

**越南社会主义共和国农业与环境部
与中华人民共和国海关总署
关于越南鲜食百香果输华植物检疫要求议定书**

为使越南鲜食百香果果实安全输往中华人民共和国，根据有害生物风险分析结果，越南社会主义共和国农业与环境部（以下简称“MAE”）与中华人民共和国海关总署（以下简称“GACC”），以下简称“双方”，经友好协商，达成一致意见如下：

第一条 总则

越南输华鲜食百香果（以下简称“百香果”）果实种类为产自越南的紫果西番莲（学名：*Passiflora edulis*；英文名：Passion fruits）。输华百香果应符合中国植物检疫有关法律法规和安全卫生标准，并满足本议定书规定的植物检疫要求，不得带有中方关注的检疫性有害生物（见附件）。

本议定书仅涉及植物检疫要求。其他标准和要求，如关于人类健康（如中国的食品安全国家标准），也适用于越南百香果。

第二条 注册登记

输华百香果果园、包装厂须经过 MAE 备案，并经 MAE 和 GACC 共同批准注册。注册信息包括名称、地址及注册号码，以便在出口货物不符合本议定书相关规定时准确溯源。在贸易开始前，MAE 应向 GACC 提供注册名单，经 GACC 审核批准

后，GACC 将在官方网站公布该注册名单并定期更新。

第三条 果园管理

所有输华果园应在 MAE 监管下建立完善的质量管理体系和溯源体系，实施良好农业操作规范（GAP），维持果园卫生条件，如周围无影响水果生产的污染源、及时清理落果和烂果等，并实施有害生物综合治理（IPM），包括定期开展有害生物监测调查；物理、化学或生物防治有害生物；以及其他预防或防控措施。

MAE 应按国际植物检疫措施标准第 6 号（ISPM 6）的要求针对中方关注的检疫性有害生物（见附件）制定管理计划，在生长季期间组织实施果园监测。除视觉检查外，还应采用多种物理或化学方式对有害生物进行诱集监测：针对番石榴果实蝇 *Bactrocera correcta* 等实蝇类有害生物，须在果园内悬挂实蝇信息素诱捕器，并利用黄色粘虫板进行物理监测等；针对大洋臀纹粉蚧 *Planococcus minor*、长尾粉蚧 *Pseudococcus longispinus* 等蚧虫类有害生物，重点检查果、枝干、茎和叶部；针对可可毛色二孢菌 *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* 和华丽腐霉 *Globisporangium splendens*，如发现可疑症状的病害标本，须送实验室检测。一旦监测到中方关注的有害生物，立即采取化学或物理等综合防治。

有害生物的监测与防治应在专业技术人员指导下实施。技术人员应当接受 MAE 或者 MAE 授权培训机构的培训。

MAE 应保留果园有害生物监测记录及防治记录，并应要求

向 GACC 提供。防治记录应包括生长季节使用的化学药剂名称、有效成分、使用剂量及时间等信息。

第四条 加工和包装管理

输华百香果的加工、包装、储藏和装运过程，须在 MAE 或 MAE 授权人员检疫监管下进行。

输华百香果的包装厂应整洁卫生，地面需硬化，且有原料场和成品库。包装厂应建立溯源体系以保证输华百香果可追溯至注册果园，记录加工包装日期、来源果园名称或其注册号码、数量、出口日期、出口数量、输往国家、集装箱号码等信息。

输华百香果的存放、加工等功能区相对独立、布局合理，且与生活区采取隔离措施并有适当的距离。

输华百香果的加工过程应包括人工挑选，剔除病果、虫果、烂果、畸形果、枝叶、果柄或其他植物残体等，采用高压气枪或水枪对果实表面进行清理，必要时用细软干净的棉布对百香果进行手工擦拭，也可以进行采后杀菌剂处理，以有效去除果实表面附着的虫卵、病原孢子等，确保输华百香果不携带中方关注的有害生物或其他杂质等。

