



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPLUBIC
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of agriculture and forestry No. 2603/DOA

Vientiane capital, dated 20 December 2022

Guidance on Sanitary and Phytosanitary for Exporting Banana from Lao PDR to China

- Pursuant to Law on plant protection and plant quarantine No.13/NA, dated 12 November 2016.
- Pursuant to Decision of minister on the organization and implementation of department of agriculture No.0078/MOAF, dated 12 January 2022.
- Pursuant to terms and conditions of sanitary and phytosanitary for exporting banana from Lao PDR to China, dated 26 September 2013.

Recently, the government has the policy to support for producing plants to become goods, therefore trading the agriculture products with regional and international has been increasing. Ministry of agriculture and forestry has signed the protocol with Chinese customs organization on terms and conditions of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) for exporting banana from Lao PDR to China, which banana is planted in many areas, this can generate the income for people and contribute for developing national social-economy. However, the support of implementation is still not consistent with terms and conditions such as producing system, monitoring system and destroying pest in plantation, treatment process, cleaning management of packing house and record.

In order to manage the production and export banana to be organized, unity, transparency and consistent with terms and condition of SPS for exporting from Lao PDR to China as well as laws, regulations and treaty on international plant protection which Lao PDR and China is a party.

Department of agriculture issued the Guidance:

I. Purpose

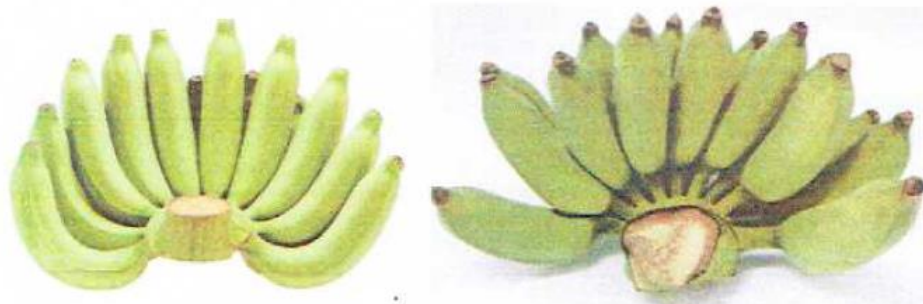
- Comply to terms and conditions of SPS for exporting banana from Lao PDR to China.
- Guidance on procedures and methodology for applying terms and conditions of SPS for export to be unity across the country.

II. The Conditions of SPS for Exporting Banana from Lao PDR to China

1. Banana Type


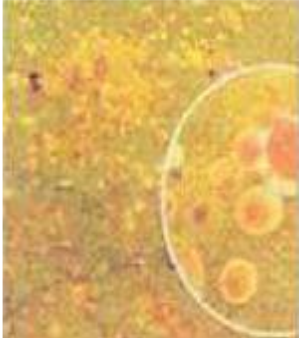

Banana which will be exported from Lao PDR to China under terms and conditions of SPS shall be the type which the science name calls *Musa sapientum* L. English name





is banana, the age of banana shall be between 10-11 weeks since the day of bloomed and harvest when banana is not ripe. All types of ripe banana cannot be exported.




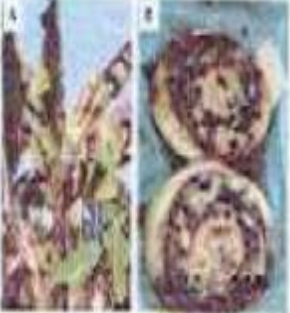





2. Pest Quarantine

Banana which will be exported from Lao PDR to China shall not contaminate branch, leaf and soil, and shall not infected with pest quarantine which China side has determined as below:

No	Science Name	General Name	Characteristic	Picture
1	Aleurodicus dispersus	Spiralling whitefly	A sucking insect, small size, white larva, body is covered by white powder and when adult stage has white wings.	
2	Aonidiella comperei	False yellow scale	The old and young of this false yellow scale will have yellow or red soft scales cover the body stick on the surface of leaf and the fruit of plant is rounded body, size is 1.5-2 mm	
3	Bactrocera dorsalis	Oriental fruit fly	The chest is brown with yellow stripes both sides, clear wings. The abdominal part 3-5 has a black mark look like symbol T. The larva stage has a size between 7.5-10 cm. Pupa is brown, larva stage will destroy fruit.	

