

Guidelines for the Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India

The World Trade Organization – Agreement on application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS Agreement) facilitates movement of plants, planting materials globally. Increased volume of trade poses greater risks of introduction of exotic pests/diseases in the country.

Plant Quarantine regulatory measures derive legal sanctity from the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (Act 2 of 1914). The purpose and intent of this Act is to prevent the introduction of any insect, fungus or pest which is or could be destructive to crops. Import of agricultural commodities into India is regulated by Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Imports into India) Order 2003 notified under Section 3 (1) of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914. This Order is a significant step in harmonizing India's regulatory framework with the International Plant Protection Convention and internationally accepted standards and the tenets of the SPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization. Steps are also being taken to improve the entire gamut of quarantine activities and Phytosanitary border controls, related to import and export inspections, on-field surveillance for pests and vectors, treatment standards and processes, and certification methodologies. India has made imports of plants and plant materials subject to pest risk analysis to help protect its crops from the risks of introduction of alien pests. Efforts are also under way to improve the export certification processes and standards to ensure that the Phytosanitary certification provides adequate assurance of safety from quarantine and regulated pests and vectors, to our trading partners.

Plant quarantine operations in India are carried out by the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, which functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture

Objectives of the Scheme

- To prevent the introduction and spread of exotic pests that are destructive to the country by regulating the import of plants and plant products through adequate policy and statutory measures.
- To support India's agricultural exports through credible export certification.
- To facilitate safe global trade in agriculture by assisting producers, exporters and importers and by providing technically comprehensive and credible Phytosanitary certification.

Import

- Import of agricultural commodities into India is regulated by Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Imports into India) Order 2003 notified under Section 3 (1) of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914. The amendments made from time to time are incorporated in this Order. This Order is available on web site “<http://plantquarantineindia.org/>”. All regulated pests have been mentioned in this Order.
- National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of India is the competent authority to certify freedom of the consignments from pests of quarantine concern for importing countries.
- Only those agricultural commodities which are listed in either of the Schedules V, VI, VII of PQ Order, 2003 are permitted to be imported into India.
- Agricultural imports are classified as:
 - (a) Prohibited plant species;
 - (b) Restricted species where import is permitted only by authorized institutions;
 - (c) Restricted species permitted only with additional declarations of freedom from quarantine pests and subject to specified treatment certifications; and (d) Plant material imported for consumption or industrial processing permitted with normal phytosanitary certification.
- A permit requirement is enforced on imports of seeds, including flower seeds; propagating material and mushroom spawn cultures..

Import permits

Regulatory features of imports include the following:

- Separate formats have been devised for applications for the issue of import permits and also for the permit letters issued for consumption purposes as opposed to those for propagative plant materials.
- Commercial imports of seeds of coarse cereals, pulses, oil seed, fodder crops and planting materials of fruit plant species require prior clearance.
- Applications for seeds and planting materials must be accompanied by (1) a registration certificate issued by the National Seeds Corporation or the Director of Agriculture or Director of Horticulture of the state government and (2) a certificate of approval of post-entry quarantine facilities issued by the designated inspection authority.
- Permits are to be issued within a maximum period of three working days of submission of an application.
- Pest risk analysis has been made a precondition for import of new agricultural commodities.

- Permits for import of soil or peat and for import of live insects, microbial cultures or biocontrol agents are to be issued only by the Plant Protection Adviser, the technical head of the plant quarantine service.
- Permits for import of germplasm, genetically modified organisms and transgenic material are to be issued by the Director of the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.
- Issued permits are valid for six months. This may be extended a further six months.
- Permits are not transferable and no permits are to issued for landed consignments.
- Relaxations from the conditions of the new Order, necessitated by emergency or unforeseen circumstances, are to rest with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- A major feature of the plan is the establishment of a national pest risk analysis unit.
- PRA is a primary requirement of Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 under Destructive Insects Pests Act, 1914 for allowing any import of plant and plant products into the country and this requirement is in line with International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) which enjoins upon importing countries to conduct PRAs to prevent the entry of exotic pest and disease.
- India is carrying out PRAs as per the procedures and guidelines issued by the IPPC. Therefore, the overall process adopted by India is similar to the procedures followed internationally by most of the countries. India's import conditions are transparent and the process to get market access is well defined in the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003, which is available on website www.plantquarantineindia.org. India always welcomes comments of the stakeholders before finalization of import regulations.