包装材料应干净卫生、未使用过，符合中国有关植物检疫要求。如使用木质包装，须符合国际植物检疫措施标准第 15 号（ISPM 15）要求。

包装好的百香果如需存储，应当立即入库并单独存放，避免受到有害生物再次感染。

每个包装箱上必须用英文或中文标注水果名称、品种、国

家、产地、果园或其注册号码、包装厂或其注册号码等信息。每个包装箱和托盘需用中文或英文标出“Exported to the People’s Republic of China”（输往中华人民共和国）。

第五条 离境前检验检疫

在执行议定书的第一年，MAE 应按照每批货物 2%的比例对每批输华百香果进行抽样检查。如一年内没有发生植物检疫问题，抽样比例降为 1%。

如发现中方关注的检疫性有害生物活体、枝叶或土壤，整批货物不得出口中国，并视情况暂停本出口季剩余时间相关果园、包装厂百香果输华。MAE 应查明原因，并采取改进措施。同时，保存查获记录，应要求提供给 GACC。

经检疫合格的，MAE 应按国际植物检疫措施标准第 12 号（ISPM 12）出具植物检疫证书，注明果园和包装厂名称或注册号码，并在附加声明中注明：“This consignment of passion fruits complies with the requirements specified in the Protocol on Phytosanitary Requirements for Export of Fresh Passion Fruits from Vie Nam to China, and is free from quarantine pests of concern to China”（该批货物符合越南鲜食百香果输华植物检疫议定书要求，不带中方关注的检疫性有害生物。）

第六条 进境检验检疫

越南百香果应从 GACC 批准的进口水果指定口岸进境。

百香果到达中国入境口岸时，中国海关人员将验核有关单

证和标识，并实施检验检疫。

如发现来自未经中方注册的果园、包装厂，则该批货物不准进境。

如发现中方关注的检疫性有害生物或新发生的其他检疫性有害生物活虫，或发现土壤、植物残体等，则对该批货物作除害、退回或销毁处理。

如发现不符合中国食品安全国家标准的，则对该批货物作退回或销毁处理。

发现上述不符合要求情况，GACC 将向 MAE 通报，并视情况暂停本出口季剩余时间相关果园或包装厂的百香果进口。MAE 应查明不符合的原因，督促相关果园或包装厂进行整改，直到相关整改措施得到有效执行并被 GACC 认可。

第七条 符合性审查

在实施本议定书的第一年，在 MAE 的协助下，GACC 将对输华企业开展实地考察或远程视频审查，确认输华百香果管理体系是否符合本议定书相关要求。

第八条 回顾性审查

根据越南百香果有害生物发生动态及进境口岸截获情况，GACC 将作进一步的有害生物风险评估，并与 MAE 协商同意，以调整中方关注的检疫性有害生物名单及相应检疫措施。

如有必要，GACC 可对本议定书执行情况进行回顾性审查，包括派专家赴越南进行实地评估。以上赴越南实地考察所需费

用，包括国际旅费、食宿费由越方承担。根据考察情况，经双方同意，对本议定书进行修订。

第九条 修改、生效和终止

本议定书自签署之日起生效，有效期 5 年，如任一方未在有效期满之前 3 个月内提出修订或终止要求，则有效期自动顺延 5 年。

双方达成书面协议后，可以对协议的条款进行修改。如果任何一方希望取消协议，至少提前 6 个月书面通知对方。

本议定书于 在 签署，以中文、越文和英文三种文字写成，一式两份，双方各执一份，三种文本同等有效，如果发生歧义，以英文为准。

越南社会主义共和国
农业与环境部
代 表



中华人民共和国
海关总署
代 表



附件

中方关注的检疫性有害生物名单

1. 番石榴果实蝇 *Bactrocera correcta*
2. 大洋臀纹粉蚧 *Planococcus minor*
3. 长尾粉蚧 *Pseudococcus longispinus*
4. 可可毛色二孢菌 *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*
5. 华丽腐霉 *Globisporangium splendens*

**PROTOCOL OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR
EXPORT OF FRESH PASSION FRUITS FROM VIET NAM TO
CHINA
BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET
NAM AND THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

In order to safely export fresh passion fruits from Viet Nam to the People's Republic of China, on the basis of a pest risk analysis, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter abbreviated as "MAE") and the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter called the abbreviated as "GACC"), hereinafter referred to as the "parties", exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1 Characteristics

Fresh passion fruits (*Passiflora edulis*), the common name is "passion fruit" exported from Viet Nam to China (hereinafter indistinctly called "passion fruit"), shall only be produced in Viet Nam. In addition to comply with all applicable Chinese phytosanitary laws and regulations, health and safety standards, fresh passion fruits shall meet the requirements stated herein, and be free from any quarantine pests of concern to China (Annex).

