

# THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT 2006

Act No. 10 of 2006

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 17 of 2006\]](#) w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006

I assent

**SIR ANEROOD JUGNAUTH**

President of the Republic

30 June 2006

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## **An Act**

**To make provisions for the prevention, control and elimination of plant pests, to protect plant resources, to establish phytosanitary measures and to regulate other matters connected therewith and incidental thereto**

ENACTED by the Parliament of Mauritius, as follows –

### **PART I - PRELIMINARY**

#### **1. Short title**

This Act may be cited as the **Plant Protection Act 2006**.

#### **2. Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

“beneficial organisms” mean organisms, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus-like organisms or invertebrate or vertebrate animals, used specifically for -

- (a) control of pest;
- (b) pollination;
- (c) for the commercial production of agricultural products; or
- (d) other purposes beneficial to agricultural production;

“consignment” means a quantity of plants, plant products or regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate;

“container” means a box, bag or other receptacle in which plants, plant products or any object or material capable of harbouring pests, have been or are being transported;

“conveyance” means any ship, vessel, aircraft, train, vehicle, cart, container, animal or other animated or inanimate object that can convey plants, plant products, pests, soil or regulated articles from one place to another;

“detention” means to keep a consignment in custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons;

“emergency action” means any urgent phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation without full technical justification;

“GMO” means genetically modified organism and has the same meaning as in the Genetically Modified Organism Act 2004;

“importer” means any person who, whether as owner, consignor, consignee, agent, broker or otherwise, is in possession of, or is in any way entitled to the custody of any plant, plant product or other regulated article landed or likely to be landed in Mauritius from another country;

“infestation” means a condition whereby the land, plant, soil or other matter or thing in respect of which the term is used supports a pest physically, nutritionally or in any other way or a condition whereby the presence of the pest in or on the land, plant, soil or other matter or thing in question exposes any plant either directly or indirectly to pest infestation;

“Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of agriculture is assigned;

“NPPO” means the National Plant Protection Office established under section 4;

“officer” means an officer of the NPPO designated as such under section 4(2);

“owner”, in relation to a thing, includes any person having for the time being the possession, custody or control thereof;

“packaging” means any material in which any plant, plant product or regulated article is covered, enclosed, contained or packed;

“pest” means any living stage of any insect, mite, nematode, slug, snail, protozoa, bacterium, fungus, plant or any reproductive part thereof, virus, phytoplasma, or any infectious agent capable of causing damage to any plant, planting material or plant product;

“pest risk analysis” means the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it;

“phytosanitary certificate” means a certificate issued under section 22;

“phytosanitary measure” means any measure taken for the prevention of the introduction or spread of quarantine pests, or limiting the adverse economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests;

“plant” means any living plant and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm;

“plant import permit” means a permit issued under section 19;

“plant product” means any product derived from plants, either in their natural, manufactured or processed form;

“point of entry” means an airport, sea port or land border point;

“premises” means land or any building or other structure situated on land;

“quarantine” means the confinement of plants, plant products or other regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and treatment;

“quarantine area” means an area declared as such under section 10;

“quarantine pest” means a pest listed in Part I of the Schedule;

“re-export phytosanitary certificate” means the certificate issued under section 23;

“regulated article” means storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, requiring phytosanitary measures and may include a pest, beneficial organisms or GMO;

“regulated non-quarantine pest” means a pest listed in Part II of the Schedule;

“regulated pest” means a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest;

“soil” includes earth, water, peat, manure, compost, sand, clay and any other substance capable of supporting plant life, or transmitting any pest, whether or not used or intended to be used as a growing medium, or in any process of manufacture, or as ballast or for any other purpose whatsoever;

“water” means water as a medium, including ballast water, capable of harbouring marine and aquatic invasive alien species.

### **3. Application of this Act**

This Act shall bind the State.

## **PART II – NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION OFFICE**

#### **4. National Plant Protection Office**

- (1) There shall be a division of the Ministry which shall -
  - (a) be known as the National Plant Protection Office or the NPPO;  
and
  - (b) be the authority responsible for the enforcement of this Act in Mauritius.
- (2) The NPPO shall consist of such officers as may be designated by the Officer in Charge of the Ministry.
- (3) The Officer in Charge of the Ministry shall be responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the NPPO.

