

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

China (April 1999, Zhu Bilateral) [12]

Staff Office-Individual:

National Economic Council-Lee, Malcolm

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1176

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23	5	5	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Fact Sheet. (4 pages)	04/1999	P1/b(1)
002. draft	Memorandum of Conversation with Premier Zhu Rongji of China. Record ID: 9902682 (12 pages)	04/1999	P1/b(1)
003. draft	Memorandum of Telephone Conversation with Chinese Premier Zhu. (3 pages)	04/1999	P1/b(1)
004. draft	Briefing Paper for Telephone Call with Zhu Rongji. (4 pages)	04/1999	P1/b(1)
005. draft	Memorandum to Gene Sperling, Lael Brainard, Jim Steinberg, Ken Lieberthal from Malcolm Lee. Subject: Proposed Points. (1 page)	04/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Malcolm Lee
OA/Box Number: CF 1176

FOLDER TITLE:

China (April 1999, Zhu Bilateral) [12]

2010-1024-F

vz1832

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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China -- WTO
April 5, 1999

Q: What's the status of the talks with China on WTO? Are we close to a deal?

A: China has sent an expert level team to Washington for further talks, which are ongoing today. Long Yongtu, China's negotiator, is meeting today with Assistant Trade Representative Bob Cassidy. Those discussions will continue as long as we are making progress.

There is no question that China has put more significant market-opening agreements on the table. So we have narrowed the differences, but difficult and complex issues remain across all areas of trade, including agriculture, services including telecommunications and insurance, goods including chemicals and autos, and finally distribution rights which affect all sectors, *as well as knowing China's ability to accept trade rules.*

Q: Do you hope to announce a deal when Zhu is in Washington, D.C.?

A: This process will be dictated by substantive progress, not the calendar.

We will not conclude a deal simply because of a visit. Other visits have come and gone. It is up to China to make the politically difficult decisions required to close the gaps.

This deal will only be concluded, if and when, we have an agreement that does enough to open China's markets for American businesses and farmers.

Q: Is there a split in the White House about reaching any China-WTO deal?

A: There is no disagreement whatsoever in our main goal of pursuing an agreement that is commercially viable. That means that China must prove a willingness to open its markets on commercial terms -- an effort that Republican and Democratic Administrations' have been working on for 13 years.

We will see if China comes forward with new market-opening proposals; ~~Ambassador Barshefsky is in China right now, trying to get China to do more to open its markets.~~ If China meets the high test we have set, then we are ready to go forward. In the end, progress will be driven by real market-opening commitments that give better access to our businesses and farmers. That is the key to our approach in these negotiations.

Q: Could you support this legislation to have Congress approve any WTO deal?

- A:** We are working very closely with the Congress and all affected industries on WTO accession, and will continue to do so.

At some point, China's membership in the WTO - which would make all its trade commitments subject to international enforcement - would require a change in the Jackson-Vanick Law, so our law already requires that Congress will have a very direct role in this process.

- Q:** **There seems to be broad bipartisan opposition to admitting China to the WTO. Is that a concern?**

- A:** For thirteen years, Republican and Democratic Administrations, have sought to bring China in the World Trade Organization (WTO) -- and its predecessor, the GATT. The reason is simple: there is no more effective way to open China's markets, advance the rule of law in China, and make China's trade practices consistent with international norms than bringing it into the WTO on the right commercial terms.

Bringing China into the WTO on the right commercial terms is fundamentally in our strategic, national, and commercial interest. It means bringing China's trade practices into line with international trade rules.

- Q:** **Does our record trade deficit with China make it harder to get congressional backing for WTO?**

- A:** If anything, it strengthens the case for getting a solid WTO package that will open to China's markets to American businesses and farmers. America already is the world's most open and wealthiest major economy, and the trade numbers demonstrate that China's exports are climbing.

Getting China into the WTO on commercially viable terms is about opening China's restricted economy and ensuring that China abides by world trading rules. We believe that is an important objective and we will continue to pressure China to come forward with a substantial package to open its markets.

- Q:** **But why would China want to change if they are benefitting from the status quo?**

- A:** China's restrictive trade practices are hampering its ability to build a modern and prosperous economy. That is something that China's leaders understand, and it is in their best interests to join the international trading system and the global economy.



ARKY_ELIZABETH @ ustr.gov
04/05/99 01:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

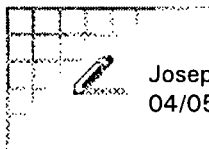
To: Malcolm R. Lee, Tracey E. Thornton

cc:

Subject: Steel Meeting with Finance Comm.

Grant would like to get together tomorrow at 10:00 am. Ken, can you please invite Jeff May? Thanks

Ray, Minute Book: will not 11:00.



Joseph D. Ratner
04/05/99 02:39:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: WTO China

WTO China Meeting

Today

Room 122

5:00pm

Please confirm attendance. Thanks.

jdr

Message Sent To:

Rebecca L. Walldorff/WHO/EOP
Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP
Jackson T. Dunn/WHO/EOP
Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP
Malcolm R. Lee/OPD/EOP

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JOINT STATEMENT BY
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON AND PREMIER ZHU RONGJI
April 10, 1999

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement on U.S. China Agricultural Cooperation, President William Jefferson Clinton and Premier Zhu Rongji reaffirmed that the United States and the People's Republic of China have advanced substantially their common goal of China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). This Agreement and the significant consensus achieved on a broad range of market access and Protocol issues have further advanced that goal. Present Clinton and Premier Zhu welcome this significant progress. The United States strongly supports the accession of the People's Republic of China to the WTO in 1999. Therefore, President Clinton and Premier Zhu instruct their trade ministers to continue bilateral negotiations in order to satisfactorily resolve the important remaining issues and reach agreement on strong commercial terms as soon as possible.

