

**REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY**

Phytosanitary requirements for importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles

List of regulated articles; List of regulated articles subject to pest risk analysis before importing/Prohibited entry into Uganda.

List of pests regulated on seed and grain of selected commodities.

Pursuant to Plant Protection and Health Law, February, 2015;

At the proposal of the Commissioner of Crop Protection Department;

Hereafter is the guide by the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Industry and Fisheries for publishing the list of regulated articles; list of regulated articles subject of pest risk analysis before importing into Uganda.

Article 1. List of regulated articles subject to plant quarantine (hereafter called regulated articles) of Uganda for export, import, transfer, re-export, re-import and transit, including:

1. Plant:

Living plants and living part(s) of plants including tissue culture;

2. Plant products:

a. Tubers/bulbs, fruits, seeds, flowers, leaves, stems, branches, roots, stumps, barks;

b. Broken rice, bran, dried plant meal (grain), raw natural fibre, plant fibre;

c. Tobacco stem, tobacco fibre, feed yeast, raw cotton, cotton by-products, rice straw, and aquatic plants;

d. Log, sawn timber, wood pallets, sawdusts, coconut dust;

e. Feedstuff of plant origin or materials of plant origin for feedstuff production;

f. Growing media made from plant materials;

3. Mushrooms (except all salted, frozen and canned mushrooms, yeast). Including mushroom spawn
4. Silkworm cocoon, silk waste, sticklac;
5. Insects, spiders/mites, fungi, nematodes, bacteria, virus, phytoplasma, viroids, weeds for diagnostics, training, biological control and research.
6. Transportation means and facilities used for shipment or storage of regulated articles.
7. Other objects capable of harbouring quarantine pests determined by the Crop Protection Department and report to Minister for decision.
8. Articles for exporting not mentioned in this Article shall be implemented as requirements of importing country or international treaties that Uganda signed or adhered.

List of regulated articles subject to pest risk analysis before importing into Uganda (hereafter called articles)

1. Living plants and living part(s);
2. Fresh tubers/bulbs, fresh fruits and vegetables;
3. Grass, and grass seeds.
4. The imported commodities that recorded interception of quarantine pest of Uganda.
5. Articles with high risks of carrying any regulated pests of Uganda determined by the Crop Protection Department and reported to Minister for decision

Articles mentioned above subject to exemption of pest risk analysis before importing into Uganda

1. Samples of Plant varieties for scientific research.
2. Beneficial organisms for scientific research.
3. Other exemption, Commissioner of Crop Protection Department is to report to the Minister of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries for final decision
4. Importation under Paragraph 1,2,3 of this Article must apply for import permit and comply with phytosanitary inspection regulations.

Transitional article

The commodities which have officially recorded entry into without undertaking pest risk analysis are required to submit relevant information to Crop Protection Department of Uganda for pest risk analysis. Crop Protection Department might admend necessary phytosanitary measures for effectivly preventing introduction of quarantine pests based on results of the pest risk analysis.

Import/Export regulation of plants, Plant products and regulated articles

The objective of the Phytosanitary and Quarantine Service is to protect Uganda's agriculture from exotic pests as well as respond to emerging plant pests hence limiting their impact. This is enforced through the Plant Protection and Health Act 2015 and attendant regulations.

General provisions

All plants, plant products and regulated articles from all countries must be accompanied by Phytosanitary Certificate.

Importing plants and plant products in Uganda must be under permit to import plants and Plant products and regulated articles. Such include seeds and grain.

All persons/legal/individuals exporting plants and products from Uganda, must apply for the certificate. Information required during application includes;

- (a) Country of export
- (b) Detailed information of the exporter and importer in the country of destination.
- (c) Number and description of packages
- (d) Means of conveyance, quantity of the materials for export
- (e) Scientific names of the plants and plant products and where they are grown
- (f) Location of the consignment (Place and date when inspection is to be done.
- (g) For the case of seed, field inspection report must b provided

The exporter informs the inspector of their readiness for inspection.

The inspections are done according to the requirements of the importing country.

If the importing country requires additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate, these the additional declarations are followed according the import requirements of the importing country.

The phytosanitary certificate is valid for 14 days (from date of inspection). However, for product which move by sea/road a longer time may be allowed provided the phytosanitary risks are minimized.

Procedures for Importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles

All plants, plant products and regulated articles are imported into under permit to import. The import permits are obtained through the following process. The importer must apply for import authorization to the commissioner, Crop Protection.

The application may contain the following information

- a) Country of origin
- b) Detailed contact of the exporter in the country of origin
- c) The nature of import (Seed, plants, Commercial) reflecting the intended use
- d) Means of conveyance
- e) Scientific names (not commercial names)
- f) Point of entry
- g) Location of the premises upon arrival/places where the plants will be planted

Processing import permits considers the import requirements in the database established during Import risk analyses. For new origins and products, conducting Pest risk analysis helps to determine phytosanitary measures.