#### **5. Functions and powers of National Plant Protection Office**

- (1) The functions of the NPPO shall be to -
  - (a) implement the obligations of Mauritius under the International Plant Protection Convention;
  - (b) issue phytosanitary certificates;
  - (c) protect endangered areas and designate, maintain, and survey pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence;
  - (d) provide information to other countries concerning phytosanitary measures applied, either through pest risk analysis or by reference to applicable international standards;

- (e) distribute information concerning regulated pests and the means of their prevention and control;
  - (f) propose, review and enforce phytosanitary measures;
  - (g) notify phytosanitary measures to other countries in accordance with international obligations;
  - (h) whenever appropriate, represent Mauritius in bilateral, regional, and international fora related to phytosanitary matters;
  - (i) advise the Minister on matters relating to the containment and eradication of regulated pests as it considers necessary or as may be requested by the Minister;
  - (j) carry out such other functions as may be required to give effect to this Act.
- (2) The NPPO shall have such powers as are necessary to discharge its functions under this Act.

## **6. Identity card**

- (1) The Officer in Charge of the Ministry shall issue an identity card to every officer of the NPPO.
- (2) The identity card shall -
- (a) contain a recent photo of the officer;
  - (b) contain a copy of the officer's signature; and
  - (c) state an expiry date for the card.



**7. Display of identity card**

(1) Subject to subsection (2), in the exercise of any power under this Act, in relation to another person, an officer shall produce his identity card for the other person's inspection before exercising the powers.

(2) Where it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the officer shall produce his identity card for the other person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

**8. Surrender of identity card**

(1) Every officer shall, if so requested by the Officer in Charge of the Ministry or where he leaves the NPPO, forthwith surrender his identity card.

(2) Any officer who fails to surrender his identity card in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) shall commit an offence.

**PART III - CONTAINMENT AND ERADICATION OF PESTS**

**9. Duty on owner of premises**

Every owner of premises who suspects or becomes aware of the presence of a regulated pest on his premises shall –

(a) immediately notify the NPPO; and

(b) send in writing a notice to the NPPO, within 7 days of his suspicion or of becoming aware of the presence of the regulated pest.

**10. Pest quarantine area**

- (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the NPPO, declare any premises that are affected or suspected of being affected with quarantine pest infestation to be a pest quarantine area.
- (2) A declaration under subsection (1) shall be published in the Gazette and may define the boundaries of the declared pest quarantine area.
- (3) An officer may, upon declaration of a pest quarantine area, take immediate measures to -
  - 1
  - (a) prohibit the movement of people, conveyances, plants, plant products or other regulated articles from or to a specified location;
  - (b) prohibit the planting or replanting of a specified location; and
  - (c) take any other measure which he considers necessary under the circumstances.

#### **11. Revocation of quarantine areas**

Where, upon the advice of the NPPO, the Minister is of the opinion that -

- (a) the quarantine pest in respect of which a quarantine was declared is no longer present in the quarantine area; and
- (b) it is no longer appropriate for the quarantine to be maintained in respect of part or all of the infested area,

he shall revoke or modify the quarantine declaration and give notice of such revocation or modification in the Gazette.

#### **12. Control measures for quarantine areas**

(1) An officer may, where he reasonably believes that any premises within the quarantine area is being infested by a quarantine pest, exercise such powers as are assigned to him under this Act and require by way of notice -

(a) the owner of the premises;

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2(b) the owner of premises in the vicinity,

to take, within such period of time as may be specified in the notice, such measures as he thinks fit to eradicate, contain or restrict the spread of the quarantine pest.

(2) The officer may, in the notice referred to in subsection (1), specify that -

(a) any treatment or destruction of plants or plant products and other regulated articles or other matter or things shall be carried out within a specified period of time or under the direction of an officer;

(b) the costs of the treatment or destruction performed by, or under the direction of an officer, shall be at the cost of the owner of the premises.

(3) Where there is no person in actual occupation of any premises, or where the occupier cannot be found, service of any notice under this Act may be made by affixing the same in some conspicuous place on the premises, and such affixing shall be deemed to be sufficient service.

