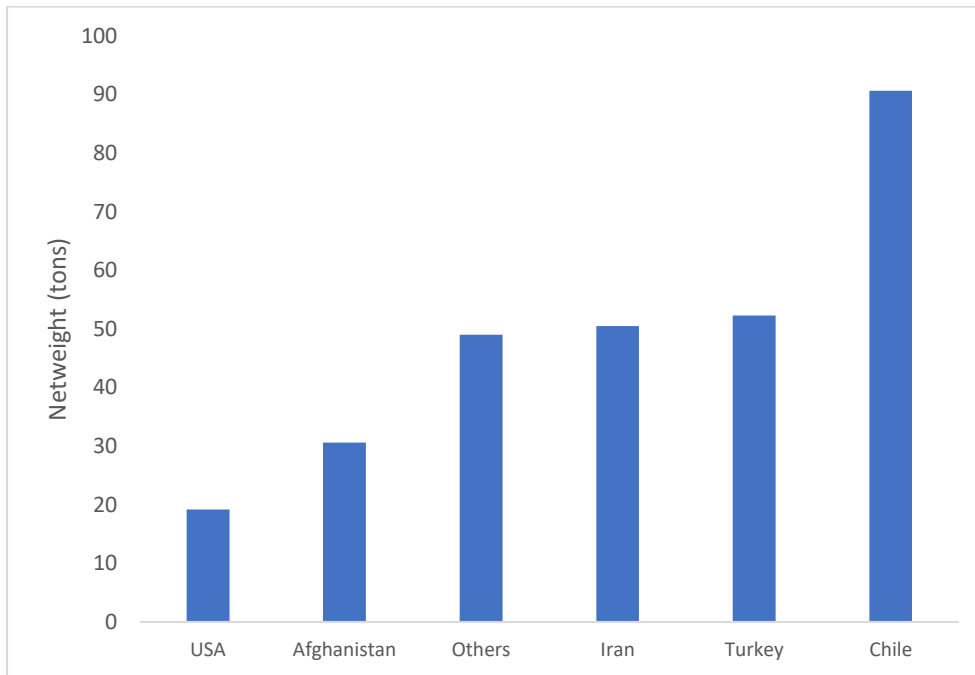
While part of the EU's advantage in India's plum import market is derived from favourable seasonal aspects, it also benefits from competitive import prices when compared to other countries. Spain has competitive unit prices than most other countries in terms of CIF value, much of this is a product of the wide range of varieties exported that find no competition among other exporting nations.



For cherries, The Netherlands is the only EU exporting country in 2020 as compared to 2019 when Greece, Croatia, Germany and Spain having exported marginal amounts as well.

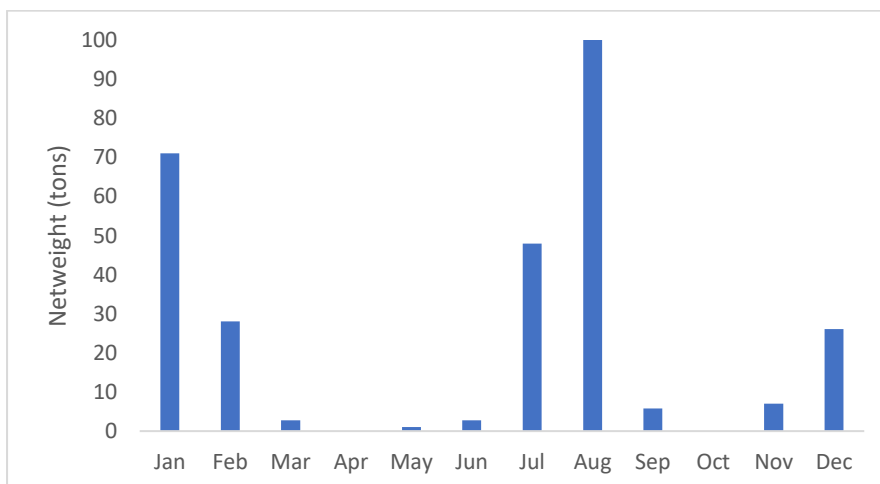
Cherry imports into India are limited between February and June. For EU producers, however, nearly all exports to India occur in July. During this period, the main EU competitors are Turkey and Iran.

Figure 24: India's cherry imports by country (2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 25: India's monthly cherry imports (Jan-Dec. 2020)



Source: UN Comtrade

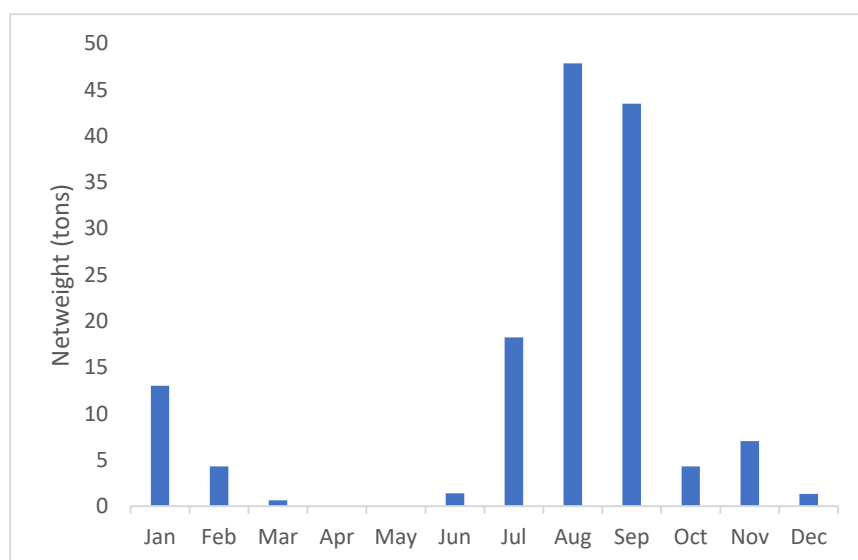
For peaches and nectarines, Iran is the leading exporter to India, with 34.7 percent of India's total imports in 2020, followed by China with 33.9 percent. EU makes up 3.4 percent of the total exports from members states, The Netherlands and Spain.

Peach and nectarine imports into India remain modest throughout the year but enjoy a peak season that ranges from July to October. Imports from the EU largely occur between July and September. During these months, the EU benefits from limited competition from other countries. July and August are virtually devoid of any extra-EU competition in India’s import market for peaches and nectarines, while Iran emerges as a minor competitor in September.

Imports of stone fruits into India are concentrated in only a handful of entry points. Plums are predominantly shipped to the seaport of Mumbai (Jawaharlal Nehru/Nhava Sheva), with it receiving over 70 percent of the volume of all consignments shipped to India in 2019 and around 48% till June 2020.

Given the perishability of cherries, those imported into India are overwhelmingly shipped via air transport into Delhi and the Sahar airport at Mumbai.

Figure 26: India's monthly peach & nectarine imports (Jan-Dec. 2020)



Stone Fruits like apricots, plums, peaches, cherries are also largely shipped to Nhava Sheva port in Mumbai. Nearly 57 percent of all stone fruits imports into India were delivered to Mumbai seaport in 2019 and 56% till June 2020 with nearly 40 percent delivered to the air routes at Mumbai and Delhi.

Source: UN Comtrade

### MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 25 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported plums and sloes and a 30 percent tariff on all other stone fruits. Refer to European Commission’s [Access2Markets database](#) for current rates.

Beyond tariffs, accessing the Indian market is complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to treatment, which results in no-tariff barriers, e.g., cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and India does not allow cold-treatment to take place in-transit except is approved specifically, and the approval is slow.

FSSAI has established the requirements for Non-GM cum GM free certification for import of plum produce.

## 2.5. MARKET PROFILE: VEGETABLES

Table 8: Summary of key points on the Indian market for vegetables

Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pulses are heavily consumed in India, though varieties preferred to differ across region. Mostly consumed in split form or as flour. Production of roughly 21.5 million tons per year. Significant increases in consumption of pulses, with annual per capita consumption of 17.5 Kg.</li> <li>❖ Onions widely consumed and an important ingredient in Indian cuisine. Roughly 13.8 kg per capita consumed in 2018 (<a href="https://www.helgilibrary.com/indicators/onion-consumption-per-capita/india/">https://www.helgilibrary.com/indicators/onion-consumption-per-capita/india/</a>) (Latest data available are from 2018)</li> <li>❖ Small but growing demand for ‘exotic vegetables’ such as asparagus, beetroot, turnips and artichokes.</li> <li>❖ Consumption of ‘salad crops’ such as lettuce, spinach and cabbage increasing, but largely limited at present to use in high-end restaurants</li> </ul>
Consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle class with greater disposable income</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious with greater awareness of foreign cuisine and shifting preferences towards eating meals produced outside of the home.</li> </ul>
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Production of onions subject to significant price fluctuations as a result of climatic variability and infrastructural problems</li> <li>❖ Limited demand among producers to undertake asparagus production and greater shift towards cash-crops over pulses.</li> </ul>
Domestic production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ World’s leading producer of <b>pulses</b> (21.5 million tons per year), accounting for roughly 23 percent of global output. Major pulses produced include dry beans (24.6% of India’s total pulse production by volume), dry peas (3.8%), and chickpeas (46.2%).</li> <li>❖ Second largest producer of <b>onions</b> (approx. 16-17 million tons per year), accounting for roughly 20% of global output, but one of the world’s lowest yield rates. High input costs and high incidence of pests and diseases. Harvested in three seasons: <i>Kharif</i> (Oct-Nov), late <i>Kharif</i> (Jan-Feb) and <i>Rabi</i> (Apr-May); with roughly 60% of total production occurring in <i>Rabi</i>. Nearly half of domestic production occurs in the state of Maharashtra. High post-harvest loss.</li> </ul>
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Significant infrastructural problems lead to post-harvest loss and lower quality for products such as onions and fresh vegetables with shorter shelf-lives.</li> </ul>
Imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission’s <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Significant growth in import of a number of products, including pulses, onion and garlic, lettuce, cabbage, asparagus, fresh beans and peas and provisionally preserved olives.</li> <li>❖ Fragile vegetables with shorter shelf-lives more likely to be imported from neighbouring countries</li> <li>❖ Marginal EU imports at present for all but provisionally preserved olives</li> </ul>
Market access challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Many products currently not permitted for import – either for EU Member States or all countries – requiring initiation of Pest Risk Analysis before import from EU Member States can commence</li> <li>❖ Fumigation requirements to be endorsed within the PSC for products currently approved for import under Schedule-VI of India’s Plant Quarantine Order.</li> <li>❖ Some vegetables are subject to mandatory Non-GM cum GM free certificate as per FSSAI notification</li> </ul>

Note: Table is retained as such from previous version handbook

## CURRENT STATUS OF PRODUCTS PERMITTED IMPORT INTO INDIA

As noted in the main body of this Handbook, plant products permitted import into India vary across product and country of origin. The complete list of products permitted import from the EU or select Member States can be found in [Table 19](#) and includes:

- ❖ *Allium species* (**onion, garlic, leek, shallot, etc.**): all EU Member States
- ❖ **Beans**, *Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.*: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Chickpeas**: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Cowpeas**: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Mushrooms** (dried/frozen): France
- ❖ **Olives**: Spain
- ❖ **Parsley**: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Peas**: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Rhubarb**: all EU Member States
- ❖ **Vetches/broad beans**: all EU Member States

Please consult the newest version of India's [Plant Quarantine Order](#) for an updated list of vegetables and pulses permitted import into India from the EU and its Member States.

As per the FSSAI requirement, non-GM cum GM free certificates in the prescribed format is required to be accompanied with consignment which are dispatched after 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 for specific commodities like Cowpea, egg plant, maize, wheat potato, rice, soybean, tomato, and other. The exhaustive list and FSSAI order can be referred [here](#).

The Government of India fixes quota for import of pulses on year-on-year basis. The quota for pigeon pea (Tur Dal) imports is fixed as 0.4 million tons and others 0.15 million tons for the year 2021-22. Yellow pea is covered under restricted import commodities and its import is limited to the financial year quota of 0.15 million tons as per the procedure notified by [DGFT](#).

Notable omissions of fresh **vegetables and pulses for consumption that are currently not permitted to be imported from the EU** and which may exhibit significant levels of current or future demand include:

- ❖ **Asparagus** (allowed only from Thailand, Peru and Sri Lanka)
- ❖ **Avocado** (allowed only from Chile, Peru and New Zealand)
- ❖ **Beetroot**
- ❖ **Capsicum**
- ❖ **Carrot**
- ❖ **Celery**
- ❖ **Cole crops: Cabbage, Cauliflower Kohlrabi, Brussel sprouts, Broccoli etc.** (allowed only from Nepal)
- ❖ **Cucumber**
- ❖ **Lentils** (allowed only from Australia, Canada, China, Iran, USA, Nepal, Tanzania, Myanmar, Turkey)

and Chile)

- ❖ **Lettuce** (allowed only from Thailand, Lebanon and Egypt)
- ❖ **Lupines** (allowed only from Australia)
- ❖ **Pigeon peas** (allowed only from Australia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Sudan, Benin and Nigeria)
- ❖ **Potato** (allowed only from Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey – tubers for processing purposes allowed from Germany)
- ❖ **Radish** (allowed only from Nepal)
- ❖ **Safflower** (allowed only from Australia, Mexico, Argentina and Russia)
- ❖ **Squash and pumpkin**
- ❖ **Tomato**
- ❖ **Turnip**

For these products, exports from the EU cannot proceed until a [Pest Risk Assessment](#) has been successfully initiated by your country's National Plant Protection Organisation and approved by Indian authorities.

## CONSUMPTION

India is the world's largest consumer of **pulses** with annual per capita consumption of roughly 17.5 kg and annual national production of approximately 21.5 million tons. Given the importance of pulses as a source of plant-based protein, they are widely consumed across the country – particularly among the sizeable segment of vegetarians within India – though preferences for varieties differ across regions. Pulses are generally consumed either in split-form or as a flour that is used for producing a number of widely consumed products.

**Onions** serve an important role in Indian cuisine and have limited substitutability – particularly in non-vegetarian dishes. Per capita consumption has grown significantly in recent years, with annual per capita consumption reaching 13-14 kg per year in 2018. Onions are commonly consumed across the country, though higher per capita rates are observed in Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Dadra, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. While not as widely consumed, garlic has also been experiencing growth in demand among Indian consumers as familiarity with foreign cuisine increases and media highlights its health benefits.

**Vegetables referred to as 'exotic'** in India include a number of products common to EU consumers. These include several products that are only produced in small quantities on account of limited historical demand and environmental factors not conducive to their growth: **asparagus, artichokes, white turnips and golden beetroot** among others. Demand for these products has been increasing in recent years in response to shifting consumption patterns among India's middle class. At present, many of these products are primarily sold directly to restaurants in response to increased preferences among Indian consumers for eating outside of the home, with limited amounts sold directly to end consumers. 'Salad crops' in India refer to vegetable products consumed predominantly in an uncooked state. Consumption of products such as lettuce has been growing in recent years but remains limited overall.

## PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION

India is the world's largest producer of **pulses**, accounting for roughly 23 percent of global output with annual production of approximately 20 million tons. In terms of volume, the leading pulses produced in India are dry beans (29 percent of total volume), dry peas (25 percent), chickpeas (14 percent), dry cowpeas (9 percent) and broad beans (6 percent).

India's domestically produced pulses are insufficient for meeting domestic demand, making the country a net importer due to poor diffusion of improved pulse varieties, unpredictable and drastic variation in climatic conditions and vulnerability to pests and diseases.

With respect to **onions**, India is second only to China in terms of national output with approximately 22.8 million tons produced annually (20.9 percent of global production). However, India's onion yields are among the lowest in the world, with high incidence of pests, exposure to excessive rain and high post-harvest losses leading to low rates of productivity.

Onions are harvested in three seasons in India – *Kharif* (Oct-Nov), late *Kharif* (Jan-Feb) and *Rabi* (Apr-May) – with approximately 60 percent harvested in the *Rabi* season. While onions are produced across a number of states, Maharashtra is the primary producer accounting for nearly half of the national output. As noted, post-harvest loss is high, with seasonal and infrastructural conditions resulting in losses of up to 30 percent of the total harvest. These high rates of loss can in turn lead to significant shortages in onions, resulting in large spikes in prices as demand far exceeds domestic supply.

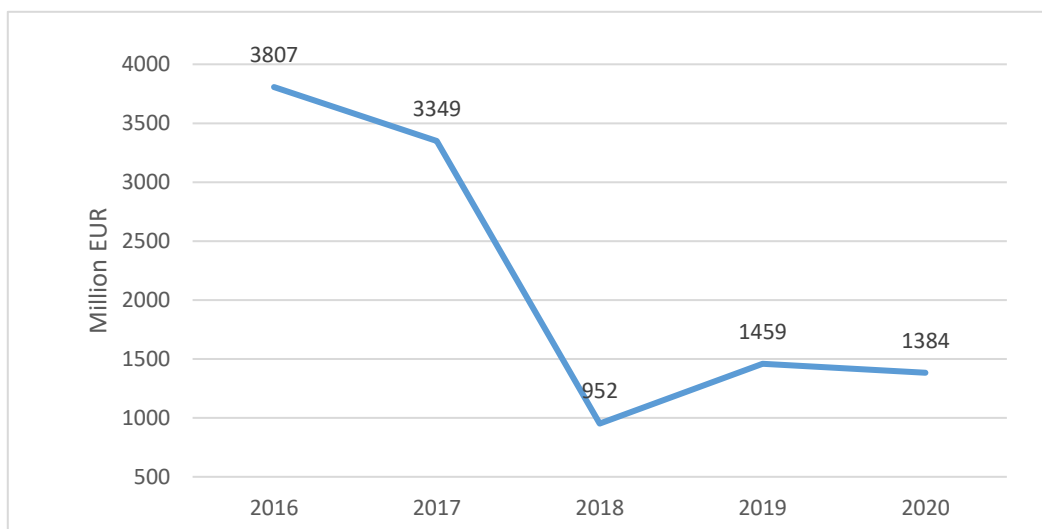
The main harvest season for **garlic** runs from February to April, with demand for garlic peaking between May and July. The sowing season is subject to delays of up to one month depending on rainfall that accrues during India's monsoon season. National production of garlic in 2019 was 2.9 million tons which accounts for 9.4 percent of global production.

## IMPORTS

In general, India has been experiencing growing demand across most types of vegetables and pulses. As observed in the following figure, the value of imports has decreased from EUR 3.8 million in 2016 to EUR 1.4 billion by 2020.

Based on these figures, it is clear that imports of the vast majority of vegetable products are negligible. This is largely a direct result of India's import regime for plant and plant products that, at present, either does not permit import of various products or, alternatively, limits their import to only a handful of countries. These limitations have already been noted in the introduction to this market profile, but is further elaborated on in Table 9, which provides import data at the 4-digit HS-Code level for vegetable products experiencing notable growth in India.

Figure 27: India's vegetable imports, 2016-2020



Source: UN Comtrade

Table 9: India's import of vegetables and pulses at the HS Code 4-digit level (in EUR)

	Allium spp. (onion, garlic, leek, etc.)	Cole crops: Cabbage, cauliflower, etc.	Lettuce & Chicory	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes	Legumes	Other vegetables	Frozen vegetables	Provision- ally preserved vegetables	Dried vegetables	Pulses
HS CODE	0703	0704	0705	0706	0708	0709	0710	0711	0712	0713
2016	37,349	426,079	9,675	9,636	0	825,904	50,971	2,384,327	4,685,134	3,798,560,039
2017	1,678,439	146,427	13,160	9,419	36793	809,054	73,605	2,385,569	5,030,693	3,339,033,245
2018	1,106,540	110,782	5,962	22,236	52484	968,745	103,016	3,303,145	4,499,842	941,607,221
2019	36,817,381	597,064	13	38,552	0	2,224,507	284,333	3,198,036	4,759,555	1,411,327,241
2020	60,314,612	547,301	0	30,291	47269	804,910	177,868	2,135,181	4,092,661	1,315,466,700

Source: UN Comtrade



Table 10: India's import of vegetables and pulses at the HS Code 6-digit level

Product	HS Code	Permitted countries	Imports in 2020 (million EUR)	Growth in imports 2016-2020	Major importers in 2020 (share of total)	EU exporters (share or value of imports)
Asparagus	070920	Thailand, Peru, Sri Lanka	0.6	10.2%	Thailand (99.6%)	The Netherlands (0.4%)
Olives (Provisionally preserved)	071120	Spain	0.5	-66.3%	Egypt (44.1%) Spain (38.1%) Portugal (17.8%)	Spain, Portugal (55.9%)
Dried peas	071310	All	23.4	-97.9%	Canada (99.3%) Ukraine (0.6%) USA (0.1%)	NA
Dried chickpeas	071320	All	136.1	-79.9%	United Rep. of Tanzania (45.1%) Russian Federation (23.6%) Sudan (11.4%)	Bulgaria, Italy (0.3%)
Dried cowpeas	071335	All	28.8	-17.1%	Brazil (69.4%) Madagascar (13.6%) Myanmar (7.7%)	NA
Dried pigeon peas	071360	Australia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Sudan, Benin, Nigeria	254.6	-56.3%	Mozambique (46.4%) United Rep. of Tanzania (26.7%) Myanmar (20.9%)	NA
Dried kidney beans	071333	All	87.0	11.9%	China (44.3%) Myanmar (16.6%) Djibouti (9.0%)	NA

Dried lentils	071340	Australia, Canada, China, Iran, USA, Nepal, Tanzania, Myanmar, Turkey, Chile	487.2	-15.7%	Canada (81.6%) Australia (11.6%) UAE (2.1%)
Dried other Beans [Vigna mungo (L.)/Hepper/Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek]	071331	All	271.5	-59.6%	Myanmar (91.1%) Mozambique (5.1%) Singapore (1.3%)

As observed in the above tables, modest growth in imports has been observed across a wide range of vegetable products. Additionally, these increases in imports are largely concentrated in only a handful of exporting nations. Outside of olives or dried chickpeas, the EU is either entirely absent from the export of the above products to India or maintains a marginal share of total Indian imports: in asparagus, The Netherlands provided less than 0.5 percent of the total value of imports in 2020; while it is negligible for other products like dried peas. The import of yellow peas is restricted in India and is subjected to an annual quota as per [DGFT](#) notification.

## 2.6. MARKET PROFILE: CEREALS

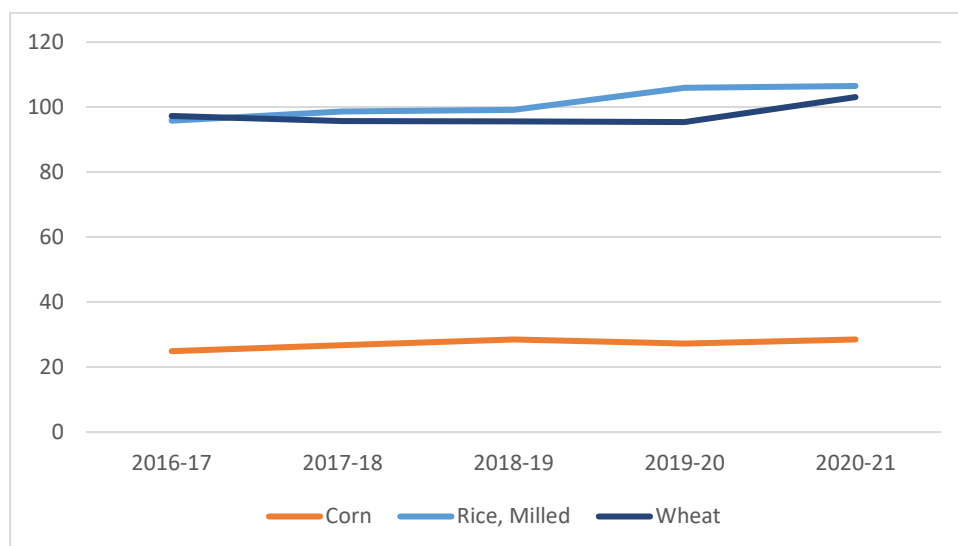
Table 11: Summary of Key Points on The Indian Market for Cereals

<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Staple grains: rice and wheat</li> <li>❖ Limited but growing consumption of coarse grains</li> </ul>
<b>Consumers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Growing middle class with greater disposable income</li> <li>❖ Increasingly health conscious with greater demand for grains with higher nutritional value and fibre</li> <li>❖ Increasing demand among feed industry and for downstream uses such as food processing, brewing, and malting, and industrial purposes (ethanol and starch for textiles)</li> </ul>
<b>Market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Subject to fluctuations in production that arise from unpredictability of rainfall during India's monsoon seasons</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Major producer of rice and wheat; limited producer of other grains</li> <li>❖ Most cultivated land unirrigated and reliant on rainfall during monsoon seasons</li> <li>❖ Two major harvesting seasons: October to November and April to May</li> <li>❖ Majority of annual harvest concentrated in October-November at the end of the southwest monsoon season. Thus, fluctuations in rain can significantly alter yields.</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Open market and public distribution system overseen by government and implemented by authorised institutions such as the Food Corporation of India</li> <li>❖ Increasing utilisation of open market, but government's use of minimum sales prices and public distribution remain prevalent.</li> </ul>
<b>Imports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's <a href="#">Access2Markets database</a></li> <li>❖ Very limited import of grains at present, but notable increases in recent years.</li> <li>❖ Expected growth in recent years on account of concerns over inflation.</li> </ul>
<b>Market access challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Quarantine weed and seed species</li> <li>❖ High tariffs on many coarse grains at present and tariff rate quotas on maize.</li> <li>❖ Fumigation requirements to be endorsed within the PSC</li> <li>❖ Some commodities (wheat, rice, soybean) are subjected to mandatory Non-GM cum GM free certificate</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by points of entry and in response to lower-than-expected yields during drier monsoon seasons</li> <li>❖ Continued growth in imports due to increasing use in animal feed and downstream sectors; high-protein wheat varieties; maize; barley</li> <li>❖ Higher nutritional grains being demanded by India's increasingly health-conscious middle class</li> </ul>

## CONSUMPTION

India is a large consumer of grains, with both rice and wheat serving as the primary staples for much of the population. However, as observed in the following figure, consumption of major grains such as rice, wheat and maize have exhibited only modest growth over the last several decades and have seen per capita consumption decline in recent years.

Figure 28: India's consumption of grains, 2016-2021



Source: FAO

As the leading staple for 70 percent of India's population, rice is consumed throughout the country, predominantly in the form of boiled rice together with curry; with a limited but growing share of rice consumed in processed products. However, per capita consumption of rice has been declining in recent years as India's expanding middle class have increasingly shifted consumption towards higher value foods.

Wheat's importance as an Indian staple arises predominantly through consumption in the form of unleavened flat breads such *chapatti*, *roti*, *naan* and *puri* that are produced within the household using custom stoneground wholemeal flour known as *atta*. A minor share of wheat is used in the production of processed food items such as raised breads and bakery goods. As with rice, increases in wealth among India's population has resulted in households shifting away from wheat and devoting larger shares of their disposable income towards higher value food items. India has, however, experienced steady decreases in the amount of domestically produced hard and high-protein wheat varieties such as *Sharbati* and *Lok-I*, creating potential growth opportunities for these varieties on account of a growing wheat-based food industry that is becoming more reliant on higher quality wheat in production.

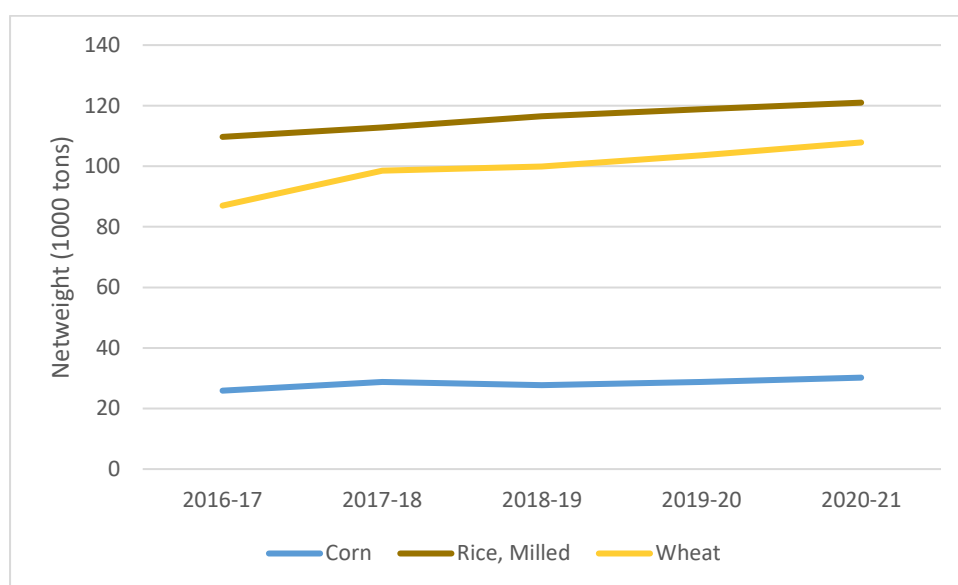
While coarse grains (maize, barley and oats) currently take up a limited share of India's food consumption, there is significant room for future growth. Demand for barley has been increasing steadily in recent years to meet the needs of the emerging malting and brewing industry in India. With increases in per capita income, demand for other coarse grains – in particular maize – is similarly likely to experience notable growth through its use in animal feed, ethanol production and downstream

industrial uses (such as starch for the textile industry). Coarse grains such as oats are also witnessing notable growth in demand among India's increasingly health-conscious middle class, with this trend expected to continue in coming years.

## PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION

Grain production in India occurs across India and within its two main growing seasons of *Kharif* (monsoon crops harvested at the end of the monsoon season from October and November) and *Rabi* (winter crops harvested between April and May). As most of the production occurs within the *Kharif* season (two-thirds of wheat and three-quarters of coarse grains), India's grain harvests are subject to large annual variation on account of the limited use of irrigation that places reliance on rain during the country's monsoon seasons.

Figure 29: India's grain production, 2016-2021



Source: FAO

Both rice and wheat serve as cornerstones of India's food security, making them subject to various government support programs and controls. Minimum support prices (MSP) are utilised by the Government of India (GoI) for rice and wheat in order to provide remunerative prices to farmers and to help manage prices for consumers. Government institutions and marketing agencies such as the Food Corporation of India (FCI) operate under the mandate of procuring wheat and rice at the MSP determined by the central government for building up national stocks and to make arrangements for storage and distribution. The GoI subsequently allocates wheat and rice through its public distribution system (PDS), providing it to targeted consumers at subsidised prices, while also selling minor shares of its stocks in the open market to private traders in order to provide stability to domestic market prices.

In recent years, however, the open market has taken on a more prominent role in the distribution and purchase of grains in India, with it no longer mandatory that the staple grains of rice and wheat be imported by authorised government institutions.

