

**REPORT ON BASELINE STUDY OF THE  
SWAZILAND SEED SECTOR**

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## **ACRONYMS**

ACAT	Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT)
A.R.D.	Agricultural Research Division
CASP	The Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy
DUS	Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
LDS	Lutheran Development Services
PRSAP	Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan
S.M.U.	Seed Multiplication Unit
SQCS	Seed Quality Control Services
UPOV	International Organization for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
VCU	Value for Cultivation and Use
VRC	The Variety Release Committee
W.F.P.	World Food Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Swaziland legislative framework relating to seed is inclusive of the Plant Control Act, 1981, the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 and the Plant Varieties Regulations. The Plant Control Act, 1981 which is under review to be in line with the International Plant Protection Convention is mainly concerned with plant pathology issues while the Plant Varieties Act, 2000 broadly outlines the requirements, procedures and practices expected in the seed value chain. The Regulations give details of the necessary procedures required for one to participate in any of the activities entailed in the seed value chain and minimum standards to be observed in seed certification and seed testing.

The Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 provides for the Recognition of Certain Varieties of Plants and outlines the procedures to be followed for a variety to be released for official use in the country which is inclusive of releasing a variety on the basis of trials conducted outside the country provided that the Minister of Agriculture is convinced that the results form a reliable basis for releasing the particular variety. In accordance to the Act, the variety evaluation should be inclusive of both the Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) and the Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) tests but so far only the VCU test is carried out National Research Division. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Variety Release Committee which stipulates the evaluation criteria and deliberates on the results for the release of a variety. The country is still in the process of developing a Plant Breeders Rights legislation as such not yet affiliated International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV).

The Act further designates the Seed Quality Control Services to be authorised Seed Certification Agency and also houses the Official Seed Testing Station. Although the Unit is neither affiliated to Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), it closely follows the procedures developed by these organizations.

The requirements for importation and exportation of seeds are also detailed in the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 and Regulations while the Plant Control Act, 1981 stipulates phytosanitary measures to be observed when seed is imported or exported.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The Swaziland Legislative Framework for seed is inclusive of the 1981 Plant Control Act which is under review, the 1993 National Seed Policy and Plan, the Seed and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 (Act No. 7 of 2000) and the Seed and Plant Varieties Regulations, 2002.

The Plant Control Act, 1981 is under review to be in line with the requirements of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) while the National Seed Policy and Plan, also needs to be reviewed to be in line with policies developed in the present decade such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP), the Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (CASP) and encompass other developments such as Genetically Modified Varieties.

The Seed Legislation is divided into two parts and these being the main Act cited as “The Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000” (Act No.7 of 2000) and Regulations. The main Act broadly outlines the requirements in the seed value chain and provides for the Minister of Agriculture to make Regulations from time to time for the implementation of the Act. The Regulations give details of the procedures to be followed to participate in any of the seed value chain activities, prescribes application forms, fees and seed certification standards:

### **PARTS OF THE SEEDS ACT:**

- Part 1:** Short title and commencement, interpretation and application of the Act
- Part 11:** Registration of seed cleaners, sellers, importers and exporters
- Part 111:** Recognition of certain varieties of plants
- Part 1V:** Certification Schemes
- Part V:** Establishment of an official seed testing laboratory
- Part VI:** Requirements relating to seed, packing material, seals and labels
- Part VII:** Importation and exportation of seed
- Part VII1:** Preservation, inspection and proof of documents, secrecy, appeal against decisions or actions of the Registrar and Regulations.

## **A.VARIETY EVALUATION, RELEASE AND REGISTRATION:**

### **A.(1) BACKGROUND**

#### **Provision for the recognition of certain varieties of plants:**

Part 111, Subsections 15 to 21 (1 to 7 in text) of the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 provides for the recognition of certain varieties of plants as detailed below:

#### **Recognition of a variety:**

1.(a)The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, prescribe a variety list in respect of such plants as he may determine.

(b)Only varieties of plants that are listed may be sold.

#### **Application for the recognition of a variety**

2.(a) An application for the recognition of a variety for inclusion in the variety list may be made by any person.

(b) Such an application shall:

(i) Be made to the Registrar in the forms and manner prescribed;

(ii) Be accompanied by the prescribed registration fee.

#### **Requirements for the recognition of a variety**

3.(a) A variety may be recognized if :

i. it is, by reason of any important characteristic, clearly distinguishable from any other variety of the same kind of plant of which the existence is a matter of common knowledge;

ii. it is sufficiently homogeneous having regard to the particular features of sexual reproduction or vegetative propagation;

iii. it is stable with regard to its essential characteristics

iv. it is identified by a denomination which complies with the provisions of subsection (3); and

v. it has merit in at least one agronomic character.

(b)The characteristic referred to in subsection ( 1) (a) may be of a

morphological, physiological or any other nature and shall be such that it is clearly recognizable and can be described according to internationally accepted standards.

(c) The denomination of a variety for which an application for recognition is being considered shall be proposed by the applicant and shall:

i) Be suitable to identify the variety;

ii) Not be such as to be liable to mislead or lead to confusion concerning the characteristics, value or identity of the variety;

iii) Be different from any other denomination which designates existing varieties of the same or closely related kinds of plants; and

iv) Comply with such further requirements as the Registrar may determine.

**Consideration and examination of applications:**

4. (a) The Minister, shall appoint a committee, whose chairman shall be the Registrar, to consider and examine applications for the recognition of varieties of plants;
- (2) The committee shall consider every application for the recognition of varieties, and all documents and any other proof submitted to them, in order to ascertain whether the application complies with the requirements of this Act;
- (b) The committee shall:
- (i) Undertake such tests as it may deem necessary; or
  - (ii) Designate other persons or institutions to carry out such tests; or
  - (iii) Use the results of tests undertaken with that variety and obtained by the committee in terms of an agreement referred to in section 5, in order to determine whether such a variety may be recognized
- (c) A person whose application is being considered shall, for the purpose of any tests, furnish the Committee with such:
- i) Quantity of seed as may be required;
  - ii) Information in connection with the variety as it may require.
- (d) After consultation with the Committee, the Minister shall, by notice in the Gazette, prescribe the length of period during which varieties of crops shall be tested.

