

PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF LILY BULBS (*Lilium* spp.) FROM CHILE INTO VIETNAM.

1. Area and plant of application

Lily bulbs (*Lilium* spp.) produced in Chile for planting.

2. Material of conveyance

The source material of the bulbs may be tissue culture, bulbs fattening or scales culture.

3. Mean of Conveyance

Air cargoes or ship cargoes (except hand luggage carried by passengers or by post).

4. Registration

4.1. All production sites, packing houses, storage facilities and treatment facilities for lily bulbs exported to Vietnam shall be registered with the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) of Chile; the list of mentioned above stakeholders must be provided to PPD before the commencement of trade and update each year;

4.2. SAG will assign to each planted lot destined for Vietnam, a unique code at national level. The code shall consist of the letters Vietnam that identify Vietnam, two digits that identify the harvest season bulbs and a national correlative lot number. Each year SAG will send to Plant Protection Department of Vietnam (PPD) a list of production sites and registered lots for inspection during active growth;

4.3. Production sites, packing houses and storage facilities shall be undergone, on a regular basis, under the supervision of SAG to the prevent entry and re-infestation of pests;

4.4. Registration records shall be made available for inspection and audit by PPD on request.

5. Pre-harvest management

5.1. SAG is responsible for conducting surveillance programmers or inspection activities to ensure that the quarantine pests (Annex 1) have not occurred during production;

5.2. SAG carry out two field inspections of the crop during active growth. The first time is scheduled before flowering and the second time takes place after flowering. Taking samples for all pests mentioned in Annex 1 (including *Ditylenchus dipsaci*) each sample will be analyzed in SAG laboratories or SAG authorized laboratories;

5.3. This sampling will be carried out on the basis of 5 stations of 2000 plants for each registered lots;

5.4. During crop development, the nematicides program/ chemical control are used to eliminate *Ditylenchus dipsaci*. This program will be supervised by SAG. The nematicides, dosage, method for *Ditylenchus dipsaci* control shall be provided to PPD if change.

5.5. Alternatively, SAG may certify prior to export, the absence of *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Cylindrocarpon destructans* and *Botrytis elliptica* by laboratory analysis of samples bulbs in postharvest. These samples will be captured by SAG officials and will be analyzed in SAG laboratories or SAG authorized laboratories;

5.6. If any quarantine pests of Vietnam (Annex 1) is detected during surveillance, inspection activities or joint inspections, SAG shall remove ***the export lot and should be applied phytosanitary actions in origin production site of the lot and submit report of these actions to PPD;***

5.7. Record of all inspection results, including production site number, variety name, inspection date, and number of infected plants, shall be kept and available for verification. PPD may also request for records when necessary.

6. Post-harvest pest management

Following options are applied for risk management of quarantine pests (Annex 1) at post harvested stage:

6.1. Sorting and packing process

- a) Sorting process shall be verified by SAG's officers through phytosanitary inspection to ensure that all consignments are not infected quarantine pests. This process will ensure that Lily bulbs are free from both all pests of quarantine concern to Vietnam and any contaminant plant materials as well as soil;
- b) All packages of lily bulbs must be practically free from soil;
- c) Inspected and treated lily bulbs must be packed in new bags/boxes. All wood materials used in packaging of lily bulbs must comply with ISPM No 15;
- d) Outside of the export packing boxes of Lily bulbs shall be marked "For Vietnam" and "the name (or registration code) of production sites and packing houses";
- e) Packed consignments must be protected from pest contamination during and after packing, during storage and during movement from Chile to Vietnam;
- f) Standard operating procedures (SOP) for the packing of lily bulbs and any related updates will be provided to PPD Vietnam.

6.2. Phytosanitary measures

In order to minimize the risk from introduction of all potential plant quarantine pests associated with lily bulbs from the Chile into Vietnam, the phytosanitary measures as bellows:

In case of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and any pest mentioned in Annex 1 found in the consignment, this consignment will be rejected to export to Vietnam.

If any of those quarantine pests is detected during surveillance activities or joint inspection of orchards, SAG will conduct an investigation and provide the results to PPD. The infected production site will be removed from the registered list until the cause of non compliance has been clarified and corrective actions have been implemented. The production site will be reinstated by PPD once SAG has confirmed implementation of the corrective actions.

7. Pre-export inspection

7.1. The import permit will be issue by PPD to the importer. This import permit will be presented by Chile exporter to SAG to request a phytosanitary certificate.

7.2. A phytosanitary certificate issued by SAG is required for each consignment. Each phytosanitary certificate must be included the additional declaration, stating in English:

"The consignment was inspected in the Chile and found free from quarantine pests specified at Annex 1 of Phytosanitary requirements for importation of lily bulbs (Lilium spp.) for planting from Chile into Vietnam"

7.3. The consignment must be also practically free from growing media, soil and soil-related matter.

8. Import inspection

Upon arrival in Vietnam, every consignment will be inspected by PPD. If any quarantine pest (in Annex 1) is detected during inspection, the consignment shall be treated according to Vietnamese phytosanitary regulations.

9. Review policy

PPD reserves the right to review this phytosanitary requirements at any time if quarantine pests are detected. The review is also considered when the phytosanitary status of the exporting country has changed.

Annex 1: LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS

There are **06** pests with **High** risk rate:

- *Cylindrocarpon destructans* (Zinssm.) Scholten
- *Iris yellow spot tospovirus*
- *Alfalfa mosaic virus*
- *Tobacco ringspot virus*
- *Lily symptomless virus*
- *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuehn) Filipjev

There are **04** pests with **Medium** risk rate:

- *Botrytis elliptica* (Berk.) Cooke
- *Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*
- *Tomato ringspot virus*
- *Tobacco rattle virus*