PSC Procedures (EXPORT)

- Phytosanitary certificate (PSC) can be obtained from any of the Plant Quarantine stations or the State PSC issuing authorities notified for this purpose.
- The details of phytosanitary procedures and all PSC issuing authorities list is available in the 'export' section at the home page of the website: <http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in>
- Exporters are advised to register themselves on-line on the above website as an exporter and thereafter apply on-line for obtaining phytosanitary certificate from a Plant Quarantine station.
- Uniform pre-printed stationery for issuance of phytosanitary certificate with security features is used for issuance of PSC by all Plant Quarantine offices in India.

- Issue of Phytosanitary Certificates (PSCs) for export of agricultural commodities is carried out as per International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of FAO.
- [List of Phytosanitary Certificate Issuing Public Officers notified by National Plant Protection Organisation](#) may be seen at the website www.plantquarantineindia.org.

The ongoing activities assigned under the scheme include:

- To issue import permits with additional declarations and special conditions to facilitate safe imports of agricultural products.
- To undertake quarantine inspection and laboratory testing of plants and plant material to ensure freedom from exotic pests.
- To undertake phytosanitary certification (for issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates (PSCs); 150 Nos. of Officers from Central/ State/ UT Governments have been authorized for this purpose.
- To undertake fumigation/disinfestations/disinfections of commodities to control infestation/infection.
- To undertake certification of post-entry quarantine facilities and inspection of imported growing plants and plant material; 41 Nos. of Inspection Authorities have been designated.
- To support Export market access for India's Agriculture products from the phytosanitary point of view.
- To facilitate safe global trade in agriculture by assisting the producers and exporters by providing a technically competent and reliable phytosanitary certificate system to meet the requirements of trading partners.
- To provide Grants-in-aid to State PSC issuing authorities for equipping them with minimal equipments required for export inspection/certification and for establishing computer linkages with the Directorate of PPQ&S as per norms (Annexure-I).
- To provide Grants-in-aid to Designated Inspection Authorities for equipping them with minimal equipments required for Post Entry Quarantine inspection in respect of seeds and plants imported for propagation purpose as per norms (Annexure-I).
- Granting approval/accreditation of Treatment providers in line with the requirement of ISPM-15.
- To undertake PRAs of different agricultural commodities with respect to their import or export in relation to the countries concerned.

Present Setup:

- **36 Plant Quarantine Stations** (PQSs) and 21 extension/camp offices (**Annexure-II**) at sea ports, air ports and land frontiers under DPPQ&S enforce quarantine regulations so as to keep the exotic pests and diseases at bay. Out of them five stations are major, viz., National Plant Quarantine Station, New Delhi and Regional Plant Quarantine Stations at Mumbai, Chennai, Amritsar and Kolkata.
- All five major stations were **ISO certified** during 2008-09 for improving delivery of services. Tuticorin PQS has been ISO certified during 2010-11.
- **Online computerized plant quarantine system** has been launched in January, 2011 to provide online services to importers and exporters of agricultural commodities.
- **Round the clock (24x7) plant quarantine services** have been introduced at Chennai, Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Amritsar and Thiruvananthapuram. These services will be introduced at other PQSs in a phased manner
- **The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill** has been prepared for strengthening country's plant and animal quarantine system. The Bill has been approved by the Cabinet and has been introduced in Parliament on 11th March, 2013.
- Development of an integrated information management system
- An integrated pest risk analysis system and a national pest risk analysis unit for conducting integrated pest surveillance.
- An integrated phytosanitary border control system
- A national phytosanitary database.
- A national management centre for phytosanitary certification to continuously review the national standards for export phytosanitary certification.
- Establishment of advanced molecular diagnostic facilities at major plant quarantine stations for rapid pathogen detection
- Standardization of the export certification process so that uniform and credible certificates with a common format and seal are issued by all phytosanitary certification authorities, both in central and state governments, across the country
- Human resource development and skill upgrading or training programmes for scientists, researchers and others
- Production of guidelines for training of plant quarantine inspectors
- Production of guidelines for the development of new disinfestations techniques and vapour heat treatment of fruit fly host commodities

- Development of fumigants as an alternative to the ozone-depleting methyl bromide
- Development of international standards for phytosanitary measures
- Planned production of guidelines for accreditation of post-entry quarantine facilities and inspection.

