

Table 2 Contd.

Acts/Guidelines	Objectives	Scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order 2003 under the DIP Act 1914 Effective from : April, 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rules for Regulating the Import of Plants etc. into India, including import of germplasm/genetically modified organisms (GMOs)/transgenic planting material; live insects/ fungi including bio-control agents, soil, peat, and sphagnum moss, timber and wooden logs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Order includes prohibition on import of commodities with weed/alien species contamination and restriction on import of packaging material of plant origin unless treated. b) Additional Declarations to be given on phytosanitary certificates have been specified and notified points of entry have been increased.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines for Safety of Biotechnology by DBT under the EPA 1986 Effective from: 1990 (last revised in 1998) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National framework for development of genetically modified plants and their commercial exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gives guidelines for import and shipment of genetically modified plants only and for toxicity and allergenicity evaluation of transgenic seeds, plants and plant parts.

References

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ABSTRACTS

Interception of Plant Viruses in Exotic Germplasm Imported During 2000-04

VC Chalam, RK Khetarpal, DB Parakh, AK Maurya, A Jain and Shamsheer Singh

Division of Plant Quarantine, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi-110012

Germplasm of different crops is imported into India every year for crop improvement programmes. As per the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 the imported germplasm material including transgenics are subject to quarantine processing at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi. During 2000-2004, a total of 27,632 samples comprising cereals (23912) and legumes (3720) were imported from different countries. Cereals comprised of *Hordeum vulgare* (5536), *Triticum* spp. (17400) and *Triticale* (976), and legumes include *Asparagus* spp. (1), *Glycine* spp. (1700), *Phaseolus* spp. (1281), *Pisum sativum* (53), *Vigna radiata* (177), *V. unguiculata* (360), *Vicia faba* (136) and *Vicia* spp. (12). They were grown in post-entry quarantine nursery and greenhouses for screening against exotic viruses or strains thereof. The objective was to minimize

the risk of introduction of destructive viruses and their strains into the country and release virus-free harvest to the indenter. Seedlings were observed regularly after emergence till flowering. The accessions showing virus-like symptoms were further subjected to a combination of more than one of the techniques viz., infectivity test, electron microscopy, variants of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) viz., Double Antibody Sandwich- ELISA and Direct Antigen Coating- ELISA and dot immunobinding assay. All plant residues in greenhouse and plant samples used for testing were incinerated as per quarantine procedure. Twelve viruses viz., *Alfalfa mosaic virus* (AMV), *Bean common mosaic virus* (BCMV), *Bean yellow mosaic virus* (BYMV), *Cherry leaf roll virus* (CLRV), *Cowpea aphid borne mosaic virus* (CABMV), *Cowpea mosaic virus* (CPMV),