朱镕基总理与威廉姆·杰佛逊·克林顿总统的联合声明
一九九九年四月十日

值此中美农业合作协议签署之际，朱镕基总理和威廉姆·杰佛逊·克林顿总统重申，中华人民共和国与美国已经大大推进了中国加入世界贸易组织(WTO)的共同目标。上述协议及在广泛的市场准入和议定书问题上所取得的重要共识进一步推动了这一目标的实现。朱镕基总理和克林顿总统欢迎这一重大进展。美国坚定地支持中华人民共和国于1999年加入WTO。为此，朱镕基总理和克林顿总统指示各自的贸易部长，继续进行双边谈判，以便满意地解决余留的重要问题，并尽快在强有力的商业条件下达成协议。

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朱镕基总理与威廉姆·杰佛逊·克林顿总统的联合声明
一九九九年四月十日

值此中美农业合作协议签署之际，朱镕基总理和威廉姆·杰佛逊·克林顿总统重申，中华人民共和国与美国已经大大推进了中国加入世界贸易组织(WTO)的共同目标。上述协议及在广泛的市场准入和议定书问题上所取得的重要共识进一步推动了这一目标的实现。朱镕基总理和克林顿总统欢迎这一重大进展。美国坚定地支持中华人民共和国于1999年加入WTO。为此，朱镕基总理和克林顿总统指示各自的贸易部长，继续进行双边谈判，以便满意地解决余留的重要问题，并尽快在强有力的商业条件下达成协议。

April __, 1999

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Our two governments have engaged in a series of intensive bilateral negotiations regarding China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a result of those negotiations, our governments have reached agreements on a wide range of market access commitments, including schedules for market access for industrial and agricultural goods and most services commitments, which are subject to verification and rectification. (Attachment 1.) Certain matters remain to be discussed in banking, including consumer auto finance, securities, audio visual services, and textiles and apparel.

Second, we have reached agreement on several texts that set out commitments that China will undertake in its WTO Protocol or Working Party Report. We have also reached agreement on several other Protocol commitments, subject to resolution of the issue of duration of provisions governing dumping and product safeguards. (Attachment 2.)

To maintain the momentum in these negotiations, we will review and verify the schedules and Protocols agreed during the negotiations. Further, negotiators will work to resolve outstanding issues identified above and continue work on other aspects of China's WTO accession package.

Both parties agree that this Memorandum of Understanding and attached documents will not be released to the public.

Long Yong Tu
Vice Minister
Ministry of Foreign Trade and
Economic Cooperation

Ambassador Peter Scher
Special Trade Negotiator

Attachments

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Attachments

AGREEMENT ON U.S. - CHINA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

China and the United States are the world's two largest agricultural producers. Over the next several years, all nations will face important challenges as they work to ensure sufficient affordable food and fiber are made available to the world's people in an environmentally sustainable manner. It will be important that China and the United States work cooperatively to ensure these challenges are met successfully.

In that spirit, China and the United States are determined to build on our long history of cooperation in agriculture on the basis of equal and mutual benefit. Agriculture should be one of the bright points in our bilateral relationship - China and the United States must work together to make it a pillar of strength in the 21st century. With this agreement, China and the United States launch a partnership in agriculture for the 21st century with three objectives: increased technical cooperation and scientific exchange, specific technological exchanges to develop the agricultural sectors of both countries, and the resolution of trade disputes.

I. Technical Cooperation and Exchange

China and the United States agree to actively promote comprehensive cooperation in agriculture in the field of high-technology and encourage research institutes and agricultural enterprises to collaborate in high-tech research and development. China and the United States agree that enterprises should be urged to make investment in each country to produce and do business in high-tech agricultural products.

The United States will review its technical assistance programs in China to consider ways to increase the efficacy of these programs. China will examine existing restrictions on investment and business development in China with a view toward facilitating investment and development in China's agricultural economy by enterprises and non-governmental organizations.

The United States will create special educational symposiums specific to China's needs in cooperation with U.S. land grant universities for Chinese officials and producers. The United States will provide opportunities for young Chinese leaders to visit U.S. farms, ranches and universities to study management systems and production technologies. The United States will arrange opportunities for Chinese officials and business leaders to study U.S. marketing and distribution of agricultural products in China and the United States.

II. Specific Technical Cooperation and Assistance Initiatives

As a means to implement the principle of technological cooperation and exchange, China and the United States will implement specific projects from the list below:

Field and Horticultural Products

- Provision of U.S. technical expertise in plant protection, production and distribution of farm products to assist China in its efforts to improve efficiency in agricultural systems.
- Joint research on and the exchange of crop varieties and genetic resources, such as:
 - exchanging genetic resources of farm crops (for example, appropriate high quality, cold-tolerant, salinity tolerant, and disease- and pest-resistant varieties of wheat, corn, cotton and fruits),
 - conducting joint research, development and utilization of genetic resources of farm crops, and
 - conducting joint research on conventional seed breeding.
- Joint research projects on plant protection, such as:
 - biotechnology applications for disease and pest control,
 - research on disease and pest forecasting,
 - research on integrated control approaches for diseases and pests,
 - research on pesticide application technologies, and
 - research on chemical herbicides.
- Technical collaboration on post-harvest storage and transportation techniques.
- Technological exchanges and cooperation on precision agriculture.

Biotechnology

- The United States will arrange visits by Chinese regulators and scientists to U.S. biotech regulatory agencies in Washington, followed by visits with private companies
- The United States will arrange study tours of the U.S. seed industry that include meetings with U.S. government and international agencies involved with biotech seed.
- China and the United States will undertake a joint project, staffed by both Chinese and U.S. scientists, on drought-resistant, salinity-tolerant, and cold-resistant crops.
- China and the United States will hold a joint seminar on the commercialization of biotech projects.
- Cooperative research on transgenic plant technology, including research on target genes of major crops, genetic engineering, genetic breeding, and development and utilization of transgenic crops.
- Development and scientific utilization of feed resources and use of biotechnology to improve feed quality, feed conversion rates, and development of new feed resources.

Meat, Poultry, and Livestock

- The U.S. livestock industry will provide free registration and enrollment for select Chinese officials and producers in Cattlemen's College classes during NCBA Conventions or Summer Conferences.
- The U.S. livestock industry will provide free registration and enrollment for select Chinese officials and producers at the World Pork Symposium to study the latest technology in the pork industry.
- Strengthening cooperation in conservation of genetic resources for livestock, poultry, and forage grass.
- Strengthening cooperation in selection and utilization of new breeds and varieties.
- Technical assistance on quick testing, monitoring, and management of major animal diseases.
- Collaborative research on testing technology for safety and quality of animal feed.
- Technical assistance on environmentally sound production practices and waste disposal techniques.

Aquaculture

- Collaborative research and technological exchange in aquaculture to improve efficiency and minimize adverse environmental impacts.
- Exchange of genetic resources for aquatic products.

Natural Resource and Environment

- The United States will provide technical assistance in water conservation and management for China to further its work in identifying and conserving key water resources.
- China and the United States will consider undertaking joint research projects on natural disaster and environmental issues. Research projects may include the following:
 - development of measures to reduce the negative impacts of natural disasters on agriculture;
 - technological improvements to monitor and evaluate natural disasters;
 - studies on the impacts of climatic changes on the agricultural eco-system; and
 - development of measures to control greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture.

