

**PROTOCOL OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE EXPORT OF MAIZE FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO CHINA
BETWEEN
THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF QUALITY SUPERVISION, INSPECTION
AND QUARANTINE OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

In order to safely export maize from South Africa into China and ensure the security of agriculture and ecology in China, based on the results of the pest risk analysis (PRA), the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as AQSIQ) and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as DAFF) have exchanged views and reached agreements on the phytosanitary requirements of South African maize as follows.

This protocol pertains only to phytosanitary requirements. Other standards and requirements regarding food and feed safety quality, also apply to South African maize, but are outside the scope of this protocol.

Paragraph 1

The maize in this protocol is maize seed which is produced in South Africa and exported to China for processing, not for sowing. The scientific name is *Zea mays* L. and the English name is maize or corn.

Paragraph 2

The maize being exported to China shall comply with the relevant phytosanitary laws, regulations on import and national standards of China and be free of live insects and quarantine pests concerned by China (listed in the Annex1) and not be commingled or contaminated with other grain or extraneous materials deliberately.

Paragraph 3

The DAFF shall carry out investigation and test during the growing season of maize using internationally approved surveillance and test methods for Maize dwarf mosaic virus, Sugarcane mosaic virus and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, ensure the maize export to China be free from these pests. For each harvest season, DAFF shall submit to AQSIQ a pests surveillance report, including testing methods and results, in the production areas during the maize growing season, as well as other information requested by AQSIQ.

The DAFF shall establish integrated pest management system (IPM) measures to minimize other quarantine pests occurrence, which are concerned by China, and supervise their application by relevant private enterprises. Upon request by AQSIQ, DAFF shall provide AQSIQ with the relevant information.

Paragraph 4

The DAFF shall ensure those enterprises that export maize to China undertake cleaning activities, such as sifting, in the process of maize storage and transportation, or prior to loading, to eliminate the soil, plant debris, impurities and dangerous weed seeds, as well as sorghum and other grain seeds.

Paragraph 5

The DAFF shall register exporters and elevators exporting maize to China to ensure that they meet the relevant quarantine conditions and implement cleaning measures, such as sifting. The DAFF shall provide in advance to AQSIQ the list of those registered exporters and elevators.

Paragraph 6

Prior to export, DAFF should conduct quarantine and inspection for the maize export to China. For the consignment which meets requirements specified in this protocol, DAFF shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate including an additional declaration that: “The consignment is in compliance with requirements described in the Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of maize from South Africa to China and is free from the quarantine pests of concern to China”.

The DAFF shall provide a sample of the Phytosanitary Certificate currently valid in the Republic of South Africa in advance in order for AQSIQ to more easily determine their genuineness when the consignment enters the ports of the People's Republic of China.

The DAFF shall also test the maize consignments for presence of genetically modified seeds, and found to be free of the transgenic events not listed in biological safety certificates issued by Chinese Ministry of agriculture.

Paragraph 7

An Import Permit issued by AQSIQ should be acquired by Chinese importers in advance before import. The maize should be imported at ports designated by AQSIQ and be processed at plants designated by AQSIQ. Load and unload, transportation, storage and processing of imported maize should be in compliance with the Chinese plant quarantine and preventive requirement. The imported maize can't be distributed directly before processing, and sowing is prohibited.

Paragraph 8

When South Africa maize arrives in Chinese entry ports, China Inspection and Quarantine organs (the branches of AQSIQ) will carry out inspection and quarantine.

If Maize dwarf mosaic virus, Sugarcane mosaic virus or *Peronosclerospora sorghi* are found on arrival, the consignment will be returned or destroyed. AQSIQ will immediately suspend importing maize from the relevant South Africa production area.

If any other quarantine pest in the Annex 1 of this Protocol is found, the consignment will be allowed entry after effective treatment. In case of no effective treatment, the consignment shall be returned or destroyed. The relevant cost will be paid by the exporter. If the problem is serious enough, maize from the relevant exporter and elevator, relevant production areas or even all production areas in South Africa, will be suspended to export to China immediately until remedial actions have been taken.

If other quarantine pests not categorized in the Annex of this Protocol are identified, the consignment shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of *the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine* and its regulations for implementation.

If non-approved GM maize is tested, the consignment will be returned or destroyed.