## IMPORTS INTO INDIA

India's imports of grains have been negligible in recent decades, with the government implementing policies that favour domestic production. While remaining miniscule – particularly when considering India's large population – recent years have seen significant growth in imports. From 2011 to 2016, the volume of India's imports of wheat have more than doubled, rising respectively from 25 tons to 5.3 million tons in 2017. However, there is a steep decline observed in 2020 to 257.2 tons.

s. Steady growth is observed in case of oats imports and significant increase is observed in case of maize.

Growing concerns over inflation and large annual variation in production caused by the unpredictability of rains during India's monsoon seasons present opportunities for this growth to continue, making India a potentially important market for EU exports in coming years.

Tariffs on coarse grains, in particular, remain a concern at present, while difficulties in importing all grains may arise as a result of requirements regarding quarantine weed species as well as fumigation requirements. Consult the European Commission's [Access2Markets database](#) for current tariffs and the Schedules of India's [Plant Quarantine Order](#) for information on the SPS requirements for imports of grains.

In addition, FSSAI has established the requirements for Non-GM cum GM free certification for import of cereals such as maize, rice, soybean, and wheat.

### 3. THE INDIAN IMPORT REGIME FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Table 12: Key points on India's import regime

<p><b>What can be exported?</b></p>	<p>Various products can be exported to India from the EU or some of its Member States. This Handbook focuses on products for consumption, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Fresh and frozen (non-processed) fruit and vegetables (including pulses)</li> <li>❖ Cereals and oilseeds</li> <li>❖ Other products for consumption</li> </ul> <p>To determine whether your product can be exported you must consult the schedules in India's Plant Quarantine Order. For instruction on how to interpret these schedules, consult Section 3.1.</p> <p>India also allows a number of plant and plant products from the EU for purposes other than consumption. These are referenced in Appendix 12</p> <p>India has published a requirement for non-GM cum GM free products for commodities listed in Table 22</p>
<p><b>Where can it be exported from?</b></p>	<p>Various countries depending on product and purpose (e.g., consumption, sowing, etc.). Products found in Schedule-VII can be exported from any Member State while those found in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI may not be permitted from any EU country or from only specific Member States.</p> <p>To determine whether you can export your product to India, you should consult the schedules in the Plant Quarantine Order. For convenience, the current products permitted from the EU or select Member States can be found in the Tables on fresh and frozen (non-processed) produce (including pulses) cereals and oilseeds and other products.</p> <p>If your product is not listed in the Plant Quarantine Order or if you find that your country or origin is not listed among those specifically permitted to export that product to India, you will be required to have the competent authority of your country initiate a process of Pest Risk Analysis with Indian authorities in order to export.</p>
<p><b>Where can it be exported to?</b></p>	<p>Officially, there are 92 sanctioned points of entry in India.</p> <p>In practice, consignments are overwhelmingly imported into only a handful of ports located at Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Delhi, Kattupalli, Krishnapatnam and Hyderabad, with the vast majority of consignments from the EU imported into Mumbai.</p>

### 3.1. OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN IMPORT REGIME FOR PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The rules, regulations, and procedures for the import of plant and plant products into India are outlined in The Plant Quarantine Order (PQO). The version has been amended several times and the most up-to-date version can be found online [here](#). For more recent amendments that might not be included in a published up-to-date PQO, please refer to the notifications listed on the website of the Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare, found [here](#). In addition, Food Safety and Standard Authority of India have published an [order](#) on Non GM cum GM free certificate. The consignments of [listed products](#) are required to be accompanied with endorsement of Non-GM or GM free certification in PSC or specific format provided by FSSAI

Under the PQO, the rules for the import of plant and plant products are classified according to their purpose, with different requirements for each. Four schedules exist within the PQO that categorise products as follows.

- ❖ **Schedule IV:** products for which import into India is **prohibited**
- ❖ **Schedule V:** products for which import into India is **permissible only with the recommendation of authorised institutions**
  - ❖ with additional declarations and special conditions
- ❖ **Schedule VI:** products for which import into India is **permitted with additional declarations and special conditions**
- ❖ **Schedule VII:** products for which import into India is **permissible on the basis of a phytosanitary certificate** issued by the exporting country

The **central focus of this Handbook** is on assisting you with the export of **products for consumption** that fall **within Schedule-V, Schedule-VI and Schedule-VII** of India's Plant Quarantine Order. India has additional requirement for Non-GM or GM free certificate to accompany food crops identified in [table 22](#).

Importantly, India also **distinguishes across country of origin**. For those products that are listed in Schedule-VI, India will identify the countries or regions from which import is permitted. In general, you will find **three broad classifications for country of origin within Schedule-VI that are of relevance** to you as an exporter.

(i) **Instances** in which a product may be exported by certain countries, but **where no EU member state is permitted** to export that specific product to India. **This occurs when** neither 'Europe', 'Any country', nor a specific Member State is listed alongside that product found in Schedule-VI

(ii) **Instances where all EU Member States are permitted** to export a specific product to India. **This occurs when** Schedule-VI lists either 'Any country' or 'Europe' alongside that product as well as for any product found in Schedule-VII

(iii) **Instances where only certain Member States are permitted** to export a product to India. This is the case for many products and **occurs whenever** a specific Member State is mentioned and where 'Any country' or 'Europe' is not explicitly noted.

**Products listed in Schedule-VII** have been deemed by Indian authorities to be less likely to pose phytosanitary risk and are therefore less restrictive. For any product listed within this Schedule, there are **no restrictions on country of origin**, allowing all EU Member States to export these products to



India. Rather than requiring specific additional declarations and special conditions as in Schedule-VI, Schedule- VII requires only a standard phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin. Further, when a product listed in Schedule-VII does not specifically mention a specific purpose for that product (such as consumption, processing, medicinal uses, etc.), you are allowed to export this product for any purpose.

When a product is either not included in any of the Schedules or in instances where your country of origin is not listed among those permitted to export a specific product found in Schedule-VI, the competent authority in your country will need to engage in bilateral negotiations with Indian authorities to initiate a **Pest Risk Analysis**. This procedure is outlined in greater detail in [Box 1](#).

Regardless of whether your product is listed in Schedule-V, Schedule-VI or Schedule-VII, you will require a [Phytosanitary Certificate](#) (PSC). **The key difference among products listed in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI with those found in Schedule-VII** is that those found in Schedule-V and -VI will require additional declarations and/or special conditions to be endorsed within the PSC.

Table 13: Overview of the key distinctions between Schedule-V, -VI and -VII

	Schedule-V	Schedule-VI	Schedule-VII
Distinguishes across country of origin	Only the countries explicitly listed for that product are permitted to export this product to India	Only the countries explicitly listed for that product are permitted to export this product to India	All countries for that product are permitted to export this product to India
Can be imported by any licensed importer?	Items listed in Schedule-V can only be imported by institutions or persons given authorisation by the Department of Agriculture	-	-
PSC requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject to regulated pests, plant diseases and/or weed species	The 'Additional Declarations' and/or 'Special Conditions' listed will, where relevant, identify pests, plant diseases and/or weed species that are deemed to have greater likelihood of being present in consignments of that product and are, therefore, 'regulated' by Indian authorities. These consignments are, as a result, subject to greater scrutiny during inspection upon arrival	The 'Additional Declarations' and/or 'Special Conditions' listed will, where relevant, identify pests, plant diseases and/or weed species that are deemed to have greater likelihood of being present in consignments of that product and are, therefore, 'regulated' by Indian authorities. These consignments are, as a result, subject to greater scrutiny during inspection upon arrival	These products are deemed as having lower likelihood of posing phytosanitary risk and, therefore, not subject to 'Additional declarations' or 'special conditions' and are subject to less scrutiny in inspection upon arrival

The following figures provide several examples of the types of requirements that are specified in Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order. Interpretation of this figure is the same for products listed in Schedule-V.

In the [Figure 30](#), the requirements for soybeans are listed exactly as they appear in Schedule-VI. Here you will note that several categories for soybeans are listed, with different requirements according to the use of the plant material that is being imported (for sowing or consumption). Accompanying the specific type of use is the country of origin from which the product can be imported. In this case, 'Any country' is listed, signifying that this product can be imported from all EU Member States and that the specified requirements are the same regardless of the country of origin.

The last two columns of [Figure 30](#) list, respectively, the Additional Declarations and the Special Conditions that must be endorsed in the PSC. Additional Declarations will typically require that the PSC certify that your consignment is free from all listed pests and plant diseases. These pests and plant diseases have been deemed by Indian authorities to have greater likelihood of occurrence in consignments of these products and are regulated by Indian authorities due to the perceived harm from introduction into India.

Special Conditions, however, will often (though not always) present several treatment options – of which only one condition must be met and endorsed in the PSC in order to satisfy this condition. In the example in Figure 30, Condition (i) provides three options – of which the PSC must endorse only one.

However, it also includes a second requirement – Condition (ii) – that must be met *in addition* to Condition (i).

Figure 30: Example of products in Schedule-VI

311.	<i>Glycine</i> spp. (Soybean)	(i) Seed for sowing	Any Country	Free from: (a) Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> ) (b) Stem canker ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> var. <i>caulivora</i> ) (c) Root and stem rot ( <i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> var. <i>sojae</i> ) (d) Pod and stem blight ( <i>Phomopsis longicolla</i> ) (e) Soybean cyst nematode ( <i>Heterodera glycines</i> ) (f) Bacterial wilt ( <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> ), (g) Soybean viruses viz. dwarf, chlorotic mottle, stunt, poty. (h) Bruchids ( <i>Bruchidius</i> spp.)	(i) Import except the trial material of the same crop species or variety as specified in Schedule XII of this Order subject to prior approval of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture. (ii) Free from soil.
		(ii) Seeds for consumption/processing	Any Country	Free from Bruchids ( <i>Bruchidius</i> spp.)	(i)(a) Weed free crop/ area certification or (b) Zero dockage certification in respect of quarantine weed seeds in the Phytosanitary Certificate or (c) Devitalization of seed by heat treatment at 120°C for 15 minutes or any other equivalent treatment approved by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India (ii) Management of handling, transportation, milling, and processing of import consignment and manner of disposal of refuse as per the guidelines prescribed by the Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India

**Product** as noted by the name of the Plant species.

**Number of the product** within the Schedule

**Category of plant material.**  
 Note the distinction between 'sowing' and 'consumption'. Note also, that it specifies the form as 'seed', implying that other forms would not be governed by these requirements and may not be permitted unless explicitly stated elsewhere in the PQO

**Permitted country of origin**  
 Note that in stating 'Any country', this implies that exports of this product are permitted from all EU Member States

**Additional declarations** required to be endorsed into the Phytosanitary Certificate  
 Here the PSC will need to state that the consignment is free from Bruchids

**Special conditions of import.** These conditions must also be endorsed in the phytosanitary certificate in addition to the additional declarations  
 Note that in Condition (i) the use of 'or' which implies that the PSC must only have one of these three sub-conditions endorsed in the PSC. However, Condition (ii) must be endorsed in addition to one of three options under Condition (i)

Figure 31: Example of product in Schedule-VI (specific country)

541	Pome fruits: (Apple, Pear ( <i>Pyrus spp.</i> ) and Quince ( <i>Cydonia spp.</i> )	(iii) Fresh fruits for consumption	(x) Italy	<b>Free from :</b> (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (c) <i>Cydia funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (d) <i>Cydia molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth) (e) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight) (f) <i>Pandemis cerasana</i> (common twist moth) (g) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix) (h) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (i) <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (scarlet mealy bug)	(a) Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards <b>or</b> (b) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days <b>plus</b> in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly
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**Permitted country of origin**

Here you'll note that the Schedule lists Italy as country (x). Thus, there are other countries that are also permitted to export pome fruits to India, but that not all EU Member States are permitted.

**Additional declarations that must be endorsed within the Phytosanitary Certificate**

Here, the PSC must provide additional declarations certifying that the consignment is free from all noted pests.

These additional declarations are specific only to pome fruit exported from Italy; other countries that are listed may have different requirements

**Special Conditions that must also be endorsed within the Phytosanitary Certificate**

These Special Conditions are specific only to pome fruit exported from Italy; other countries that are listed may have different requirements

Note that with the word 'or', only one of the two special conditions must be met. As in this case, many special conditions call for treatments under specified guidelines and will include language on whether these treatments can be performed in-transit or whether they must occur prior to shipment.

Figure 31 provides a further example for Pome fruits, where you will note that the permitted country of origin is limited to specific countries. Here, the example of Italy is provided. In this case, the Additional declarations and special conditions that are listed are specific to Italy only and would apply equally to all types of pome fruits (apples, pears and quinces).

As Italy is the tenth country listed under fresh pome fruit for consumption, we can see that India provides a range of different requirements while also limiting imports to only a handful of countries. If a country is not included in this list, imports of pome fruits would not be permitted from that country.

You will further note that under the Special Conditions that are required for all consignments of pome fruits from Italy, two conditions are provided. Here it is important to note whether the word 'or' or 'and' is used across conditions. Since, in this case, the word 'or' is used, the exporter must only meet one of the two conditions and have this entered into the PSC. This is in contrast to the example provided in [Figure 30](#), where 'and' is used across Condition (i) and Condition (ii), implying that both must be met.

In many cases, the Special Conditions will list a treatment that is either required or that can alternatively be used in order to satisfy these conditions. In the example provided, exporters of pome fruits from Italy could meet this requirement through either pest free area status against Mediterranean fruit fly or, alternatively, through cold treatment that is conducted according to the specifications noted.

Where treatments are listed as a Special Condition for import, it will generally be specified as to whether this treatment must occur prior to shipment or if it can alternatively be conducted in-transit.

Importantly, you will also note that these requirements are specified in the third column as relating to 'fresh fruits' for consumption. If an exporter from Italy wished, for example, to ship dried apples, he or she would need to refer to any separate requirements identified. If no such separate requirements were listed in Schedule-VI for dried apples from India (and if dried apples were not listed in Schedule-VI), that product would not be permitted import into India.

The processed items are commodities described with least risk and therefore do not require plant quarantine clearances. The exporter can consider its commodity as processed item if there is no chance of quarantine pest infestations. The processing techniques described in the plant quarantine order is cooking which includes boiling, steaming, microwaving etc. The other methods include fermentation, malting, pasteurization, preservation in liquid, pureeing, sterilization, sugar infusing and tenderizing. Drying and dehydration is not described in processing techniques, however the plant quarantine order refers to application of multi method processing which can demonstrate application of heat and pressure can be considered as low risk commodity being processed.

Figure 32: Example of products in Schedule-VII

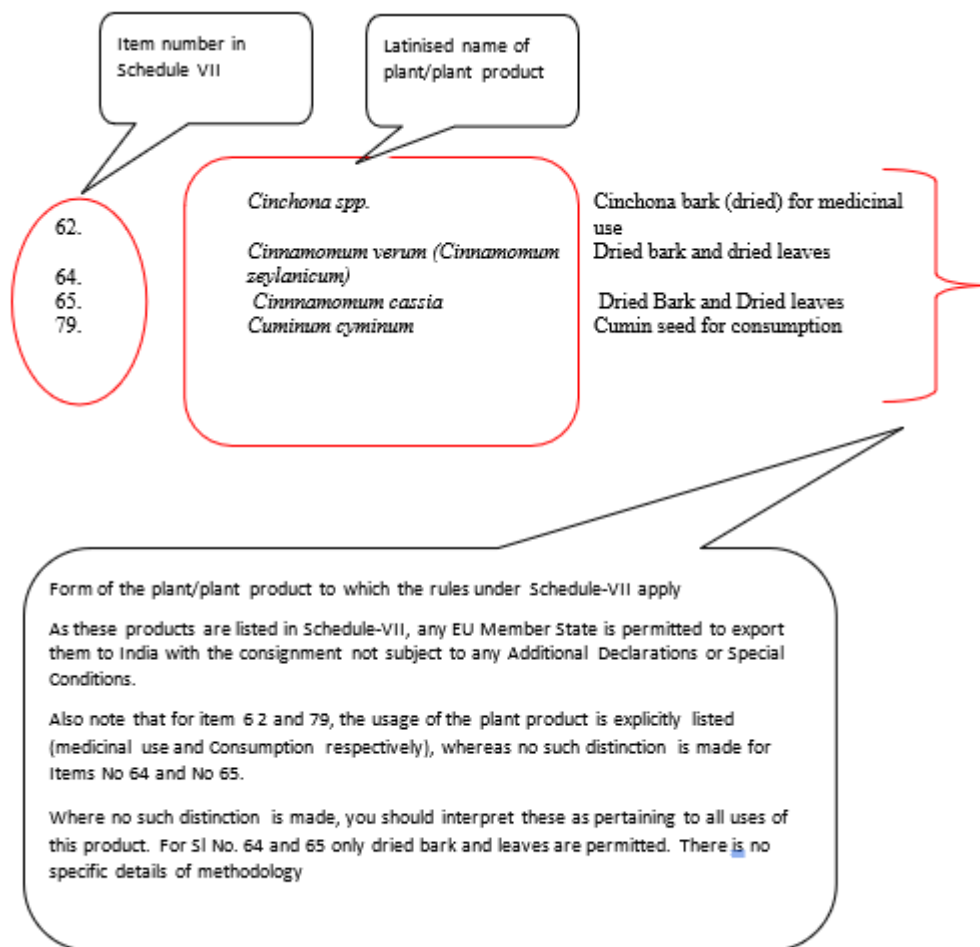


Figure 32 depicts case where products are included in Schedule-VII. In this example, you will see that the format for Schedule-VII is more simplified than in other Schedules, listing only the item number, the plant/plant products latinised name and the form of the plant product for which the item is regulated under Schedule-VII. The usage of the product for medicinal purpose, consumption or general is explicitly mentioned. As these items are noted in Schedule-VII, each can be exported to India from any EU Member State without needing to have Additional Declarations or Special Conditions endorsed in the PSC.

Products for consumption originating from EU Member States that are currently permitted import into India are listed in [Section 3.10](#). In the last or second to last column of these tables, you will note the EU countries that are currently permitted to export these products into India along with identified special conditions. For those that are additionally noted as being listed in Schedule-VI, you must refer to that schedule in the Plant Quarantine Order to determine the specific requirements pertaining to Additional Declarations and Special Conditions. In instances where the column notes specific countries, you must make sure to observe the specific requirements for that country.

If you find that a product is listed, but that **you are a producer located in a Member State not specified in this table, your product is currently not permitted import into India**. In such instances, the procedure for having your country listed is outlined in [Box 1](#). This process is similarly relevant to having

a product introduced that is not listed in any of the Schedules; for having Indian authorities recognise an alternative treatment not specified; or to allow a different method of a treatment already specified (such as, for example, allowing in-transit treatment as opposed to pre-shipment treatment)

It is also important to note that Indian authorities do not allow re-exports that originate in a country from which imports are not officially allowed implying that the country of re-export should also be listed. If export of your product is allowed from the country of origin and re-exported from another permitted country, you will be expected to meet the requirements for both.

#### Box 1

##### What to do if your country or product is not listed in the Schedules of India's Plant Quarantine Order

In instances where your product is not found in any of the Schedules listed in the Plant Quarantine Order, the procedure for remedying this situation is to request that Indian authorities conduct a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) using the Application for Pest Risk Analysis for Import of agricultural commodities in India (**PQ-Form 23**). **PQ-Form 24** provides the technical information that must be included in this application.

Pest Risk Analyses can be requested by exporters and importers, it will be important that this process be undertaken by your country's competent authority.

The requirement to have your country's competent authority submit the Application for PRA, it will be your role to liaise with the authority and encourage that they initiate this process. In this regard, it is useful for you to speak directly with any relevant representative association that oversees the interests of your country's agricultural sector so that they can liaise with the competent authority. The application should furnish the complete details of all pests associated with product, detailed handling practices and control measures to Indian authorities with supporting evidences duly endorsed by the competent authority of your country.

As it is likely the case that your product will already be listed in one of the Schedules of the Plant Quarantine Order, this procedure is likely to be more relevant to your desire to see your country added to those already permitted to export a specific product to India; and/or to have a permitted treatment added to the acceptable Special Conditions under Schedule-VI; or to have a pest or plant disease listed under the required Additional Declarations removed.

As an example, this may take the form of having cold treatment included in the permissible Special Conditions when the only option listed is something prohibitive such as Methyl Bromide fumigation. Additionally, this could take the form of requesting that a specific treatment be permitted to take place in-transit rather than pre-shipment. In any of these or related cases, the request for Indian authorities to undertake PRA will likely be essential.

Technically, the process of PRA in India follows IPPC protocol and involves the following steps:

- ❖ Step 1: Initiation
- ❖ Step 2: Pest Risk Assessment
- ❖ Step 3: Pest Risk Management

However, while the step of filing the application is fairly straight forward, the remainder of the process can be lengthy and lead to delays. The procedure for PRA adopted by Indian authorities is explained in figure 30. Detailed evidences against each pest and their control measures along with supporting scientific literature for treatment recognition can make the strong case for application. For competent authorities requesting that their country's exporters be allowed to export a certain products or to apply a new treatment to meet India's Special conditions, Indian authorities will generally require samples of a product from country of origin that are treated according to existing Indian standards (in case of the addition of new countries to an already existing list of permitted countries) or that are treated according to the newly proposed treatment (as in the case of a request to, for example, allow in-transit treatment as opposed to pre-shipment treatment).

Once a sample is submitted to India, a considerable amount of time may pass before India issue a response to the PRA request. India is sometime unresponsive to formal requests from an initiating competent authority on the status of a PRA request, leaving exporters uncertain as to when the nature of the request may be resolved or determined. To this end, Indian

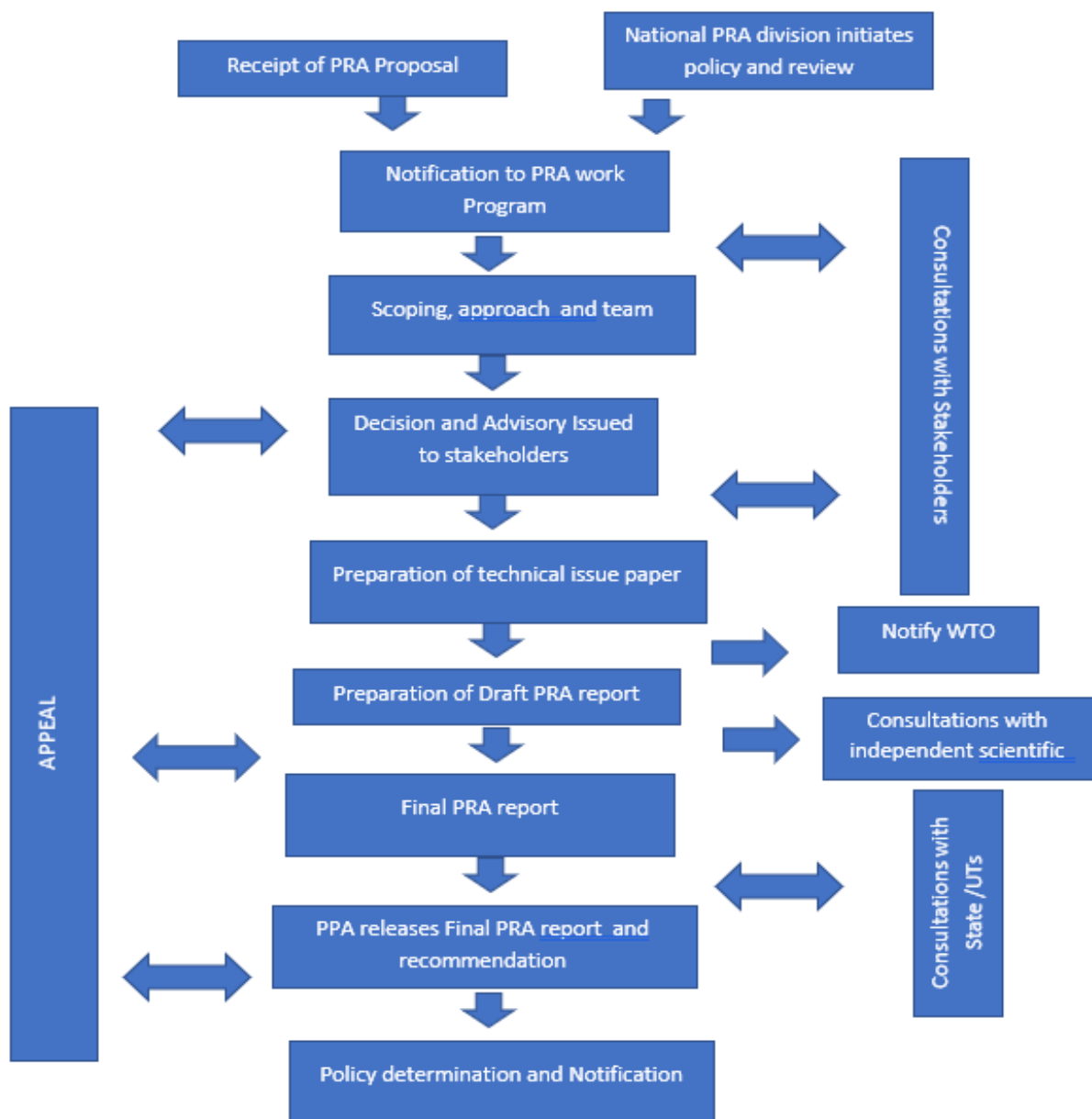


regulations do not specify an official time period by which all PRA requests must be resolved.

Furthermore, the competent authorities of EU Member States have reported cases where samples submitted for PRA have often led to India requesting additional samples following an already lengthy period where no response had been issued. This practice may significantly add to the amount of time needed to have a PRA request resolved and result in barrier to trade.

In general, the amount of time that should be expected to have your issues resolved through PRA can vary substantially. Competent authorities in the EU have reported processes that take up to three years. Nevertheless, it is recommended that you, in coordination with a national or EU organisation representing the interests of your sector and your country's competent authority, seek to engage in this process so that you can capitalise on the significant opportunities presented by access to the Indian market

Figure 33: Pest Risk Analysis in India



Source: Pest Risk Analysis: Administrative Process Manual, GoI



### 3.2. WHAT CAN BE EXPORTED?

**\*\*Note:** It is essential that you refer to the most recent versions of Schedules IV through VII of the [Plant Quarantine Order](#) in order to determine whether a product from your country is permitted to be imported into India and to stay abreast of any changes that may occur over time.

**As of July 2021**, the fresh and frozen (non-processed) fruit, vegetables and pulses listed in Schedule-VI that can be exported from the EU to India are listed in [Table 18](#) in alphabetical order according to their Latin name. Cereals and oilseeds for consumption in Schedule-VI are listed in [Table 19](#). Other products for consumption that are listed in Schedule-VI – including, among others, dried plant products, seeds, nuts and flowers – are listed in [Table 20](#), while all products for consumption permitted export from the EU that are listed in Schedule-VII can be found in [Table 21](#).

In addition to the requirements listed in Plant Quarantine Order, there is an additional requirement for Non-GM-cum GM Free certificate by FSSAI in specific format or endorsed in PSC to be accompanied with the consignments listed in Table 22: List of imported crops, which require Non-GM origin cum GM Free certificate from all countries [Table 22](#). The tolerance limits for adventitious presence of GMO at 1% is permissible in imported plant and plant products.

For a list of all other products that are allowed from the EU as of July 2021, and are allowed for consumption purposes, please refer to [Appendix 12](#).

As you will observe in Tables 18 to 21, there are notable limits on both the products permitted for import as well as the EU countries allowed to export these products. As a first step, you should check to see:

- (i) whether your product is permitted export into India;
- (ii) whether import of the product is permitted from your country; and
- (iii) the schedule under which the product is listed.

### 3.3. WHERE CAN IT BE EXPORTED TO?

In principle, plant and plant products can be shipped to a wide number of the 92-entry points listed in [Appendix 7](#).

**In practice**, however, **imports of plant products are limited to only a handful of ports**. This limit on the number of entry points is partly the result of administrative rules restricting imports of certain types of plant products to specific ports (such as with apples), but it is primarily a result of the fact that there may be limited current demand from importers at other ports given the smaller and less affluent markets that they serve.

**Note:** India may change the ports of entry at certain points and for certain periods of time according to various concerns. It is advised that you consult with the importer of your consignment to stay up to date on these developments.

Overall, the main ports for entry of plant products into India include the following. By clicking on the associated links, you can find additional information on these ports.

- ❖ [Mumbai](#)
- ❖ [Chennai](#)
- ❖ [Cochin](#)
- ❖ [Delhi](#)
- ❖ [Kolkata](#)
- ❖ [Kattupalli](#)
- ❖ [Krishnapatnam](#)
- ❖ [Hyderabad](#)

### 3.4. WHAT IS REQUIRED?

For all products, import into India will require:

1. An approved application for [Quarantine Inspection and Clearance of Imported Plants/Plant Products](#)
2. A [Phytosanitary Certificate](#) (PSC) issued at the country of origin of the consignment.
3. Non-GM cum GM free certification for specific commodities listed in Table 22

In a small number of cases the consignment will also require an [Import Permit](#) issued by the authorised plant quarantine officer at the relevant Plant Quarantine Station in India. Import permit is mandatory for import of soil, growing media etc, germ plasm, transgenic and genetically modified organism and other category of products includes live insects, arthropods, nematodes, microbial cultures, and biocontrol agents. This is for products not emphasised in this Handbook and does not pertain to products for consumption purposes.

Among these, the importer will be responsible for filing the application for quarantine inspection and clearance and, where relevant, obtaining the import permit. Your role in facilitating this process is outlined in [Section 3.5](#).

The endorsements that must be included within the PSC will often vary by product and country of origin.

For all products that are listed in Schedule-VII of the Plant Quarantine Order, there is no distinction in requirements across country of origin nor in the requirements for the PSC. In this case, there are no Additional Declarations or Special Conditions that must be endorsed.

For products listed in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI, distinctions are made across products and, often, across country of origin. In these cases, Additional Declarations are specified, with the PSC needing to verify that the consignment is free from all pests and plant diseases listed. Special Conditions are often also listed, requiring that consignments be properly treated, fumigated, packaged and/or stored. In addition to these requirements, **all consignments of grains** are also required to be free of all [regulated weed species](#).

For further information on how to understand the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions listed in Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order, please refer to [Section 3.1](#).

As noted, it may also be the case that Schedule-VI distinguishes across country of origin. If your country is listed, it will be required that the PSC for your consignment certify that all unique Additional Declarations and Special Conditions for a product originating in that country are met.

Where required, treatments may also need to be performed prior to shipment. The Special Conditions that are listed will explicitly note if this is the case or, alternatively, whether a treatment can be conducted in-transit.

While the special conditions listed will vary by product, one widely required treatment for products in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI that exists as of June 2021 includes methyl bromide fumigation.

The relaxation to the offshore methyl bromide fumigation is subject to submission of letter by the competent authority of the exporting countries indicating incapability for methyl bromide fumigation due to ban on MB or due to extreme weather conditions at port of dispatch. The fumigation can be done at port by accredited fumigation agencies with penalty.

Note: As of July 2021, the methyl bromide fumigation is special condition identified for import of plant and plant products to India remains an often-used special condition for the import of a number of products. For more information on the requirements of methyl bromide fumigation in India, please refer to [Appendix 5](#).

