

**Terms and conditions for the resumption of trade in fresh
agricultural produce for the Republic of Guyana to
Antigua and Barbuda (under the management of the
Ministry of Fisheries, Corps and Livestock, Plant
Quarantine Section**

Terms and conditions set out in this document pertain to COMMERCIAL SHIPMENTS ONLY and, therefore, do not apply to domestic baggage. PRODUCE IN DOMESTIC BAGGAGE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED to enter Antigua & Barbuda

1. APPROVED PACKHOUSES AND REGISTERED FARMERS

- The Ministry of Fisheries, Crops and Livestock of Guyana and the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands & Fisheries of Antigua and Barbuda are to maintain up-to-date register of farms, exporters, importers and pack houses that have been inspected and / or approved for trade.
- Produce should be taken only from registered farmers who operate in a pest free zone. It should be noted that pest free area is defined as an area within all or apart of a country, or all parts of several countries as identified by competent authorities in which a specific pest does not occur. A pest free area may be surrounded by or adjacent to an area in which a specific pest is known to occur but is subject to control measures
- Produce must be prepared and packed at approved pack houses only. All produce must be taken directly to the pack house where the post harvest treatments and pre-clearance inspection will be done.

2. POST HARVEST TREATMENTS

- The produce will be subjected to any post harvest treatment that may be deemed necessary.
- All produce with the exception of hot and sweet peppers must be washed in a warm soap solution or subjected to other appropriate disinfection and disinfection measures.
- Produce should be allowed to dry before packing.
- With respect to peppers, proper management of the crop in the field should be enforced to prevent the infestation by any attendant pests.

3. PACKAGING

- Packages must facilitate product handling during storage and distribution. Packages must possess good stacking strength, protect the commodities contained and facilitate adequate ventilation.
- Packages must be clean
- Ink, dyes and glues used on the package must be of a non-toxic substance.

- Package should inform on contents, amounts and weights, farmer and location of farm and any other pertinent information as stipulated in Section 5, 6, and 7 below.
- Package capacity should be suitable to the market demands – that is, as required by the buyer
- Package size and net weight should be easily handled by one person; package weight should not exceed 20 Kg (44 lbs).
- There should be no mixing of different produce within the carton.

4. STORAGE OF PRODUCE

- Produce that has already been cleaned and package **MUST** be stored separately from unprepared produce.
- The cartons or netted bags **SHOULD NOT** be placed on the floor of the pack house but should be stored on pallets or similarly elevated.

5. INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF PRODUCE

- Produce is to be inspected and certified / stamped by Plant Quarantine Officials in Guyana with the Official stamp on **ALL** packages, provided all requirements stipulated by the import permit for Antigua and Barbuda have been met.
- After the produce has been inspected and approved for export, Plant Quarantine, Guyana will issue the Phytosanitary Certification accordance with the quantity of produce that has been approved for export.

6. EXPORTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

- The exporter or pack house manager must keep records of all produce taken from registered farmers.
- Records of produce taken from certified or registered farmers must be accessible to the Plant Quarantine officials of both countries.
- The exporter must be responsible for the security and integrity of his produce after it has been inspected and approved for export to Antigua and Barbuda.
- Should excess produce not inspected and approved be found in the consignment, the entire consignment will be rendered unacceptable for export to Antigua and Barbuda. this activity will be executed by Quarantine official in Guyana and in the absence, by Quarantine Officials of Antigua and Barbuda.
- All boxes must be stamped with the Official stamp of Guyana. The entire shipment will be rejected if unstamped cartons are found within the shipment.
- The cost of disposal of rejected shipments coming into Antigua and Barbuda will be reversed such that the exporter will be responsible to cover all expenses.

7. IMPORTERS' IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

- All importers of agricultural produce from Guyana **MUST** be registered with the Plant Protection Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries. These importers will be issued with a registration number or

mark and will only be allowed to import produce from registered farmer or exporters in Guyana through certified pack houses.

8. TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE TO PORT (S) OF EXIT

- Vehicles transporting produce must be enclosed or covered with tarpaulins.
- All produce must be taken directly from the approved packing houses to the port of exit. Produce for export must not be transported in the same vehicle with produce for the local market.

