agriculture, land reform & rural development
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

***Vitis* spp.**, Vitaceae - Grape

2019-06-28

IMPORTANT
1. The controlled goods referred to in this permit must at the time of importation be presented for examination under cover of a phytosanitary certificate issued by the recognised authority of the exporting country. 2. This permit does not exempt the holder from the provisions of any other Act, ordinance or agreement.

Fresh fruit imported from Spain

1. Additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

1.1. the fruit were produced and packed in Spain.

1.2. the country of production is free from

Insects:
Anastrepha fraterculus [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera tryoni [Tephritidae]
Ephiphyas postvittana [Tortricidae]
Polychrosis viteana [Tortricidae]

Mites:
Brevipalpus chilensis [Acari]
Brevipalpus lilium [Acari]
Eotetranychus pruni [Acari]
Eotetranychus sexmaculatus [Acari]
Eotetranychus willamettei [Acari]
Tetranychus canadensis [Acari]
Tetranychus mcdanieli [Acari]
Tetranyshus pacificus [Acari]
Tetranychus schoenei [Acari]
Tetranychus tumidus [Acari]

1.3. the area of production is free from:

Fungi: *Coniella diplodiella*

1.4. The area of production for export to South Africa is regularly inspected and laboratory tested for:
Fungi: *Guignardia bidwelli*

1.5. The vineyards were inspected by the NPPO of the exporting country during the growing season and found to be free from:

Insects: *Eupoecilia ambiguella* [Tortricidae]
Lobesia botrana [Tortricidae]

Mites: *Brevipalpus lewisi* [Acari]
Eotetranychus carpini [Acari]
Amphitetranychus viennensis [Acari]

OR

The consignment was fumigated prior to export to South Africa with methyl bromide according to the following schedule to ensure freedom from *Brevipalpus lewisi* [Acari], *Eotetranychus* carpini *[*Acari] and *Amphitetranychus viennensis* [Acari]

Methyl bromide at NAP, chamber only:

Temperature	**Dosage Rate (g/m^3)**	**Minimum Concentration Readings (mgc) at:**	
		0.5 hour	**2 hours**
27°C or above	24 g	19 g	14 g
21-26°C	32 g	26 g	19 g
16-20.5°C	40 g	32 g	24 g
10-15°C	48 g	38 g	29 g
4-9°C	64 g	48 g	38 g

The phytosanitary certificate must contain detail of the treatment (fruit temperature, dosage and treatment period) in the appropriate space available, and must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a recognised fumigation company.

The fumigation shall comply with all other legislation and be within the residue and tolerance requirements of the South African Department of Health.

1.6. A sample of the consignment was drawn by the NPPO of the exporting country and inspected according to the attached Addendum A on procedure

for inspection and the consignment found to be free from *Eupoecilia ambiguella* [Tortricidae], *Lobesia botrana* [Tortricidae], *Brevipalpus lewisi* [Acari], *Eotetranychus carpini* [Acari] and *Amphitetranychus viennensis* [Acari]

2. Upon arrival of the consignment at the port of entry, a representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for all quarantine pests listed in the phytosanitary import requirements and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation.

3. Should pests or symptoms be found, the samples shall be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment shall be detained pending the result of laboratory identification. South Africa shall notify Spain of such interception immediately.

4. Should any pest be detected on *Vitis* spp. from Spain that has not been categorized, it shall require assessment to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required or not. The detection of any pest of potential quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may result in a review of this phytosanitary import requirements to ensure that phytosanitary measures provide appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for South Africa.

ADDENDUM A
INSPECTION PROCEDURE FOR NPPO OF EXPORTING COUNTRY

1. Pests for inspection:

Insects: *Eupoecilia ambiguella* [Tortricidae]
Lobesia botrana [Tortricidae]

Mites: *Brevipalpus lewisi* [Acari]
Eotetranychus carpini [Acari]
Amphitetranychus viennensis [Acari]

2. Principle of inspection procedure

The principle of inspection according to a specific rate for fruit must be based on a sample of 143 packing units for a consignment of 2000 packing units or less. The inspection for consignments with more than 2000 packing units must be based on 150 packing units. This will provide for a 95% confidence level of detecting packing units with infested/infected fruit if the infestation rate is 2% or higher.

3. Method

3.1 Calculating the sampling interval:

Determine the number of packing units in the consignment intended for export. Divide the number of packing units by 143 or 150 (as determined in point 2). The quotient will be the sampling interval.

3.2 Determining the first packing unit to be inspected:

Randomly select a number from 1 to 13. To this number, add the quotient calculated in point 3.1. This will be the number of first packing unit to be inspected.

3.3 Determining subsequent packing units for inspection:

Add the sampling interval, calculated in point 3.1, to the number of the first packing unit, calculated in point 3.2, to obtain the number of the second packing unit. Determine the number of the third packing unit by adding the number of the second packing unit to the sampling interval. Repeat until the process has accounted for 143 (or 150) packing units.

3.4 Example for 2 000 packing units:

2 000 packing units ÷ 150 = 13 (13, or the quotient, is the sampling interval).
First packing unit to be inspected: select any number from 1 to 13: e.g. 9.
Second packing unit to be inspected: 9 + 13 = 22
Third packing unit to be inspected: 22 + 13 = 35, etc.

4. Inspection Methodology for mites:
Stereomicroscopes shall be used using high magnification (100X) and a strong light source. A magnifying glass or other hand lens is not always effective for the detection of the mites.

5. All fruit from the drawn sample (143 or 150 packing units) shall be inspected and suspect fruit dissected to determine the status of infestation.

6. Should any of the fruit be found to be infested/infected with the listed quarantine pests, the consignment shall be rejected by the NPPO of the exporting country