### **3.5. WHAT ARE THE EXPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES?**

Upon reaching agreement with the importer of your consignment, you will need to provide her/him with shipment details so that s/he can apply quarantine inspection and clearance upon arrival in India.

Your primary responsibility will be to obtain the PSC – usually pre-shipment – according to the requirements specified for the product and country of origin and to ensure that the original PSC accompanies the consignment.

The PSC form required by India follows standards set forth by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the FAO. A model of the PSC as suggested by India is provided in [PQ Form-21](#), while a model PSC for products of re-export is provided in [PQ Form-22](#). A sample of PSC certificate for EU countries is placed in Appendix 10.

For products listed in Schedule-VII of the Plant Quarantine Order, the PSC will not require any Additional Declarations or Special Conditions. However, for products listed in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI that can be imported into India from your country, the PSC will require endorsement that it is free from all specified pests and plant diseases and/or that it has met the Special Conditions specified. Details on understanding the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions listed for products in Schedule-VI can be found in [Section 3.1](#).

### 3.6. WHAT ARE THE IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES?

Upon reaching agreement, the importer's responsibilities include the following.

- ❖ Filing an application for quarantine inspection of the consignment upon arrival ([PQ Form-15](#))
- ❖ Opening, repacking, and loading the consignment before and after the sampling and inspection by officials.
- ❖ Ensuring treatment – where required – against any identified pests and plant diseases following inspection and/or destruction of the consignment if ordered by officials
- ❖ Delivering your consignment into cold storage or to the market following release by plant quarantine officials
- ❖ Filing the online application for the import permit ([PQ Form-01](#)), for the few products that require such a permit and, where relevant, applying for renewal of this permit.

### 3.7. THE GENERAL PROCESS FOR IMPORTING PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO INDIA

While the precise process may vary as a result of factors such as the country of origin and product being exported, the general process is outlined in the following table. Details on each of these steps is, where relevant, elaborated on immediately following the table and can also be accessed by clicking on the specific step within the table.

Table 14: General process for importing plant & plant products into India

Comments		
Step 1	<b>Determining whether your product can be exported</b>	The essential first step will be to determine whether your product can be imported into India. Here, you must refer to India's Plant Quarantine Order and search for the product you wish to export. If found, you must then identify the schedule under which your product is listed. If located in Schedule-V or Schedule-VI, you must further determine whether your country of origin is listed as one of those from which the product is permitted import into India.
Step 2	<b>Reaching agreement with your importer</b>	Considerations for your importer will be whether the product is permitted for import from your country and whether s/he feels that it is likely that you will be able to meet the requirements of the PSC
Step 3	<b>Application for plant quarantine inspection</b>	The importer will need to <a href="#">apply for plant quarantine inspection</a> to be conducted upon arrival
Step 4	<b>Preparation for shipment</b>	
Step 5	<b>Completion of the phytosanitary certificate</b>	<p>The competent authority officer at the country of origin will need to complete the <a href="#">PSC</a>. For products found in Schedule-V or Schedule-VI, this PSC must verify that the consignment is free from all required pests and plant diseases and/or that it meets the Special Conditions specified.</p> <p>In case the product is listed in the FSSAI advisory, the endorsement for Non-GM cum GM free is required with each consignment either in PSC covering all requirements of the FSSAI format or separately</p>

		in specific format.
Step 6	Shipment	After obtaining the PSC and loading the consignment into the vessel, the consignment will be shipped to the relevant point of entry.
Step 7	Customs and plant quarantine	Upon arrival, customs officials will ensure that the consignment is properly valued, after which they will transfer the consignment to plant quarantine officials for inspection. Plant quarantine officials will then verify that the identity of the consignment matches the application and proceed with carrying out inspection.
		<b>Quarantine pests and plant diseases</b> are those specified under the 'Additional Declarations' listed for your product and country of origin. If, upon inspection, any of these are identified, the consignment will be recommended for deportation, destruction, or treatment. Other quarantine and <b>non- quarantine pests and plant diseases</b> may be discovered upon inspection. If pests of concerns are identified, the consignment may be subject to fumigation/disinfestation/disinfection. If no pest or plant disease infestation is detected, the import release order will be issued, and the consignment will be released into the custody of the importer for transport to the market

➔ **Step 1: Determining whether your product can be exported to India.**

Here, it will be essential that you consult Schedules IV through VII of the Plant Quarantine Order. These schedules can be lengthy – particularly Schedule VI – so it is recommended that you perform a keyword search in the [Plant Quarantine Order](#) that is provided in PDF format by the Indian authorities.

Searches can be done using either the Latin or English term for the product, but it should be noted that since an English term is not necessarily provided for all products, the Latin name may be more effective.

Where a product is listed in Schedule-VII your product can be exported to India regardless of the country of origin.

If a product is listed in Schedule-V or Schedule-VI, it is essential that you ensure that your country is included in the list of countries from which import into India is permitted. If 'Any country' or 'Europe' is listed, your product will be permitted import into India. If not, your product will only be permitted where your specific country is listed.

Consult Figure 30: Example of products in Schedule-VI and [Figure 31](#) for information on how to interpret the product listings in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order.

Also consult whether your product falls for a special condition under the FSSAI order on Non-GM cum GM free certification Table 22

Where your product cannot be found in any of the Schedules or if you are an exporter located in a country not included in the list of those from which import of that product into India is permitted, you will need to have your country's competent authority file a request to have Indian authorities initiate a Pest Risk Analysis. Details on this can be found in [Box 1](#).

### → Step 3: Application for plant quarantine inspection

The importer will file the application for plant quarantine inspection to be conducted upon arrival ([PQ Form-15](#)). This typically takes between 7-10 days but can occur in parallel with other activities and should not add further time to the shipment.

### → Step 5: Completion of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) with the competent authority officer at the country of origin

For **products listed in Schedule-VII** of the Plant Quarantine Order, the PSC will not require any Additional Declarations or Special Conditions.

For products listed in **Schedule-V** and **Schedule-VI**, however, Additional Declarations and/or Special Conditions will need to be further endorsed in the PSC that will accompany your shipment. For details on the specific Additional Declarations and Special Conditions that are required for products originating in your country and found in Schedule-VI, please consult the [Plant Quarantine Order](#).

To understand how to interpret Schedule-V and Schedule-VI of Plant Quarantine Order, please refer to Section 3.1. and, in particular, Figure 30: Example of products in Schedule-VI Figure 30\_ and Figure 31. Additional information can be found in Section 4, which further highlights the nature of these requirements using the example of pome fruits.

Note that the original PSC must accompany the consignment.

The PSC to be used is modelled on the standards set forth by the IPPC ad FAO and must include the permit number in addition to the information specified in [Form-21](#). In instances where the consignment is being re-exported, the PSC should include the information specified in [Form-22](#).

Note that in case your product requires Non-GM cum GM free certificate the same must accompany the consignment.

### → Step 6: Shipment

Shipping times will vary depending on the port of exit and entry as well as the handling procedures used. The approximate number of days spent at sea for selected ports of origin are listed in the following table.

*Table 15: Days spent at sea for consignments to India from selected ports of entry and arrival*

Country	Port	Mumbai	Cochin	Chennai	Kolkata
Belgium	Antwerp	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
Bulgaria	Burgas	12 days	12 days	14 days	16 days
France	Marseille	14 days	14 days	16 days	18 days
	Le Havre	18 days	18 days	20 days	22 days
	Dunkerque	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
Germany	Hamburg	20 days	20 days	22 days	24 days
Greece	Piraeus	11 days	11 days	13 days	15 days
Italy	Genoa	13 days	13 days	15 days	17 days
	Gioia Tauro	12 days	12 days	14 days	16 days
	La Spezia	13 days	13 days	15 days	17 days

	Trieste	13 days	13 days	15 days	17 days
<b>The Netherlands</b>	Rotterdam	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
<b>Poland</b>	Gdansk	21 days	21 days	23 days	25 days
<b>Portugal</b>	Sines	16 days	16 days	18 days	20 days
<b>Romania</b>	Constanta	12 days	12 days	14 days	16 days
<b>Spain</b>	Algeciras	15 days	15 days	17 days	19 days
	Barcelona	14 days	14 days	16 days	18 days
	Valencia	14 days	14 days	16 days	18 days

Note: the table is retained as such from previous version of handbook

### → Step 7: Customs and plant quarantine

Upon arrival, a plant quarantine advisor will inspect the consignment to ensure that it is free from all specified pests and diseases and that the shipment is accompanied by a valid PSC. Provided there are no problems, the consignment will be released from quarantine. This process generally takes 3-4 days.

If the consignment is found to include pests or diseases, the plant protection advisor will either order that the consignment be destroyed or that it be subjected to further fumigation/treatment at an officially recognised facility. These costs are to be covered by the importer.

More details on the plant quarantine and inspection process can be found in [Section 3.9](#).

*Timeline:* 3-10 days

*Potential problems:* Customs will delay the process if the consignment is not properly valued. Infestation with a 'quarantine pest' listed under the 'Additional Declarations' for your product and country of origin will result in destruction, deportation or additional treatments while infestation with other pests not specified may result in further fumigation/treatment regardless of whether a 'quarantine pest' is present.

Table 16: Sampling regime for inspection of plant products for consumption

<b>Fresh fruits, berries, and vegetables for consumption</b>	
Total number of packages in the shipment	Number of packages sampled (sampled randomly)
<b>&lt;10</b>	All packages
<b>11-100</b>	20% subject to a minimum of 10
<b>101-1000</b>	5% of packages subject to a minimum of 20
<b>&gt;1000</b>	2% of packages subject to a minimum of 50
<b>Grains/pulses and other seeds for consumption</b>	
Lot size	Minimum number of samples to be drawn
<b>Up to 10 bags</b>	20 bags
<b>101-300 bags</b>	32 bags
<b>301-500 bags</b>	50 bags
<b>501-1000 bags</b>	80 bags
<b>&gt;1000 bags</b>	125 bags
<b>Up to 10 containers</b>	At least 2 containers

11-25 containers	At least 1 of every 5 containers
>26 containers	At least one of every 8 containers and a minimum of 6

In conducting the inspection of fruits and vegetables the officer will begin by inspecting the surface of the product for pests and plant diseases. Where the surface inspection reveals suspicion of infestation, these will be opened and examined for fruit flies and/or fruit and nut borers. If the surface examination does not reveal any signs of infestation, the inspector will open at least 1 percent of the consignment.

In conducting inspection on grains, pulses and other seeds for consumption, inspection will be carried out by deep bin probe or thermo-sampler. Small quantities ranging from 10-100 g will be drawn from each sampled lot and homogeneously mixed with the other amount drawn from other sampled lots.

The bulk grains, a minimum of five composite samples are drawn and visually examined with the help of illuminated magnifier (pocket type) for the presence of live insects, weed seeds, ergots, bunt balls, ear cockles (nematode galls) and mould damage, if any. If no live infestation encountered, the vessel is permitted to discharge the cargo at the notified port.

The officer will also inspect the holds of cargo containers and the vessels that transported the consignment from the country of origin to ensure that they meet standards according to infestation.

Any specimens collected during the initial inspection will be forwarded to the attached laboratory for further analysis. The analyses that may be conducted in these laboratories include entomological, plant pathological, nematological and weed seed examinations. The testing methods employed may include visual examination, x-rays, incubation tests, microscopic examination, and other special diagnostics.

The laboratory results will then be forwarded to the Plant Protection Officer at the Plant Quarantine Station located at the point of entry. After receiving this report, the officer will undertake one of three actions:

1. Issue the order for release of the consignment to the importer if no problems are found.
2. Order further fumigation/disinfestation/disinfection of the consignment in instances where non-quarantine pests are detected. (Upon completion of this, the import release order will be granted).
3. Order destruction/deportation of the consignment in instances where any quarantine pest is detected.

The actors involved in conducting plant inspection and quarantine are outlined in the following chart. For information on these various actors, please refer to [Appendix 6](#).



Figure 34: Determining whether your product can be exported to India and the Schedule of the Plant Quarantine Order under which it falls

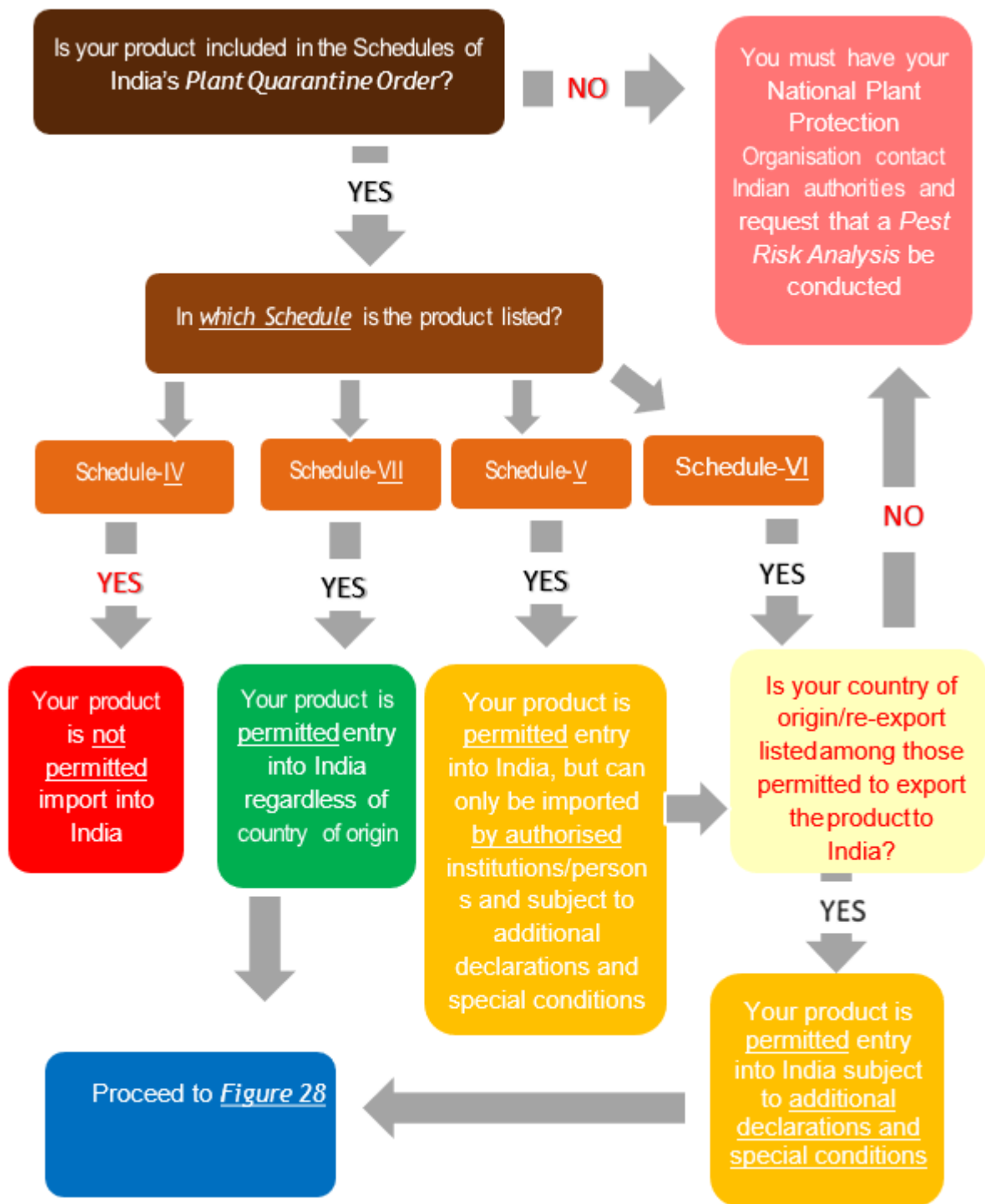
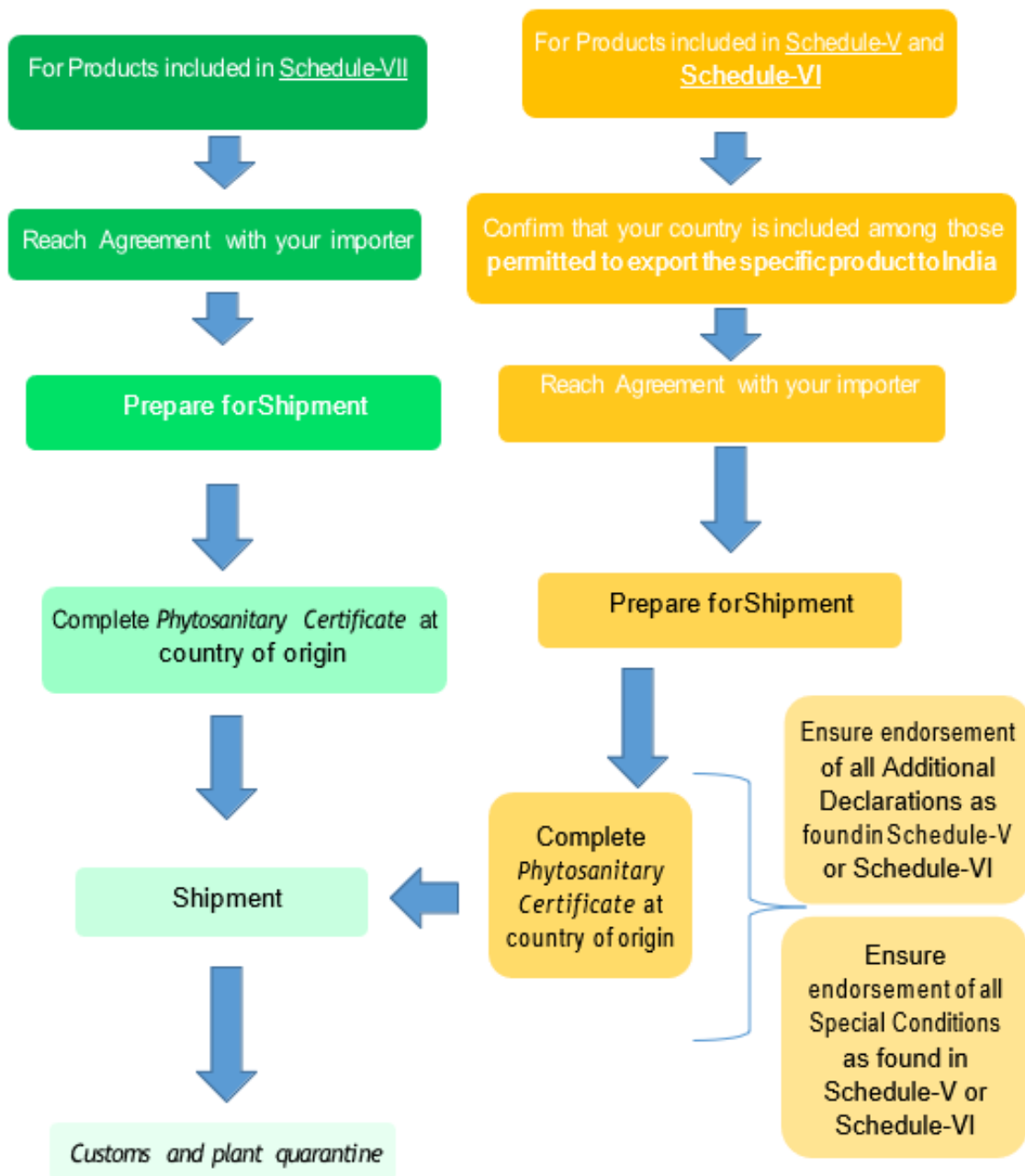


Figure 35: Process for exporting to India after determining your product can be exported



Note: Please verify if your products fall in the list of Non-GM cum GM free certificate as indicated in Table 22 and obtain certificate prior to shipment.

### 3.8. HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE?

The length of time needed to complete the overall process will vary by product. Provided that no further [Pest Risk Analysis](#) is required, the following table serves as an approximate guide for the range of time that should be expected.

Table 17: Approximate time needed to complete the import process

		Time*	Comments
Step 3	Application for plant quarantine inspection	7-10 days	Obtaining the import release typically takes between 7 to 10 days, though this varies across Plant Quarantine Stations.  The process should not delay the shipment as it can be conducted while other activities are occurring.
Step 5	Completion of the phytosanitary certificate	3-22 days	For products falling under Schedule-VII, the time needed to complete the PSC should be minimal. However, for products listed in Schedule V- and Schedule-VI, the required time will vary according to the Additional Declarations and/or Special Conditions specified. In instances where pre-shipment treatments are required, this will likely add an additional 6 to 18 days.
Step 6	Shipment	11-25 days	The time spent at sea will vary across port of origin and port of arrival.  Ports located in northern Europe will take anywhere from 18 to 21 days to reach Mumbai, while those in southern Europe will need between 11 and 15.  The time required to reach Cochin from the Europe is usually the same as for Mumbai. In general, 2 additional days are usually needed to reach Chennai, with 4 additional days to reach Kolkata.
Step 7	Customs and plant quarantine	3-10 days	In general, consignments will be transferred immediately from customs to plant quarantine officials. This process will only be delayed if there are issues with the valuation of the consignment.  The plant quarantine process will vary depending on whether further treatments are deemed necessary. Provided there are no such issues, the consignment should be released to the importer in 3-4 days.

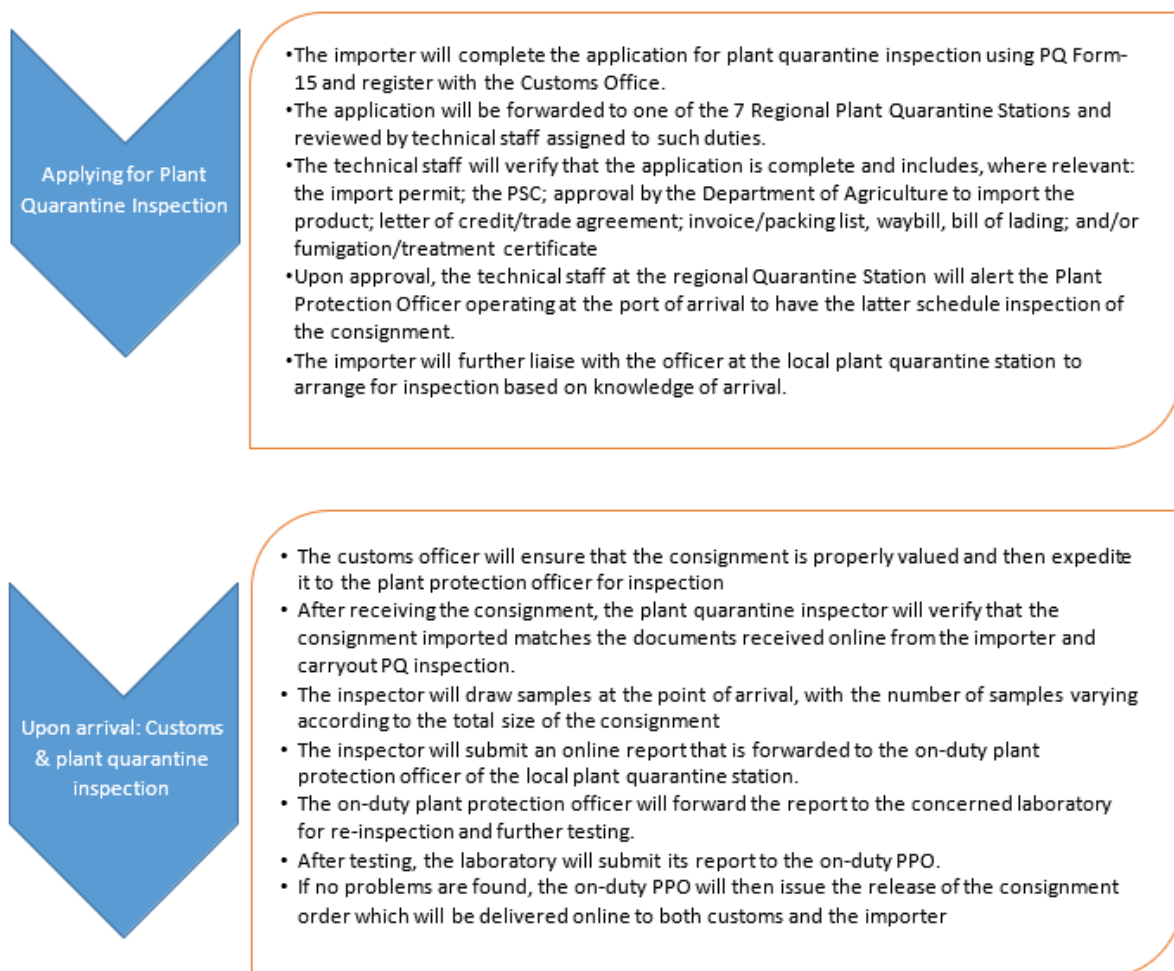
\*Note: This column is retained as such from previous version of handbook

### 3.9. PLANT QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION

This section outlines the plant quarantine inspection process that takes place upon arrival in India. The inspection is conducted by an authorized plant quarantine officer designated. The visual inspection is carried out of the consignment by taking samples from different parts of containers in random basis.

For plant products consumption, the inspector will adhere to the required sampling regime, outlined in the table below

Figure 36: Actors involved in the import process





						below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly.
31	Allium species (onion, garlic, leek, shallot, etc.)	<i>Allium spp.</i>	Bulbs	Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide at 16 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 12 hrs. at 21°C and above or equivalent or any other treatment approved by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India and the treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the Country of Origin/re-export.
161	Citrus Fruit : Lemon Lime Orange Grapefruit Mandarins, etc. (and other rutaceous)	<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Fresh Fruits	France            Italy	<u>Oranges</u> Mumbai Chennai Kattupalli Cochin Krishnapatnam Kolkata  <u>Mandarins,</u> <u>etc.</u> Mumbai Chennai Delhi Kolkata	a) Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitiscapitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs. at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly.  (a) Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitiscapitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs. at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre-shipment cold treatment at

						0°C or below for 10 days;
161	<p>Citrus Fruit : Citrus Limon (Lemon)</p> <p>Citrus Sinensis (Orange)</p> <p>Lime Orange Grapefruit Mandarins, etc. (and other rutaceous)</p>	<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Fresh Fruits	Spain		<p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 2°C or below for 16 continuous days; 3°C or below for 18 days; against Mediterranean fruit fly as per international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly.</p> <p>The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]</p> <p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 2°C or below for 16 continuous days; 3°C or below for 18 days against Mediterranean fruit fly as per international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly.</p>

	<p>Citrus reticulata X</p> <p>Citrus Sinensis (Hybrid Orange)</p>				<p>The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]</p> <p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 2°C or below for 18 continuous days; 3°C or below for 20 days; against Mediterranean fruit fly as per international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly.</p> <p>The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]</p>
	<p>Citrus Paradesi (Grapefruit)</p>				<p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 2°C or below for 19 continuous days; 3°C or below for 23 days; against Mediterranean fruit fly as per</p>



						<p>international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21<sup>o</sup>C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly.</p> <p>The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]</p> <p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 2<sup>o</sup>C or below for 23 days; against Mediterranean fruit fly as per international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21<sup>o</sup>C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly.</p> <p>The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]</p> <p>Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment</p>
	Citrus (Mandarin)	reticulata				

	Citrus Celementina (Celementine)					at 2°C (Maximum fruit core temperature) or below for 16 continuous days against Mediterranean fruit fly as per international standards. Or Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 10 consignments]
238	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Fresh Fruits	Spain		Pest free status for <i>Ceratitits spp.</i> as per international standards or b) Pre shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against fruit flies or c) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. [Special Condition of import on Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment will come into force after evaluation of 2 more consignments]

296	European strawberry Wild strawberry Woodland strawberry Alpine strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Frozen Fruits	Poland		(i) Free from any plant debris. (ii) Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C and above under NAP before processing/ freezing of fruits and the treatment be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate.
390	Levisticum officinale	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	Dried Fruit	Entire EU		Free from soil and other plant debris
458	Mushroom: Button Almond Cloud Ear Porcini Chanterelles Black Trumpets Enoki Shiitake Morels Fairy Ring Oyster King Oyster	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> <i>Agaricus subrufescens</i> <i>Auricularia polytricha</i> <i>Boletus edulis</i> <i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> <i>Craterellus cornucopioides</i> <i>Flammulina velutipes</i> <i>Lentinula edodes</i> <i>Marasmius oreades</i> <i>Morchella esculenta</i> <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> <i>Pleurotus eryngii</i>	Dried Frozen	France		Mushroom shall be washed with clean water before packing. (ii) Pre-shipment freezing at -180C or below for 7 days or above. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.  Fumigation with Phosphine (PH <sub>3</sub> ) at 3 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 5-7 days at NAP The treatment should be endorsed on phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
480	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Fruits	Spain		(a) Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs @ 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre-

						shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
519	Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Fruits Fresh Dried	Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 16 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs at 210C and above under NAP and the treatment shall be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate or by any other fumigant/substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser.
533	Peas	<i>Pisum spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> at @ 210C and above under NAP and the treatment to be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate or by any other fumigant/substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser for this purpose.
535	Pea (green peas)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Seeds Frozen	Belgium		The consignment should be free from contamination of soil, weed seeds and other plant debris. (ii) Pre-shipment freezing at -180C or below for 7 days or above. The treatment should

541	All Pome fruits: Apple*, Pear, Quince	<i>Pyrus spp. Cydonia spp.</i>	Fruits Fresh	Belgium    Bulgaria    France    Italy	Chennai Mumbai Cochin Kolkata	<p>Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs @ 210C or above at NAP or Equivalent thereof against <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (Raspberry beetle). The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.</p> <p>a) Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against fruit fly and (b) Methyl Bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.</p> <p>Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly Italy a)Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as</p>
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				The Netherlands	per international standards or (b) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly a) Pre shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 13 days; 0.550C or below for 14 days; 1.10C or below for 18 days plus in-transit refrigeration against fruit flies or b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
				Poland	Fumigation by Methyl Bromide at 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or equivalent thereof. Or Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; or 0.550C or below for 11 days; or 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration. The treatment shall be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
				Spain	a) Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis spp.</i> as per international standards or b) Pre shipment cold treatment at 0oC or below for 10 days; 0.55oC or below for 11 days; 1.1oC or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against fruit flies or c) Methyl

						bromide fumigation @ 32 g/cubic metre for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
	Apples (only)*	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruits	Belgium		Pest free status for <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) as per international standards or (b) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (Raspberry beetle) or (c) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs @ 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (Raspberry beetle)
				Greece		Methyl Bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof. OR Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 13 days; 0.550C or below for 14 days; 1.10C or below for 18 days plus in-transit refrigeration. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export. (S.O. 3357 (E) dt. 17th September, 2019)
				Romania		(a) Pest free status for <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (Red plum maggot) and

				(Trial shipment) Austria Czech Republic Germany Portugal		<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) as per international standards or (b) Methyl Bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs @ 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (Red plum maggot) and <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth) or (c) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (Red plum maggot) and <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth). The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/ re-export.
	Pears	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Fresh Fruits	Belgium (Trial Shipment) Portugal		NIL
572	Rhubarb	<i>Rheum rhababarum</i>	Frozen Fruits	Poland		(i) Free from any plant debris. (ii) Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C and above under NAP before processing/freezing of fruits and the treatment be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate.
575	Black currants	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Frozen	France		Free from any plant debris.
576	Red currants	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Frozen	Poland		Free from any plant debris.