**Examination of varieties by others than the Minister**

5. The Minister may authorise the committee examining and considering an application for the recognition of a variety to use results of tests conducted outside the country if he is satisfied that such tests have been conducted in such a manner and under such circumstances that the results form a reliable basis to determine whether a variety may be recognized

**Recognition of a variety:**

- 6.. (a) If the committee, after considering an application under section 4 is of the opinion that:
- i) The application conforms with the requirements of this Act; and
  - ii) The variety complies with requirements of section 3, it shall authorise the Registrar to enter the variety in the variety list.
- (b) The Registrar shall in respect of each variety which is recognized:
- (i) Inform the applicant of such a decision
  - (ii) enter the necessary particulars in the variety list .

**Variety list:**

- 7.(a) The Registrar shall keep a list in which shall be entered:
- a) The denomination used in Swaziland for a variety on the date on which the kind of plant to which a variety belongs, becomes a plant to which the Act applies;
  - b) The denomination of a variety recognized under section 6.
- (b) The variety list shall be published in the Gazette, at least, once a year and not later than 1<sup>st</sup> July each year.

The Recommended Variety List is reflected in Annex 2

## **A. (2) THE SYSTEM/ PROCESS OF VARIETY EVALUATION, RELEASE AND REGISTRATION IN SWAZILAND:**

Presently, the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 variety evaluation requirements are not fully implemented as the Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability ( DUS) test is not done with emphasis being on performance or Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) testing. This could be attributed to the fact that the country has no Crop Improvement/ Breeding Programme but relies on introduced varieties mainly from South Africa, Zambia and international organizations such as CIMMYT and CIAT.

The evaluation is done over a period of four years as out lined below:

**Year 1: Preliminary Screening Trials:** These are done on one site at the main Research Station ( Malkerns) where entries are screened for pests and disease tolerance, lodging and yielding ability.

**Year 2- 3: National Elite Trials:** Good performing entries from the screening trials are evaluated for yield and adaptability for 2 years at various sites across the country's agro-ecological zones.

**Year 4: On farm Verification trials:** Good performing and stable entries across sites and seasons from the national elite trials are evaluated jointly by Researchers and Farmers. Varieties are ranked based on yield and farmers' perceptions or VCU and those that rank high are recommended to the Variety Release Committee to consider for release.

## **A. (3) THE VARIETY RELEASE COMMITTEE (VRC):**

The VRC is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture as per provision of Part 111 Sub-sections 4 (1)- (5) and chaired by the Registrar of Seeds also appointed by the Minister as per provision of Part 1 Sub Section 4 of the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000.

Membership of the Committee is inclusive of Commodity and Cross- Cutting Research Officers, Seed Companies, Seed Quality Control Services and Farmers Representative.

The contact details for the Registrar of Seeds are reflected in Annex 1

## **A.(4) CROPS INCLUDED IN THE VARIETY EVALUATION, RELEASE AND REGISTRATION:**

*Zea mays* – white (hybrid and open pollinated) and yellow maize

*Sorghum bicolor* - sorghum

*Phaseolus vulgaris* – common beans

*Vigna unguiculata* – cowpeas

*Arachis hypogaea* – groundnuts

*Glycine max* - soybeans

*Gossypium hirsutum* – cotton

*Ipomea batatas* – sweet potato

*Manihot esculenta* - cassava

## **A. (5) CONFORMITY WITH SADC REGIONAL VARIETY EVALUATION, RELEASE AND REGISTRATION**

The Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 under Part 111 Section 19 confers power on the Minister to authorize the Variety Release Committee considering an application for the recognition of a variety to use results of tests conducted outside the country if he is satisfied that such tests have been conducted in a manner and under such circumstances that the results form a reliable basis to determine whether a variety may be recognized. This is in line with the SADC Protocol which advocates that a variety which has been released in two SADC Member States should automatically be released in the rest of SADC countries for similar agro- ecological zones for which the variety was bred.

The Act further empowers the Minister to make Regulations from time to time for the implementation of the Act. This gives a leeway to the Minister to amend the Regulations to accommodate the SADC Protocol requirements without having to amend the main Act which requires Parliament approval with inherent bureaucratic delays.

Inconsistency can be noted in the duration and detail of variety evaluation in that while Swaziland takes four (4) years evaluating a variety prior to release and only conducts performance or VCU tests, the SADC Protocol is recommending testing over two (2) years for both DUS and VCU tests.

## **A. (6) FUTURE PLAN OF THE COUNTRY FOR VARIETY EVALUATION, RELEASE AND REGISTRATION**

The variety evaluation is presently done by the country's Research Division and it is mainly for performance without any DUS testing. The Research Division is presently developing a Research Policy with the expectation that the core activity will be Crop Breeding Research which will necessitate that the variety evaluation becomes the responsibility of Seed Quality Control Services (SQCS).

The SQCS will need to be capacitated in terms of personnel and training for the efficient execution of the exercise.

## **B. SEED CERTIFICATION**

### **B. (1) Background information:**

The Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 Part 1V Subsections 22- 24 confers powers on the Minister to establish a scheme for certification of seeds with the object of maintaining the quality of the seeds and ensuring the usefulness for agricultural or industrial purposes of the products derived there from and to designate the Seed Quality Control Services (SQCS) to be the authority which shall exercise the powers, perform the functions and carry out the duties conferred upon, assigned to or imposed upon such an authority under the scheme.

Part V Section 25 empowers the Minister to establish an Official Seed testing Station and to designate the SQCS as the Official Seed Testing Station for the purposes of this Act. The Minister will further designate officers for seed certification and testing, determine for which of kinds of seeds the results will be binding, prescribe test conditions, tolerances applicable and fees payable all of which done by notice in the Gazette.

The contact details for the Head of SQCS are reflected in Annex 1

## **B. (2) Seed Classes**

There are seven seed classes that are used in the country and they are as follows:

### **(1) Pre-basic seed**

This is produced from the breeder's parent material under control of the breeder and supervision of the SQCS. The Registrar of Seeds may allow more than one generation.

### **(2) Basic seed**

This is produced from pre-basic seed and officially inspected. Only one generation is permitted.