III. Resolution of Trade Disputes

China and the United States agree to accelerate the removal of all non-tariff measures restricting trade in agricultural products that cannot be justified under WTO rules. In particular, China and the United States agree that sanitary and phytosanitary disputes should be settled scientifically so as to promote the rational two-way trade of farm products.

Citrus

China and the United States have agreed to protocols and work plans (Addendum A), in accordance with the standards and principles of internationally accepted pest risk assessment (PRA), and will permit the import of U.S. citrus to China. The United States shall ensure that U.S. citrus exported to China shall not cause harm to China's agricultural production and agrees to undertake additional science-based trapping to satisfy China's concerns.

The U.S. will continue to expedite import approval of Chinese horticultural products such as pears, longans, and penjing upon receipt of required data and documentation. In order to facilitate such a process, both sides will hold regular consultations and provide requested information as quickly as possible.

Meat

China and the United States have agreed that both sides should ensure the health and safety of U.S. exports of meat to China. In recognition of the situation that the U.S. possesses a sound system of epidemiological disease control and a program for chemical residue control, China will accept meat from all USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) approved plants. China maintains the right to audit the U.S. inspection system through random inspection of establishments and random inspection of U.S. product at the Chinese point of entry.

Should China determine, based on scientific inspection, that a particular shipment is not wholesome, then China can refuse to accept shipments from the originating plant until the underlying problem is resolved. China shall promptly notify FSIS of such action.

China accepts the USDA/FSIS "Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness" (Addendum B) as proof that FSIS certified meat and poultry complies with the U.S. inspection standards, and therefore any meat accompanied by the certificate is eligible for import into China.

Wheat

China and the United States have agreed that both sides should ensure that the U.S. wheat exported to China shall pose no risk to Chinese wheat production. Based on this understanding, China has agreed to permit import of all types of wheat from all regions of the United States.

Taking note of the conclusions of the report entitled "Risk Assessment for the Importation of U.S. Milling Wheat Containing Teliospores of *Tilletia controversa* Kuhn (TCK) into the People's Republic of China," China and the United States have agreed to initiate immediately a joint project to reach a bilateral agreement on the tolerance level of TCK in wheat exports to China, and to study the sampling and testing procedures proposed by the United States in Addendum C. In the absence of reaching a bilateral agreement on the tolerance level one year after the initiation of the project, the tolerance level and other provisions applied during the

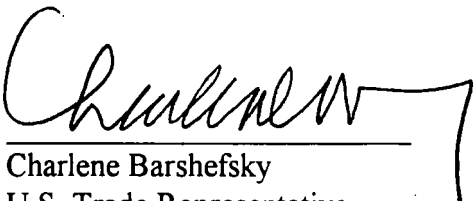
interim period shall continue to be applied. In this regard, the United States agrees to provide necessary support, including training of personnel, to facilitate reaching such an agreement.

In the interim period, which commences upon signature of this Agreement on U.S.-China Agricultural Cooperation, the United States agrees that an accredited U.S. laboratory will certify according to the procedures in Addendum C, and China agrees to accept, shipments of U.S. wheat that do not exceed a tolerance level of 30,000 TCK spores per 50 gram sample.

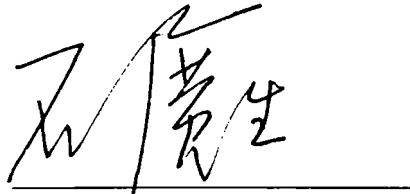
Both China and the United States agree that no special measures, including those affecting expeditious discharge and changes in destination, will be taken with regard to U.S. wheat at or below this tolerance level. All ports in China will be eligible to import U.S. wheat that is at or below the tolerance for TCK. They also agree that currently there are no other outstanding phytosanitary issues that would inhibit China's imports of U.S. wheat. Equivalent tolerance levels will also be applied to other U.S. grains in case of possible TCK contamination.

Both sides recognize that, as a standard part of commercial contracts for Chinese purchases of U.S. wheat, certification of contract terms are final at loading and U.S. officials and/or the seller's representative may sample and test shipments upon arrival if problems arise. Parties to the contract shall mutually settle any claims.

This agreement, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 10, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese versions have equal force.



Charlene Barshefsky
U.S. Trade Representative
On Behalf of the Government of
The United States



Shi Guangsheng
Minister of
Foreign Trade and
Economic Cooperation
On Behalf of the Government of the
People's Republic of China

Date: April 10, 1999

Date: 1999年4月10日

Protocol for Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Citrus
from the State of Arizona, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

In order to safely export fresh citrus fruit from the State of Arizona, United States of America to the People's Republic of China (China), the Chinese Delegation, with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation and the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China and the United States Delegation, with representatives from the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1: The citrus fruit exported to China must come from the areas in Arizona free of Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*). The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS.

Article 2: APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

Article 3: The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* with McPhail traps in the designated groves will be consistent with the National trapping guidelines. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Anastrepha ludens* annually.

Article 4: During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend the export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the

U.S. National Program Guidelines.

APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ when each quarantine ban is lifted.

Article 5: The citrus fruit exported to China shall be inspected by APHIS authorized personnel and found free of live insects and mites of quarantine concern, as listed in Article 13, and essentially free of leaves, twigs and soil. Inspectors will ensure that the citrus fruit certified for export is essentially free of rotting citrus fruit.

Article 6: The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus from non-designated groves.

Article 7: Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, shipper/packer, or storage facility. If the port branch of SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.

Article 8: Exported citrus fruit shall be transported under closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.

Article 9: The citrus shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

Article 10: The port branch of SAIQ will conduct quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings as the citrus fruit arrives at the designated ports. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.

If *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, and storage facility and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant grove will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

Article 11: Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.

If major quarantine problems are detected during the importation of citrus fruit into China, APHIS and SAIQ will consult about SAIQ conducting a review of the particular quarantine problem in the United States.

During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.

Travel expenses (i.e., transportation, lodging, and a per diem allowance) for all of the trips described above in Article 11 will be funded by the United States.

If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

Article 12: Ports of entry: Haikou, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Nanjing and Tianjin.

