

# Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Lily Flower Bulbs from Chile

Promulgated by COA on September 19, 2014.

Amended by MOA on July 31, 2024.

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

1. The import of lily (*Lilium* spp.) bulbs from Chile shall be regulated pursuant to the ‘Plant Protection and Quarantine Act’ and ‘Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China’, as well as the quarantine requirements listed here.
2. Requirements for lily bulb growers
  - 2.1. The growers that intend to export lily bulbs to Taiwan shall register to the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG hereinafter) before planting the mother bulbs every year.
  - 2.2. The registration includes information on the variety, lot number produced in the previous year, planted acreage, the address of the production location, estimated production and company general information.
  - 2.3. The SAG issues an exclusive lot number for each planted lot of bulbs, which is used for tracing the production management, field inspection and import/export procedure.
3. Field inspection
  - 3.1. Field inspection shall be conducted by the SAG trained personnel.
  - 3.2. Lily bulbs shall undergo field inspection, confirming that *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Naupactus leucoloma* and *Rhizoglyphus echinopus* have not occurred during production.
  - 3.3. All lot numbers of lily bulbs for exporting to Taiwan shall be subject to two field virus inspections during active growth. The first time is scheduled before flowering and the second time takes place after **flowers falling**.
  - 3.4. For each field inspection, 5 stations of 2,000 plants distributed randomly to each lot will be checked, at least 10,000 plants per lot number shall be inspected for virus symptoms.
  - 3.5. Plants with virus symptoms found during field inspection shall be removed from the field and destroyed properly by the growers.
  - 3.6. In case the percentage of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (PIAMV) symptomatic plants per lot number exceeds 0.5%, the lot number is not allowed to be exported to Taiwan.
  - 3.7. Record of all inspection results per lot number, including lot number, variety name, inspection date, and number of plants with viruses, shall be kept and available for verification. Plant quarantine authority of Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as APHIA) may also request for records when necessary.
4. Conditions for bulbs being exported to Taiwan
  - 4.1. Lot numbers passed both field inspections are eligible for being exported to Taiwan. The numbers of passed lots and their growers are included in the “List of approved lot

numbers for lily bulbs exported to Taiwan”, which is maintained by the SAG and shall be made available for the APHIA before May 30th every year.

- 4.2. During the harvest season, growers shall take precautionary measures to prevent virus infection. Tools and machineries involved in the harvesting process shall be sanitized before use.
- 4.3. Bulbs of lot numbers suitable for exporting to Taiwan shall be separated properly from other lot numbers not fulfilling the requirements. Measures shall be taken to prevent pest infestation.
- 4.4. Each package of bulbs exported to Taiwan should be labeled. Each label should contain the information of the name of grower, lot number, scientific name of the product, name of the variety and quantity of each package.

## 5. Export inspection

- 5.1. Quarantine inspectors of the SAG shall confirm whether the lot number is on the list of approved lot numbers as well as whether the lot number meets the phytosanitary requirements of Taiwan.
- 5.2. The consignment that has passed the inspection will be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate including the additional declaration stating,
  - 5.2.1. Lot number of the bulbs.
  - 5.2.2. The bulbs have been inspected during the growing season and found free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Naupactus leucoloma* and *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*.
  - 5.2.3. The bulbs have been inspected in conformity with ‘Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Lily Flower Bulbs from Chile’ agreed upon by the APHIA and the SAG.

## 6. Import inspection

- 6.1. The phytosanitary certificate issued by the SAG shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.
- 6.2. Procedures, methods and sampling for import inspection shall follow Taiwan’s “Enforcement Rules on The Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and other quarantine regulations.
- 6.3. If the consignment is not accompanied by phytosanitary certificate issued by the SAG, the consignment shall be rejected.

## 7. Measures in case of non-compliance

- 7.1. In case of a high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan, the APHIA shall inform the SAG.
- 7.2. The importation of bulbs of the lot number involved in incidents described in 7.1 to

Taiwan is prohibited. Bulbs of the same lot number that are already in-transit are subjected to sampling and laboratory test for PIAMV, and only those that passed the test are allowed to enter Taiwan.

7.3. The SAG shall trace back to the origin of the involved lot number and investigate possible causes of the incident. The SAG shall inform the APHIA about findings of the investigation and additional measures taken within 2 months from notification.

7.4. Depending on the result of investigation, the SAG shall take appropriate measure(s) as follows:

7.4.1. Prohibiting the bulbs of the lot number involved in incidents described in 7.1 be used for growing bulbs for Taiwan in the following seasons.

7.4.2. The bulbs of the other lot numbers produced by the same grower involved in incidents described in 7.1 free from PIAMV shall be tested by the SAG. Only the bulbs free from PIAMV are allowed to be exported, and the test results shall be stated on the phytosanitary certificate.

7.4.3. Other measure(s) agreed by the APHIA.

7.5. After investigation, if a high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan was identified to be caused by failure of the same grower for 2 times during a production season, all lot numbers from this grower shall be suspended for export to Taiwan. The SAG shall identify the cause of non-compliance and hence provide investigation report along with corrective measures to the APHIA. The approval for exporting lily bulbs to Taiwan shall only be reinstated after recognition of the APHIA. The APHIA may dispatch inspectors to Chile to confirm the corrective measures if necessary. All expenses for the APHIA inspectors shall be borne by Chile side.

7.6. Imported lily bulbs from Chile are subjected to sampling and laboratory test by the APHIA for monitoring survey. If the annual detection rate of PIAMV exceeds 0.5%, the APHIA will inform the SAG. The SAG shall identify the causes and hence provide investigation report along with corrective measures to the APHIA. The APHIA may dispatch inspectors to Chile to confirm the corrective measures if necessary. All expenses for the APHIA inspectors shall be borne by Chile side.

## 8. Suspension and reinstatement of the system

8.1. If 3 or more incidents of high level damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan occurred for the same season, the quarantine requirements as described in this protocol will be withdrawn and exportation of lily bulbs from Chile shall only be possible after sampling and laboratory testing for PIAMV. Only those that passed the test are allowed to enter Taiwan and the test results should be stated on the phytosanitary certificate. For bulbs of the same lot number that are already in-transit,

condition 7.2 shall apply.

8.2. The SAG shall identify the causes and provide investigation report along with corrective measures to the APHIA, the 'Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Lily Flower Bulbs from Chile' shall be reinstated only after the APHIA approved the corrective measures. The APHIA may dispatch inspectors to Chile to confirm the corrective measures if necessary. All expenses for the APHIA inspectors shall be borne by Chile side.

9. On-site audit of the system

Every August, the SAG shall formally invite inspectors of the APHIA to conduct annual onsite inspections in Chile. The APHIA may send inspectors to conduct joint field inspection and audit relevant activities as well as to check records at registered production locations, processing, packaging and storage facilities. All expenses for the APHIA inspectors shall be borne by Chile side.

10. Review of the requirements

The APHIA and the SAG could discuss for any improvement or amendment of these quarantine requirements.