(4) Where the urgency of the situation so requires or the owner of any premises fails to comply with a notice issued under this section, the NPPO may take such measures as are appropriate to eradicate, contain or restrict the spread of the quarantine pest.

- (5) Any cost incurred under subsection (4) may be claimed from the owner of the premises.

**13. Declaration of pest free areas**

- (1) Where the NPPO is satisfied that a pest is not present in an area, it shall -
- (a) adopt phytosanitary measures to keep the area free of pest; and
  - (b) institute a monitoring system to verify that that condition is maintained.
- (2) The NPPO may declare an area being monitored under subsection (1) as a pest-free area.

**14. Declaration of areas of low-pest prevalence**

- (1) Where the NPPO is satisfied that a regulated pest occurs at low levels in an area, it shall -
- (a) adopt such phytosanitary measures as are appropriate to keep the pest levels low; and
  - (b) institute a surveillance system to verify that the pest levels remain low.
- (2) The NPPO may declare an area being monitored under subsection (1) as an area of low-pest prevalence.

**15. Pest surveillance programme**

- (1) The NPPO may, for the purpose of confirming the presence or ascertaining the extent of the presence of a pest to which the programme

applies, in respect of a designated area, conduct a pest surveillance programme.

- (2) The NPPO shall as far as possible ensure that timely information about the nature and extent of the programme is advertised to persons likely to be affected by the programme.
- (3) No pest surveillance programme shall be conducted without the approval of the Minister and unless notice of the pest surveillance programme has been published in the Gazette.

## **16. Specific pest infestation**

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), an officer may, for the purpose of controlling or removing a regulated pest existing in or upon any premises or for the purpose of preventing the spread of any existing regulated pest to any premises, issue a notice in writing directing the owner of the premises forthwith or within a time specified by the officer to take such measures as he thinks fit, including to -
  - (a) quarantine, upon conditions as directed, all or any part of the premises in question;
  - (b) destroy any regulated pest thereon or any plants, packages or other matter or thing that are infested with a regulated pest;
  - 1
  - 2(c) treat as directed all or any part of the premises or any plant, plant products soil or other matter or thing thereon.
- (2) Any direction given under subsection (1) may include -
  - 1
  - 2(a) a direction that the destruction must be performed in accordance with the directions of the officer;
  - 3

- 4(b) a direction that the destruction shall be performed by, or under the direction of the officer.
- (3) An officer shall not give a direction under subsection (1), ordering the destruction of any part of a healthy crop that is not infested with a regulated pest unless he considers it necessary to do so in order to prevent, control or remove pest infestation of plants.
- (4) Where any part of a healthy crop that is not infested is destroyed pursuant to subsection (3), the owner of the crop shall be paid such compensation as may be prescribed.
- (5) No compensation shall be paid to a person who commits an offence under this Act.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, "crop" means a plant that is intentionally grown for its consumption as food or fodder or for its resale or the sale of its products or for a commercial use.

**17. Imminent risk of infestation on premises not under quarantine**

- (1) An officer may, where he is satisfied on reasonable grounds that there is an imminent risk of a pest infestation on any premises, other than premises in a pest quarantine area, exercise such powers as are assigned to him under this Act, to avoid the risk of a pest infestation.
- (2) In considering whether there is an imminent risk of pest infestation on any premises, the officer shall have regard to -
- 1
- 2(a) the proximity of the premises to a known infestation of the pest;  
and
- 3
- 4(b) the ability of the pest to spread.

## PART IV – IMPORT AND EXPORT

### 18. Phytosanitary measures for imports

(1) The NPPO may, in relation to the importation of plants, plant products and other regulated articles -

(a) establish phytosanitary requirements;

(b) refuse entry to or detain, any plant, plant product or other regulated article that does not comply with the phytosanitary requirements established under paragraph (a);

(c) require the -

(i) treatment;

(ii) destruction; or

(iii) removal from the territory of Mauritius,

of any plant, plant product or other regulated article that does not comply with the phytosanitary requirements established under paragraph (a);

(d) designate certain places as plant quarantine stations where plants, plant products or other regulated articles may be kept for phytosanitary observation, research, inspection, testing, treatment, detention or destruction; or

(e) take such other action as may be prescribed.

- (2) The NPPO shall publish the phytosanitary requirements established under subsection (1) in the Gazette.