Article 13: The pests and diseases of quarantine concern to China are:

Anastrepha ludens (Loew)

Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande)

Pantomorus cervinus (Boheman)

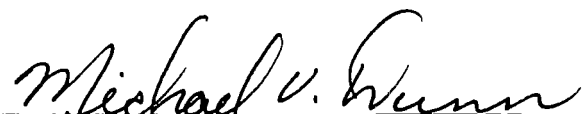
Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrhorn)

Article 14: This agreement is valid for one year from the date of signature. If neither party requests revision or termination of the agreement within two months before its expiration date, the agreement shall be extended automatically for additional 12 month periods.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Protocol for Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Citrus
from the State of California, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

In order to safely export fresh citrus fruit from the State of California, United States of America to the People's Republic of China (China), the Chinese Delegation, with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation and the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China, and the United States, Delegation with representatives from the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1: The citrus fruit exported to China must come from the areas in California free of Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*). The citrus fruit shall be free from Citrus crinkly leaf virus, Citrus infectious variegation virus, Citrus psorosis virus, Citrus xyloporosis viroid and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS.

Article 2: APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in approved counties in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

Article 3: The monitoring for *Ceratitis capitata* with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer using the following schedule:

Navel Oranges	San Joaquin Valley	November through May
	Southern California	November through May
Valencia Oranges	San Joaquin Valley	March through November
	Southern California	March through November
Grapefruit	San Joaquin Valley	March through July
	Southern California	June through September
Lemons	San Joaquin Valley	September through March
	Southern California	November through September

The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* with McPhail traps in the designated groves will be consistent with the National trapping guidelines. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha ludens* annually.

Article 4: During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* or *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will

jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* or *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend the export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ when each quarantine ban is lifted.

Article 5: The citrus fruit exported to China shall be inspected by APHIS authorized personnel and found free of live insects and mites of quarantine concern, as listed in Article 13, and essentially free of leaves, twigs and soil. Inspectors will ensure that the citrus fruit certified for export is essentially free of rotting citrus fruit.

Article 6: The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.

Article 7: Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If the port branch of SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.

Article 8: Exported citrus fruit shall be transported under closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.

Article 9: The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

Article 10: The port branch of SAIQ will conduct quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings as the citrus fruit arrives at the designated ports. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will

not be allowed entry.

If *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, and storage facility and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant grove will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

Article 11: Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an onsite visit prior to program initiation.

If major quarantine problems are detected during the importation of citrus fruit into China, APHIS and SAIQ will consult about SAIQ conducting a review of the particular quarantine problem in the United States.

During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.

Travel expenses (i.e., transportation, lodging, and a per diem allowance) for all of the trips described above in Article 11 will be funded by the United States.

If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

Article 12: Ports of entry: Haikou, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Nanjing and Tianjin.

Article 13: The pests and diseases of quarantine concern to China are:

Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)
Anastrepha ludens (Leow)
Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande)
Pantomorus cervinus (Boheman)
Citrus crinkly leaf virus
Citrus infectious variegation virus
Citrus psorosis virus
Citrus xyloporosis viroid

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *citri*

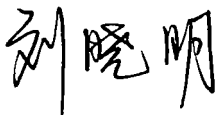
Article 14: Implementation Schedule. For the 1999-2000 export season China will accept imports of citrus fruit from the following areas: Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Madera, Ventura, Monterey. Once the quarantine bans are lifted in Riverside, Orange and San Diego counties, SAIQ will immediately assess the data provided by APHIS to allow for exports from these counties. These counties will be added only when SAIQ is satisfied that the evidence is sufficient.

After the 1999-2000 export season, each of the counties listed in VI.D., paragraph 2 of the California Work Plan that China and the U.S. agree meet the following three (3) conditions will be added to the program:

- no fruit flies of quarantine concern are intercepted during importation of California citrus fruit into China during the 1999-2000 export season;
- there are no fruit fly infestations at the time of consideration in the particular counties to be added to the program;
- USDA can provide evidence that all fruit flies of concern in the state have been eradicated from the counties under consideration based on U.S. National Program criteria.

Article 15: This agreement is valid for one year from the date of signature. If neither party requests revision or termination of the agreement within two months before its expiration date, the agreement shall be extended automatically for additional 12 month periods.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Protocol for Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Citrus
from the State of Florida, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

In order to safely export fresh citrus fruit from the State of Florida, United States of America to the People's Republic of China (China), the Chinese Delegation, with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation and the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China, and the United States Delegation, with representatives from the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1: The citrus fruit exported to China must come from the areas in Florida free of Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*). The citrus fruit shall be free from Citrus crinkly leaf virus, Citrus infectious variegation virus, Citrus psorosis virus, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citrumelo*, and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS.

Article 2: APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in approved counties in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

Article 3: The monitoring for *Ceratitis capitata* with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer year-round. The monitoring for *Anastrepha suspensa* with McPhail traps in the designated groves will be done consistent with the Caribbean Fruit Fly Protocol. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with the monitoring reports for *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha suspensa* annually.

Article 4: During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha suspensa* is detected in a designated grove, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and begin procedures consistent with the Caribbean Fruit Fly Protocol. No citrus fruit from the affected grove will be exported to China until the grove is recertified.

If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ when each quarantine ban is lifted.

Article 5: The citrus fruit exported to China shall be inspected by APHIS authorized personnel and found free of live insects and mites of quarantine concern, as listed in Article 13, and essentially free of leaves, twigs and soil. Inspectors will ensure that the citrus fruit certified for export is essentially free of rotting citrus fruit.

Article 6: The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.

Article 7: Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate such as place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If the port branch of SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer or storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.

Article 8: Exported citrus fruit shall be transported under closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.

Article 9: The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

Article 10: SAIQ will conduct quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings, as the citrus fruit arrives at the designated ports. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.

If *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha suspensa* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, storage facilities and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant grove will be suspended from the export program until the

relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

Article 11: Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, and trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.

If major quarantine problems are detected during the importation of citrus fruit into China, APHIS and SAIQ will consult about SAIQ conducting a review of the particular quarantine problem in the United States.

During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspection surveys in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.

Travel expenses (i.e., transportation, lodging, and a per diem allowance) for all of the trips described above in Article 11 will be funded by the United States.

If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

Article 12: Ports of entry: Haikou, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Nanjing and Tianjin.

Article 13: The pests and diseases of quarantine concern to China are:

Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)
Anastrepha suspensa (Loew)
Pantomorus cervinus (Boheman)
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *citri*
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *citrumelo*
Citrus crinkly leaf virus
Citrus infectious variegation virus
Citrus psorosis virus
Pseudococcus maritimus

Article 14: Implementation Schedule. For the 1999-2000 export season, China will accept imports of citrus fruit from the following areas: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Collier, Hendry, and Lee counties.