598		<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (Baie rose bresi)	Fruits	Entire EU		Free from soil and other plant debris
624	Stone fruits: Plum* Peach Cherry Apricot Nectarine	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Fruits Fresh	Entire EU	Plums Mumbai (sea/air) Chennai Kattupalli Delhi (air)  Cherries Delhi (air) Mumbai (sea/air) Bangalore (air)  Peaches/ Nectarines Hyderabad (air) Mumbai (sea/air) Delhi (air) Kolkata (air)	a) Pest free area status for Mediterranean fruit fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) and Cherry fruit flies ( <i>Rhagoletis spp.</i> ) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Cherry fruit flies and Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against cherry fruit flies and Mediterranean fruit fly Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 16 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs at 210C and above under NAP and the treatment shall be endorsed on the Phytosanitary Certificate or by any other fumigant/substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser for this purpose.
	Plum* Peach Nectarine	<i>Prunus domestica</i> <i>Prunus persica</i> <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruits Fresh	Spain		a) Pest free area status for Mediterranean fruit fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or (c) Pre-shipment/ in-transit cold treatment at 00C or below for 10 days; 0.550C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below

						for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration the treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
636	Tamarind	<i>Tamarind spp.</i>	Fruits seeds	Entire EU		i) Free from Quarantine weed seeds, soil and other plant debris (ii) Fumigation with Methyl bromide at 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs. at 210C and equivalent thereof. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
669	Wild blueberries	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Frozen Fruits	Poland		(i) Free from any plant debris. (ii) Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs. at 210C and above under NAP before processing/ freezing of fruits and the treatment be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate.
675	Vetches Broad beans	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Seeds	Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs at 210C and above under NAP and the treatment to be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate or by any other fumigant/substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser
677	Beans*	<i>Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU		Free from quarantine weed seeds.
678	Cowpea*	<i>Vinga spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs at 210C and above under NAP and the treatment to be

						endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate or by any other fumigant/substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser.
681	Grapes		Fresh Fruits	France	Mumbai Chennai Delhi Kolkata	a) Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21.0C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre shipment cold treatment at 0.55C or below for 10 days; 1.10C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly
				Italy		(a) Pest free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards or (b) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21.0C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly or (c) Pre shipment cold treatment at 0.55C or below for 10 days; 1.10C or below for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration
				Spain		a) Pest free status for <i>Ceratitis spp.</i> as per international standards or b) Pre shipment cold treatment at 0.55C or below for 10 days; 0.55C or below

						for 11 days; 1.10C or below for 12 days plus in-transit refrigeration against fruit flies or c) Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 210C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against Mediterranean fruit fly. The treatment should be endorsed on Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin/re-export.
	Raisins			Entire EU		Fumigation with Methyl bromide @ 16 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 24 hrs at 210C and above at NAP and treatment shall be endorsed on phytosanitary certificate or by any other fumigant/ substance in the manner approved by the Plant Protection Adviser for this purpose.

Note: \* Also refer Table 22 for Non-GM cum GM free certificate requirement.

Table 19: Cereals, grains and oilseeds for consumption found in Schedule-VI for which import from the EU is permitted

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Countries Permitted
104	Mustard, Rape/canola	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
156	Chickpea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
311	Soybean*	<i>Glycine spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
323	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
334	Barley	<i>Hordeum spp.</i>	Grains	Entire EU
487	Rice*	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Grains	Entire EU
663	Wheat*	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Grains	Entire EU
675	Vetches Broad beans	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
677	Beans	<i>Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
678	Cowpea	<i>Vigna spp.</i>	Seeds	Entire EU
688	Maize/corn*	<i>Zea mays</i>	Grains	Entire EU

Note: All grains must meet the requirements laid in Schedule-VI under the specified Additional Declarations and Special Conditions but must also be free from all regulated weed species as specified in Schedule-VIII of the Plant Quarantine Order.

\* Also refer table 22 for Non-GM Cum GM free certification

Table 20: Other products for consumption found in Schedule-VI for which import from the EU is permitted

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries Permitted
31	Onion, garlic, leek, shallot, etc.	Allium species	Bulbs		Entire EU
55	Dill	<i>Anthium graveolens</i>	Stalk	Dried	Entire EU
62	Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Seeds		Entire EU
89	Zarishak	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Berries	Dried	Greece
96	Annatto	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Seeds		Spain
158		<i>Cistus spp.</i>	Branch		Spain
159	Watermelon*	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Seeds		Entire EU
172	Coffee and related species of Rubiaceae	<i>Coffea spp.</i>	Beans		Entire EU
186	Hazelnut	<i>Corylus spp.</i>	Nuts Seeds		Entire EU
196	Muskmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Grains Seeds	Dried	Entire EU
275	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	Seeds		Entire EU
345	<i>Hypnum Moss/ Green Moss</i>	<i>Hypnum curvifolium</i>	Moss		Entire EU
359	<i>Iris pallida</i>	<i>Iris pallida</i>	Roots	Dried	Italy
472	Black Cumin	<i>Nigella Sativa</i>	Seeds		Entire EU
500	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Leaves		Germany The Netherlands Belgium France
513	Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Leaves	Fresh	Entire EU
545	Pot pourie/dried decorative plant material for consumption				Entire EU
670	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Roots	Dried	Entire EU
671	Vanilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> <i>Vanilla tahitensis</i>	Beans Pods	Dried	Entire EU

\* Also refer table 22 for Non-GM Cum GM free certification

Table 21: Other products for consumption found in Schedule-VII for which imports from the EU are permitted

Item No.	Scientific name	Product Details
1	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Brown Sal wood for consumption
2	<i>Acer spp.</i>	Sycamore/ Maple wood/logs for consumption
3	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Cane for consumption
5	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wood for consumption
7	<i>Agathis dammara</i>	Wood for consumption
8	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Sisal fibres
9	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Acacia wood for consumption
10	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>	Galangal Roots
11	<i>Amomum subulatum</i>	Large cardamom
12	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew nuts (Raw/ processed)/ husk for consumption
17	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Anigre wood for consumption
18	<i>Anisoptera spp.</i>	Mersawa/ Kaunghmu wood for consumption
21	<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Peanut (Roasted) for consumption
25	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Betel nut (dried) for consumption
30	<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>	Rooibos tea (fermented) for consumption
33	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume wood for consumption
34	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Margosa/ Neem – dried seed / Neem cake for consumption
40	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i>	Sappan wood for consumption
42	<i>. Calophyllum spp.</i>	Bintangor wood for consumption
43	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tea Seed Powder/ Green tea/ Tea powder for consumption
45	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Capsicum fruit & seed (dried) for consumption
48	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Caraway seed for consumption
49	<i>Trachyspermum ammi / Carum copticum</i>	Ajwain seeds for consumption
50	<i>. Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory log wood for consumption
54	<i>Cedrus spp.</i>	Cedar wood for consumption
55	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok fibre (lint) without seed for consumption
57	<i>Ceratonia sliqua</i>	Carob dried pods/ seeds for consumption / medicinal purpose
59	<i>Chamaemelum nobile (Anthemis nobilis)</i>	Chamomile flowers (dried) for consumption/ medicinal use
63.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Dried camphor laurel leaves
64.	<i>Cinnamomum verum (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)</i>	Dried bark and dried leaves
65.	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Dried bark and dried leaves

66.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> Indian Bay leaf (dried) (vide S.O.6224(E) dt. 18th Dec. 2018)	Indian Bay leaf
74.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander seed for consumption
75.	<i>Cotinus spp.</i>	Whole plant (without seed) (dried) for consumption
77	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Saffron (dried) flowers for consumption
79.	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Cumin seed for consumption
80.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric rhizome (dried) for consumption
81.	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	Kachura dried rhizome for consumption
82.	Cut Flowers (Except Roses & Carnation)	For decoration / consumption purpose
83.	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>	Guar seeds (broken) for processing
85.	<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	Rosewood wood for consumption
86.	<i>Dialyanthera spp.</i>	White Cedar wood for consumption
89.	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>	Malabar ebony wood for consumption
92.	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur wood for consumption
95.	<i>Elaeagnus rhamnoides (Hippophae rhamnoides)</i>	Sea buckthorn fruit pulp and seeds for consumption
96.	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Oil Palm cake for consumption
98.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Small cardamom
103.	<i>Erythrophleum spp.</i>	Tali wood for consumption
104.	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy whole plant (dried) except seeds for processing
109.	<i>Ficus uriculata</i>	Timla wood for consumption
110.	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Figs (Dried)
111.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel for consumption
114.	<i>Garcinia cambogia</i>	Garcinia (dried) for consumption
121.	<i>Gluta spp.</i>	Rengas wood for consumption
123.	<i>Gmelina spp.</i>	Yemane wood for consumption
126.	<i>Guibourtia spp.</i>	Ovengkol wood for consumption
127.	<i>Haldina cordifolia (Adina cordifolia)</i>	Hnaw logs/ wood for consumption



131.	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Hibiscus flowers (dried) for consumption
134.	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Jatoba Sawn Timber wood for consumption
136.	<i>Illicium verum</i>	Star Anise for consumption
142.	<i>Juglans spp.</i>	Walnut shell (crushed/ powdered) (dried) for consumption
146.	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
147.	<i>Koompassia spp.</i>	Kempas wood for consumption
153.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel/ Sweet bay leaved dried for consumption
154.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender flowers (dried) for consumption
156.	<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	Corkwood for consumption
159.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Wood for consumption
160.	<i>Linum spp.</i>	Flax fibres for consumption/ processing
161.	<i>Litsea spp.</i>	Sticky wood bark (dried) and bark powder (Joss Powder) for consumption (
165.	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	Mora wood for consumption
166.	<i>Magnolia champaca (Michelia champaca)</i>	Sagawa (Champa) wood for consumption
170.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
171.	<i>Millettia spp.</i>	Wenge wood for consumption
173.	<i>Mimusops spp.</i>	Moabi round logs wood for consumption
176.	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Black cumin for consumption
178.	<i>Ocimum basilicum/ Ocimum spp.</i>	Basil leaves/ Tukmaria fruits (dried) for consumption
179.	<i>Ocotea spp.</i>	Green heart wood for consumption
188.	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	Tanzanian/ African Sandalwood dry roots/ wood for consumption
189.	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>	Nyatoh wood for consumption
191.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Poppy seed for consumption
192.	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	Seraya wood for consumption
196.	<i>Peltogyne paniculata subsp. pubescens (Peltogyne pubescens)</i>	Purple Heart/ Amarante wood for consumption
198.	<i>Persea macrantha (Machilus micrantha)</i>	Jigat (Joss) dried bark powder for consumption
201.	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley plants/ herbs (dried) for consumption
202.	<i>Peumus boldus</i>	Boldina leaves (dried) for consumption
207.	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Aniseed (dried) for consumption
208.	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	Pine-nut/ Chilgozah roasted seed for consumption

209.	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Cubebs for consumption
210.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Long Pepper
211.	<i>Piper methysticum</i>	Kava Roots (dried) for consumption
212.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black / white/ green pepper
214.	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Pistachio dried fruit
215	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>	Patchouli dried leaves for consumption
221.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate dried seeds for consumption
223	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> ( <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> )	Giant Knotweed dried hay/ roots for consumption
229.	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Rose flower (dried) and rosehip (whole/ broken) (dried) for medicinal use/ consumption
230.	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary for consumption
231.	<i>Rubia spp.</i>	Manjith roots (dried) for consumption
236.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow Baskets (woven) for consumption
237	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Clary sage leaves/plants/herbs (dried) medicinal/ consumption use
238.	<i>Sambucus niger</i>	Elder berry dried fruits for consumption/ medicinal purpose and leaves/ flowers (dried) for medicinal purpose
239.	<i>Santalum spp.</i>	Sandalwood (wood/nuts) for consumption
240.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Soap nut (dried) for consumption
241.	<i>Sceletium tortuosum</i>	Kanna leaves (dried) for medicinal/consumption purpose
245.	Seaweeds – <i>Chondrus spp./</i> <i>Ecklonia maxima/ Eucheuma</i> <i>spp./Gelidium spp./ Gelidiella spp./</i> <i>Gracilaria spp./ Kappaphycus spp./</i> <i>Pterocladia spp.</i>	Seaweed dried for consumption
249.	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
250.	<i>Shorea robusta/ Shorea spp.</i>	Sal logs/ Selagan batu logs / Meranti wood for consumption
256.	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
259.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Cloves/ Cloves stem (dried) for consumption
261.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind fruit pulp and seed for consumption
262.	<i>Tanacetum cinerariifolium</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium</i> ) / <i>Tanacetum balsamita</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum tanacetum</i> )	Pyrethrum flower powder/flowers (dried) for consumption
267.	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Htauk Kyant wood for consumption
268.	<i>Teucrium marum</i>	Cat Thyme whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
269.	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa powder
275.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fenugreek for consumption
276.	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African white wood for consumption
278.	<i>Tsuga spp.</i>	Hem-fir/ Hemlock wood for consumption

280.	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>	Cat's claw leaves (dried) for consumption
285.	<i>Vatica spp.</i>	Resak wood for consumption
267	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Htauk Kyant wood for consumption
290.	<i>Vitex spp.</i>	Vitex wood for consumption
292.	<i>Withania coagulans</i>	Paneer dodi fruits (dried) for consumption
296.	<i>Zanthoxylum bungeanum</i>	Sichuan pepper pods (dried) for consumption
297.	<i>Zea mays</i>	Corn cob ground without grain / Corn leaf pellets (dried) for consumption
298.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Dry Ginger for consumption

Table 22: List of imported crops, which require Non-GM origin cum GM Free certificate from all countries

S. No.	Scientific Name
1	AlfaAlfa ( <i>Medicago Sativa</i> )
2	Apple ( <i>Malus X Domestica</i> )
3	Argentina Canula ( <i>Brassica napus</i> )
4	Bean ( <i>Phaseolous Vulgaris</i> )
5	Chicory ( <i>Chichorium intybus</i> )
6	Cow pea ( <i>Vigna Unguiculate</i> )
7	Eggplant (Brinjal) ( <i>Solanum melanogoa</i> )
8	Flax seeds ( <i>Linuusitatissimum L</i> )
9	Maize ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )
10	Melon ( <i>Cucumis Melo</i> )
11	Papaya ( <i>Carica Papaya</i> )
12	Pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosu</i> )
13	Plum ( <i>Prunus domestica</i> )
14	Polish Canola( <i>Brassica Rapa</i> )
15	Potato ( <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> )
16	Rice ( <i>Oryza Sativa</i> )
17	Safflower ( <i>Carthamus tinctorius L</i> )
18	Soyabean( <i>Glycine Max</i> )
19	Squash ( <i>Cucurbeta pepo</i> )
20	Sugar Beet ( <i>Beta vulgaris</i> )
21	Sugarcane ( <i>Saccharum</i> )
22	Sweet pepper ( <i>Capsicum annum</i> )
23	Tomato ( <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> )
24	Wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivium</i> )

#### 4. EXPORTING PLANT PRODUCTS TO INDIA: CASE STUDY ON POME FRUIT

To highlight how the process of exporting plant and plant products to India operates, this section will use the case of pome fruits. It will specifically detail Step 1 (determining whether your product can be exported) and Step 5 (Completion of the Phytosanitary Certificate) as outlined in [Section 3.7](#).

When searching through the Plant Quarantine Order, you will find that fresh pome fruit for consumption (apples, pears and quinces) is located in item 541 of Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order.

In looking through the countries of origin that are listed – and therefore permitted to export pome fruits into India – you will find that only a handful of countries are specifically mentioned. The EU Member States that are listed include: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Spain. In addition, the EU Member States where special conditions for import on cold treatment will come into force after successful completion of 8-10 trial shipments are Austria, Czech Republic, Germany and Portugal.

It is only these nine Member States that can export pome fruits to India as mentioned above. All other EU Member States that would like to export pome fruit to India must have their competent authority engage their Indian counterparts to establish a bilateral agreement that would permit import of these products from their country. More information on this can be found in [Box 1](#). Bilateral agreements are similarly required for additional treatments to be added to the options within the Special Conditions and for the removal of various pests and plant diseases that are included within the Additional Declarations.

[Table 23](#) lists the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions for pome fruits for each of the nine EU countries allowed to export these products to India. When observing the various requirements, it becomes clear that they vary for each country in terms of both the specified Additional Declarations and Special Conditions.

Further, it may be noted that, for most of these EU Member States, the specified requirements are applied equally to all pome fruits regardless of whether they are apples, pears or quinces. This is not the case for Greece and Romania, with the latter only permitted to export apples and not pears or quinces.

Belgium provides an interesting case as it has three separate entries under Item 541 of Schedule-VI in the Plant Quarantine Order. Specifically, while Belgium has an entry for ‘pome fruit’, it also has entries for ‘apples’ and ‘pears’. This may appear contradictory since both apples and pears are pome fruits. In instances such as these, the specific requirements supersede the general requirements. Therefore, in this case, a Belgian exporter of apples would be required to ensure that the PSC of the consignment follow the specifications for apples and can ignore the requirements for ‘Pome fruits’. This is similarly the case for pears. Any other pome fruits that are not apples or pears (i.e. quinces) will be required to adhere to the specifications laid out in ‘pome fruits’.

Focusing specifically on the Special Conditions across the nine Member States allowed to export pome fruits into India, you will further notice that three common conditions are commonly listed. These include:

- ❖ Pest free area status for some specified pest (such as raspberry beetle, Mediterranean fruit fly, red plum maggot and Oriental fruit moth)

- ❖ Cold treatment plus in-transit refrigeration
- ❖ Methyl Bromide fumigation

In some instances (such as for apples from Belgium, Pome fruits from Spain), all three of these options are provided, with the exporter only needing to have one of the three endorsed in the PSC. In other instances (such as for pome fruits from The Netherlands), only two options may be provided. In the case of pears from Belgium, moreover, we see that there are no special conditions that must be endorsed.

In those cases where only one option is provided, this special condition must be endorsed within the PSC., as of July 2021, this special condition for methyl bromide fumigation remains a requirement for a number of products – including most cereals – that can create significant hurdles to your exports to India. For further information on methyl bromide fumigation, please refer to [Appendix 5](#).

In a number of other instances, an exporter can satisfy the special conditions through an alternative treatment such as cold treatment. In [Table 23](#), you will observe that this option is provided to all pome fruit originating from the Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland and Spain and for apples from Belgium, Greece and Romania. In [Table 24](#), the trail shipment cases for pome fruits from Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Portugal.

In most of the cases, you will also note that if opting for cold treatment to satisfy this Special Condition, the treatment must be performed prior to shipment. This is generally the case for other products that list cold treatment as a Special Condition, as India requires long and tedious process to permits cold treatment to be done in-transit at present. In case of plum exports from Spain Pre-shipment / in-transit cold treatment got listed. While exporters have reported instances where they have gone against these requirements and performed the treatment in-transit, you should be advised that this entails considerable risk and could lead to your consignment not being permitted entry into India upon arrival.

If in-transit cold treatment is not permitted – your country’s competent authority would be required to engage Indian authorities in bilateral discussions to have in-transit treatment added to the list of permitted special conditions. Please refer to [Box 1](#) for further details. In-transit cold treatment is approved in case of Kiwi (item no 15) exported from Italy,

You will further note that the Special Condition of Cold Treatment clearly lists the specifications of the treatment that must be performed and certified within the PSC. The methyl bromide treatment specifications can, at times, vary across country of origin, in terms of number of days and/or temperature but it is often uniform regardless of origin.

You will note that the temperatures and corresponding days of treatment are mostly similar for all EU Member States permitted to use cold treatment to meet the special conditions for the export of pome fruits to India and that all are similarly required to provide in-transit refrigeration if opting for this special condition. However, you will also note that there are some slight differences that can be observed across countries in number of days for cold treatment. For Bulgaria, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Romania the temperature and days remain same while The Netherlands and Greece the number of days is more.

For example, in the case of all pome fruits exported from Bulgaria, France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands and Poland as well as apples from Belgium, Romania and Greece, the treatment must

include treatment and in-transit refrigeration against a specified pest. For Bulgaria, France, Italy and Spain, the PSC must endorse that this has been conducted against Mediterranean fruit fly. In the case of apples from Belgium the PSC must include treatment against raspberry beetle. For apples from Romania, cold treatment and in-transit refrigeration must be conducted against two pests: Red plum maggot and Oriental fruit moth.

Only in the case of Poland and Greece do we observe that treatment is not required against any specific pest or plant disease. Therefore, unless it is specifically mentioned, you should expect that a treatment can be conducted according to the temperature and time requirements without needing to have the PSC include an endorsement certifying that this treatment was performed against any specific pest or plant disease.


The following table outlines the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions, which must be endorsed within the PSC, for each EU Member State permitted to export pome fruits into India.

Table 23: Additional Declarations and Special Conditions for EU Member States' export of pome fruits into India

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
<b>BELGIUM</b> 	APPLE <i>Malus domestica</i>	Free from all of the following: (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ametastegia</i> (c) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (d) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) (e) <i>Caliroa cerasi</i> (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (g) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (western flower thrips) (h) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (i) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird) (j) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (k) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (l) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth) (m) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (n) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (o) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix) (p) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (q) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear) (r) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight)	(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) as per international standards  OR  (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against raspberry beetle;  OR  (iii) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against raspberry beetle
<b>BELGIUM</b> 	PEARS: <i>Pyrus communis</i>	Free from All of the Following: (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (c) <i>Cacopsylla pyri</i> (pear sucker) (d) <i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i> (psyllid, pear) (e) <i>Caliroa cerasi</i> (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale)	N/A

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		(g) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird) (h) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (i) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (j) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth) (k) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (l) <i>Epitrimerus pyri</i> (pear rust mite) (m) <i>Helix aspersa</i> (common snail) (n) <i>Gymnosporangium fuscum</i> (European pear rust) (o) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear) (p) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight)	
<b>BELGIUM</b> 	ALL OTHER POME FRUIT	Free from All of the Following:  (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ametastegia</i> (c) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (d) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) (e) <i>Caliroa cerasi</i> (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (g) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (western flower thrips) (h) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (i) <i>Gymnosporangium fuscum</i> (European pear rust) (j) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird) (k) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (l) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (m) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth) (n) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (o) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (p) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix) (q) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (r) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear) (s) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight) (t) <i>Apple stem pitting virus</i> (apple spy 227 eipinasty & decline)	(i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle)
<b>BULGARIA</b> 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the following:  (a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (apple rust mite) (b) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (c) <i>Ametastegia</i> (d) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (e) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) (f) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly)	(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards  OR  (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for



COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		<p>(g) <i>Cornu aspersum/Helix aspera</i> (common snail)</p> <p>(h) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale)</p> <p>(i) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight)</p> <p>(j) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (western flower thrips)</p> <p>(k) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot)</p> <p>(l) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth)</p> <p>(m) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird)</p> <p>(n) <i>Hedya nubiferana</i> (bud moth)</p> <p>(o) <i>Hoplocampa spp.</i></p> <p>(p) <i>Lacanobia oleracea</i> (bright-line brown-eye moth)</p> <p>(q) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth)</p> <p>(r) <i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> (frosted moth-bug)</p> <p>(s) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker)</p> <p>(t) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix)</p> <p>(u) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth)</p> <p>(v) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot)</p> <p>(w) <i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> (bacterial leaf blight of tomato (USA))</p> <p>(x) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)</p>	<p>11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(iii) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof</p>
<p>FRANCE</p> 	ALL POME FRUITS	<p>Free from all of the Following:</p> <p>(a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix)</p> <p>(b) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly)</p> <p>(c) <i>Cydia funebrana</i> (red plum maggot)</p> <p>(d) <i>Cydia molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth)</p> <p>(e) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth)</p> <p>(f) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight)</p> <p>(g) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple browntortrix)</p> <p>(h) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth)</p> <p>(i) <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (scarlet mealybug)</p>	<p>(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly</p>
<p>GREECE</p> 	ALL POME FRUITS	<p>Free from all of the Following:</p> <p>(a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (apple rust mite)</p> <p>(b) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix)</p> <p>(c) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly)</p> <p>(d) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth)</p> <p>(e) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight)</p> <p>(f) <i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig)</p> <p>(g) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird)</p> <p>(h) <i>Hoplocampa</i></p> <p>(i) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker)</p>	<p>i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18</p>




COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		(j) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) (k) <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> (osbcure mealybug) (l) <i>Ametastegia</i> (m) <i>Cornu aspersum</i> (common garden snail) (n) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (o) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth) (p) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth) (q) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (r) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (s) <i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> [bacterial leaf blight of tomato (USA)] (t) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	days Plus in-transit refrigeration;
ITALY 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the following:  (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (c) <i>Cydia funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (d) <i>Cydia molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth) (e) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight) (f) <i>Pandemis cerasana</i> (common twist moth) (g) <i>Pandemis heparana apple</i> browntortrix (h) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (i) <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (scarlet mealybug)	(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards  OR  (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly
THE NETHERLANDS 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the following:  (a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (apple rust mite) (b) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (c) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (d) <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (e) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth) (f) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird) (g) <i>Hedya nubiferana</i> (bud moth) (h) <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (brown rot) (i) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (j) <i>Penicillium expansum</i> (k) <i>Pezicula alba</i> (l) <i>Pezicula malicorticis</i> (apple anthracnose) (m) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (n) <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> (o) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) (p) <i>Phytophthora syringae</i> (q) <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> (r) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	(i) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly OR ii) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof
POLAND 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the following:	

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		(a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (c) <i>Aspidiotus nerii</i> (aucuba scale) (d) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (e) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight) (f) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (wester flower thrips) (g) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (h) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth)	(i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof;  OR  (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration
<b>ROMANIA</b> 	<b>APPLES:</b> Malus domestica	Free from all of the following: (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ametastegia</i> (c) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (d) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (e) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (western flower thrips) (f) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (g) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) (h) <i>Hedya nubiferana</i> (bud moth) (i) <i>Hoplocampa spp.</i> (j) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (k) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (l) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (m) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix) (n) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (o) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear) (p) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight) (q) <i>Apple stem pitting virus</i> (apple Spy 227 epinasty & decline)	(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) and <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (oriental fruit moth) as per international standards  OR  (ii) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against red plum maggot and oriental fruit moth;  OR  (iii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against red plum maggot AND oriental fruit moth
<b>SPAIN</b> 	<b>ALL POME FRUITS</b>	Free from all of the following: (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Ametastegia</i> (sawflies) (c) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) (d) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (e) <i>Cornu aspersum/Helix aspera</i> (common snail) (f) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth)	(i) Pest-free area status for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards  OR  (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		(g) <i>Dorosophila simulans</i> (h) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (i) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight) (j) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (western flower thrips) (k) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (l) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) (m) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin ladybird) (n) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (o) <i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> (frosted moth-bug) (p) <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (blossom blight of fruit trees) (q) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (r) <i>Pantomorus cervinus</i> (Fuller's rose beetle) (s) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (t) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) (u) <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (scarlet mealybug) (v) <i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> (bacterial leaf blight of tomato (USA)) (w) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	10 days; 0.55°C or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly;  OR  (iii) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof

Table 24: Additional Declarations and Special Conditions (Trial Shipment cases) for EU Member States' export of pome fruits into India

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
Austria 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from following (a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (apple rust mite) (b) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (c) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (d) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (e) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth) (f) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (g) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight) (h) <i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European ear wig) (i) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin lady bird) (j) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (applesawfly) (k) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (l) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common Quaker) (m) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) (n) <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> (osbcure mealybug) (o) <i>Ametastegia</i> (p) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) (q) <i>Cornu aspersum</i> (common garden sail) (r) <i>Graphilato funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) (s) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) (t) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth)	i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof  OR  (iv) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration; [ Special condition of import on cold treatment will come into force on successful completion of 8-10 trial shipments] Treatment should be endorsed in the PSC issued at country of origin/ reexport

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		(u) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (v) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (w) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear) x) <i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (hawthorn spider mite)	
Czech Republic 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following:  (a) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) (b) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) (c) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth) d) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (e) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight) f) <i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European ear wig) (g) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> ( <i>harlequin ladybird</i> ) (h) <i>Hedya nubiferana</i> ( <i>bud moth</i> ) (i) <i>Hyphentria cunea</i> (mulberry moth) (j) <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) (k) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common quaker) (l) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortrix) (m) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) n) <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> (osbcure mealybug) (o) <i>Ametastegia</i> p) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) q) <i>Cornu aspersum</i> (common garden sail) r) <i>Graphilato funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) s) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) (t) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> ( <i>winter moth</i> ) (u) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) (v) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) (w) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof OR  (iv) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration; [ Special condition of import on cold treatment will come into force on successful completion of 8-10 trial shipments] Treatment should be endorsed in the PSC issued at country of origin/ reexport
Germany 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from following a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (Apple rust mite) (b) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (summer fruit tortrix) c) <i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (hawthorn spider mite) d) <i>Archips podana</i> (great brown twist moth) e) <i>Candidula intersecta</i> (wrinkled dune sanil) (f) <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (g) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth) h) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) (i) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fire blight)	i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof OR  (iv) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		j) <i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European ear wig) k) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin lady bird) l) <i>Hedya nubiferana</i> (bud moth) m) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (Applesawfly) n) <i>Leucoptera malifoeliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) o) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common Quaker) p) <i>Pandemis heparana</i> (apple brown tortix) q) <i>Pezicula malicorticis</i> (apple anthrac nose) r) <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> (tomato foot rot) s) <i>Ametastegia</i> t) <i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (raspberry beetle) u) <i>Cornu aspersum</i> (common garden sail) v) <i>Graphilato funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) w) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) x) <i>Operophtera brumata</i> (winter moth) y) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) z) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) aa) <i>Pseudococcus viridiflava</i> (bacterial leaf blight of tomato) bb) <i>Sodoptera frugiperda</i> (fall army worm) (cc) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	days Plus in-transit refrigeration; [ Special condition of import on cold treatment will come into force on successful completion of 8-10 trial shipments] Treatment should be endorsed in the PSC issued at country of origin/ reexport
Portugal 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from following a) <i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (apple rust mite) (b) <i>Candidula intersecta</i> (wrinkled dune sanil) (c) <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly) (d) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (codling moth) e) <i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (European pear scale) f) <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> (light brown apple moth) g) <i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European ear wig) h) <i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (harlequin lady bird) i) <i>Hoplocampa</i> (applesawfly) j) <i>Leucoptera malifoeliella</i> (pear leaf blister moth) k) <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> (common Quaker) l) <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (comstock mealy bug) m) <i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> n) <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> (obscure mealy bug) o) <i>Ametastegia</i> p) <i>Cornu aspersum</i> (common garden sail) q) <i>Graphilato funebrana</i> (red plum maggot) r) <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Oriental fruit moth) s) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) t) <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (European maize borer) u) <i>Pantomorus Cervinus</i> (Fullers' rose beetle)	i) methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m <sup>3</sup> for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof OR (iv) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 13 days; 0.55°C or below for 14 days; 1.1°C or below for 18 days PLUS in-transit refrigeration; [ Special condition of import on cold treatment will come into force on successful completion of 8-10 trial shipments] Treatment should be endorsed in the PSC issued at country of origin/ reexport

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
		v) <i>Peridroma saucia</i> (pearly underwing moth) w) <i>Pseudococcus viridiflava</i> (bacterial leaf blight of tomato) x) <i>Venturia pyrina</i> (black spot of pear)	

## Box 2

### Experience of Spain for export of plums, peaches and nectarine to India: In-transit cold treatment

India has listed the Mediterranean fruit fly as one of the regulated pests for exporting plums, peaches, and nectarines to India. As per the plant and plant products order 2003, Pest free area status for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) as per international standards is a special import condition. Previously Methyl bromide fumigation @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs at 21°C or above at NAP were considered the only treatment. Later, based on the pest risk analysis, cold treatment was regarded as an alternate approach by Indian authorities for export on a case-to-case basis. Pre-shipment cold treatment resulted in the loss of 10-12 days of consignment ready for dispatch. Spanish Authorities approached the Indian counterpart for considering the alternative approach for in-transit cold treatment for import of plums, peaches, and nectarines to India. The application journey to approval was long and exhaustive, with two years and eight months of dialogue and information exchange. It was difficult for Spain to offer 8-10 large-scale consignments as trial shipment. There was a high risk associated with managing logistics. It was equally challenging to provide a commercial container of 1,000 to 5,000 kg of fresh fruit with in-transit cold treatment temperature control. The alternative approach to provide different-temperature compartmentalization in bigger containers was equally difficult. Therefore, Spain to Indian trials was made large-scale trials in 40-foot containers, more than 17,000 kg per consignment. It was a very long process with slow and delayed updates from Indian side. In the entire process of trial shipment, Spain authorities in India have attempted to communicate with Indian counterparts. Communication and dialogue were the key enablers.