Activities to be taken up during the XII Plan as under-

a) Development & Strengthening of facilities at existing 36 PQ Stations:

Development & Strengthening of existing 36 PQ stations include construction of buildings or upgrading the existing premises and hiring suitable accommodation, upgrading the equipment to carry out inspections and laboratory diagnosis to render quality phytosanitary services and to ensure that the staff manning all the stations is adequate and appropriately trained to perform phytosanitary activities to internationally acceptable standards.

b) Establishment of PQ Stations at the Notified Points of Entry:

To facilitate international trade, Ministry of Commerce has notified various points of entry either by air or sea or land frontiers. The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import into India) Order, 2003 envisages that agricultural commodities imported into India are only allowed into India through the Points of Entry notified under this Order. Hence Ministry of Agriculture has also notified the entry points amongst them for allowing entry of agricultural commodities. In XII plan 16 new PQ stations will be established (Annexure-III) at the points of entry notified under the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 and amendments issued there under, so as to render the plant quarantine services effectively at all the points of entry.

The budget support for establishing 16 new PQ stations and strengthening existing 36 PQ stations is at **Annexure IV**.

c) Development of an Integrated Export Certification System:

Development of an integrated Export Phytosanitary Certification system to harmonize the on-going phytosanitary certification among Central/State Government authorities and other agencies to ensure that a valid and credible phytosanitary certificates are issued to meet the international agreements.

The activities involve development of a phytosanitary Export database to provide on-line information on importing country's phytosanitary requirements for a specific commodity; a national standard for accreditation of certifying officers based on a minimum level of technical skills or competencies required to undertake phytosanitary

certification, equipments and facilities specified in the standard; auditing requirements; training of staff on export inspection and phytosanitary certification; review meetings with phytosanitary certificate issuing authorities; developing programme links with State/Central phytosanitary certificate issuing authorities; operational manuals and work instructions preferable to ISO standards; and establishing National Phytosanitary Certification Management Centre.

d) Development of an Integrated Phytosanitary Border Control System:

Development of an effective phytosanitary-border control programme to ensure that all phytosanitary activities at all entry/exit points are harmonized and well coordinated with other departments and agencies involved viz., Customs/Posts/Port Authorities/Airlines and Shipping agencies, ICD, CFS etc.

The budget support for development of an integrated phytosanitary border control system shall include the cost of developing national standard on phytosanitary border control (including post-entry quarantine procedures and accreditation of nurseries and tissue culture facilities and auditing procedures) to ISO Standards, expert consultation for developing the standard, training programmes and public awareness programmes and establishment cost of National Phytosanitary Border Control Unit within plant quarantine system.

e) Development of an Integrated Information Management System:

Improvement of the information management system used by the plant quarantine service to meet organizational and client needs by way of free exchange of information. In fact an integrated information management is vital to quarantine policies and to meet information exchange requirements on quarantine regulations/procedures/guidelines/protocols and shall improve responding quickly to clients and other stakeholder enquiries and increasing the transparency of operations.

The budgetary support include the costs of computer hardware support to database centre, networking of PQ stations, cost of hiring services, maintenance costs, software costs, cost of development programme links and salaries of Data Manager and supportive staff thereafter.

f) Establishment of Molecular Diagnostic facilities:

Establishment of molecular diagnostic facilities at the five regional plant quarantine stations viz., Amritsar, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai & New Delhi for rapid and accurate diagnosis of plant pathogens using DNA probes and DNA finger printing.

The activities include developing protocols for molecular diagnosis of plant pathogens, procuring molecular diagnostic equipments such as PCR Unit, Gel documentation Unit, horizontal gel electrophoresis unit, micro centrifuge (table top), other supportive equipments & accessories and chemicals; training programmes for staff in molecular techniques for detection of plant pathogens and establishing a molecular diagnostic laboratory at the four regional centres.

g) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Risk Analysis System:

Implementation of science based pest risk analysis for the application of phytosanitary measures consistent with the WTO-SPS Agreement and the IPPC and international standards on pest risk analysis has been established during the XI Plan. These include fully documented systems and stakeholders consultations. This needs further strengthening to meet the future challenges in view of increased PQ activities in the country.