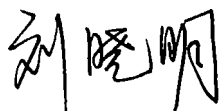
After the 1999-2000 export season, each of the counties listed in VI.D., paragraph 2 of the Florida Work Plan that China and the U.S. agree meet the following three (3) conditions will be added to the

program:

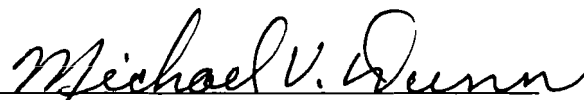
- no fruit flies of quarantine concern are intercepted during importation of Florida citrus fruit into China during the 1999-2000 export season;
- there are no fruit fly infestations at the time of consideration in the particular counties to be added to the program;
- USDA can provide evidence that all fruit flies of concern in the state have been eradicated from the counties under consideration based on National Program criteria.

Article 15: This agreement is valid for one year from the date of signature. If neither party requests revision or termination of the agreement within two months before its expiration date, the agreement shall be extended automatically for additional 12 month periods.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Protocol for Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Citrus
from the State of Texas, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

In order to safely export fresh citrus fruit from the State of Texas, United States of America to the People's Republic of China (China), the Chinese Delegation with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation and the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China, and the United States Delegation with representatives from the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1: The citrus fruit exported to China must come from the areas in Texas free of Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) and Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*). The citrus fruit shall be free from citrus psorosis virus and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities, which export to China must be registered with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS.

Article 2: APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

Article 3: The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* with McPhail traps and for *Ceratitis capitata* with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer between May 1 to October 31. Upon request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha ludens* annually.

Article 4: During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and begin treatments consistent with the Mexican Fruit Fly Action Plan. No citrus fruit from the

affected grove will be exported to China until the grove is recertified.

If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ when each quarantine ban is lifted.

Article 5: The citrus fruit exported to China shall be inspected by APHIS authorized personnel and found free of live insects and mites of quarantine concern, as listed in Article 13, and essentially free of leaves, twigs and soil. Inspectors will ensure that the citrus fruit certified for export are essentially free of rotting citrus fruit.

Article 6: The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.

Article 7: Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If the port branch of SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.

Article 8: Exported citrus fruit shall be transported under closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.

Article 9: The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

Article 10: The port branch of SAIQ will conduct quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings as the citrus fruit arrives at the designated ports. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.

If *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, and storage facilities and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant grove will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China

on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

Article 11: Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.

If major quarantine problems are detected during the importation of citrus fruit into China, APHIS and SAIQ will consult about SAIQ conducting a review of the particular quarantine problem in the United States.

During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.

Travel expenses (i.e., transportation, lodging, and a per diem allowance) for all of the trips described above in Article 11 will be funded by the United States.

If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

Article 12: Ports of entry: Haikou, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Nanjing and Tianjin.

Article 13: The pests and diseases of quarantine concern to China are:

Anastrepha ludens

Ceratitis capitata

Citrus psorosis virus

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *citri*

Article 14: This agreement is valid for one year from the date of signature. If neither party requests revision or termination of the agreement within two months before its expiration date, the agreement shall be extended automatically for additional 12 month periods.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Work Plan For Exports of Citrus
from the State of Arizona, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

I. Definitions

- A. Products for Export: Fresh citrus fruit produced in the State of Arizona
- B. Pests and Diseases of Quarantine Concern: According to the People's Republic of China (China), the following plant pests are of quarantine significance on citrus fruit produced in Arizona: *Anastrepha ludens*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Pantomorus cervinus*, *Pseudococcus maritimus*.
- C. Participants
 - 1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - 2. State Administration for Entry - Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China
 - 3. Port Branches of SAIQ
 - 4. Arizona Department of Agriculture
 - 5. Shippers and related associations

II. Responsibilities

- A. SAIQ
 - 1. To inspect a representative sampling of participating groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities in the United States prior to initiation of this program.
 - 2. To assess and agree with the management and supervision of the program provided by APHIS.
 - 3. To assess APHIS' or designated cooperator's ability to ensure that the inspections are appropriately conducted and the labeling requirements are met.
 - 4. To notify APHIS immediately upon detection of serious quarantine problems.
- B. APHIS
 - 1. To maintain the work plan for citrus fruit produced in Arizona in cooperation with SAIQ and other participants, and ensure that the procedures and programs are implemented.
 - 2. To notify SAIQ immediately when there is any positive establishment of exotic fruit flies.
 - 3. To ensure that citrus fruit destined for China is not mixed with other fruit and the cartons are properly labeled.
 - 4. During the first year, to inspect 1% of the citrus fruit being certified for export to

China. In subsequent years, the inspection level may be reduced to as low as 0.5%, if the first year's inspection results justify the reduction. Every effort shall be made to select citrus fruit from a representative sample of each of the participating growers.

5. To issue phytosanitary certificates for all shipments to China: in the remarks section, include the additional declaration: "All fruit in the shipment complies with relevant regulations of the PRC and complies with the Arizona Citrus Protocol."
6. To assign a program coordinator who will be responsible for all coordination between APHIS, SAIQ, industry, the Arizona Department of Agriculture, packing house operators, transportation providers, etc. This person will be available to SAIQ officials to assist in resolving problems related to the export of citrus fruit.
7. APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

C. State Officials and Other APHIS Authorized Personnel

1. To work closely with the APHIS program coordinator.
2. To comply with requirements set forth in this work plan.
3. To verify that shippers/packers and storage facilities maintain a list of their growers and are able to supply information on a grower's name and grove location.
4. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with APHIS, and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS
5. To inspect citrus fruit for any evidence of pest presence or damage, and remove any suspect citrus fruit or culls from the shipment.

III. Regulatory Activity

- A. The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* (Mexican fruit fly) with McPhail traps in designated groves shall be consistent with the National trapping guidelines. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Anastrepha ludens* annually.

Arizona will not trap in lemon groves for any species of *Anastrepha* spp fruit flies unless China provides evidence that lemons are a host for *Anastrepha* spp fruit flies.

- B. During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period,

scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year.