### **(3) Certified seed first generation**

This is produced from basic seed and officially inspected.

### **(4) Certified seed second generation**

This is produced from certified seed, first generation or higher class and officially inspected.

### **(5) Certified seed third generation**

This is produced from certified seed, second generation or higher class and officially inspected.

### **(6) Certified seed fourth generation**

This is produced from certified seed, third generation or higher class and officially inspected.

### **(7) Emergency class**

This is only used when a serious shortage of seed (for certification) of essential crops occurs. The standards are set by the Registrar of Seeds.

Table 1. Seed classes

<b>Seed class</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Parent seed</b>	<b>Label colours</b>
Pre-basic seed	A	Breeders seed	Violet stripe on white
Basic Seed	B	Pre-basic or breeder's seed	White
Certified Seed (1st Generation)	C1	Basic seed	Blue
Certified Seed (2nd Generation)	C2	Certified seed, 1st generation	Red stripe on white
Certified Seed (3rd generation)	C3	Certified seed, 2nd generation	Red stripe on white
Certified Seed (4th generation)	D	Certified Seed, 3rd generation	Green stripe on white
Emergency class	E	Standards set by the Registrar of Seeds	Red

## **B. (3) Certification of Seed**

No seed shall be certified unless it has been produced, inspected, sampled, tested and complies with the set out field inspection standards (Table 2). Seed shall be certified in seed classes, provided that a seed lot may be down-graded on the request of the applicant (Table 5). Only cultivars which have been approved by the Registrar of Seeds shall be eligible for certification. Any crop which contains noxious weeds or noxious ergots shall not be eligible for certification.

Table 2. Field standards for Swaziland's certified seed

Crop		Minimum Isolation Distance (m)		Maximum number of off-types (based on 1000 plants)	
Botanical Name	Common Name	BS (B)	CS (C)	BS (B)	CS (C)
<i>Gossypim hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	400	200	2	2
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	50	25	1	2
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L.	Sorghum (H)	400	400	2 per 10m <sup>2</sup>	5 per 10m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L.	Cowpea	10	5	1	2
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	400	400	1 per 10m <sup>2</sup>	3 per 10m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	400	400	0.1	0.3
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tobacco	500	400	2	5

### Registration as a Seed Grower

An application for registration as a seed grower shall be made in an appropriate form designed. Each application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee and shall refer to the growing of one crop only. An application shall not be approved in respect of land on which during the preceding season other cultivars of the same crop or other too closely related crops have been grown. On registration as a seed grower, the Registrar of Seeds shall furnish to the applicant a certificate of registration which shall specify the conditions with regard to the growing of the registered seed crop. Unless the Registrar of Seeds decides otherwise, only one cultivar of the same species shall be permitted on the same farm. The registered seed crop shall not exceed the approved land area by more than 10%; any excess over this amount shall be destroyed without compensation immediately on the request of an authorised seed inspector. The Registrar of Seeds shall keep a register of registered seed growers. The grower shall plant the appropriate parent seed for the production of his registered seed class and shall keep a record of such parentage including certification labels and invoices as may be sufficient to satisfy the Registrar of Seeds.

### Field Inspections

Field inspections for the purpose of certification shall be conducted by persons authorised by the Seed Quality Control Services to be seed inspectors. A seed inspector conducting a field inspection shall refuse to certify a crop if he is satisfied that:

- (1) The crop is so heavily contaminated with weeds, other species or diseases as to render the crop unfit for seed or make inspection impracticable;
- (2) The isolation distance or the standards relating to off-types and other cultivars have not been complied with;
- (3) For hybrids of maize, sorghum and sunflower there is more than one pollinating females per hundred plants;
- (4) The crop exceeds the approved and registered land area by more than 10%.

For the purpose of certification an inspector shall conduct at least three field inspections per crop. Additionally, for hybrids, at least three inspections shall be conducted during pollination. A report of every field inspection shall be made by the seed inspector and shall be countersigned by the registered grower or the growers' representative.

**Processing License**

No person shall process seeds without a license to process issued by the Registrar of Seeds. An application for the license to process shall be made in an appropriate form and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee. The Registrar of Seeds shall maintain a register of holders of license to process seed. The Registrar of Seeds and his designated or authorised representatives may enter and inspect any processing premises, with or without notice.

**Seed Sampling**

The sampling of seed lots shall be conducted in accordance with current ISTA Rules. Crops from different fields of the same origin, species or cultivar which have passed field inspection may be blended and bulked to constitute one seed lot. The applicant shall provide reliable scales for checking the weight of the seed lot. The seed inspector or authorized officer who conducts the sampling shall submit a record of sampling in an appropriate form which report shall be countersigned by the applicant or his representative. A seed lot which has been sampled in accordance with this regulation may be moved from one place to another for further handling.

**Seed Testing**

The official seed testers shall:

- (1) Test seed in accordance with ISTA Rules for seed testing on payment of the appropriate fee by the applicant;
- (2) Record the results of the seed test on a certificate; and
- (3) State in the certificate whether the seeds are marketable and the category of the seed.

Minimum standards shall be used by the Laboratory for the different tests (Table 2).

Table 3. Laboratory standards for Swaziland

<b>CROP</b>		<b>Minimum Germination (%)</b>		<b>Minimum % pure seed (by weight)</b>		
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>BS (B)</b>	<b>CS (C)</b>	<b>BS (B)</b>	<b>CS (C)</b>	<b>Maximum Moisture % (all classes)</b>
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	Groundnut	85	80	98.0	97.5	14.0
<i>Gossypim hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	80	75	99.0	98.5	10.0
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	80	75	99.5	99.0	14.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (OP)	80	80	99.0	98.5	11.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (H)	80	80	99.0	98.5	11.0
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. Walpers	Cowpea	80	75	99.0	98.5	14.0
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	90	90	99.5	99.0	12.0
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	90	90	99.5	99.0	12.0

#### **B. 4. Seed Production in the country**

There is no production of maize hybrids in the country i.e. all the hybrids that are available are imported from other countries. There is production of open-pollinated maize variety (ZM521) by a certain community in the country. Two communities have shown interest in producing two other open-pollinated maize varieties (ZM309 and ZM 611). Production of legumes is ongoing in the country. About seven communities are involved in the production of the legumes. The legume seeds produced are classified as quality declared seed and the source of breeding material is from the farmers' saved seed.

