ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMATIC MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS IN INDIAN LEGISLATION AND PRACTICE

Handbook for EU Exporters of plant and plant products into India

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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DEVELOPMENT Solutions (DS) is a European consultancy which serves the international donor and business community in support of sustainable development and sustainable investment objectives, world-wide. Our expertise is built on our strong grounding in project design and management, research, policy and regulatory analysis, and the management of capacity strengthening programmes for governments.

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DPPQS	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage
COO	Country of origin
CRE	Country of re-export
DOAFW	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	Food Corporation of India
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MOAFWC	Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Cooperation
MSP	Minimum Support Price
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
PDS	Public Distribution System
PQD	Plant Quarantine Division
PQO	Plant Quarantine Order, 2003
PQS	Plant Quarantine Station
PSC	Phytosanitary Certificate

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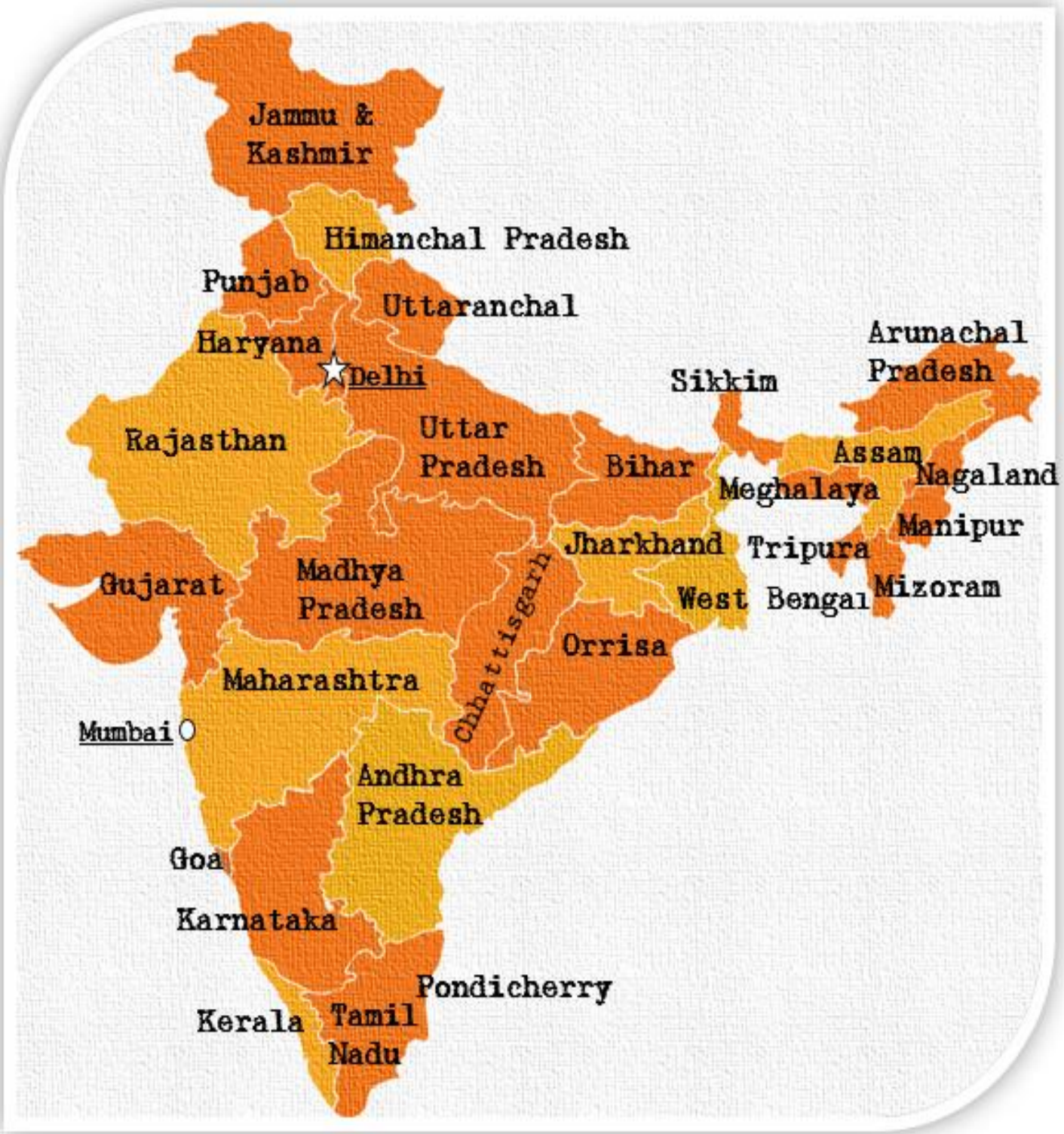
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Himanchal Pradesh
Punjab
Uttaranchal
Haryana
Delhi
Sikkim
Arunachal
Pradesh
Rajasthan
Uttar
Pradesh
Bihar
Assam
Nagaland
Meghalaya
Manipur
Jharkhand
Tripura
Gujarat
Madhya
Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
West Bengal
Mizoram
Orrisa
Maharashtra
Mumbai
Andhra
Pradesh
Goa
Karnataka
Pondicherry
Kerala
Tamil
Nadu

1. INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is designed for European exporters of plant and plant products to assist them in successfully accessing the Indian market.

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 and 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**. 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**. Thus, it is essential to not only note whether your product is listed in one of the Schedules, but also whether your country is explicitly identified as well.

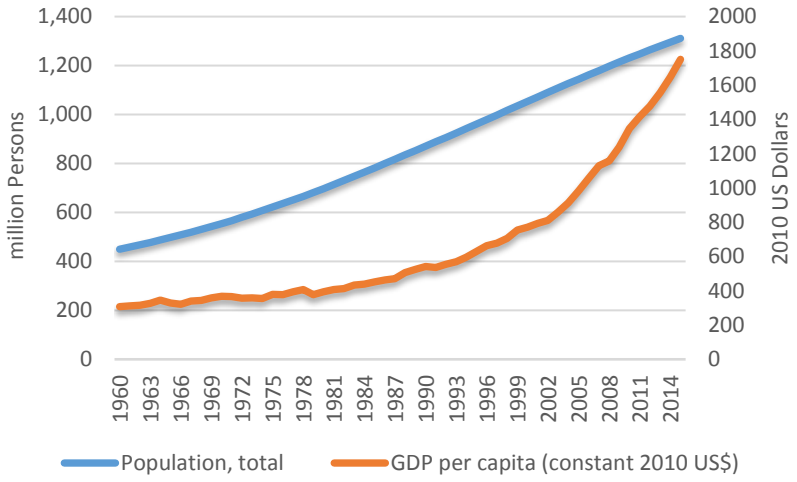
This is particularly relevant for those products listed in **Schedule-VI**, where export is permitted subject to additional declarations and special conditions. In some instances, you may find that a product is listed and that it allows for import from all countries or from all countries in Europe. In other instances, however, you may find that import is not allowed from any European 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.

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 plant and pant 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 $1,600 as of 2015. Among India's population of 1.25 billion, a rapidly growing middle class has emerged with 50 million households now earning more than $10,000 annually.[1]

Figure 1. India's per capita income and Population, 1960-2015



With expectations of continued robust growth in income and population, some estimates suggest that India will become the world's most populous country by 2027 and possess a middle class that is larger in number than its counterparts in both the European Union and United States. [2] As such, India presents a significant opportunity for European exporters and should be included as a priority for present future export strategies.

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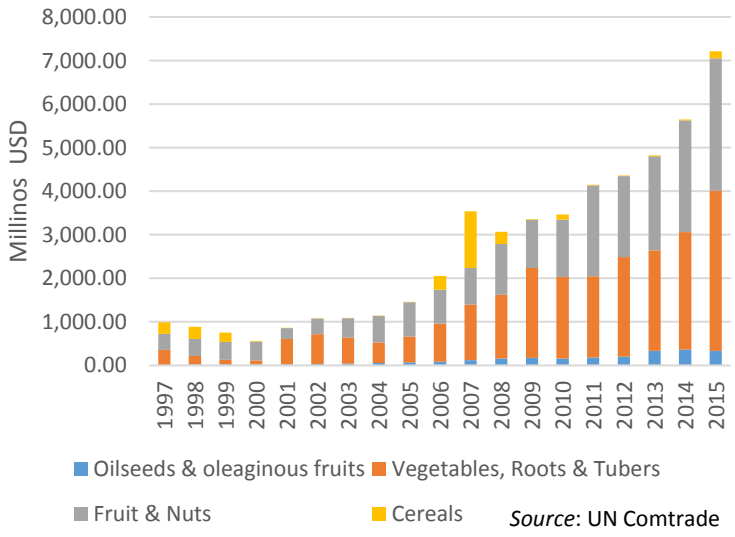
With greater disposable income, India's growing middle class has, in turn, increasingly displayed a growing demand for plant and plant products that are higher in both price and nutritional value. Unable to satisfy this demand through domestic production, imports have increased substantially in recent years across all broad categories (HS Code 2-digit level).

Figure 2. India's imports of plant & plant product



Source: UN Comtrade

[1] UN Statistics

[2] Karas, H. 2010. "The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries". OECD Development Centre: Working Paper No. 285

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As shown in Figure 2, the cumulative value of India's imports of edible oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and nuts and cereals has grown approximately 7-fold over the past two decades. Growth in fruits and vegetables has been particularly pronounced over this period, with oilseed imports showing modest increases over the past decade.

This growth has continued in recent years, with a growing list of products experiencing notable increases in demand by Indian importers in response to a wealthier and more health-conscious population. As highlighted in Table 1, imports of all products at the HS Code 2-digit level of aggregation have experienced notable rates of growth over the past 5 years, ranging from 36 percent for cereals to 97 percent for vegetables. As India takes steps to ease restrictions on the import of plant and plant products in coming years, imports are expected to continue to experience notable rates of growth, providing significant opportunities for European exporters.

Table 1. India's leading imports in 2015 by value and growth rate

	Rank	Main imports in 2015 (HS Code 4-digit level of aggregation)	Value in 2015 (million USD)	Fastest growing imported products (2011-2015)	Growth (2011-2015)
Vegetables		**All vegetables**	**$3,676.07**	**All vegetables**	**97%**
	1	Pules	$3,635.39	Pulses	3,718%
	2	Allium spp. (onions, garlic, leeks, etc.)	$32.57	Lettuce	1,138%
	3	Dried vegetables	$4.14	Allium spp. (onions, garlic, leeks, etc.)	667%
	4	Preserved vegetables	$2.26	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale	108%
	5	Other vegetables	$0.74	Dried legumes	96%
Fruits		**All fruit & nuts**	**$3,042.95**	**All fruit & nuts**	**45%**
	1	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts	$1,330.80	Grapes	285%
	2	Other nuts	$1,066.01	Melons & papayas	226%
	3	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	$267.72	Other fruits	179%
	4	Pome fruits	$230.64	Other nuts	114%
	5	Grapes	$66.16	Dried fruits	87%
Oilseeds		**All oilseeds**	**$334.61**	**All oilseeds**	**86%**
	1	Other oilseeds	$134.52	Soya	8,073%
	2	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane	$11.00	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane	359%
	3	Soya	$8.53	Copra (since 2014)	299%
	4	Lupulin	$3.50	Linseed	209%
	5	Sunflower seeds	$0.95	Other oilseeds	133%

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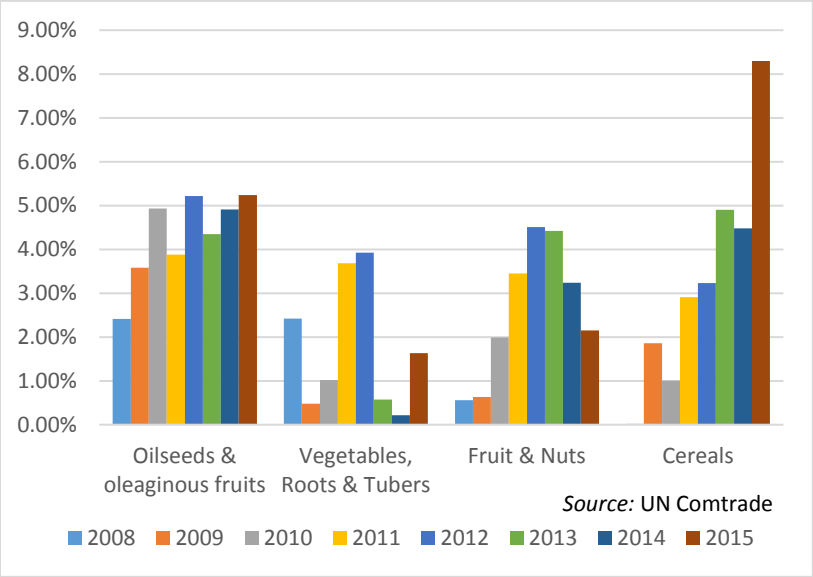
Cereals		All cereals	$159.96	All cereals[3]	36%
	1	Wheat	$135.03	Rye	541%
	2	Maize	$16.38	Rice	118%
	3	Oats	$5.59	Maize	81%
	4	Barley	$1.23	Wheat	43%
	5	Rice	$1.14	Oats	41%

Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 3. The EU's share of India's plant & plant product imports, 2008-2015



However, while European 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 to the left, the EU's overall share of plant and plant products into India has been mixed in recent years. While the general trend is one of greater market share for exporters of oilseeds and cereals, European exporters of vegetables have seen their share decline since 2008, while exporters of fruits and nuts have lost market share in the past two years.

Given the immense potential of the Indian market for European producers of plant 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, European exporters of plant 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.

[3] All cereals except for rye calculated according 3 year average 2013-2015 compared to 3 year average 2010-2012 in order to account for large annual variations in India's grain imports. Rye calculated as average between 2014-2015 and 2010-2013 on account of no imports between 2010-2012.

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1.1. 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.

Part 2 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 2.1 provides instruction on **how to identify whether products originating 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-VI** of India's Plant Quarantine Order.

Section 2.2 and the tables in Section 2.11 inform you of the **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, etc.) are referenced in Appendix 12.

The remainder of Part 2 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 various actors involved in the import process; 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 2.7 helpful, in which the general steps involved in the process of exporting products into India are briefly listed.

Part 3 of this Handbook provides an **example of how to understand the Additional Declarations and Special Conditions listed in Schedule-VI 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**.

To further assist with your successful expansion into the India, **Part 4 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)

- Cereals market

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 on the main points of entry for EU exports of plant and plant products to India
- a list of quarantine pests and weed species that are regulated by the Indian government
- 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

It is **strongly recommended that all exporters consult** the Market Access Database maintained by the European Commission's Directorate General for Trade. **Here you can find** updated information on India's product-specific tariffs, lists of non-tariff trade barriers (including on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures), as well as a database containing product-specific import procedures and documentation.

2. THE INDIAN IMPORT REGIME FOR PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Table 2: Key points on India's import regime	
What can be exported?	Various products can be exported to India from the EU or some of its Member States. This Handbook focuses on products for consumption, including: ❖ Fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables (including pulses) ❖ Cereals and oilseeds ❖ Other products for consumption 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 2.1. India also allows a number of plant and plant products from the EU for purposes **other than consumption**. These are referenced in Appendix 12
Where can it be exported from?	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-VI may not be permitted from any EU country or from only specific Member States. 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 produce (including pulses) cereals and oilseeds and other products. 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 NPPO of your country initiate a process of Pest Risk Analysis with Indian authorities in order to export.
Where can it be exported to?	Officially, there are 73 sanctioned points of entry in India. 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.

What is required for import?	If India permits import of a product originating from your country of origin, the following will be required: An import license (obtained by the importer) An application for inspection and clearance of the consignment (importer) A phytosanitary certificate (obtained by the exporter) Among the products emphasised in this Handbook, the phytosanitary certificate will ***typically*** require endorsement showing freedom from: ❖ various pests and plant diseases, **AND EITHER** ❖ pest-free area status of a specified pest; ❖ pre-shipment cold treatment; **OR** ❖ Methyl Bromide fumigation conducted in India upon arrival Regardless of whether import of your product into India is subject to additional declarations and special conditions, all products must be free from all regulated pests and weed species outlined in Schedule-XIII of the Plant Quarantine Order in order to be cleared for entry.
What is the general process of import?	The general process for exporting plant and plant products from the EU to India is outlined in Section 2.7
Who is involved in this process	The actors involved in the general process of import are outlined in Section 2.8.
How long will it take?	Provided import is allowed, the process will take approximately 34-96 days. **This includes**: the time needed to obtain the import license and carryout requirements for the PSC; time spent at sea; time required to conduct quarantine procedures; and the time needed to deliver the product to market. **It excludes**: the time needed to reach agreement with the importer, deliver your product to the port of shipment as well as the time needed to load the consignment into the vessel. If, however, you need to undertake a Pest Risk Analysis to have your country included in the list of countries permitted to export that product to India, you should expect to encounter to a significantly longer waiting period before exports of your product can commence. This period can vary substantially, taking anywhere from 6 months to several years.

2.1. Overview of the Indian import regime for plant and plant products

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The rules, regulations and procedures for the import of plant and plant products into India are outlined in The Plant Quarantine Order, 2003 (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, found here.

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 by 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 (Schedule VII)

The **central focus of this Handbook** is on assisting you with the export of **products for consumption** that fall **within Schedule-VI and Schedule-VII** of India's Plant Quarantine Order.

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 European country 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 are 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.

It should be noted, however, that products listed in Schedule-VII are still required to be free from all regulated quarantine pests and weed species specified in Schedule-VIII of the Plant Quarantine Order.

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 NPPO 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-VI or Schedule-VII, you will require both an Import Permit as well as a Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) in order to export to India and you will need to ensure that the consignment is free from all regulated quarantine pests and weed species. **The key difference among products listed in Schedule-VI and Schedule-VII** is that those found in Schedule-VI will require additional declarations and/or special conditions to be endorsed within the PSC. The **following figures provide several examples of the types of requirements that are specified in Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order**.

In the Figure 4, 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 countries 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 4 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. However, Special Conditions will often (though not always) present several 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 4, 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).

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Figure 4. Example of products in Schedule-VI

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)

Product as noted by the name of the Plant species.

311.	*Glycine* spp. (Soybean)	(i) Seed for sowing	Any Country	Free from: (a) Downy mildew (*Peronospora manshurica*) (b) Stem canker (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*) (c) Root and stem rot (*Phytophthora megasperma* var. *sojae*) (d) Pod and stem blight (*Phomopsis longicolla*) (e) Soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*) (f) Bacterial wilt (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*), (g) Soybean viruses viz. dwarf, chlorotic mottle, stunt, poty. (h) Bruchids (*Bruchidius* 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 (*Bruchidius* 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

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

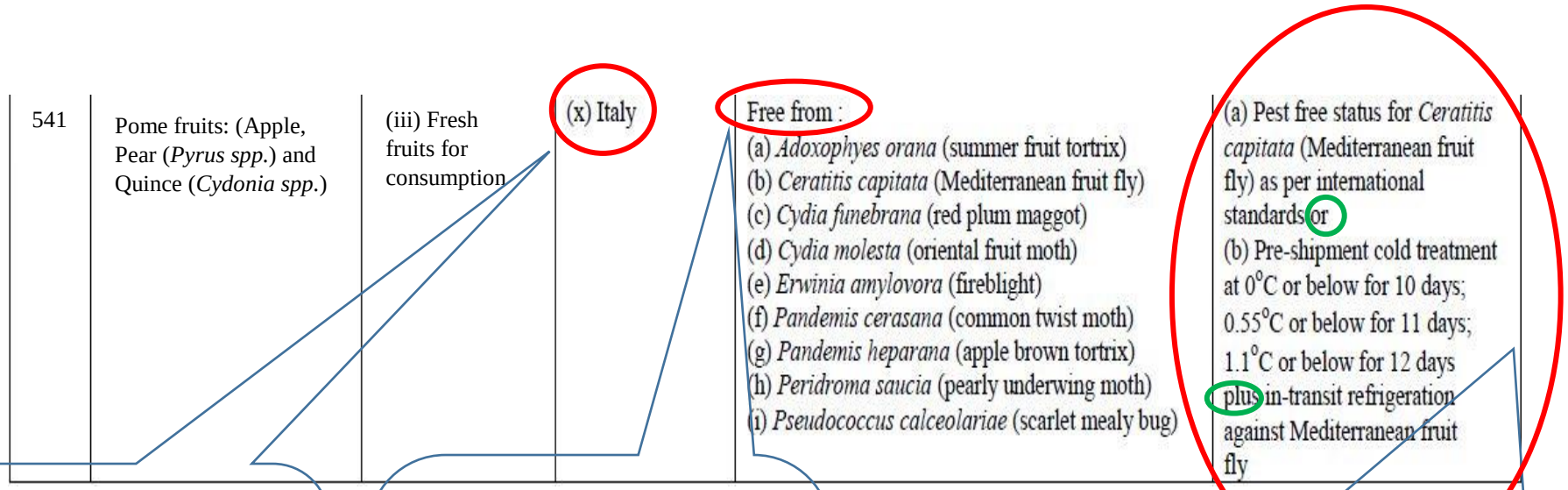
Permitted country of origin

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

Figure 5: Example of product in Schedule-VI (specific country)



541	Pome fruits: (Apple, Pear (*Pyrus spp.*) and Quince (*Cydonia spp.*)	(iii) Fresh fruits for consumption	(x) Italy	Free from : (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) (c) *Cydia funebrana* (red plum maggot) (d) *Cydia molesta* (oriental fruit moth) (e) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) (f) *Pandemis cerasana* (common twist moth) (g) *Pandemis heparana* (apple brown tortrix) (h) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (i) *Pseudococcus calceolariae* (scarlet mealy bug)	(a) Pest free status for *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) 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 Mediterranean fruit fly

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 5 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 4, 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. The PQO will often make such distinctions, meaning that, in this case, these specifications would not apply for apple products exported from India that are in a different form (e.g., frozen or dried). 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.

As Figure 6 shows, it is the case that dried apples 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. Here, there are three separate listings for various dried forms of apples, including: dehydrated, dried and treated with sulphite and dried apples formed into a 'puffed chip' that is then dusted with cinnamon. 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.

NAVIGATE

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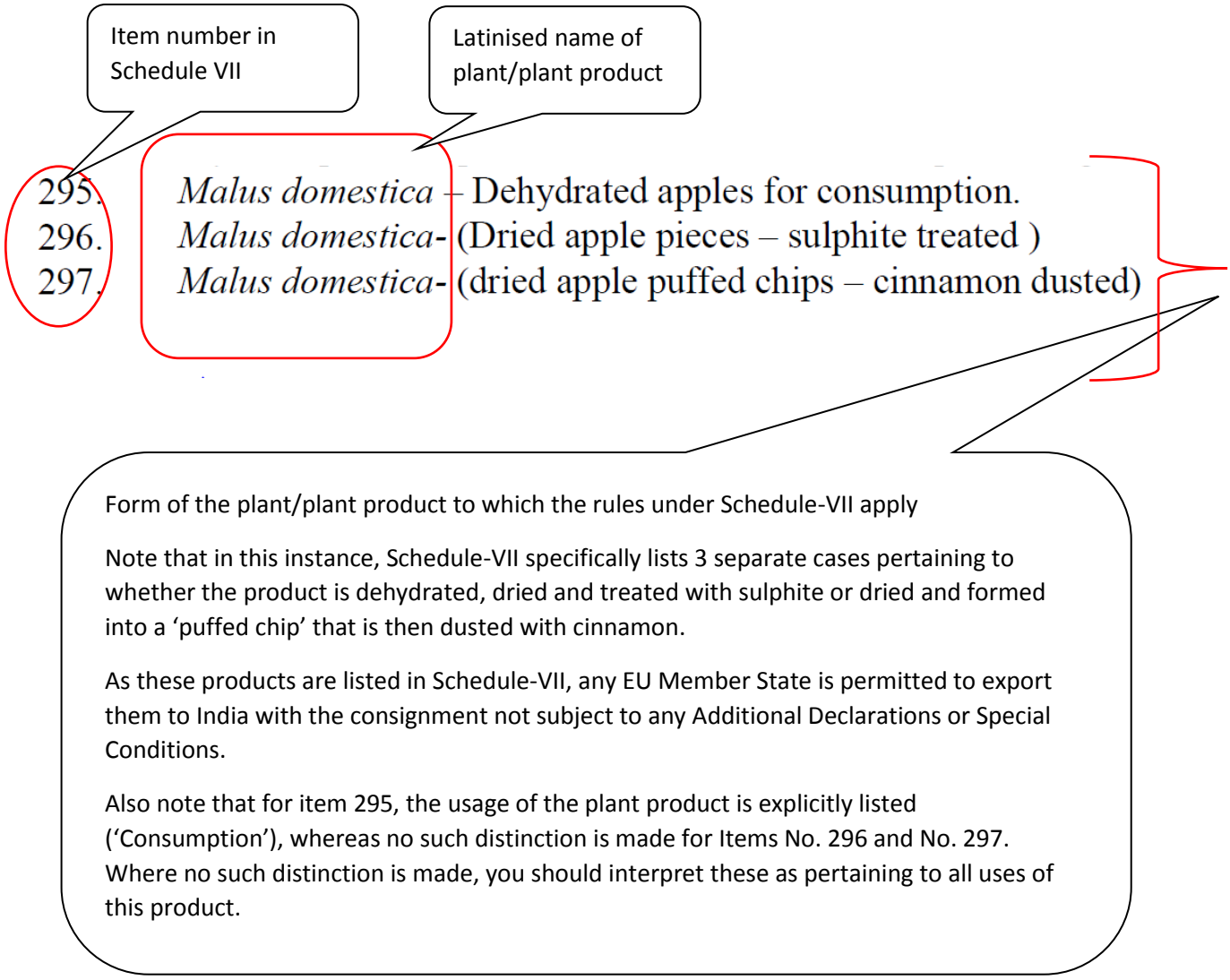
Figure 6: Example of products in Schedule-VII



Products for consumption originating from EU Member States that are currently permitted import into India are listed in Section 2.11. 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. 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. 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 cannot be initiated by exporters and while they can be requested by importers, it will almost certainly be the case that this process will need to be undertaken by your country's National Plant Protection Organisation.