## **19. Import requirements**

- (1) (a) Any person who imports or causes the importation of a plant, plant product or other regulated article shall apply for a plant import permit from the NPPO, in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (b) The NPPO may issue a plant import permit upon the payment of such fee as may be prescribed.
- (c) Where the NPPO rejects an application it shall notify, in writing, the applicant of the reasons for the rejection.

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- (2) Any importation made under subsection (1) shall be made through the point of entry designated in the plant import permit, and shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued not more than 14 days prior to shipment, by the plant protection authority of the exporting country.

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- (3) The Minister may, after consultation with the NPPO, prohibit or regulate the importation of any plant, plant product or other regulated article, in such manner as may be prescribed.

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- (4) For the purposes of this section, "importation" includes landing or off-loading from any conveyance of any plant, plant product or other regulated article in transit through Mauritius.

## **20. Inspections**

- (1) Any plant, plant product and other regulated article imported into Mauritius shall, upon importation, be subject to inspection at the point of entry, or at its final destination, by an officer.



- (2) An inspection under subsection (1) shall be carried out at such time and be subject to such fees as may be prescribed.
- (3) (a) Where the imported plant, plant product or other regulated article complies with the requirements under this Act, the officer shall authorise delivery of the imported product by written notice to the importer.
- (b) Where an officer determines that the imported product fails to comply with the requirements of this Act, or otherwise presents any risk for the introduction or spread of pests, he shall serve a written notice to the importer stating the reasons for his determination.
- (4) Where an officer has made a determination under subsection (3)(b), he may -
- (a) detain until the completion of laboratory tests;
- (b) remove for specified treatment prior to delivery;
- (c) remove for quarantine;
- (d) authorize the re-export of; or
- (e) destroy,
- the imported product or part thereof.
- (5) The service of notice under subsection (3) may be waived where -
- (a) the giving of notice is impracticable; or

- (b) the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the destruction of the goods is urgently required.
- (6) Where the imported product lies unclaimed for such period as an officer considers unreasonable after its entry into Mauritius or after treatment, the officer may take such action as is appropriate to destroy it.
- (7) Any expenses incurred for any action taken under this section shall be at the cost of the importer.

**21. Duty of notification of arrival**

- (1) Any person who imports or causes the importation of any plant, plant product or other regulated article shall –
  - (a) notify the arrival of such importation; and
  - (b) apply for phytosanitary inspection,to an officer at the point of entry.
- (2) Where an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that an importer may or is trying to avoid the enforcement of any phytosanitary measure, he may -
  - (a) detain or cause the detention of such plant, plant product or other regulated article; and
  - (b) take such measures as are appropriate under this Act.

**22. Export phytosanitary certification**

- (1) Any person exporting a plant, plant product or other regulated article from Mauritius shall apply for a phytosanitary certificate from the NPPO in such manner as the NPPO may determine.
- (2) The NPPO shall, upon an application by an exporter under subsection (1), cause an inspection of the consignment to be carried out.
- (3) The NPPO shall issue a phytosanitary certificate where -
  - (a) the consignment meets the requirements of the importing country;
  - (b) the consignment satisfies every other requirement for export under this Act; and
  - (c) the exporter has paid the prescribed fee.
- (4) The NPPO may refuse to issue a phytosanitary certificate where any of the requirements specified in subsection (3) has not been met.

### **23. Re-export phytosanitary certification**

- (1) When a consignment is imported into Mauritius, and then re-exported to another country, the NPPO shall issue a re-export phytosanitary certificate in a form to be approved by the NPPO, upon -
  - (a) being satisfied that the importing country's requirements are met; and
  - (b) payment of such fee as may be prescribed.
- (2) The original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy shall accompany any consignment to be re-exported under subsection (1).

### **24. Transit Consignment**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), where a consignment is in transit, no phytosanitary certificate or re-export phytosanitary certificate shall be required.
- (2) Where an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the consignment in transit may have been exposed to pest infestation, the officer may take such measures as are appropriate and issue a phytosanitary certificate.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a consignment is deemed to be in transit where a consignment which is not imported in Mauritius passes through Mauritius for another country, subject to such measures as may be prescribed under this Act, to ensure that the consignment remains enclosed, is not split up, not combined with other consignment or has its packing changed.

