

**中华人民共和国质量监督检验检疫总局**  
**与澳大利亚农渔林业部关于中国鲜食葡萄输往**  
**澳大利亚植物检疫要求的议定书**

2012. 1. 7

中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局（AQSIQ）与澳大利亚农渔林业部（DAFF），在澳大利亚农渔林业部完成的《中国鲜食葡萄最终进口风险分析报告》的基础上，经协商，就中国鲜食葡萄输往澳大利亚植物检疫要求的议定书达成一致。

**第一条 范围**

本议定书规定了用以监管中国商用鲜食葡萄输往澳大利亚的植物检疫条件。

**第二条 水果种类和出口区域**

允许从中国出口到澳大利亚的水果种类为鲜食葡萄（*Vitis vinifera* Linn.），包括杂交在内的所有栽培品种。

来自中国所有商业生产区域内的鲜食葡萄都允许出口澳大利亚。

### 第三条 检疫性有害生物

经由进口风险分析，确定了从中国进口鲜食葡萄需采取风险管理措施的检疫性有害生物名单，见附件 1。

### 第四条 出口葡萄园、包装厂和处理设施注册

所有出口澳大利亚鲜食葡萄的葡萄园、包装厂和处理设施都必须经由 AQSIQ/CIQ 注册、审核和批准。

### 第五条 DAFF 审核和确认

在贸易开始之前，DAFF 将会对鲜食葡萄出口生产、出口葡萄园认证、出口前检验以及出证等植物检疫体系进行审核，确保其达到进口条件。

### 第六条 桔小食蝇 (*B. dorsalis*) 管理

鲜食葡萄必须来自由 DAFF 认可并同意的桔小食蝇非疫区，遵循 ISPM 10 和 ISPM 26 的原则。

或者，若鲜食葡萄来自认可的食蝇非疫区之外，或者来自非疫状态被暂停的地区，则需接受冷处理或其他经由 DAFF 认可和同意的有效处理措施。目前，DAFF 认同以下冷处理方法：

- 0.99°C 或以下，持续 17 天，或者
- 1.38°C 或以下，持续 20 天。

冷处理可在出口前或出口运输途中进行。

DAFF 将考虑 AQSIQ 提出的有充分证据支持的其他措施。

**第七条 葡萄房枯病 (*P. baccae*)、葡萄黑腐病 (*G. bidwellii*) 和葡萄轴枯病 (*A. viticola*) 管理**

鲜食葡萄必须来自由 DAFF 认可并同意的葡萄房枯病 (*P. a baccae*)、葡萄黑腐病 (*G. bidwellii*) 和葡萄轴枯病 (*A. viticola*) 非疫区或非疫生产点, 遵循 ISPM 4 和 ISPM 10 的原则。

或者, DAFF 将考虑 AQSIQ 提出的其他措施。

**第八条 葡萄根瘤蚜 (*D. vitifoliae*) 管理**

鲜食葡萄必须来自由 DAFF 认可并同意的葡萄根瘤蚜 (*D. vitifoliae*) 非疫区或非疫生产点, 遵循 ISPM 4 和 ISPM 10 的原则。

或者, 在所有输澳鲜食葡萄包装盒内的塑料袋中需放置能证明有效防治葡萄根瘤蚜 (*D. vitifoliae*) 的硫垫。

**第九条 粉蚧 (*P. kraunhiae*, *p. comstocki*, *P. maritimus*), 卷叶蛾 (*A. micaceana*, *A. podana*, *E. ambiguella*, *S. pilleriana*) 蓟马 (*R. cruentatus*, *F. occidentalis*), 葡萄粉虱 (*A. taenabae*), 神泽叶螨 (*T. kanzawai*), 异色瓢虫 (*H. axyridis*), 日本弧丽金龟 (*P. japonica*), 棉花弧丽金龟 (*P. mutans*) 和中华弧丽金龟 (*P. quadriguttata*) 管理**

对以下有害生物，需采用由 DAFF 认可并同意的检疫体系，包括葡萄园控制和监测；并具有视觉检查和防治措施：

- 葡萄粉虱 (*A. taenabae*)、臀纹粉蚧 (*P. kraunhiae*)、康氏粉蚧 (*P. comstocki*)、葡萄粉蚧 (*P. maritimus*)、拟果黄卷蛾 (*A. micaceana*)、果黄卷蛾 (*A. podana*)、女贞细卷蛾 (*E. ambiguella*)、葡萄长须卷蛾 (*S. pilleriana*)、腹突皱针蓟马 (*R. cruentatus*)、异色瓢虫 (*H. axyridis*)、日本丽金龟 (*P. japonica*)、棉花弧丽金龟 (*P. mutans*) 以及中华弧丽金龟 (*P. quadriguttata*)；
- 神泽叶螨 (*Tetranychus kanzawai*)，若水果进口到澳大利亚西部地区；以及
- 西花蓟马 (*Frankliniella occidentalis*)，若水果进口到澳大利亚北部地区。