Paragraph 9

The DAFF shall inform AQSIQ in writing of any new occurrence of pests of maize in the territory of The Republic of South Africa, and control measures taken by DAFF in a timely manner.

AQSIQ will develop further risk assessment and review this Protocol based on the situation of pest occurrence and interceptions from South Africa maize.

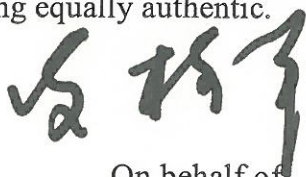
Paragraph 10

Both sides agree to solve possible inspection and quarantine issues through technical consultation regarding South African maize imports into China. If necessary, in cooperation with DAFF, AQSIQ will dispatch quarantine officials to South Africa to review the pest occurrences and control measures, inspection and quarantine management etc. by DAFF, the expenses related to the visit, including transportation, accommodation and living expenses, will be covered by South Africa.

Paragraph 11

The Protocol will enter into force on the date of signature and will remain valid for a period of two years. If neither side gives notice to amend or terminate this Protocol at least six months prior to the expiry date, this Protocol will be extended automatically for successive periods of two years.

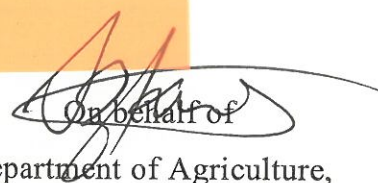
Signed in ~~XXX~~ on ~~XXX~~ in duplicate, each in Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Beijing December 4, 2014


On behalf of

General Administration of Quality
Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's
Republic of China





On behalf of
Department of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries of the
Republic of South Africa

ANNEX 1:

List of quarantine pest concerned by China

1. Maize dwarf mosaic virus
2. Sugarcane mosaic virus
3. *Peronosclerospora sorghi*
4. *Acanthoscelides obtectus*
5. *Liposcelis bostrychophila*
6. *Prostephanus truncates*
7. *Sitophilus granaries*
8. *Trogoderma inclusum*
9. *Amaranthus deflexus*
10. *Arctotheca calendula*
11. *Cirsium arvense*
12. *Datura ferox*
13. *Emex australis*
14. *Eupatorium odoratum*
15. *Oxalis latifolia*
16. *Richardia brasiliensis*
17. *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
18. *Sorghum almum*
19. *Sorghum halepense*
20. *Striga asiatica*

**中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局
和南非共和国农林渔业部
关于南非玉米输华植物检疫要求议定书**

为使南非玉米安全输往中国，确保中国农业生产生态安全，根据有害生物风险分析结果，中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局(以下简称 AQSIQ)和南非共和国农林渔业部(以下简称 DAFF)经过协商，就南非玉米输往中国植物检疫要求达成一致意见如下。

本议定书只涉及植物检疫要求。南非玉米还应符合人类食用、饲用等方面的安全卫生质量标准和要求，但不属本议定书规定内容。

第一条

本议定书中玉米,是指产自南非,输往中国用于加工的玉米籽实, 不作种植用途(学名 *Zea mays* L., 英文名 maize 或 corn)。

第二条

输华玉米应符合中国进口植物检验检疫法律法规及国家标准要求, 不带活虫和中方关注的检疫性有害生物(见附件)。不得故意添加或混杂其他谷物或外来杂质。

第三条

DAFF 应采取国际认可的调查和检测方法，在玉米生长期针对玉米矮花叶病毒、甘蔗花叶病毒和高粱霜霉病菌等开展疫情调查监测，并在每个玉米出口季节前，向中方提交上述有害生物在产地发生情况的监测报告，包括检测方法及结果，以及应中方要求提供的其他信息，确保输华玉米不带上述有害生物。

DAFF 应建立有害生物综合防治措施，降低中方关注的其他检疫性有害生物的发生程度，并监督玉米相关业界实施。应中方要求，DAFF 应向中方提供相关信息。

第四条

DAFF 应确保输华玉米企业在储运或装船前采取适当的过筛清杂等措施，以避免玉米携带土壤、植物残体、杂质和危险性杂草种子，以及高粱等其他粮谷种子。

第五条

DAFF 对输华玉米的出口、仓储企业实施注册登记，确保符合相关防疫条件及实施过筛清杂等措施，DAFF 应提前将出口、仓储注册企业名单提交中方。

第六条

出口前，DAFF 应对输华玉米进行检验检疫。对符合议定书要求的，出具植物检疫证书，并在附加声明栏中注明：“该批货物符合《南非玉米输华植物检疫要求议定书》要求，不带中方关注的检疫性有害生物。”