This protocol pertains only to phytosanitary requirements. Other standards and requirements such as those regarding human health (e.g., China's national food safety standards), not included in this protocol may also apply to Viet Nam passion fruits.

Article 2 Registration

All orchards, as well as packing houses that wish to export passion fruits to China, must be registered by MAE, and approved by both GACC and MAE. Registration shall include name, address and code, so that, whenever any product is detected as non-compliant with the requirements herein, it can be traced back to the establishment with certainty. The list of registered orchards

and packing houses shall be forwarded by MAE to GACC for approval before trade starts, and then regularly update. GACC will publish the list on its website.

Article 3 Orchard Management

Under the supervision of MAE, all orchards registered for export to China shall establish quality management system and traceability system, and apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and keep good sanitary conditions, e.g., maintaining good fruit production environment far away from pollution source, eliminating the dropped and rotten fruits promptly. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs shall also be implemented, including pest monitoring regularly; physical, chemical or biological control of pests; and other prevention and control measures, etc.

According to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 6 (ISPM 6), MAE shall operate a management scheme to organize orchard monitoring activity for the quarantine pests of concern to China (Annex) during the growing season. In order to monitor and capture pests, several physic-chemical methods besides visual inspection will also be used in the orchard: e.g., using pheromone traps or yellow adhesive plate traps for monitoring the fruit fly (*Bactrocera correcta*); checking if there are any scale insect pests (*Planococcus minor*, *Pseudococcus longispinus*, et al.) on fruits, branches, stems and leaves. If the suspected symptoms of pathogenic organisms (*Lasiodiplodia theobromae* and *Globisporangium splendens*) are found, samples must be sent to the laboratory for identification. Immediate corrective measures must be taken whenever any quarantine pests of concern to China are detected.

Monitoring and control activities in orchards producing for export must be performed under the guidance of technical personnel knowledgeable in phytosanitary aspects, and the technical personnel should be trained by MAE or MAE authorized institutions.

All orchards must keep a record of pest monitoring and control, which must be delivered to GACC upon request. The pest chemical control record must indicate specific information, including name of agrochemical, active

ingredient, date of application and dosages applied during growth.

Article 4 Packaging and Processing

The procedures of packing and processing of passion fruits for the export to China will be supervised by MAE or MAE authorized personnel.

The packing houses with hardened ground shall be clean and sanitary, and have raw material area and finished product warehouse. And the registered packing houses shall establish traceability system to ensure that the passion fruits to be exported to China can be traced back to the registered orchards, including the record of the date of processing and packing, the sourcing orchard name or its registration number, the quantity of passion fruits, the date of export, the quantity of export, the country of destination, the container number and other information.

The storage, processing and other functional areas of passion fruits exported to China are relatively independent, reasonably arranged, and separated from the living area.

During the packaging process, passion fruits shall be selected, sorted and cleaned to remove diseased fruits, insects, rotting or deformed fruits, leaves, stems or other plant debris, then cleaned up the surface of the fruit using high pressure air gun or water gun. If necessary, using the soft and clean cotton cloth to wipe the passion fruits manually, to effectively remove eggs, pathogenic spores on the surface of the fruits, as well as disinfection with post-harvest fungicides in order to make sure that the passion fruits exported to China does not convey quarantine pests indicated by the Chinese Party or other impurities.

Packaging materials must be clean, hygienic, unused and compliant with Chinese plant health and sanitary requirements. Wood packaging material must comply with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 15 (ISPM 15).