##### **B. (4)1 Bean Production**

During last season (2008/2009), Enseleni bean variety was planted in Malkerns near the Swazi Can Company. The seed grower was contracted by Umlimi Lokhonile Seed Company to produce the variety for him. The total land area under the production of this variety was 2.0 ha. At the end, the seed failed seed field inspections because Umlimi Lokhonile Company failed to provide the SQCS inspectors with a variety description.

##### **B. (4)2 Open-pollinated variety (OPV) maize production**

Open-pollinated maize production was done at Lesibovu near Sidvokodvo by a group of farmers by the name of Lomveshe Enterprises. The variety planted was ZM521 at a land area of 0.9 ha.

Breeding material for this variety was obtained from CYMMIT through the Malkerns Research Station, Cereals Agronomy Section.

### B. (4)3 Small-scale Seed Production

Crops produced under this type of system included the following: groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*), juko beans (*Vigna subterranea*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), mung beans (*Phaseolus aureus*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), lentils (*Lens culinaris*) and sesame (*Sesamum indicum*). Breeding material for the legume seed production was from farmers' saved seed. A total of two hundred and fifty nine (259) seed growers were visited for the inspection of their seed crops and they were from the following areas: Maphungwane, Tikhuba, Mambane, Nsubane, Zombodze, Mankayane and Siphofaneni. The most produced crop was cowpeas (62.5ha). It was followed by groundnuts (55.7ha) and then juko beans (45.1 ha). Juko beans had the highest yield (15.02 tonnes) followed by groundnuts (14.19 tonnes) and then cowpeas (11.9 tonnes).

Most farmers had poor storage facilities to store their produce. They stored the produce in their bedrooms and kitchens (these were too hot for any seed storage). As a result, the quality of the legume seeds was compromised (poor germination capacity)

Table 7. Estimated land area and yield obtained under legume seed production.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Yield (tonnes)</b>
Groundnuts (white)	48.5	12.88
Groundnuts (red)	7.2	1.31
Juko beans (mixed)	44.9	14.99
Juko beans (white)	0.2	0.03
Cowpeas (brown)	26.5	5.77
Cowpeas (mixed)	26.0	4.91
Cowpeas (white)	8.5	1.02
Cowpeas (red)	1.5	0.20
Mung beans	5.87	1.25
Beans (yellow)	1.5	0.18
Beans (purple)	1.5	0.14
Beans (khaki)	2.0	0.11
Sesame	6.5	0.30
Lentils	8.5	0.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>46.87</b>

#### **B. (4) 4 Community based Seed Production Training**

The Seed Quality Control Services (SQCS) from 2008 to date has been involved in the training of various groups of farmers for the purpose of improving their skills in the seed production of various crops under the community based seed production scheme. The scheme is involved with seed production of legumes and other indigenous crops that are not obtainable through the formal seed system.

The community based seed programme was initiated as a result of the difficulty in obtaining certain crop seeds by the local farming community. Formal seed sector companies lacked interest in their production because of low returns to investment.

Since 2008, a total of seven hundred and three farmers were trained on community based seed production. The highest number was trained in 2008 (625) while last season (2009), seventy eight (78) farmers were trained. The training will also be conducted for this season (2010/2011). Topics that were covered during the training included the following:

- Introduction of the community based seed production concept to the community;
- Strengthening/reinforcing the importance of group activity;
- Improved production and productivity in terms of kilograms per unit area, and seed processing; and
- Improving the quality of seed (quality assurance).

Other topics still to be covered include the following:

- Seed marketing strategies;
- Financial management of a seed business;
- Human resource management; and
- General management of a seed company.

#### **B. (5) Seed Companies**

There are two major seed companies in the country: Seed-Co and Pannar. Other companies include Capstone Seed, Dekalp and Umlimi Lokhonile.

#### **B. (6) Organisations involved in seed industry**

There are also small (minor) seed companies that are involved in the production of open-pollinated maize varieties, and there are as follows: Lomveshe Enterprises (produces ZM521 variety) and Christian Life Centre (produces ZM309 variety).

Organisations that are involved in the seed industry include the following: Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT) - NGO, World Vision (NGO), Red Cross, Lutheran Development Services (LDS) –NGO, F.A.O. and W.F.P.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Seed Multiplication Unit under the Agricultural Research Division is also involved in the seed industry. The mandate of the Unit is to source breeders seed (pre-basic) from international organisations like CYMMIT and multiply it into basic seed and then give it to community seed companies who in turn produce certified seeds.

**B. (7) Annual Supply Status of Seed (2001 – 2009)**

The total country's seed supply of white hybrid maize over the past 9 years was 4,810,000 kg (4810 tonnes) with an average of 534 440 kg (534.44 tonnes) annually. For yellow maize, it was 28250 kg (28.25 tonnes) with an average of 3138.9 kg (3.1389 tonnes). For dry beans, it was 450500 kg (450.5 tonnes) with an average of 50055.6 kg (50.0556 tonnes).

Table 8. White hybrid maize seed supply for Swaziland

<b>Year</b>	<b>Seed Supply (kg)</b>
2001	600 000
2002	650 000
2003	640 000
2004	560 000
2005	510 000
2006	490 000
2007	385 000
2008	625 000
2009	350 000
Total	4810000
Average	534 440

Table 9. Yellow hybrid maize seed supply for Swaziland

<b>Year</b>	<b>Seed Supply (kg)</b>
2001	2 700
2002	6100
2003	4800
2004	1100
2005	2000
2006	2200
2007	1900
2008	2050
2009	5400
Total	28250
Average	3138.9

Table 10. Dry beans seed supply for Swaziland

Year	Seed Supply (kg)
2001	34000
2002	37000
2003	88000
2004	54000
2005	50000
2006	63000
2007	36000
2008	42500
2009	46000
Total	450500
Average	50055.6

#### **B (8) Seed Requirements (2009/2010 Season)**

The seed requirement for crops like white maize, yellow maize and dry beans are catered for by the major companies and they are able to supply what the country needs. It can be estimated, though that the requirements were as follows:

- White maize = 335 000 kg = 335 tonnes
- Yellow maize = 5200 kg = 5.2 tonnes
- Beans = 44500 kg = 44.5 tonnes

For the other crops like legumes, their marketing is informal and therefore very difficult to determine the country's requirement. Even though five communities (Maphungwane, Tikhuba, Mambane, Siphofaneni and Nsubane) are involved in the production of the legume seeds, organised marketing for their products is still very difficult for them to do because they are used to the once easily available market organised by the FAO (input trade fairs).