The activities mainly include a national PRA Unit (exclusively dedicated staff to work on PRA) within the Plant Quarantine System to continue the development of the PRA database, pest categorization activities, consultation with expert scientists of ICAR/SAUs/Commodity Research Organisation for undertaking detailed PRA, training of staff of PRA Unit and selected specialists to undertake PRA as per international standards. The training would involve an advanced level two-week course on pest risk analysis for a group of 15 scientists from PRA Unit and eight fellowships for PRA scientists from PRA Unit to undertake intensive two-month PRA course at post-graduate level at an appropriate university or regulatory agency in one or more developed countries.

h) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Surveillance System:

A national integrated plant pest surveillance system in India to ensure early detection of introduced pests, to provide reliable data for Pest Risk Analysis, monitor pest status, and develop pest free areas to support market access has already been established in the XI Plan. Now, the demand of importing country for the agricultural commodities

grown in particular pest free area has increased . Respective stake holders engaged in production of such commodities need to be supported by providing technical information.

The activities include establishing a Coordinated Unit within the Plant Quarantine System (as a regulatory agency, development of a national standard on pest surveillance in close collaboration and cooperation with relevant agencies (ICAR/SAUs/State Governments/Commodity Boards), workshop on pest-free areas and other related phytosanitary standards for surveillance coordinators, developing a fully documented system for data gathering from surveillance operations,. developing software package for information storage, retrieval, analysis and mapping, linking of all surveillance information gathering systems to the National Phytosanitary Database and training of staff involved in field operations, survey planning, methods, documentation systems etc. of surveys to international standards.

i) Strengthening of Human Resource Development (HRD) Cell:

Capacity development in Plant Quarantine is of paramount importance in fast changing scenario of global trade in competitive international market under **WTO- SPS**. It is imperative to upgrade the skill and knowledge of all involved in this area for effective implementation of phytosanitary regulations and compliance under SPS agreement as well. The phytosanitary measures are being stream lined and harmonized as per international standards/guidelines developed by IPPC. Hence, a mechanism for periodical trainings/refresher trainings on phytosanitary issues including pest diagnostics, samplings, international standards/guidelines etc. are required. Accordingly, a Human Resource Development Cell for organizing trainings, seminars, workshops etc. on the phytosanitary issues at domestic and international level has been established in the XI Plan. It has been observed that the HRD programme has been successful tool for updating the skill and knowledge of the PQ manpower. It is, therefore, desired to strengthen the HRD Cell to keep momentum of activities

j) Strengthening of X-Ray Baggage Scanners (organic) at the International Terminals of Major Airports:

X-Ray baggage scanners (organic type) at the international terminals of five major airports viz., Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore has already been established for detection of plants and plant products clandestinely imported through passenger baggage's.

The activities include procurement of X-Ray baggage colour scanners (organic type) and positioning the same at the arrival hall of international terminals of major airports and imparting training to plant quarantine staff in baggage screening, developing of procedural manual for baggage screening, annual maintenance of scanners, calibration and validation. This facility will be established at four other stations viz., Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad.

k) Strengthening of Taxonomy Unit:

The global trade in agriculture has increased under WTO-SPS regime due to liberalization. Therefore, it is imperative to undertake faster plant quarantine inspection and clearance. At times, it is observed that various pests and diseases are intercepted in the imported plants and plant material which requires its identification to conclude the level of risk associated with it for making a decision for its release/ treatment or otherwise. Hence, a centralized system/unit as Taxonomy Unit is proposed to be established at Hqrs., Faridabad for identification of pests at faster pace to enhance the decision making by the operational staff at port of entries. The Unit will constitute experts in a field of Entomology, Plant Pathology and Weed Science alongwith supporting staff for identification of the pests/diseases. Various laboratories in the discipline of Entomology, Pathology, Weed Science have been established with modern equipments and other infrastructures.

It requires further strengthening with the establishment of specialized laboratories particularly within the plant pathology viz., plant virology, plant bacteriology including mycoplasma and mycorrhiza with the support of manpower and laboratory equipments. A laboratory of Nematology cell is also required to strengthen the activities of Taxonomy Unit.

1) Law and RTI cell, administrative cell will be established.