Given the requirement to have your country's NPPO submit the Application for PRA, it will be your role to liaise with the NPPO 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 NPPO on your behalf.

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 straightforward, the remainder of the process can be lengthy and subject to administrative delays. For NPPOs requesting that their country's exporters be allowed to export a certain product or to apply a new treatment to meet India's Special Conditions, Indian officials will generally require samples of a product from the country of origin that are treated according to existing Indian standards (in the 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 Indian officials, a considerable amount of time may pass before Indian officials issue a response to the PRA request. Indian officials have been reported to be unresponsive to formal requests from an initiating NPPO on the status of a PRA request, leaving exporters uncertain as to when the nature of the request may be resolved or determined.

Furthermore, European NPPOs have reported cases where samples submitted for PRA have often led to Indian officials 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.

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

2.2. 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 March 2017, the fresh and frozen fruit, vegetables and pulses listed in Schedule-VI that can be exported from the EU to India are listed in Table 7 in alphabetical order according to their Latin name. Cereals and oilseeds for consumption in Schedule-VI are listed in Table 8. Other products for consumption that are listed in Schedule-VI – including, among others, dried plant products, seeds, nuts and flowers – are listed in Table 9, while all products for consumption permitted export from the EU that are listed in Schedule-VII can be found in Table 10.

For a list of all other products that are allowed from the EU as of March 2017, but which are not for consumption purposes, please refer to Appendix 12.

As you will observe in Tables 7 through 10, 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 county; and
(iii) the schedule under which the product is listed.

2.3. WHERE CAN IT BE EXPORTED?

In principle, plant and plant products can be shipped to a wide number of the 73 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.

In the far-right column of Table 7 you will note the primary ports within India for which the various products are overwhelmingly imported. 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

2.4. WHAT IS REQUIRED?

For all products listed in the Tables of Section 2.11, import into India will require:

1. An **Import Permit** issued by the authorised plant quarantine officer at the relevant Plant Quarantine Station in India.
2. An approved application for **Quarantine Inspection and Clearance of Imported Plants/Plant Products**
3. A **Phytosanitary Certificate** (PSC) issued at the country of origin of the consignment.

Among these, the importer will be responsible for obtaining the import permit and for filing the application for quarantine inspection and clearance. Your role in facilitating this process is outlined in Section 2.5.

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. However, consignments of these products are still required to be free of all regulated quarantine pests and weed species.

For products listed in 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, consignments are also required to be free of all regulated quarantine pests and 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 2.1.

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-VI that exists as of March 2017 includes **Methyl Bromide fumigation**

> ****Note**: India's use of Methyl Bromide fumigation in the import of plant and plant products is evolving and in the process of being phased out. As of March 2017, however, it 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.

2.5. 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 for the import permit. Among the details agreed to between you and the importer, the import permit application may also require provision of the letter of credit/trade agreement.

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 Indian officials follows standards set forth by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the FAO. A model of the PSC as suggested by Indian officials is provided in PQ Form-21, while a model PSC for products of re-export is provided in PQ Form-22.

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-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 2.1.

Additionally, you will need to ensure that your consignment is properly labelled with the green or orange tags as per the requirements of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage so that customs officials can easily recognise that the consignment should be expedited to plant quarantine officers. It will also be essential to ensure that the consignment is properly valued in order to avoid any delays in customs at the point of entry.

2.6. What are the importer's responsibilities?

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

- ✧ Filing the online application for the import permit (PQ Form-01)
- ✧ Filing an application for quarantine inspection of the consignment upon arrival (PQ Form-15)
- ✧ Ensuring that the consignment is free from the list of regulated quarantine pests and weeds.
- ✧ 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
- ✧ Appling for renewal of the import permit if so desired.

2.7. 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 3: General process for importing plant & plant products into India

		Comments
Step 1	**Determining whether your product can be exported**	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-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	**Reaching agreement with your importer**	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	**Applying for the import permit**	Once agreement for the consignment is reached, your importer will apply online for the import permit. The exporter will need to provide him or her with the relevant shipping details
Step 4	**Issuance of the import permit**	The importer will be granted the import permit approximately one week after submitting the complete application
Step 5	**Application for plant quarantine inspection**	The importer will need to apply for plant quarantine inspection to be conducted upon arrival
Step 6	**Preparation for shipment**	
Step 7	**Completion of the phytosanitary certificate**	An NPPO officer at the country of origin will need to complete the PSC. For products found in 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.

		All products – whether in Schedule-VI or -VII – must be free of all regulated quarantine pests and weed species.
Step 8	**Tagging of the consignment**	The consignment must be affixed with green or orange tags as specified by Indian officials so that customs officials can recognise the consignment as consisting of plants and plant products for consumption and ensure that it is expedited to plant quarantine officials for inspection.
Step 9	**Shipment**	After obtaining the PSC and loading the consignment into the vessel, the consignment will be shipped to the relevant point of entry.
Step 10	**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. If a quarantine pest is identified, the consignment will be recommended for deportation or destruction. If a non-quarantine pest is identified, the consignment will be subject to fumigation/disinfestation/disinfection. If no pest 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-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 4 and Figure 5 for information on how to interpret the product listings in Schedule-VI of the Plant Quarantine Order.

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 NPPO file a request to have Indian authorities initiate a Pest Risk Analysis. Details on this can be found in Box 1.

➔ **Step 3**: applying for the import permit

Upon reaching agreement with the importer of your consignment, the importer will apply for the import permit online using Form-01

While it is the importer's responsibility to apply for and obtain the import permit, you must provide him/her with the following

- ✧ Name and address
- ✧ The port of export
- ✧ The approximate date of arrival
- ✧ The point of entry in India
- ✧ The means of conveyance
- ✧ The mode of packing

➔ **Step 4**: Issuance of the import permit

Upon successfully meeting the requirements for the import permit, the relevant officer at the Plant Quarantine Station in India will issue the import permit electronically to the importer of your consignment in Form-03.

This form will state that your shipment must be accompanied by a PSC as per the requirements discussed in Step 7 and in Section 2.1.

The import permit is valid for a period of 12 months and is non-transferrable. It can be renewed by your importer for a further period of 12 months.

The import permit allows you to export to multiple ports and to deliver as many consignments as agreed to between you and your importer during the period of its validity.

The exporter, importer, product and country of origin must remain the same for all shipments.

Timeline: The importer will generally apply for the import permit 15 days in advance to avoid any problems that may arise. In general, the import permit is typically granted a week after the application is filed.

➔ **Step 5**: Application for plant quarantine inspection

After obtaining the import permit, 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 7**: Completion of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) with the NPPO 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. However, the consignment must be free from all regulated quarantine pests and weed species.

For products listed in **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. In addition to meeting these requirements, the consignment will need to be free from all regulated quarantine pests and weed species.

To understand how to interpret Schedule-VI of Plant Quarantine Order, please refer to Section 2.1. and, in particular, Figure 4 and Figure 5. Additional information can be found in Part 3, 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.

➔ **Step 8**: tagging of your consignment

The consignment will need to be affixed with a green or orange coloured tag as specified in Form-05. This is used to signal to customs officials that the shipment contains plant products for consumption that must be rush delivered to plant quarantine officials for inspection.

The reverse of the tag must include the import permit number and its date of validity.

➔ **Step 9**: 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 4: 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
Netherlands	Rotterdam	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
Poland	Gdansk	21 days	21 days	23 days	25 days
Portugal	Sines	16 days	16 days	18 days	20 days
Romania	Constanta	12 days	12 days	14 days	16 days
Spain	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
UK	Immingham	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
	Portsmouth	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days
	Liverpool	19 days	19 days	21 days	23 days

➔ **Step 10**: 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.

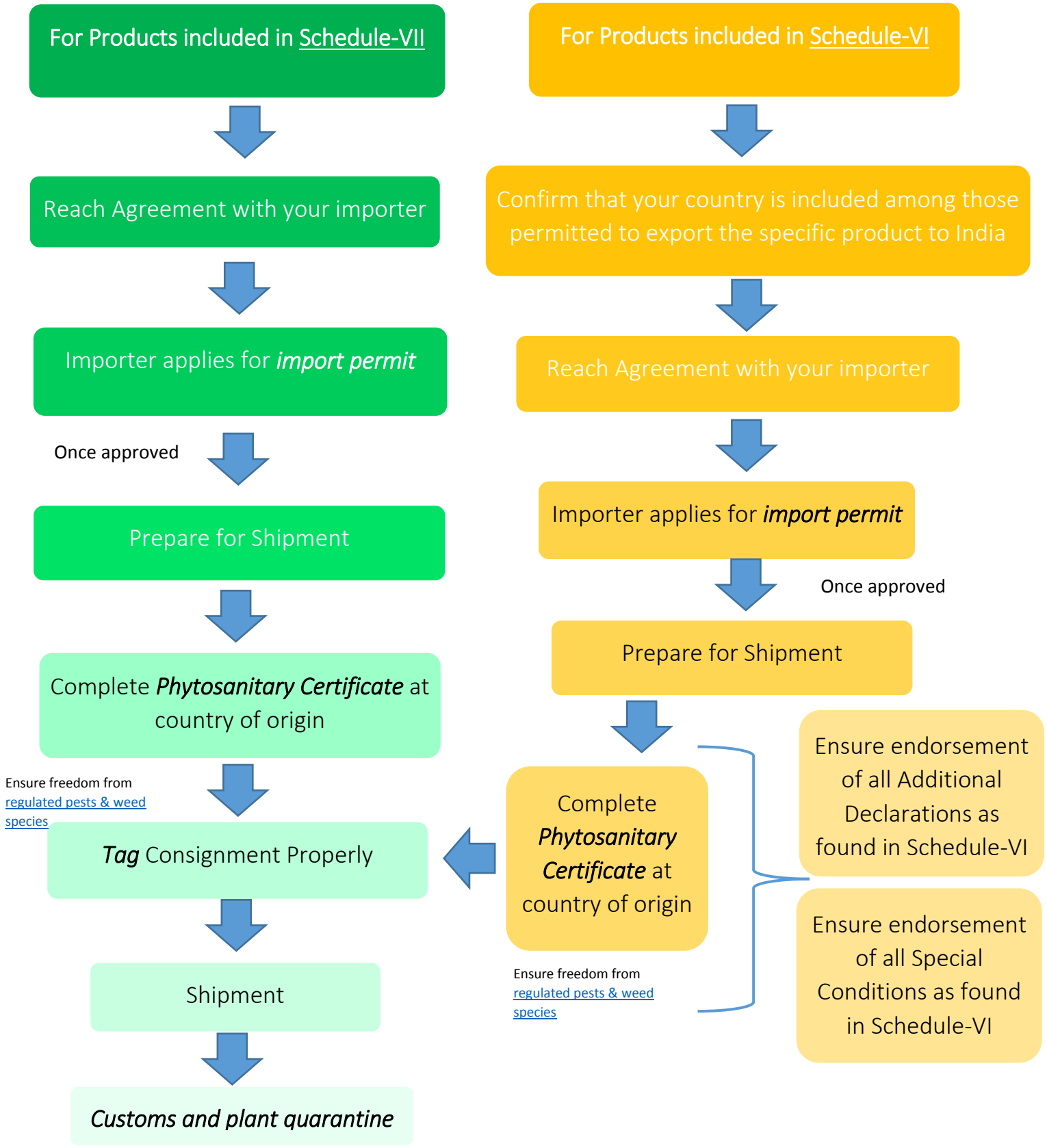
More details on the plant quarantine and inspection process can be found in Section 2.10.

Timeline: 3-10 days

Potential problems: Customs will delay the process if the consignment is not properly valued. Infestation with a quarantine pest will result in destruction or deportation while infestation with a non-quarantine pest will result in further fumigation/treatment.

Figure 7. Determining whether your product can be exported to India and the Schedule of the Plant Quarantine Order under which it falls (links in italics)

Figure 8. Process for exporting to India after determining your product can be exported



2.8. WHO ARE THE ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE IMPORT PROCESS?

The actors involved in obtaining the import license and conducting plant inspection and quarantine are outlined in the following chart. For information on these various actors, please refer to Appendix 6.

Figure 9. Actors involved in the import process

Import permit

- Importer will apply online through the PPQIS using PQ Form-01
- Import permit application will be sent to one of the Regional Plant Quarantine Stations for review to ensure that all required information has been included in the application
- The import permit will be officially granted in Form PQ-03 by the Deputy Director of the Regional Plant Quarantine Station and issued online

Applying for Plant Quarantine Inspection

- The importer will complete the application for plant quarantine inspection using PQ Form-15 and register with the Customs Office.
- The application will be forwarded to one of the 5 Regional Plant Quarantine Stations and reviewed by technical staff assigned to such duties.
- The technical staff will verify that the application is complete and includes, where relevant: the import permit; the PSC; approval by the Department of Agriculture to import the product; letter of credit/trade agreement; invoice/packing list, waybill, bill of lading; and/or fumigation/treatment certificate
- Upon approval, the technical staff at the regional Quarantine Station will alert the Plant Protection Officer operating at the port of arrival to have the latter schedule inspection of the consignment.
- The importer will further liaise with the officer at the local plant quarantine station to arrange for inspection based on knowledge of arrival.

Upon arrival: Customs & plant quarantine inspection

- The customs officer will ensure that the consignment is properly valued and then expedite it to the plant protection officer for inspection
- After receiving the consignment, the plant quarantine inspector will verify that the consignment imported matches the documents received online from the importer and carryout PQ inspection.
- The inspector will draw samples at the point of arrival, with the number of samples varying according to the total size of the consignment
- The inspector will submit an online report that is forwarded to the on-duty plant protection officer of the local plant quarantine station.
- The on-duty plant protection officer will forward the report to the concerned laboratory for re-inspection and further testing.
- After testing, the laboratory will submit its report to the on-duty PPO.
- If no problems are found, the on-duty PPO will then issue the release of the consignment order which will be delivered online to both customs and the importer

2.9. 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 5: Approximate time needed to complete the import process

		Time	Comments
Steps 3 & 4	**Applying for the import permit**	7-15 days	The importer will generally apply for the import permit 15 days in advance to account for any problems that might arise. In general, the import permit is typically received within one week.
Step 5	**Application for plant quarantine inspection**	7-10 days	Obtaining the import release order occurs after receipt of the import permit and 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 7	**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-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 9	**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 10	**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.

2.10. PLANT QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION

This section outlines the plant quarantine inspection process that takes place upon arrival in India.

Once a consignment is transferred from customs to the plant quarantine inspector, the latter will ensure that the consignment imported matches the information provided in the import permit before beginning inspection.

For fresh fruits, berries and vegetables for consumption, the inspector will adhere to the required sampling regime, outlined in the table below.

Table 6: Sampling regime for inspection of fruit and vegetables

Total number of packages in the shipment	Number of packages sampled (sampled randomly)
<10	All packages
11-100	20% subject to a minimum of 10
101-1000	5% of packages subject to a minimum of 20
>1000	2% of packages subject to a minimum of 50

In conducting the inspection, the officer will begin by inspecting the surface of the product for quarantine pests and non-quarantine pests. 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.

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.

2.11. List of plant and plant products currently permitted to be imported into India from the EU or select Member States

Table 7: Fresh/frozen fruit and vegetables and pulses found in Schedule-VI for which exports from the EU are permitted

Item No. in Schedule -VI	Product	Latin name	Form	Type	Countries Permitted	Main Points of Entry
15	Kiwifruit	*Actinidia chinensis* & *A. deliciosa*	Fruits		France Greece Italy	Mumbai Chennai Krishnapatnam Kolkata Kattupalli Delhi
31	*Allium* species (onion, garlic, leek, shallot, etc.)	*Allium spp.*	Bulbs		Entire EU	
156	Chickpea	*Cicer aeriatinum*	Seeds		Entire EU	
161	Citrus Fruit: Lemon Lime Orange Grapefruit Mandarins, etc. (and other rutaceous)	*Citrus* spp.	Fruits	Fresh	France Italy Spain	<u>Oranges</u> Mumbai Chennai Kattupalli Cochin Krishnapatnam Kolkata <u>Mandarins, etc.</u> Mumbai Chennai Delhi Kolkata
238	Persimmon	*Diospyros kaki*	Fruits	Fresh	Spain	
296	European strawberry Wild strawberry Woodland strawberry Alpine strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*	Fruits	frozen	Poland	

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Item No. in Schedule -VI	Product	Latin name	Form	Type	Countries Permitted	Main Points of Entry
458	Mushroom: Button Almond Cloud Ear Porcini Chanterelles Black Trumpets Enoki Shiitake Morels Fairy ring Oyster King Oyster	*Agaricus bisporus* *Agaricus subrufescens* *Auricularia polytricha* *Boletus edulis* *Cantharellus cibarius* *Craterellus cornucopioides* *Flammulina velutipes* *Lentinula edodes* *Marasmius oreades* *Morchella esculenta* *Pleurotus ostreatus* *Pleurotus eryngii*		Dried Frozen	France	
480	Olive	*Olea europaea*	Fruits		Spain	
513	Parsley	*Petroselinum crispum*	Leaves	Fresh	Entire EU	
519	Date palm	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Fruits	Fresh Dried	Entire EU	
533	Peas	*Pisum spp.*	Seeds		Entire EU	
535	Pea (green peas)	*Pisum sativum*	Seeds	Frozen	Belgium United Kingdom	
541	Pome fruits: Apple, Pear, Quince	*Pyrus spp.* *Cydonia spp.*	Fruits	Fresh	Belgium Bulgaria France Italy Netherlands Poland Spain UK	Chennai Mumbai Cochin Kolkata

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Item No. in Schedule -VI	Product	Latin name	Form	Type	Countries Permitted	Main Points of Entry
541	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Fruits		Belgium Romania	
541	Pears	*Pyrus communis*	Fruits		Belgium	
572	Rhubarb	*Rheum rhababarum*	Fruits	Frozen	Poland	
575	Black currants	*Ribes nigrum*		Frozen	France	
576	Red currants	*Ribes rubrum*		Frozen	Poland	
624	Stone fruits: Plum Peach Cherry Apricot Nectarine	*Prunus spp.*	Fruits	Fresh Dried	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)
669	Wild blueberries	*vaccinium myrtillus*	Fruits	Frozen	Poland	
675	Vetches Broad beans	*Vicia faba*	Seeds		Entire EU	
677	Beans	*Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.*	Seeds		Entire EU	
678	Cowpea	*Vinga spp.*	Seeds		Entire EU	
681	Grapes		Fruits	Fresh	France Italy Spain	Mumbai Chennai Delhi Kolkata

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Table 8: Cereals and oilseeds for consumption found in Schedule-VI for which import from the EU is permitted

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Countries Permitted
81	Oat	*Avena sativa*	Grains Seeds	United Kingdom
334	Barley	*Hordeum spp.*	Grains	Entire EU
487	Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Grains	Entire EU
663	Wheat	*Triticum spp.*	Grains	Entire EU
688	Maize/corn	*Zea mays*	Grains	Entire EU
104	Mustard, Rape/canola	*Brassica spp.*	Seeds	Entire EU
311	Soybean	*Glycine spp.*	Seeds	Entire EU
323	Sunflower	*Helianthus spp.*	Seeds	Entire EU

Table 9: 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
55	Dill	*Anthium graveolens*	Stalk	Dried	Entire EU
62	Celery	*Apium graveolens*	Seeds		Entire EU
89	Zarishak	*Berberis vulgaris*	Berries	Dried	Greece
96	Annatto	*Bixa orellana*	Seeds		Spain
104	Mustard Rape/canola Cabbage Cauliflower Kohlrabi Brussel sprouts Broccoli Knol khol Chinese cabbage Other cole crops	*Brassica spp.*	Seeds		Entire EU
158		*Cistus spp.*	Branch		Spain
159	Watermelon	*Citrullus lanatus*	Seeds		Entire EU
172	Coffee and related species of Rubiaceae	*Coffea spp.*	Beans		Entire EU

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186	Hazelnut	*Corylus* spp.	Nuts Seeds		Entire EU
196	Muskmelon	*Cucumis melo*	Grains Seeds	Dried	Entire EU
274	*Eugenia oleosum*	*Eugenia oleosum*	Seeds		Entire EU
359	*Iris pallida*	*Iris pallida*	Roots	Dried	Italy
390	*Levisticum officinale*	*Levisticum officinale*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
500	Passion fruit	*Passiflora edulis*	Leaves		Germany Netherlands Belgium France
545	Pot pourie/dried decorative plant material for consumption				Entire EU
670	*Valeriana officinalis*	*Valeriana officinalis*	Roots	Dried	Entire EU
671	Vanilla	*Vanilla planifolia* *Vanilla tahitensis*	Beans Pods	Dried	Entire EU
681	Grapes (raisins grapes)		Fruits	Dried	Entire EU

Table 10: Other products for consumption found in Schedule-VII for which exports from the EU are permitted

Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries Permitted
12	Galangal	*Alpinia officinarum*	Roots		Entire EU
13	Large cardamom	Amomum subulatum			Entire EU
14	Cashew	*Anacardium occidentale*	Nuts	Raw	Entire EU
18	Gandh Angelica	*Angelica glauca* *Angelica spp.*	Roots	Dried	Entire EU
19	Animal feeds				Entire EU
26	Peanut	*Arachis spp.*		Roasted	Entire EU
30	Betel nut	*Areca catechu*			Entire EU
34	Rooibos	*Aspalathus lineraris*	Tea	Fermented	Entire EU
38	Margosa Neem	*Azadirachta indica*			Entire EU
48	Tea Seed Powder Green Tea	*Camellia sinensis*	Seed	Powder	Entire EU
50	Capsicum	*Capsicum annum*	Fruit Seed	Dried	Entire EU
53	Caraway	*Carum carvi*	Seed		Entire EU
54	Ajwain	*Carum copticum*	Seed		Entire EU
64	Chamomile	*Chamaemelum nobile*	Flower	Dried	Entire EU
68	Pyrethrum	*Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*	Flower	Powder Dried	Entire EU
70	Bay	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Leaf		Entire EU

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Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries Permitted
71	Cinnamon	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*			Entire EU
74	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera*	Fibre Copra Kernel	Powder Dried	Entire EU
75	Jute	*Corchorus capsularis*	Fibre		Entire EU
76	Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seed		Entire EU
77	Coffee	*Coffea Arabica*	Bean	Roasted	Entire EU
293	*Cotinus* (without seed)	*Cotinus spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
81	Saffron	*Crocus sativus*	Flower	Dried	Entire EU
83	Cumin	*Cuminum cyminum*			Entire EU
84	Turmeric	*Curcuma longa*	Rhizone	Dried	Entire EU
98	Seaweed	*Ecklonia maxima* *Gelidium* *Gelidiella* *Gracillaria* *Pteraclodia* *Eucheuma* *Chondrus Kappaphycus*		Dried	Entire EU
99	Oil Palm	*Elaeis guineesis*	Cake	Dried	Entire EU
100	Small cardamom	*Elettaria cardamomum*			Entire EU
11	Figs	*Ficus carica*		Dried	Entire EU
112	Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*			Entire EU
115	Garcinia	*Garcinia combojia*			Entire EU
123	Liquorice Mulati	*Glycorrhiza glabra*			Entire EU
134	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Flowers	Dried	Entire EU
136	Sea buckthorn	*Hippophae rhamnoide*	Fruit	Pulp Seeds	Entire EU
147	Walnut	*Juglans spp.*	Shell	Crushed Powder Dried	Entire EU
158	Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*	Flower	Dried	Entire EU
163	Flax	*Linum spp.*		Fibre	Entire EU
165	Sticky wood	*Litsea spp.*	Bark		Entire EU
168	Jigat	*Machilus macarantha*	Bark	Dried Powder	Entire EU
295	Apple	*Malus domestica*		Dehydrated	Entire EU
296	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Pieces	Sulphite treated	Entire EU
297	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Puffed chips	Dried and cinnamon dusted	Entire EU
171	Spearmint	*Menthe spicata*			Entire EU
177	Nutmeg/Mace	*Myristica fragrans*			Entire EU

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Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries Permitted
180	Basil Tukmaria	*Ocimum basilicum* *Ocimum spp.*	Leaves Fruits	Dried	Entire EU
185	Oregano	*Oreganum vulagre*			Entire EU
186	Marjoram	*Origanum majorana*		Whole plant Dried	Entire EU
193	Poppy	*Papavera somnifera*	Seed		Entire EU
200	Parsley	*Petraselinum crispum*	Plant Herb	Dried	Entire EU
201	Boldina	*Peumos boldus*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
204	Star Anise	*Illicium verum*			Entire EU
205	Pine-nut Chilgozah	*Pinus gerardiana*	Seed	Roasted	Entire EU
206	Cubebs	*Piper cubeba*			Entire EU
207	Long pepper	*Piper longum*			Entire EU
208	Kava	*Piper methysticum*	Root		Entire EU
209	Black pepper	*Piper nigrum*			Entire EU
211	Pistachio	*Pistacia vera*			Entire EU
212	Patchouli	*Pogostemon cablin*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
214	Giant Knotweed	*Polygonum schalinense*	Hay Root	Dried	Entire EU
221	Allspice	*Pumento spp.*			Entire EU
222	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Seed	Dried	Entire EU
226	Kakka singhi	*Rhus spp.*		Dried	Entire EU
229	Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*			Entire EU
230	Manjith	*Rubia spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
234	Willow Baskets	*Salix spp.*		Woven	Entire EU
235	Clary sage	*Salvia officinalis*	Leaf Plant Herb	Dried	Entire EU
237	Soap nut	*Sapindus emarginodus*			Entire EU
239	Kanna	*Sceletium tortuosum*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
252	Cloves	*Syzygium aromaticum*			Entire EU
254	Tamarind	*Tamarindus indica*	Fruit Pulp Seed		Entire EU
261	Cocoa	*Theobroma cacao*		Powder	Entire EU
263	Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*			Entire EU
272	Cat's claw	*Uncaria tomentosa*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
286	Sichuan pepper	*Zanthoxylum bungeanum*	Pod	Dried	Entire EU
287	Corn (without grain)	*Zea mays*	Cob Leaf pallet	Ground Dried	Entire EU
288	Ginger	*Zingiber officinalis*		Dried	Entire EU

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3. 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 7 (Completion of the Phytosanitary Certificate) as outlined in Section 2.7.