For open-pollinated maize varieties, it is difficult to estimate the requirement of the country since the communities that produce them are not able to market their products efficiently. In most instances, some NGOs buy the whole consignment and therefore saving the communities from the burden of marketing their products. Some farmers have complained that they cannot find any of the OPVs when they want to buy them..

#### **B. (9) Agro-dealers**

For the 2009/2010 season there were about thirteen (13) agro-dealers countrywide. Most of them had more than one branch and this therefore made a total of thirty-four (34) agro-dealers. The agro-dealers included: Farm Chemicals; Khuba Traders; Cash build; Build It; TCP Farm Shop; Buy Cash Hardware; Baceth Hardware; Pick Yours Supermarket; United Farmers' Company; Growmore; Bambisana (PTY) LTD; KaPhunga Multi-purpose Cooperative and AJC (PTY) LTD.

The list of seed dealers and their particulars is reflected in Annex 3.

#### **B. (10) Quantity of seed tested**

The total quantity of seed that was sampled and tested during 2009/10 season was 530462 kg (530.462 tonnes). Most of the seed was from Seed-Co (305490 kg = 305.49 tonnes) and Pannar

(134590 kg = 134.59 tonnes) Seed Companies. Maize accounted for most of the sampled and tested seed (504960 kg = 504.96 tonnes). Beans followed with 16773 kg (16.773 tonnes). The rest of the quantities were from sorghum, groundnuts, jugo beans, cowpeas, mung beans, sunnhemp and vegetable seeds.

### **B. (11) Conformity of Swaziland's Standards with Regional Standards**

The terminology used by SADC and Swaziland are similar; therefore there is no need to change it. The procedures regarding labelling and sealing are also similar. The seed classes, field and laboratory standards need to be changed so that they are the same with SADC (Tables 4, 5 and 6). There are seven seed classes in Swaziland whereas in SADC, there are five. The SQCS and the Registrar of Seeds will re-draft the Seeds and Plant Varieties Regulations, 2002 so that the field and laboratory standards of the country are in line with SADC. The process will also involve the Ministry of Justice and the parliament of the country.

Table 4 a. SADC Seed Classes

<b>Seed Class</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Produced from</b>	<b>Label Colours</b>
Pre-basic Seed	A	Breeder's Seed	Violet band on white
Basic Seed	B	Pre-Basic or Breeder's Seed	White
Certified Seed (1 <sup>st</sup> Generation)	C1	Basic or higher seed classes	Blue
Certified Seed (2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation)	C2	C1 or higher classes of seed	Red
Quality Declared Seed	QD S	Complies with special requirements	Green

Table 4 b. Seed classes

<b>Seed class</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Parent seed</b>	<b>Label colours</b>
Pre-basic seed	A	Breeders seed	Violet stripe on white
Basic Seed	B	Pre-basic or breeder's seed	White
Certified Seed (1st Generation)	C1	Basic seed	Blue
Certified Seed (2nd Generation)	C2	Certified seed, 1st generation	Red stripe on white
Certified Seed (3rd generation)	C3	Certified seed, 2nd generation	Red stripe on white
Certified Seed (4th generation)	D	Certified Seed, 3rd generation	Green stripe on white
Emergency class	E	Standards set by the Registrar of Seeds	Red

Table 5 a. SADC Field Standards

CROP		FIELD STANDARDS					
Botanical Name	Common Name	Minimum isolation distance (m)		Maximum % of off-types (based on 1000 plants)		Minimum number of inspections	
		BS (B)	CS (C)	BS (B)	CS (C)	BS (B)	CS (C)
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	Groundnut	10	5	0.2	0.2	3	3
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> L.	Pigeon Pea	400	200	0.1	0.3	3	3
<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merrill	Soybean	10	5	0.2	0.5	3	3
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	500	400	0.2	0.3	3	3
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (OP)	100	100	0.2	0.3	3	3
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower (OP)	1000	800	0.2	0.5	3	3
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower (H)	3000	1500	0.2	0.5	5	5
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tobacco	800	400	0.2	0.5	3	3
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Rice	5	5	0.2	0.3	3	3
<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> L.	Pearl millet	400	200	0.5	0.5	3	3
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	10	5	0.1	0.2	3	3
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (OP)	400	350	0.2	0.5	4	3
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (H)	750	500	0.2	0.5	5	5
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.	Wheat	10	5	0.1	0.3	3	3
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. Walpers	Cowpea	10	5	0.2	0.5	3	3
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	400	200	0.5	1.0	4	3
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	400	350	0.1	0.3	5	5

Table 5 b. Field standards for Swaziland's certified seed

Crop		Minimum Isolation Distance (m)		Maximum number of off-types (based on 1000 plants)	
Botanical Name	Common Name	BS (B)	CS (C)	BS (B)	CS (C)
<i>Gossypim hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	400	200	2	2
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	50	25	1	2
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L.	Sorghum (H)	400	400	2 per 10m <sup>2</sup>	5 per 10m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L.	Cowpea	10	5	1	2
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	400	400	1 per 10m <sup>2</sup>	3 per 10m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	400	400	0.1	0.3
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tobacco	500	400	2	5