9. GUIDELINES FOR FARMERS

- Produce while in the field must be free from infestation by the Hibiscus Mealy bug.
- Other important pest and disease problems should be kept at a minimum level.
- Technical advice on crop protection matter can be sourced either via the Extension Officer or directly to the Crop or Plant Protection Unit of either country.
- Production fields (and areas surrounding the packing houses) should not have host plants of the Hibiscus Mealy Bug in the immediate vicinity. These plants include:
 1. Sorrel
 2. Hibiscus
 3. Soursap
 4. Ochro
 5. Broom weed
 6. Sugar apple
- A trace back mechanism will be instituted for identifying produce from a farmer's field and the packing house through which the said produce was handled. Approved farmers and exporters will be assigned registration numbers for ease of identification.

10. PESTICIDES THAT SHOULD NOT BE USED BY FARMERS APPROVED TO TRADE WITH ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

- Pesticides that should not be used by farmers approved to trade in fresh fruits and vegetables with Antigua and Barbuda are listed in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX I PESTICIDES THAT ARE NOT APPROVED FOR USE BY FARMERS TRADING WITH ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (Adapted from Supplement 2 of Quick Scan on environmental, social and health issues: fresh fruits and vegetables; compiled for CBI by Consultancy and Research for Environmental Management; May 1999. (Internet: www.cbi.nl))

<p>1. ACARICIDES Dicofol Formetanate <i>Acaricides & fungicides</i> Binapacryl <i>Acaricide and miticide</i> Cournaphos</p>	<p>4. INSECTICIDES cont'd Demephion-O and S Demeton-O and S Demeton-S-methylsulphon Dichloorvos Dicrotophos Dieldrin Dimethilan Dioxathion Disulfoton Endrin EPN ESP Ethylene dibromide (EDB) Ethylene dichloride Ethylthiometon Famphur Fensulfothion Flucythrinate Fonofos Fosmethilan Furathiocarb Gamma-HCH Heptachlor Heptenophos Isazofos Isofenphos Isothioate Isoxathion Leptophos M74 MBCP Mecarbam Merkathophos Mephosfolan Methylmerkaptophosteolovy Methylmerkaptophosoksid Methomyl Metriltriazotion Mevinphos Mirex Monocrotophos Omethoate Oxamyl Oxydemeton-methyl Oxydeprofos Phorate Phosfolan Phosphamidon Schradan Sulfotep Telfluthrin</p>	<p>4. INSECTICIDES cont'd Terbufos Thiofanox Thioxamyl Thiometon Timet Toxaphene Triazophos Vamidothion Zeta-cypermethrin <i>Insecticides & acaricides</i> Azinphos-ethyl Azinphos-methyl Carbofuran Carbophenothion Dermeton-S-Methyl Dimefox Methamidophos Primiphos-ethyl Propaphos Propetamphos Protoate Tetraethylpyrophosphate (TEPP) Triazotion <i>Insecticides & fungicides</i> Cycloheximide Hexachlorobenzene <i>Insecticides & nematocides</i> Aldoxycarb Ethoprop(hos) Cadusafos</p>	<p>8. RODENTICIDES Antu Arseneous oxide Brodifacoum Bromadiolene Bromethalin Calcium cyanide Chlorophacinone 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol Coumachlor Coumatetratyl Difenacoum Difethialone Diphacinone Flocoumafen Fluoroacetamide Red squill Scilliroside Sodium arsenate Sodium cyanide Sodium fluoroacetate Strychnine Thallium sulfate Warfarin Zinc phosphide</p>
<p>2. FUNGICIDES Blasticidin-S Captafol Difolatan Edifenphos Mercuric chloride Mercuric oxide Mercurous chloride Mercury & mercury compounds Phenylmercury acetate Phenylmercury nitrate Triamiphos <i>Fungicide & molluscicide</i> Bis(tributyltinoxide) TBTO</p>	<p>3. HERBICIDES Acrolein Alachlor Alkyl alcohol Dinoseb Dinoseb (amine) Dinoseb acetate Dinoterbx Nitrofen Dinoterbx Nitrofen</p>	<p>5. MULTIPLE-USE PESTICIDES Aldicarb DNOC Methaphos Parathion Parathion methyl Pentachlorophenol Quintozene Thiofos</p>	<p>9. LARVICIDES Lead arsenate Paris green (copper arsenic complex)</p>
<p>4. INSECTICIDES Aldrin Aminocarb Benfuracarb Bromophosethyl Butocarboxim Calcium arsenate Chlordane Chlorfenvinphosn (CVP) Chlormephos Chlorthiophos Crotoxyphos DDVF DDT DDVP Delnav</p>	<p>6. NEMATOCIDES Fenamiphos Thionazin 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane(DBCP)</p>	<p>7. PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS Maleic hydrazide</p>	