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, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom.

It is only these Member States that can export pome fruits to India. All other countries within the EU that would like to export pome fruit to India must have their NPPO 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 11 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 countries, 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 Belgium 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), 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 one option 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. This can become particularly problematic when the only condition provided is that of Methyl Bromide Fumigation (MBF) as we see in the case of pome fruit exports from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. While India is in the process of phasing out MBF, as of March 2017, this special condition remains a requirement for a number products – including most cereals – that can create significant hurdles to your exports to India. For further information on MBF, 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 11, you will observe that this option is provided to all pome fruit originating from the Member States of Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland and Spain and for apples from Belgium and Romania.

In all of these 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 seldom permits cold treatment to be done in-transit at present. 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 – as in all the cases listed below for pome fruits – your country's NPPO 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.

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 treatment specifications can, at times, vary across country of origin, but it is often the case these are uniform regardless of origin.

You will note that the temperatures and corresponding days of treatment are the same 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.

For example, in the case of all pome fruits exported from Bulgaria, France, Italy and Spain as well as apples from Belgium and Romania, the treatment must include treatment and in-transit refrigeration against a specified pest. For 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

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

Country	Product	Additional Declarations	Special Conditions
BELGIUM	APPLE *Malus domestica*	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ametastegia* (c) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (d) *Byturus tomentosus* (raspberry beetle) (e) *Caliroa cerasi* (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (g) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips) (h) *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) (i) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (j) *Hoplocampa* (k) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (l) *Operophtera brumata* (winter moth) (m) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (n) *Ostrinia nubialis* (European maize borer) (o) *Pandemis heparana* (apple brown tortrix) (p) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (q) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear) (r) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Byturus tomentosus* (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) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against raspberry beetle
BELGIUM	PEARS: *Pyrus communis*	Free from All of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (c) *Cacopsylla pyri* (pear sucker)	N/A

		(d) *Cacopsylla pyricola* (psyllid, pear) (e) *Caliroa cerasi* (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (g) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (h) *Hoplocampa* (i) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (j) *Operophtera brumata* (winter moth) (k) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (l) *Epitrimerus pyri* (pear rust mite) (m) *Helix aspersa* (common snail) (n) *Gymnosporangi um fuscum* (European pear rust) (o) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear) (p) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight)	
BELGIUM 	ALL OTHER POME FRUIT	Free from All of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ametastegia* (c) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (d) *Byturus tomentosus* (raspberry beetle) (e) *Caliroa cerasi* (pear and cherry slugworm) (f) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (g) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips) (h) *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) (i) *Gymnosporangium fuscum* (European pear rust) (j) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (k) *Hoplocampa* (l) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (m) *Operophtera brumata* (winter moth) (n) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (o) *Ostrinia nubialis* (European maize borer) (p) *Pandemis heparana* (apple brown tortrix) (q) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (r) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear) (s) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) (t) Apple stem pitting virus (Apple spy 227 eipinasty & decline)	(i) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof against *Byturus tomentosus* (raspberry beetle)

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BULGARIA 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Aculus schlechtendali* (apple rust mite) (b) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (c) *Ametastegia* (d) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (e) *Byturus tomentosus* (raspberry beetle) (f) *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) (g) *Cornu aspersum/Helix aspera* (common snail) (h) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (i) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) (j) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips) (k) *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) (l) *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) (m) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (n) *Hedya nubiferana* (bud moth) (o) *Hoplocampa spp.* (p) *Lacanobia oleracea* (bright-line brown-eye moth) (q) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (r) *Metcalfa pruinosa* (frosted moth-bug) (s) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (t) *Pandemis heparana* (apple brown tortrix) (u) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (v) *Phytophthora cryptogea* (tomato foot rot) (w) *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (bacterial leaf blight of tomato (USA)) (x) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Ceratitis capitata* (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; **OR** (iii) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof
FRANCE 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) (c) *Cydia funebrana* (red plum maggot) (d) *Cydia molesta* (oriental fruit moth) (e) *Cydia pomonella* (codling moth) (f) *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight) (g) *Pandemis heparana* apple browntortrix) (h) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) as per international standards **OR** (ii) Pre-shipment cold treatment at 0°C or below for 10 days; 0.55°C

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		(i) *Pseudococcus calceolariae* (scarlet mealybug)	or below for 11 days; 1.1°C or below for 12 days **PLUS** in-transit refrigeration against Mediterranean fruit fly
ITALY 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) (c) *Cydia funebrana* (red plum maggot) (d) *Cydia molesta* (oriental fruit moth) (e) *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight) (f) *Pandemis cerasana* (common twist moth) (g) *Pandemis heparana* apple browntortrix) (h) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (i) *Pseudococcus calceolariae* (scarlet mealybug)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Ceratitis capitata* (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
NETHERLANDS 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Aculus schlechtendali* (apple rust mite) (b) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (c) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (d) *Botrytis cinerea* (e) *Cydia pomonella* (codling moth) (f) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (g) *Hedya nubiferana* (bud moth) (h) *Monilinia fructigena* (brown rot) (i) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (j) *Penicillium expansum* (k) *Pezicula alba* (l) *Pezicula malicorticis* (apple anthracnose) (m) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (n) *Phytophthora cactorum* (o) *Phytophthora cryptogea* (tomato foot rot) (p) *Phytophthora syringae* (q) *Venturia inaequalis* (r) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear)	(i) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof

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POLAND 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (c) *Aspidiotus nerii* (aucuba scale) (d) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (e) *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight) (f) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (wester flower thrips) (g) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (h) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth)	(i) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 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
ROMANIA 	APPLES: *Malus domestica*	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ametastegia* (c) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (d) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (e) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips) (f) *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) (g) *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) (h) *Hedya nubiferana* (bud moth) (i) *Hoplocampa spp.* (j) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (k) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (l) *Ostrinia nubilalis* (European maize borer) (m) *Pandemis heparana* (apple brown tortrix) (n) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (o) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear) (p) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) (q) Apple stem pitting virus (apple Spy 227 epinasty & decline)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) and *Grapholita molesta* (oriental fruit moth) as per international standards **OR** (ii) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 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

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SPAIN 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (b) *Ametastegia* (sawflies) (c) *Byturus tomentosus* (raspberry beetle) (d) *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) (e) *Cornu aspersum/Helix aspera* (common snail) (f) *Cydia pomonella* (Codling moth) (g) *Dorosophila simulans* (h) *Epidiaspis leperii* (European pear scale) (i) *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) (j) *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips) (k) *Grapholita funebrana* (red plum maggot) (l) *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) (m) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (n) *Leucoptera malifoliella* (pear leaf blister moth) (o) *Metcalfa pruinosa* (frosted moth-bug) (p) *Monilinia fructigena* (Blossom blight of fruit trees) (q) *Orthosia cerasi* (common quaker) (r) *Pantomorus cervinus* (Fuller's rose beetle) (s) *Peridroma saucia* (pearly underwing moth) (t) *Phytophthora cryptogea* (tomato foot rot) (u) *Psudococcus calceolariae* (Scarlet mealybug) (v) *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (bacterial leaf blight of tomato (USA)) (w) *Venturia pyrina* (black spot of pear)	(i) Pest-free area status for *Ceratitis capitata* (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; **OR** (iii) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof
UNITED KINGDOM 	ALL POME FRUITS	Free from all of the Following: (a) *Aculus schlechtendali* (apple rust mite) (b) *Adoxophyes orana* (summer fruit tortrix) (c) *Ametastegia glabrata* (d) *Archips podana* (great brown twist moth) (e) *Blastobasis decolorella* (f) *Cydia pomonella* (codling moth) (g) *Forficula auricularia* (h) *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird) (i) *Hoplocampa testudinea* (j) *Quadraspidiotus pyri* (k) *Syndemis musculana*)	(i) MB fumigation @ 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C or above at NAP or equivalent thereof

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4. 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. The Indian media is now regularly reporting on the health benefits of foreign plant and plant products and exposing consumers to their potential dietary uses. 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.

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 European produce to Indian consumers.

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.

Figure 10: India's 25 largest cities (2015)

City	Population (in millions)
Mumbai	18.4
Delhi	16.3
Kolkata	14.1
Chennai	8.7
Bangalore	8.5
Hyderabad	7.7
Ahmedabad	6.4
Pune	5.1
Surat	4.6
Jaipur	3.0
Kanpur	2.9
Lucknow	2.9
Nagpur	2.5
Ghaziabad	2.4
Indore	2.2
Cochin	2.1
Coimbatore	2.1
Patna	2.0
Kozhikode	2.0
Thrissur	1.9
Bhopal	1.9
Vadodara	1.8
Agra	1.8
Visakhapatnam	1.7
Malappuram	1.7

Accessing the Indian market will most likely take place through India's major urban areas outlined in the figure above. 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.

4.1. MARKET PROFILE: APPLES

Table 12: Summary of key points on the Indian market for apples	
Consumption	❖ 6th largest consumer of apples in the world (236 million kg in 2015) ❖ Low per capita consumption (less than 2 kg) ❖ Primarily fresh (limited use in cooking)
Consumers	❖ Growing middle class with more income spent on fresh fruit ❖ Increasingly health conscious ❖ Demand for fresh apples in the off-season ❖ Brand-oriented ❖ Responsive to skin colour, consistency and quality ❖ Preference for sweet, red, crunchy apples
Market	❖ Highly competitive ❖ Price sensitive
Domestic production	❖ Sixth largest producer of apples ❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Two-thirds of production in Jammu & Kashmir ❖ Main cultivars: Gala, Royal Delicious and Red Delicious varieties ❖ Main harvesting season: September to October
Distribution	❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity ❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland to India's southern regions
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Main import season: March-July ❖ Main points of entry in 2016: Mumbai (51%), Chennai (36%), Cochin (7%), Kolkata (6%) ❖ 2015 imports: 193.7 million kg worth USD 209.9 million ❖ Main importers in 2015: USA (54%), China (14%), Chile (10%), EU (9.5%), New Zealand (7.5%) ❖ EU 2015 exports: 18.37 million kg worth USD 18.13 million ❖ EU exporters of apples in 2016: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain ❖ Trend: Overall apple imports growing; EU share of imports modest but growing (1.7% in 2012, 9.5% in 2015)
Market access challenges	❖ High tariff ❖ Imports allowed only from following Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Romania and the UK ❖ Required PSC treatments must be performed pre-shipment ❖ Arbitrary closing of ports to apple imports
Opportunities	❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by points of entry ❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management ❖ Continued growth in imports
Key strategies	❖ Responding to consumer preferences with respect to colour and quality ❖ Managing logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure ❖ Partnering with local importers

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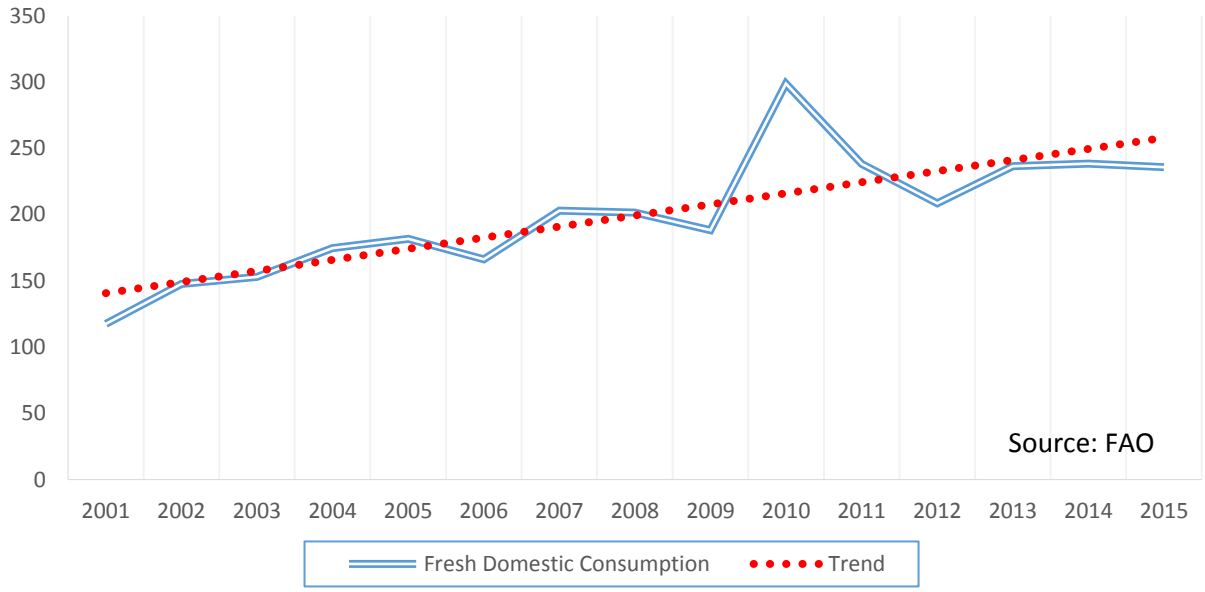
CONSUMPTION

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 236 million kilograms in 2015. 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 overwhelming 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 11. India's apple consumption: 2001-2015 (million kg)



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 overwhelming concentrated in the three northern States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal Pradesh. 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.

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

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 February 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 2016, the period for EU apple exports to India varied across Member State but generally ranged from January to July, peaking in June.

Across these months, the EU faces major competition from the apple exporting nations of China and the United States, with Chile and New Zealand providing additional competition from May to July. Between February and March, the EU also faces competition in India's apple import market from South Africa and Iran.

Overall, imports amount to around 200 million kilograms per year, with the United States (54%) the leading supplier in 2015, followed by China (14 percent in 2015), Chile (10 percent)

Figure 12. India's monthly apple imports: Dec. 2015-Nov. 2016

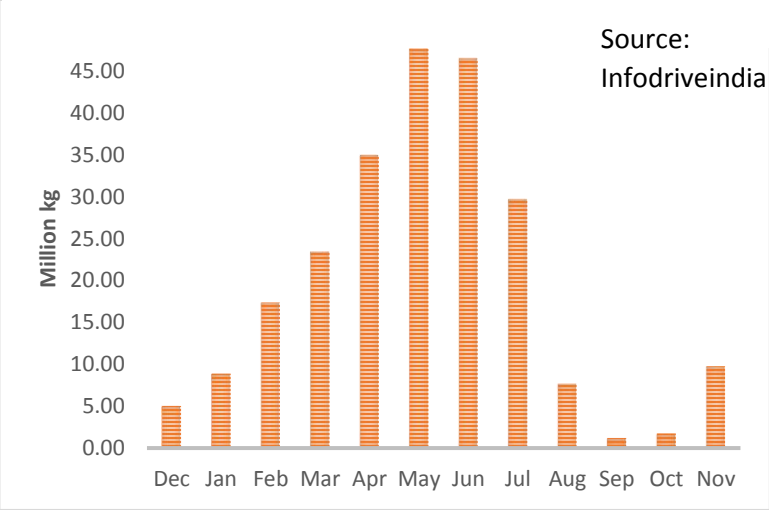
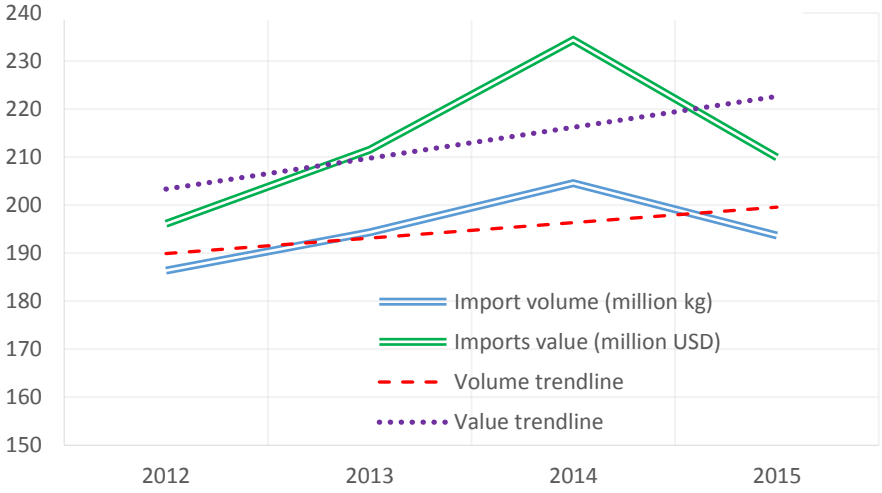


Figure 13: India's apple imports, 2012-2015 (by volume & value)



Source: UN COMTRADE

and New Zealand. While official statistics for 2016 are still being compiled, initial estimates suggest that China has now overtaken the United States.

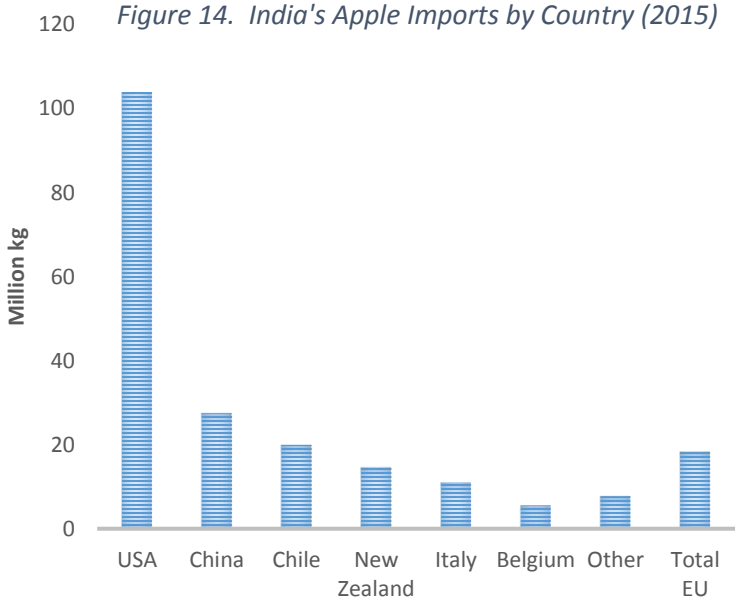
Country	Main varieties exported to India
China	Huaniu, Qinguan, Fuji
United States	Red Delicious, Red Stripe, Red Blush, Granny Smith
Chile	Red Delicious, Royal Gala, Red Chief
New Zealand	Red Delicious, Royal Gala, Queen
Italy	Red Delicious, Royal Gala, Granny Smith
Belgium	Jonagold, Red Prince
Poland	Royal Gala, Gala Must, Red Chief, Jonaprince
France	Granny Smith, Red Chief, Red Delicious, Royal Gala
Bulgaria	Gala, Pinova
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 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 with the total EU's share of India's apple imports climbing to 9.5 percent of total imports in 2015 compared to only 1.7 percent in 2012. 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 2016 was limited to only eight countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Spain.

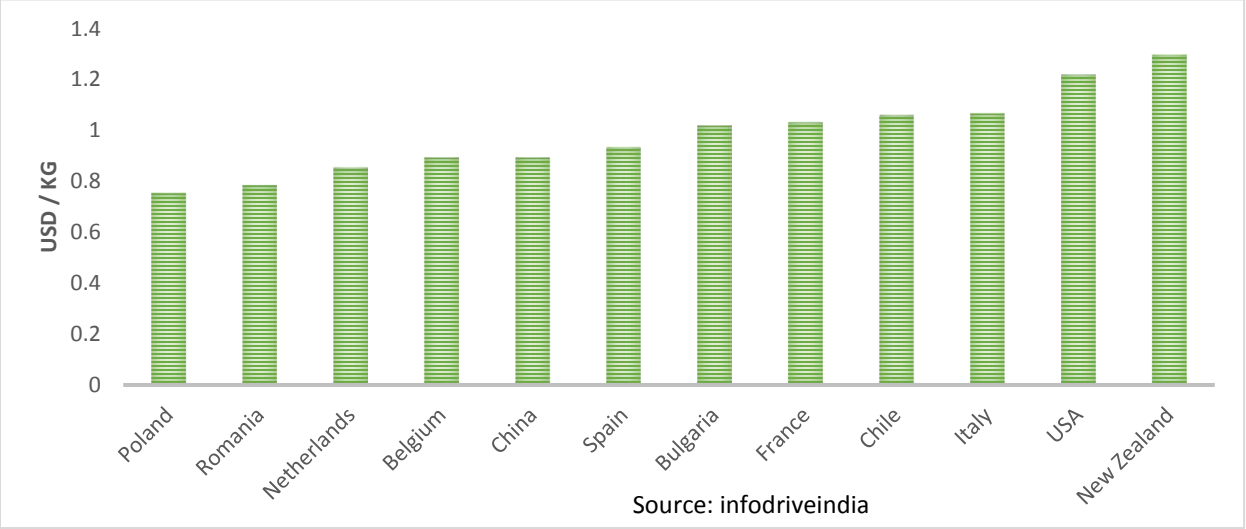
Despite their smaller market share, EU exporters remain highly competitive with respect to price. In 2016, a number of EU Member States had lower unit prices of apples imported into India according to CIF value. Apple imports from Poland, the Netherlands and Belgium were each able to export apples at lower unit prices than the major competitors of China, the US, Chile and New Zealand, while Spain and Bulgaria had lower unit values than all but China. Italy, in 2016, had lower unit values than both the United States and New Zealand.

Figure 14. India's Apple Imports by Country (2015)

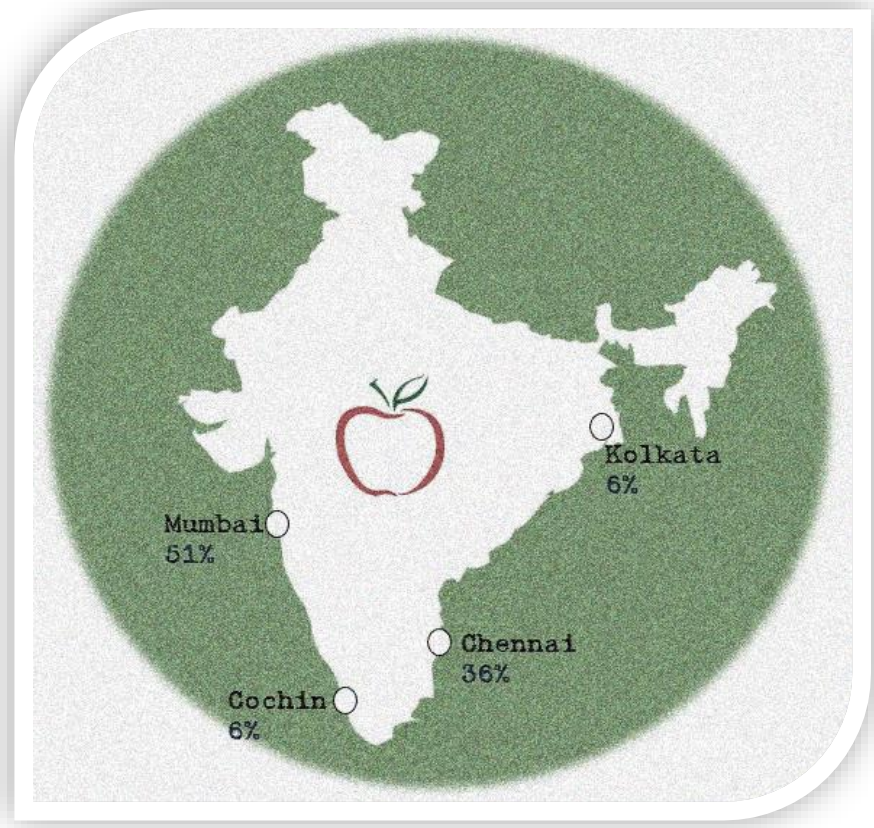


Source: COMTRADE

Figure 15. Unit price of India's apple imports in 2016 (by country)



Apple imports are limited to only four entry points in India: Mumbai (Jawaharlal Nehru Port/Nhava Sheva), Chennai, Kolkata and Cochin – though these are in reach of major population centres.



