

“Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Lily Flower Bulbs from the Netherlands”

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

Promulgated by COA on Jan 6, 2014 and in effect since Jan 6, 2014

Amended by COA and to be in effect on Aug 14, 2017

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1. The import of lily (*Lilium* spp.) bulbs from the Netherlands 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.
If the import of lily bulbs are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands (the Dutch NPPO hereinafter) including the following additional declaration stating, the points 2 to 9 could be exempted:
 - 1.1. The bulbs have been inspected during the growing season and found free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Naupactus leucoloma* and *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*.
 - 1.2. The bulbs have been inspected during the growing season or laboratory tested before export and found free from *Arabis mosaic virus*, and *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus*.
2. Requirements for Lily Bulb Growers
 - 2.1. Growers of lily bulbs exporting to Taiwan shall register with the Flower Bulb Inspection Service (BKD 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 and the address of the production location.
 - 2.3. The BKD 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 BKD authorized/trained personnel.
 - 3.2. Lily bulbs shall undergo field inspection, confirming that *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Arabis mosaic virus*, 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 is after flowering.
 - 3.4. For each field inspection, at least 5,000 plants per lot number shall be visually 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. If the percentage of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (PIAMV) symptomatic plants per lot number exceeds 0.5% during field inspection, the lot number is not allowed to be exported to Taiwan.
- 3.7. Records of all field inspection results per lot number shall be kept and available for BKD inspectors. The Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ hereinafter) may also request to review records when necessary.
4. Conditions for Bulbs Exporting to Taiwan
 - 4.1. Lot numbers passing both field inspections are eligible for exporting to Taiwan. The numbers of passed lots are included in the “List of approved lot numbers for lily bulbs exporting to Taiwan”, which is maintained by the BKD and shall be made available for BAPHIQ 7 days before the issuing date of the phytosanitary certificate for the first shipment to Taiwan.
 - 4.2. During the harvest season, growers shall take precautionary measures to prevent the virus cross contamination. Tools and machineries involved in harvest process shall be sanitized before use.
 - 4.3. Bulbs of lot numbers suitable for exporting to Taiwan shall be properly separated from other bulbs not fulfilling the requirements. Measures shall be taken to prevent pest infestation.
 - 4.4. The lot numbers shall be marked on the packages of bulbs for export to Taiwan.
5. Export Inspection
 - 5.1. Quarantine inspectors of the Dutch NPPO 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, or declared on the packing list.
 - 5.2.2. The bulbs have been inspected during the growing season and found free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Naupactus leucoloma*, *Arabis mosaic virus*, and *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*.
 - 5.2.3. The bulbs have been inspected to comply with the ‘Quarantine requirements for the importation of Lily flower bulbs from The Netherlands’.
6. Import inspection
 - 6.1. The phytosanitary certificate issued by the Dutch NPPO shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.
 - 6.2. Procedures, methods and sampling for import inspection shall follow Taiwan’s “Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and other quarantine regulations.

- 6.3. If the consignment is not accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the Dutch NPPO, the consignment is prohibited from being imported into Taiwan.
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, BAPHIQ shall inform the Dutch NPPO. The Dutch NPPO must provide grower information (including lot numbers) of the specific lot number and other relevant lot numbers (including the lot numbers of bulbs cultivated in the same field and originated from the same mother materials) within two working days after receiving notification from BAPHIQ. The phytosanitary certificate for lily bulbs exporting to Taiwan can be issued, as long as the Dutch NPPO provides the relevant grower information and lot numbers within two working days. If the information is not provided within two working days, then the lily bulbs will be suspended from being imported into Taiwan. In addition, the lily bulbs with certificates issued by the Dutch NPPO within two working days after receiving notification from BAPHIQ that are already in-transit or arrival are subject to strengthened sampling and inspection.
 - 7.2. The importation of bulbs of the lot number involved in incidents of a high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan will be prohibited from the designated date decided by BAPHIQ. Bulbs of the same lot number that already in-transit are subject to sampling and laboratory test for PIAMV, and only those that pass the test are allowed to enter Taiwan.
 - 7.3. The Dutch NPPO shall trace back to the origin of the involved lot number and investigate possible causes of the incident. The Dutch NPPO shall inform BAPHIQ within 2 months from notification about findings of the investigation and additional measures taken.
 - 7.4. Depending on the result of investigation, the Dutch NPPO shall take appropriate measure(s) as followings:
 - 7.4.1. Prohibiting the bulbs of the lot number involved in the incident of a high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan from being used as growing bulbs for Taiwan in the following seasons.
 - 7.4.2. The bulbs of lot numbers produced by the same grower involved in the incident of a high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan shall be tested and free from PIAMV before export by the BKD; only those bulbs which pass are allowed to be exported and the test results shall be stated in the phytosanitary certificate.