Table 6 a. SADC Laboratory Standards

CROP		LABORATORY STANDARDS				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Minimum germination (%)		Minimum % pure seed (by weight)		Maximum Moisture (%) (All Classes)
		BS (B)	CS (C)	BS (B)	CS (C)	
<i>Arachis hypgoaea</i> L.	Groundnut	75	75	98.0	98.0	9.0
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> L.	Pigeon Pea	75	80	99.0	98.0	13.0
<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merrill	Soybean	70	70	99.0	99.0	12.0
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	70	75	99.0	98.0	10.0
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (OP)	70	75	99.0	98.0	10.0
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower (OP)	75	85	98.0	98.0	10.0
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower (H)	80	80	98.0	98.0	10.0
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tobacco	85	85	99.0	99.0	8.0
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Rice	80	80	98.0	98.0	12.5
<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> L.	Pearl millet	75	80	98.0	98.0	11.0
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	70	75	99.0	99.0	13.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (OP)	80	80	99.0	98.0	12.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (H)	80	80	99.0	98.0	12.0
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.	Wheat	85	85	99.0	99.0	13.0
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. Walpers	Cowpea	75	75	99.0	98.0	13.0

<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	90	90	99.0	99.0	13.0
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	70	90	99.0	99.0	13.0

Table 6 b. Laboratory standards for Swaziland

<b>CROP</b>		<b>Minimum Germination (%)</b>		<b>Minimum % pure seed (by weight)</b>		
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>BS (B)</b>	<b>CS (C)</b>	<b>BS (B)</b>	<b>CS (C)</b>	<b>Maximum Moisture % (all classes)</b>
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	Groundnut	85	80	98.0	97.5	14.0
<i>Gossypim hirsutum</i> L.	Cotton (H)	80	75	99.0	98.5	10.0
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Beans	80	75	99.5	99.0	14.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (OP)	80	80	99.0	98.5	11.0
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L. Moench	Sorghum (H)	80	80	99.0	98.5	11.0
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. Walpers	Cowpea	80	75	99.0	98.5	14.0
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (OP)	90	90	99.5	99.0	12.0
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize (H)	90	90	99.5	99.0	12.0

### **B. (12) Future Plan of the Country for Seed Certification**

The SQCS which is the body responsible for seed certification in the country will need to be capacitated in terms of personnel and training for the efficient execution of the exercise. The SQCS will need to add at least two more inspectors and one seed analyst to the current staff members (two inspectors and one seed analyst) and then capacitated.

## **C. PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

### **C. (1) BACKGROUND**

#### **Quarantine and Phytosanitary System in Swaziland**

Swaziland is a contracting party to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and signatory to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). Her Quarantine and Phytosanitary measures are governed by the Plant Control Act of 1981. The main purpose of the Act is mainly to minimize the introduction and spread of plant pests in Swaziland. The Act however does not separate commodities but gives general regulations that apply to all plants including seed. This Act is currently under review. The drafting of the Plant Health Protection Bill is at the final stages. Once it passes into law it will repeal the Plant Control Act, 1981. The new Law will come with new regulations that will reflect the latest development at national, regional and international levels

In the present system the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) is within the Plant Pathology Section of the Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services (DARSS) in the Ministry of Agriculture. It is headed by the Senior Research Officer – Plant Pathology and Phytosanitary Services (see annex 1 for details). The Ministry is however in the process of realigning its departments. It has been proposed that the quarantine and phytosanitary services should stand alone as a specialist service.

As a member of the Southern African Development Community Swaziland is also part of the on-going seed regulation harmonization process in the region.

#### **Seed Import/Export procedures**

Any person or company that intends to import seed into Swaziland is expected to obtain an import permit from the NPPO. The Plant Control Act 1981 does not have any provision for the collaboration between the NPPO and the seeds office in the issuance the permit. However there is a mutual understanding between the two parties where the NPPO does consult the office where ever necessary. The parties have to develop a formal method of cooperation that will be covered in the new regulations. This cooperation should however not frustrate the movement of seed in/out of Swaziland.

Any person or company intending to export seed from Swaziland is expected to comply with the conditions of the importing country. Having ensured that the consignment does comply with the conditions set in the import permit, the exporter then applies for a phytosanitary certificate. The NPPO inspects the consignment and issues the phytosanitary certificate as appropriate.

#### **Documentation**

Swaziland has two major documents used by the Quarantine and Phytosanitary sector. These are the Plant Import Permit and the Phytosanitary Certificate. These two documents are currently under review. The new ones have already been designed and are awaiting approval by the

relevant authorities before they are adopted. The Re-export Phytosanitary certificate did not exist before but it has also been designed and awaiting approval. Both certificates are based on the models provided in the IPPC text. They are not specifically for seed but for all plants and plant products. The NPPO is aware of the proposed SADC import permit and phytosanitary certificate that bear the SADC logo. The only difference between the Swaziland documents and those of SADC is that the national documents do not bear the SADC logo.

The NPPO has also designed new forms that will be filled by either the importer or exporter when applying for any of the documents.

In the case of non compliance the country engages the exporting country in a bilateral discussion or implements ISPM 13 - *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*.

### **C. (2) Pest list**

Swaziland has a national pest list including seed borne pests. This list was last modified in 2006. The NPPO is currently working on the compilation of a new list of regulated pests. This activity calls for an intensive surveillance system and good database management skills. Swaziland has a good pest database system but needs regular updating.

The NPPO should collaborate with the National Seeds Office in developing a national list of regulated pests that will be strictly for seed. The NPPO has approved the SADC list of pests to be controlled when seed is imported from outside the region it is now in the process of incorporating it into the national list.

### **C. (3) Communication and Consultation**

Swaziland has a national plant health enquiry point as well as the notification point. They are based in the NPPO and the Principal Secretary's office respectively. These offices are specifically designated to avail information on Swaziland's Quarantine and Phytosanitary measures.

### **C. (4) Major constraints**

The main constrain in Swaziland is the shortage of staff within the NPPO. At present the NPPO relays on the crop protection research officers. These include one plant pathologist, one entomologist and a weed scientist. At the ports of entry there are 21 inspectors. The shortage in staff the is dedicated to the NPPO has led to the following:

- Poor surveillance system hence outdated pest list and list of regulated pests.
- Lack of extensive pest risk analysis.
- Poor inspection services especially at the ports of entry and exit
- Lack of diagnostic expertise
- Poor plant protection information dissemination

### **C. (5) Opportunities**

There are several opportunities available for Swaziland to align her Quarantine and Phytosanitary measures for seed with the SADC measures. These include:

- **The Plant Health Protection Bill** – this draft legal instrument will have regulations that will allow provision for procedures specifically for seed.
- **Proposal for recruitment of NPPO staff** – the NPPO wrote and submitted to the Principal Secretary’s office a detailed proposal on the NPPO staff requirement. This proposal was forwarded to the Ministry of Public Service.
- **Swaziland Agriculture Development Programme** – this is a programme within the Ministry of Agriculture that seeks to improve agricultural production, research and service delivery and enhance marketing of agricultural products. The programme has a component that addresses seed issues
- **COMESA project** – COMESA Regional Agro Inputs Programme (COMRAP).