4	Bactrocera papayae	Papaya fruit fly	The chest is brown with yellow stripes both sides, clear wings. The abdominal has a brown color and part 3 has a long hair beside. Larva stage sizes 8-10 cm. Pupa is brown.	
5	Bactrocera lartfrons	Solanum fruit fly	The chest is brown with yellow stripes both sides, clear wings. The abdominal has a brown color and part 3 has a long hair beside look like papaya fruit fly. Pupa has a brown color; the larva stage will destroy fruit.	
6	Dysmicocu neobrevipes	Gray pineapple mealybug	A sucking insect and soft. Once full-grown, the characteristic is similar. The body is covered by white powder. The side is covered by white powder. The back side is gray color. this insect can be found mostly on fruit, young stalk, leaf and leaf eyes.	
7	Planococcus minor	Pacific mealybug	A sucking insect, small size, soft body. Once full-grown, the characteristic is similar. the body and sides are covered the white powder, the back side has a brown color mark. This insect can be found mostly on head of fruit, young stalk and leaf eyes.	

8	Pyroderces rileyi	Pink caterpillar	The adult is a nocturnal butterfly which is small. The worm stage has pink body. This can be mostly found on a head of fruit.	
9	Rastrococcus invadens	Mango mealybug	A sucking insect, small size, soft body. Once full-grown has a characteristic similarly. Beside is covered by white powder long line than body. The back side has a light green mark. This can be found under the leaf and leaf eyes.	
10	Vinsonia stellifera	Stellate scale	The larva and full-grown of stellate scale are covered by clear white and strong wax. The size of body is 3-5 mm. Alive scale will have a pink of light red color.	
11	Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense	Fusarium wilt	Fusarium wilt caused from the yeast which infected from soil and seed. Infected banana will have a yellow leaf, black stalk and small shape.	

12	Mycosphaeralla musicola	Leaf spor of banana	Mycosphaeralla musicola caused from the yeast. The characteristic of disease has the yellow mark on leaf face. Once the disease spreading will have brown spots on leaf face and under banana leaf.	
13	Ralstonia solanacesarum race2	Bacterial wilt	Initial system of Bacterial wilt, banana leaf will wilt at the edges. At noontime and nighttime, the leaf will be returned to normal. If there is a severe outbreak, the leaf will change to yellow and brown.	
14	Banana bract mosaic virus	Banana bract mosaic disease	Banana bract mosaic virus is the yeast which will destroy banana since the growth period until the period of fruit, leaf, stalk and flower/blossom will have the brown mark.	

3. The Management of Plantation

Banana plantation which exports to China shall have the surveillance measures of pest quarantine and have the management of integrated plantation as below:

1. The plantation management shall implement according to the conditions of good agricultural practice (GAP) on the safety of production such as term of history and plantation management, use of plant seed, use of soil and soil conditioner, use of water, use of chemical, production collection and management, facility, cleaning and hygiene, livestock and pest controlled, individual cleaning, maintenance of product quality, preservation and transportation, post inspection and claim, training, recording the document and revising.

2. The management of pest quarantine at plantation shall have the pest integrated management (IPM) such as using pheromone and yellow glue, cleaning plantation and cleaning maintenance, destroying fruits which are fall down, pruning branches and conserving the insect which can be the benefits. If finding pest, the physical method should be used to destroy pest and use other appropriate methods.
3. The operator shall record on monitoring and managing pest such as name of chemical, seasonal use, psychoactive substance, volume of use, quantity of use other relevant information. The record documents shall be sustained in good condition and be ready once the authority requests for checking.
4. The location of producing shall have the surveillance measures and Covid-19 protection to products and workers.

4. Packing House

The management of packing house shall implement as below:

1. The packing shall choose the perfect banana without rotten fruit, disease, insect, leaf and other wasted parts. Cleaning and destroying the disease by using fungicide after harvesting.
2. Do not contaminate living things, soil, wasted of plants and other dangerous substances such as pesticide, heavy metals, microorganisms and other toxic residues and the maximum residues shall not over the level of as prescribed on regulations and laws of China.
3. Packing material shall be clean, never use and consistent to the conditions of plant sanitary and phytosanitary as prescribed by China.
4. Each packing shall have the labelling which has a clear letter on sides and above side. The content of labelling shall be written in English by identifying the export country including the information of exporting company, name of plant seed, code of plantation, code of packing house and date of packing as format and size as below:

- Export to the People's Republic of China
- Name of the exporting company.....
- Fruit types.....
- Orchard registers number.....
- Packing house register number.....
- Packing date.....

