

Phytosanitary inspection Procedures & E-PHYTO





UPDATING REGULATIONS

- MARD's Circular No.14/2012/TT-BNNPTNT dated March 27,2012 guiding on plant quarantine operation dossiers
- MARD's Circular No.39/2012/TT-BNNPTNT issued on 13 August 2012 on publishing the list of regulated articles subject to PRA before importing into Vietnam.
- MARD's Circular No.40/2012/TT-BNNPTNT issued on 15 August 2012 on publishing the list of regulated articles of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- MARD's circular No.30/2014/TT-BNNPTNT dated 5th September, 2014 will come in to force since 1 January 2015 and will replace Circulars No 39 and 40
- □ Law of Plant Protection and Quarantine will come in to force since 1 January 2015 and will replace the Ordinance of Plant Protection and Quarantine 36/2000/PL-UBTVQH10

OBJECTIVE /SIGNIFICATION of phytosanitary inspection

- Checking compliance of phytosanitary regulations
- Making decision on phytosanitary measures
- Pest Risk Analysis on imported commodities.
- Evidence for dispute settling

Requirements for phytosanitary inspection

- -Inspecting rapidly,
- -detecting exactly
- -treating regulated and unknown pests timely

Phytosanitary process

Based on activities as below:

- Checking and identifying lawful documents relating to regulated articles as regulations for export, import and transit
- Checking and identifying pest status on commodities.
- Sellecting options and making appropriated decision
- Phytosanitary process for export, import or transit

Export

1.Declaration, documents submission

- Registration/declaration for importing commodities should be applied at least 24h prior to inspection
- Submitting other relevant documents, including:
 - + Commercial Contract, L/C (if necessary);
 - + Other relevant documents (if necessary)

2. Checking

2.1. Documents checking

Base on declaration, the plant quarantine office shall:

- Identify/verify accurancy of documents relating to commodities;
- Determine place and time for inspection;
- Refer to phytosanitary regulations of importing country and conditions provided in commercial contract

2.2. Commodities inspection

2.2.1. Visual inspection

Inspecting outside commodities, parkages, means of transport, size, quantity to collect live pests on commodities.



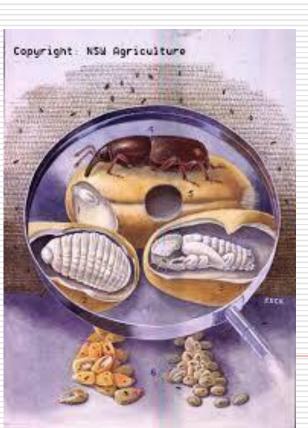


2.2.2. Detail inspection

Inspecting inside of commodities and taking samples;



 Collecting samples focusing on symtoms on commodities damaged by organisms and phases of insects







Identifying pest and commodities samples in laboratory in order: insect, weed, nematode, fungus, bacteria, virus...

ELISA, PCR methods (when necessary)





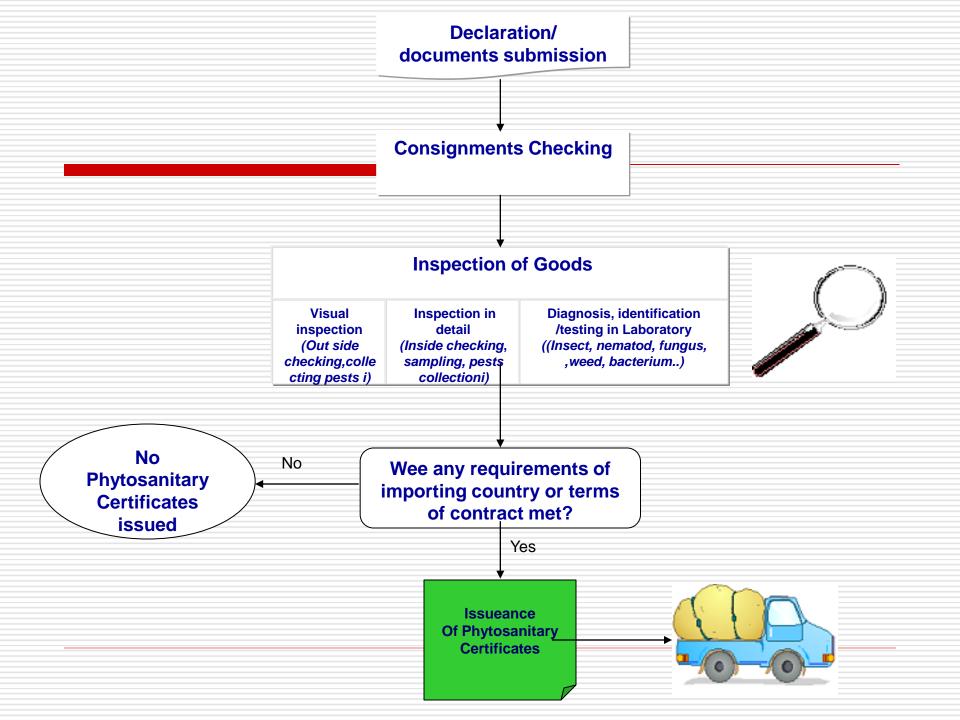


In term of phytosanitary regulations of importing country as well as relevant conditions of commercial, L/C are met well during inspection, the plant quarantine office shall issue the Phytosanitary certificate for export accompanied with consignments.

In term of failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations of importing country or relevant conditions of commercial or L/C during inspection, there is no Phytosanitary certificate issued by Plant quarantine office for this.

3. Samples and phytosanitary records are kept for future reference





E- PHYTO

- In Vietnam: only issuing and acepting hard copy of Phyto-certificates
- Vietnam's customs applied E-customs
- Vietnam's Plant Protection Department has plan to joint pilot scheme for National customs "single window"

E-PHYTO AND DIFFICULTIES

- Infrastructure: Lack of Infrastructure for Ephyto
- Resources:lack of funding and quallified staff for E-phyto
- Acceptance of E-phyto world wide?
- Legel basis: the legal basis for E-phyto not yet established
- Security for electronic exchange of phytosanitary certificate data not yet assured

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Assistant needs in:
- Funding and technical assistances to develop infrastructure for E-phyto
- Training for plant quarantine staff on E-phyto
- Develop the legal documents on applying E-phyto

Thank you!