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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Code of practice for the transport quarantine of forest plants
and their products**

林业植物及其产品调运检疫规程

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3 Terms and definitions

3.1 forest plant product: unprocessed material of forest plant origin, and products that have been processed but can still carry and spread pests.

3.2 inspection: the checking of forest plants and their products, or of other articles subject to quarantine, by a statutory specialised body, namely the forestry and grassland authority or its plant quarantine organisation, or by a body it has entrusted, following a set procedure and set methods, in order to establish whether pests subject to quarantine are present and whether the plant quarantine regulations are complied with. The forestry and grassland authority or its plant quarantine organisation is called the forestry and grassland plant quarantine organisation for short.

3.3 disinfestation treatment: measures that kill or remove the pests carried by forest plants

and their products, or that leave them unable to live, such as treatment with chemicals, treatment by heat or by cold, microwave treatment and irradiation treatment.

3.4 transport quarantine: the process by which, during the movement of forest plants and their products, including consignment, posting, carriage by the owner and carriage by hand, the forestry and grassland plant quarantine organisation carries out quarantine inspection and disinfestation treatment on the forest plants and products subject to quarantine and issues the plant quarantine certificate, on the basis of the plant quarantine regulations.

3.5 epidemic situation: the distribution, hosts and damage of the forestry quarantine pests on the national list and of the supplementary forestry quarantine pests listed by a province, autonomous region or municipality.

4 Pests subject to quarantine

4.1 For movement between provinces, the pests subject to quarantine are the species on the national list of forestry quarantine pests issued by the forestry authority of the State Council, the species on the supplementary lists of forestry quarantine pests issued by the forestry authorities of the despatching and of the receiving province, autonomous region or municipality, and the dangerous forestry pests named in the letter of forest plant quarantine requirements issued by the receiving area.

4.2 For movement inside one province, the pests subject to quarantine are the species on the national list of forestry quarantine pests issued by the forestry authority of the State Council and the species on the supplementary list of forestry quarantine pests issued for that province, autonomous region or municipality by its own forestry authority.

5 Forest plants, forest plant products and other articles subject to quarantine

5.1 Tree seeds, seedlings, grass seeds and other propagating material.

5.2 Trees, shrubs, bamboos, flowers and other forest plants.

5.3 Timber, bamboo, medicinal material, fruit, bonsai, turf and other forest products.

5.4 Packaging material, conveyances, sites and warehouses that may be contaminated by pests subject to quarantine.

5.5 Nuts such as walnut and chestnut, wild precious flowers, and the other fruits, flowers and Chinese medicinal materials that the provincial people's government has placed under the quarantine of the plant quarantine organisation of the forestry department.

6 Transport quarantine procedure and filing of the parties

6 According to the direction of movement, transport quarantine is divided into outbound

quarantine and inbound quarantine. Outbound quarantine takes in application, acceptance, examination and issue of the plant quarantine certificate. Inbound quarantine takes in issue of the letter of forest plant quarantine requirements, checking of the plant quarantine certificate, re-inspection and supplementary inspection. The flow of outbound quarantine follows Annex A.

7 The forestry and grassland plant quarantine organisation shall make the filing and registration requirement publicly known. The units and individuals concerned shall file with the local forestry and grassland plant quarantine organisation before they produce, trade or move the goods, filling in the filing and registration form of Annex B.

8 Outbound quarantine

8.1 Before tree seeds, seedlings and other propagating material are moved, and before forest plants and products subject to quarantine are moved out of a county-level administrative area where an epidemic is present, the unit or individual moving them shall apply for quarantine to the forestry and grassland plant quarantine organisation of the place of despatch, submitting the application form for forest plant quarantine of Annex C together with the supporting material. The applicant is answerable for the truth of the substance of that material.

8.2 Where the application material is complete and in the legal form, the quarantine organisation shall accept the application; where it is incomplete or not in the legal form, the organisation shall tell the applicant at one time all the material that has to be supplied, and shall accept the application once all of it has been submitted. For movement between provinces, the organisation that accepts the application shall also look up, on the national information platform for the management of and service to forestry and grassland plant quarantine, the letter of forest plant quarantine requirements issued by the quarantine organisation of the receiving area in the form of Annex D.

8.3.1 In the documentary examination the quarantine organisation examines the certificate of conformity of quarantine at the place of origin, the certificate of entry inspection and quarantine, the original plant quarantine certificate and other quarantine evidence. Where valid quarantine evidence exists and there is no risk of re-infestation by pests subject to quarantine, or where the local epidemic records confirm that no pest subject to quarantine has occurred, the plant quarantine certificate is issued or reissued as 8.4.3 and 8.4.4 provide. Where there is no valid quarantine evidence, or the evidence is within its period of validity but a risk of re-infestation exists, or the local epidemic records do not allow it to be confirmed that no pest subject to quarantine has occurred, field inspection shall be carried out.

8.3.2 In the field inspection the quarantine organisation checks the name, quantity and means of transport of the forest plants and products being moved against the application form. Where they do not agree, the quarantine procedure is stopped and the applicant is

notified in writing; if the movement is still to go ahead, a fresh application form has to be filled in. Where they agree, sampling inspection continues. The forest plants and products are sampled and inspected, and the packaging material, filling material, storage site, conveyance and dunnage are checked for pests subject to quarantine or for signs of their damage. The sampling amounts and methods of the field inspection follow Annex E, the inspection and detection methods are given in Annex F, and the survey information is entered in the survey form of Annex G. Where a pest found in the field inspection cannot be identified, the sample taken is brought back with the suspect pest for laboratory examination and identification, and the sampling voucher of Annex H is filled in and given to the applicant.

8.3.3 In the laboratory detection, where a national or trade standard exists for the method of examining a pest subject to quarantine, that standard is followed; where none exists, a suitable method from Annex F is used. A pest that the local quarantine organisation cannot identify shall be sent to the relevant experts or to a qualified identification body.

8.3.4 Where a pest subject to quarantine is found during inspection, the quarantine organisation issues to the applicant the notice of quarantine treatment of Annex I, stating the disinfestation required, and supervises and guides the applicant in treating the forest plants and products and the infested packaging material, filling material, storage site and conveyance, after which they are inspected again. Where no effective disinfestation method exists at present, or the treatment fails, the applicant is notified in writing to stop the movement and is ordered to change the use of the goods, to restrict their use or to destroy them on the spot.

8.4 The plant quarantine certificate is issued where the inspection has found no pest subject to quarantine, and where a pest was found but the goods passed a second inspection after disinfestation. It is issued directly where the local epidemic records confirm that no pest subject to quarantine has occurred. A new certificate is issued in place of an earlier document in three cases: on a certificate of conformity of quarantine at the place of origin that is still valid; on a valid plant quarantine certificate, where the same consignment is moved a second time between provinces or moved after a change of conveyance in transit and has been stored for not more than one month, except that quarantine shall be carried out and the certificate issued only after the goods pass, where the epidemic situation at the transit place is serious and infestation is possible; and on the original entry quarantine documents, where goods imported from abroad are moved out again after being stored for not more than one month, except that quarantine shall likewise be carried out where the epidemic situation at the storage place is serious and infestation is possible, even within the month. The certificate is issued through the national information platform and signed by a forest plant quarantine officer. Its period of validity shall not be more than twice the one-way transport time and shall not exceed 30 days.