As shown in the map, the major point of entry for apples into India is the Mumbai seaport of Jawaharal Nehru (Nhava Sheva), which accounted for 51 percent of the total volume of apple imports in 2016. European apple exporters to India are even more reliant on the Mumbai port, which was the port of entry for 62 percent of the total volume of their consignments in 2016. This is followed by Chennai which accounted for a further 30 percent.

MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 50 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported apples, making it one of the highest apple tariffs in the world. Refer to European Commission's Market Access 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 due to different climatic and ecological zones rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports to be allowed from only a handful of states at present: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain and the UK.

For those states from which apple exports are allowed, market access is further complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and Indian officials do not allow treatment to take place in-transit.

OPPORTUNITIES

India's short apple harvest, 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. 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.

4.2. MARKET PROFILE: PEARS

Table 13: summary of key points on India's market for pears	
Consumption	❖ Modest but growing (36.5 million kg in 2015) ❖ Per capita consumption has doubled since 2001 ❖ Prominent growth in urban areas (Mumbai the largest consumer)
Consumers	❖ Growing middle-class with greater disposable income spent on fresh fruit ❖ Increasingly health conscious ❖ Demand for fresh pears in off-season ❖ Brand-oriented ❖ Responsive to appearance: skin colour, consistency and quality
Domestic production	❖ Limited ❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. ❖ Main cultivars: Bartlett, Starking, Babugosha, Kieffer, China and sand pear ❖ Main harvesting season: late summer to early winter
Distribution	❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity ❖ Difficult to efficiently transport norther production overland to India's southern regions
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Main import months: February-March; August-November ❖ Main points of entry: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Cochin ❖ Reliance on imports due to limited production and growing consumption ❖ Small but growing rapidly: imports doubled between 2013 and 2015 ❖ 2015 imports: 21.98 million kg worth USD 20.7 million ❖ Main importers in 2015: China (62%), South Africa (26%), USA (11%) ❖ EU 2015 exports: 277,000 kg valued at USD 236,000 (1.3% of total imports) ❖ EU exporters of pears in 2016: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain
Market access challenges	❖ Imports allowed only from Member States of: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK ❖ Required PSC treatments must be performed pre-shipment
Opportunities	❖ Growing demand ❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by official points of entry ❖ Varieties with longer shelf-lives or that can be stored for longer periods ❖ Seedless varieties and those without russeting ❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management Continued growth in imports
Key strategies	❖ Responding to consumer preferences with respect to colour and quality ❖ Managing logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure ❖ Partnering with local importers ❖ Promotional efforts, particularly with varieties prone to russeting.

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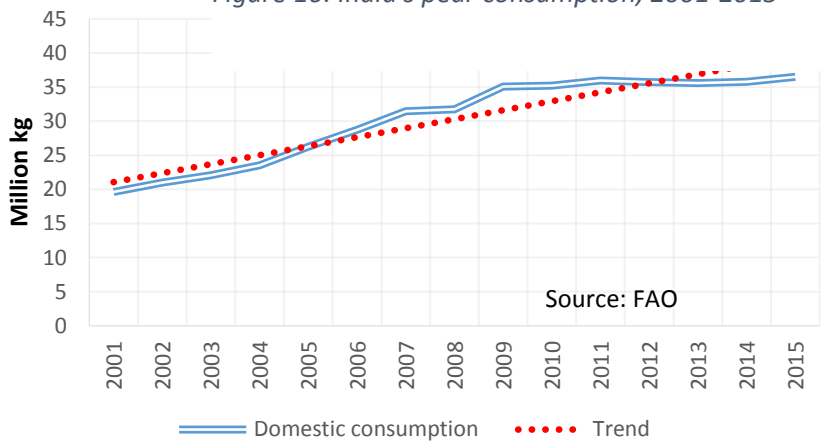
CONSUMPTION

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 36.5 million kilograms in 2015.

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 russeting.

Figure 16: India's pear consumption, 2001-2015



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 European 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 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: d'Anjou and Seckel), middle

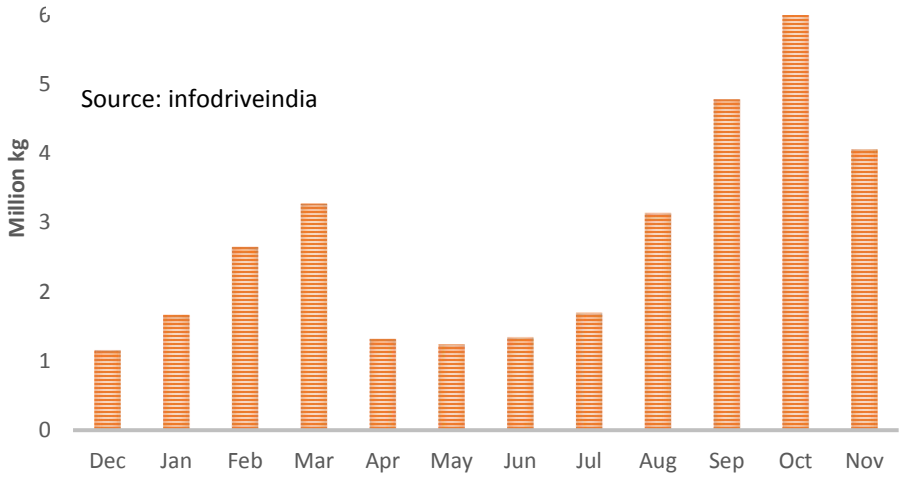
(September-October: Red Bartlett and Starking delicious) or late (November-December: Conference, Flemish beauty and Winter Nellis) portion of the season.

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

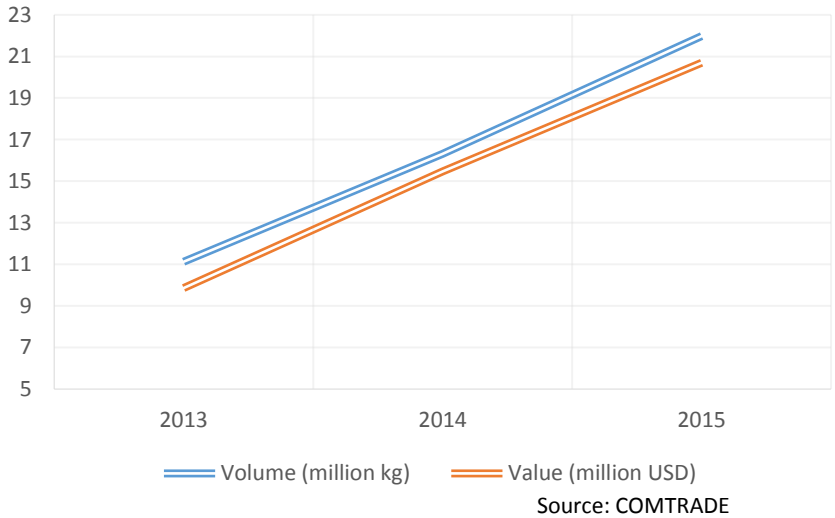
Figure 17: India's monthly pear imports (Dec. 2015-Nov. 2016)



From October through January, the EU's major competitors are largely China and the United States, with South Africa emerging as an additional competitor in February and March.

While India's pear imports remain modest, they have been increasing rapidly in order to meet rising demand. Imports nearly doubled between 2013 and 2015, increasing from 11.1 million kilograms to 22 million in that span.

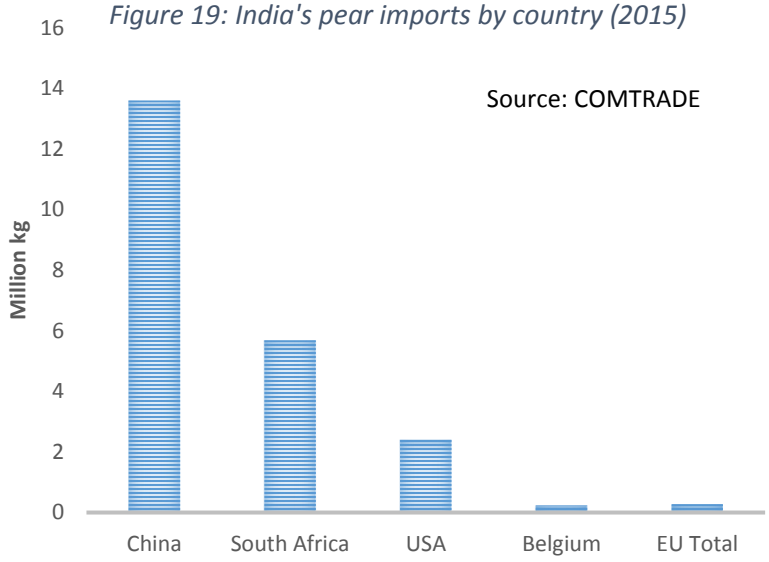
Figure 18: India's pear imports, 2013-2015 (volume & value)



Source: COMTRADE

The import market is dominated by China (62 percent of total import volume in 2015), South Africa (26 percent), and the United States (11 percent), which together accounted for nearly all India's import of pears in 2015. In comparison, pear imports from EU Member States made up only 1.2 percent of India's total imports, but this in contrast to a complete lack of imports as recent as 2013. While official data for 2016 has yet to be released, data suggests that the EU has made modest increases and may now account for over 2 percent of India's total pear imports.

Figure 19: India's pear imports by country (2015)



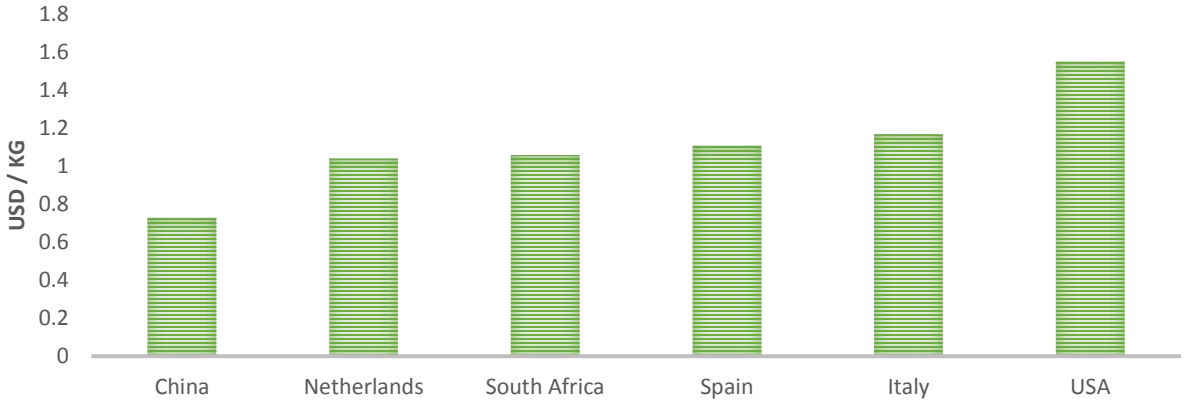
Nevertheless, as a result of restrictions on the number of EU Member States allowed to import pears into India, only a handful of countries exported pears to India in 2016: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain

Country	Main varieties exported to India
China	Shandong, Ya, Su, Packham, Gansu, Century, Crown, Liaocheng Green
United States	Anjou, Bartlett, Packham
South Africa	Williams Bon Chretien, Packham, Sempre,
Belgium	Alexander Lucas
Italy	Packham, Mariya

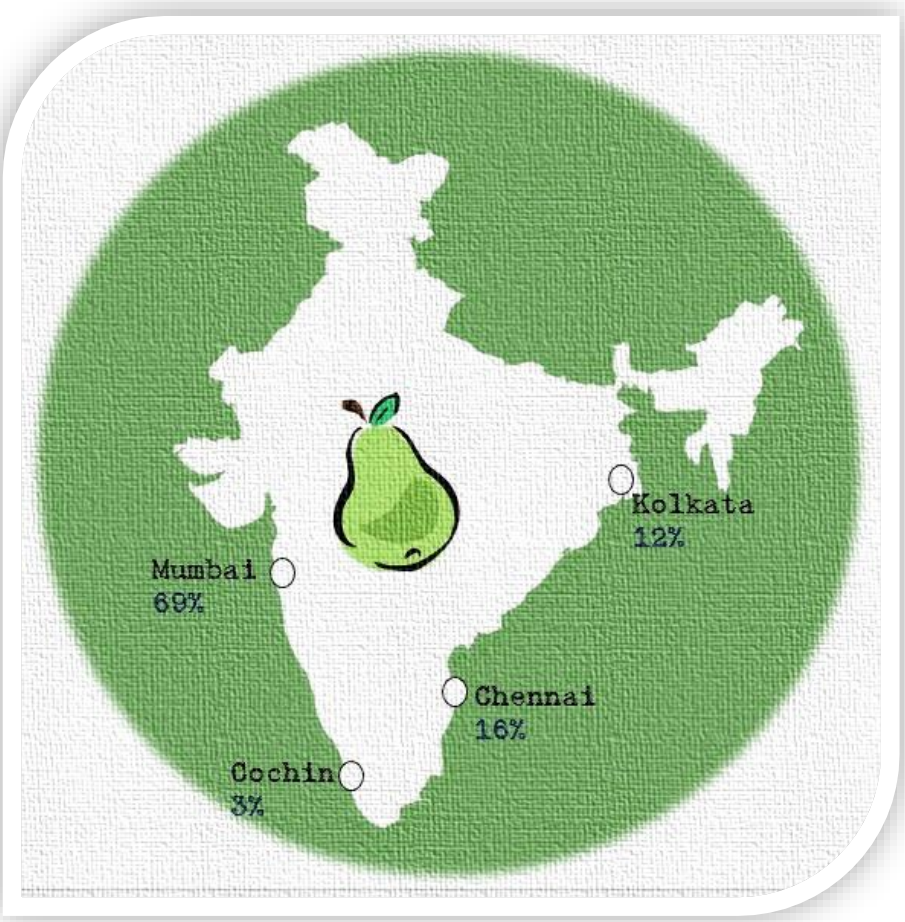
The pear varieties imported into India differ across country of origin, with the market largely distinguished between Asian and European cultivars as observed in the table to the left.

Despite a limited market share, pears imported into India from the EU remain competitive in terms of price. While China maintains the lowest unit price of imported pears in terms of CIF value, pears originating from the Netherlands, Spain and Italy in 2016 were generally on par with those for South Africa and well below prices for pears from the United States.

Figure 20: Unit price of India's pear imports in 2016 (by country)



Source: infodriveindia



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 70 percent of the total volume of pears imported into India in 2016.

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 2016 (1 percent to Chennai).

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MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 35 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported pears. Refer to European Commission's Market Access 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 due to different climatic and ecological zones rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports to be allowed from only a handful of states at present: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK.

For those states from which pear imports are allowed, market access is further complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and Indian officials do not allow treatment to take place in-transit.

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 russeting 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 may be advised to seek to collaborate with Indian importers in promotional efforts to overcome these obstacles.

4.3 MARKET PROFILE: KIWIFRUIT

Table 14: Summary of key points on India's market for kiwifruit	
Consumption	❖ Recent occurrence: green kiwi introduced a decade ago; gold kiwi in 2015 ❖ Huge surge in demand in recent years, particularly in urban areas ❖ Promotional efforts are shifting consumption habits towards cut-spoon method of eating
Consumers	❖ Growing middle-class with greater disposable income spent on fresh fruit ❖ Increasingly health conscious ❖ View of kiwifruit as a 'superfood' with notable benefits for health ❖ A preference for sweet and succulent fruits that makes kiwi particularly attractive ❖ Brand-oriented ❖ Responsive to appearance: skin colour, consistency and quality
Domestic production	❖ Limited but increasing
Distribution	❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity ❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland ❖ 90% sold through street vendors; 7% in supermarkets; 3% online
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Import season: year-round, with peak from August-November ❖ Main entry points: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kattupalli, Delhi, Krishnapatnam ❖ Reliance on imports ❖ Growing rapidly: imports increased 303% from 2012 to 2015 ❖ 2015 imports: 12.39 million kg worth USD 22.15 million ❖ Main importers in 2015: New Zealand (44%), Italy (36%), Iran (13%), Chile (7%) ❖ EU 2015 exports: 4.6 million kg valued at USD 8.06 million ❖ EU exporters of kiwifruit in 2016: Italy, France, Greece
Market access challenges	❖ Imports ***allowed only from*** Member States of: France, Greece and Italy ❖ Required PSC treatments in some cases must be performed pre-shipment
Opportunities	❖ Rapidly growing demand among middle-class ❖ Exports to large urban areas served by official points of entry ❖ Particular growth in demand for gold kiwi ❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management ❖ Continued growth in imports

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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 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 years to come.

MARKETING

Despite the growing presence of retail chains in India, approximately 90 percent of kiwifruit in India continues to be sold to 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.

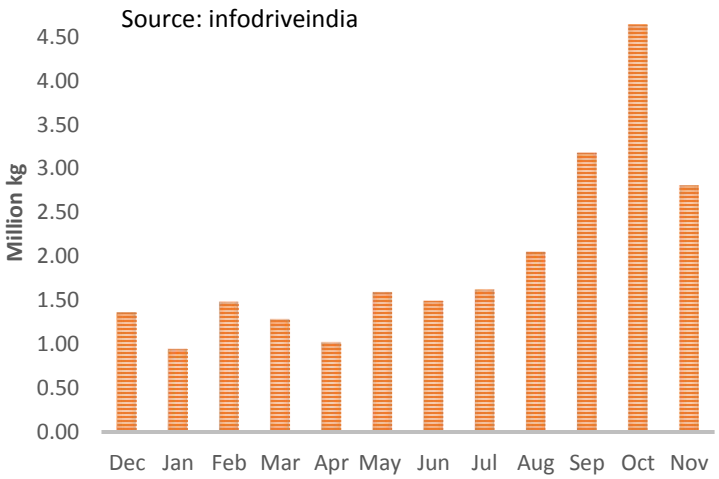
Kiwifruit pricing is competitive with more mainstream fresh fruits, such as apples, and well within the range of India's growing middle class. Consumers remain highly brand-oriented with respect to Kiwifruit, with marketer Zespri having gained significant notoriety among consumers.

IMPORTS

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

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.

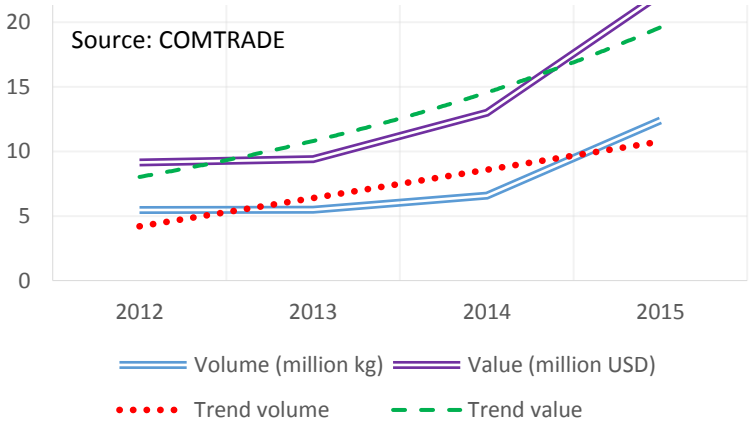
Figure 21: India's monthly kiwi imports (Dec. 2015-Nov.2016)



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 exponential growth since 2012, rising from US$ 5.5 million in 2012 to US$22.2 million by 2015. While official data has not yet been published, a review of daily Indian import data suggests that kiwi imports should eclipse US$30 million in 2016.

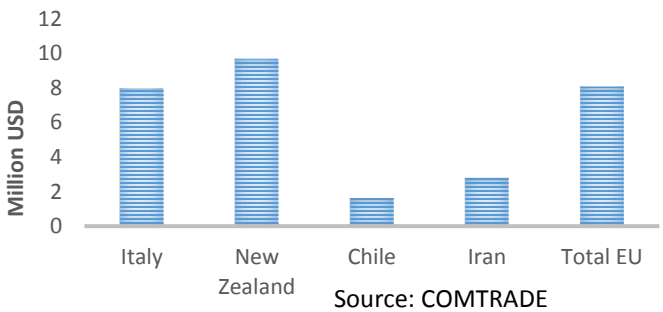
Figure 22: India's kiwi imports, 2012-2015 (Volume & value)



Despite 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 Italy, accounted for 36.1 percent of the total value in 2015. Other major exporters include New Zealand (44 percent), Iran (13 percent) and Chile (7 percent).

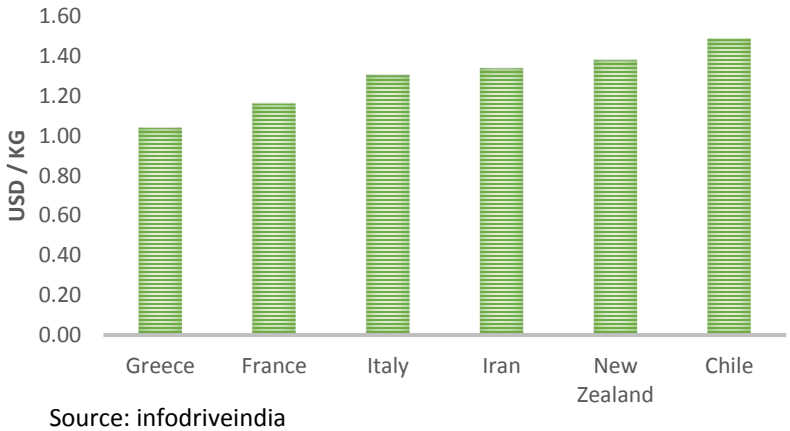
Between 2012 and 2015, the EU's total export of kiwifruit to India has followed

Figure 23: India's kiwi imports by country (2015)



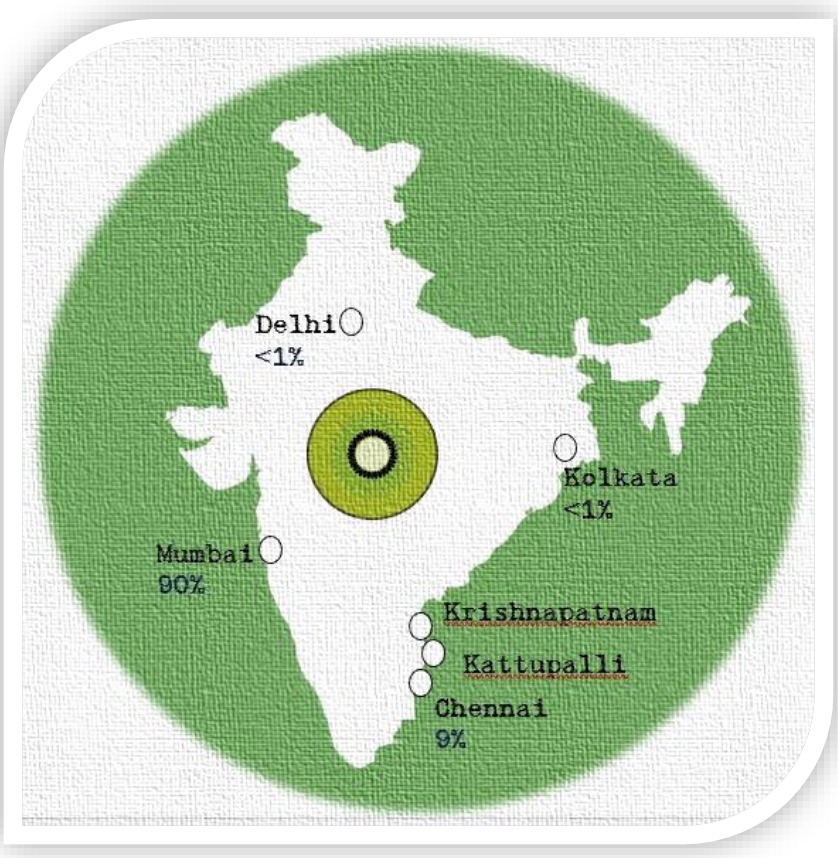
general import trends and increased significantly from US$465 million to US$806 million. However, these gains have primarily accrued to Italian exporters, as France has seen notable declines in exports and Greece began exporting in only 2015. Similarly, the EU's total share of the import market has declined since 2012 when it accounted for 51 percent of the value of all kiwi imports into India.

Figure 24: Unit price of India's kiwi imports in 2016 (by country)



Source: infodriveindia

As demonstrated in the figure to the right, the EU's decline in import share cannot be ascribed to non-competitiveness in price, as Greece, France and Italy maintain advantages over main competitors in terms of CIF value of consignments. With lower unit prices for EU kiwifruit, the decline in market share should instead 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.



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 2016. The port of Chennai accounts for nearly all remaining imported kiwifruit, with negligible amounts shipped to Delhi, 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. In 2016, nearly 98 percent of the total volume of EU consignments passed through Mumbai, with the remaing2 percent shipped to Chennai.