If packaged passion fruits need to be stored, it shall be put into storage immediately and stored separately to avoid reinfection by pests.

Each box must be labeled in Chinese or English with the fruit name, variety, exporting country, production place, name or code of orchard and packing house, etc. The following text must be marked in Chinese or English on each box and pallet: “Exported to the People’s Republic of China” (输往中华人民共和国).

Article 5 Pre-Export Inspection and Quarantine

During the first year following the effective date hereof, the size of the sample taken from packaged passion fruits for phytosanitary inspection by MAE officials shall be 2%. If no quarantine problems are detected during the first-year period, the sample size will be reduced to 1%.

If any live organisms of quarantine pests of concern to China, leaves or soil were found, the consignment shall not be exported to China. The relevant orchards or/and packing houses cannot export passion fruits to China during the remaining season in some cases. MAE shall find the cause and take preventive measures for betterment. At the same time, the detection record shall be kept, and delivered at the request of GACC.

Upon completing an inspection, MAE shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate for the approved batch in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 12 (ISPM12), noticed with registration name or code of orchards and packing houses. The following shall be stated in the additional declaration: “This consignment of passion fruits complies with the requirements specified in the Protocol on Phytosanitary Requirements for Export of Fresh Passion Fruits from Viet Nam to China, and is free from quarantine pests of concern to China.”

Article 6 Entry Inspection and Quarantine

Entry ports for Viet Nam passion fruits are all Chinese ports authorized for fruit entry by GACC.

Upon arrival of passion fruits at the entry port in China, China Customs shall examine the relevant documentation and records of identification, and shall complete the inspection and quarantine process.

No consignment of passion fruits from an unauthorized orchard or packing house shall be allowed to enter China.

If any live organism of quarantine pest listed in Annex or new quarantine pests are found, or if soil or plant debris were detected, the shipment shall be returned, destroyed or treated.

If inconformity with China's national food safety standards is found, the passion fruits shall be returned or destroyed.

If the above non-compliance is found, GACC will immediately notify MAE to suspend the importation of passion fruits from the relevant orchards and / or packing houses as appropriate. MAE shall investigate the causes of non-conformities and urge relevant orchards and / or packing houses to rectify until the relevant rectification measures are effectively implemented and recognized by GACC.

Article 7 Compliance Inspection

In the first year of implementation of this Protocol, with the assistance of MAE, GACC will arrange on-site investigation or remote video audit to confirm whether or not the management system of the passion fruits to be exported to China is consistent with the requirements of this Protocol.

Article 8 Retrospective Review

GACC will, in accordance with updated information on the pest status of passion fruits in Viet Nam and interception information, carry out a further risk assessment, and will consult and agree with MAE to adjust the quarantine pest list and relevant quarantine measures.

If necessary, GACC may send experts to Viet Nam for retrospective review, including on-site inspection. Any costs relating to the aforesaid investigation, including international travelling, hotel, meals expenses..., shall be borne by the Viet Nam party. The protocol shall then be amended as required based on the outcome of this inspection and with the agreement of both parties.

Article 9 Amendment, Entry into Force and Termination

This Protocol takes effect on the date of signature and shall be effective for five years, unless any of the parties notifies the other of its intention to amend or terminate it at least three months ahead of the intended expiry date. It shall be automatically and consecutively renewed for additional five-year terms.

After a written agreement has been reached by both parties, the terms of this Protocol may be amended via mutual consultation. If either side wishes to rescind the Protocol, it will notify the other side in writing at least 6 months in advance.

This Protocol is signed in _____, on _____, by two counterparts in Chinese, Vietnamese and English language versions. Each party shall retain a copy of the three equally valid texts. In case of any dispute in interpretation, the English version shall prevail.

For

**The Ministry of Agriculture and
Environment of the Socialist
Republic of Viet Nam**



For

**The General Administration of
Customs of the People's
Republic of China**



Annex

List of Quarantine Pests of Concern to China

1. *Bactrocera correcta*
2. *Planococcus minor*
3. *Pseudococcus longispinus*
4. *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*
5. *Globisporangium splendens*