**第十条 美澳型核果褐腐病菌 (*M. fructigena*)、葡萄叶锈病 (*P. euvitis*)、黑寡妇球腹蛛 (*L. mactans*) 和欧洲黑寡妇球腹蛛 (*L. tredecimguttatus*) 管理**

鲜食葡萄必须来自由 DAFF 认可并同意的美澳型核果褐腐病菌 (*M. fructigena*)、葡萄叶锈病 (*P. euvitis*)、黑寡妇球腹蛛 (*L. mactans*) 和欧洲黑寡妇球腹蛛 (*L. tredecimguttatus*) 非疫区或非疫生产点，遵循 ISPM 4 和 ISPM 10 的原则。

或者，采用 DAFF 认可和同意的系统管理措施

### **第十一条 斑翅果蝇管理 (*D. suzukii*)**

鲜食葡萄须来自由 DAFF 认可并同意的斑翅果蝇(*D. Suzukii*)非疫区或非疫生产点，遵循 ISPM 4 和 ISPM 10 的原则。

或者，采用 DAFF 认可和同意的系统管理措施

DAFF 将考虑 AQSIQ 提出的有充分证据支持的其他措施。

### **第十二条 出口前的 AQSIQ/CIQ 植物检疫 和植物检疫证书**

AQSIQ/CIQ 应对所有货物进行感官检查，检查视觉可见的检疫性有害生物和残枝。果实抽样程序应遵循可提供 95%置信度、一批货物不高于 0.5%感染率的原则（即一批货物多于 1000 个单位的，检查 600 个单位，或者一批货物少于或等于 1000 个单位的，检查 450 个。其中 1 个单位指一束葡萄），遵循 ISPM31 的原则。