- 7.4.3. Other strengthened measure(s) agreed upon by BAPHIQ.
- 7.5. After investigation, if high level of damage caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan was identified to be caused by failures 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 Dutch NPPO shall identify the cause of non-compliance and hence provide investigation report along with corrective measures to BAPHIQ. The approval for exporting lily bulbs to Taiwan shall only be reinstated after recognition of BAPHIQ. BAPHIQ may dispatch inspectors to the Netherlands to confirm the corrective measures if necessary. All expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the Dutch side.
- 7.6. Imported lily bulbs from the Netherlands are subject to sampling and laboratory test by BAPHIQ for monitoring survey. If the annual detection rate of PIAMV exceeds 0.5%, BAPHIQ will inform the Dutch NPPO. The Dutch NPPO shall identify the causes and hence provide investigation report along with corrective measures to BAPHIQ, and BAPHIQ may dispatch inspectors to the Netherlands to confirm the corrective measures if necessary. All expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the Dutch side.
8. Suspension and Reinstatement of the System
- 8.1. If 3 or more incidents of high level damage are caused by PIAMV during the production of flowers in Taiwan occur in the same season, the lily bulbs will be suspended for exportation from the Netherlands in accordance with the quarantine requirements on the designated date. Moreover, the lily bulbs shall be imported into Taiwan after sampling and laboratory testing for PIAMV before exportation, and only those that pass the test are allowed to enter Taiwan. Also, the tests results shall be stated on the phytosanitary certificate. Bulbs that already in-transit are subject to sampling and laboratory test for PIAMV, and only those that pass the test are allowed to enter Taiwan.
- 8.2. The Dutch NPPO shall identify the causes and provide investigation report along with corrective measures to BAPHIQ; the quarantine requirements will be reinstated only after BAPHIQ approves the corrective measures. BAPHIQ may dispatch inspectors to the Netherlands to confirm the correction measures if necessary. All expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the Dutch side.
9. On-site Audit of the System
- 9.1. The Dutch NPPO shall verify the BKD annually to make sure all the

procedures are conducted in accordance with these requirements.

- 9.2. Every March, the Dutch NPPO shall formally invite inspectors of BAPHIQ to conduct annual on-site inspections in the Netherlands. BAPHIQ may send inspectors to conduct joint on-site inspection and audit relevant activities about registration, production and field inspection, as well as to check records at the BKD, registered production locations, processing, packaging and storage facilities. All expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the Dutch side.
 - 9.3. BAPHIQ may conduct on-site inspection on designated growers in the current year according to the results of the quarantine inspections of lily bulbs imported to Taiwan in the previous year. During the on-site inspection, if non-compliance with the quarantine requirements is confirmed to be caused by the designated growers, the NPPO of the Netherlands will temporarily suspend all the lot numbers of that particular grower. The NPPO of the Netherlands shall identify the case and take appropriate measures towards the involved grower. Afterwards, the NPPO of the Netherlands must provide investigation report along with corrective measures to BAPHIQ. The approval for exporting the involved lots to Taiwan shall only be reinstated after recognition of BAPHIQ.
10. Review of the Quarantine Requirements
‘Quarantine requirements for the importation of Lily flower bulbs from The Netherlands’ may be discussed and amended by Taiwanese and Netherlands plant quarantine authorities.