Some of the takeaway from this experience are summarised below:

- # Prepare your case for an alternative approach to methyl bromide well in advance
- # Collate the country's experience in alternative approach implementation (pre-shipment and in-transit cold treatment)
- # Share the <sup>published</sup> research and practical experience (small and medium scale and large commercial consignments) of such treatment on products to be exported
- # Demonstrate the in-transit controls and communication
- # Demonstrate any additional controls and certification
- # Manage the risk associated with logistics and quality rejection of a large-scale trial shipment
- # Continual communication and follow up from Indian authorities
- # Extensive dialogue and collaboration with stakeholders in Spain and with Indian authorities is the key enabler of the journey

## 5. Appendices

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## APPENDIX 1. DEFINITIONS

<b>Additional declaration</b>	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered into the phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment
<b>Bulbs &amp; tubers</b>	A commodity class for dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (including corms and rhizomes)
<b>Certificate</b>	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations
<b>Commodity</b>	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose
<b>Compliance procedure</b>	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements
<b>Consignment</b>	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots)
<b>Country of origin</b>	The country where the plants or plant products of the consignment were grown
<b>Fruit</b>	Any fleshy portion of a plant that contains seeds, which is used for consumption, including seedless fruit both fresh and dry but not including preserved or pickled or frozen fruits.
<b>Fumigation</b>	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state
<b>Grain</b>	A commodity class for seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting or sowing or propagation
<b>Import permit</b>	Official document issued by Indian authorities authorising importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary conditions
<b>Inspection</b>	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations
<b>Notification</b>	A notification published in the official Gazette of India where the expressed contents are to be enforced
<b>Pest</b>	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent that is deemed to be injurious to plants and plant products
<b>Pest risk analysis</b>	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.



<b>Phytosanitary certificate</b>	Certificate patterned after the model certificate of the IPPC and which attests to the phytosanitary conditions of a consignment
<b>Phytosanitary regulation</b>	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification
<b>Plants</b>	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm
<b>Plant products</b>	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create risk for the spread of pests
<b>Plant quarantine clearance</b>	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a plant quarantine clearance
<b>Plant Quarantine Order</b>	The official Indian regulatory rules governing import of plant and plant products into India
<b>Point of entry</b>	Any seaport, airport or land-border check-post or rail station, river port, foreign post office, courier terminal, container freight station or inland container depot notified as specified in the Plant Quarantine Order
<b>Processed Items</b>	Processing refers to as PQO where the commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests [ viz. Cooking (boiling, heating, microwaving), Fermentation, Malting, Multi-Method processing (combination of heat, high pressure, etc.) Pasteurization, Preservation in liquid, Pureeing, Sterilization, Sugar infusing and Tenderizing.
<b>Quarantine pest</b>	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled
<b>Regulated article</b>	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spread of pests deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly, where international transportation is involved
<b>Seeds</b>	Seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing
<b>Treatment</b>	Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalisation
<b>Visual examination</b>	The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing

Source: PLANT QUARANTINE (REGULATION OF IMPORT INTO INDIA) ORDER, 2003 (Updated and consolidated version) Chapter 1

## APPENDIX 2. SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The European Commission's (DG TRADE) Access2Markets database

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/>

Includes:

- ❖ India's [tariff schedules](#) for products originating from EU Member States
- ❖ Lists of [SPS issues](#) in trade with India
- ❖ Information on [procedures and formalities](#) in trade with India

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SOURCES

Plant Quarantine Order	<a href="http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISPub/html/PQO_ame ndments.htm#">http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISPub/html/PQO_ame ndments.htm#</a>
	The source for information pertaining to India's import regime for plant and plant products, including all Schedules discussed in this Handbook
Plant Quarantine Information System	<a href="http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISMain/Default.aspx">http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISMain/Default.aspx</a>
	Central source for rules and regulations related to the import of plants and plant products into India and also the platform through which importers apply for the import permit for your consignment
Department of Agriculture	<a href="http://agricoop.nic.in/">http://agricoop.nic.in/</a>
Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage	<a href="http://www.ppqqs.gov.in/">http://www.ppqqs.gov.in/</a>
Notifications for Plant Protection of the Department of Agriculture	<a href="http://agricoop.nic.in/circulars/plant-protection">http://agricoop.nic.in/circulars/plant-protection</a>
Notifications of the Directorate General for Foreign Trade	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/not/indexn-ftp1011.htm">http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/not/indexn-ftp1011.htm</a>
Customs National Trade Portal (CBIC)	<a href="https://www.icegate.gov.in/">https://www.icegate.gov.in/</a>
Indian Trade Portal	<a href="https://www.indiantradeportal.in/">https://www.indiantradeportal.in/</a>
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India	<a href="http://www.fssai.gov.in">www.fssai.gov.in</a>
Non-GM cum GM Free Certification Order	<a href="https://www.fssai.gov.in/upload/advisories/2021/02/60212749e94b1Clarification_GM_Food_08_02_2021.pdf">https://www.fssai.gov.in/upload/advisories/2021/02/60212749e94b1Clarification_GM_Food_08_02_2021.pdf</a>

## APPENDIX 3. USEFUL CONTACTS

### CONTACTS IN INDIA'S PLANT PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION

#### CENTRAL LEVEL

#### Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare

City	Designation	Contact Address	Tel/Fax /Email /Mobile
New Delhi	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare	Krishi Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, opposite Rail Bawan, Rajpath Area, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	+91 (0)11 23382651, 23388444, 23386004 Email: <a href="mailto:secy-agri@gov.in">secy-agri@gov.in</a>
New Delhi	Joint Secretary (Extension & Plant Protection)	Krishi Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, opposite Rail Bawan, Rajpath Area, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	+91 (0)11 23386849, 23384280 Email: <a href="mailto:js-pp-dac@nic.in">js-pp-dac@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:ashwani.hub@nic.in">ashwani.hub@nic.in</a>
New Delhi	Plant Protection Adviser	Krishi Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, opposite Rail Bawan, Rajpath Area, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	+91 (0)11 -23384348 +91 (0) 11-2413985 + 91 (0) 129-2413985 +91 (0)129-2410056 Email: <a href="mailto:ppa@nic.in">ppa@nic.in</a>
New Delhi	Under Secretary (Plant Protection-II)	Krishi Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, opposite Rail Bawan, Rajpath Area, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, Delhi 110001	+91 (0) 11-23070047 Email: <a href="mailto:uspg-dac@gov.in">uspg-dac@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:r.rajiv@nic.in">r.rajiv@nic.in</a>
Faridabad	Joint Director- Plant Protection	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Government of India, Faridabad 121 001 (Haryana)	+91 (0) 11 2476361 Email: <a href="mailto:jdpg@nic.in">jdpg@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:panjab.nain@nic.in">panjab.nain@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:Op.verma62@gov.in">Op.verma62@gov.in</a>

#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

City	Designation	Contact Address	Tel/Fax /Email /Mobile
New Delhi	Director-Imports	FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (In-charge GM Free)	+91 (0) 11-23237436 Email: <a href="mailto:dramit.sharma@fssai.gov.in">dramit.sharma@fssai.gov.in</a>

## STATE & REGIONAL

City	Designation	Contact Address	Tel/Fax /Email /Mobile
New Delhi	Joint Secretary- Plant Protection	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	+91 (0) 11-23070916, 23382937, 23070306 (F) Email: <a href="mailto:jspp-dac@nic.in">jspp-dac@nic.in</a>
New Delhi	Director Plant	National Plant Quarantine Station, Rangpuri, New Delhi – 110 037	+91 (0) 11-26899297, 26138362, 26363623, 26138382(F) Email: <a href="mailto:npgfc@nic.in">npgfc@nic.in</a>
Faridabad	Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Government of India, Faridabad- 121 001	+91 (0) 129-2413985, 2418504, 2418506, 2413273, 2412125 (F) Email: <a href="mailto:ppa@nic.in">ppa@nic.in</a> Email: <a href="mailto:jdpq@nic.in">jdpq@nic.in</a>
Kolkata	Kolkata Regional plant quarantine station	Regional Plant Quarantine Station, FB Block, Sector-III (Opp. Shrabani Abasan), Salt Lake City Kolkata- West Bengal-700 097	033-23597679 (O), 033-23213168(O), 033-23213384 (O) 033-23580025(Fax) 033-24697679(Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:rpqfsc@nic.in">rpqfsc@nic.in</a>
Kolkata	Kolkata airport Plant quarantine station	Plant Quarantine Station, Air Cargo, Kolkata Airport	033-25118102, 033-24697679(Fax)
Hyderabad	Hyderabad airport plant quarantine station	Plant Quarantine Station, Unit No. 19-20, IInd Floor, Cargo Satellite building, RGIA, Shamshabad Airport, Hyderabad - 501 218	040-24008276(O), 040-24015347(Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:pgfsap12@nic.in">pgfsap12@nic.in</a>
Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam seaport Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, 3rd Floor, KAPS Building, Krishnapatanam, Port Muthukur Post, Nellore District, 524 344	0861-2353525 Email: <a href="mailto:pgskpt-ap@nic.in">pgskpt-ap@nic.in</a>
Chennai	Chennai airport plant quarantine station	Plant Quarantine Station, Chennai Airport Chennai- 600 027	044-22323888 044-22347522, 044-22342949 (Fax) Email : <a href="mailto:pgfsc@nic.in">pgfsc@nic.in</a>

Chennai	Chennai Regional Plant Station	Regional Plant Quarantine Station, G.S.T. Road, Near Trident Hotel, Neenambakkam Chennai- 600 027	044-22323888 044-22347522, 044-22342949 (Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:pgfsc@nic.in">pgfsc@nic.in</a>
Tuticorin	Tuticorin seaport Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, 4/90, 4th Street, CGE Colony, Tuticorin - 628 003	0461-2377968(O) 0461-2320290(Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:pgfstn17@nic.in">pgfstn17@nic.in</a>
Bengaluru	Bangalore Regional Plant Quarantine Station	Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Hebbal- Boopasandra Road, HA Farm Post, Bengaluru- 560 024	080-23515003(O) Email: <a href="mailto:dd-pqfsb-ka@nic.in">dd-pqfsb-ka@nic.in</a>
Cochin	Cochin Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, Willington Island, Cochin - 682 003	0484-2666145(O), 0484-2669846 Email: <a href="mailto:pgfskl12@nic.in">pgfskl12@nic.in</a>
Cochin	Cochin airport Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, International Airport (CIAL), Cochin - 682 111	0484-2610338(O), Email: <a href="mailto:pgfskl12@nic.in">pgfskl12@nic.in</a>
Mumbai	Mumbai Regional Plant Quarantine Station	Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Haji Bunder Road Sewri (East), Mumbai - 400 015	022-23757459(O) 022-23748548(Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:rpqfstm@nic.in">rpqfstm@nic.in</a>
Mumbai	Mumbai airport Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, Air Cargo Sahara Airport, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)	022-28347846(O) Email: <a href="mailto:rpqfstm@nic.in">rpqfstm@nic.in</a>
Mumbai	Mumbai Plant Quarantine Station	Plant Quarantine Station, JNPT, Nava Sheva, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)	Email: <a href="mailto:rpqfstm@nic.in">rpqfstm@nic.in</a>

## APPENDIX 4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- ❖ [What is the requirement for export to India?](#)
- ❖ [I don't see the product I want to export in the list of permitted plant products. Can it be exported?](#)
- ❖ [My product is listed in Schedule-V/Schedule-VI, but my country of origin is not listed. Can I export this product?](#)
- ❖ [My product is listed in Schedule-V/Schedule-VI and although my country of origin is not among those listed, another EU Member is. Can I simply transport my product to that country and export from there?](#)
- ❖ [How long will it take to export my product to India?](#)
- ❖ [Where in India can I export to?](#)
- ❖ [Who should I contact in India if I have questions regarding the status of my consignment or the procedures for export to India?](#)
- ❖ [The special conditions for the product I want to export requires Methyl Bromide fumigation. This is not possible in the EU. How do I export to India?](#)
- ❖ [What are the key considerations for importers when seeking to reach agreement with EU exporters?](#)
- ❖ [How long will it take to conduct a Pest Risk Analysis? Is it worth it?](#)
- ❖ [Why can't I conduct in-transit treatment? How can this be changed?](#)

### ***What is requirement for export to India?***

If your product is listed in Schedule-V or Schedule-VI, the PSC will need to include endorsements that satisfy the requirements laid out in the Additional Declarations and/or Special Conditions for your product. Provided that you are permitted to export your product to India, it will be your responsibility to obtain the PSC.

If the product is listed in Schedule-VII, the PSC will not need to include any Additional declaration.

Also verify if your product is listed in FSSAI advisory for specific requirement of Non-GM cum GM free certificate, the PSC should endorse the same or issue a separate certificate in the format provided by FSSAI.

***I do not see the product I want to export in the list of permitted plant products. Can it be exported?***

In this case, India does not yet allow imports of this product from any country. To have your product permitted for import, your competent authority will need contact the Directorate General of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage in India to request that they initiate a Pest Risk Analysis for the product.

***My product is listed in Schedule-V/Schedule-VI, but my country of origin is not listed. Can I export this product?***

If your product is listed in Schedule-V or Schedule-VI but your country of origin is not included as one of those permitted to export that product to India, imports from your country are not currently allowed. To change this, you will need your country's competent authority to contact the DPPQS in India to request that they initiate a Pest Risk Analysis.

***My product is listed in Schedule-V/Schedule-VI and although my country of origin is not among listed, another EU Member is. Can I simply transport my product to that country and export from there?***

Technically, if country is not listed among those permitted to export a product in Schedule-VI, you will not be able to re-export through another EU country that is permitted to export that product to India.

***How long will it take to export my product to India?***

The time needed to export to India will vary by product, country of origin, point of entry and whether the consignment will require further treatment or fumigation in India. In general, around 6 weeks to go through the entire process of exporting from the country of origin and arrival at market in India is expected.

***Where in India can I export?***

Officially, India has over [92 entry points](#) through which plants and plant products can enter. In practice, imports will be limited to a handful of ports. The overwhelming majority of exports are likely to enter at the port of Mumbai, with ports at Chennai, Cochin, Delhi and Kolkata also potentially being the destination of your consignment.

***Who should I contact in India if I have questions regarding the status of my consignment or the procedures for export to India?***

Your most accessible and reliable contact will be the importer of your consignment. They will either be able to answer your question directly or will have greater access to India who can answer the question. If you wish to contact the Indian government directly, please refer to the [list of contacts](#).

***The special conditions for the product I want to export requires methyl bromide fumigation. This is not possible in the EU. How do I export to India?***

In many instances, India offers alternatives to [methyl bromide fumigation](#). In many others, however, there are no alternatives provided. If there are no alternatives, there is currently the option to conduct methyl bromide fumigation upon arrival in India based on amendments issued from time to

time by Indian Authorities. There is the possibility that Indian authorities extend this, but it is yet unclear.

If alternative treatment is not currently allowed for your product, you will need to have the competent authority at your country of origin contact Indian authorities to have them initiate a PRA detailed in [Box 1](#).

***What are key considerations for importers when seeking to reach agreements with EU exporters?***

Outside of price, quality and demand factors, the primary consideration among importers when deciding whether to import from your country will be (1) that imports of that product are permitted from your country of origin; and (2) that there is a strong likelihood that you will be able to meet the requirements of the PSC. This latter consideration will be primarily relevant to those products listed in Schedule-VI.

***How long will it take to conduct a Pest Risk Analysis? Is it worth it?***

The time needed to complete a Pest Risk Analysis depends on several factors. As a first step, you will need to have your country's competent authority ask the Indian authorities to initiate this process. Once this is done, the time needed may range from 6 months to 2 years due to administrative delays on the Indian side.

While this may be a lengthy procedure, it is advised that you seek to have nationally representative organisations for your sector push for a PRA for your product(s) as this will be the means for gaining market access to India when your country is not among those permitted to export or when your product is not yet listed in any of the Schedules.

***Why can't I conduct in-transit treatment? How can this be changed?***

Unfortunately, in most cases where treatment is provided as an option for satisfying special conditions under Schedule-V or Schedule-VI, the only option provided is that it be conducted pre-shipment. Changes to this will require that your country's competent authority request the [Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage](#) initiate a PRA. Once undertaken, a sample of in-transit cold treated products must be sent to India so that authorities can assess whether the treatment meets India's phytosanitary requirements.



## APPENDIX 5. METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

India continues to require methyl bromide fumigation as a treatment option in a number of the Special Conditions for plants and plant products listed in Schedule-V and Schedule-VI. This is problematic for many EU exporters since methyl bromide is effectively banned within the EU.

In several cases, alternative treatments (such as cold treatment) are provided as a way of alternatively meeting these Special Conditions. However, the process to get the country listed for cold treatment is long and exhaustive. In addition, in most of the case treatment is to be done prior to shipment and should be endorsed in the phytosanitary certificate. Only in special instances permission for in-transit cold treatment is being given. The process of trial shipment for cold treatment is often long and delayed.

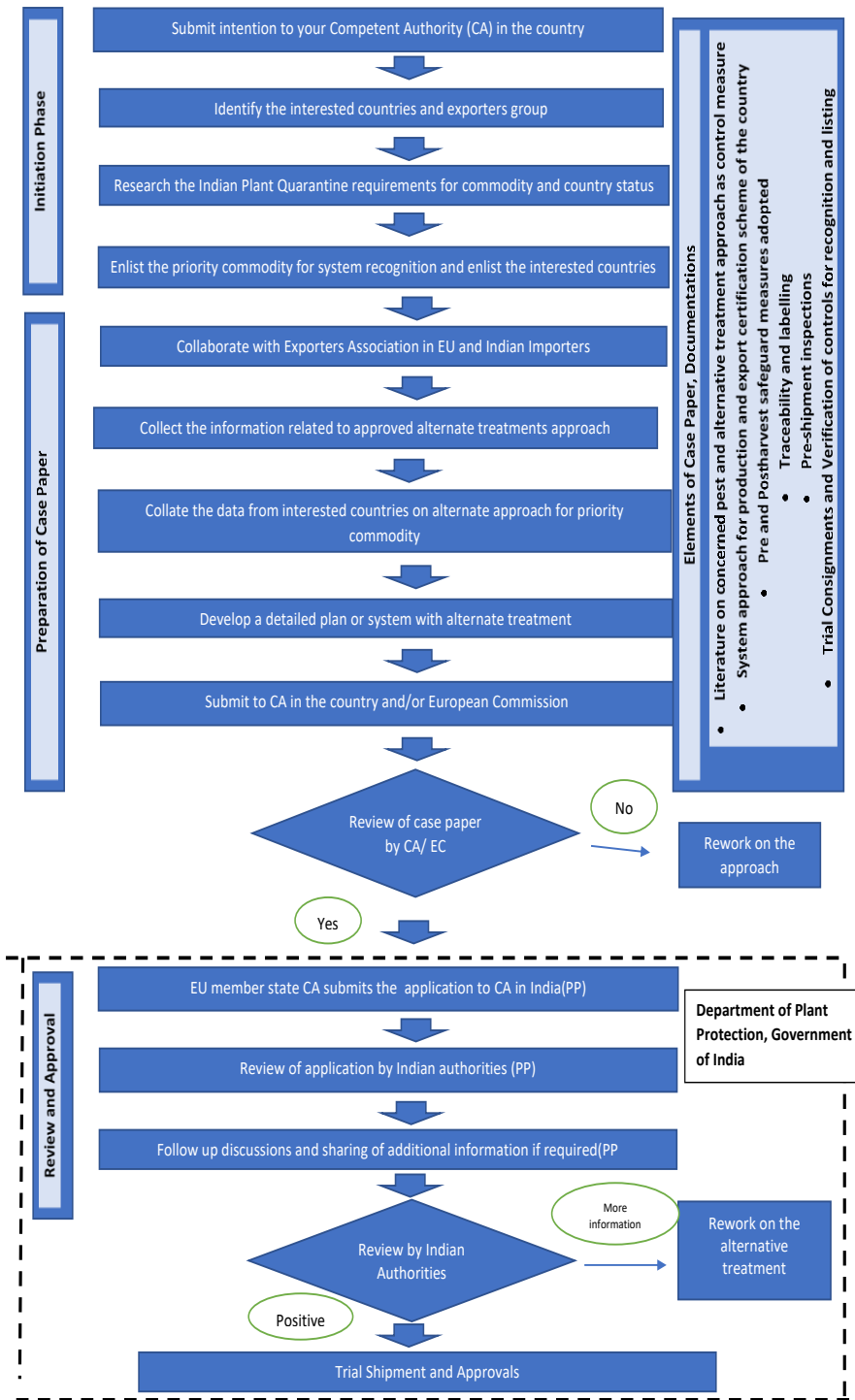
India has been issuing notifications, usually valid for six months, relaxing the requirement that methyl bromide fumigation from those countries which certify discontinuance of this chemical for phytosanitary purpose. In such cases the exemption for methyl bromide fumigation in the country of origin and instead allowing for fumigation to be undertaken upon arrival in India. This can only be done using accredited fumigation agencies but will result in additional cost. A list of such agencies is provided on the website as accredited treatment provider (<http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISPub/pdffiles/MBRlist.pdf>)

It cannot be excluded this notification will be further extended so as to continue allowing methyl bromide fumigation to occur on arrival, but it is imperative that exporters review relevant notifications to this effect. These notifications can be found on the [website](#) (plant quarantine information system). It cannot be excluded that the requirement of methyl bromide fumigation will be in place over the next several years. As such, it is imperative that you review current regulations on methyl bromide fumigation as stated in the Plant Quarantine Order and in notifications issued by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage. Additionally, the importer of your consignment should have readily accessible source of information on the current status of methyl bromide fumigation in India.

Currently, Spain is the only EU Member State in case of stone fruits (plums, peaches, and nectarine) for consumption to get an opportunity to include in-transit cold treatment option. However, the option for pre-shipment cold treatment is available to listed Member States. Some Member States are in process to get approval for in-transit cold treatment based on trial shipment.

Figure 37 provides a systematic approach towards building the proposal for alternatives to methyl bromide treatment in fruits (apples, plums, kiwis). The proposal to be submitted to Indian Plant quarantine authority should be supported by extensive data on commodity, its productions and packing conditions, its pests and how the proposed alternative has potential to reduce the risks to acceptable level to India. This should be done for each interested country.

Figure 37: Approach towards alternative to methyl bromide fumigation



Note: Developed based on Plant Quarantine Order, 2003, Standard Operating Procedures for Phytosanitary Inspection and Plant Quarantine Clearance of Plants/ Plant Products & other Regulated Articles, 2015, PRA administrative process manual, 2004 and verbal discussions.

## APPENDIX 6. KEY ACTORS IN THE IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO INDIA

### KEY ACTORS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### **DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE AND STORAGE (DPPQS)**

*Headed by:* Plant Protection Advisor the Government of India

*Head office:* Faridabad, in the State of Haryana.

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage serves as India's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO). Operating under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare within the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare it assists in policy-making related to plant protection and oversees implementation of India's plant protection programme with respect to import, inspection and quarantine of plants and plant products.

The key governing regulatory measure for the import, inspection and quarantine of plants and plant products in India is the [Plant Quarantine Order](#).

Headed by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, the DPPQS has the relevant overall responsibilities of:

- ❖ Managing the national import regulatory system
- ❖ Ensuring that import clearance specifications are met.
- ❖ Overseeing the offices of the Plant Quarantine Stations, which are entrusted with the responsibilities of inspection, clearance, and licensing.

#### **PLANT QUARANTINE DIVISION**

*Headed by:* Joint Director of Plant Quarantine

The Plant Quarantine Division (PQD) operates jointly with the DPPQS under the control and guidance of the Plant Protection Advisor. Headed by the Joint Director of Plant Quarantine, the PQD oversees all field units tasked with directly executing all plant quarantine activities in India.

Figure 38: Organisational chart for the Government of India



## PLANT QUARANTINE STATIONS

Tasked with executing India's plant protection and quarantine programme are its Plant Quarantine Stations (PQS). Seven Regional Plant Quarantine Stations have been designated to directly handle plant protection activities at the point of entry where they are located and to oversee all local Plant Quarantine Stations under their jurisdiction. These Regional PQS are based in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Kandla and Amritsar. Local Plant Quarantine Stations under the authority of the Regional PQS execute all plant quarantine activities at the official point of entry for which they are assigned.

As per Plant Quarantine Order, there are currently a total of 92 entry points officially sanctioned for the import of plant and plant products into India. These include 44 seaports, 24 airports and 24 land border stations. Additionally, there are 77 Inland Container Depot/Container Freight Station and 11 Foreign Post Offices that have also been notified for the entry of plants/plant material.

Note: In practice, your exports will be limited to only a handful of these 92 officially sanctioned ports. These ports are outlined in [Appendix 8](#).

The Plant Quarantine Station will be the main interface with authorities for you and (primarily) your importer as you seek to export your products to India. They will be the actor directly responsible for issuing the import permit of your consignments; reviewing all relevant documents you and your importer provide and keeping them on file; and inspecting and testing your exports upon arrival at the port of entry.

The specific functions of Plant Quarantine Stations include:

- ❖ Maintenance of information on India's current import regulatory system
- ❖ Inspection and testing of consignments and other regulated articles.
- ❖ Identification of pests found during inspection.
- ❖ Where relevant, ensuring and overseeing required fumigation/treatment is conducted and/or barring entry of an import consignment or ordering its destruction/deportation.
- ❖ Verification of the authenticity and integrity of phytosanitary procedures
- ❖ Completion and issuance of the Import Permits and Import Release Orders
- ❖ Document storage and retrieval
- ❖ Providing technical information for conducting Pest Risk Analysis

## INDIA'S PLANT QUARANTINE INFORMATION SYSTEM (PLANTQUARANTINEINDIA.NIC.IN)

The DPPQS also operates the [Plant Quarantine Information System](#) (PQIS), which provides the most comprehensive centralised source of information on India's import of plants and plant products.

It includes, among things:

- ❖ Contact information; and
- ❖ Rules and regulations

Importantly, the PQIS also provides an online portal where the importer of your consignment can apply for the import permit; verify status of the application; and access application history.

**\*\*NOTE:** While a helpful source, it should be stressed that some information posted on the site may be not be up to-date. Therefore, it is important for you to communicate with your importer to ensure that the information you seek is accurate.

To stay up-to-date with changes to import requirements issued through Official Notifications, the best source is found on the website of the [Directorate of Plant Protection](#).

Temporary changes on the officially sanctioned point of entry for your products are issued by the Directorate General for Foreign Trade. Notifications can be found [here](#).

### CUSTOMS

India's customs authorities will be responsible for ensuring that your consignment is properly valued. Provided there are no issues, they will be responsible for immediately transferring the consignment to the officers of the relevant Plant Quarantine Station. For latest updates you can visit [www.icegate.gov.in](http://www.icegate.gov.in)

### DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE

India's Directorate General for Foreign Trade (DGFT) is an attached office to India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry and is responsible for regulating and crafting policies governing imports and exports.

### IMPORTERS OF YOUR CONSIGNMENT

The importer of your consignment is an important actor with whom you will interact – particularly since s/he will serve as your primary interface with the relevant government actors outlined in the previous section.

After initially arranging for a consignment between you and your importer, your importer will have the following responsibilities:

- ❖ Filing an application for the quarantine inspection in [Form PQ-15](#) along with copies of relevant documents and fees.
- ❖ Providing information on any plant and plant products imported by him/her to relevant Plant Quarantine Station
- ❖ Bringing the consignments to the relevant Plant Quarantine Station for inspection (and, if required, fumigation or treatment)
- ❖ Allowing authorities to draw samples for inspection (and, if relevant, lab investigation as well as providing fees for any required treatments/fumigation)
- ❖ Opening, repacking, and loading products into and out of the fumigation chamber and sealing the consignment
- ❖ Removing products after inspection (and, where relevant, treatment) according to the directions given by the authorised official.
- ❖ Arranging, if deemed necessary by the plant protection adviser, for deportation or destruction of the consignment at his/her cost.
- ❖ Arranging for cold storage and/or delivery to intermediaries and consumers following customs and quarantine clearance.
- ❖ Renewing the import permit as desired
- ❖ If also desired, the importer can request that authorities initiate Pest Risk Analysis for new products not listed in the relevant schedules of the Plant Quarantine Order, though this is an action most effectively undertaken by relevant authorities in your home country.

### **COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

A very important actor in the successful export of your products to India will be the competent authority in your country together with the officers designated to carry out inspection and other related activities that lead to issuance of the phytosanitary certificate (PSC).

The competent authority of your country also serves an important role in liaising with the DPPQS when seeking clarification on the additional declarations and special conditions imposed and for helping to improve access. The competent authority can, in addition to the importer, also request the initiation of the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) by India for the introduction of new products not covered under the various Schedules of the Plant Quarantine Order.