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend the export of citrus fruit from the area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

- C. If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

IV. Shipping Requirements

- A Export inspection at the shipper/packer or storage facility will include the inspection for plant pests or diseases, and include measures taken to prevent re-infestation by pests or diseases exotic to China.
 - 1. Inspection of the citrus fruit shall be conducted and completed at the shipper/packer or storage facility before loading of any cartons into the transportation vehicles.
 - 2. The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.
 - 3. Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.
 - 4. Exported citrus fruit shall be transported in closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.
 - 5. The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

V. Port of Entry Inspection

- A. Upon arrival at the port, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and other relevant regulations, the port branch of SAIQ will conduct a quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.
- B. If *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, or storage facility, and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed.
- C. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13 of the Arizona Citrus Protocol, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant groves will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken.
- D. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the fruit will be treated in accordance with relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

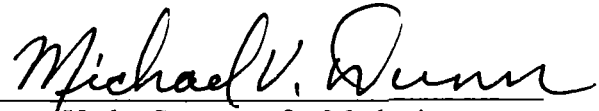
VI. Program Initiation

- A. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.
- B. During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days of each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas.
- C. If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.

Handwritten signature in Chinese characters, reading "刘晓明" (Liu Xiaoming).

for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China

Handwritten signature in English, reading "Michael V. Dunn".

Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Work Plan for Citrus Exports
from the State of California, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

I. Definitions

- A. Products for Exports: Fresh citrus fruit produced in the State of California
- B. Pests and Diseases of Concern: According to the People's Republic of China (China), the following plant pests are of quarantine significance on citrus produced in California: *Ceratitis capitata*, *Anastrepha ludens*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Pantomorus cervinus*, citrus crinkly leaf virus, citrus infectious variegation virus, citrus psorosis virus, citrus xyloporsis viroid, *Xanthomonas campestris pv.citri*
- C. Participants
 - 1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - 2. State Administration for Entry - Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China
 - 3. Port Branches of SAIQ
 - 4. California Department of Agriculture
 - 5. Shippers and related associations

II. Responsibilities

A. SAIQ

- 1. To inspect a representative sampling of counties, participating groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities in the United States prior to initiation of this program.
- 2. To assess and agree with the management and supervision of the program provided by APHIS.
- 3. To assess APHIS' or designated cooperator's ability to ensure that the inspections are appropriately conducted and the labeling requirements are met.
- 4. To notify APHIS immediately upon detection of serious quarantine problems.

B. APHIS

- 1. To maintain the work plan for citrus produced in California in cooperation with SAIQ and other participants, and ensure that the procedures and programs are implemented.
- 2. To notify SAIQ immediately when there is any positive establishment of exotic fruit flies.
- 3. To ensure citrus fruit destined for China is not mixed with other citrus fruit and

the cartons are properly labeled.

4. During the first year, to inspect 1% of the fruit being certified for export to China. The inspection level may be reduced to as low as 0.5% may occur if the first year's inspection results justify the reduction. Every effort shall be made to select citrus fruit from a representative sample of each of the participating growers.
5. To issue phytosanitary certificates for all shipments to China: in the remarks section, include the additional declaration: "All fruit in the shipment complies with relevant regulations of the PRC and complies with the California Citrus Protocol."
6. To assign a program coordinator who will be responsible for all coordination between APHIS, SAIQ, industry, the California Department of Agriculture, packing house operators, transportation providers, etc. This person will be available to SAIQ officials to assist in resolving problems relative to the export of citrus fruit.
7. APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

C. State Officials and Other APHIS Authorized Personnel

1. To work closely with the APHIS program coordinator.
2. To comply with requirements set forth in this work plan.
3. To verify that shippers/packers and storage facilities maintain a list of their growers and are able to supply information on a grower's name and grove location.
4. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with APHIS, and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS
5. To inspect citrus fruit for any evidence of pest presence or damage, and remove any suspect citrus fruit or culls from the shipment.

III. Regulatory Activity

- A. The monitoring for *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer using the following schedule:

Navel Oranges	San Joaquin Valley	November through May
	Southern California	November through May
Valencia Oranges	San Joaquin Valley	March through November
	Southern California	March through November
Grapefruit	San Joaquin Valley	March through July
	Southern California	June through September
Lemons	San Joaquin Valley	September through March
	Southern California	November through September

California will not trap in lemon groves for any species of *Anastrepha* spp fruit flies unless China provides evidence that lemons are a host for *Anastrepha* spp fruit flies. California will not trap for *Ceratitis capitata* in groves of "smooth-skinned lemons" (i.e., citrus limon of the Eureka, Lisbon and Villa Franca cultivars) unless China provides evidence that these cultivars are a host for *Ceratitis capitata*.

- B. The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* (Mexican fruit fly) with McPhail traps in the designated groves will be consistent with the National trapping guidelines. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha ludens* annually.
- C. During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* or *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* or *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend the export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

- D. If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

IV. Shipping Requirements

- A. Export inspection at the shipper/packer or storage facility will include the inspection for plant pests, and include measures taken to prevent re-infestation by pests exotic to China.
 - 1. Inspection of the citrus fruit shall be conducted and completed at the shipper/packer or storage facility before loading of any cartons into the

transportation vehicles.

2. The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.
3. Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.
4. Exported citrus fruit shall be transported in closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.
5. The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitidis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

V. Port of Entry Inspection

- A. Upon arrival at the port, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and other relevant regulations, the port branch of SAIQ will conduct a quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.
- B. If *Ceratitidis capitata* or *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, or storage facility, and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed.
- C. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13 of the California Citrus Protocol, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request that APHIS take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant groves will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken.
- D. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

VI. Program Initiation

- A. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be

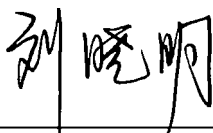
reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.

- B. During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.
- C. If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.
- D. Implementation Schedule. For the 1999-2000 export season China will accept imports of citrus fruit from the following areas: Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Madera, Ventura, Monterey. Once the quarantine bans are lifted in Riverside, Orange and San Diego counties, SAIQ will immediately assess the data provided by APHIS to allow for exports from these counties. These counties will be added only when SAIQ is satisfied that the evidence is sufficient.