MARKET ACCESS CHALLENGES

India applies a 30 percent tariff on the CIF value of imported kiwifruit. Refer to European Commission's Market Access 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 due to different climatic and ecological zones rather than treating imports as arriving from a common market. This has led imports to be allowed from only 3 European countries at present: France, Greece and Italy.

For those states from which kiwi imports are allowed, market access is further complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and Indian officials do not allow 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.

4.4. MARKET PROFILE: STONE FRUIT

Table 15: Summary of key points on India's market for stone fruits	
Consumption	❖ Limited but growing consumption of cherries, plums, peaches & nectarines ❖ Low demand for apricots
Consumers	❖ Growing middle class with more income spent on fresh fruit ❖ Increasingly health conscious ❖ Awareness of stone fruits but exposure to lower quality domestic production has slowed demand for more flavourful imports
Domestic production	❖ Limited and low quality **Plums &** ❖ Low production ❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir ❖ Varieties: 12 from the *Prunus salicina* species ❖ Season: late April through June **Cherries** ❖ Low production (less than 1% of global output) ❖ Concentrated in northern States of: Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh ❖ Several varieties produced ranging from yellowish-pink to dark red **Peaches & nectarines** ❖ Limited production ❖ Concentrated in northern states of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh ❖ 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. ❖ Season: April to late June
Distribution	❖ Lack of infrastructure and cold chain capacity ❖ Difficult to efficiently transport overland from the northern producing regions to consumers in the south
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Main import season. Plums: February-April and August-November; Cherries: July-September and December-January; Peaches/Nectarines: July-October ❖ Main points of entry. Plums: Mumbai, Chennai, Kattupalli. Cherries: Delhi, Sahar. Peaches/Nectarines: Hyderabad, Mumbai, Sahar, Delhi, Kolkata

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	❖ small import market (only plum imports exceed USD 1 million) ❖ stagnant recent growth in import of peaches/nectarines and apricots ❖ Increasing import market for cherries and plums/sloes ❖ 2015 imports: Plums/sloes – 1.39 million kg worth USD 2.03 million Peaches/nectarines: 46,676 kg worth USD 80,938 Sour cherries: 70,534 kg worth USD 493,177 Other cherries: 87,146 kg worth USD 464,443 ❖ Main exporters in 2015: Plums/sloes: Spain (54%), South Africa (25%), Italy (8%) Peaches/nectarines: Greece (26%), Australia (24%), Spain (19%) Sour cherries: Australia (31%), Canada (14%), Chile (13%) Other cherries: Chile (29%), Argentina (28%), Greece (9%), USA (9%) ❖ EU exports small but growing
Market access challenges	❖ Imports allowed from **all** EU Member States ❖ Required PSC treatments must be performed pre-shipment
Opportunities	❖ Higher quality of EU exports compared to domestic production ❖ Particular gains likely for those varieties with robust sweetness. ❖ Exports to large urban areas served by official points of entry during off-season ❖ Benefits from packaging and storage through superior cold-chain management to ensure shelf- and storage-life ❖ Notable opportunity for cherries, in particular ❖ Varieties with longer shelf-life
Key strategies	❖ Promotional efforts to counteract negative experience with domestically produced stone fruits ❖ Managing logistics with respect to cold storage and supply chain infrastructure ❖ Partnering with local importers

Despite apricots having the highest level of production among stone fruits in India, their demand is limited among consumers throughout most of 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 all of these types of stone fruit, but the low quality of domestic production that reaches most markets would likely force EU exporters to work with importers to increase demand 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 opportunities – 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 US$ 1 million in imports annually, and there has been almost no growth in the import of peaches/nectarines and apricots since 2012. Cherry imports began in 2013 and, although there has been notable fluctuation in the span covering 2013-2015, the overall trend is that of increasing imports. Plums have also exhibited upward growth, with this trend likely to continue.

Figure 26: India's stone fruit imports, 2012-2015 (value)

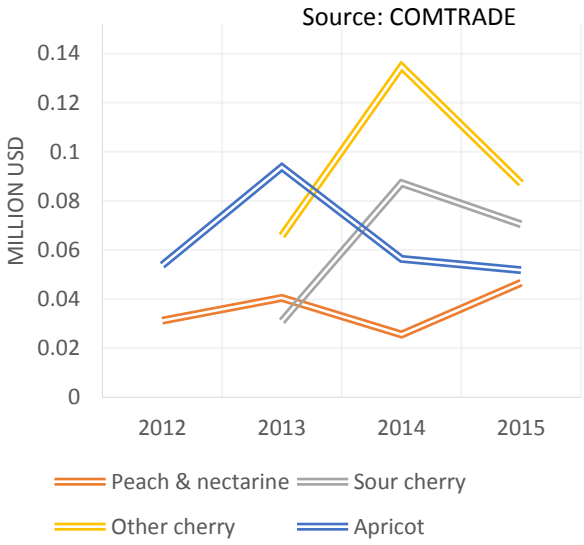
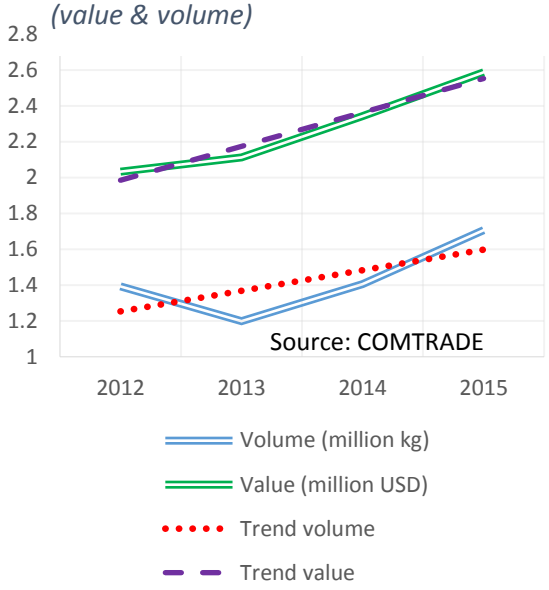


Figure 25: India's plum imports, 2012-2015 (value & volume)

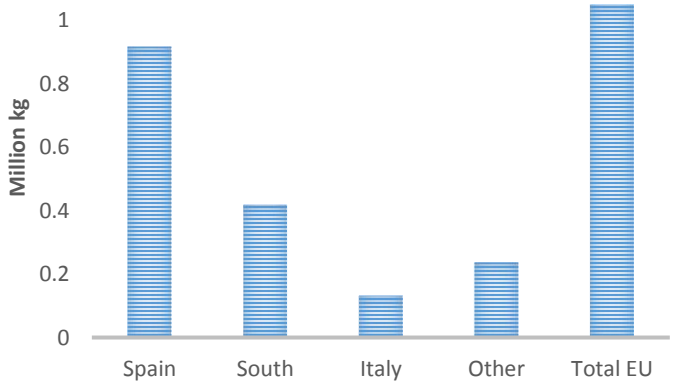


The EU is an almost non-existent player in the small import markets of apricots, with the Netherlands exporting a value of only USD 254 in 2015. Although the import markets for other stone fruits are also small, the EU remains competitive in cherries, plums as well as in peaches and nectarines.

Spain is the leading exporter of plums to India, accounting for 54 percent of India's total import value in 201 2015, with Italy accounting for a further 8 percent. Greece joined these two countries by re-entering the Indian market and exporting 1.05 million kg of plums in 2016.

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

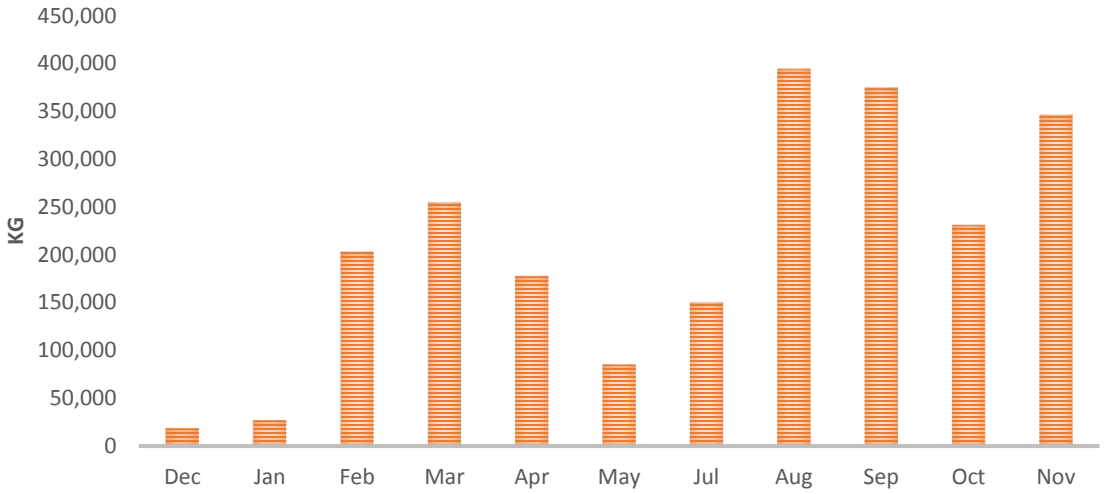
Figure 27: India's plum imports by country (2015)



Source: COMTRADE

Across these months, EU exporters enjoy the advantage of having only limited competition from other exporting countries. In fact, in 2016, the only month where the EU faced any degree of notable competition was in August, where China and the United States provided significant exports to India.

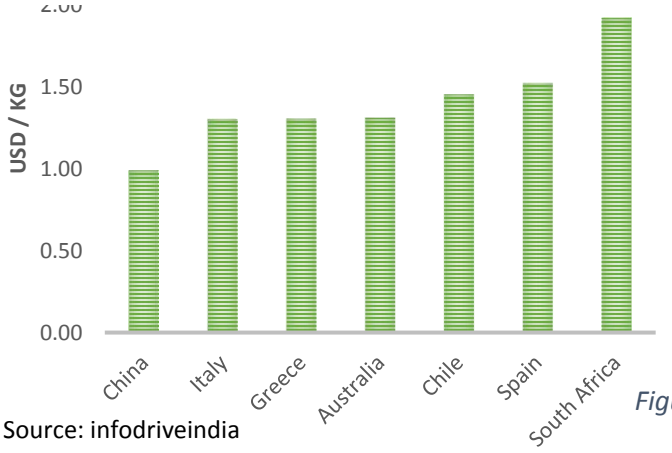
Figure 28: India's monthly plum imports (Dec. 2015-Nov. 2016)



Source: infodriveindia

In terms of varieties, plum exports from Italy and Greece are predominantly Angeleno, while those from the United States and China are, respectively, Owen-T and Chinese plums. 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.

Figure 30: Unit price of India's plum imports in 2016 (by country)

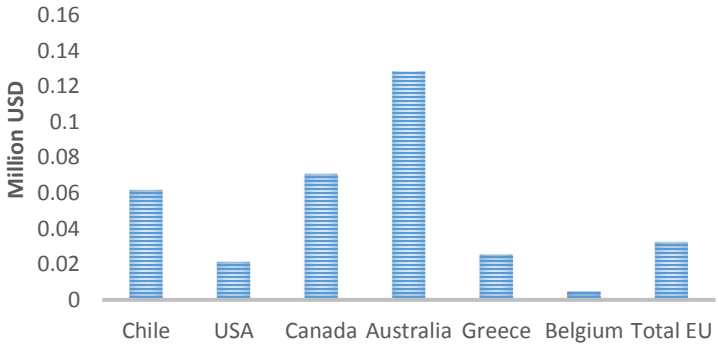


Source: infodriveindia

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 counties. Both Italy and Greece enjoy advantages over imported plums from other major competitors except for China. While Spain has higher 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, Greece is the leading EU exporter, with the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain having exported marginal amounts in 2016. However, 2015 marked the first year that sour

Figure 29: India's sour cherry imports by country (2015)

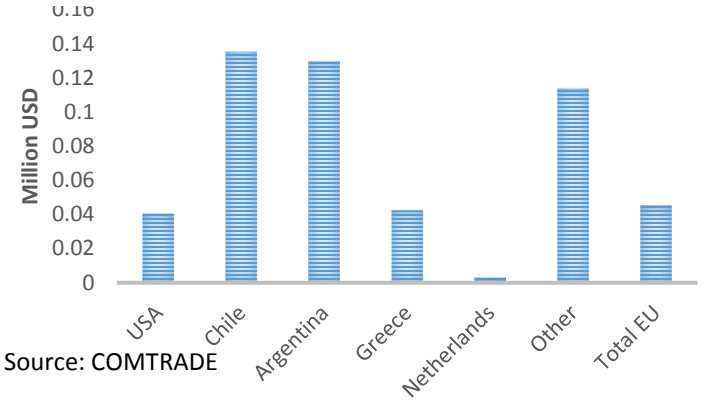


Source: COMTRADE

cherries were exported from the EU to India, suggesting that there is potential for exports to increase.

The EU has a larger presence in India's import market for other cherries, accounting for 16 percent of India's total import value in 2015. Again, Greece is the largest EU exporter joined only by the Netherlands in 2015.

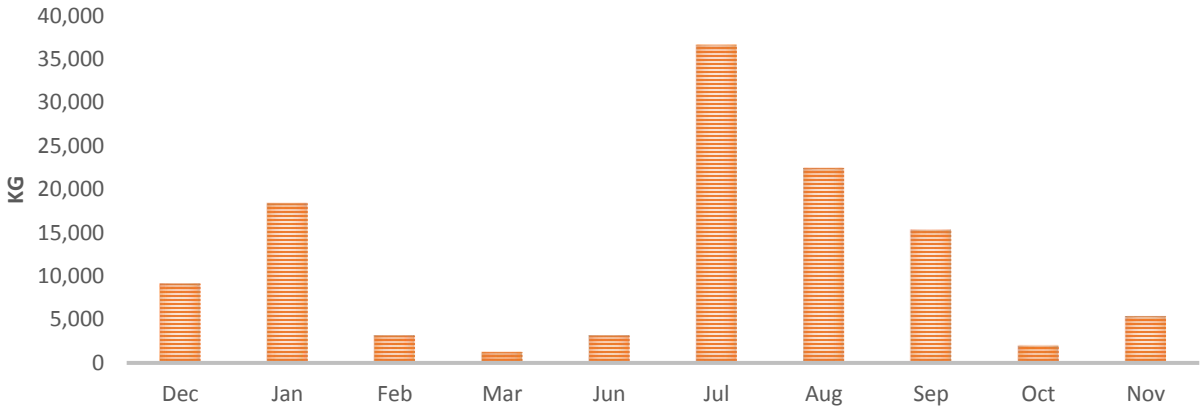
Figure 31: India's other cherry imports by country (2015)



Source: COMTRADE

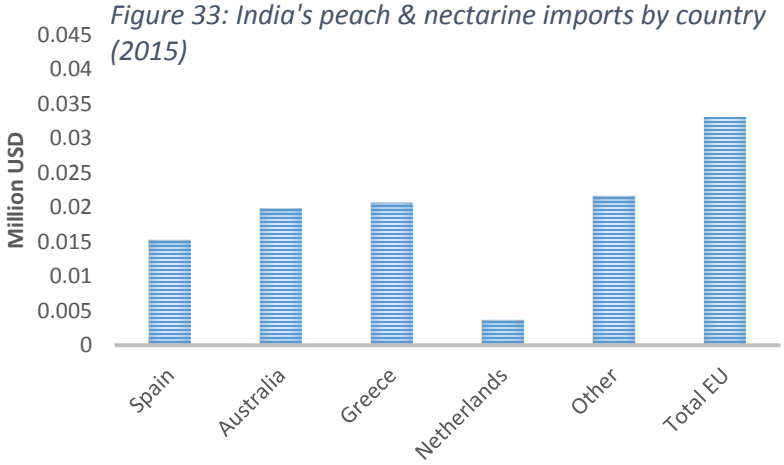
Cherry imports into India are limited between February and June and again from October to November. Peak import season ranges from July to September with additional spikes in demand from December to January. For EU producers, however, nearly all exports to India occur in July. During this period, the main EU competitors are Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan

Figure 32: India's monthly cherry imports (Dec. 2015-Nov.2016)



Source: infodriveindia

Figure 33: India's peach & nectarine imports by country (2015)



Source: COMTRADE

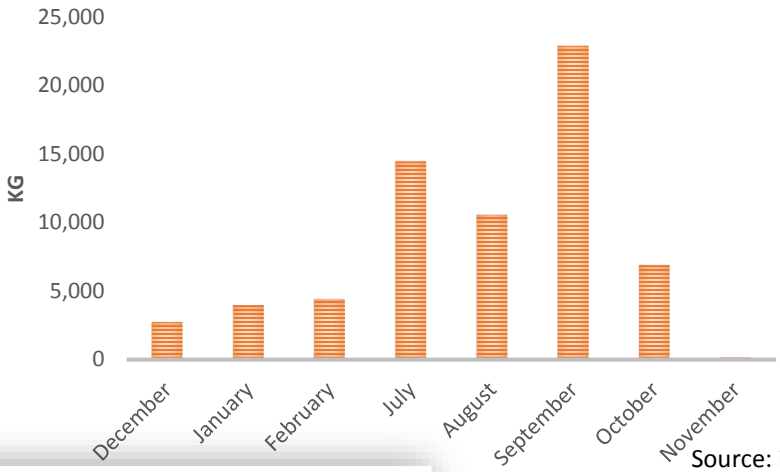
For peaches and nectarines, the EU is the leading exporter to India, led by Greece and Spain who respectively provided 26 and 19 percent of India's total imports in 2015. In 2016, India also received marginal imports

from the additional EU Member States of the Netherlands and Portugal.

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

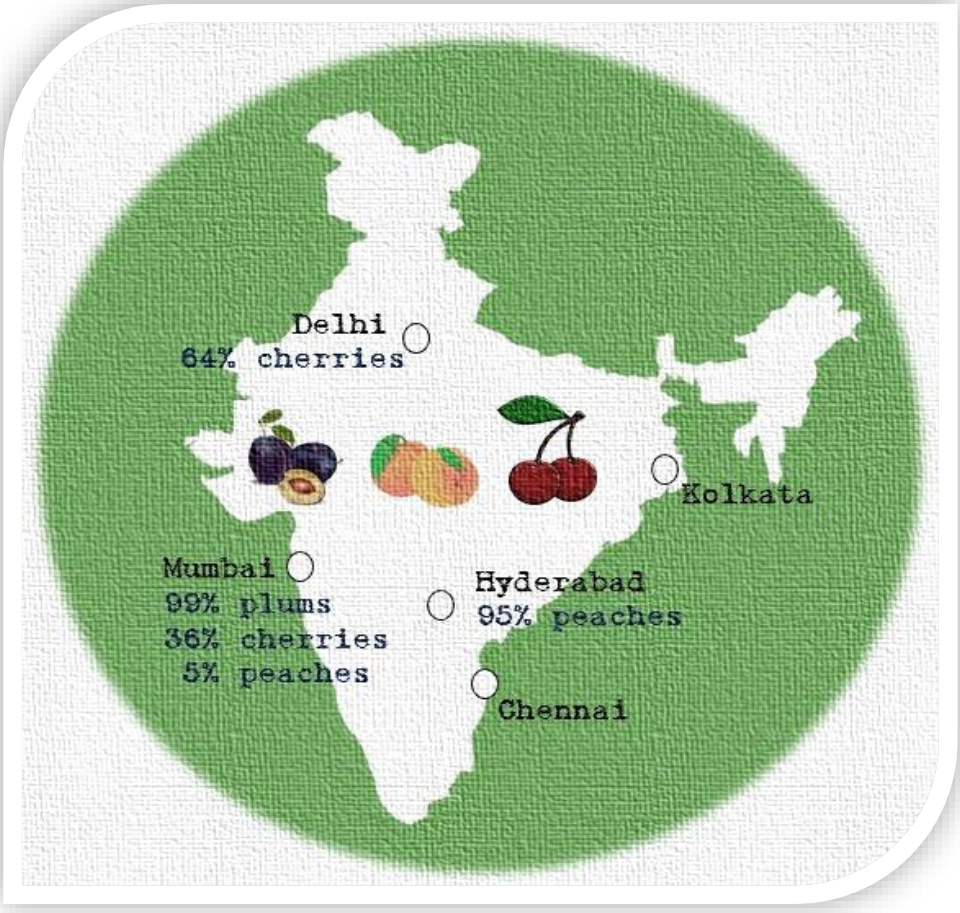
Imports of stone fruits into India are concentrated in only a handful of entry points. Plums are predominantly shipped to the seaport of Mumbai (Jawaharlal Nehru/Nhava Sheva), with it receiving over 99 percent of the volume of all consignments shipped to India in 2016.

Figure 34: India's monthly peach & nectarine imports (Dec. 2015-Nov. 2016)



Source: infodriveindia

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



Peaches, like cherries, are also largely shipped via air transport into the airports at Hyderabad, Delhi, Kolkata and the Sahar airport at Mumbai. Nearly 95 percent of all peach imports into India were delivered to Hyderabad in 2016, with nearly 4 percent delivered to the seaport at Mumbai.

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 Market Access Database for current rates.

Beyond tariffs, accessing the Indian market is complicated due to phytosanitary requirements with respect to treatment. Cold-treatment standards are more excessive than those required in many other markets and Indian officials do not allow treatment to take place in-transit.

4.5. MARKET PROFILE: VEGETABLES

Table 16: Summary of key points on the Indian market for grains	
Consumption	❖ Pulses are heavily consumed in India, though varieties preferred differ across region. Mostly consumed in split form or as flour. Demand of roughly 25 mil. tonnes per year. Significant increases in consumption of pulses, with average daily intake of approximately 50-60 grams per capita. ❖ Onions widely consumed and an important ingredient in Indian cuisine. Roughly 10kg per capita consumed annually. ❖ Small but growing demand for 'exotic vegetables' such as asparagus, beetroot, turnips and artichokes. ❖ Consumption of 'salad crops' such as lettuce, spinach and cabbage increasing, but largely limited at present to use in high-end restaurants
Consumers	❖ Growing middle class with greater disposable income ❖ Increasingly health conscious with greater awareness of foreign cuisine and shifting preferences towards eating meals produced outside of the home.
Market	❖ Production of onions subject to significant price fluctuations as a result of climatic variability and infrastructural problems ❖ Limited demand among producers to undertake asparagus production and greater shift towards cash-crops over pulses.
Domestic production	❖ World's leading producer of **pulses** (18-20 mil. tonnes per year), accounting for roughly 23 percent of global output. Major pulses produced include: dry beans (29% of India's total pulse production by volume), dry peas (25%), chickpeas (14%), dry cow peas (9%) and broad beans (6%). ❖ Second largest producer of **onions** (approx. 16-17 mil. tonnes 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: *Kharif* (Oct-Nov), late *Kharif* (Jan-Feb) and *Rabi* (Apr-May); with roughly 60% of total production occurring in *Rabi*. Nearly half of domestic production occurs in the state of Maharashtra. High post-harvest loss.
Distribution	❖ Significant infrastructural problems lead to post-harvest loss and lower quality for products such as onions and fresh vegetables with shorter shelf-lives.
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Current limit on the number of countries permitted to import many non-pulses ❖ 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. ❖ Fragile vegetables with shorter shelf-lives more likely to be imported from neighbouring countries ❖ Marginal EU imports at present for all but provisionally preserved olives
Market access challenges	❖ Many products currently not permitted for import – either for EU Member States or all countries – requiring initiation of Pest Risk Analysis before import from European countries can commence ❖ Fumigation requirements to be endorsed within the PSC for products currently approved for import under Schedule-VI of India's Plant Quarantine Order.

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Opportunities	❖ Exports during off-season to large urban areas served by points of entry and in response to climatic variability that impacts rainfall during monsoon season. ❖ Large and growing demand for pulses occurring at a rate that exceeds growth in supply ❖ Limited domestic production of certain 'exotic vegetables' not widely grown in India due to climatic considerations or lengthy cultivation ❖ Indian production of products such as onions subject to significant variation in annual yields, creating shortages and sharp price increases as demand far exceeds supply

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 as of March 2017 can be found in Table 7 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 (with separate requirements for frozen green peas from Belgium and the UK)
- **Rhubarb**: Poland
- **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.

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:

- **Artichoke**
- **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 per capita consumption of roughly 50-60 grams/day and annual national consumption of approximately 25 million tonnes. 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 differs across region. 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 consumption reaching 10-12 kg per year and national consumption totalling 13-14 million tonnes. 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 European consumers. These include several products that are only produced in small quantities on account of limited historical demand and environmental factors not conductive 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 tonnes. 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).

Pulses in India tend to be produced on marginal lands under rain-fed conditions, with irrigation occurring on only 15 percent of the total area under cultivation. The country's pulse production is characterised by poor diffusion of improved pulse varieties, unpredictable and drastic variation in climatic conditions and vulnerability to pests and diseases, resulting in India having one of the lowest yield rates despite having the largest area in the world devoted to pulse production. As a result, India's domestically produced pulses are insufficient for meeting domestic demand, making the country a net importer.

With respect to **onions**, India is second only to China in terms of national output with approximately 16-18 million tonnes produced annually (20 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.