### **C. (6) Future Plans**

The Swaziland NPPO has the following short term plans:

- Recruit more staff in order to improve the application of the present and future phytosanitary measures as well as improve the diagnostic expertise in the recently completed post entry quarantine facility.
- Update the national pest list.
- Compile and publish the latest list of regulated pest list (including the SADC list).
- Improve the pest risk analysis system in Swaziland.

### **C. (7) Conclusion**

The Swaziland NPPO sees the regional harmonization of quarantine and phytosanitary measures for seed as a great improvement toward minimizing the delays in the movement of seed within the region and introduction of new seed from outside the region. It will also improve the protection of the region from introduction and spread of pests from other regions.

It is therefore for this reason that Swaziland NPPO wishes to be part of the process. A lot of the things that need to be done are possible because the whole structure of the NPPO and its legal instruments are under review anyway.

There is however still a need for the government to improve the number of staff within the NPPO if the objectives of the Protocol are to be achieved.

## **D. PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION (Intellectual Property Rights)**

### **D. (1) BACKGROUND**

Presently the country does not have legislation on Plant Breeders Rights (PBRs) but has the SADC template for developing the legislation which has been delayed by change of personnel. The country would appreciate any assistance in expediting this exercise as it has a weak Crop Development Programme thus stands to benefit from Member States with well established programmes by accessing improved varieties.

## **E. SEED IMPORT/EXPORT DOCUMENTATION AND PROCEDURES:**

### **E. (1) BACKGROUND**

Part V11 Sections 27 – 28 of the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000 outlines the requirements for importation and exportation of seed. The imported seed should be of a variety entered in the Recommended Variety List, complies with requirements relating to seed, packaging material, seals and labels, packed in a container which is sealed, marked or labelled in the prescribed manner with the prescribed information, imported through a prescribed port of entry and imported on a permit issued in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Control Act, 1981. The importer applies to the Seeds Registrar for an import permit who verifies that the Seeds Act requirements are fulfilled while the Plant Protection Unit ascertains the adherence to the Plant Control Act which is mainly concerned with phytosanitary measures.

The Registrar may, in writing and on such conditions as he may determine, allow the importation of certain kinds of seed which do not comply with any of the requirements in the Seeds and Plant Control Acts or prohibit importation of seed which otherwise complies with the requirements where he is satisfied that sufficient quantities of such seed have already been imported, or where the importation of such seed, in his opinion is not necessary.

If any consignment of seed to which the Act applies has been imported contrary to the provisions of the Act, the Registrar may order that the consignment is destroyed without compensation or be removed from the country at the importer's expense.

A person who wishes to export seed has to apply for authority from the Registrar who may undertake inspection of the seed as he may consider necessary, take samples and have such samples tested at an official seed testing station.

The application forms for seed import are reflected in Annex 2 (a) and (b).

### **E. (2) CONFORMITY WITH REGIONAL PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION IN SADC:**

The Swaziland import application form requires that the importer states the purpose of importation, crop species, variety, category/class, quantity, number of containers and identification marks on the container/labels which is not reflected in the SADC documentation.

The notification of new pests to member states and Additional Declaration on Phytosanitary Certificate is not included in the country's application. Also missing is the Re Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

## **F. MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

Swaziland is not a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D) and the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) but follows the procedures laid down by these organizations in seed certification and testing. It is desirable for the country to

affiliate to these organizations as it may not always be up to date with new procedures being a non member.

The country ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and signed the Cartagena Protocol. It has also been a member of the World Trade Organization since 1995 and the International Plant Protection Convention? since 2005

Annex 1 :

Contact details for the Registrar of Seeds, Plant Pathologist and Head of Seed Quality Control Services:

Mr Siphon Emmanuel Simelane (Registrar of Seeds),  
Malkerns Research Station,  
P.O. Box 4,  
Malkerns.  
Swaziland.

Telephone Number: 09268 527 4054  
Cell Number : 09268 7603 7140  
E-mail address : sqcs @ realnet.co.sz

Mr Similo George Mavimbela ( Plant Pathologist)  
Malkerns Research Station,  
P.O. Box 4,  
Malkerns.  
Swaziland.

Telephone Number: 09268 527 4071  
Cell Number : 09268 7605 0780  
E- mail address : seemelo@yahoo.com

Mr Christopher Mthethwa ( Head of SQCS)  
Seed Quality Control Services,  
P.O. Box 4,  
Malkerns.  
Swaziland.

Telephone Number: 09268 527 4072  
Cell Number : 09268 76055866  
E-mail address : sqcs @ realnet.co.sz

## Annex 2

## The Recommended Variety List:

CEREALS		LEGUMES	ROOT CROPS	COTTON	
MAIZE		SORGHUM	BEANS	Sweet Potatoes	
White (Hybrid)	White (OPVs)				
PAN 677	Nelson's choice	NS 5511	PAN 159	Ligwalagwala	Albacala
PAN 6549	Grace	Macia	PAN 148	Lamngititi	CBB 95
PAN 6479	Afric 1	PAN 8525	PAN 146	Kenya	SLS 99/39
PAN 6363	ZM 521	PAN 8446	PAN 150	Magutse	Delta Opal
PAN 77	ZM 611		Umngeni	Tainung 57	
PAN 67	ZM 309		Enseleni	Tau Yen 1	
PAN63			Sabie	Khathamuzi 1	
PAN57	Yellow (hybrid)		Seminole	Khathamuzi 2	
PAN 4M/21			Contender	Nkambule 1	
PAN 53	PAN 6480		Bonus		
RO 413	PHB 3442		Jenny		
SNK 2969	PHB 3412		Cal 143		
SNK 2665	SC 602		Teebus		
SNK 2147	NS 9100		Alubia Cerrillos		
SNK 2121	SNK 2778		Kranskop		
CRN 4141	ZS 206		Gandra		
CRN 3549			Glenda		
CRN 3505					
PHB 3253			GROUNDNUTS		
PHB 3435			ICGV 92090		
SC 709			ICG 6232		
SC 701			ICG 11215		
SC 633			ICG 221		
SC627			Sellie		
SC 625			Natal Common		
SC621			Inyanda		