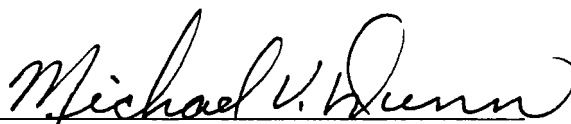
After the 1999-2000 export season, each of the following counties - Butte, Imperial, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Glenn, Placer, Kings, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, Merced and Mariposa - that China and the U.S. agree meet the following three (3) conditions will be added to the program:

- no fruit flies of quarantine concern are intercepted during importation of California citrus fruit into China during the 1999-2000 export season;
- there are no fruit fly infestations at the time of consideration in the particular counties to be added to the program;
- USDA can provide evidence that all fruit flies of concern in the state have been eradicated from the counties under consideration based on U.S. National Program criteria.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Work Plan For Citrus Exports
from the State of Florida, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

I. Definitions

- A. Products for Export: Fresh citrus fruit produced in the State of Florida
- B. Pests and Diseases of Concern: According to the People's Republic of China (China), the following plant pests and diseases are of quarantine significance on citrus fruit produced in Florida: *Ceratitis capitata*, *Anastrepha suspensa*, *Pantomorus cervinus*, *Pseudococcus maritimus*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citrumelo*, citrus crinkly leaf virus, citrus infectious variegation virus, citrus psorosis virus.
- C. Participants
 - 1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - 2. State Administration for Entry - Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China
 - 3. Port Branches of SAIQ
 - 4. Florida Department of Agriculture
 - 5. Shippers and related associations

II. Responsibilities

A. SAIQ

- 1. To inspect a representative sampling of counties, participating groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities in the United States prior to initiation of this program.
- 2. To assess and agree with the management and supervision of the program provided by APHIS.
- 3. To assess APHIS' or designated cooperator's ability to ensure that the inspections are appropriately conducted and the labeling requirements are met.
- 4. To notify APHIS immediately upon detection of serious quarantine problems.

B. APHIS

- 1. To maintain the work plan for citrus fruit produced in Florida in cooperation with SAIQ and other participants, and ensure that the procedures and programs are implemented.
- 2. To notify SAIQ immediately when there is any positive establishment of exotic fruit flies.

3. To ensure citrus fruit destined for China is not mixed with other citrus fruit and the cartons are properly labeled.
4. During the first year, to inspect 1% of the fruit being certified for export to China. The inspection level may be reduced to as low as 0.5% if the first year's inspection results justify the reduction. Every effort shall be made to select citrus fruit from a representative sample of each of the participating growers.
5. To issue phytosanitary certificates for all shipments to China: in the remarks section, include the additional declaration: "All fruit in the shipment complies with relevant regulations of the PRC and complies with the Florida Citrus Protocol."
6. To assign a program coordinator who will be responsible for all coordination between APHIS, SAIQ, industry, the Florida Department of Agriculture, packing house operators, transportation providers, etc. This person will be available to SAIQ officials to assist in resolving problems relative to export of citrus fruit.
7. APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

C. State Officials and Other APHIS Authorized Personnel

1. To work closely with the APHIS program coordinator.
2. To comply with requirements set forth in this work plan.
3. To verify that shippers/packers and storage facilities maintain a list of their growers and are able to supply information on a grower's name and grove location.
4. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with APHIS, and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS
5. To inspect the citrus fruit for any evidence of pest presence or damage, and remove any suspect citrus fruit or culls from the shipment.

III. Regulatory Activity

- A. The monitoring for *Ceratitidis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer year-round. The monitoring for *Anastrepha suspensa* with McPhail traps in the designated groves will be done consistent with the Caribbean fruit fly protocol. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with the monitoring reports for *Ceratitidis capitata* and *Anastrepha suspensa* annually.
- B. During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Ceratitidis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction will be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the

scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Ceratitidis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

- C. If any outbreak of *Anastrepha suspensa* is detected in a designated grove APHIS will immediately notify China and begin procedures consistent with the Caribbean fruit fly protocol. No citrus fruit from the designated grove will be exported to China until the grove is recertified.
- D. If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

IV. Shipping Requirements

- A. Export inspection at the shipper/packer or storage facility will include the inspection for plant pests or diseases, and include measures taken to prevent re-infestation by pests or diseases exotic to China.
 - 1. Inspection of the citrus fruit shall be conducted and completed at the shipper/packer or storage facility before loading of any cartons into the transportation vehicles.
 - 2. The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.
 - 3. Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.
 - 4. Exported citrus fruit shall be transported in closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.
 - 5. The citrus fruit shall not transit any area that is under quarantine for *Ceratitidis capitata* unless it is in a sealed container.

V. Port of Entry Inspection

- A. Upon arrival at the port, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and other relevant regulations, the port branch of SAIQ will conduct a quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.
- B. If *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha suspensa* is found on arrival, SAIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, or storage facility, and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed.
- C. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13 of the Florida Citrus Protocol, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request APHIS to take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant groves will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken.
- D. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

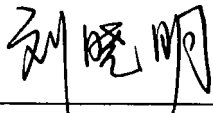
VI. Program Initiation

- A. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will send SAIQ relevant information on the groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities annually for SAIQ review. The groves, pest management, trapping procedures, shippers/packers, and storage facilities will be reviewed and approved by SAIQ in cooperation with APHIS at an on-site visit prior to program initiation.
- B. During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspection surveys in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.
- C. If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.
- D. Implementation Schedule. For the 1999-2000 export season, China will accept imports of citrus fruit from the following areas: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Collier, Hendry, and Lee counties.

After the 1999-2000 export season, each of the following counties - Brevard, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highland, Lake, Manatee, Osceola, Okeechobee, Sarasota, Volusia - that China and the U.S. agree meet the following three (3) conditions will be added to the program:

- no fruit flies of quarantine concern are intercepted during importation of Florida citrus fruit into China during the 1999-2000 export season;
- there are no fruit fly infestations at the time of consideration in the particular counties to be added to the program;
- USDA can provide evidence that all fruit flies of concern in the state have been eradicated from the counties under consideration based on National Program criteria.

This document, written in both English and Chinese, was signed on April 7, 1999 in Washington, D.C. Both the English and Chinese documents have equal force.



for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Work Plan for Citrus Exports
from the State of Texas, United States of America
to the People's Republic of China

I. Definitions

- A. Products for export: Fresh citrus fruit produced in Texas.
- B. Pests and Diseases of Quarantine Concern: According to the People's Republic of China (China), the following plant pests are of quarantine significance on citrus produced in Texas: *Ceratitis capitata*, *Anastrepha ludens*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*, citrus psorosis virus.
- C. Participants
 - 1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - 2. State Administration for Entry - Exit Inspection and Quarantine (SAIQ) of the People's Republic of China
 - 3. Port Branches of SAIQ
 - 4. Texas Department of Agriculture
 - 5. Shippers and related associations

II. Responsibilities

A. SAIQ

- 1. To inspect a representative sampling of participating groves, shippers/packers, and storage facilities in the United States prior to initiation of this program.
- 2. To assess and agree with the management and supervision of the program provided by APHIS.
- 3. To assess APHIS' or designated cooperator's ability to assure the inspections are appropriately conducted and the labeling requirements are met.
- 4. To notify APHIS immediately upon detection of serious quarantine problems.