AQSIQ/CIQ 检查必须确保葡萄不带有附件 1 所列的澳方关注的检疫性害虫，不带任何污染性的植物材料（叶、树枝、种子等）、杂草种子和土壤，且果面保持干净。

对完成检查和处理的每批货物，AQSIQ/CIQ 应签发国际植物检疫证书(IPC),以证明货物已采取相关措施。

### **第十三条 DAFF 的预检或到港植物检疫检查**

对于货物，DAFF 官员将会在澳大利亚进行到港植物检疫检查或在中国进行预检。

关于预检程序，DAFF 官员可对出口澳大利亚葡萄的各种控制措施和体系进行检查和审核。在中国经过预检程序的货物到达澳大利亚后通常将只需要对单证进行到港确认。

首次贸易必须进行预检。在首次实质性贸易之后，可以对预检要求进行审查。

与 DAFF 赴中预检相关的费用由中方承担。

### **第十四条 不合格货物措施**

在预检或到岸植物检疫检查中若查获活的检疫性害虫或管控物品，则该批货品检查不合格。不合格的货品将整批退运、再次处理、重新出口或销毁。

在预检或到岸植物检疫检查中若查获实蝇或其他检疫性虫害，澳大利亚将会与中方沟通，对有害生物采取相应措施。

### **第十五条 政策回顾性审查**

在首次实质性贸易结束之后，或者中国有害生物及植物检疫状况发生变化时，DAFF 可对进口政策进行回顾性审查。

若查获任何未在进口风险分析中提及的检疫性有害生物，澳方可采取补救行动并进行回顾性审查，以确保现有措施能继续为澳大利亚提供足够的植物检疫保护水平。

其他有效防止检疫性有害生物的植物检疫措施或处理方法，经 DAFF 评估认定可提供同等生物安全保护水平的，可作为增补选择在贸易期间采用。

### 第十六条 有效期

本协议定书一式两份，自双方签署之日起生效。上述所列条款将在第一年出口贸易季结束时进行回顾性审查。

中华人民共和国  
国家质量监督检验检疫总局  
代表

澳大利亚政府  
农渔林业部  
代表



## 附件 1: 进口中国葡萄检疫性有害生物名单

### 全澳洲

<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	桔小实蝇
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	异色瓢虫
<i>Popillia japonica</i>	日本丽金龟
<i>Popillia mutans</i>	棉花弧丽金龟
<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i>	中华弧丽金龟
<i>Aleurolobus taenabae</i>	葡萄粉虱
<i>Planococcus kraunhiae</i>	臀纹粉蚧
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	康氏粉蚧
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	葡萄粉蚧
<i>Archips micaceana</i>	拟果黄卷蛾
<i>Archips podana</i>	果黄卷蛾
<i>Eupoecilia ambiguella</i>	女贞细卷蛾
<i>Sparganothis pilleriana</i>	葡萄长须卷蛾
<i>Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus</i>	腹突皱针蓟马
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	葡萄根瘤蚜
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	斑翅果蝇
<i>Physalospora baccae</i>	葡萄房枯病
<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>	葡萄黑腐病
<i>Alternaria viticola</i>	葡萄轴枯病
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	美澳型核果褐腐病菌
<i>Phakopsora euvtis</i>	葡萄叶锈病
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i>	红斑冠蛛
<i>Latrodectus tredecimguttatus</i>	间斑冠蛛

### 仅限澳大利亚西部

<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>	神泽叶螨
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### 仅限澳大利亚北部

<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	西花蓟马
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**Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the  
Export of Table Grapes from the People's Republic  
of China to Australia**

**November 2012**

# Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Table Grapes from the People's Republic of China to Australia

This protocol is between the General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ) and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and is based on the *Final import risk analysis report for table grapes from the People's Republic of China*, conducted by DAFF.

## **Article I Scope**

This protocol sets the plant quarantine conditions governing the import of commercial table grapes from China to Australia.

## **Article II Fruit species and export areas**

The fruit species permitted to be exported from China to Australia is table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.). All varieties, including hybrids, of this species are permitted.

Table grapes from all commercial production areas of China can be exported to Australia.

## **Article III Quarantine pests**

Quarantine pests for table grapes from China requiring risk management measures, as determined in the import risk analysis, are listed in Appendix 1 of this document.

## **Article IV Registration of export vineyards, packinghouses and treatment facilities**

Vineyards, packinghouses and treatment facilities for export table grapes to Australia must be registered, audited and approved by AQSIQ/CIQ.

## **Article V Verification and audit by DAFF**

Prior to the commencement of trade, DAFF will audit the phytosanitary system for table grape export production, certification of export vineyards, pre-export inspection and certification, to ensure the import conditions are met.

## **Article VI Management of *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Oriental fruit fly)**

Table grapes must be sourced from a pest free area for *Bactrocera dorsalis*, recognised and approved by DAFF, following the guidelines of *ISPM 10* and *ISPM 26*.

OR

Table grapes sourced from outside the recognised fruit fly pest free areas, or where the area freedom status has been suspended, shall undergo cold disinfestation or any other effective

treatment recognised and approved by DAFF. Currently, DAFF recognises the following cold treatment regime:

- 0.99°C or below for 17 days, or
- 1.38°C or below for 20 days.

Cold treatment can be conducted pre-export or in-transit.

DAFF will consider alternative measures proposed by AQSIQ that are supported by evidence of efficacy.

**Article VII Management of *Physalospora baccae* (grape cluster black rot), *Guignardia bidwellii* (black rot) and *Alternaria viticola* (spike stalk brown spot)**

Table grapes must be sourced from a pest free area or pest free places of production for *Physalospora baccae*, *Guignardia bidwellii* and *Alternaria viticola*, recognised and approved by DAFF, following the guidelines of *ISPM 4* and *ISPM 10*.

DAFF will consider alternative measures proposed by AQSIQ.

**Article VIII Management of *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (grapevine phylloxera)**

Table grapes must be sourced from a pest free area or pest free places of production, for *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*, recognised and approved by DAFF, following the guidelines of *ISPM 4* and *ISPM 10*.

OR

A sulfur pad with proven efficacy against *D. vitifoliae* must be packed inside the plastic liner of all cartons of table grapes for export to Australia.

**Article IX Management of mealybugs (*Planococcus kraunhiae*, *Pseudococcus comstocki*, *P. maritimus*), tortricid moths (*Archips micaceana*, *A. podana*, *Eupoecilia ambiguella*, *Sparganothis pilleriana*), thrips (*Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*), grape whitefly (*Aleurolobus taenabae*), Kanzawa spider mite (*Tetranychus kanzawai*), *Harmonia axyridis* (harlequin ladybird), *Popillia japonica* (Japanese beetle), *P. mutans* (scarab beetle) and *P. quadriguttata* (Chinese rose beetle)**

A systems approach recognised and approved by DAFF, including vineyard control and surveillance; and visual inspection and remedial action must be in place for:

- *Aleurolobus taenabae*, *Planococcus kraunhiae*, *Pseudococcus comstocki*, *P. maritimus*, *Archips micaceana*, *A. podana*, *Eupoecilia ambiguella*, *Sparganothis pilleriana*, *Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus*, *Harmonia axyridis*, *Popillia japonica*, *P. mutans* and *P. quadriguttata*;
- *Tetranychus kanzawai* (kanzawa spider mite), if fruit is imported into Western Australia; and
- *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips), if fruit is imported into Northern Territory.