SC 521			SOYBEAN		
SC 403			PAN 809		
SC 405			PAN 626		
SC 713			SK 440		
SC 411			Mukwa		
CAP 341 NG			Snell		
CAP 724			Egrate		
DKC 8073			COWPEAS		
			Umtilane		
			TVX 194801 F (TVX)		
			Emakholo (local)		

Annex 3 (a)

**APPLICATION FORM FOR SEED IMPORT:**

**SWAZILAND**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
SEEDS AND PLANT VARIETIES REGULATIONS, 2000**

**NOTICE TO IMPORT SEED  
(REGULATION 17)**

1. Full name, address and telephone number of importer

.....  
.....

2. Purpose of importation:

For sale as seed ( )  
Immediate export ( )  
Other ( specify) ( )

.....

3. Particulars of seed

Crop species	Variety	Category	Quantity (Kg)	No. of containers	Identification marks on containers/labels

4. Name and address of supplier:

.....  
.....

5. Country of origin.....

6.Address of receiving stores ( give exact location)  
.....

7.Declaration:

- i) I am the importer of the seed indicated in no. 3.
- ii)I accept responsibility for the storage of the seed at the address indicated in no. 6.
- iii)To the best of my knowledge the information furnished in this declaration is correct and that no relevant information has been omitted
- iv) I will under no circumstances use the seed for any other purpose other than specified in no. 2

Date:.....

Signature:.....

Capacity/official stamp.....

Annex 3(b)

**SWAZILAND**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
SEEDS AND PLANT VARIETIES REGULATIONS**

**PERMIT FOR INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS**

Date:.....

In terms of the Plant Control Act, 1981, and subject to the condition here under permission is hereby granted to:

.....

to import into Swaziland the under mentioned plants or plant products, namely

.....

.....

to be supplied by.....

Single entry

Multiple entry

[ ]

[ ]

Port of entry.....

All plant material must be accompanied by proof of origin ( invoices, receipts, nursery labels etc)

Any phytosanitary certificate requested here must be sent to the Pathologist, Malkerns Research Station, Box 4, Malkerns.

Special conditions:.....

.....

The validity of this permit expires on.....

- Copies to: 1) Director of Agriculture
- \*2) Customs Officer
- \*3) Swaziland Citrus Board
- \*4) Swaziland National Trust Commission
- \*5) Swaziland Cotton Board
- 6) Malkerns Research Station

\*As necessary

.....

Director of Agriculture  
(Signature and official stamp)

Annex 4:

List of Seed Dealers and their particulars:

<b>Contact person</b>	<b>Name of business</b>	<b>Address</b>
1)Themba Tsabedze	Cash build ( Matsapha)	Box 1243, Matsapha
2)Themba Vilane	Cashbuild (Manzini)	Box 3248, Manzini
3)James Vilane	Cash build ( Piggs Peak)	Box 491, Piggs Peak
4) Majahonke Dlamini	Cash build ( Nhlangano)	Box 629, Nhlangano
5) Vusi Mabuza	Buy cash ( Malkerns)	Box 131, Piggs Peak
6) Bheki Sikhondze	Buy cash ( Mandlangempisi)	Box 131, Piggs Peak
7) Mpilo Jele	Buy cash ( Buhleni)	Box 131, Piggs Peak
8) Sibongile Malinga	Buy cash (Piggs Peak)	Box 131, Piggs Peak
9) Thulani Lukhele	Buy cash ( Mankayane)	Box 131, Piggs Peak
10)Vusi Dlamini	Build – It (Matsapha)	Box 180, Matsapha
11)Nhlanhla Dlamini	Arm Services ( Matsapha)	Box 1974, Matsapha
12)Philile Madzinane	Grow more ( Manzini)	Box 4169, Manzini
13)Lawrence Ginindza	S.A.S. ( Manzini)	Box 102, Manzini
14)Prudence Dube	Evukuzenzele ( Mpaka)	Box 13, Siteki
15)Phindile Dlamini	Evukuzenzele ( Siteki)	Box 13, Siteki
16)Thami Ndzabukelwako	PANNAR Seed Company	Box 134, Mbabane
17)Japhter Fakudze	Etsala	Box 137, Malkerns
18)	Liyabuya Trading	Bunya
19) Sabelo Thusi	Baceth Hardware	Box 1869, Manzini
20)Phillip Dlamini	Mthonjeni Investment	Box 1 Mliba
21)Phindile Madonsela	Tum’s Supplies (Croydon)	Box 2680, Manzini
22)Bongani Dlamini	Dynamic Corporation	Box 5776, Manzini
23)Solomon Nxumalo	ASPS Investment	Box 124, Piggs Peak
24)Mrs C. Kelly	Kelly’s Supermarket	Box 108, Mliba
25)Zephania Ndwandwe	Pick Yours General Dealer	Box 239, Buhleni
26)Vusi Fakudze	Gabekile General Supplies	Box 1134, Manzini
27)Khompi Kunene	Nftfonjeni Multipurpose Coop	Box 2, Ntfontjeni

28)Richard Motsa	Mgazini Multipurpose Coop	Box 214, Mankayane
29)Phila Dlamini	Mahlangatsha Farmers Coop	Box 118, Mankayane
30)Lindiwe Malinga	Gege Farmers Coop	Box 23, Gege
31)Maxwell Hlophe	Bambisana (PTY) LTD	Box 626, Nhlangano
32)Lucky Ndlangamandla	Mica Hardware (Nhlangano)	Box 826, Nhlangano
33)Moien Partel	Munevar Enterprise	Box 55, Hluthi
34)Elizabeth Young	Khuba Traders	Box 1510, Manzini







