

**PROTOCOL OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR
EXPORT OF FRESH TAHITÍ LIME FRUITS FROM COLOMBIA TO
CHINA
BETWEEN THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF
THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COLOMBIA**

In order to safely export fresh Tahití lime fruits from the Republic of Colombia to the People’s Republic of China, on the basis of a pest risk analysis, the General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the “GACC”) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Republic of Colombia represented by the Colombian Agriculture and Livestock Institute (hereinafter referred to as the “ICA”), exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

Article 1 General Provisions

Colombian fresh Tahití lime fruits (*Citrus latifolia* Tanaka) exported to China (hereinafter called the “limes”) shall comply with all applicable Chinese phytosanitary laws and regulations, health and safety standards, and with the requirements stated herein, and be free from any quarantine pests of concern to China (Annex) and soil.

This Protocol pertains only to phytosanitary requirements. Other laws, regulations and standards regarding human health, such as China’s food safety laws and regulations as well as national standards, may also apply to Colombian limes.

Article 2 Registration

The ICA shall ensure that a system is in place to enable traceability back to the supplying orchard and packing house, whenever any product is detected as non-compliant with the requirements.

All orchards and packing houses of limes exported to China shall be

registered by the ICA according to the ICA's current regulations, and approved by both the ICA and the GACC. Registration shall include name, address, code, etc. (according to the format for the registration of companies established by the GACC). Any change on the format for the registration of orchards and packing houses will be officialized by the GACC through official communication sent to the ICA.

The registration record shall be forwarded by the ICA to the GACC for approval prior to start the export. The GACC will publish the list in the official website. The GACC will notify to the ICA through official communication when the list of orchards and/or packing houses is approved and published.

The ICA may submit orchards and/or packing houses, when necessary, and the GACC will approve and publish the corresponding list.

Article 3 Orchard Management

Under the supervision of the ICA, all orchards registered for export to China shall establish traceability system and apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and keep good sanitary conditions, e.g., eliminating the dropped and rotten fruits promptly. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs shall also be implemented, including pest monitoring regularly, physical, chemical or biological control of pests, and agricultural operation, etc.

The ICA shall establish guidelines and methodology to conduct surveillance for the quarantine pests of concern to China (Annex). Surveillance will be carried out by producers according to ICA guidelines. For *Selenaspidus articulatus* and *Schizotetranychus hindustanicus*, orchards shall be monitored at least every 15 days, focusing on the presence of insects on fruits, stems, and leaves. If the target pests or their corresponding symptoms are found, the producers shall immediately take comprehensive management measures, including chemical, physical and biological control, etc., and ensure that the limes exported to China are free from quarantine pests of concern to China. The ICA will supervise compliance with surveillance and control actions through monitoring and verification visits.

Monitoring and control of pests must be carried out under the guidance of technical personnel knowledgeable in phytosanitary aspects, and the technical personnel should be trained by the ICA or ICA authorized institutions. The ICA will supervise compliance with surveillance and control actions through monitoring and verification visits.

All orchards shall keep a record of pest monitoring and control, which shall be delivered to the GACC by the ICA upon request. The pest chemical control record shall indicate specific information, including the name, active ingredient, date of application and dosages of the agrochemical used in the growing season.

Article 4 Processing and Packaging

The processing, packaging, storage and transportation of limes exported to China shall be supervised by the ICA or ICA authorized officials. Packing facility and cold storage should keep sanitary conditions, and have control measures to prevent reinfection of pests (such as insect-proof net).

During the packaging process, the limes shall be selected, sorted, and removed defective fruit, carrying out disinfection, washing, waxing and other processes, to prevent the inclusion of any insects, mites, rotten fruits, leaves, branches, roots or soil with the fruits.

All packaging materials shall be clean, hygienic, unused and compliant with Chinese phytosanitary requirements. Wood packing material shall comply with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15).

Packaged limes shall be immediately stored in a chamber, separated from others, to prevent secondary pest infestation.

Each box shall be labeled in Chinese or English with the fruit name, export country, place of production (department/city), registration name and number of orchards and packing houses. The following text shall be marked in

Chinese or English on each box and pallet: “Exported to the People’s Republic of China” (输往中华人民共和国).

Containers in which the limes is loaded for export to China shall be checked for their cleanliness at the time of loading. The container shall be sealed and its sealing shall remain intact upon arrival at the Chinese port of entry.

The registered packing houses shall establish traceability system to ensure that the limes to be exported to China can be traced back to the registered orchards, including the record of the date of processing and packing, the sourcing orchard name or its registration number, the quantity of limes, the date of export, the quantity of export, the country of destination, the container number and other information.