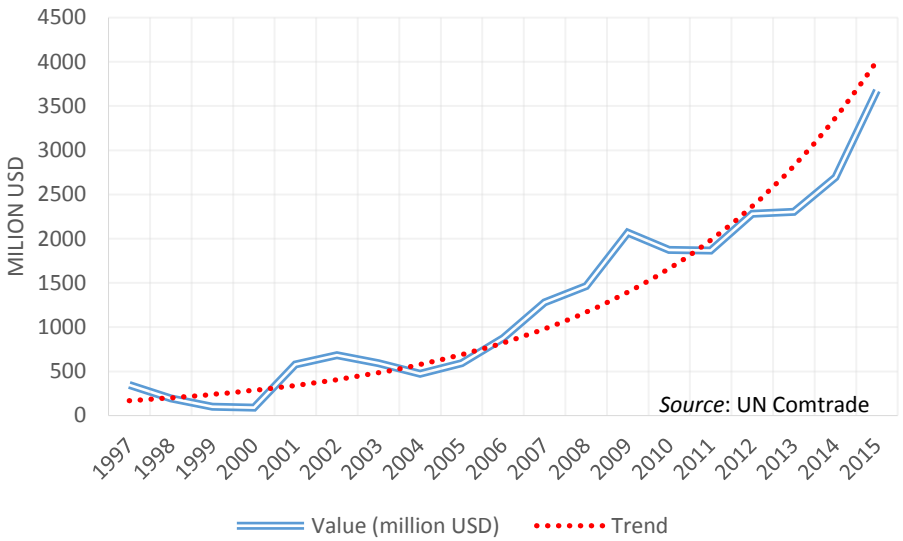
Onions are harvested in three seasons in India – *Kharif* (Oct-Nov), late *Kharif* (Jan-Feb) and *Rabi* (Apr-May) – with approximately 60 percent harvested in the *Rabi* season. While onions are produced across a number of states, Maharashtra is the primary producer accounting for nearly half of the 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 output has plateaued in recent years, levelling off at around 1.2-1.4 million tonnes annually.

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 increased exponentially since 1997, rising from under $500 million to more than $3.5 billion by 2015.

Figure 35. India's vegetable imports, 1997-2015



This growth has occurred across a wide variety of products. (Table 17) when looking at the 4-digit HS Code level of aggregation. However, nearly all of India's imports of vegetable products is in pulses ($3.64 billion 2015), which accounted for 98.89 percent of the total value imported in 2015. This is followed by *allium spp*. (onion, garlic, etc.) (0.89%, $32.6 million), dried vegetables (0.11%, $4.1 million) and provisionally preserved vegetables (0.06%, $2.3 million). For all other categories of vegetables, imports in 2015 did not exceed $1 million.

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 18, which provides import data at the 8-digit HS-Code level for vegetable products experiencing notable growth in India.

Table 17. India's import of vegetables and pulses at the HS Code 4-digit level (in US dollars)

	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
2011	$4,247,968	$307,462	$2,714	$13,879	$2,611	$1,491,875	$433,589	$1,805,287	$5,544,696	$1,850,667,870
2012	$52,370	$522,912	$10,999	$7,598	$1,287	$988,700	$357,977	$1,580,833	$5,598,839	$2,272,319,432
2013	$5,712,946	$114,065	$18,215	$109,828	$352	$411,978	$232,300	$2,116,526	$5,341,843	$2,291,166,130
2014	$304,398	$586,496	$42,688	$2,959	$159,890	$561,174	$83,900	$2,036,271	$4,826,967	$2,684,922,979
2015	$32,568,014	$640,236	$33,610	$21,326	$99,681	$738,887	$160,452	$2,260,628	$4,143,746	$3,635,391,981
Rate of change	**667%**	**108%**	**1138%**	**54%**	**3717%**	**-50%**	**-63%**	**25%**	**-25%**	**96%**

Source: UN Comtrade

Table 18. India's import of vegetables and pulses at the HS Code 8-digit level

Product	HS Code	Permitted countries	Imports in 2015 (mil. USD)	Growth in imports 2011-2015	Major importers in 2015 (share of total)	EU exporters (share or value of imports)
Onions & Shallots	070310	All	$31.35	675%	Afghanistan (54%) Egypt (40%)	
Lettuce	070519	Thailand, Lebanon, Egypt	$0.03	1,138%	Thailand (100%)	
Garlic	070320	All	$1.22	507%	Nepal (100%)	
Cole crops	070490	Nepal	$0.64	672%	Nepal (100%)	
Asparagus	070920	Thailand, Peru, Sri Lanka	$0.55	447%	Thailand (100%)	
Peas (Pisum sativum)	070810	All	$0.10	75,049%	New Zealand (95%)	
Olives (provisionally preserved)	071120	Spain	$1.20	228%	Spain (96%)	Spain
Dried peas	071310	All	$816.15	4%	Canada (67%)	France, Latvia, Lithuania (7%)
Dried chickpeas	071320	All	$430.11	296%	Australia (60%) Russia (25%)	France (0.06%)
Dried cowpeas	071335	All	$54.74	866% (2013-2015)	Brazil (74%)	Portugal (0.02%)
Dried pigeon peas	071360	Australia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Sudan, Benin, Nigeria	$112.26	113% (2013-2015)	Myanmar (43%) Tanzania (22%) Mozambique (18%)	
Dried kidney beans	071333	All	$97.65	65%	China (65%) Ethiopia (20%)	Poland (0.2%)
Dried lentils	071340	Australia, Canada, China, Iran, USA,	$930.90	1,267%	Canada (90%)	

		Nepal, Tanzania, Myanmar, Turkey, Chile				
Dried other Beans [Vigna mungo (L.)/Hepper/Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek]	071331		$687.19	77%	Myanmar (76%)	

Source: UN Comtrade

As observed in the above table, significant growth in imports has been observed across a wide range of vegetable products although imports of non-pulses remain negligible. Additionally, these increases in imports are largely concentrated in only a handful of exporting nations. Outside of olives, the EU is either entirely absent from the export of the above products or maintains a marginal share of total Indian imports: in dried peas, the EU (France, Lithuania and Latvia) provided 7 percent of the total value of imports in 2015; while less than one percent of total imports were provided for dried kidney beans, chickpeas and cowpeas.

4.6. MARKET PROFILE: CEREALS

Table 19: Summary of key points on the Indian market for cereals	
Consumption	❖ Staple grains: rice and wheat ❖ Limited but growing consumption of coarse grains
Consumers	❖ Growing middle class with greater disposable income ❖ Increasingly health conscious with greater demand for grains with higher nutritional value and fibre ❖ Increasing demand among feed industry and for downstream uses such as food processing, brewing and malting, and industrial purposes (ethanol and starch for textiles)
Market	❖ Subject to fluctuations in production that arise from unpredictability of rainfall during India's monsoon seasons
Domestic production	❖ Major producer of rice and wheat; limited producer of other grains ❖ Most cultivated land unirrigated and reliant on rainfall during monsoon seasons ❖ Two major harvesting seasons: October to November and April to May ❖ Majority of annual harvest concentrated in October-November at the end of the southwest monsoon season. Thus, fluctuations in rain can significantly alter yields.
Distribution	❖ Open market and public distribution system overseen by government and implemented by authorised institutions such as the Food Corporation of India ❖ Increasing utilisation of open market, but government's use of minimum sales prices and public distribution remain prevalent.
Imports	❖ Tariffs: Refer to European Commission's Market Access Database ❖ Very limited import of grains at present, but notable increases in recent years. ❖ Expected growth in recent years on account of concerns over inflation.
Market access challenges	❖ Quarantine weed and seed species ❖ High tariffs on many coarse grains at present and tariff rate quotas on maize. ❖ Fumigation requirements to be endorsed within the PSC
Opportunities	❖ 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 ❖ Continued growth in imports due to increasing use in animal feed and downstream sectors; high-protein wheat varieties; maize; barley ❖ Higher nutritional grains being demanded by India's increasingly health-conscious middle class

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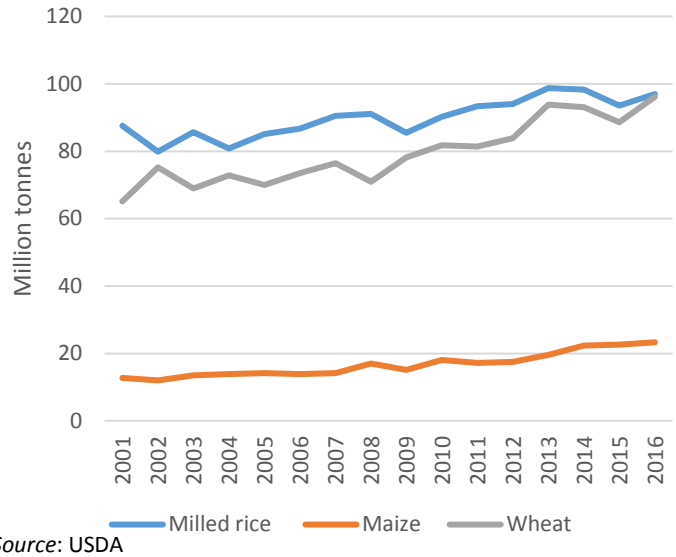
CONSUMPTION

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 36: India's consumption of grains, 2001-2016



Source: USDA

As the leading staple for 70 percent of India's population, rice is consumed throughout the country, predominantly in the form of boiled rice or together with additives such as vegetables and meat depending on consumer preferences; 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.

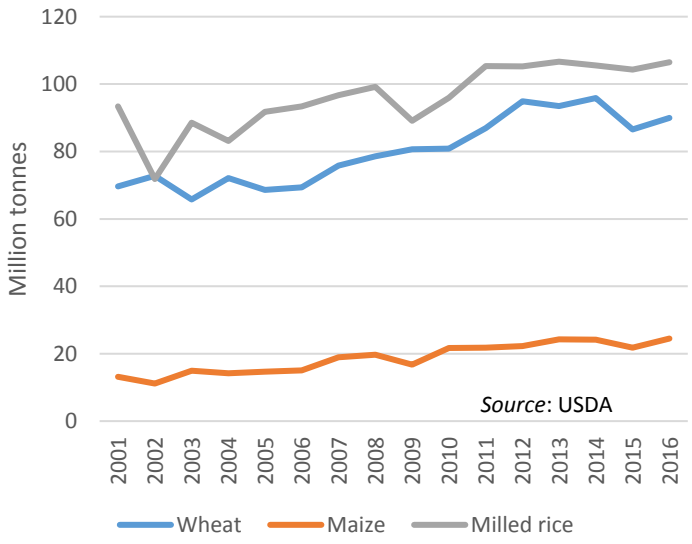
Wheat's importance as an Indian staple arises predominantly through consumption in the form of unleavened flat breads such *chapatti*, *roti, naan* and *puri* that are produced within the household using custom stoneground wholemeal flour known as *atta*. A minor share of wheat is used in the production 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 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 37. India's grain production, 2001-2016



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 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

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 2015, the volume of India's imports of wheat, oats and maize have more than doubled, rising respectively from 25 tonnes to 511,916 tonnes; 9,312 tonnes to 17,545 tonnes; and 12,261 tonnes to 28,465 tonnes.

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 Market Access Database for current tariffs and the Schedules of India's Plant Quarantine Order for information on the SPS requirements for imports of grains.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. DEFINITIONS

Additional declaration	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
Bulbs & tubers	A commodity class for dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (including corms and rhizomes)
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose
Compliance procedure	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements
Consignment	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)
Country of origin	The country where the plants or plant products of the consignment were grown
Fruit	Any fleshy portion of a pant that contains seeds, which is used for consumption, including seedless fruit both fresh and dry but not including preserved or prickled or frozen fruits.
Fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state
Grain	A commodity class for seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting or sowing or propagation
Import permit	Official document issued by Indian authorities authorising importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary conditions
Inspection	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
Notification	A notification published in the official Gazette of India where the expressed contents are to be enforced
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, or pathogenic agent that is deemed to be injurious to plant and plant products
Pest risk analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.
Phytosanitary certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificate of the IPPC and which attests to the phytosanitary conditions of a consignment
Phytosanitary regulation	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
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm

Plant products	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
Plant quarantine clearance	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a plant quarantine clearance
Plant Quarantine Order, 2003	The official Indian regulatory rules governing import of plant and plant products into India
Point of entry	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
Quarantine pest	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
Regulated article	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
Seeds	Seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing
Treatment	Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalisation
Visual examination	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

APPENDIX 2. SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The European Commission's (DG TRADE) Market Access Database	http://madb.europa.eu/madb/indexPubli.htm 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, 2003	http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISPub/html/PQO_amendments.htm# 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	http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISMain/Default.aspx Central source for rules and regulations related to the import of plant and plant products into India and also the platform through which importers apply for the import permit for your consignment
Department of Agriculture	http://agricoop.nic.in/
Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage	http://www.ppqs.gov.in/
Notifications for Plant Protection of the Department of Agriculture	http://agricoop.nic.in/circulars/plant-protection
Notifications of the Directorate General for Foreign Trade	http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/not/indexn-ftp1011.htm

APPENDIX 3. USEFUL CONTACTS

CONTACTS IN INDIA'S PLANT PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION

City	Station/Port/ Department	Postal Address	Tel/Fax /Email /Mobile
New Delhi	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	011-23070916 (T) 011-23382937 (T) 011-23070306 (F) Email: jspp-dac@nic.in
New Delhi	National Plant Quarantine Station	NPQS, **Rangpuri,** New Delhi – 110 037	011-26899297(T) 011-26138362 (T) 011-26363623 (T) 011-26138382(F) 08447196360 (Mobile) Email: npqfc@nic.in
Faridabad	Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Government of India N.H-IV, Fardiabad 121 001 (Haryana)	0129-2413985 (T) 0129-2418504 (T)' 0129-2418506 (T) 0129-2413273 (T) 0129-2412125 (F) Email: ppa@nic.in Email: jdpq@nic.in
Kolkata	Kolkata Regional plant quarantine station	RPQS, FB-Block, Sector-III (Opp. Shrabani Abasan), Salt Lake City, **Kolkata** - 700097	033-23597679 (T) 033-23213168 (T) 033-23213384(T) 033-25119312 (T) 033-23580025(F) 033-24697679(F) 08697985455(M) Email: rpqfsk@nic.in
Kolkata	Kolkata airport Plant quarantine station	PQS, Air Cargo, **Kolkata Airport**	033-24559030 (T) 033-25119312 (T) 033-24697679 (F)
Hyderabad	Hyderabad airport plant quarantine station	PQS, Unit No.19-20, II Floor, Cargo Satellite Building, RGIA, Shamshabad Airport, **Hyderabad**-501218 (Andhra Pradesh)	040-24008276 (T) 040-24015347 (F) 09010720511 (M) Email: pqfsap12@nic.in
Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam seaport Plant Quarantine Station	PQS, **Krishnapatnam.** KPCL, Flat No. 202, Sri Pada Residency, Door No. 24/2/1070, Street Opp. Corporation Bank, Rajagopalpuram, Near Bollineni Hospital, Darga Mitta, Nellore-524 003 (A. P.)	0861-235325 (T) 09573886472 (M) Email: pqskpt-ap@nic.in

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Chennai	Chennai Regional Plant Station	RPQS, G.S.T. road, Near Trident Hotel, Meenambakkam, **Chennai** – 600 027	044-22323888(T) 044-22347488 (T) 044-22347522(T) 044-22342949(F) 09600099981(M) Email: rpqfsc@nic.in
Chennai	Chennai airport plant quarantine station	Chennai Airport, **Chennai**	044-22323888(T) 044-22347488 (T) 044-22347522(T) 044-22342949(F) 09600099981(M) Email: rpqfsc@nic.inpqfstn12@nic.in
Tuticorin	Tuticorin seaport Plant Quarantine Station	PQS, 4/194-A, 5th Street, C G E. Colony, **Tuticorin** – 628 003 (Tamil Nadu)	0461-2377968(T) 0461-2326778 (T) 0461-2320290(F) 09597156214 (M) Email: pqfstn17@nic.in
Bangalore	Bangalore airport Plant Quarantine Station	PQS, Air Cargo Complex, MSIL, Export Cargo Terminal, 2nd Floor, **Bangalore**-560017 (Karnataka)	080-25225003 (T) 07406332064 (M) 09448815169 (M) Email: dd-pqfsb-ka@nic.in
Cochin	Cochin seaport Plant Quarantine Station	PQS, Willington Island, **Cochin** – 682 003, Kerala	0484-2666145 (T) 0484-2669846 (T) 09048011669 (M) Email: pqfskl12@nic.in
Cochin	Cochin airport Plant Quarantine Station	PQS, Airport, **Cochin** – 682 003, Kerala	0484-2666145 (T) 0484-2669846 (T) 09048011669 (M) Email: pqfskl12@nic.in
Mumbai	Mumbai Regional Plant Quarantine Station	RPQS, Haji Bunder Road, **Sewri** (East), **Mumbai** – 400 015	022-23757459 (T) 022-23748541 (T) 022-23710419 (T) 022-23748548 (F) 09619809673 (Mobile) Email: rpqfstm@nic.in
Mumbai	Mumbai airport Plant Quarantine Station	PQ Station, Air Cargo, **Sahara Airport, Mumbai**	022-28347846 (T) 022-23757459 (T) 022-23748541 (T) 022-23710419 (T) 022-23748548 (F) 09619809673 (Mobile) Email: rpqfstm@nic.in
Mumbai	Mumbai seaport Plant Quarantine Station	**JNPT**, Nava Sheva, **Mumbai**.	022-23757459 (T) 022-23748541 (T) 022-23710419 (T) 022-23748548 (F) 09619809673 (Mobile) Email: rpqfstm@nic.in

APPENDIX 4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- Why can't I conduct in-transit treatment? How can this be changed?
- 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-VI, but my country of origin is not listed. Can I export this product?
- My product is listed in 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?
- How long will it take to conduct a Pest Risk Analysis? Is it worth it?
- 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 is required for me to export my product to India?
- What are the key considerations for importers when seeking to reach agreement with EU exporters?
- Where in India can I export?

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-VI, the only option provided is that it be conducted pre-shipment. Changes to this will require that your country’s NPPO request the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage initiate a Pest Risk Analysis. 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

I don’t 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 NPPO 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.

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

Unfortunately, if your product is listed in 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 NPPO to contact the DPPQS in India to request that they initiate a Pest Risk Analysis.

My product is listed in 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 your 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, you should expect around 6 weeks to go through the entire process of exporting from the country of origin and arrival at market in India.

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 NPPO 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.

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 Indian officials 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, Indian officials offer alternatives to MB fumigation. In many others, however, there are no alternatives provided. If there are no alternatives, there is currently the option to conduct MBF upon arrival in India. However, current rules allow this only up to 31 March 2017. There is the possibility that Indian authorities extend this, but it is yet unclear.

It should be noted that MBF is in the process of being phased-out in India, so make sure to stay abreast of these developments. If, in the meantime, you wish to have an alternative treatment offered that is not currently allowed for your product, you will need to have the NPPO at your country of origin contact Indian authorities to have them initiate a Pest Risk Analysis.

What is required for me to export my product to India?

Provided that you are permitted to export your product to India, you will require an import permit and a PSC. While obtaining the import permit will be the responsibility of the importer of your consignment, it will be your responsibility to obtain the PSC.

If your product is listed in 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.

If the product is listed in Schedule-VII, the PSC will not need to include any Additional Declarations or Special Conditions.

For all products, regardless of Schedule, the consignment must also be free of all pests and weed species regulated by the Directorate General of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

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.

Where in India can I export?

Officially, India has over 70 ports through which plants and plant products can enter. In practice, your imports will be limited to a handful of ports. The overwhelming majority of your 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.

APPENDIX 5. METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

As of March 2017, India continues to require Methyl Bromide Fumigation (MBF) as a treatment option in a number of the Special Conditions for plant and plant products listed in Schedule-VI. This is problematic for many European exporters since methyl bromide is effectively banned within the EU.

Where alternative treatments (such as cold treatment) are provided as a way of alternatively meeting these Special Conditions, the issue of MBF can be successfully circumvented. However, in a number of instances, MBF is listed as the only special condition, imposing significant hurdles.

Recognising the difficulties for exporters in countries where MB is banned, India has issued notifications relaxing the requirement that MBF be undertaken in the country of origin and instead allowing for fumigation to be undertaken upon arrival in India. However, at present the current notification remains in effect only until 31 March 2017.

It is likely that this notification will be further extended so as to continue allowing MBF to occur on arrival, but it is imperative that exporters review relevant notifications to this effect. These notifications can be found on the Department of Agriculture's website.

Importantly, India is in the process of phasing out MBF as a requirement for plant and plant products entering India and instead moving towards greater reliance on alternative procedures such as cold treatment. However, the requirement of MBF should be expected to continue over the next five years or so. As such, it is imperative that you review current regulations on MBF as stated in the Plant Quarantine Order and in notifications issued by the Department of Agriculture. Additionally, the importer of your consignment will be a readily accessible source of information on the current status of MBF in India.

APPENDIX 6. KEY ACTORS IN THE IMPORT OF PLANT 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 and Cooperation within the Ministry of Agriculture, it is 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 plant and plant products.

The key governing regulatory measure for the import, inspection and quarantine of plant and plant products in India is the Plant Quarantine Order, 2003.

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

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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). Five 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 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 73 entry points officially sanctioned for the import of plant and plant products into India. These include 40 seaports, 19 airports and 14 land border stations. Additionally, there are 70 Inland Container Depot/Container Freight Station and 11 Foreign Post Offices that have also been notified for the entry of plants/plant material. The DPPQS further reports that they are in the process of creating 16 additional points of entry.

> Note: In practice, your exports will be limited to only a handful of these 73 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 Directorate of PPQS also operates the Plant Quarantine Information System (PQIS), which provides the most comprehensive centralised source of information on India's import of plant 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 not all information posted on the site can be counted on to be completely 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 Department of Agriculture.

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.

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.

Of most direct relevance is the DGFT's authority to amend the import policy conditions for plant and plant products as it did for apples 2015. In this case, the DGFT changed the sanctioned points through which apples could enter into India, limiting it to the single port at Mumbai. This amendment came

without advance warning. To stay up-to-date with any changes, you can review the official notifications issued by the DGFT and posted on their website.

IMPORTERS OF YOUR CONSIGNMENT

The importer of your consignment is perhaps the most 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:

- ✧ Applying for the import permit through the online Plant Quarantine Information System using Form PQ-01.
- ✧ 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.

NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

It likely goes without saying, but an important actor in the successful export of your products to India will be the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) 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 NPPO 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 NPPO can, in addition to the importer, also request the initiation of the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) by Indian officials 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 PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS
(as of February 2017)

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	
	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	Andhra Pradesh
		Krishnapatnam	
		Machlipatnam	
		Visakhapatnam	
		Karwar	Karnataka
		Mangalore	
		Pondicherry	Puducherry

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		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
	Land	Bongaon	West Bengal
		Gede Road Railway Station	
		Panitanki	
		Jogbani	Bihar
		Raxual	
		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

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 (51 percent of the total volume imported in 2016)
- Pears (69 percent)
- Kiwifruit (90 percent)
- Mandarins and clementines (92 percent)
- Oranges (95 percent)
- Grapes (95 percent)
- Plums (99 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 (36 percent of total volume imported in 2016)
- Pears (16 percent)
- Kiwifruit (9 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 amount of consignments handled. As of November 2016, Kattupalli has been the destination for limited amounts of kiwifruit, oranges and plums.

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. In 2016, the port handled minor amounts of consignments of apples, kiwifruit and oranges.

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 makes in at 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 and pears. 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, Madya 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 does serve as a notable entry point of several products discussed in this Handbook, including apples (6 percent of total volume imported) and pears (12 percent). However,

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for both of these products, the major supplier of consignments is China, which benefits from its greater access to ports along the eastern cost of India.

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:

- ✧ Cherries (64 percent of the total volume imported in 2016)
- ✧ mandarins and clementines (3 percent)
- ✧ grapes (1.4 percent)

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. This is most notably the case for India's imports of peaches and nectarines, where 95 percent of the volume imported in 2016 arrived at the airport in Hyderabad.

APPENDIX 9. LIST OF REGULATED QUARANTINE PESTS AND WEED SPECIES

All consignments 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.

Allium vineale	*Echnochloa crus-pavonis*
Ambrosia maritime	*Froelichia floridana*
Ambrosia psilostachya	*Helianthus californicus*
Ambrosia trifida	*Helianthus ciliaris*
Apera-spica-venti	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*
Bromus secalinus	*Leersia japonica*
Cenchrus tribuloides	*Matricaria perforatum*
Centaurea diffusa	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Centaurea maculosa	*Proboscidea lovisianica*
Centaurea solstitalis	*Salsola vermiculata*
Cichorium pumilum	*Senecio jacobaea*
Cichorium spinosum	*Solanum carolinense*
Cordia curassavica	*Striga hermonthica*
Cuscuta australis	*Thesium austral*
Cynoglossum officinale	*Thesium humiale*
	Viola arvensis

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 05: Tagging of consignments

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)

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

<table>
<tr><td>To
_____
_____
_____
_____
(Issuing Authority)</td><td colspan="3">PQ Use</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">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:</td></tr>
<tr><td>1. Name & address of Importer</td><td colspan="3">2. Name & address of exporter</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Country of origin/re-export</td><td colspan="3">4. Foreign port of shipment</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Approximate date of arrival of shipment</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Point of entry</td><td colspan="3">7. Means of conveyance</td></tr>
<tr><td>8- Description of plants/plant products (Common /botanical name)</td><td>9. Quantity (Wt./Volume)</td><td>10. No of packages</td><td>11. Mode of packing</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Whether transgenic or not?</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Purpose of import</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>15. Particulars of documents, if any attached.</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Declaration
I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is correct and complete in all respects and undertake to pay 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.