**25. Authorities to assist and co-operate**

- (1) The NPPO may request the assistance of the police, customs, or any authority or person, in the performance of its functions and in the exercise of its powers under this Act.
- (2) Any authority to which or a person to whom a request has been made under subsection (1), shall provide such facilities and assistance as are necessary.

**PART V – ENFORCEMENT**

**26. Powers of officers**

- (1) For the purposes of detecting pests or ensuring compliance with this Act, an officer may -

- (a) enter and search any place and make such investigation or inspection as is necessary for the purposes of this Act, including breaking open and searching any container, receptacle or enclosed place, conducting tests and taking samples of any matter or thing for testing or as evidence;
- (b) inspect consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles;
- (c) carry out pre-clearance inspections where requested;
- (d) treat or destroy any plant, plant product and other regulated article;
- (e) stop any conveyance, which an officer believes on reasonable grounds may harbour a pest;
- (f) seize any matter or thing that an officer believes –
  - (i) will be of evidential value in relation to the commission of an offence;
  - (ii) is a pest;
  - (iii) is infested with a pest together with any container convenient to facilitate the seizure;
- (g) store, treat, quarantine or dispose of the plant, plant product or other regulated article at a place where it was seized or move it to any other place for storage, treatment, quarantine or disposition;
- (h) direct any person to furnish for inspection at such time and place as the officer may specify, any permit or record or copy of or

extracts from permits or records prepared or kept for a purpose connected with this Act;

- (i) take notes or copies of or extracts from anything furnished pursuant to paragraph (h);
  - (j) monitor plant movements;
  - (k) take photographs for the purpose of enforcing this Act;
  - (l) take samples of any matter or thing for testing or identification;
  - (m) lay baits and set lures or traps;
  - (n) question any person to ascertain whether this Act has been complied with;
  - (o) direct a person to take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure compliance with this Act.
- (2) An officer may, in the performance of his functions and the exercise of his powers under this Act, be assisted by a police officer.
- (3) (a) An officer shall not enter any dwelling house for the purpose of carrying out any of his functions or exercise any of his powers under this Act, unless he is authorised to do so by a warrant from a Magistrate.
- (b) A Magistrate shall not grant a warrant under paragraph (a) unless he is satisfied that the officer has reasonable grounds for requiring entry to the dwelling house.

- (4) Any direction given pursuant to subsection (1)(h) shall not prejudice or affect in any way any proceedings or action that has been or may be taken for failure to comply that has resulted in the directions.
- (5) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a direction or requirement under this section, shall commit an offence.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prejudicing a person's right against self-incrimination.

**27. Reasons for seizure**

- (1) An officer who seizes and detains a plant, plant product or other regulated article under this Act shall, as soon as is practicable, notify the owner of the plant, plant product or other regulated article of the reason for the seizure.
- (2) An officer, who seizes and detains a plant, plant product or other regulated article may dispense of the requirement of subsection (1) where, in his opinion, the destruction of any plant, plant product or other regulated article is urgently required or the giving of the reason for the seizure is impractical.

**28. Appeal**

Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of an officer to destroy, dispose of or treat those articles may lodge an appeal before the Minister in such manner as may be prescribed.

**29. Offences**

Any person who, either personally or through another person –

- (a) grows, is in possession of or sells, offers for sale, transports or distributes in any manner, plants, plant products or other regulated articles, knowing that they are infested by a quarantine pest;
- (b) fails to comply with any direction lawfully made or given under this Act;
- (c) imports or causes to import any plants, plant products or other regulated articles at a point of entry other than that stipulated in the import permit or authorisation;
- (d) imports into or causes to import into, exports or causes to export from Mauritius any plant, plant product or other regulated article without any phytosanitary certificate or permit required under this Act;
- (e) intentionally permits or causes the introduction or spread of any quarantine pest in Mauritius;
- (f) fails to safeguard the phytosanitary security of a consignment after the issue of a phytosanitary certificate under this Act;
- (g) fails to allow a search or inspection or the taking of any sample authorised under this Act;
- (h) breaks the seal on a sealed container containing plants, plant products or other regulated articles, except in the presence of an officer;
- (i) knowingly or recklessly provides information which is false or misleading, for the purpose of obtaining any document under this Act;



- (j) alters, forges, defaces or destroys any document issued under this Act,

shall commit an offence.