5. After finishing the production packing, these shall be separated to preserve at cold storage which is clean in order to protect the pest infection of contamination.

5. Registration

Individual, legal entity and organization who intends to register or renew the license of plantation, packing house and cold baking house shall be complied to the regulations of

ministry of agriculture and forestry which have been announced in each period by submitting the request letter to department of agriculture in January and June of each year.

The request letter for registration shall include:

1. The request letter as format of department of agriculture prescribed.
2. Copy the operating business license of agriculture and forestry.
3. Copy the tax certificate of latest year.
4. Guideline on the management of sanitary and phytosanitary.
5. Authorization letter and copy the identification number of document submitter in case of another person applies the letters instead.

The period of license can be used one year and can be renewed. A person who has been registered and endorsed as exporter will be disclosed on the website of the customs organization of China which has name, address and code.

6. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures before Exporting

Individual, legal entity or organization who has been endorsed as exporter by customs organization of China shall implement as below:

1. Submit the application according to the department of agriculture as prescribed and attach the relevant documents to department of agriculture or provincial agriculture sector. The conditions, procedures and methods for applying the sanitary and phytosanitary certificate shall comply to Guidance of agriculture department No.2880/DOA, dated 11 December 2019.
2. First year of export, the department of agriculture will coordinate with the plant quarantine authority of China comes to monitor the plantation of production in Lao PDR in order to check the area of producing and check the management system for banana according to the conditions of plant sanitary and phytosanitary of this Guidance. The exporter shall take responsibility on all costs as prescribed on regulations.
3. In case of finding any pest as prescribed on Point II, 2 of this Guidance shall be prohibited to export those lots of products, then report to department of agriculture, ministry of agriculture and forestry acknowledge to suspend the area of producing temporally and find the solution.
4. In case of the authority cannot find the pest contamination according to Point II, 2 of this Guidance, the authority shall issue the certificate of sanitary and phytosanitary for those lots of products and shall type the additional declare of sanitary and phytosanitary certificate state "This consignment off banana complies with the Protocol on the phytosanitary requirements

for export of banana from Laos to China and is free of soil and the quarantine pests concerned by China”.

5. The plant quarantine authority shall take responsibility to issue the certificate of sanitary and phytosanitary which identify the border checkpoint to import as prescribed by customs organization of China in each period and the information of the conditions of cold baking such as temperature and the period of cold baking, the registration code of cold baking house.

7. Plant Quarantine Measures at Import Border Checkpoint

Once the lots of bananas from Lao PDR arrives at the import checkpoint of China, the owner of products shall declare the documents to the plant quarantine authority of China in order to check the relevant documents.

The transportation of products from the area of producing which is not register, will not allow to import.

If the products contaminate stalks, leaves and soils and ripe banana shall not allow to import. In case of finding any pest as prescribed on Point II, 2 of this Guidance, those products will be returned, destroyed or taken quarantine and pest destroy measure which is effective. The Chinese authority will inform Lao authority immediately about the types of pests, the number of sanitary and phytosanitary certificate and related information and will suspend the import of banana from plantation and/or packing house. The business operator shall find reason and use an appropriate measure to avoid those happen again.

If Chinese authority finds any use of chemicals or pesticide residues exceed the standard value as defined, those products will be returned and destroyed, and inform Lao authority to know immediately as same as find the pest.

III. Implementation

1. Plant quarantine division, agriculture sector shall be a key person to coordinate with other relevant sectors in order to disseminate, monitor and check the implementation of this Guidance effectively.
2. Plant quarantine division sends the list of individual, legal entity and organization which has requested for exporting banana to China for taking into the consideration twice a year by coordinating the agriculture sector and direct organization to inspect and evaluate the pest risk analysis of the area for producing in each period of seasonal production.
3. Plant quarantine division shall coordinate with the agriculture sector and direct organization to report on export banana from Lao PDR to China to department of agriculture acknowledge in each period.
4. The plant quarantine authority shall strictly inspect and certify for banana export according to the technical principle.

Unofficial translation

5. If the actual implementation has any benefits or drawbacks, those shall be reported to department of agriculture in order to consider and find the solutions.

This Guidance is effective from the date of signature.

Director General of Department

Bouchan Kombounyasith