Financial implication

The financial implication activity wise is at **Annexure V**. Recurring/non-recurring revenue expenditure and capital outlay of XII Plan is to the tune of **Rs.14964.00 lakh** and the year wise details are available in **Annexure- VI**.

Norms for release of Grant in aid to state PSC issuing authorities and Designated Post Entry Quarantine Inspection Authorities

- i. The funds under Grants-in-aid shall be kept at the disposal of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage.
- ii. The Grant in aid to Designated Inspection Authorities for post entry quarantine shall be released to the concerned institute of ICAR/SAUs for post entry quarantine on case-to-case basis through the head of the institution.
- iii. The identified DIA for the concerned activity i.e. PEQ shall submit a self-contained proposal along with the expenditure involved to carry out the specific activity.
- iv. 50% of the proposed expenditure will be released at the time of approval of the proposal and the remaining immediately after the completion of assigned task and submission of the report.
- v. The Grants-in-aid to the State PSC issuing authorities for strengthening the export inspection/ phytosanitary certification and for establishing computer linkages with the Directorate of PPQ&S shall be provided through the State Government (the concerned Director of Agriculture/Horticulture) for utilization by the respective notified Phytosanitary Certificate Issuing Authority based on the past performance of the Phytosanitary work carried.

ANNEXURE-II

List of Existing Plant Quarantine Stations/extension offices (57) and their categorization based on the current PQ activities

Category I Stations

1. Agartala
2. Guwahati
3. Lucknow*
4. Okha*
5. Mundra#
6. Raxaul
7. Sanauli
8. ICD Sanand, Ahmadabad#
9. Banbasa
10. Rupaidiha
11. Verawal*
12. Pondicherry (Karaikal)#
13. Machalipattnam*
14. Cuddalore#
15. Jogbani
16. Krishna Pattinam#
17. Karwar#
18. Thiruvananthapuram (Vizhinjam)*
19. Attari-Wagah Border – Rly. Stn. (Working unit under RPQS, Amritsar)
20. Amritsar Rly. Stn. (working unit under RPQS, Amritsar)
21. Air Cargo, Delhi Airport (working unit under NPQS, Delhi)
22. Calicut Airport
23. Paradeep*
24. Haldia#
25. Pipavav#
26. Coimbatore#
27. Baghdogra Airport#
28. Cochin Airport#
29. Slamabad#
30. Chakandabagh#

Category II stations

31. Panitanki
32. Kalimpong
33. Trivendrum
34. Triuchirapalli
35. Jamnagar#
36. Moreh#
37. Gopalganj*
38. Bhavnagar
39. Air Cargo, Mumbai (working unit under RPQS, Mumbai)
40. Air Cargo, Kolkata (working unit under RPQS, Kolkata)

41. Mangalore
42. Kakinada
43. ICD Tuglakabad (working unit under NPQS, Delhi)

Category III Stations

44. Vishakhapatnam
45. Tuticorin
46. Cochin
47. Bongaon
48. Hyderabad
49. Attari-Wagha Border – LCS (working unit under RPQS, Amritsar)
50. Nava Sheva

Category IV Stations

51. New Delhi
52. Amritsar
53. Chennai
54. Kolkata
55. Mumbai
56. Kandla (only for consumption purpose)
57. Bangalore

Station made functional by deputing staff from other stations.

*** Stations under process of establishment**

ANNEXURE-III

List of New Plant Quarantine Stations (16) proposed to be established during XII Plan Period at the notified points of entry and their categorization based on the quarantine activities likely to be handled.

Region	Seaport/Air port	Category I	Category - II	Category - III	Category - IV
North Region New Delhi	Airport terminal	Jaipur	--	--	--
North Western Region Amritsar	Land Frontiers	Munabao-khokhrapar (Railway)	--	--	--
Western Region Mumbai	Seaport	1. Mandavi 2. Navlakhi		--	--
Southern Region Chennai	Seaport	1. Alleppy 2. Beypore	--	--	
Eastern Region Kolkata	Seaport			--	--
	Land Frontiers	1. Gojhadanga-Basirhat, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal 2. Mehdipur, Malda, West Bengal 3. Indian Hilli, NorthDinajpur, West Bengal, 4. Changrabandha-Coach Bihar, West Bengal 5. Fulbari (Siliguri), Jalpaiguri, West Bengal 6. Jaigaon-Phuentosholing Border Jalpaiguri, West Bengal 7. Pashupati Fatak-Sukhiapokhari, Darjeeling, West Bengal 8. Galgalia-Border Kishaganj, Bihar 9. Nathu-la Border (Changu Lake) 10. Gede Road (Rly. Stn)		--	--