B. APHIS

- 1. To maintain the work plan for citrus fruit produced in Texas in cooperation with SAIQ and other participants, and ensure that the procedures and programs are implemented.
- 2. To notify SAIQ immediately when there is any positive establishment of exotic fruit flies.
- 3. To ensure citrus fruit destined for China is not mixed with other citrus fruit and the cartons are properly labeled.
- 4. During the first year, to inspect 1% of the fruit being certified for export to PRC. The inspection level may be reduced to as low as 0.5% if the first year's

inspection results justify the reduction. Every effort shall be made to select citrus fruit from a representative sample of each of the participating growers.

5. To issue phytosanitary certificates for all shipments to China: in the remarks section, include the additional declaration: "All fruit in the shipment complies with relevant regulations of the PRC and complies with the Texas Citrus Protocol."
6. To assign a program coordinator who will be responsible for all coordination between APHIS, SAIQ, industry, Texas Department of Agriculture, packing house operators, transportation providers, etc. This person will be available to SAIQ officials to assist in resolving problems relative to export of citrus fruit.
7. APHIS will direct that effective actions shall be taken to control those pests of concern to China in order to avoid pest occurrences. APHIS will provide SAIQ with information on pest management practices according to SAIQ requests.

C. State Officials and Other APHIS Authorized Personnel

1. To work closely with the APHIS program coordinator.
2. To comply with requirements set forth in this work plan.
3. To verify that shippers/packers and storage facilities maintain a list of their growers and are able to supply information on a grower's name and grove location.
4. The groves, packing houses, and storage facilities which export to China must be registered with APHIS, and designated by both SAIQ and APHIS
5. To inspect the citrus fruit for any evidence of pest presence or damage, and remove any suspect citrus fruit or culls from the shipment.

III. Regulatory Activity

- A. The monitoring for *Anastrepha ludens* (Mexican fruit fly) with McPhail traps and for *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) with Jackson traps shall be set up in the designated groves at a density of one trap per square kilometer between May 1 and October 31. Upon SAIQ request, APHIS will provide SAIQ with monitoring reports for *Anastrepha ludens* and *Ceratitis capitata* annually.
- B. During the first two years of the program (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) if any outbreak of *Ceratitis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. APHIS shall also suspend the export of citrus fruit from an area with a radius of 17 miles (27.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak. This restriction shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During this two year period, scientists from the United States and China will jointly study the appropriate size of the quarantine zone. If the scientists can come to agreement on a new standard, then that standard shall apply from the beginning of the third year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the following standard will

apply from the beginning of the third year:

If any outbreak of *Ceratitidis capitata* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines. During the period that the quarantine is in effect, APHIS shall suspend the export of citrus fruit to China from an area with a radius of 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) from the center of the pest outbreak.

- C. If any outbreak of *Anastrepha ludens* is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and begin treatments consistent with the Mexican Fruit Fly Action Plan. No citrus fruit from the affected grove will be exported to China until the grove is recertified.
- D. If any other fruit fly of quarantine concern to China is detected, APHIS will immediately notify SAIQ and establish regulated quarantine areas based on U.S. National Program Guidelines. That quarantine shall be maintained until eradication is certified under the terms and conditions of the U.S. National Program Guidelines.

IV. Shipping Requirements

- A. Export inspection at the shipper/packer or storage facility will include the inspection for plant pests, and include measures taken to prevent re-infestation by pests exotic to China.
 - 1. Inspection of the fruit shall be conducted and completed at the shipper/packer or storage facility before loading of any cartons into the transportation vehicles.
 - 2. The packing and storage of citrus fruit for export to China shall be subject to strict quarantine inspection by APHIS. In a storage facility, this packed citrus fruit shall be stored separately from packed citrus fruit from non-designated groves.
 - 3. Each carton or pallet shall have markings to indicate place of production (county), grower or grove, or shipper/packer, or storage facility. If SAIQ cannot identify either the grower or grove, or shipper/packer, storage facility on the cartons or pallets, the citrus fruit in the cartons or pallets will be rejected.
 - 4. Exported citrus fruit shall be transported in closed conveyance. APHIS shall perform a strict inspection of export shipments and ensure that exported citrus fruit is free of quarantine pests of concern to China. After passing inspection, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by APHIS. The phytosanitary certificate will be sent to the port branch of SAIQ before the shipment arrives in China.
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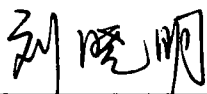
V. Port of Entry Inspection

- A. Upon arrival at the port, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and other relevant regulations, the port branch of SAIQ will conduct a quarantine inspection and examine relevant certificates and markings. If citrus fruit from unapproved growers or groves, shippers/packers, or storage facilities is found, the shipment will not be allowed entry.
- B. If *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha ludens* is found on arrival, CIQ will immediately notify APHIS about suspending the importation of citrus fruit from that grower or grove, shipper/packer, or storage facility, and the citrus fruit will be returned, re-exported or destroyed.
- C. If any other living pest or disease of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Article 13 of the Texas Citrus Protocol, is found, the citrus fruit will be treated and SAIQ will request APHIS to take relevant measures. If the same pest or disease is found again on arrival, the relevant grove will be suspended from the export program until the relevant cause is identified and appropriate measures are taken.
- D. If other pests of quarantine concern to China are found, the citrus fruit will be treated in accordance with the relevant articles of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.

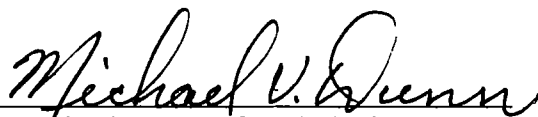
VI. Program Initiation

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- B. During the first two years of the agreement (i.e., the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 export seasons) SAIQ will send two quarantine inspectors to the United States for a total of 15 days each year to conduct pre-inspections in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas.
- C. If SAIQ determines that pre-inspection trips are still necessary after the first two years of the agreement, China will cover all travel expenses for those trips. APHIS will facilitate the trips and provide invitation letters.

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for the State Administration for
Entry-Exit Quarantine and Inspection
for the People's Republic of China



Under Secretary for Marketing
and Regulatory Programs,
U.S. Department of Agriculture