**APPENDIX 7. OFFICIAL POINTS OF ENTRY INTO INDIA FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS**

REGIONAL PLANT STATION	PORT TYPE	LOCAL PLANT STATION	STATE/TERRITORY	
Mumbai	Sea	Bhavangar	Gujarat	
		Jamnagar		
		Kandla		
		Mandvi		
		Mundra		
		Navlakhi		
		Okha		
		Porbander		
		Veraval		
		Pipavav		
		Hazira		
		Goa		Goa
		Mumbai		Maharashtra
	Nova Shiva			
Jaigarh	Goa			
Goa				
Mumbai				
Air	Goa	Goa		
	Mumbai	Maharashtra		
	Indore	Madhya Pradesh		
Chennai	Sea	Alleppey	Kerala	
		Calicut		
		Cochin		
		Beypore		
		Tiruvananthapuram		
		Vizhinjam		
		Kollam (Quilon)		
		Chennai	Tamil Nadu	
		Cuddalore		
		Nagapatnam		
		Rameshwram		
		Tuticorin		
		Kattupalli		
		Kakinada		
		Krishnapatnam		
		Machlipatnam		Andhra Pradesh
		Visakhapatnam		
		Karwar		Karnataka
		Mangalore		
	Pondicherry	Puducherry		
	Karaikal	Kerala		
	Trivandrum			
	Calicut			
Cochin				
Chennai	Tamil Nadu			
Coimbatore				
Tiruchirapalli				
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh			



		Tirupati	
		Bangalore	Karnataka
Kolkata	Sea	Kolkata	West Bengal
		Haldia	
		Gopalpur	Orissa
		Paradeep	
	Air	Kolkata	West Bengal
		Bagdogra	
		Patna	Bihar
		Guwahati	Assam
		Bongaon	West Bengal
	Land	Gede Road Railway Station	
		Panitanki	
		Jogbani	
Raxual		Bihar	
Agartala		Tripura	
Moresh		Manipur	
Zokhwathar	Mizoram		
Amritsar	Air	Amritsar	Punjab
	Land	Amritsar railway station	Punjab
		Attari Railway Station	
		Attari Wagha Border Check point	
New Delhi	Air	Delhi	New Delhi
		Varasani	Uttar Pradesh
	Land	Rupadiha	Uttar Pradesh
		Sonauli	
		Banbasa	Uttaranchal
		ICD Sonipat	Haryana

## APPENDIX 8. MAIN PORTS OF ENTRY IN INDIA

### Mumbai

The Jawaharlal Nehru seaport (JNPT) – otherwise referred to as Nhava Sheva – is the largest container port in India and the primary entry point for nearly all of India’s imported fresh produce.

Located just to the east of Mumbai, the port provides convenient access to India’s largest consumer market for imported produce from the EU and elsewhere while also serving as a hub for reaching other nearby markets such as Surat, Pune and Nashik. Together, these four cities have a population of over 29 million, making it an attractive destination for India’s consignments of fresh produce.

The seaport at Mumbai is the overwhelming destination for most of the products emphasised in this handbook, including:

- ❖ Apples (2019: 53 percent; June 2020: 56 percent)
- ❖ Pears (2019: 89 percent; June 2020: 86 percent)
- ❖ Kiwifruit (2019: 90 percent; June 2020: 84 percent)
- ❖ Plums (2019: 70 percent; June 2020: 56 percent)

The port plays an even greater role in the import of fresh fruit from the EU given its location on the west coast of India and greater proximity to Europe.

The Sahar Airport at Mumbai also serves as a destination for minor amounts of fresh produce imports. Specifically, Sahar takes on greater relevance to the EU’s exports of stone fruits to India given their perishability.

### Chennai

The second largest port after Mumbai is located at Chennai. Located on the East Coast of India, the Chennai seaport takes on a far greater role for import of fresh produce from countries such as China, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand than for the EU, though consignments from Europe have been increasing significantly in recent years.

Among the products emphasised in this Handbook, Chennai is a notable destination for:

- ❖ Apples (2019: 27 percent; June 2020: 17 percent)
- ❖ Pears (2019: 6 percent; June 2020: 9 percent)
- ❖ Kiwifruit (2019: 2 percent; June 2020: 5 percent)

### Kattupalli

Operational from 2015, the seaport at the village of Kattupalli is an emerging destination for consignments of fresh produce into India. Located only 29 kilometres north of Chennai, the port provides an additional destination through which to access the city’s 8.7 million inhabitants.

As a result of being in operation for less than two years, Kattupalli is not yet a notable importer of the products covered in this Handbook. Although it is unlikely to emerge as a major destination in the near- term, it is likely to see notable growth in the number of consignments handled. As of 2019, Kattupalli has been the third most important destination for apples import to India

### **Krishnapatnam**

Opened in 2008, the seaport at Krishnapatnam is another emerging point of entry for consignments of fresh produce into India. Located on India's eastern coast in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the port provides access to the Nellore urban area of India (population of approximately 3 million) as well as India's inland areas.

Given its location on the east coast and the absence of a major nearby metropolis, however, the Krishnapatnam Port is likely to remain a relatively minor destination for consignments – particularly from the EU.

### **Cochin**

Located on India's southwestern coast, the seaport at Cochin is one of India's largest container ports. In addition to providing direct access to Kochi's 2.1 million people, its proximity to cities such as Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Nagpur, Thrissur, and Madurai make it an entry point easily in reach of roughly 14 million potential consumers.

While still minor in comparison to Mumbai and Chennai, it is nevertheless a notable destination for exports of apples (7 percent till June 2020). Further, given its wide distance from the far northern regions of India that account for much of the production of the fresh produce emphasised in this handbook, it makes it a potentially emerging market for imports in the coming decades.

### **Kolkata**

Located near India's third largest city in the far northeast coast of the country, the port at Kolkata is the gateway to the north-eastern states of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, given these States' relatively lower affluence when compared to the urban areas of Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi, the port remains a distinctly less popular destination for imported consignments of fresh produce.

Additional elements making the port a less popular destination for EU exports include its proximity to the large fruit producing regions in the north of India as well as its greater distance from the EU compared to other entry points. In general, the time at sea needed to reach Kolkata from the EU requires an additional 4 days when compared to the time needed to reach Mumbai and Cochin.

Nevertheless, the port at Kolkata used to be a notable entry point of apples from China. Currently contributing to 4 percent of total volume imported till June 2020.

### **Delhi**

Located in the north of India, Delhi is inaccessible by sea, making its airport the direct source of all imported fruit consignments from Europe. Nevertheless, with a population of more than 16 million people, Delhi remains an important destination – either overland from ports such as Mumbai or directly through air transport.

Overall, the Delhi airport is a marginal site of direct imports for most products covered in the Handbook, but it does serve as an important site for exports of more fragile and high-end fruits. In particular, Delhi is a notable entry point for imports of Oranges and grapes.

In recent past Inland container Depot at Sonipat has seen a rapid growth on import with regard to the commodities discussed in this handbook like pears (3 percent), stone fruit (17 percent), kiwi (11 percent) until June 2020.

**Hyderabad**

Located within India's interior, between Mumbai and Chennai, access to India's sixth largest city of Hyderabad is predominantly done overland after arrival and clearance at one of India's seaports. One exception to this is in the case of fragile fruits that benefit from air transport to directly reach consumers. The imports of cherries in the year 2019 and 2020 was observed from here.

## APPENDIX 9. LIST OF REGULATED QUARANTINE WEED SPECIES FOR GRAINS

All consignments of grain must be free from the following in addition to those listed in the additional declarations. Presence of these may lead to the consignment's destruction or deportation.

<i>Alectra vogelii</i> (Yellow witchweed)
<i>Allium vineale</i> (Crow garlic / Wild garlic)
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> (Prostrate pigweed)
<i>Ambrosia maritima</i> (Sea ambrosia)
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> (Perennial ragweed)
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (Giant ragweed)
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Dog fennel)
<i>Apera spica-venti</i> (Loose silkybent grass)
<i>Bromus secalinus</i> (Rye brome)
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> (Syn. <i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i> ) (Spiny burrgrass)
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> (Diffuse knapweed)
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> (Spotted knapweed)
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> (Yellow starthistle)
<i>Centrosema pubescens</i> (Butterfly pea)
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (Boneseed)
<i>Cichorium pumilum</i> (Dwarf chicory)
<i>Cichorium spinosum</i> (Spiny chicory)
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Spear thistle)
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> (Tall fleabane)
<i>Cordia curassavica</i> (Black sage/ Wild sage)
<i>Cuscuta australis</i> (Australian doddar)
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> (Hound's tongue)
<i>Digitaria velutina</i> (Velvet finger grass)
<i>Echinochloa crus-gavonis</i> (Gulf cockspur grass)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Syn. <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> ) (Japanese knotweed)
<i>Froelichia floridana</i> (Florida snake cotton)
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> (Common fumitory)

<i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers)
<i>Helianthus californicus</i> (California sunflower)
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> (Texas blueweed)
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i> (Blue heliotrope)
<i>Leersia japonica</i> (Cut grass)
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> (Italian ryegrass)
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese honeysuckle)
<i>Matricaria perforata</i> (False chamomile)
<i>Orobanche cumana</i> (Sunflower broomrape)
<i>Orobanche minor</i> (Common broomrape)
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i> (Perennial wild rice)
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> (African feather grass)
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> (Pale persicaria)
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i> (Devil's claw)
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>montana</i> (Rhodesian Kudzu)
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild radish)
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> (White eye – Australia)
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i> (Mediterranean saltwort)
<i>Senecio inaequidens</i> (African ragwort)
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (Common ragwort)
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> (Fireweed)
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> (Horse nettle)
<i>Striga aspera</i> (Witchweed)
<i>Striga hermonthica</i> (Witchweed)
<i>Thesium australe</i> (Austral toadflax)
<i>Thesium humiale</i> (Dwarf thesium)
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> (Field pennycress)
<i>Urochloa plantaginea</i> (Syn. <i>Brachiaria plantaginea</i> ) (Plantain signal grass)
<i>Veronica persica</i> (Creeping speedwell)
<i>Viola arvensis</i> (Field pansy)

## APPENDIX 10. RELEVANT FORMS

- ❖ [PQ FORM 01](#): Application for permit to import plants/plant products for consumption or processing
- ❖ [PQ FORM 03](#): Permit for import of plants/products for consumption/processing
- ❖ [PQ FORM 15](#): Application for Quarantine Inspection and Clearance of Imported Plants/Plant Products and Others (Cargo)
- ❖ [PQ FORM 21](#): Model phytosanitary certificate
- ❖ [PQ FORM 22](#): Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export
- ❖ [PQ FORM 23](#): Pest Risk Analysis request form
- ❖ [PQ FORM 24](#): Technical information requirements for Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)
- ❖ [Phyto sanitary certificate from EU](#)
- ❖ [Certificate for Non- GM cum GM free status](#)

**PQ Form 1: Application for permit to import plants/plant products for consumption or processing**

To _____ _____ _____ _____ (Issuing Authority)	<b>PQ Use</b> _____ _____		
I/We hereby make an application, in accordance with provisions of clause 3(3) of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 made under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects & Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914) for permission to import the following plants/plant products for consumption/processing:			
1. Name & address of Importer		2. Name & address of exporter	
3. Country of origin/re-export		4. Foreign port of shipment	
5. Approximate date of arrival of shipment			
6. Point of entry		7. Means of conveyance	
8- Description of plants/plant products (Common /botanical name)	9. Quantity (Wt./Volume)	10. No of packages	11. Mode of packing
12. Whether transgenic or not?			
14. Purpose of import			
15. Particulars of documents, if any attached.			
<p><b>Declaration</b>                  I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is correct and complete in all respects and undertake to pay to an officer duly authorized by PPA, the prescribed fees towards inspection, fumigation, treatment or supervision and abide by the instructions/guidelines issued by him.</p> <p>Date: _____                  Place: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____                  (Name &amp; Signature of Importer or his authorized Agent)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Seal)</p>			



**PQ Form 03: PERMIT FOR IMPORT OF PLANTS/PRODUCTS FOR CONSUMPTION / PROCESSING**

(Emblem)	Government of India Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage	<b>Permit No.:</b>  Date of issue:  Validity up to:	
<b>PERMIT FOR IMPORT OF PLANTS/ PRODUCTS FOR CONSUMPTION / PROCESSING</b>			
In accordance with provisions of clause 3 (6) of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914), I hereby grant permission to import the following plants/ plant products for consumption/ processing as detailed below:			
1. Name & Address of Importer		2. Name & Address of Exporter	
3. Country of Origin/Re-Export		4. Point of Entry	
5. Description of plant / plant product (Common / Scientific Name)	6. Quantity (Wt./Vol.)	7. Number of packings	8. Kind of packages
9. The above permission is granted subject to the following conditions: (1) The consignment shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate/ Phytosanitary Certificate for re-export issued by an authorized officer in the country of origin/ report (i.e. _____) as the case may be, with an additional declaration for freedom from: (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____  or that above specified pests do not occur in the country or state of origin.  (2) The permit is not transferable and shall be valid for 12 months from the date of issue and valid for multiple port access and multiple part shipments provided the exporter, importer and country of origin are the same for the entire consignment. The permit number shall be quoted on the Phytosanitary certificate issued at the country of origin/ re-export, as the case may be.			
Place:	(Seal)	(Signature/Name and Designation of the Issuing Authority)	
Date:			

**PQ Form 15: Application For Quarantine Inspection And Clearance Of Imported Plants/Plant Products and Others (Cargo)**

<b>To</b> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<b>For PQ Office's use:</b>	
	Receipt No.	Registration No.
	Date of Receipt	Date of Registration.
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Clause 3 (18) of the Plant Quarantine Regulations of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued under Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914), I/We, file herewith an application for Plant Quarantine inspection/treatment and clearance of the imported plants/ plant products and others as described below:</p>		
<b>Description of Consignment:</b>		
1. Name & address of importer	2. Name & address of Exporter	<input type="checkbox"/> Import Permit No:_____ dt _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Phytosanitary Certificate No:_____ dt _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fumigation Certificate, if any <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of origin, if any <input type="checkbox"/> Bill of Entry No:_____ dt _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping/Airway bill <input type="checkbox"/> Invoice/packing list N.B.: Tick out the documents enclosed.
3. Consignment (Common/botanical name)	4. Quantity (Wt./vol.)	
5. No. of pieces/ packages/ containers	6. Distinguishing marks	
7. Nature of packing material	8. Country of origin & port of shipment	
9. Means of conveyance & date of arrival	10. Point of entry	
11. Date and place of inspection	12. Shipping/Airway Bill No. & Date	<b>For PQ Office Use:</b> The above documents submitted to this office have been scrutinised and found in order/not in order
13. Value of the Commodity	14. Purpose of import Sowing/ planting/ consumption	Date:  Signature of PQ staff
<b>Declaration</b>		
1) I/we hereby declare that to the best of the knowledge and belief, the particular given above are true and correct. (2) I/We abide by the provisions of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2002 and the instructions issued by the officer authorized by Plant Protection Adviser Date: _____ Place: _____		
(Signature of Importer/Authorised Agent)		

**N.B:** Application should be submitted by the importer/his authorised agent in duplicate duly filled and completed.; Duplicate copy to be returned to the importer/his authorised agent after endorsing the quarantine order and receipt of payment; Payments should be made by bank draft or pay order drawn in favour of the concerned Pay & Accounts Officer.

For P Q Office Use:			
Assessment of fees:			Receipt of payment:
Commodity	Wt. (Kg)/ No. of pieces	Particulars of fees (in Rs) 1. PEQ fees: _____ 2. Inspection: Fees _____ 3. Others: _____	Received from M/s. _____ an amount of Rs. _____ (Rs. _____) (in words) by cash /DD /BC /PO /T.R.No. _____ Dt: _____ drawn on _____ (Name of the bank & branch) towards inspection fees.
TOTAL: (Rupees _____) (In words)			Date: _____
Date:	Assessed by _____ Sign. of staff	Checked by _____ Sign. of S/O	Sign. of Cashier _____ Sign. of DDO/ Accountant
<p><b>Quarantine Order</b></p> <p>(1) The goods listed on this Plant Quarantine Entry form are ordered into Quarantine and are to be forwarded to this office under escort by Customs for inspection/treatment and further orders.</p> <p>(2) The importer/authorized agent of the importer is hereby directed to present the goods/containers/vessel lying at _____ for inspection/sampling on _____ and at _____ by the following designated staff/officers viz. _____ and arrange necessary facilities for the above purpose.</p> <p>(3) The importer/authorized agent of the importer is advised to produce original copy of IP/PSC on or before _____ to this office for record.</p> <p>(4) The importer/authorized agent of importer is advised to contact this office after _____ day(s) for further orders.</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Place: _____ (Sign. and Designation of Authority)</p>			

**MODEL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE**

(To be typed or printed in block letters)

No. \_\_\_\_\_

From Plant Protection Organisation of _____	To: Plant Protection organisation(s) of _____
<b>Description of Consignment</b>	
Name and address of exporter	
Declared name and address of consignee	
Number and description of packages	
Distinguished marks	
Place of Origin	
Declared means of conveyance	
Declared point of entry	
Name of produce and quantity declared	
Botanical name of plants	
This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests and practically free from the injurious pests and that they are considered to conform to the current phytosanitary regulations at the importing country	
<b>Deinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment</b>	
Date _____ Duration: _____ Treatment: _____ Additional Information: _____	Temperature: _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____ Concentration _____
<b>Additional declarations:</b>	
Place of issue: Date of issue:	Stamp of Organization Signature of authorized officer

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to .....(Name of Plant Protection Organisation) .....or to any of its officers or representatives'. \*Optional clause

**PQ FORM 22: Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export**

**PQ Form 22**

**MODEL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Plant Protection Organisation of _____ (Country of import)		To: Plant Protection organisation(s) of _____ (Country(ies) of re-export)	
<b>Description of Consignment</b>			
Name and address of exporter			
Declared name and address of consignee			
Number and description of packages			
Distinguished marks			
Place of Origin			
Declared means of conveyance			
Declared point of entry			
Name of produce and quantity declared			
Botanical name of plants			
This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into... (country of re-export) ..... from (country of origin) ..... covered by Phytosanitary Certificate no _____ *Original <input type="checkbox"/> certified true copy <input type="checkbox"/> of which is attached to this Certificate. That they are * packed { } repacked <input type="checkbox"/> in original <input type="checkbox"/> new <input type="checkbox"/> container, that based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> and additional ;inspection <input type="checkbox"/> , they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and that during storage in ..... (country of re- export) .....the consignment has not been subjected to risk of the infestation or infection. * Insert tick in appropriate boxes			
<b>Deinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment</b>			
Date _____		Duration and temperature: _____	
Treatment _____		Concentration _____	
Chemical active ingredient: _____		Additional information _____	
Additional declarations:			
Place of issue _____			
Date of issue _____		(Stamp of Organisation) Name & Signature of authorized officer	

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to... (Name of Plant Protection Organisation) ..... or to any of its officers or representatives\*.

\* Optional clause

**PQ Form 23: Application for Pest Risk Analysis for Import of agricultural commodities into India**

**1. Details of Applicant**

1.1 Name/ Organisation.....  
 1.2 Address..... Postcode..... 1.3 Phone  
 .....Fax ..... E-mail .....

**2. PRA General Parameters**

2.1 Scientific & Common name of the product.....  
 2.2 Country/ countries of origin..... 2.3  
 Quantity/ Volume .....

**3. Product Type (circle one or more)**

3 . 1	Processed / Non-processed	3.2 Living/ non- living
3 . 3	Plant/ Animal	3.4 Genetically modified/ non-genetically modified
3 . 5	Seed/ plant/ soil	3.6 Culture / non-culture
3 . 7	Other.....	

**4. Product Processing (if applicable)**

4 . 1	If seed:	ground/ kibbled/ whole/ preserved
4 . 2	If plant:	fresh/ dried/ freeze dried/ preserved
4 . 3	Processing refinement:	cooked/ frozen/ pulped/ steamed
4 . 4	Specify treatment details.....	

**5. Product Origins (please state if question not relevant)**

5.1 Source location (by country, origin & locality) ..... 5.2  
 Production method, Certification scheme and / or accreditation type? .....

**6. End Use (circle one or more)**

6.1 Human consumption / Processing/ Stock feed/ Pet food/ Fish food/ Seeds for sowing/ Nursery stock/ Multiplication/ Post-entry Quarantine/ Therapeutic/ Fertilisers/ *In-vivo* / *In-vitro* 6.2 Other .....

**7. End Destination (circle &/or specify)**

7.1 Rural/ urban

7.2 Multiple locations/ single

7.3 Specify Country, State & / or region (PRA defined area) .....

**8. Entry (circle one or more)**

Ship/ Air/ Ground transport/ Rail/Other.....

**9. General Comments** (any further general comment or notes that need to be made, please make here) .....

**PRA request form may be submitted to:**

Plant Protection Adviser, DPPQS, Faridabad-121001(Haryana) or

Joint Secretary (PP), DAC & FW, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi -110001

**Technical Information Requirement for Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)**

**1. Plant and Plant Product**

- 1.1 Common name;
- 1.2 Scientific (genus & species/strain/variety/cultivar) name;
- 1.3 Resistant or non-resistant varieties;
- 1.4 Countries that have already imported;
- 1.5 Plant part to be imported (whole plant/seed/cutting/sapling/ budwood/bulb/fruit etc.);

**2. Production Area**

- 2.1 Place of production on map (country and province);
- 2.2 Production and Export (tons/year);

**3. Cultivation practices**

- 3.1 Harvest method and time;
- 3.2 Plant protection measures (to control and eradicate the pests);

**4. Pest List (separately for all the pests)**

- 4.1 Scientific & Common name;
- 4.2 Pest biology;
- 4.3 Plant parts affected;
- 4.4 Symptoms;
- 4.5 Distribution and pest free areas;
- 4.6 Pest status (prevalence);
- 4.7 Management practices;
  - 4.7.1 Cultural practices;
  - 4.7.2 Biological (use of biological control agents, resistant varieties, crop skipping...);
  - 4.7.3 Chemical (type, method, time, and number of pesticide use...)
- 4.8 Database and reference

**5. Packaging**

- 5.1 Method of packaging;
- 5.2 Inspection procedure;
- 5.3 Post-harvest treatment;
- 5.4 Conditions and security of storage place.

**6. Export program (policy/activity)**

- 6.1 Trading partners;
- 6.2 Existing procedure for issuing phytosanitary certificates (including additional declaration).

**7. Copies of relevant supporting documents.**



## E Phytosanitary certificate from EU Member State

Certificate	1. Name and Address of Exporter Name Address Country				2. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No IMSOC Reference				Specimen not to be used for imports into the EU			
	3. Declared Name and Address of Consignee Name Address Country				4. Plant Protection Organisation of Authority Country				to Plant Protection Organisation of Authority Country			
	6. Declared Means of Conveyance				5. Place of Origin Country				<div style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">                     The overall requirements covered in both certificates are common with differences in lay out.                 </div>			
	Mode		International transport document		Identification							
7. Declared Point of Entry Authority Country				More specific details about Authority and country								
8. Distinguishing marks: number and description of packages; name of produce; botanical name of plants								9. Quantity declared				
Commodity	Quantity	Net weight	Gross volume	Number of packages	Distinguishing marks	Establishment of Origin	Product type	Total quantity				
								Total net weight				
								Total gross volume				
								Total number of packages				
10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.								Indian PSC requires declaration to also include injurious pests				
11. Additional declaration												
<b>DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</b>						Place of issue						
12. Treatment type						Inspection date						
13. Chemical (active ingredient)			14. Duration and temperature			Date of signature						
15. Concentration			16. Date			Name and signature of authorised officer			Stamp of organisation			
17. Additional information												

**FORM: NON-GM CUM GM FREE CERTIFICATE**

**CERTIFICATE FOR NON -GM ORIGIN CUM GM FREE STATUS**

Certificate No. ....

Date.....

It is hereby certified that the product described below is NON-GM origin and does not contain genetically modified organisms (GMO) and also not genetically modified.

- 1. Name and address of exporter :
- 2. Name and address of manufacturer :
- 3. Name and address of consignee :
- 4. Description of product :
- 5. Invoice No. and date :
- 6. Lot No./ Batch No. :
- 7. Expiry date of the product if any :
- 8. Quantity of product :
- 9. Manufacturing/ production date & code / Packing Date :
- 10. Number and type of packing (container/grade/bulk/others) :
- 11. Date of Shipment and Place :
- 12. Probable date of loading :
- 13. Place of loading :
- 14. Country of export :
- 15. FOB Value :

Date of Issue

Place of Issue

Authorized Signatory

Name and Designation

Stamp/ sear of Competent Authority

## APPENDIX 11. EXPORTER CHECKLIST

- Your product is listed in Schedule-V, Schedule-VI or Schedule-VII of India's [Plant Quarantine Order](#)
- If it is listed in **Schedule-V** or **Schedule-VI**, your country of origin is listed among those permitted to export the product to India.
- You have had the relevant officer of the National Plant Protection Organisation at the country of origin complete the [Phytosanitary Certificate](#) according to the specifications of Indian authorities.  
  
For products listed in **Schedule-V** or **Schedule-VI**, this includes:
  - Endorsement of all required Additional Declarations
  - Endorsement of all required Special Conditions
- The original Phytosanitary Certificate accompanies the consignment.

## **APPENDIX 12. OTHER PRODUCTS FOUND IN SCHEDULES V-VII**

APPENDIX 12.1: SEEDS FOR SOWING

APPENDIX 12.2.: PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION

APPENDIX 12.3.: PLANTS FOR PROCESSING

APPENDIX 12.4.: TISSUE CULTURED PLANTS

APPENDIX 12.5.: WOOD PRODUCTS

APPENDIX 12.6.: PRODUCTS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

APPENDIX 12.7: PRODUCTS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

APPENDIX 12.8: PURPOSE NOT SPECIFIED

APPENDIX 12.9: LIST OF PROCESSED PRODUCTS

## APPENDIX 12.1: SEEDS FOR SOWING

The following are seeds for sowing permissible for import from the EU or one its Member States:

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Countries permitted
VI	1	Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	France Italy
	3		<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	Entire EU
	8		<i>Achillea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	17		<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	Germany
	23		<i>Ageratum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	28	Hollyhock	<i>Alcea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	29	Lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla spp.</i>	Entire EU
	31	Onion	<i>Allium spp.</i>	Entire EU
		Garlic		
		Leek		
		Shallot, etc.		
	32	Chive	<i>Allium schoenprasum</i>	France
	42	Alyssum	<i>Alyssum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	44	Amaranthus	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	Entire EU
	49		<i>Anchusa spp.</i>	Entire EU
	50		<i>Anemone spp.</i>	Entire EU
	55	Dill	<i>Anthium graveolens</i>	Denmark
56		<i>Anthriscus spp.</i>	France	
			Denmark	
VI			France	
	59	Antirrhinum	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Entire EU
	62	Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Denmark
				France
				Italy
				The Netherlands
	66		<i>Archonthophoenix spp.</i>	Entire EU
	67	Chimaphilla umbellate	<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Entire EU
	68		<i>Areca spp.</i>	Entire EU
	69		<i>Arenga spp.</i>	Entire EU
	72		<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Entire EU
	77	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Denmark
				The Netherlands
				France
				Italy
Germany				
Spain				
80		<i>Astilbe spp.</i>	Entire EU	
81	Oat	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Italy	
86	Begonia	<i>Begonia spp.</i>	Entire EU	
87	Bellis	<i>Bellis spp.</i>	Entire EU	
91	Beet root	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Entire EU	
95	Coreopsis	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	Entire EU	
98	Borago	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Denmark	

	104	Mustard	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Entire EU
		Rape/Canola		
		Cabbage		
		Cauliflower		
		Kohlrabi		
		Brussel sprout		
		Broccoli		
		Knol Khol		
		Chinese cabbage		
		Other Cole crops		
VI	106	Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa, sub spp. Rapa</i>	Denmark
				Italy
				The Netherlands
				France
	107		<i>Butia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	115		<i>Calamus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	117	Calceolaria	<i>Calceolaria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	118	Calendula	<i>Calendula spp.</i>	
				France
				Germany
				The Netherlands
	120	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	Entire EU
	121	Aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	France
				The Netherlands
				Germany
	126	Pepper/ Chillies	<i>Capsicum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	131	Safflower and its wild species	<i>Carthamus tinctorius, Carthamus spp</i>	Italy
	132	Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Germany
				Czechia
				Slovakia
	133	Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>	The Netherlands
	138		<i>Ceanothus Americana</i>	Entire EU
	139	Cock's comb	<i>Celosia spp.</i>	The Netherlands
				France
				Denmark
				Germany
	142	Corn flower	<i>Centurea cyanus</i>	Entire EU
143	Cycad	<i>Ceratozamia spp.</i>	Entire EU	
		<i>Macrozamia spp.</i>		
147		<i>Chamaerops spp.</i>	Entire EU	
149		<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Germany	
150		<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Entire EU	
155	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i>	Denmark	
			France	
			Germany	
			The Netherlands	
156	Chick pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Entire EU	
157	Chicory	<i>Chichorium spp.</i>	Entire EU	

		Endive		
	159	Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Entire EU
	164	Godetia	<i>Clarkia spp.</i>	Germany
				France
				The Netherlands
				Denmark
	166	Cleome	<i>Cleome spp.</i>	The Netherlands
				France
				Germany
	169		<i>Coccothrinax</i>	Entire EU
	176	Coleus	<i>Coleus spp.</i>	Entire EU
				France
	178	Consolida	<i>Consolida ambigua</i>	Germany
				The Netherlands
				Denmark
	179	Delphinium	<i>Conolida ambigua</i>	Entire EU
				The Netherlands
	183		<i>Coreopsis lanceolate</i>	France
				Germany
	184	Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Italy
				France
	188	Cosmos	<i>Cosmos spp.</i>	France
				The Netherlands
				Germany
	189		<i>Crambe abysinnica</i>	
	196	Muskmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	The Netherlands
				France
				Italy
VI	197	Cucumber and related species	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Entire EU
				Italy
				France
	199	Banana squash	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	The Netherlands
				Germany
				Czech Republic
	200	Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Germany
				Denmark
				France Italy Spain
				The Netherlands
	201	Summer squash	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	France Germany Italy
				The Netherlands Spain
	205		<i>Cycas spp.</i>	Entire EU
	206	Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen spp.</i>	Entire EU
	208	Lawn grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Spain
	210	Tamarillo	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	Italy
				Spain
VI	211		<i>Daemonorops verticillaris</i>	Entire EU
	216	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Entire EU
	220	Delphinium	<i>Delphinium hybrids</i>	Entire EU
	224	Carnation (saplings/Cuttings)	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Entire EU