Date: _____ _____
Place:_____ (Name & Signature of Importer or his authorized Agent)

(Seal)</td></tr>
</table>

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 _____	**Permit No.:** Date of issue: Validity up to:

PERMIT FOR IMPORT OF PLANTS/ PRODUCTS FOR CONSUMPTION / PROCESSING

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: Date:	(Seal)	(Signature/Name and Designation of the IssuingAuthority)

PQ Form- 05

ORANGE / GREEN COLOUR TAG
This package contains perishable plants/ plant materials Rush and deliver: Officer-in charge, Plant Quarantine Station Airport/ Seaport/ Land Customs Stations Signature of Issuing Authority

REVERSE OF TAG
Permit Number _____ Valid up to _____ Directions for sending plants/ planting materials Under this tag only materials covered under above Permit should be booked. Any other material may be confiscated. Place inside the package the importer's name and address, Invoice and official Phytosanitary certificate issued by authorized officers in the country of origin. In case of imports by Sea, rush all documents to consignee by aid Attach Tag securely to consignment

PQ Form 15

Application For Quarantine Inspection And Clearance Of Imported Plants/Plant Products and Others (Cargo)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">To
_____
_____
_____</td><td colspan="2">For PQ Office's use:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receipt No.</td><td>Registration No.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Receipt</td><td>Date of Registration.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">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:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Description of Consignment:</td></tr>
<tr><td>1. Name & address of importer</td><td>2. Name & address of Exporter</td><td rowspan="5">[] Import Permit
No: _____dt_____
[] Phytosanitary Certificate
No: _____dt_____
[] Fumigation Certificate, if any
[] Certificate of origin, if any
[] Bill of Entry
No: _____dt_____
[] Shipping/Airway bill
[] Invoice/packing list
N.B.: Tick out the documents enclosed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Consignment (Common/botanical name)</td><td>4. Quantity (Wt./vol.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. No. of pieces/ packages/ containers</td><td>6. Distinguishing marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Nature of packing material</td><td>8. Country of origin & port of shipment</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Means of conveyance & date of arrival</td><td>10. Point of entry</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Date and place of inspection</td><td>12. Shipping/Airway Bill No. & Date</td><td>For PQ Office Use:
The above documents submitted to this office have been scrutinised and found in order/not in order</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Value of the Commodity</td><td>14. Purpose of import Sowing/ planting/ consumption</td><td>Date:

Signature of PQ staff</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Declaration</u>
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)</td></tr>
</table>

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.

PQ Form 15

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">For P Q Office Use:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Assessment of fees:</td><td>Receipt of payment:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Wt. (Kg)/
No. of pieces</td><td><u>Particulars of fees (in Rs)</u>
1. PEQ fees:
_____
2. Inspection: Fees
_____
3. Others:
_____</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL:
(Rupees_____)
(In words)
Date: Assessed by _____ Sign. of staff
Checked by _____ Sign. of S/O</td><td>Date:
_____ Sign. of Cashier
_____ Sign. of DDO/ Accountant</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Quarantine Order
(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.

(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.

(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.

(4) The importer/authorized agent of importer is advised to contact this office after _____ day(s) for further orders.

Date: _____

Place:_____ (Sign. and Designation of Authority)</td></tr>
</table>

PQ Form 21

MODEL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

(To be typed or printed in block letters)

No._____

From Plant Protection Organisation of_____	To: Plant Protection organisation(s) of_____
Description of Consignment	
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	
Deinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment	
Date_____ Duration:_____ Treatment:_____ Additional Information:_____	Temperature:_____ Chemical (active ingredient)_____ Concentration_____
Additional declarations:	

Place of issue: Date of issue:	Stamp of Organization	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 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)
Description of Consignment	
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 [ ] certified true copy [ ] of which is attached to this Certificate. That they are * packed { } repacked [ ] in original [ ] new [ ] container, that based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate [ ] and additional ;inspection [ ], 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

Deinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date_____ Treatment_____ Chemical active ingredient:_____	Duration and temperature:_____ Concentration_____ 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

PEST RISK ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

India National Standard for PRA
DPPQ&S, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

Client Details

Name/ Organisation: ……..
Address ……...
……Postcode …….
Phone …… Fax ……. E-mail ……

PRA General Parameters

Activity (circle one): Import Export
Common/ Product name ……
Scientific/ botanical name (genus & species) ……
Scientific/ botanical name (Strain/ variety/ cultivar) …….
Country/ countries of origin ……..
Quantity/ Volume ……

Product Type (circle one or more)

Processed/ Non-processed Living/ non- living
Plant/ Animal Genetically modified/ non-genetically modified
Seed/ plant/ soil Culture / non-culture
Other ……...

Product Processing (if applicable)

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

Product Origins (please state if question not relevant)

Source location (by country, origin & locality) ……..
Production method, Certification scheme and / or accreditation type? ……..
……
……..
Date Received:
Signed:

PEST RISK ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM (cont.)

India National Standard for PRA
DPPQ&S, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

End Use (circle one or more)
Human consumption / Processing/ Stock feed/ Pet food/ Fish food/ Seeds for sowing/ Nursery stock/ Multiplication/ Post-entry Quarantine/ Therapeutic/ Fertilisers/ *In-vivo / Invitro*
Other …….....

End Destination (circle &/or specify)
Rural/ urban Multiple locations/ single
Specify Country, State & / or region (PRA defined area) …….....
……..

Entry (circle one or more)
Ship/ Air/ Ground transport/ Rail
Other ……...

General Comment
(any further general comment or notes that need to be made, please make here)
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……

PQ-Form 24

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.

APPENDIX 11. EXPORTER CHECKLIST

- [ ] Your product is listed in Schedule-VI or Schedule-VI of India's Plant Quarantine Order

- [ ] If it is listed in **Schedule-VI**, your country of origin is listed among those permitted to export the product to India

- [ ] The importer of your consignment has successfully obtained the Import Permit

- [ ] 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-VI**, this includes:
  - [ ] Endorsement of all required Additional Declarations
  - [ ] Endorsement of all required Special Conditions

- [ ] Your consignment is free from all regulated quarantine pests and weed species

- [ ] The original Phytosanitary Certificate accompanies the consignment

- [ ] Your consignment has been appropriately tagged according to Indian requirements

APPENDIX 12: OTHER PRODUCTS FOUND IN SCHEDULES V-VII

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	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	France
	3		*Abutilon hybridum*	Entire EU
	8		*Achillea spp.*	Entire EU
	17		*Adonis vernalis*	Germany
	23		*Ageratum spp.*	Entire EU
	28	Hollyhock	*Alcea spp.*	Entire EU
	29	Lady's mantle	*Alchemilla spp.*	Entire EU
	31	Onion Garlic Leek Shallot, etc.	*Allium spp.*	Entire EU
	32	Chive	*Allium schoenprasum*	France
	42	Alyssum	*Alyssum spp.*	Entire EU
	44	Amaranthus	*Amaranthus caudatus*	Entire EU
	49		*Anchusa spp.*	Entire EU
	50		*Anemone spp.*	Entire EU
	55	Dill	*Anthium graveolens*	Denmark France
	56		*Anthriscus app.*	Denmark France
	59	Antirrhinum	*Antirrhinum majus*	Entire EU
	62	Celery	*Apium graveolens*	Denmark France Italy Netherlands
	66		*Archonthophoenix spp.*	Entire EU
	67	Chimaphilla umbellate	*Arctostaphylos*	Entire EU
	68		*Areca spp.*	Entire EU
	69		*Arenga spp.*	Entire EU
	72		*Artemisia annua*	Entire EU
	77	Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*	Denmark Netherlands France UK Italy Germany Spain
	80		*Astilbe spp.*	Entire EU

	81	Oat	*Avena sativa*	Italy
VI	86	Begonia	*Begonia spp.*	Entire EU
	87	Bellis	*Bellis spp.*	Entire EU
	91	Beet root	*Beta vulgaris*	Entire EU
	95	Coreopsis	*Bidens spp.*	Entire EU
	98	Borago	*Borago officinalis*	Denmark
	104	Mustard Rape/Canola Cabbage Cauliflower Kohlrabi Brussel sprout Broccoli Knol Khol Chinese cabbage Other Cole crops	*Brassica spp.*	Entire EU
	106	Turnip	*Brassica rapa, sub spp. Rapa*	Denmark Italy Netherlands France
	107		*Butia spp.*	Entire EU
	115		*Calamus spp.*	Entire EU
	117	Calceolaria	*Calceolaria spp.*	Entire EU
	118	Calendula	*Calendula spp.*	UK France Germany Netherlands Denmark
	120	Bottle brush	*Callistemon spp.*	Entire EU
	121	Aster	*Callistephus chinesis*	France UK Netherlands Germany
	126	Capsicum	*Capsicum spp.*	Entire EU
	131	Safflower and its wild species	*Carthamus tinctorius* *Carthamus spp.*	Italy
	132	Safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*	Germany Czechia Slovakia
	133	Caraway	*Carum carvi*	Netherlands
	138		*Ceanothus Americana*	Entire EU
	139	Cock's comb	*Celosia spp.*	Netherlands France Denmark Germany
	142	Corn flower	*Centurea cyanus*	Entire EU
	143	Cycad	*Ceratozamia spp.*	Entire EU

			Macrozamia spp.	
VI	147		*Chamaerops spp.*	Entire EU
	149		*Chelidonium majus*	Germany
	150		*Chelone glabra*	Entire EU
	155	Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum spp.*	Denmark France UK Germany Netherlands
	156	Chick pea	*Cicer aeriatinum*	Entire EU
	157	Chicory Endive	*Chichorium spp.*	Entire EU
	159	Watermelon	*Citrullus lanatus*	Entire EU
	164	Godetia	*Clarkia spp.*	Germany France UK Netherlands Denmark
	166	Cleome	*Cleome spp.*	Netherlands France Germany
	169		*Coccothrinax*	Entire EU
	176	Coleus	*Coleus spp.*	Entire EU
	178	Consolida	*Consolida ambigua*	UK France Germany Netherlands Denmark
	179	Delphinium	*Conolida ambigua*	Entire EU
	183		*Coreopsis lanceolate*	Netherlands France Germany
	184	Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Italy
	188	Cosmos	*Cosmos spp.*	France Netherlands Germany
	189		*Crambe abysinnica*	UK
	196	Muskmelon	*Cucumis melo*	Netherlands
	197	Cucumber and related species	*Cucumis sativus*	Entire EU
	199	Banana squash	*Cucurbita maxima*	Italy France Netherlands Germany Czechia
	200	Pumpkin	*Cucurbita moschata*	UK Germany Denmark

				France Italy Spain Netherlands
VI	201	Summer squash	*Cucurbita pepo*	France Germany Italy Netherlands Spain UK
	205		*Cycas spp.*	Entire EU
	206	Cyclamen	*Cyclamen spp.*	Entire EU
	208	Lawn grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	UK Spain
	210	Tamarillo	*Cyphomandra betacea*	Italy Spain
	211		*Daemonorops verticillaris*	Entire EU
	216	Carrot	*Daucus carota*	Entire EU
	220	Delphinium	*Delphinium hybrids*	Entire EU
	224	Carnation (saplings/ Cuttings)	*Dianthus spp.*	Entire EU
	225		*Dianthus chinesis*	Netherlands
	234		*Dimorphoteca spp.*	Entire EU
	236		*Dioon sp.*	Entire EU
	250		*Echium plantagineum*	UK
	255		*Encephalartos spp.*	Entire EU
	257	Weeping lovegrass Teff	*Eragrotis spp.*	UK
	261	Rocolla	*Eruca vesicaria*	Netherlands Italy France
	263	Wall flower	*Erysimum spp.*	Entire EU
	264		*Eschcholzia californica*	UK
	280		*Eustoma spp.*	Entire EU
	282		*Euterpe spp.*	Entire EU
	293		*Dahlia spp.*	Entire EU
	294	Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*	France Denmark
	298	Freesia	*Freesia spp.*	Entire EU
	300	Blanket flower	*Gaillardia spp.*	Entire EU
	303	Gazania	*Gazania spp.*	Entire EU
	304		*Genista spp.*	Entire EU
	307	Gerbera	*Gerbera jamesonii*	Entire EU
	311	Soybean	*Glycine spp.*	Entire EU
	312	Globe amaranth Globosa	*Gomphrena spp.*	Germany Netherlands France

				UK Denmark
VI	319		*Gypsophilla paniculata*	Denmark
	320		*Hasslerina spp.*	Netherlands France
	323	Sunflower	*Helianthus spp.*	Entire EU
	325	Starflower	*Helichrysum bracteatum*	Entire EU
	334	Barley	*Hordeum spp.*	Entire EU
	336		*Howea spp.*	Entire EU
	339		*Hydrastic Canadensis*	Entire EU
	342		*Hypericum spp.*	Entire EU
	344		*Hyphaene spp.*	Entire EU
	347		*Hypoestes spp.*	Netherlands Denmark Germany
	349	Candytuft	*Iberis spp.*	Entire EU
	352	Impatiens	*Impatiens spp.*	Entire EU
	357		*Ipomoea sp.*	Netherlands France Germany UK
	363		*Jatropha curcas*	Entire EU
	364		*Jessenia spp.*	Entire EU
	366	Sabina	*Juniperus Sabina*	Entire EU
	371	Kochia	*Kochia spp.*	Entire EU
	372	Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*	Denmark Italy Netherlands France
	378		*Latania spp.*	Entire EU
	379	Sweet pea	*Lathyrus spp.*	France Germany Netherlands Denmark UK
	392		*Licuala grandis*	Entire EU
	392	Limonium Statice	*Limonium spp.*	Entire EU
	395		*Linaria spp.*	Entire EU
	396	Flax	*Linum spp.*	Entire EU
	401		*Livistona spp.*	Entire EU
	402		*Lobelia spp.*	France UK Germany Netherlands Denmark

	407	Lotus bulbs	*Lotus spp.*	Entire EU
VI	412	Lupinus	*Lupinus spp.*	Entire EU
	413	Lupins	*Lupinus luteus* *L. albus*	UK
	414	Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Entire EU
	416		*Lytocaryum spp.*	Entire EU
	417		*Lytocaryum weddellianum*	Entire EU
	424		*Mahonia aquifolium*	Entire EU
	425		*Majorana spp.*	Denmark
	432		*Matricaria recutita*	UK
	435	Stock	*Matthiola incana*	Denmark France UK Germany Netherlands
	436	Lucerne Alfalfa	*Medicago spp.*	Entire EU
	442	Livingstone daisy	*Mesembryanthemum spp.*	France Germany Netherlands
	444		*Metroxylon spp.*	Entire EU
	446		*Mimulus spp.*	Entire EU
	459	Myosotis	*Myosotis spp.*	Netherlands
	466	Nemesia	*Nemesia strumosa*	Entire EU
	471		*Nicotiana spp.*	Entire EU
	472		*Nigella spp.*	Entire EU
	473		*Nuphar lutea*	Germany
	475		*Nypa spp.*	Entire EU
	477	Basil	*Ocimum basilicum*	Entire EU
	478	Oenothera	*Oenothera spp.*	Netherlands France Germany
	480	Olive	*Olea europaea*	Entire EU
	484	Origanum	*Origanum spp.*	Entire EU
	496	Ornamental poppy	*Papaver spp.*	France UK Netherlands Spain Germany Italy
	509	Pentas	*Penstemon spp.*	Entire EU
	513	Parsley	*Petroselinum cripsum*	Denmark Italy Netherlands France UK Germany

				Spain
VI	514		*Petunia spp.*	Entire EU
	517	Phlox	*Phlox spp.*	Entire EU
	518		*Phoenix spp.*	Entire EU
	533	Pea	*Pisum spp.*	Entire EU
	543	Portulaca	*Portulaca spp.*	Netherlands UK
	550	Primula	*Primula spp.*	Entire EU
	561		*Ptychosperma macharthurii*	Entire EU
	567	Ranunculus	*Ranunculus spp.*	Entire EU
	569	Radish	*Raphanus sativus*	Denmark Italy France
	570		*Raphia spp.*	Entire EU
	579	Rosemary	*Rosmarinus offinalis*	France
	589	Sage	*Salvia officnalis*	Denmark Netherlands France
	590	Salvia	*Salvia splendens*	Entire EU
	599	Schizanthus	*Schizanthus spp.*	France UK Germany Netherlands Denmark
	602	Senecio	*Senecio spp.*	Entire EU
	611	Gloxinia	*Sinningia spp.*	Entire EU
	613	Blueberry Cranberry Gooseberry Currants Raspberry Strawberry	*Vaccinium spp.* *Ribes spp.* *Rubus spp.* *Fragaria spp.*	Entire EU
	616	Aubergine Eggplant	*Solanum melongena*	Entire EU
	617	Pepino	*Solanum muricatum*	Italy Spain
	620	Sorghum	*Sorghum spp.*	Entire EU
	625		*Streltizia reginae*	Netherlands
	634	Marigold African	*Tagetes spp.*	Entire EU
	638	Dandelium	*Taraxacum officinale*	Czhechia Romania
	647		*Thungbergia spp.*	Germany Netherlands France UK
	648	Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*	Denmark UK

				Netherlands Spain Italy France Germany
VI	657		*Torenia spp.*	Entire EU
	658	Berseem Clovers	*Trifolium alexandrium*	Entire EU
	664	Nasturtium	*Tropaeolum majus*	Netherlands France Germany UK Spain Italy
	673	Verbena	*Verbena spp.*	France Germany Netherlands Denmark UK
	674		*Viburnum spp.*	Germany
	675	Broad bean Vetches	*Vicia faba* *Vicia villosa*	Entire EU
	677	Beans	*Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.*	Entire EU
	678	Cowpea	*Vigna spp.*	Entire EU
	679	Vinca Periwinkle	*Vinca spp.* *Cartharanthus spp.*	Entire EU
	680	Pansy	*Viola spp.*	Germany France Denmark Netherlands UK
	685		*Zamia spp.*	Entire EU
	688	Maize Corn	*Zea mays*	Entire EU
	691	Zinnia	*Zinnia spp.*	Entire EU
V	7	Cotton	*Gossypium spp.*	Entire EU
	11	Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Entire EU
	15	Tobacco	*Nicotiana spp.*	Entire EU
	16	Wheat	*Triticum spp.*	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

APPENDIX 12.2. PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION

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

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Countries permitted
V	3	Citrus	*Citrus spp.*	Graft Bud wood Plant Seed	Entire EU
	5	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera*	Seedlings Pollen	
	6	Coffee	*Coffea spp.*	Bud Wood Grafts Seedlings Rooted cuttings	
	8	Chestnut	*Castanea spp.*	Grafts and other planting materials	
	8	Poplar	*Populus spp.*	Stem cuttings	Entire EU
	9	Groundnut	*Arachis spp.*	Stem cuttings	
	10	Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*	Tubers Other planting materials	
	12	Rubber	*Hevea sup.*	Saplings Bud wood	
	13	Sugarcane	*Saccharum spp.*	Cuttings of setts	
	14	Sweet potato	*Ipomoea spp.*	Stem (vine) cuttings rooted or un-rooted Tubers	
	17	Yam	*Dioscororea spp.*	Tubers	
VI	18		*Agapanthus spp.*	Plant	Netherlands
	30	Allamanda	*Allamanda spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	31	Onion Garlic Leek Shallot, etc.	*Allium spp.*	Bulb	
	35	Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*	Plant	
	39		*Alstromeria*	Plant	Netherlands
	45		*Amaryllis spp.*	Bulb	Netherlands
	47	Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*	Plant Sucker	Entire EU
	51		*Anigozanthos spp.*	Plant	Germany Netherlands
	51		*Anigozanthos spp.*	Plant	Italy

				Cutting	
VI	57	Anthurium Dieffenbachia Caladium Syngonium Aglaonema Spathiphyllum Monster philodendron	*Anthurium spp.*	Cutting sapling	Entire EU
	66		*Archonthophoenix spp.*	Plant	
	68		*Areca spp.*	Plant	
	69		*Arenga spp.*	Plant	
	82	Bamboo	*Bambusa spp.*	Stem-cutting	
	101	Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spp.*	Plant	
	102		*Bouvardia spp.*	Plant	
	108		*Butia spp.*	Plant	
	112	Cacti		Plant	
	115		*Calamus spp.*	Plant	
	116		*Calathea spp.*	Plant	Netherlands
	120	Bottle brush	*Callistemon spp.*	Plant Cutting	Entire EU
	147		*Chamaerops spp.*	Plant	
	155	Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum spp.*	Cutting (rooted or un-rooted)	
	165	Clematis	*Clematis spp.*	Plant	UK
	191	Saffron	*Crocus sativus*	Corm	Germany Spain
	205		*Cycas spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	210	Tamarillo	*Cyphomandra betacea*	Cutting	Italy Spain
	224	Carnation	*Dianthus spp.*	Cutting Sapling	Entire EU
	238	Persimmon	*Diospyros kaki*	Graft Budwood Plant	Italy
	255		*Encephalartos spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	257	Weeping lovegrass Teff	*Eragrostis spp.*	Grass	UK
	278	Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Plant	Entire EU
	281		*Eustoma grandiflorum*	Plant Cutting	Netherlands
	282		*Euterpe spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	290		*Ficus spp.*	Plant Cutting	

VI	293		*Dahlia spp.*	Tubers	
	293		*Gladiolus spp.*	Corms Corm lets	
	293		*Heliconia spp.* *Zingiber mioga*	Rhizome	
	293		*Hyacinthus spp.*	Bulb	
	293		*Iris spp. (bulbous and rhizomatous varieties)*	Bulb Rhizome	
	293	Lily Narcissus Tulip	*Lillium spp.* *Narcissus spp.* *Tulipa spp.*	Bulb	
	293	Lily	*Lillium spp.*	Plant Cutting	Netherlands
	293	Calla lily	*Zantedeschia spp.*	Corm	Entire EU
	298	Freesia	*Freesia spp.*	Bulb	
	307	Gerbera	*Gerbera jamesonii*	Plant	
	318		*Gypsophillia spp.*	Plant	Netherlands
	330	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus spp.*	Plant	Spain
	336		*Howea spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	343		*Hypericum perforatum*	Plant Cutting	Netherlands
	344		*Hyphaene spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	352	Impatiens	*Impatiens spp.*	Plant	Netherlands
	357		*Ipomoea spp.*	Rhizome	Germany Netherlands France
	363		*Jatropha curcas*	Plant	Entire EU
	364		*Jessenia spp.*	Plant	
	378		*Latania spp.*	Plant	
	388	Snowflake	*Leucojum spp.*	Bulb	
	393	Limonium Statice	*Limonium spp.*	Plant	
	401		*Livistona spp.*	Plant	
	416		*Lytocaryum spp.*	Plant	
	444		*Metroxylon spp.*	Plant	
	463		*Nandina spp. (*except *nandina compacta)*	Plant	
	475		*Nypa spp.*	Plant	
	480	Olive	*Olea europaea*	Plant	Spain Italy
	490	Peonia	*Paeonia suffruticosa*	Plant Cutting	Netherlands
	504	Pelargonium	*Pelargonium spp.*	Seed Cutting Sapling	Entire EU

VI	512	Avocado	*Persea Americana*	Cutting Plant	Spain
	515	Petunia	*Petunia axillaris p. integrifolia*	Cutting Planting material Rooted plant	Germany 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	*Pyurs spp.* *Cydonia spp.*	Cutting Sapling Budwood	
	553	Sakura Stella Cherry blossom	*Prunus avium*	Rooted cutting	UK
	563	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Plant Graft	Entire EU
	567	Ranunculus	*Ranunculus spp.*	Bulb	Netherlands
	570		*Raphia spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	578	Rose	*Rosa spp.*	Rooted cutting Graft Budwood Sapling	
	583	Leather leaf fern	*Rumohra adiantiformis*	Rhizome Plant	Netherlands
	585	Willow	*Salix spp.*	Cutting Graft Rooted plant	Germany
	592		*Sansevieria spp.*	Plant	Entire EU
	613	Blueberry Cranberry	*Vaccinium spp.*	Cutting (rooted or un-rooted) Graft Budwood Sapling	
	613	Strawberry	*Fragaria spp.*	Stem (runner) Cutting (rooted or un-rooted) Tissue-cultured plant	
	619		*Solidago spp.*	Cutting Plant	Netherlands
	625		*Strelitizia reginae*	Plant	Entire EU
	635	Marigold African	*Tagetes spp.*	Plant	Netherlands

				Cutting	
VI	681	Grapevine	*Vitis vinifera*	Rooted stock Stem cutting Sapling	Entire EU
	685		*Zamia spp.*	Plant	
	687		*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	Plant Cutting	Netherlands
IV	8	Elm	*Ulmus spp.*	Planting material	Banned