**Article X Management of *Monilinia fructigena* (brown rot), *Phakopsora euvitis* (grapevine leaf rust), *Latrodectus mactans* (black widow spider), and *L. tredecimguttatus* (European black widow spider)**

Table grapes must be sourced from a pest free area or pest free places of production for *Monilinia fructigena*, *Phakopsora euvitis*, *Latrodectus mactans* and *L. Tredecimguttatus*, recognised and approved by DAFF, following the guidelines of *ISPM 4* and *ISPM 10*.

OR

A systems approach recognised and approved by DAFF.

**Article XI Management of *Drosophila suzukii* (spotted wing drosophila)**

Table grapes must be sourced from a pest free area or pest free places of production for *Drosophila suzukii*, recognised and approved by DAFF, following the guidelines of *ISPM 4* and *ISPM 10*.

OR

A systems approach recognised and approved by DAFF.

DAFF will consider alternative measures proposed by AQSIQ that are supported by evidence of efficacy.

**Article XII Pre-export phytosanitary inspection and phytosanitary certification by AQSIQ/CIQ**

AQSIQ/CIQ will inspect all consignments for all visually detectable quarantine pests and regulated articles. The fruit must be sampled following a sampling procedure which provides 95% confidence of detecting 0.5% infestation in a consignment (i.e. inspection of 600 units per consignment containing >1000 units of fruit or 450 units per consignment containing 1000 units of fruit or less, whereby one unit is one table grape bunch), following the guidelines of *ISPM 31*.

AQSIQ/CIQ inspection must ensure that the fruit is free from pests of quarantine concern to Australia listed in [Appendix 1](#), is free of any contaminant plant material (leaves, twigs, seed etc.), weed seeds and soil, and is clean on the fruit surface.

AQSIQ/CIQ is required to issue an International Phytosanitary Certificate (IPC) for each consignment upon completion of inspection and treatment to verify that the relevant measures have been undertaken.

**Article XIII Offshore pre-shipment inspection or on-arrival phytosanitary inspection by DAFF**

DAFF officers will conduct phytosanitary fruit inspection either on-arrival in Australia or offshore in China.

For the offshore pre-shipment arrangement, DAFF officers may undertake inspections and auditing of the various control measures and systems in place for export to Australia. Consignments inspected and cleared in China under the offshore pre-shipment inspection arrangement will generally only undergo on-arrival verification of documentation in Australia.

The offshore pre-shipment arrangement must be used for initial trade. The requirement for pre-shipment inspection can be reviewed after initial substantial trade.

The costs associated with DAFF's offshore pre-shipment inspections will be borne by China.

**Article XIV Actions for non-compliant consignments**

The detection of live quarantine pests or regulated articles during an offshore pre-shipment inspection or on-arrival phytosanitary inspection will result in the failure of the inspection consignment. The non-compliant consignments will be withdrawn from export, re-treated, re-exported or destroyed.

If fruit flies or any other quarantine pests are detected during pre-shipment inspection or on-arrival phytosanitary inspection, appropriate action dependent on the pest will be undertaken by Australia in liaison with China.

**Article XV Review of policy**

DAFF may review the import policy after first season of trade or when the pest and phytosanitary status in China has changed.

The detection of any pests of quarantine concern not already identified in the import risk analysis may result in remedial action and review to ensure that the existing measures continue to provide the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for Australia.

Other phytosanitary measures or treatments which are efficacious against the pests of quarantine concern and which are reviewed and deemed by DAFF to offer an equivalent level of biosecurity protection may be adopted as additional options during the period of trade.

**Article XVI Period of effect**

This protocol comes into effect from the date of signature of both parties. The items outlined above will be reviewed at the end of the first season of export trade.

**Signed in duplicate:**

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

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**Australian Government Department of  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry  
Canberra, Australia**



At \_\_\_\_\_

At \_\_\_\_\_

On \_\_\_\_\_

On \_\_\_\_\_

**Witness:**  
**(China)**

**Witness:**  
**(Australia)**