225		<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	The Netherlands
234		<i>Dimorphoteca spp.</i>	Entire EU
236		<i>Dioon sp.</i>	Entire EU
238	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Italy
250		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	
255		<i>Encephalartos spp.</i>	Entire EU
257	Weeping lovegrass Teff	<i>Eragrotis spp.</i>	
261	Rocolla	<i>Eruca vesicaria</i>	The Netherlands Italy France
263	Wall flower	<i>Erysimum spp.</i>	Entire EU
264		<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	
280		<i>Eustoma spp.</i>	Entire EU
282		<i>Euterpe spp.</i>	Entire EU
293	Flower Buds	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>	Entire EU
294	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	France Denmark
298	Freesia	<i>Freesia spp.</i>	Entire EU
300	Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>	Entire EU
303	Gazania	<i>Gazania spp.</i>	Entire EU
304		<i>Genista spp.</i>	Entire EU
306		<i>Geranium</i>	Entire EU
307	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Entire EU
311	Soybean	<i>Glycine spp.</i>	Entire EU
312	Globe amaranth Globosa	<i>Gomphrena spp.</i>	Germany The Netherlands France Denmark
319		<i>Gypsophilla paniculata</i>	Denmark
320		<i>Hasslerina spp.</i>	The Netherlands France
323	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Entire EU
325	Starflower	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	Entire EU
334	Barley	<i>Hordeum spp.</i>	Entire EU
336		<i>Howea spp.</i>	Entire EU
339		<i>Hydrastic Canadensis</i>	Entire EU
342		<i>Hypericum spp.</i>	Entire EU
344		<i>Hyphaene spp.</i>	Entire EU
347		<i>Hypoestes spp.</i>	The Netherlands Denmark Germany
349	Candytuft	<i>Iberis spp.</i>	Entire EU
352	Impatiens	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>	Entire EU
357		<i>Ipomoea sp.</i>	The Netherlands France Germany
363		<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Entire EU
364		<i>Jessenia spp.</i>	Entire EU
366	Sabina	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i>	Entire EU
371	Kochia	<i>Kochia spp.</i>	Entire EU
372	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Denmark Italy The Netherlands France
373	Bottle Gourd	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Italy



	378		<i>Latania spp.</i>	Entire EU
	379	Sweet pea	<i>Lathyrus spp.</i>	France Germany The Netherlands Denmark
	392		<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Entire EU
	392	Limonium	<i>Limonium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	393	Statice		
	395		<i>Linaria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	396	Flax	<i>Linum spp.</i>	Entire EU
401		<i>Livistona spp.</i>	Entire EU	
402		<i>Lobelia spp.</i>	France Germany The Netherlands Denmark	
VI	407	Lotus bulbs	<i>Lotus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	412	Lupinus	<i>Lupinus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	414	Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Entire EU
	416		<i>Lytocaryum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	417		<i>Lytocaryum weddellianum</i>	Entire EU
	424		<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Entire EU
	425		<i>Majorana spp.</i>	Denmark
	435	Stock	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Denmark France Germany The Netherlands
	436	Lucerne Alfalfa	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	Entire EU
	442	Livingstone daisy	<i>Mesembryanthemum spp.</i>	France Germany The Netherlands
	444		<i>Metroxylon spp.</i>	Entire EU
	446		<i>Mimulus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	459	Myosotis	<i>Myosotis spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	466	Nemesia	<i>Nemesia strumosa</i>	Entire EU
	471		<i>Nicotiana spp.</i>	Entire EU
	472	Black Cumin	<i>Nigella spp.</i>	Entire EU
	473		<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Germany
	475		<i>Nypa spp.</i>	Entire EU
	477	Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Entire EU
	478	Oenothera	<i>Oenothera spp.</i>	The Netherlands France Germany
	480	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Entire EU
	484	Origanum	<i>Origanum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	496	Ornamental poppy	<i>Papaver spp.</i>	France The Netherlands Spain Germany Italy
	509	Pentas	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	Entire EU
	513	Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Denmark Italy The Netherlands France Germany Spain
	514		<i>Petunia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	517	Phlox	<i>Phlox spp.</i>	Entire EU
518		<i>Phoenix spp.</i>	Entire EU	

	533	Pea	<i>Pisum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	543	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	550	Primula	<i>Primula spp.</i>	Entire EU
	561		<i>Ptychosperma macharthurii</i>	Entire EU
	567	Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	569	Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Denmark Italy France
	570		<i>Raphia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	579	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	France
	589	Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Denmark The Netherlands France
	590	Salvia	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Entire EU
	599	Schizanthus	<i>Schizanthus spp.</i>	France Germany The Netherlands Denmark
	602	Senecio	<i>Senecio spp.</i>	Entire EU
	611	Gloxinia	<i>Sinningia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	613	Blueberry Cranberry Gooseberry Currants Raspberry Strawberry	<i>Vaccinium spp. Ribes spp.</i> <i>Rubus spp. Fragaria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	616	Aubergine Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Entire EU
	617	Pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	Italy Spain
	620	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	625		<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	The Netherlands
	634 635	Marigold African	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Entire EU
	638	Dandelium	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Czech Republic Romania
	647		<i>Thunbergia spp.</i>	Germany The Netherlands France
	648	Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Denmark
VI				The Netherlands Spain Italy France Germany
	657		<i>Torenia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	658 659	Berseem Clovers	<i>Trifolium alexandrium</i>	Entire EU
	664	Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	The Netherlands France Germany Spain Italy
	673	Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	France Germany The Netherlands Denmark
	674		<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Germany
	675	Broad bean Vetches	<i>Vicia faba</i> <i>Vicia villosa</i>	Entire EU
	677	Beans	<i>Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.</i>	Entire EU
	678	Cowpea	<i>Vigna spp.</i>	Entire EU

	679	Vinca Periwinkle	<i>Vinca spp.</i> <i>Cartharanthus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	680	Pansy	<i>Viola spp.</i>	Germany France Denmark The Netherlands
	685		<i>Zamia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	688	Maize Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Entire EU
	691	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia spp.</i>	Entire EU
V	7	Cotton	<i>Gossypium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	11	Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Entire EU
	15	Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana spp.</i>	Entire EU
	16	Wheat	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Entire EU

According to clause 3(13) of the PQO (Regulation of Import), 2003 all consignments of seeds and plants for propagation shall be imported only through the Regional Plant Quarantine Stations of (See Schedule I): Amritsar, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai New Delhi, Bangaluru and Kandla

Also, refer to Non GM cum GM free certification requirement of FSSAI

## APPENDIX 12.2: PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION

The following are plants for propagation from Schedule - VI of plant quarantine order permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States.

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Countries permitted
19		<i>Agapanthus spp.</i>	Plant	The Netherlands
30	Allamanda	<i>Allamanda spp.</i>	Plant	Entire EU
31	Onion Garlic Leek Shallot, etc.	<i>Allium spp.</i>	Bulb	
35	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Plant	
39		<i>Alstromeria</i>	Plant	The Netherlands
45		<i>Amaryllis spp.</i>	Bulb	The Netherlands
47	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Plant Sucker	Entire EU
51		<i>Anigozanthos spp.</i>	Plant	Germany The Netherlands Italy
57	Anthurium Dieffenbachia Caladium Syngonium Aglaonema Spathiphyllum Monster philodendron	<i>Anthurium spp.</i>	Cutting sapling	Entire EU
66	Archonhophoenix spp.		Plant	
68	Areca spp.		Plant	
69	Arenga spp.		Plant	
82	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa spp.</i>	Stem-cutting	
101	Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Plant	
102	Bouvardia spp.		Plant	
108	Butia spp.		Plant	
112	Cacti		Plant	
115	Calamus spp.		Plant	
116	Calathea spp.		Plant	
120	Bottle brush	Callistemon spp.	Plant Cutting	
147	Chamaerops spp.		Plant	
155	Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum spp.	Cutting (rooted or un- rooted)	
191	Saffron	Crocus sativus	Corm	Germany Spain
205	Cycas spp.		Plant	Entire EU
210	Tamarillo	Cyphomandra betacea	Cutting	Italy Spain

224	Carnation	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Cutting Sapling	Entire EU
238	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Graft Budwood Plant	Italy
255	Encephalartos spp.		Plant	Entire EU
278	Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plant	Entire EU
281	<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>		Plant Cutting	The Netherlands
282	<i>Euterpe spp.</i>		Plant	Entire EU
290	<i>Ficus spp.</i>		Plant Cutting	
293	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>		Tubers	
293	<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>		Corms Corm lets	
293	<i>Heliconia spp. Zingiber mioga</i>		Rhizome	
293	<i>Hyacinthus spp.</i>		Bulb	
293	<i>Iris spp. (bulbous and rhizomatous varieties)</i>		Bulb Rhizome	
293	Lily Narcissus Tulip	<i>Lillium spp.</i> <i>Narcissus spp.</i> <i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Bulb	
293	Lily	<i>Lillium spp.</i>	Plant Cutting	The Netherlands
293	Calla lily	<i>Zantedeschia spp.</i>	Corm	Entire EU
298	Freesia	<i>Freesia spp.</i>	Bulb	
307	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Plant	
318	<i>Gypsophillia spp.</i>		Plant	The Netherlands
330	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Plant	Spain
336	<i>Howea spp.</i>		Plant	Entire EU
343	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		Plant Cutting	The Netherlands
344	<i>Hyphaene spp.</i>		Plant	Entire EU
352	Impatiens	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>	Plant	The Netherlands
357	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>		Rhizome	Germany The Netherlands France
363	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>		Plant	Entire EU
364	<i>Jessenia spp.</i>		Plant	
378	<i>Latania spp.</i>		Plant	
388	Snowflake	<i>Leucojum spp.</i>	Bulb	
393	Limonium Static e	<i>Limonium spp.</i>	Plant	
401	<i>Livistona spp.</i>		Plant	

416	Lytocaryum spp.		Plant	
444	Metroxylon spp.		Plant	
458	Mushroom	Agaricus spp.	Spawn	The Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium
463	Nandina spp. (except nandina compacta)		Plant	
475	Nypa spp.		Plant	
480	Olive	Olea europaea	Plant	Spain Italy
490	Peonia	Paeonia suffruticosa	Plant Cutting	The Netherlands
504	Pelargonium	Pelargonium spp.	Seed Cutting Sapling	Entire EU
512	Avocado	Persea Americana	Cutting Plant	Spain
515	Petunia	Petunia axillaris p. integrifolia	Cutting Planting material Rooted plant	Germany The Netherlands
519	Date palm	Phoenix dactylifera	Sucker Plant Tissue cultured plant	Entire EU
522	Cape gooseberry	Physalis peruviana	Cutting Graft Rooted plant	Italy Spain
539	Polypodium	Polypodium spp.	Plant	Entire EU
540	Polyscias	Polyscias spp.	Plant	
541	Pome fruit: Apple Pear Quince	Pyrus spp. Cydonia spp.	Cutting Sapling Budwood	
563	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	Plant Graft	Entire EU
567	Ranunculus	Ranunculus spp.	Bulb	The Netherlands
570		Raphia spp.	Plant	Entire EU
578	Rose	Rosa spp.	Rooted cutting Graft Budwood Sapling	
583	Leather leaf fern	Rumohra adiantiformis	Rhizome Plant	The Netherlands
585	Willow	Salix spp.	Cutting Graft Rooted plant	Germany
592		Sansevieria spp.	Plant	Entire EU
613	Blueberry Cranberry	Vaccinium spp.	Cutting (rooted or rooted) Graft Budwood Sapling	
613	Strawberry	Fragaria spp.	Stem (runner) Cutting (rooted or rooted) Tissue-cultured plant	

619		Solidago spp.	Cutting Plant	The Netherlands
625		Strelitzia reginae	Plant	Entire EU
635	Marigold African	Tagetes spp.	Plant	The Netherlands
681	Grapevine	Vitis vinifera	Rooted stock Stem cutting Sapling	Entire EU
685	Zamia spp.		Plant	
687	Zantedeschia aethiopica		Plant Cutting	The Netherlands

According to clause 3(13) of the PQO (Regulation of Import), 2003 all consignments of seeds and plants for propagation shall be imported only through the Regional Plant Quarantine Stations of (See Schedule I):

- ❖ Amritsar
- ❖ Chennai
- ❖ Kolkata
- ❖ Mumbai
- ❖ New Delhi
- ❖ Bengaluru
- ❖ Kandla

### APPENDIX 12.3: PLANTS FOR PROCESSING AND CONSUMPTION

The following are all other products for processing permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States. Note that this does not pertain to highly processed products, but rather unprocessed products that will be used for processing within India

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Countries
93	Common white birch	<i>Betula alba</i> <i>Betula pubescence</i>	Leaf (dried)	Poland
96	Annatto	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	Seed	Spain
110	Sheanut	<i>Butryospermum paradoxum</i>	Nut	Entire EU
172	Coffee	<i>Coffea spp.</i>	Bean	Entire EU
311	Soybean	<i>Glycine spp.</i>	Seed	Entire EU
323	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Seed	Entire EU
332		<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Whole plant (excl. seed) (dried)	Entire EU
337	Hops	<i>Humulus spp.</i>	Flower cones (in bales and dried)	Entire EU
345	Hypnum Moss Green moss	<i>Hypnum curvifolium</i>	Moss	Entire EU
426		<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Plant (excl. seed) (dried)	Bulgaria
433		<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Plant (excl. seed) (dried)	Bulgaria
472	Black Cumin	<i>Nigella Sativa</i>	Seed	Entire EU
480	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Fruit	Spain
533	Pea	<i>Pisum spp.</i>	Seed	Entire EU
618	Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Tuber	Germany
638	Dandelium	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Root (dried)	Poland
644	Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Bean (fermented dried)	Entire EU
663	Wheat	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Grain	Entire EU
675	Broad beans Vetches	<i>Vicia faba</i> <i>Vicia villosa</i>	Seed	Entire EU
677	Beans	<i>Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.</i>	Seed	Entire EU
688	Maize Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Grain	Entire EU



## Schedule VII products for processing and consumptions

Item Number	Name	Purpose
1.	Acacia mangium	Brown Sal wood for consumption
2.	Acer spp.	Sycamore/ Maple wood/logs for consumption
3.	Acorus calamus	Cane for consumption
5.	Aegle marmelos	Wood for consumption
7.	Agathis dammara	Wood for consumption
9.	Albizia lebbeck	Acacia wood for consumption
10.	Alpinia officinarum	Galangal Roots
11.	Amomum subulatum	Large cardamom
12.	Anacardium occidentale	Cashew nuts (Raw/ processed)/ husk for consumption
17.	Aningeria spp.	Anigre wood for consumption
18.	Anisoptera spp.	Mersawa/ Kaunghmu wood for consumption
	Aquilaria malaccensis	Agar wood
21.	Arachis hypogea	Peanut (Roasted) for consumption
25.	Areca catechu	Betel nut (dried) for consumption
30.	Aspalathus linearis	Rooibos tea (fermented) for consumption
33.	Aucoumea klaineana	Okoume wood for consumption
34.	Azadirachta indica	Margosa/ Neem – dried seed / Neem cake for consumption
35.	Bambusa arundinacea	Bamboo sticks
40.	Caesalpinia sappan	Sappan wood for consumption
41.	Calamus rotang	Rattan (Cane)
42.	Calophyllum spp.	Bintangor wood for consumption
43.	Camellia sinensis	Tea Seed Powder/ Green tea/ Tea powder for consumption
44.	Cannabis sativa	Hemp fibres
45.	Capsicum annum	Capsicum fruit & seed (dried) for consumption
48.	Carum carvi	Caraway seed for consumption
49.	Trachyspermum ammi / Carum copticum	Ajwain seeds for consumption
50.	Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory log wood for consumption
54.	Cedrus spp.	Cedar wood for consumption
55.	Ceiba pentandra	Kapok fibre (lint) without seed for consumption
57.	Ceratonia sligua	Carob dried pods/ seeds for consumption / medicinal purpose
59.	Chamaemelum nobile (Anthemis nobilis)	Chamomile flowers (dried) for consumption/ medicinal use (vide S.O. 6224(E) dt. 18th Dec. 2018)
62.	Cinchona spp.	Cinchona bark (dried) for medicinal use
63.	Cinnamomum camphora	Dried camphor laurel leaves
64.	Cinnamomum verum (Cinnamomum	Dried bark and dried leaves

	zeylanicum)	
65.	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Dried bark and dried leaves
66.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Indian Bay leaf (dried)
68.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut fiber/ powder/ Copra kernel dried for consumption
69.	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Roasted coffee beans
70.	<i>Cola nitida (Kola vera)</i>	Kolanuts
74.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander seed for consumption
75.	<i>Cotinus spp.</i>	Whole plant (without seed) (dried) for consumption
77.	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Saffron (dried) flowers for consumption
78.	<i>Croton eluteria</i>	Cascarilla Bark (dried) for medicinal use
79.	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Cumin seed for consumption
80.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric rhizome (dried) for consumption
81.	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	Kachura dried rhizome for consumption
82.	Cut Flowers (Except Roses & Carnation)	For decoration / consumption purpose
83.	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>	Guar seeds (broken) for processing
84.	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Artichoke leaves (dried) for medicinal use
85.	<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	Rosewood wood for consumption
86.	<i>Dialyanthera spp.</i>	White Cedar wood for consumption
89.	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>	Malabar ebony wood for consumption
90.	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i>	Gurjan / Keruing logs
91.	<i>Dipterocarpus stellatus</i>	Keruing logs
92.	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur wood for consumption
95.	<i>Elaeagnus rhamnoides (Hippophae rhamnoides)</i>	Sea buckthorn fruit pulp and seeds for consumption
96.	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Oil Palm cake for consumption
97.	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	Rudraksh
98.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Small cardamom
109.	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>	Timla wood for consumption
110.	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Figs (Dried)
111.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel for consumption
114.	<i>Garcinia cambogia</i>	Garcinia (dried) for consumption
164.	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Fruits (dried) for medicinal use/processing
167.	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm leaves (dried) for processing
121.	<i>Gluta spp.</i>	Rengas wood for consumption
122.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Liquorice/ Mulati
123.	<i>Gmelina spp.</i>	Yemane wood for consumption
126.	<i>Guibourtia spp.</i>	Ovengkol wood for consumption
127.	<i>Haldina cordifolia (Adina cordifolia)</i>	Hnaw logs/ wood for consumption

130.	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubber wood
131.	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Hibiscus flowers (dried) for consumption
134.	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Jatoba Sawn Timber wood for consumption
136.	<i>Illicium verum</i>	Star Anise for consumption
138.	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	Merbau logs
142.	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut shell (crushed/ powdered) (dried) for consumption
146.	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
147.	<i>Koompassia</i> spp.	Kempas wood for consumption
153.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel/ Sweet Bay leaved dried for consumption
154.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender flowers (dried) for consumption
159.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Wood for consumption
160.	<i>Linum</i> spp.	Flax fibres for consumption/ processing
161.	<i>Litsea</i> spp.	Sticky wood bark (dried) and bark powder (Joss Powder) for consumption
164.	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Fruits (dried) for medicinal use/processing
165.	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	Mora wood for consumption
166.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> ( <i>Michelia champaca</i> )	Sagawa (Champa) wood for consumption
167.	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm leaves (dried) for processing
170.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
171.	<i>Millettia</i> spp.	Wenge wood for consumption
173.	<i>Mimusops</i> spp.	Moabi round logs wood for consumption
176.	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Black cumin for consumption
178.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> / <i>Ocimum</i> spp.	Basil leaves/ Tukmaria fruits (dried) for consumption
179.	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	Green heart wood for consumption
188.	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	Tanzanian/ African Sandalwood dry roots/ wood for consumption
189.	<i>Palaquium</i> spp.	Nyatoh wood for consumption
191.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Poppy seed for consumption
192.	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	Seraya wood for consumption
196.	<i>Peltogyne paniculata</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i> ( <i>Peltogyne pubescens</i> )	Purple Heart/ Amarante wood for consumption
198.	<i>Persea macrantha</i> ( <i>Machilus micrantha</i> )	Jigat (Joss) dried bark powder for consumption
201.	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley plants/ herbs (dried) for consumption
202.	<i>Peumus boldus</i>	Boldina leaves (dried) for consumption
206.	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Allspice dried fruit

207.	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Aniseed (dried) for consumption
208.	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	Pine-nut/ Chilgozah roasted seed for consumption
209.	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Cubebs for consumption
210.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Long Pepper
211.	<i>Piper methysticum</i>	Kava Roots (dried) for consumption
212.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black / white/ green pepper
214.	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Pistachio dried fruit
215.	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>	Patchouli dried leaves for consumption
221.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate dried seeds for consumption
223.	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> ( <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> )	Giant Knotweed dried hay/ roots for consumption
227.	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	Kakra singhi (dried) for consumption
229..	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose flower (dried) and rosehip (whole/ broken) (dried) for medicinal use/ consumption
230.	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary for consumption
231.	<i>Rubia</i> spp.	Manjith roots (dried) for consumption
232.	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom roots (dried) for processing
236.	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow Baskets (woven) for consumption
237.	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Clary sage leaves/plants/herbs (dried) medicinal/ consumption use
239.	<i>Santalum</i> spp.	Sandalwood (wood/nuts) for consumption
240.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Soap nut (dried) for consumption
241.	<i>Sceletium tortuosum</i>	Kanna leaves (dried) for medicinal/consumption purpose
245.	Seaweeds - <i>Chondrus</i> spp./ <i>Ecklonia maxima</i> / <i>Eucheuma</i> spp./ <i>Gelidium</i> spp./ <i>Gelidiella</i> spp./ <i>Gracilaria</i> spp./ <i>Kappaphycus</i> spp./ <i>Pterocladia</i> spp.	Seaweed dried for consumption
249.	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
250.	<i>Shorea robusta</i> / <i>Shorea</i> spp.	Sal logs/ Selagan batu logs / Meranti wood for consumption
256.	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
259.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Cloves/ Cloves stem (dried) for consumption (S.O. 4083 (E) Dated 8th November, 2019)
261.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind fruit pulp and seed for consumption
262.	<i>Tanacetum cinerariifolium</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium</i> ) / <i>Tanacetum balsamita</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum tanacetum</i> )	Pyrethrum flower powder/flowers (dried) for consumption

266.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak Logs
267.	<i>Terminalia</i> spp.	Htauk Kyant wood for consumption
272.	<i>Thymus</i> spp.	Whole plant (without seed) (dried) for processing
272.	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Thyme
275.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fenugreek for consumption
276.	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African white wood for consumption
278.	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hem-fir/ Hemlock wood for consumption
280.	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>	Cat's claw leaves (dried) for consumption
285.	<i>Vatica</i> spp.	Resak wood for consumption
290.	<i>Vitex</i> spp.	Vitex wood for consumption
292.	<i>Withania coagulans</i>	Paneer dodi fruits (dried) for consumption
296.	<i>Zanthoxylum bungeanum</i>	Sichuan pepper pods (dried) for consumption
297.	<i>Zea mays</i>	Corn cob ground without grain / Corn leaf pellets (dried) for consumption
298.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Dry Ginger for consumption

## APPENDIX 12.4: TISSUE-CULTURED PLANTS

The following are all tissue-cultured permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States with additional declarations.

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Countries permitted
V	2	Cassava Tapioca	<i>Manihot</i>	Entire EU
	3	Lemon Lime Orange Grape Fruit Mandarins Other Rutaceous hosts	<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	4	Cocoa and related species	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Entire EU
	6	Coffee and related species of Rubiaceae	<i>Coffea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	10	Potato and other tuber bearing species of Solaceae	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Entire EU
	13	Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	14	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	17	Yam	<i>Dioscorea spp.</i>	Entire EU
VI	12		<i>Actea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	19		<i>Agapanthus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	21		<i>Agave spp.</i>	Entire EU
	31	Onion Garlic Leek Shallot	<i>Allium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	34		<i>Alocasia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	35	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Entire EU
	36		<i>Alpinia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	39		<i>Alstromeria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	45		<i>Amaryllis spp.</i>	Entire EU
	47	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Entire EU
	51		<i>Anigozathos spp.</i>	Germany The Netherlands Italy
	57	Anthurium Dieffenbachia Caladium Syngonium Aglaonema Spathiphyllum Monstera Phylodendron	<i>Anthurium spp.</i> <i>Philodendron spp.</i> <i>Spathiphyllum spp.</i> <i>Syngonium spp.</i>	Entire EU
VI	79		<i>Astelia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	80		<i>Astilbe spp.</i>	Entire EU
	82	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa spp.</i>	Entire EU
	107		<i>Bromeliad spp.</i>	Entire EU
	116		<i>Calathea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	119		<i>Callibrochoa spp.</i>	Entire EU
	124		<i>Canna spp.</i>	Entire EU
	128		<i>Carex spp.</i>	Entire EU
	155	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i>	Entire EU

	168		<i>Clivia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	182		<i>Cordyline spp.</i>	Entire EU
	185	Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	190	Indian Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	203		<i>Curcuma spp.</i>	Entire EU
	220	Delphinium	<i>Delphinium hybrids</i>	Entire EU
	224	Carnation	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	226		<i>Dicentra spp.</i>	Entire EU
	234	Venus fly trap	<i>Dionea</i>	Entire EU
	235			
	262		<i>Eryngium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	269		<i>Eucalyptus globus</i>	Portugal
	278	Poinsettia	<i>Eurphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Entire EU
	287		<i>Fatsia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	290		<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	293	Lily Calla lily	<i>Lillium spp.</i> <i>Zantedeschia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	302	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	305		<i>Gentiana spp.</i>	Entire EU
	306		<i>Geranium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	307	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Entire EU
	322		<i>Hedichium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	326	Lantern flower Christmas flower	<i>Helleborus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	328		<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>	Entire EU
	329		<i>Heuchera spp.</i>	Entire EU
	330	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Spain
	333		<i>Hoordia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	335		<i>Hosta spp.</i>	Entire EU
	338		<i>Hydrangea spp.</i>	Entire EU
	352	Impatiens	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	357		<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	363		<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Entire EU
	368		<i>Kalmia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	391		<i>Libbertia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	393	Limonium Statice	<i>Limonium spp.</i>	Entire EU
VI	402		<i>Lobelia spp.</i>	The Netherlands
	406		<i>Lorapatulum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	423		<i>Magnolia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	448		<i>Miscanthus spp.</i>	Entire EU
	457	Banana	<i>Musa spp.</i>	Entire EU
	462		<i>Nandina compacta</i>	Entire EU
	463		<i>Nandina spp. Except Nandina compacta</i>	Entire EU
	482	Orchids	<i>Aranda Cattleya spp.</i> <i>Cymbidium</i> <i>Dendrobium spp.</i> <i>Lawliocattleya Mokara</i> <i>Odontoglossum Phalaenopsis</i> <i>Vanda</i> <i>Vanila</i>	Entire EU
	486		<i>Ornithogalum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	488		<i>Osteospermum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	502		<i>Paulownia kawakamii</i>	The Netherlands

	504	Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	510		<i>Pepromia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	514		<i>Petunia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	519	Date Palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Entire EU
	520		<i>Phormium spp.</i>	Entire EU
	536		<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Entire EU
	541	Pome fruits: Apple Pear Quince	<i>Pyrus spp. Cydonia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	567	Rannunculus	<i>Ranunculus Spp</i>	Italy
	568		<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	The Netherlands
	571		<i>Rheum spp.</i>	Entire EU
	573		<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Entire EU
	592		<i>Sansevieria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	594		<i>Sarosonia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	596		<i>Scabiosa</i>	The Netherlands
	597	Brassia	<i>Schefflera spp.</i>	Entire EU
	602	Sencio	<i>Senecio spp.</i>	Entire EU
	611	Gloxinia	<i>Sinningia spp.</i>	Germany
	613	Blueberry Cranberry Gooseberry Currants Raspberry Strawberry	<i>Vaccinium spp. Ribes spp. Rubus spp. Fragaria spp.</i>	Entire EU
	623		<i>Stevia spp.</i>	Entire EU
	VI	624	Stone fruits: Plum Peach Cherry Apricot Almond Nectarine	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
630		Lilac	<i>Syringa spp. Syringa vulgaris</i>	Entire EU
674			<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Entire EU
684			<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Entire EU



## APPENDIX 12.5: WOOD PRODUCTS

The following are wood products permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States.

### Schedule-VI

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries permitted
2	Firwood	<i>Abies spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU Except Portugal
33	Alder	<i>Alnus spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
92	Birch	<i>Betula spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
111	Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Wood	With bark without bark	Spain France Germany
256	Sapeli	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
286	European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Wood	Logs with or without bark	Entire EU
365	Walnut	<i>Juglans spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
476	Balsa	<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Germany
523	Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
542		<i>Populus nigra</i>	Wood for consumption	Timber logs without bark	Belgium Germany
552	Cherry	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
585	Willows	<i>Salix spp.</i>	Wood	Logs with bark Clefts	Entire EU
653	Chestnut Elm Oak Pine	<i>Castanea spp. Ulmus spp. Quercus spp. Pinus spp.</i>	Wood	Logs with or without bark	Entire EU

Schedule VII

Item No.	Item	Purpose
1.	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Brown Sal wood for consumption
2.	<i>Acer spp.</i>	Sycamore/ Maple wood/logs for consumption
5.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wood for consumption
7.	<i>Agathis dammara</i>	Wood for consumption
9.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Acacia wood for consumption
17.	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Anigre wood for consumption
18.	<i>Anisoptera spp.</i>	Mersawa/ Kaunghmu wood for consumption
20.	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Agar wood
33.	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume wood for consumption
35.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Bamboo sticks
40.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i>	Sappan wood for consumption
41.	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Rattan (Cane)
42.	<i>Calophyllum spp.</i>	Bintangor wood for consumption
50.	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory log wood for consumption
54.	<i>Cedrus spp.</i>	Cedar wood for consumption
85.	<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	Rosewood wood for consumption
86.	<i>Dialyanthera spp.</i>	White Cedar wood for consumption
89.	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>	Malabar ebony wood for consumption
90.	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i>	Gurjan / Keruing logs
91.	<i>Dipterocarpus stellatus</i>	Keruing logs
92.	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur wood for consumption
108.	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beech logs
109.	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>	Timla wood for consumption
121.	<i>Gluta spp.</i>	Rengas wood for consumption
122.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Liquorice/ Mulati
	<i>Gmelina spp.</i>	Yemane wood for consumption

123.		
126.	<i>Guibourtia spp.</i>	Ovengkol wood for consumption
127.	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> ( <i>Adina cordifolia</i> )	Hnaw logs/ wood for consumption
130.	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubber wood
134.	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Jatoba Sawn Timber wood for consumption
138.	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau logs
146.	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
147.	<i>Koompassia spp.</i>	Kempas wood for consumption
156.	<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	Corkwood for consumption
159.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Wood for consumption
161.	<i>Litsea spp.</i>	Sticky wood bark (dried) and bark powder (Joss Powder) for consumption (vide S.O. 6224(E) dt. 18th Dec. 2018)
165.	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	Mora wood for consumption
166.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> ( <i>Michelia champaca</i> )	Sagawa (Champa) wood for consumption
170.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
171.	<i>Millettia spp.</i>	Wenge wood for consumption
173.	<i>Mimusops spp.</i>	Moabi round logs wood for consumption
174.	<i>Morella cerifera</i> ( <i>Myrica cerifera</i> )	Wax-Myrtle roots/ bark (dried) for medicinal use
179.	<i>Ocotea spp.</i>	Green heart wood for consumption
188.	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	Tanzanian/ African Sandalwood dry roots/ wood for consumption
189.	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>	Nyatoh wood for consumption
192.	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	Seraya wood for consumption
196.	<i>Peltogyne paniculata</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i> ( <i>Peltogyne pubescens</i> )	Purple Heart/ Amarante wood for consumption
249.	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Western Red Cedar wood for consumption
250.	<i>Shorea robusta/ Shorea spp.</i>	Sal logs/ Selagan batu logs / Meranti wood for consumption
256.	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogani wood for consumption
266.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak Logs
267.	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Htauk Kyant wood for consumption
	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African white wood for consumption

276.		
278.	<i>Tsuga spp.</i>	Hem-fir/ Hemlock wood for consumption
285.	<i>Vatica spp.</i>	Resak wood for consumption
290.	<i>Vitex spp.</i>	Vitex wood for consumption
293.	<i>Wood/ bamboo products</i>	Wood/Bamboo products Without bark such as manufactured/ finished/ handicrafts/ furniture/ joinery and articles from carpentry (windows/ doors/ shutters/ photo frames/ curtain rods/ boxes/ thatch etc)/ conveyances (row boats, vehicle decks, trailers etc)/ garden items/house hold articles/ musical instruments/ sporting equipments/ tools /toys/flower vase/ wood fiber/ woody dry branches without bark/ cones/baskets etc.
294.	<i>Xylia xylocarpa (Xylia dolabriformis)</i>	Pyinkado logs

## APPENDIX 12.6: PRODUCTS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

The following are plants and products for medicinal purposes from Schedule-VII that permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States.