### **30. Penalties**

- (1) Any person who commits an offence under this Act shall be liable –
  - (a) on a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees and a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months;
  - (b) on a second and subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.
- (2) The Court convicting a person of an offence under this Act may, in addition to any penalty provided for under subsection (1), order that any conveyance, article or object used in the perpetration of the offence, be forfeited.

### **31. Limitation of liability**

The NPPO or any officer shall not be liable for the destruction of plants, plant products or other regulated articles, or any action done in good faith, in the implementation of any phytosanitary measure taken under this Act.

## **PART VI – MISCELLANEOUS**

### **32. Regulations**

- (1) The Minister may make such regulations as he thinks fit for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations to provide for –
- (a) the designation of points of entry for the importation of consignments;
  - (b) the issue of permits and certificates;
  - (c) the classification of pest;
  - (d) declaration of a pest free area or an area of low pest prevalence;
  - (e) requirements for export of consignments;
  - (f) conditions under which consignments may be inspected under this Act;
  - (g) destruction of consignments seized or detained under this Act;
  - (h) the procedures to be followed for lodging an appeal under this Act;
  - (i) fees payable in relation to inspections and services provided for under this Act;
  - (j) the implementation of phytosanitary measures under this Act;
  - (k) the approval of quarantine stations, official analysts and laboratories or any person or institution from the public or private sector involved in phytosanitary matters; and
  - (l) amendment of the Schedules.

### **33. Repeal and savings**

- (1) The Plants Act is hereby repealed.
- (2) Any certificate, permit or authorisation granted under the repealed Act, and which is still valid at the time of coming into operation of this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued under this Act.

#### **34. Commencement**

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 17 of 2006\]](#) w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006

Passed by the National Assembly on the sixteenth day of May two thousand and six.

**Ram Ranjit Dowlutta**  
Clerk of the National Assembly

#### **Schedule**

(section 2)

#### **PART I**

#### **LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS**

##### **Bacteria and Phytoplasmas**

Acidovorax anthurii  
Blood disease bacterium of banana  
Cassava witches broom  
Clavibacter michiganensis sub.sp michiganensis  
Clavibacter michiganensis sub.sp sepedonicus  
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv flaccumfasciens  
Erwinia stewartii  
Erwinia tracheiphila  
Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma

Papaya bunchy top  
Potato stolbur phytoplasma  
Pseudomonas syringae pv lacrymans  
Ralstonia solanacearum race 2  
Ralstonia solanacearum race 3  
Rhizobium radiobacter  
Spiroplasma citri  
Strawberry lethal decline phytoplasma  
Sugarcane grassy shoot phytoplasma  
Sugarcane white leaf phytoplasma  
Sweet potato little leaf phytoplasma  
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv citri  
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv dieffenbachiae  
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv passiflorae  
Xanthomonas campestris pv musacearum  
Xanthomonas fragariae

### **Fungi**

Cronartium spp  
Deuterophoma tracheiphila  
Exobasidium vexans  
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp cubense  
Mycosphaerella fijiensis  
Peronophythora litchii  
Peronosclerospora maydis  
Peronosclerospora phillipinensis  
Peronosclerospora sacchari  
Peronosclerospora sorghi  
Peronospora hyoscyami f.sp tabacina  
Phytophthora fragariae var fragariae  
Phytophthora infestans A2  
Synchytrium endobioticum

### **Insects and Mites**

*Acalymma trivittata*  
*Acyrtosiphon pelargonii*  
*Acyrtosiphon pisum*  
*Aleurocanthus woglumi*  
*Aleurocanthus zizyphi*  
*Aleurodicus destructor*  
*Aleurodicus dugesii*  
*Aleyrodes protella*  
*Anacridium melanorhodon*  
*Anastrepha fraterculus*  
*Anastrepha grandis*  
*Anastrepha interrupta*  
*Anastrepha ludens*  
*Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans*  
*Anastrepha obliqua*  
*Anastrepha serpentina*  
*Anastrepha striata*  
*Anastrepha suspensa*  
*Anoplophora chinensis*  
*Anoplophora glabripennis*  
*Aonidiella orientalis*  
*Aphis coreopsidis*  
*Aphis glycines*  
*Aphis idaei*  
*Aphis rubifolii*  
*Aphis rumicis*  
*Aphis sesbaniae*  
*Aspidiotus nerii*  
*Atranchya sp*  
*Aulacaspis madiunensis*  
*Aulacaspis yasumatsui*  
*Aulacophora foveicollis*  
*Aulacophora indica*  
*Aulacophora lewisii*