Article 5 Pre-Export Inspection and Quarantine

During the first 2 years of trade, the size of the sample taken from each consignment of limes shall be 2% for phytosanitary inspection by the ICA. If no quarantine problems were detected during the two-year period, the sample size will be reduced to 1%.

If any live quarantine pest of concern to China (Annex), or branches and leaves, or soil is found, the consignment will be rejected for export to China. The ICA officials shall find the cause and take preventive measures for betterment. At the same time, the detection record shall be kept, and delivered at the request of the GACC.

Upon completing an inspection, the ICA shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate for the approved consignment, noticed with name or registration number of orchards and packing houses. The following text shall be stated in the additional declaration: “This consignment complies with the requirements specified in the Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for Export of Fresh Tahiti Lime Fruits from Colombia to China, and is free from quarantine pests of concern to China.”

The ICA shall deliver copies of the Phytosanitary Certificate to the GACC for registration and reference prior to commencing any trade.

Article 6 Entry Inspection and Quarantine

Entry ports for fresh limes are all Chinese ports and airports authorized for fruit entry by the GACC.

When the limes arrive at the Chinese port of entry, China Customs shall examine relevant documents and records of identification, and complete the inspection and quarantine process.

Shipments of limes from unauthorized orchards or packing houses shall not be allowed to entry.

If any live organism of the quarantine pests of concern to China (Annex) or other quarantine pests newly reported in Colombia or soil, plant residue was detected, the consignment shall be returned, destroyed or treated.

If inconformity with China's national food safety standards is found, the consignment shall be returned or destroyed.

If the above non-compliance is found, the GACC will immediately inform the ICA, and suspend the import of limes from the relevant orchard or packing houses in the remaining season in some cases, until corrective actions are carried out. The ICA shall investigate the cause and take measures to prevent re-occurrence of these situations. Based on the outcome of evaluating the improvement measures adopted by the ICA, the GACC shall decide whether or not to cancel the suspension.

Once the corrective actions have been carried out, the ICA will notify to the GACC of the reinstatement of the orchard and/or packing house to the approved lists. The GACC will make the publication in the website as indicated in article 2.

Article 7 Compliance Inspection

In the first year of implementation of this protocol, with the assistance of the ICA, the GACC may carry out a compliance inspection by the way of on-site or remote investigation on the production areas of limes in Colombia, to confirm whether or not the management system of the limes to be exported to China is consistent with the requirements of this Protocol.

Any costs relating to the aforesaid on-site investigation, including international traveling, accommodation expenses, shall be borne by the Colombian party.

Article 8 Retrospective Review

If necessary, the GACC will complete an additional risk analysis based on the actual presence of pests in Colombia and pest interception at entry port. The list of quarantine pests and relevant quarantine measures may be adjusted as agreed with the ICA. If necessary, the GACC may send experts to Colombia for retrospective review, including on-site investigation. Based on investigation, the terms of this Protocol may be amended by both parties agree.

After three years of monitoring and absence of interception at port for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Lopholeucaspis cockerelli* and *Planococcus minor*, the parties agree to review the Protocol and the control measures taken against these pests. If these pests are not detected within three years, they will be removed from the list of quarantine pests of concern to China and the phytosanitary measures.

Article 9 Amendment, Entry into Force and Termination

After a written agreement has been reached by both parties, the terms of this Protocol may be amended. If either party wishes to rescind the Protocol, it will notify the other party in writing at least 6 months in advance.

This Protocol shall be effective for three years from the date of signature. If neither party requests for modification or termination within six months prior

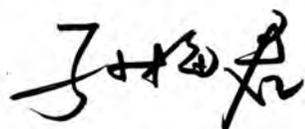
to the expiration of the validity period, the validity period shall be automatically and consecutively renewed for an additional three-years term.

Both parties agree that this Protocol shall not violate or impact the implementation of the laws and regulations of each country. Any differences arising from interpretation or implementation of this Protocol shall be settled through consultation and negotiation between both parties.

This Protocol is signed in Beijing, on May 14th, 2025, in two counterparts in Chinese, Spanish and English language versions. Each party shall retain a copy of the two equally valid texts. In case of any dispute in interpretation, the English version will prevail.

For
The General Administration
of Customs of the People's
Republic of China

For
The Ministry of Agriculture
and Rural Development of the
Republic of Colombia



Annex

QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN TO CHINA

1. *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*
2. *Lopholeucaspis cockerelli*
3. *Planococcus minor*
4. *Selenaspidus articulatus*
5. *Schizotetranychus hindustanicus*