A permit is issued within 10 days for products which have already been imported into the country from the similar country of origin.

For new introductions (products/countries of origin), a much longer time is required depending on the time needed to conduct a pest risk analysis.

Recommended phytosanitary treatments for grain

If the pest risk analysis determines that fumigation is required, it is recommended that use of Aluminium Phosphide be used at $3\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 72 hours. All grain products must be fumigated purposely for the treatment of hitch hikers and contaminants

Grain import requirements

All grain imports should be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate

All grain imports should be fumigated with Aluminium phosphide for duration of 72 hours to remove contaminating pests/hitchhikers. The evidence should be a fumigation certificate and details indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.

All imported grain should be declared at points of entry to the inspectors for inspection and clearance.

Seed

- Seed dressing is recommended for inspect pests, certain bacteria and fungi
- Seed-borne viruses require that seed is tested for freedom from viruses
- Wood packaging materials must be heat treated according to (ISPM 15).
- Nematode pest freedom should be declared for certain seeds

Prohibited articles

The following products are prohibited

1. Soil except for research
2. Genetically modified products intended for planting/propagation except for experimental purposes
3. Wrappings, cushioning materials of plant origin and timber and material of plant origin including straw, rice husks, peat, chaff.
4. All the products infested/infected with quarantine pests are prohibited from entering Uganda.

Restrictions on imported products into Uganda

1. All plants for planting of the following crops must be introduced into the country in form of Tissue culture plantlets with additional declarations "tested free of viruses"
 - a) Banana (*Musa* spp.)
 - b) Cassava (*Manihotesculenta*)
 - c) Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatus*)
 - d) Coco yam (*Dioscoreasp*)
2. All wheat grain products must be obtained from areas free of Karnal burnt (*Tilletiaindica*)
3. All plants for planting must be imported in the country in soil-less media

Germplasm

All germplasm must be accompanied by the Material Transfer Agreement between the parties before entering Uganda.

All plant products of plant origin must be accompanied by a phytosanitary Certificate.

List of quarantine pests for seeds and planting materials

1	<p>Pea nuts (<i>Arachishypogaea</i>)</p> <p><i>Peanut mottle virus</i></p> <p><i>Pea nut stunt virus</i></p> <p><i>Aphelenchoidesarachidis</i> (Groundnut testa nematode)</p> <p><i>Pea nut clump virus</i></p>
2	<p>Soybean (<i>Glycin max</i>)</p> <p><i>Xanthomonasaxonopodispv. glycines</i> (Soyabean bacterial pustule)</p> <p><i>Pseudomassavastanoipv. glycinea</i> (Bacterial blight of soybean)</p> <p><i>Soybean mosaic virus</i></p> <p><i>Cowpea severe mosaic virus</i></p> <p><i>Tomato black ring virus</i></p> <p><i>Heteroderaglycines</i> (<i>Soybean cyst nematode</i>)</p>
3	<p>Sunflower (<i>Helianthannuus</i>)</p>

	<p><i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> (Verticillium wilt of lucerne) <i>Alternaria helianthi</i> (Leaf blight of sunflower)</p>
4.	<p>Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) (seed) <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i> (Bacterial leaf blight) <i>Pseudomonas fuscovaginae</i> (Sheath brown rot) <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> (Rice leaf nematode) <i>Ustilago idae</i> (False smut) <i>Trogoderma granarium</i></p>
5	<p>Beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Stem and bulk nematode) Cowpea severe mosaic virus Cowpea severe mosaic comovirus Tomato black ring nepovirus Bean common mosaic virus <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Bean blight) <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> sp. <i>flaccumfaciens</i></p>
6.	<p>Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) <i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i> <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> (Bacterial wilt of beans) <i>Claviceps sorghi</i> (<i>Sorghum</i> ergot)</p>
7	<p>Wheat (<i>Tilletia aestivum</i>) <i>Tilletia indica</i> (Kernel bunt of wheat) <i>Ustilago nodiflora</i> sp. <i>tritici</i> (Loose smut of wheat) <i>Anguina tritici</i> (Ear cockle)</p>
8	<p>Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>) Maize dwarf mottle virus Maize chlorotic mottle virus Maize lethal necrotic virus <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> (Bacterial wilt of maize)</p>
9.	<p>Potato (<i>Solanaceae</i> sp) <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Wart disease of potato) <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> (Verticillium wilt of lucerne) <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Bacterial wilt of potato) <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>atroseptica</i> (Black leg of potato) <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Potato ring rot) Mycoplasma Potato spindle tuber viroid <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Golden nematode of potato) <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> (Columbia root knot nematode)</p>

For further information or Clarification contact.

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