ANNEXURE IV**Requirement of funds under the Capital Head during XII Plan (2012-17)****A. Land & Building Cost for the existing PQS's :**

Category	No. Stations to be covered during the Plan period	Unit cost of land & building (Rs. In lakh)	Total cost of land & building (Rs. in lakh)
Category I (Amongst PQS, Agartala, Guwahati, Raxaul, Sanauli, Banbasa, Rupadiah and Jogbani)	06	60	360
Category II (Amongst Panitanki, Jamnagar, Kalimpong, Trivendrum, Triuchirapalli, Nava sheva (JNPT), Hyderabad, Haldia, Pipava)	06	150	900
Category III (Amongst Kandla, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Banglore, Cochin)	04	Kandla – 300 Vishakhapatnam – 100 Tuticorin – 200 Cochin – 100 Bangalore - 500	1200
TOTAL	16		2460

B. Land & Building Coast for the new proposed PQS's :

Category	No. Stations to be covered during the Plan period	Unit cost of land & building (Rs. In lakh)	Total cost of land & building (Rs. in lakh)
Category I (Amongst Okha, Beypore, Pondicherry, Karwar, Paradeep, Alleppy, Machlipatinam, Moreh, Vizhinjam and Haldia)	03	40	120
Category II (PQS, Mundra, Ahmedabad)	02	70	140
TOTAL	05		260

Summary of requirement of funds under Capital (Major Works)**during XI Plan**

Particulars	Total Requirement (Rs. in lakh)
Cost of land and building for the existing PQ Stations	2460
Cost of land and building for the new proposed PQ Station	260
Total:	2720

Details of Equipment requirements for strengthening and modernizing Plant Quarantine facilities (existing and new stations) proposed under 12th Plan

Summary of Statements of Equipments Proposed

Estimate of equipments for the existing PQS's:

Category (List of equipments attached)	Unit cost per station in Rs.	No. of Stations in each category	Total cost in Rs.
Category I (Agartala, Guwahati, Raxaul, Sanauli, Banbasa, Rupadiah, Jogbani & Calicut)	625,220	07	43,76,540
Category I – Strengthening of PQS, Attari Rly. Stn., ICD Tuglakabad, Air Cargo (Delhi Airport)-Being attached uit only few equipments are to be procured.	232,470	05	11,62,350
Category II – Strengthening of PQS, Panitanki, Kalimpong, Trivendrum, Tiruchirapalli, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Attari Wagah Border (LCS), Air Cargo (Mumbai) & Air Cargo (Kolkata)	700,000	09	63,00,000
Category III – Strengthening of PQS, Kandla, Vizag, Tuticorin, Bongoan & Cochine.	1,200,000	05	60,00,000
Category III (PQS, Bangalore)	6,507,725	01	65,07,725
Category IV- Strengthening of RPQS, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata & Amritsar	1,400,000	04	56,00,000
TOTAL:		31	2,99,46,615

Estimate of equipments for the new proposed PQS's (31):

Category (List of equipments attached)	Unit cost per station in Rs.	No. of Stations in each category	Total cost in Rs.
Category I (Agra, Lucknow, Mandvi, Okha, Nevlakhi, Verawal, Mundra, Ahmadabad, Alleppy, Beypore, Pondicherry, Machilipatnam, Cuddalore, Krishnapattinam, Karwar, Thiruvananthapuram, Paradeep, Haldia, Gopalpur, Gojhadanga, Mehdipur, Indian Hilly (west Dinajpur), Changrabandha, Fulbari, Phuentoshling, Pashupati Fatak, Galgalia Border, Nathula By Pass	625220	28	1,75,06,160
Category II (Jamnagar, Moreh, Gopalganj)	1,7,62,775	03	52,88,325
TOTAL:		31	2,27,94,485

Total Estimates of equipments proposed for XII Plan :

Particulars	Total cost in Rs.
Existing PQ Stations	2,99,46,615
New Proposed PQ Stations (31 Nos.)	2,27,94,485
Four X-ray baggage scanner (Organic type) @ Rs. 35 lakhs per unit	14,000,000
Total	6,67,41,100