Bactrocera correcta  
Bactrocera cucumis  
Bactrocera dorsalis  
Bactrocera dorsalis species complex  
Bactrocera invadens  
Bactrocera neohumeralis  
Bactrocera tau  
Bactrocera tryoni  
Bemisia tabaci biotype Q  
Brevipalpus californicus  
Cacoecimorpha pronubana  
Cerataphis orchidearum  
Ceratitis cosyra  
Ceratitis malagassa  
Ceratovacuna lanigera  
Ceroplastes ceriferus  
Ceroplastes destructor  
Ceroplastes rubens  
Ceroplastes rusci  
Chaetanaphothrips signipennis  
Chaetosiphon fragaefolii  
Chaetosiphon fragariae  
Chaetosiphon tetraerhodum  
Chaetosiphon thomasi  
Chromatomyia horticola  
Chrysodeixis eriosoma  
Cochliothrips melolonthoides  
Dialeurodes citri  
Dialeurodes citrifolii  
Danothrips trifasciatus  
Eldana saccharina  
Eutetranychus orientalis  
Epilachna varivestis  
Epitrix cucumeris

Frankliniella bispinosa  
Frankliniella intonsa  
Frankliniella fusca  
Frankliniella occidentalis  
Frankliniella schultzei  
Gynaikothrips ficorum  
Hayhurstia atriplicis  
Helicoverpa assulta  
Hercinothrips femoralis  
Heteronychus arator  
Heteronychus plebejus  
Hoplochelus marginalis  
Hylurgus ligniperda  
Hysteroneura setariae  
Icerya aegyptiaca  
Leptinotarsa decemlineata  
Leucinodes orbonalis  
Liriomyza brassicae  
Liriomyza bryoniae  
Liriomyza sativae  
Lopholeucaspis japonica  
Maconellicoccus hirsutus  
Macrosiphum pelargonii  
Mamestra brassicae  
Megalurothrips distalis  
Megalurothrips usitatus  
Melanoplus differentialis  
Myzus ascalonicus  
Myzus ornatus  
Neoaliturus opacipennis  
Neoaliturus tenellus  
Nipaecoccus nipae  
Parlatoria oleae  
Parlatoria pergandii

Paysandisia archon  
Perkinsiella vastatrix  
Perkinsiella vitiensis  
Petrobia latens  
Pezothrips kellyanus  
Phoracantha recurva  
Phthorimaea operculella  
Planococcus minor  
Planococcus musae  
Pseudococcus calceolariae  
Pseudococcus comstocki  
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi  
Quadraspidotus perniciosus  
Rastrococcus iceryoides  
Rastrococcus invadens  
Rhopalosiphon padi  
Rgagoletis cerasi  
Rhagoletis pomonella  
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus  
Rhynchophorus phoenicis  
Scirtothrips dorsalis  
Sesamia cretica  
Sitobion fragariae  
Symmetrischema tangolias  
Tetranychus cinnabarinus  
Thrips flavus  
Thrips hawaiiensis  
Thrips imaginis  
Thrips parvispinus  
Toxoptera odinae  
Trialeurodes ricini  
Trialeurodes vaporariorum  
Trichoplusia ni  
Unaspis yanonensis