DAFF 应事先向中方提供现行有效的植物检疫证书样本，

以便玉米到达中国入境港口时中方核查植物检疫证书的真实性。

DAFF 还应对玉米进行转基因检测，不得带有中国农业部生物安全证书未准许进口的转基因品系。

第七条

玉米进口商应在进口前取得 AQSIQ 签发的检疫许可证，从中方指定的口岸进境，并在指定的加工厂生产加工。进口玉米的装卸、运输、储存、加工过程应符合中国相关植物检疫防疫要求。未经加工处理，进口玉米不得直接进入流通市场。禁止进口玉米用作种植用。

第八条

南非玉米达到中国入境口岸时，中国检验检疫机构 (AQSIQ 下属机构) 将实施检验检疫。

如截获玉米矮花叶病毒、甘蔗花叶病毒和高粱霜霉病菌，将采取退运或销毁措施，并暂停相关产区玉米输华。

如截获本议定书附件中中方关注的其他检疫性有害生物，经有效除害处理合格后，准予入境。无有效除害处理方法的，则采取退运或销毁措施，相关费用由出口方承担。情况严重的，将立即暂停相关出口及仓储企业、相关出口产区甚至全部南非玉米的进口，直到采取了改进措施。

如检出本议定书附件以外的其他检疫性有害生物，则根据《中华人民共和国进出境动植物检疫法》及其实施条例的有关规定进行处理。

如检出未获批准的转基因玉米品系，将采取退运或销毁措施。

第九条

DAFF 应及时向 AQSIQ 书面通报南非国内玉米上新发生的植物疫情和采取的防控措施。

AQSIQ 根据南非玉米疫情发生动态和疫情截获情况，将开展进一步的风险评估，并对议定书进行回顾性审查工作。

第十条

双方同意，通过技术磋商方式来解决南非玉米输华可能出现的检验检疫问题。根据需要，在 DAFF 协助下，AQSIQ 将派检疫官员赴南非对玉米有害生物发生、防控、检验检疫管理措施等情况进行实地考察，考察费用(包括交通费、食宿和生活费用等)由南方承担。

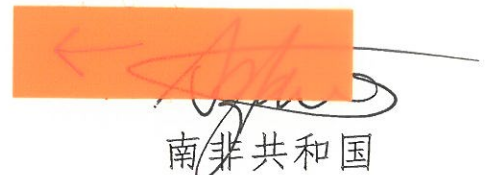
第十一条

本议定书自签字之日起生效，有效期两年。如在期满六个月前双方均未提出修改或终止要求，则本议定书自动延长两年。

本议定书于****年**月**日在**签署，一式两份，以中文和英文写成，两种文本同等作准。



中华人民共和国
国家质量监督检验检疫总局
代表



南非共和国
农林渔业部
代表

附件：

中方关注的检疫性有害生物名单

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 玉米矮花叶病毒 | Maize dwarf mosaic virus |
| 2. 甘蔗花叶病毒 | Sugarcane mosaic virus |
| 3. 高粱霜霉病菌 | <i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i> |
| 4. 菜豆象 | <i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> |
| 5. 粉啮虫 | <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> |
| 6. 大谷蠹 | <i>Prostephanus truncates</i> |
| 7. 谷象 | <i>Sitophilus granaries</i> |
| 8. 肾斑皮蠹 | <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> |
| 9. 苋 | <i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> |
| 10. 南非金盏草 | <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> |
| 11. 田蓟 | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> |
| 12. 多刺曼陀罗 | <i>Datura ferox</i> |
| 13. 南方三棘果 | <i>Emex australis</i> |
| 14. 飞机草 | <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> |
| 15. 宽叶酢浆草 | <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> |
| 16. 巴西拟鸭舌癭 | <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> |
| 17. 银毛龙葵 | <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> |
| 18. 黑高粱 | <i>Sorghum alnum</i> |
| 19. 假高粱 | <i>Sorghum halepense</i> |
| 20. 独脚金 | <i>Striga asiatica</i> |