Proposed activities along with Budget during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

S. No.	Particulars of Programmes/Activities	12 th Plan Proposal (Rupees in Lakh)
	Budget outlay for Scheme 2- Strengthening & Modernization of PQ Facilities	
A.	Continuance of regular activities/Ongoing activities	
1.	Action Plan - Activities – Recurring expenditure	
1.1	Strengthening of existing PQ stations and Headquarters a) Development & Strengthening of facilities at existing PQ Stations b) Development of an Integrated Export Certification System c) Development of an Integrated Phytosanitary Border Control System d) Development of an Integrated Information Management System e) Establishment of Molecular Diagnostic facilities f) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Risk Analysis System g) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Surveillance System h) Strengthening of Human Resource Development (HRD) Cell i) Strengthening of X-Ray Baggage Scanners (organic) at the International Terminals of Major Airports j) Strengthening of Taxonomy Unit	7498
1.2	Non Recurring Expenditure Minor works – Motor Vehicles – Machinery & Equipment - Grants in aid (C.3601) – Capital (D.4401)-	235 215 550 137 1375
1.3	Additional Heads Training head – Library head –	600 59
	Total Expenditure on ongoing activities	10669
B.	New Component of Activities	
2.	Action Plan - Activities – Recurring expenditure	
2.1	New Components a) Establishment of PQ Stations at the Notified Points of Entry b) Law & RTI Cell c) Administrative Cell d) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Risk Analysis System e) Strengthening of Integrated Pest Surveillance System f) Strengthening of Human Resource Development (HRD) Cell g) Strengthening of X-Ray Baggage Scanners (organic) at the International Terminals of Major Airports h) Strengthening of Taxonomy Unit	2896

2.2	Non Recurring Expenditure	
	Minor works –	120
	Motor Vehicles –	95
	Machinery & Equipment -	235
	Grants in aid (C.3601) –	60
	Capital (D.4401) -	590
2.3	Additional Heads	
	Training head –	280
	Library head –	19
	Total Expenditure on new activities	4295
	Grand Total (A+B)	14964

ANNEXURE-VI

TOTAL BUDGET OUTLAY FOR ONGOING AND NEW ACTIVITIES OF THE SCHEME " STRENGTHENING & MODERNIZATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE FACILITIES" FOR THE 12TH PLAN PERIOD (2012-17)							
Code	Sub-Head	Year wise Phasing of Outlay					Total (Rs. In Lacs)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
A - Budget Outlay for Ongoing Activities							
	A. Recurring						
10501	Salaries	830	840	950	1670	1928	6218
10502	Wages	5	5	7	7	8	32
10503	Overtime Allowance	5	5	7	7	8	32
10505	MT	17	21	24	29	33	124
10511	Domestic Travel Expenses	102	110	115	122	127	576
10512	Foreign Travel	24	35	47	55	63	224
10513	Office expenses	165	225	255	272	295	1212
10514	Rent/ Rate/Taxes	115	150	175	187	190	817
10521	Material & Supplies	20	22	25	26	29	122
10516	Publication	3	3	4	5	5	20
10520	Other Administrative Expenses	17	20	28	30	35	130
10526	Advertisement & Publicity	2	3	4	6	6	21
10528	Professional Services	30	34	34	34	39	171
10530	Contractual Services	90	95	130	140	160	615
10531	Grants- in aid	15	15	15	15	20	80
Total of A :		1440	1583	1820	2605	2946	10394
	B. Non recurring						
10527	Minor works	60	65	75	75	80	355
10551	Motor Vehicles	50	60	60	65	75	310
10552	Machinery & Equipment	140	140	155	170	180	785
Total of B:		250	265	290	310	335	1450
50031	<i>C. 3601 - Grants - in - aid</i>	32	35	40	45	45	197
10553	<i>D. 4401-Capital</i>	325	360	395	405	480	1965
Grand Total (A+B+C+D):		2047	2243	2545	3365	3806	14006
	Training Head	160	170	175	185	190	880
	Library Head	11	14	16	18	19	78
Grand Total		2218	2427	2736	3568	4015	149,64

Total recurring expenditure – Rs. **103, 94.00** lakhs

Total non-recurring expenditure – Rs. **1450.00** lakhs