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

APPENDIX 12.3. PLANTS FOR PROCESSING

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

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries
VI	93	Common white birch	*Betula alba* *Betula pubescence*	Leaf	Dried	Poland
	96	Annatto	*Bixa Orellana*	Seed		Spain
	110	Sheanut	*Butryospermum paradoxum*	Nut		Entire EU
	172	Coffee	*Coffea spp.*	Bean		Entire EU
	311	Soybean	*Glycine spp.*	Seed		Entire EU
	323	Sunflower	*Helianthus spp.*	Seed		Entire EU
	332		*Hieracium pilosella*	Whole plant (excl. seed)	Dried	Entire EU
	337	Hops	*Humulus spp.*	Flower cones	In bales and dried	Entire EU
	345	Hypnum Moss Green moss	*Hypnum curvifolium*	Moss		Entire EU
	426		*Malva sylvestris*	Plant (excl. seed)	Dried	Bulgaria
	433		*Matricaria recutita*	Plant (excl. seed)	Dried	Bulgaria
	480	Olive	*Olea europaea*	Fruit		Spain
	533	Pea	*Pisum spp.*	Seed		Entire EU
	618	Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*	Tuber		Germany
	638	Dandelium	*Taraxacum officinale*	Root	Dried	Poland
	644	Cocoa	*Theobroma cacao*	Bean	Fermented Dried	Entire EU
	663	Wheat	*Triticum spp.*	Grain		Entire EU
	675	Broad beans Vetches	*Vicia faba* *Vicia villosa*	Seed		Entire EU
	677	Beans	*Vigna (Phaseolus) spp.*	Seed		Entire EU
	688	Maize Corn	*Zea mays*	Grain		Entire EU
VII	87	Guar	*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*	Seeds	Broken	Entire EU
	163	Flax	*Linum spp.*	Fibre		Entire EU

VII	189	Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Bran Husk	Dried	Entire EU
	289	California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*	Whole plant (excl. seed)	Dried	Entire EU
	290		*Lyceum barbarum*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	291	Lemon balm	*Melissa officinalis*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	292	Butcher's broom	*Ruscus aculeatus*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	294		*Thymus spp.*	Whole plant (excl. seed)	Dried	Entire EU

APPENDIX 12.4. TISSUE-CULTURED PLANTS

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

Schedule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Countries permitted
V	2	Cassava Tapioca	*Manihot*	Entire EU
	3	Lemon Lime Orange Grape Fruit Mandarins Other Rutaceous hosts	*Citrus spp.*	Entire EU
	4	Cocoa and related species	*Theobroma cacao*	Entire EU
	6	Coffee and related species of Rubiaceae	*Coffea spp.*	Entire EU
	10	Potato and other tuber bearing species of Solaceae	*Solanium tuberosum*	Entire EU
	13	Sugarcane	*Saccharum spp.*	Entire EU
	14	Sweet potato	*Ipomoea spp.*	Entire EU
	17	Yam	*Dioscorea spp.*	Entire EU
VI	12		*Actea spp.*	Entire EU
	19		*Agapanthus spp.*	Entire EU
	21		*Agave spp.*	Entire EU
	31	Onion Garlic Leek Shallot	*Allium spp.*	Entire EU
	34		*Alocasia spp.*	Entire EU
	35	Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*	Entire EU
	36		*Alpinia spp.*	Entire EU
	39		*Alstromeria spp.*	Entire EU
	45		*Amaryllis spp.*	Entire EU
	47	Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*	Entire EU
	51		*Anigozathos spp.*	Germany Netherlands Italy
	57	Anthurium Dieffenbachia Caladium Syngonium Aglaonema	*Anthurium spp.* *Philodendron spp.* *Spathiphyllum spp.* *Syngonium spp.*	Entire EU

		Spathiphyllum Monstera Phylodendron		
VI	79		*Astelia spp.*	Entire EU
	80		*Astilbe spp.*	Entire EU
	82	Bamboo	*Bambusa spp.*	Entire EU
	107		*Bromeliad spp.*	Entire EU
	116		*Calathea spp.*	Entire EU
	119		*Callibrochoa spp.*	Entire EU
	124		*Canna spp.*	Entire EU
	128		*Carex spp.*	Entire EU
	155	Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum spp.*	Entire EU
	168		*Clivia spp.*	Entire EU
	182		*Cordyline spp.*	Entire EU
	185	Pampas grass	*Cortaderia spp.*	Entire EU
	190	Indian Hawthorn	*Crataegus spp.*	Entire EU
	203		*Curcuma spp.*	Entire EU
	220	Delphinium	*Delphinium hybrids*	Entire EU
	224	Carnation	*Dianthus spp.*	Entire EU
	226		*Dicentra spp.*	Entire EU
	234	Venus fly trap	*Dionea*	Entire EU
	262		*Eryngium spp.*	Entire EU
	269		*Eucalyptus globus*	Portugal
	278	Poinsettia	*Eurphorbia pulcherrima*	Entire EU
	287		*Fatsia spp.*	Entire EU
	290		*Ficus spp.*	Entire EU
	293	Lily Calla lily	*Lillium spp.* *Zantedeschia spp.*	Entire EU
	302	Gardenia	*Gardenia spp.*	Netherlands
	305		*Gentiana spp.*	Entire EU
	306		*Geranium spp.*	Entire EU
	307	Gerbera	*Gerbera jamesonii*	Entire EU
	322		*Hedichium spp.*	Entire EU
	326	Lantern flower Christmas flower	*Helleborus spp.*	Entire EU
	328		*Hemerocallis spp.*	Entire EU
	329		*Heuchera spp.*	Entire EU
	330	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus spp.*	Spain
	333		*Hoordia spp.*	Entire EU
	335		*Hosta spp.*	Entire EU
	338		*Hydrangea spp.*	Entire EU
	352	Impatiens	*Impatiens spp.*	Netherlands
	357		*Ipomoea spp.*	Netherlands
	363		*Jatropha curcas*	Entire EU
	368		*Kalmia spp.*	Entire EU
	391		*Libbertia spp.*	Entire EU
	393	Limonium	*Limonium spp.*	Entire EU

		Statice		
VI	402		*Lobelia spp.*	Netherlands
	406		*Lorapatulum spp.*	Entire EU
	423		*Magnolia spp.*	Entire EU
	448		*Miscanthus spp.*	Entire EU
	457	Banana	*Musa spp.*	Entire EU
	462		*Nandina compacta*	Entire EU
	463		*Nandina spp. Except Nandina compacta*	Entire EU
	482	Orchids	*Aranda* *Cattleya spp.* *Cymbidium* *Dendrobium spp.* *Lawliocattleya* *Mokara* *Odontoglosum* *Phalaenopsis* *Vanda* *Vanila*	Entire EU
	486		*Ornithogalum spp.*	Entire EU
	488		*Osteospermum spp.*	Entire EU
	502		*Paulownia kawakamii*	Netherlands
	504	Pelargonium	*Pelargonium spp.*	Entire EU
	510		*Pepromia spp.*	Entire EU
	514		*Petunia spp.*	Entire EU
	520		*Phormium spp.*	Entire EU
	536		*Plumeria rubra*	Entire EU
	541	Pome fruits: Apple Pear Quince	*Pyrus spp.* *Cydonia spp.*	Entire EU
	568		*Ranunculus arvensis*	Netherlands
	571		*Rheum spp.*	Entire EU
	573		*Rhododendron spp.*	Entire EU
	592		*Sansevieria spp.*	Entire EU
	594		*Sarosonia spp.*	Entire EU
	596		*Scabiosa*	Netherlands
	597	Brassia	*Schefflera spp.*	Entire EU
	602	Sencio	*Senecio spp.*	Entire EU
	611	Gloxinia	*Sinningia spp.*	Germany
	613	Blueberry Cranberry Gooseberry Currants Raspberry Strawberry	*Vaccinium spp.* *Ribes spp.* *Rubus spp.* *Fragaria spp.*	Entire EU
	623		*Stevia spp.*	Entire EU

VI	624	Stone fruits: Plum Peach Cherry Apricot Almond Nectarine	*Prunus spp.*	Entire EU
	630	Lilac	*Syringa spp.* *Syringa vulgaris*	Entire EU
	674		*Viburnum spp.*	Entire EU
	684		*Yucca spp.*	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	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Type	Form	Countries permitted
VI	2	Firwood	*Abies spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU Except Portugal
	33	Alder	*Almus spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	92	Birch	*Betula spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	111	Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*	Wood	With bark without bark	Spain France Germany
	256	Sapeli	*Entandrophragma spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	286	European Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Wood	Logs with or without bark	Entire EU
	365	Walnut	*Juglans spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	476	Balsa	*Ochroma pyramidale*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Germany
	523	Spruce	*Picea abies*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	542		*Populus nigra*	Wood for consumption	Timber logs without bark	Belgium Germany
	552	Cherry	*Prunus spp.*	Wood	With bark Without bark	Entire EU
	585	Willows	*Salix spp.*	Wood	Logs with bark Clefts	Entire EU
	653	Chestnut Elm Oak Pine	*Castanea spp.* *Ulmus spp.* *Quecus spp.* *Pinus spp.*	Wood	Logs with or without bark	Entire EU
VII	25	Agar	*Aquilaria malaccensis*	Wood		Entire EU
	94	Gurjan	*Dipterocarpus alatus*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	95	Keruing	*Dipterocarpus stellatus*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	109	Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	113	Ash	*Faxiums*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU

		White Ash	*Americana*		Dried bark For medicinal use	
VII	132	Rubber	*Hevea spp.*	Wood		Entire EU
	143	Merbau	*Intsia spp.*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	219	Paduak	*Pterocarpus soyauxii*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	258	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU
	284	Pyinkado	*Xylia dolabriformis*	Wood	Logs	Entire EU

APPENDIX 12.6. PRODUCTS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

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

Sche-dule	Item No.	Product	Latin name	Form	Type	Countries
VI	127	Musk root	*Carduus spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	154	Safed musli	*Chlorophytum comosum*		Dried	Entire EU
	174	Meadow saffron	*Colchicum autumnale*	Seeds		Germany
	275		*Euphorbia spp.*	Seeds		Entire EU
	501	Stone Flower	*Passiflora foetida*	Flower	Dried	Entire EU
	681	Grape		Seeds	Dried	France
VII	1	Hemlock spruce	*Abies Canadensis*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	5	Baobab	*Adansonia digitate*	Fruits	Dried	Entire EU
	8	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Seed	Dried	Entire EU
	15	Anthemis Pellitory	*Anacyclus pyrethrum*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	16	Hepatica	*Anemone hepatica*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	17	European Angelica	*Angelica archangelica*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	22	Roman Chamomile	*Anthemis nobilis*	Flower head	Dried	Entire EU
	23	Voacanga	*Apocynaceae spp.* *Vocanga spp.*	Seed Root Bard	Dried	Entire EU
	24	Black Indian Hemp	*Apocynum Cannabinum*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	27	Spikenard	*Aralia racemose*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	28	Batweed	*Arctium lappa*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	29	Uva-Ursi	*Arctostaphylos spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	31	Prickly poppy	*Argemone maxicana*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	32	Celtic Nard	*Arnica Montana*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	33	Artemisia	*Artemisia spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	35	Quebracho blanco	*Aspidosperma spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	36	Deadly nightshade	*Atropa belladonna*	Leaf Root	Dried	Entire EU
	40	Wild indigo	*Baptisia tinctoria*	Bark Root	Dried	Entire EU
	41	Barberries	*Berberis spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	42	Gauzban	*Borago officinalis*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU

		Borage		Flower		
VII	43	Wild hops	*Bryonia alba*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	46		*Calmia latifolia*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	51	Milk thistle	*Cardui mariae* *Silybum marianum*	Seed Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	52	Blessed thistle	*Carduus spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	56	Chinese cassia Senna	*Cassia cinnamomum* *Cassia spp.*	Pods		Entire EU
	57	Catalpa	*Catalpa bignoniodes*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	58		*Ceanothus amaricanus*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	61	Centella	*Centella asiatica*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	62	Ipecacuanha	*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* *Psychotria*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	63	Juniper berries	*Chamaecyparis spp.*	Seed	Dried	Entire EU
	65	Common wall flower	*Cheiranthus cheiri*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	66	Calandine	*Chelidonium majus*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	67	Fringe Tree	*Chionanthus virginica*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	69	Cinchona	*Cinchona spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	72	Upright virgin's bower	*Clematis erecta*	Leaf Stem	Dried	Entire EU
	73	Horse radish	*Cochlearia armoracia*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	78	Stone Root	*Collinsonia Canadensis*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	80	Hawthorn	*Crataegus laevigata*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	82	Cascarilla	*Croton spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	88	Artichoke	*Cynara spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	91	Digitalis	*Digitalis spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	92	Colic root	*Dioscorea villosa*	Root Bulb	Dried	Entire EU
	97	Duboisia	*Duboisia spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	102	Field Horsetail	*Equsetum arvense*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	103	Yerba santa	*Eriodictyon glutinosum*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	104	Button snake root	*Eryngium spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	106	Indian sage	*Eupatorium spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	107	Eye-bright	*Euphrasia officinalis*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	108	Tongkat Ali	*Eurycoma longifolia*	Root Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	113	Ash White Ash	*Fraxinus Americana*	Log Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	114	Bladder Wrack	*Fucus vesiculosus*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	116	Mangosteen	*Garcinia mangostana*	Fruit rind	Dried	Entire EU
	117	Wintergreen	*Gaultheria procumbens*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	118	Bitterwort	*Gentiana spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	119	Alumroot	*Geranium spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	120	Herb Bennet	*Geum urbanum*	Root	Dried	Entire EU

VII	121	Ginkgo	*Ginkgo spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	127	Guaiacum	*Guaiacum officinalis*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	130	Witch hazel	*Hamamelis virginica*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	131	Devil's Claw	*Harpagophytum*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	133	Podophyllum	*Hexandrum spp.*	Rhizome Root	Dried	Entire EU
	135	Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, & Medicinal herbs			Dried/ Coarse Grounded/ Powdered/ Kibbled	Entire EU
	137	Hop	*Humulus lupulus*	Pellet Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	138	Seven Barks	*Hydrangea arobrescens*	Root Rhizome	Dried	Entire EU
	140	St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	141	St. Ignatius Bean	*Ignatia spp.*	Cut	Dried	Entire EU
	142	Insect Galls				Entire EU
	144	Scammony	*Ipomoea spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	145	Poets Jessamine	*Jasminum officinale*	Berry	Dried	Entire EU
	146	Colombo	*Jateorrhiza palmate*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	148	Rush	*Juncus effuses*	Rhizome	Dried	Entire EU
	149	Howbar Sabina	*Juniperus communis* *Juniperus spp.*	Twig	Dried	Entire EU
	152	Ratanhia	*Karmeria spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	153	Golden Chair	*Laburnum anagyroides*	Leaf Flower	Dried	Entire EU
	156	Blind Nettle	*Laminum album*	Leaf Flower	Dried	Entire EU
	159	Marsh-tea	*Ledum spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	161	Common Duckweed	*Lemna spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	162	Grayfeather	*Liatris spicata*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	164	Muira Puama	*Liriosma spp.*	Root Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	166	European fly honeysuckle	*Lonicera xylosteum*	Berry	Dried	Entire EU
	167	Lufo	*Luffa spp.*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	170	Common monseed	*Minspermum canadense*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	174	Lajwanti	*Mimosa pudica*	Seed	Dried	Entire EU
	176	Wax-Myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*	Root Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	178		*Myristica spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	179	Yellow pond-lily	*Nuphar lutea*	Rhizome	Dried	Entire EU
	182		*Oenothera biennis*	Whole plant	dried	Entire EU
	183	Okubaka	*Okubaka spp*	Root	Dried	Entire EU

VII	186	Majorana	*Origanum majorana*	Whole plant Herb	Dried	Entire EU
	187	Starflower	*Ornithogalum umbellatum*		Dried	Entire EU
	188	Orthosiphon	*Orthosiphon spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	192	Ginseng Korean ginseng	*Panax quinquefolius*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	195	Guarana	*Paullinia cupana*	Seed	Dried	Entire EU
	196	Yohimbe	*Pausinystalia yohimbe*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	198		*Parilla spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	199	Persea bark	*Persea spp.*	bark	Dried	Entire EU
	202		*Phytolacca spp.*	Berry Root	Dried	Entire EU
	203	Jaborandi	*Pilocarpus spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	210	Piscidia	*Piscidia spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	213	Senega	*Polygala senega*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	215	Balm of gilead	*Populous spp.*	Bud	Dried	Entire EU
	216	Skunk cabbage	*Pothos spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	217	Velvet leaf	*Priera brava*	Root	dried	Entire EU
	218	Cherry-laurel Pygeum	*Prunus spp.*	Leaf Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	220	Windflower	*Pulsatilla spp. (Anemone)*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	223	Rauwolfia root	*Raufolfia vomitoria*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	224	European buckthorn Alder buckthorn Cascara	*Rhamnus spp.*	Berry Root Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	227	Poison ivy	*Rhus toxicodendron*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	228	Rose flower Rosehip	*Rosa spp.*	Whole Broken	Dried	Entire EU
	231	Bitter Herb	*Ruta graveolens*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	232	Saw palmetto	*Sbal serrulata*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	233	Willow Black willow	*Salix alba* *Salix nigra*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	235	Clarly sage	*Salvia officinalis*	Leaf Plant Herb	Dried	Entire EU
	238		*Scammonia spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	239	Kanna	*Sceltium tortuosum*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	240	Sabadilla	*Schoenocaulon spp.*	Crushed seed	Dried	Entire EU
	241	Figwort	*Scrophularia spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	242	Picrorhiza	*Scrophulariaceae spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	243	Helmet flower	*Scutellria spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	244	Ergot of rye	*Secale spp.*		Grounded	Entire EU
	245	Wall pepper	*Sedum spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU

VII	246	House leek	*Sempervivum spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	249	Smilax	*Smilax spp.*	Rhizome Root	Dried	Entire EU
	250	Stevia	*Stevia rebaudiana*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	251	Comfrey	*Symphytum officinale*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	253	Rose apple	*Syzygium jambos*	Fruit	Dried	Entire EU
	255	Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	256	English yew	*Taxus baccata*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	260	Cat thyme	*Teucrium marum*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	262	Eastern arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	Leaf Twig	Dried	Entire EU
	265	Caltrop	*Tribulus terrestris*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	269	Damiana	*Turnera spp.*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	270	Butter Burr	*Tussilago petasites*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	273	Nettle	*Urtica dioica*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	274	Bearded usnea	*Usnea barbata*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	275	Common bilberry	*Vaccinium myrtillus*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	276	Common valerian	*Valeriana officinalis*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	278		*Veronica spp.*	Root	Dried	Entire EU
	279	Black haw	*Virurnum spp.*	Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	280	Common periwinkle	*Vinca minor*	Whole plant	Dried	Entire EU
	281		*Vincetoxicum spp.*	Leaf	Dried	Entire EU
	285	Prickly ash	*Zanthoxylum americanum*	Berry Bark	Dried	Entire EU
	290		*Lyceum barbarum*	Fruit	dried	Entire EU

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	*Eragrostis spp.*	Germplasm	Research	Czechia Romania
332		*Hieracium pilosella*	Germplasm	Research	Czechia Romania
497	Opium poppy	*Papaver somniferum*	Germplasm	Research	Austria Finland Germany Hungary Bulgaria
604	Sesamum	*Sesamum spp.*	germplasm	Research	Netherlands
614	Soil		Any form	Research	Entire EU
615	Naranjilla	*Solanum quitoense*	Germplasm	Research	Spain Italy
661	Eastern gamagrass	*Tripsacum dactyloides*	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	Type	Countries permitted
IV	8	Elm	*Ulmus*	Plant		Banned
VI	1	Banana Plantain Abaca	*Musa spp.*	Rhizome Sucker		Entire EU
	2	Cassava Tapioca	*Manihot esculenta*	Stem cutting Seed		
	3	Citrus	*Citrus spp.*	Plant		
	4	Cocoa	*Theobroma cacao*	Seed Bean Pod		
	5	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera*	Seed Nut Embryo culture		
	6	Coffee	*Coffea spp.*	Seed Bean Berry	Freshly harvested	
	8	Chestnut	*Castanea spp.*	Seed Fruit		
	8	Elm	*Ulmus spp.*	Seed		
	8	Oak Pine	*Quercus spp.* *Pinus spp.*	Seed Plant		
	8	Poplar	*Populous spp.*	Plant		
VI	8	Walnut	*Juglans spp.*	Seed Nut Plant		
	9	Groundnut	*Arachis spp.*	Seed Plant		
	12	Rubber	*Hevea spp.*	Seed		
	13	Sugarcane	*Saccharum spp.*	True seed Fuzz		
	57	Anthurium Dieffenbachia Caladium	*Anthurium spp.*	Cut flowers		Entire EU

		Syngonium Aglaonema Spathiphyllum Monstera philodendron				
VI	224	Carnation	*Dianthus spp.*	Seed Cut flowers		Entire EU
	251	Oil palm	*Elaeis guineesis*	Seed Pollen Seed sprout		Entire EU
	458	Mushroom: Button Almond Cloud Dear Porcini Chantrelles Black trumpet Enoki Shiitake Morels Fairy ring Oyster King oyster	*Agaricus bisporus* *Agaricus subrufescens* *Auricularia polytricha* *Boletus edulis* *Cantharellus cibarius* *Craterellus cornucopioides* *Flammulina velutipes* *Lentinula edodes* *Morchella esculenta* *Marasmius oreades* *Pleurotus ostreatus* *Pleurotus eryngii*	Spawn		Netherlands France Italy Belgium
	471		*Nicotiana spp.*	Leaf	(un-manufactured) In bales	Entire EU
	482	Orchids	*Aranda* *Cattleya* *Cymbidium* *Dendrobium* *Lawliocattleya* *Mokara* *Odontoglosum* *Phalaenopsis* *Vanda* *Vanilla* *Etc.*	Sapling		Entire EU
	485	Ornamental	*Arikuryoba*	Seed		Entire EU

VI		Palm species	*Borasus* *Caryota* *Carypha* *Chamaeodorea* *Chrysalidocorpus* *Dictyosperma* *Washingtonia* *Roystonia* *Hyophorbe* *Pritchardia* *Sabal* *Syogrus* *Trachycorpus* *Vietchia* *Mascarena*	Seed sprout		
	614	Growing media		With soil, peat or other organic materials in any form		Entire EU
	614	Peat Sphagnum moss		In any form		Entire EU
	624	Stone fruits: Plum Peach Cherry Apricot Almond Nectarine	*Prunus spp.*	Stones (seeds)		Entire EU
VII	10	Sisal fibre	*Agave sisalana*			Entire EU
	12	Galangal	*Alpinia officinarum*	Root		
	13	Large cardamom	*Amomum subulatum*			
	14	Cashew	*Anacardium occidentale*	Nut		
	19	Animal feeds				
	30	Betel nut	*Areca catechu*			
	39	Bamboo	*Bambusa arundinacea*	Stick		
	45	Rattan	*Calamus rotang*	Cane		
	48	Green tea	*Camellia sinensis*	Seed	Powder	
	49	Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*	Fibre		
	70	Bay	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Leaf		

VII	71	Cinnamon	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*			
	75	Jute	*Corchorus capsularis*	Fibre		
	77	Coffee	*Coffea Arabica*	Bean	Roasted	
	79	Guggal	*Commiphoran wightii*			
	83	Cumin Black cumin	*Cuminum cyminum*			
	85	Kachura	*Curcuma zedoaria*			
	86	Cut flowers (except roses & carnation)				
	100	Small cardamom	*Elettaria cardamomum*			
	111	Figs	*Ficus carica*		Dried	
	112	Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*			
	115	Garcinia	*Garcinia combojia*			
	123	Liquorice Mulati	*Glycorrhiza glabra*			
	126		*Griffonia simplifolia*			
	128	Rudraksha	*Guazuma ulmifolia*			
	150	Kola nut	*Kola vera*			
	155	Banaba	*Lagerstroemia speciose*			
	157	Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*			
	171	Spearmint	*Mentha spicata*			
	184	Ratton jot	*Onosma echioides*			
	185	Oreganum	*Oreganum vulgare*			
	193	Poppy seed	*Papavera somnifera*			
	204	Star anise	*Illicium verum*			
	206	Cubebs	*Piper cubeba*			
	207	Long pepper	*Piper longum*			
	208	Kava root	*Piper methysticum*			
	209	Black pepper	*Piper nigrum*			
	211	Pistachio	*Pistacia vera*			
	221	Allspice	*Pimento spp.*			
	225	Rhodiola	*Rhaponticum charthamoides*			
	229	Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officianalis*			

VII	237	Soap nut	*Sapindus emarginodus*			
	252	Cloves	*Syzygium aromaticum*			
	257	Pacific yew	*Taxus brevifolia*			
	261	Cocoa powder	*Theobroma cacao*			
	263	Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*			
	264	Spanish moss	*Tillandsia usneoides*			
	266	Graekam fenugreek	*Trigonella foenum*			
	271	Kattha (Gambier)	*Uncaria gambier*			
	283	Paneer dodi	*Withania coagulans*			
	296	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Pieces	Dried and sulphite treated	
	297	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Puffed chips	Dried and cinnamon dusted	