Uroleucon ambrosiae

### **Nematodes**

Anguina tritici

Aphelenchoides besseyi

Aphelenchoides fragariae

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Ditylenchus destructor

Ditylenchus dipsaci

Globodera pallida

Globodera rostochiensis

Heterodera schachtii

Meloidogyne chitwoodi

Meloidogyne fallax

Meloidogyne hapla

Nacobbus aberrans

Pratylenchus goodeyi

Pratylenchus penetrans

Radopholus similis

Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus

Tylenchulus semipenetrans

### **Virus and Viroids**

Andean potato latent virus

Andean potato mottle virus

Avocado sun blotch viroid

Banana bunchy top virus

Bean golden mosaic virus

Banana bract mosaic virus

Cassava African mosaic virus

Cassava brown streak virus

Cassava common mosaic virus

Chilli veinal mottle virus

Citrus cachexia viroid

Citrus exocortis viroid  
Citrus infectious variegation  
Citrus leaf rugose virus  
Citrus tatter leaf virus  
Citrus psorosis  
Citrus vein enation virus  
Citrus yellow mosaic virus  
Coconut cadang cadang viroid  
Coconut foliar decay virus  
Cowpea aphid borne mosaic virus  
Cowpea mild mottle virus  
Cucumber green mottle virus  
Dasheen Mosaic virus  
Impatiens necrotic spot virus  
Lettuce infectious Yellowing virus  
Papaya ringspot virus P  
Pepper mild mottle virus  
Pineapple wilt virus  
Potato spindle tuber viroid  
Potato virus T  
Sorghum mosaic virus  
Squash leaf curl virus  
Squash mosaic virus  
Strawberry crinkle virus  
Strawberry latent ringspot virus  
Strawberry mild mottle virus  
Strawberry mild yellow edge virus  
Strawberry vein banding virus  
Sugarcane Fiji disease  
Sugarcane mosaic virus  
Sugarcane streak mosaic virus  
Sweet potato feathery mottle virus  
Sweet potato yellow dwarf virus  
Tobacco ringspot virus

Tomato black ring virus  
Tomato bushy stunt virus  
Tomato ringspot virus  
Tomato spotted wilt virus  
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus

## **PART II**

### **LIST OF REGULATED NON QUARANTINE PESTS**

#### **Bacteria and Phytoplasmas**

*Candidatus liberobacter asiaticum*  
*Candidatus liberobacter africanum*  
*Clavibacter xyli* subsp *xyli*  
*Erwinia chrysanthemi*  
*Xanthomonas albilineans*  
*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *mangiferae indicae*  
*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *phaseoli*  
*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *vasculorum*  
*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *vesicatoria*  
*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *vitians*  
*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *campestris*  
*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv *phaseolicola*  
*Pseudomonas syringae* pv *tomato*  
*Xylella fastidiosa*

#### **Fungi**

*Alternaria dauci*  
*Cercospora kikuchii*  
*Colletotrichum acutatum*  
*Colletotrichum capsici*  
*Colletotrichum coccoides*  
*Helminthosporium solani*  
*Mycosphaerella citri*

Mycosphaerella eumusae  
Mycosphaerella musicola  
Phytophthora capsici  
Phytophthora colocasiae  
Phytophthora infestans  
Spongospora subterranea f.sp subterranea  
Stenocarpella macrospora  
Stenocarpella maydis  
Urocystis cepulae

### **Insects and Mites**

Acyrtosiphon solani  
Aphis craccivora  
Aphis gossypii  
Bemisia argentifolii  
Bemisia tabaci  
Diaphorina citri  
Dysmicoccus brevipes  
Macrosiphum euphorbiae  
Melanaphis sacchari  
Myzus persicae  
Perkinsiella saccharicida  
Phthorimaea operculella  
Rhopalosiphon maidis  
Saccharicoccus sacchari  
Toxoptera citricidus  
Trioza erythrae

### **Nematodes**

Meloidogyne arenaria  
Meloidogyne incognita  
Meloidogyne javanica  
Pratylenchus brachyurus  
Scutellonema brachyurum

## **Virus and Viroids**

Banana streak virus

Bean common mosaic virus

Bean yellow mosaic virus

Beet curly top virus

Carnation etch ring virus

Carnation necrotic fleck virus

Carnation ringspot virus

Chrysanthemum stunt viroid

Citrus tristeza virus

Cowpea mild mottle virus

Cymbidium mosaic virus

Grapevine fan leaf nepovirus

Lettuce mosaic virus

Odontoglossum ringspot virus

Orchid fleck virus

Peanut clump virus

Peanut mottle virus

Peanut rosette virus

Peanut stripe virus

Pea seedborne mosaic virus

Pelargonium leaf curl virus

Pepper mild mottle virus

Raspberry ringspot virus

Tobacco necrosis virus

Tobacco streak virus

Vanilla mosaic potyvirus