Item No.	Item	Purpose
4.	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab fruits (dried) for medicinal use
6.	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut dried seeds for medicinal use
13.	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i>	Pellitory Roots (dried) for medicinal use
14.	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>	Hepatica whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
15.	<i>Angelica spp.</i>	Roots (dried) for medicinal use
19.	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian Hemp Roots (dried) for medicinal use
22.	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Spikenard roots (dried) for medicinal use
23.	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Burdock whole plant including root (dried) except seed for medicinal use
24.	<i>Arctostaphylos sp.</i>	Uva-Ursi leaves (dried) for medicinal use
26.	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	Prickly poppy whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
27.	<i>Armoracia rusticana (Cochlearia armoracia)</i>	Horse Radish roots (dried) for medicinal use
28.	<i>Arnica montana</i>	Celtic Nard whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
29.	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>	Artemisia leaves (dried) for medicinal use
31.	<i>Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
32.	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly nightshade leaves/roots (dried) for medicinal use
36.	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Wild Indigo bark/ roots (dried) for medicinal use
37.	<i>Berberis spp.</i>	Barberry roots (dried) for medicinal use
38.	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage dried leaves/ flowers for medicinal use
39.	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	Wild Hops roots (dried) for medicinal use
46.	<i>Carapichea ipecacuanha (Cephaelis ipecacuanha/ C. psychotria)</i>	Ipecacuanha roots (dried) for medicinal use
47.	<i>Carduus sp.</i>	Blessed Thistle whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
51.	<i>Cassia spp.</i>	Senna pods /dry leaves for medicinal use
52.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Catalpa roots (dried) for medicinal use
53.	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
56.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella leaves (dried) for medicinal use
57.	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob dried pods/ seeds for consumption / medicinal purpose
58.	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	Juniper berries dried seed for medicinal use

	<i>Chamaemelum nobile (Anthemis nobilis)</i>	Chamomile flowers (dried) for consumption/ medicinal use (vide S.O. 6224(E) dt. 18th Dec. 2018)
60.	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Calandine whole Plants (dried) for medicinal use
61.	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe Tree bark (dried) for medicinal use
62.	<i>Cinchona spp.</i>	Cinchona bark (dried) for medicinal use
67.	<i>Clematis recta</i>	Upright virgin's bower leaves/ stem (dried) for medicinal use
71.	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	Stone Root roots (dried) for medicinal use
72.	<i>Convolvulus scammonia (Scammonia sp.)</i>	Roots (dried) for medicinal use
76.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Hawthorn fruits (Dried) for medicinal use
84.	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Artichoke leaves (dried) for medicinal use
87.	<i>Digitalis spp.</i>	Digitalis leaves (dried) for medicinal use
88.	<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Roots/bulbs (dried) for medicinal use
93.	<i>Duboisia spp.</i>	Duboisia leaves (dried) medicinal use
94.	<i>Dulacia inopiflora (Liriosma sp.)</i>	Muir Puama root/ bark (dried) for medicinal use
99.	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail leaves (dried) for medicinal use
100.	<i>Eriodictyon glutinosum</i>	Yerba santa leaves (dried) for medicinal use
101.	<i>Eryngium spp.</i>	Button snakeroot roots (dried) for medicinal use
102.	<i>Erysimum cheiri (Cheiranthus cheiri)</i>	Common wallflower whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
105.	<i>Eupatorium spp.</i>	Indian sage whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
106.	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	Eye-bright whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
107.	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	Tongkat Ali roots/ bark (dried) for medicinal use
112.	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash logs / White Ash bark (dried) for medicinal use
113.	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Bladder Wrack (any dried plant part) for medicinal use
115.	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Mangosteen (dried fruit rind) for medicinal use
116.	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Winter green leaves (dried) for medicinal use
117.	<i>Gentiana spp.</i>	Bitterwort roots (dried) for medicinal use
118.	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Alumroot whole plants/ root (dried) for medicinal use
119.	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet roots (dried) for medicinal use
120.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo leaves (dried) for medicinal use
124.	<i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i>	Any dried plant part for medicinal use
125.	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Guaiacum whole plants (dried) for medicinal use

128.	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel bark (dried) for medicinal use
129.	<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>	Devil's Claw roots (dried) for medicinal use
132.	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop pellets/hop leaves (dried) for medicinal use
133.	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Seven Barks roots/ rhizomes (dried) for medicinal use
135.	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
137.	<i>Insect Galls</i>	Medicinal use
139.	<i>Ipomoea orizabensis</i>	Scammony roots (dried) for medicinal use.
140.	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Poets Jessamine berries (dried) for medicinal use
141.	<i>Jateorrhiza palmata</i>	Colombo roots (dried) for medicinal use
143.	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Rush rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
144.	<i>Juniperus communis / Juniperus sabina</i>	Howbar / Sabina twig (dried) for medicinal use
145.	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
148.	<i>Krameria spp.</i>	Ratanhia roots (dried) for medicinal use
149.	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Golden Chair leaves/flowers (dried) for medicinal use
150.	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Lactuca whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
151.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Banaba – Dried plant parts medicinal use
152.	<i>Lamium album</i>	Blind Nettle leaves/ flowers (dried) for medicinal use
155.	<i>Ledum spp.</i>	Marsh Tea whole Plants (dried) for medicinal use
157.	<i>Lemna spp.</i>	Common Duckweed whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
158.	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gay feather roots (dried) for medicinal use
162.	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	European fly honeysuckle berries (dried) for medicinal use
163.	<i>Luffa spp.</i>	Loofa fruits (dried) for medicinal use
164.	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Fruits (dried) for medicinal use/processing
168.	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Common Moonseed roots (dried) for medicinal use
169.	<i>Mentha spicata (Syn: Mentha viridis)</i>	Spearmint whole plant / leaves (dried) except seed for medicinal use
172.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajwanti seeds, root and flower (dried) for medicinal use
174.	<i>Morella cerifera (Myrica cerifera)</i>	Wax-Myrtle roots/ bark (dried) for medicinal use
175.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Nutmeg & Mace for consumption and dried bark for medicinal use
177.	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Pond-lily rhizomes (dried) for medicinal use
180.	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use

181.	<i>Okoubaka aubrevillei</i>	Okoubaka bark/roots (dried) for medicinal use
182.	<i>Onosma echioides</i>	Ratton jot – dried root for medicinal use
183.	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	Majorana whole plants/herbs (dried) for medicinal use
184.	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oreganum - whole plant including seed and leaves (dried) for medicinal use
185.	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Whole plant including flower (dried) except seed for medicinal use
186.	<i>Orthosiphon spp.</i>	Orthosiphon leaves (dried) for medicinal use
190.	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Ginseng roots/ Korean Ginseng roots (dried) for medicinal use
193.	<i>Pareira brava</i>	Velvet leaf roots (dried) for medicinal use
194.	<i>Paullinia cupana</i>	Guarana seeds (dried) for medicinal use
195.	<i>Pausinystalia yohimba</i>	Yohimbe Bark (dried) for medicinal use
197.	<i>Perilla spp.</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
198.	<i>Persea macrantha (Machilus micrantha)</i>	Jigat (Joss) dried bark powder for consumption
199.	<i>Persea spp</i>	Persea bark (dried) for medicinal use
200.	<i>Petasites hybridus (Tussilago petasites)</i>	Butter Burr whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
203.	<i>Phytolacca spp.</i>	Berries/ roots (dried) for medicinal use
204.	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Picrorhiza roots (dried) for medicinal use
205.	<i>Pilocarpus jaborandi</i>	Jaborandi leaves (dried) for medicinal use
213.	<i>Piscidia spp.</i>	Piscidia bark (dried) for medicinal use
216.	<i>Polygala senega</i>	Senega roots (dried) for medicinal use
217.	<i>Populus spp.</i>	Balm of Gilead bud (dried) for medicinal use
218.	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Cherry-Laurel leaves/ Pygeum Bark (dried) for medicinal use
220.	<i>Pulsatilla spp.</i>	Anemone - Windflower whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
222.	<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i>	Rauwolfia root bark (dried) for medicinal use
224.	<i>Rhamnus spp.</i>	European Buckthorn berries /Alder buckthorn roots/ Cascara bark (dried) for medicinal use
225.	<i>Rhaponticum carthamoides</i>	Maral root for medicinal use
226.	<i>Rhodiola spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
228.	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	Poison Ivy leaves (dried) for medicinal use
229.	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Rose flower (dried) and rosehip (whole/ broken) (dried) for medicinal use/ consumption
233.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Bitter Herb whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
234.	<i>Sabal serrulata</i>	Saw palmetto root/ fruit (dried) for medicinal use



235.	<i>Salix alba / Salix nigra</i>	Willow bark /Black Willow bark (dried) for medicinal use
237.	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Clary sage leaves/plants/herbs (dried) medicinal/ consumption use
238.	<i>Sambucus niger</i>	Elder berry dried fruits for consumption/ medicinal purpose and leaves/ flowers (dried) for medicinal purpose
241.	<i>Sceletium tortuosum</i>	Kanna leaves (dried) for medicinal/consumption purpose
242.	<i>Schoenocaulon officinale</i>	Sabadilla seeds/ crushed seeds (dried) for medicinal use
243.	<i>Scrophularia spp.</i>	Figwort whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
244.	<i>Scutellaria spp</i>	Helmet Flower whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
246.	<i>Secale spp.</i>	Ergot of Rye grounded form for medicinal use
247.	<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Wall Pepper whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
248.	<i>Sempervivum spp.</i>	Houseleek leaves (dried) for medicinal use
251.	<i>Silybum marianum (Cardui mariae)</i>	Milk Thistle seeds/ fruits (dried) for medicinal use
252.	<i>Sinopodophyllum hexandrum (Podophyllum hexandrum)</i>	Podophyllum rhizome/roots (dried) for medicinal use
253.	<i>Smilax spp.</i>	Smilax rhizomes/roots (dried) for medicinal use
254.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>	Stevia leaves (dried) for medicinal use
255.	<i>Strychnos ignatii (Ignatia amara)</i>	St. Ignatius' Bean cut (dried) for medicinal use
257.	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey roots (dried) for medicinal use
258.	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus (Pothos foetidus)</i>	Skunk Cabbage roots (dried) for medicinal use
260.	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Rose Apple fruits and seeds (dried) for medicinal use
263.	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
264.	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew dried leaves for medicinal use
265.	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew dried leaves for medicinal use
268.	<i>Teucrium marum</i>	Cat Thyme whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
270.	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern arborvitae leaves/ twigs (dried) medicinal use
273.	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss (dried) for medicinal use
274.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
277.	<i>Tsuga canadensis (Abies canadensis)</i>	Hemlock spruce bark (dried) for medicinal use
279.	<i>Turnera diffusa</i>	Damiana whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
281.	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle roots (Dried) for medicinal use
282.	<i>Usnea barbata</i>	Bearded usnea whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
283.	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Common bilberry leaves (dried) for medicinal use

284.	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian roots (dried) for medicinal use
286.	<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Roots (dried) for medicinal use
287.	<i>Viburnum prunifolium (Viburnum sp.)</i>	Black Haw barks (dried) for medicinal use
288.	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common Periwinkle whole plants (dried) for medicinal use
289.	<i>Vincetoxicum spp.</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
291.	<i>Voacanga spp.</i>	Voacanga seeds, roots and bark (dried) for medicinal use
295.	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Prickly Ash berries/bark (dried) for medicinal use
299.	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Leaf (dried) for medicinal use
300.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
301.	<i>Acacia rugata</i>	Flower (dried) for medicinal use
302.	<i>Acacia farnesiana (Synonym - Acacia indica)</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
303.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
304.	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
305.	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Whole plant with root (dried) for medicinal use
306.	<i>Aconitum spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
307.	<i>Aesandra butyracea</i>	Seed for medicinal use
308.	<i>Agathosma crenulata (Synonym - Barosma crenulata)</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
309.	<i>Ageratina spp.</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
310.	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
311.	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>	Rhizome/ root (dried) for medicinal use
312.	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
313.	<i>Allium wallichii</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
314.	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
315.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
316.	<i>Althea officinalis</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
317.	<i>Ammi visnaga</i>	Seed / Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
318.	<i>Anamirta cocculus</i>	Seeds for medicinal use
319.	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Abrotanum – Leaves & young shoots (dried) for medicinal use
320.	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
321.	<i>Asparagus spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use

322.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Bark/ leaf (dried) for medicinal use
323.	<i>Bauhinia vahinia</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
324.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
325.	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Root/ bark/ stem (dried) for medicinal use
326.	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
327.	<i>Boehmeria rugulosa</i>	Bark, leaves, stem (dried) for medicinal use
328.	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Rhizome/ root (dried) for medicinal use
329.	<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
330.	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
331.	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
332.	<i>Chlorophytum spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
333.	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Fruits (dried) for medicinal use
334.	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Rhizome/ root (dried) for medicinal use
335.	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i> (Synonym - <i>Cinnamomum</i> )	Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
336.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Seed for medicinal use
337.	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
338.	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
339.	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
340.	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
341.	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
342.	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereum - Bark (dried) for medicinal use
343.	<i>Delphinium denudatum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
344.	<i>Delphinium himalayae</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
345.	<i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>	Seeds for medicinal use
346.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
347.	<i>Dioscorea spp.</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
348.	<i>Dioscorea communis</i> (Synonym - <i>Tamus communis</i> )	Root (dried) for medicinal use
349.	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Whole plant with root (dried) for medicinal use
350.	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Stem, Leaf (dried) for medicinal use
351.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use

352.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
353.	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
354.	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
355.	<i>Gnaphalium polycephalum</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
356.	<i>Grindelia camporum / Grindelia robusta</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
357.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
358.	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
359.	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	Root and Flower (dried) for medicinal use
360.	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
361.	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Stem/ leaf (dried) for medicinal use
362.	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
363.	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i>	Root, Stem (dried) for medicinal use
364.	<i>Lindera neesiana</i>	Seed, Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
365.	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Lichen (dried) for medicinal use
366.	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
367.	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
368.	<i>Marsdenia cundurango</i>	Condurango - bark (dried) for medicinal use
369.	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Millilotus - Inflorescens (flowering top) (dried) for medicinal use
370.	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
371.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Bark/ leaf (dried) for medicinal use
372.	<i>Mosannonna depressa (Synonym - Guatteria aaumeri)</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
373.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Stem/leaf (dried) for consumption/ medicinal use
374.	<i>Myrsine semiserrata</i>	Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
375.	<i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora (Synonym - Picrorhiza)</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
376.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
377.	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
378.	<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
379.	<i>Peumus boldus</i>	Boldo - Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
380.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Root/whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
381.	<i>Physostigma venenosum</i>	Seeds for medicinal use

382.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
383.	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
384.	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Stem (dried) for medicinal use
385.	<i>Potentilla fulgens</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
386.	<i>Rheum australe</i>	Root/ stem/ leaf (dried) for medicinal use
387.	<i>Rhododendron anthopogon</i>	Stem, Leaf, Flower (dried) for medicinal use
388.	<i>Rhododendron aureum</i> (Synonym - <i>Rhododendron chrysanthum</i> )	Leaves and Flower (dried) for medicinal use
389.	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
390.	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
391.	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Flowering heads (dried) for medicinal use
392.	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
393.	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
394.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
395.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lac gum)	Lac gum- Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
396.	<i>Schleichera trijuga</i>	Seed for medicinal use
397.	<i>Selinum wallichianum</i> (Synonym - <i>Selinum tenuifolium</i> )	Root (dried) for medicinal use
398.	<i>Senecio aureus</i>	Whole plant ( dried) for medicinal use
399.	<i>Smilax ornata</i> (Synonym - <i>Smilax</i> <i>reaelii</i> )	Sarsaparilla - Root (dried) for medicinal use
400.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> (Synonym - <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> )	Fruit, whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
401.	<i>Solidago virga-aurea</i>	Flowering heads (dried) for medicinal use
402.	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
403.	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> (Synonym - <i>Stereospermum</i> )	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
404.	<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i>	Seeds for medicinal use
405.	<i>Swertia spp./ Swertia chirayita</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
406.	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
407.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
408.	<i>Teramnus labialis</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
409.	<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> (Synonym - <i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> )	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
410.	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Synonym - <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> )	Root/ stem (dried) for medicinal use
411.	<i>Trichosanthes wallichiana</i>	Seed for medicinal use

412.	<i>Trillium govanianum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
413.	<i>Uraria picta</i>	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
414.	<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
415.	<i>Veratrum album</i>	Rhizome/ root (dried) for medicinal use
416.	<i>Veratrum viride</i> (Synonym - <i>Helonias viride</i> )	Rhizome/ root (dried) for medicinal use
417.	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Leptandra - Root (dried) for medicinal use
418.	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> (Synonym - <i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> )	Whole plant (dried) for medicinal use
419.	<i>Xanthoxylum fraxineum</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
420.	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>	Fruit (dried) for medicinal use
421.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
422.	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Roots (dried) for medicinal use
423.	<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	Whole plant (dried) (except seeds) for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export
424.	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Whole plant (dried) (except seeds) for medicinal use
425.	<i>Agathosma crenulata</i> (Syn: <i>Barosma crenulata</i> )	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
426.	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Whole plant (dried) (except seeds) for medicinal use
427.	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>	Stem/ bark/ flowers (except seed) (dried) for medicinal use
428.	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
429.	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
430.	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Whole plant (dried) (except seeds) for medicinal use
431.	<i>Angostura trifoliata</i> (Syn: <i>Galipea officinalis</i> ( <i>Anaostura</i> ))	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
432.	<i>Anthamantha oreoselinum</i> ( <i>Antha mantha</i> )	Whole plant (dried) (except seeds) for medicinal use
433.	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
434.	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> - <i>Bearberry</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
435.	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
436.	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
437.	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
438.	<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
439.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed and root for medicinal use
440.	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
441.	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use

442.	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
443.	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> - Common Box wood	Leaves and stems (dried) for medicinal use
444.	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - Heather	Stem (dried) for medicinal use
445.	<i>Canna glauca</i> (Syn: <i>Canna anaustifolia</i> )	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
446.	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
447.	<i>Castela tortuosa</i> (Syn: <i>Castela texana/ Chaparro amaraoso</i> )	Bark and stem (dried) for medicinal use
448.	<i>Centaurium chonetii</i> (Syn: <i>Centaurium chilense</i> ) ( <i>Centaurium</i> )	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
449.	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
450.	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Corm (dried) for medicinal use
451.	<i>Comocladia dentata</i>	Leaves and bark (dried) for medicinal use
452.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
453.	<i>Crocantemum canadense</i> (Syn: <i>Helianthemum canadense / Cistus</i> )	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
454.	<i>Cyclamen europaeum</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export permit from exporting)
455.	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (Syn: <i>Cypripedium</i> )	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
456.	<i>Daphne indica</i>	Bark of branches (dried) for medicinal use
457.	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i> (Syn: <i>Caladium sequinum</i> )- Dumb cane	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
458.	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
459.	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
460.	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i>	Stem (dried) for medicinal use
461.	<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
462.	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
463.	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
464.	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
465.	<i>Fabiana imbricata</i> (Pichi )	Stem (dried) for medicinal use
466.	<i>Ferula moschata</i> (Syn: <i>Ferula sumbul</i> ) ( <i>Sumbul</i> )	Root (dried) for medicinal use
467.	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Stem (dried) for medicinal use
468.	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
469.	<i>Gratiola officinalis</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
470.	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (Syn: <i>Gymnocladus canadensis</i> )	Pulp surrounding the seed (dried) for medicinal use
471.	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use

472.	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> (Syn: <i>Aaraphis nutans</i> )	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
473.	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export permit from exporting)
474.	<i>Iberis amara</i>	Seeds (dried) for medicinal use
475.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Leaf and fruit (dried) for medicinal use
476.	<i>Inula helenium</i>	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
477.	<i>Jacaranda caroba</i>	Inflorescence (dried) for medicinal use
478.	<i>Lachnanthes tinctoria</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
479.	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
480.	<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed and root for medicinal use
481.	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
482.	<i>Mikania amara</i> (Guaco)	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
483.	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed and roots for medicinal use
484.	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> - Catnip	Leaves and inflorescence (dried) for medicinal use
485.	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i> - Dead tongue	Root (dried) for medicinal use
486.	<i>Onosmodium virginianum</i> - Virginia marble seed	Root and seed (dried) for medicinal use
487.	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (Syn: <i>Opuntia vularis</i> ) - Prickly pear	Whole plant (dried) excluding seed for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export)
488.	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
489.	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
490.	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (Syn: <i>Ampelopsis auinauefolia</i> )	Bark and stem (dried) for medicinal use
491.	<i>Piper angustifolium</i> - Matico	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
492.	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Rhizome (dried) for medicinal use
493.	<i>Prunus persica</i> - Peach	Flower (dried) for medicinal use
494.	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> - Black thorn/Sloe	Flower buds (dried) for medicinal use
495.	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
496.	<i>Quercus robur</i> - Common Oak	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
497.	<i>Quillaja saponaria</i>	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
498.	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> - Butter cup	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
499.	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed and roots for medicinal use
500.	<i>Rheum officinale</i> - Rhubarb	Rhizome and root (dried) for medicinal use
501.	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Bark of root (dried) for medicinal use



502.	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Stems and leaves (dried) for medicinal use
503.	<i>Rhus venenata</i>	Stems and leaves (dried) for medicinal use
504.	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> - Sorrel	Leaves (dried) for medicinal use
505.	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> - Soapwort	Root (dried) for medicinal use
506.	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> - Purple Pitcher plant	Whole plant (dried) excluding seed for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export
507.	<i>Selenicereus grandiflorus</i> (Syn. <i>Cactus arandiflorus</i> )	Inflorescence (dried) for medicinal use (Listed under Appendix-II of CITES which require prior export permit from
508.	<i>Senecio bicolor</i>	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
509.	<i>Simaba cedron</i> (Cedron)	Seeds (dried) for medicinal use
510.	<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i> - Queen's Root	Root (dried) for medicinal use
511.	<i>Strophanthus gratus</i>	Seed (dried) for medicinal use
512.	<i>Strychnos malaccensis</i> – Hoang-Nan	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
513.	<i>Tilia europaea</i> (Syn: <i>Tilia vulgaris</i> )	Inflorescence (dried) for medicinal use
514.	<i>Trillium erectum</i> ( <i>Trillium pendulum</i> ) - Indian balm/ Beth root	Root (dried) for medicinal use
515.	<i>Ulmus rubra</i> (Syn: <i>Ulmus fulva</i> )	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
516.	<i>Urtica urens</i> - Annual nettle	Whole plant (dried) except seed for medicinal use
517.	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i> (Syn: <i>Wikstroemia veridiflora</i> )	Bark (dried) for medicinal use
518.	<i>Wyethia helenioides</i>	Root (dried) for medicinal use
519.	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> - Adams needle	Root/ leaves/ flowers (dried) for medicinal use

## APPENDIX 12.7: PRODUCTS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

The following are plants and products for research purposes that permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States.

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Purpose	Countries
257	Weeping lovegrass Teff	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>	Germplasm	Research	Czechia, Romania
332		<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Germplasm	Research	Czechia, Romania
497	Opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Germplasm	Research	Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria
604	Sesamum	<i>Sesamum spp.</i>	Germplasm	Research	The Netherlands
614	Soil		Any form	Research	Entire EU
615	Naranjilla	<i>Solanum quitoense</i>	Germplasm	Research	Spain, Italy
661	Eastern gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Germplasm	Research	Czechia, Romania

Import of Transgenic/Germplasm/Genetically Modified Organisms shall be permitted ONLY through the New Delhi Airport as per Clause 3(14) of the PQO

## APPENDIX 12.8. PURPOSE NOT-SPECIFIED

The following are plants and products with purpose unspecified that are permissible for import from the EU or one of its Member States.

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Countries permitted
VI	224	Carnation	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Seed Cut flowers	Entire EU
	251	Oil palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Seed Pollen Seed	Entire EU
	458	Mushroom: Button Almond Cloud Dear Porcini Chantrelles Black trumpet Enoki Shiitake Morels Fairy ring Oyster King oyster	<i>Agaricus bisporus Agaricus subrufescens Auricularia polytricha Boletus edulis Cantharellus cibarius Craterellus cornucopioides Flammulina velutipes Lentinula edodes Morchella esculenta Marasmius oreades Pleurotus ostreatus Pleurotus eryngii</i>	Spawn	The Netherlands France Italy Belgium
	471		<i>Nicotiana spp.</i>	Leaf (un-	Entire EU
	482	Orchids	<i>Aranda Cattleya Cymbidium Dendrobium Lawliocattleya</i>	Sapling	Entire EU
	485	Ornamental	<i>Arikuryoba</i>	Seed	Entire EU
VI		Palm species	<i>Borassus Caryota Carypha Chamaedorea</i>	Seed sprout	
	614	Growing media		With soil, peat or other organic	Entire EU
	614	Peat Sphagnum moss		In any form	Entire EU
	624	Stone fruits: Plum	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Stones (seeds)	Entire EU
VII	10	Sisal fibre	<i>Agave sisalana</i>		Entire EU
	12	Galangal	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>	Root	
	13	Large cardamom	<i>Amomum subulatum</i>		
	14	Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Nut	
	19	Animal feeds			
	30	Betel nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>		

	39	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Stick	
	45	Rattan	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Cane	
	48	Green tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Seed (Powder)	
	49	Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Fibre	
	70	Bay	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Leaf	
VII	71	Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>		Entire EU
	75	Jute	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	Fibre	
	77	Coffee	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	Bean (Roasted)	
	79	Guggal	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>		
	83	Cumin Black cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>		
	85	Kachura	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>		
	86	Cut flowers (Except roses & carnation)			
	100	Small cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>		
	111	Figs	<i>Ficus carica</i>	(Dried)	
	112	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		
	115	Garcinia	<i>Garcinia combojia</i>		
	123	Liquorice Mulati	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>		
	126		<i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i>		
	128	Rudraksha	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>		
	150	Kola nut	<i>Kola vera</i>		
	155	Banaba	<i>Lagerstroemia speciose</i>		
	157	Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>		
	171	Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>		
	184	Ratton jot	<i>Onosma echioides</i>		

	185	Oreganum	<i>Oreganum vulgare</i>		
	193	Poppy seed	<i>Papavera somnifera</i>		
	204	Star anise	<i>Illicium verum</i>		
	206	Cubebs	<i>Piper cubeba</i>		
	207	Long pepper	<i>Piper longum</i>		
	208	Kava root	<i>Piper methysticum</i>		
	209	Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>		
	211	Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i>		
	221	Allspice	<i>Pimento spp.</i>		
	225	Rhodiola	<i>Rhaponticum charthamoides</i>		
	229	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officianalis</i>		
	VII	237	Soap nut	<i>Sapindus emarginodus</i>	
252		Cloves	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>		
257		Pacific yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>		
261		Cocoa powder	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>		
263		Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>		
264		Spanish moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>		
266		Graekam fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum</i>		
271		Kattha (Gambier)	<i>Uncaria gambier</i>		
283		Paneer dodi	<i>Withania coagulans</i>		
296		Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Pieces (Dried and	
297	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Puffed chips (Dried and		

## APPENDIX 12.9. LIST OF PROCESSED FOOD ITEMS

The following are plants and products categorized as processed items which do not require plant quarantine clearance.

S.No.	Processed Items
1.	Asafoetida (Hing) & Exudes (gum) / extracts of various trees including Gambier extract and Tea saponin extract
2.	Agar agar extract, ingredient for dehydrated culture media
3.	Baskets, hats, mats and handicraft articles woven with less than 6 mm thick sticks
4.	Bleached and dried Scandinavian mosses (steam sterilized) for decorative purpose
5.	Cooked items hermetically packed
6.	Fruit- Crystallized, infused with sugar
7.	Dead yeast
8.	Derivatives of sugarcane like sugar and molasses
9.	Bleached plant fiber including waxed/bleached coir bristle fiber, processed jute products, natural waxed coconut fiber, processed cotton linter pulp
10.	Extruded cereals (Flakes, Porridge) hermetically packed
11.	Foods tuffs ready for consumptions- Jelly, Jam, Marmalade, Sauces, Mashed potatoes (dried), Soup (dried), Papad
12.	Fruits and vegetables- Canned juice, pulp and puree
13.	Fruit and vegetables - Cooked, canned and preserved
14.	Fruits, vegetables, flowers and nuts in brine, vinegar, oil or other preservatives
15.	Fruits and vegetables - Frozen for consumption
16.	Fruits and vegetables- Minced, ground or sliced (dried or dehydrated or dried chips) including vacuum dried carrot flakes
17.	Ice cream sticks, match sticks, tooth picks, veneer peeler cores, saw dust, wood wool and shavings and thin wood pieces, wood chips (less than 6mm thickness)

18.	Paper bags
19.	Coated nuts in hermetically packed
20.	Soybean lecithin including Soya protein isolate
21.	Starch hermetically packed
22.	Vegetable Oils, essences
23.	De-hulled oat steamed above 95oC for 10-15 minutes including processed oat flakes
24.	Medium density fiber board, processed ply wood, particle board, oriental strand board, veneer
25.	Dietary food health supplement in capsule form
26.	Marigold pellets undergone processing
27.	Malted Grains hermetically packed
28.	Processed Soy Fiber hermetically packed