



agriculture, land reform & rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR PINEAPPLE (*ANANAS COMOSUS*) FRESH FRUIT FROM KENYA TO SOUTH AFRICA

In order to safely export Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) fresh fruit from Kenya to the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as the NPPO of Kenya) and the South African Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as the DALRRD), on the basis of pest risk analysis (PRA), exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

1. Registration of production sites, pack houses and storage facilities

1.1 Pineapple fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from production sites, pack houses and storage facilities that are approved and registered annually by the NPPO of Kenya. The NPPO of Kenya shall send the list of registered production sites to the DALRRD at least four weeks prior to the departure of the first consignment.

2. General surveillance

2.1 Monitoring (inspection and continuous surveillance) for pests shall be conducted by the NPPO of Kenya regularly in the production sites destined for export to South Africa.

2.2 The NPPO of Kenya should ensure that growers implement pest monitoring and apply only approved preventative measures (Integrated Pest Management). The NPPO of Kenya shall inform growers about the list of pests of concern (Annex 1). Upon request, pest monitoring and control records/data shall be made available to DALRRD.

2.3 Should new potential quarantine pest(s) be detected not listed in Annex 2, and associated with Pineapple, the NPPO of Kenya shall immediately notify the DALRRD for appropriate phytosanitary action to be taken.

2.4 The DALRRD shall then notify the NPPO of Kenya of any phytosanitary measures to be implemented and subsequent changes shall be made to the quarantine pests list in the phytosanitary import requirements for Pineapple from Kenya.

3. Post-harvest measures

- 3.1 Fruit shall be free from soil.
- 3.2 The packaging material for pineapple fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons or clean plastic crates/bins.
- 3.3 Should wood packaging material be used, it shall comply with ISPM 15: *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade* (FAO, 2009).

4. Labelling

- 4.1 Each carton/ box shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information.

5. Phytosanitary regulation

- 5.1 An import permit is required in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and associated Regulations R.111 of 27 January 1987 as amended.

6. Phytosanitary certification

- 6.1 A Phytosanitary certificate shall be issued by the NPPO of Kenya prior to shipment. Entry of the consignment to South Africa shall be subject to the availability of the original phytosanitary certificate. A phytosanitary certificate shall only be issued for pineapple fruit that meets these phytosanitary requirements prescribed in this document.
- 6.2 Prior to shipment of the first consignment the NPPO of Kenya shall send a void sample of the proposed phytosanitary certificate to the DALRRD.

6.3 Additional declaration on the Phytosanitary certificate:

- 6.3.1 The fruit was produced and packed in Kenya.
- 6.3.2 The country of production is free from the pests listed in Annex 2.

7. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

- 7.1 Once a shipment of pineapple fruit arrives at the designated port of entry in South Africa, the DALRRD shall examine the consignment, relevant documents and markings.

- 7.2 Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in these phytosanitary import requirements shall be rejected.
- 7.3 Upon arrival of the consignment at the port of entry in South Africa, a representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for all quarantine pests listed in Annex 2 in accordance with the ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling consignments* (FAO, 2008) and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation.
- 7.4 Should pests or symptoms of infection be found, the samples shall be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment shall be detained pending the result of laboratory identification. The DALRRD shall notify the NPPO of Kenya of such interception immediately.
- 7.5 Should any of the quarantine pests in Annex 2 be detected on arrival, the consignment shall be treated, returned or destroyed; and the DALRRD shall immediately notify the NPPO of Kenya, in accordance with the notification procedures outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). Imports from the production site shall then immediately be suspended while an investigation is carried out by the NPPO of Kenya. The DALRRD and the NPPO of Kenya shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary. Fruit certified for South Africa prior to the date of suspension and which is already *en route* shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected and a sample shall be taken and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests listed in Annex 2.
- 7.6 Should any pest that is not listed in Annex 2 be detected on fresh Pineapple fruit from Kenya, it shall require assessment to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required. The detection of any pest of potential quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may result in a review of these phytosanitary import requirements to ensure that the phytosanitary measures provide the appropriate level of protection (ALOP) deemed necessary for South Africa.
- 7.7 The importer is responsible for all costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting, including costs incurred by the DALRRD to monitor the action taken.

ANNEX 1: QUARANTINE PESTS OF PINEAPPLE FRESH FRUIT OCCURING IN KENYA

ARTHROPODS

Insects:

Paracoccus marginatus [Pseudococcidae]

ANNEX 2: NATIONAL QUARANTINE PEST LIST OF PINEAPPLE (ANANAS COMOSUS) FRESH FRUIT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

PATHOGENS

Fungi:

Marasmiellus scandens

Marasmius crinis-equi

Marasmius palmivorus

Prillieuxina stuhlmannii

Phytophthora palmivora

ARTHROPODS

Mites:

Dolichotetranychus vandergooti [Tenuipalpidae]

Phyllocoptruta sakimurae [Eriophyidae]

Insects:

Dysmicoccus grassii [Pseudococcidae]

Dysmicoccus neobrevipes [Pseudococcidae]

Elaphria nucicolora [Noctuidae]

Melanoloma canopilosum [Richardiidae]

Melanoloma viatrix [Richardiidae]

Mythimna convecta [Noctuidae]

Praelongorthezia praelonga [Ortheziidae]

Paracoccus marginatus [Pseudococcidae]

Phenacoccus hargreavesi [Pseudococcidae]

Planococcoides njalensis [Pseudococcidae]

Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi [Pseudococcidae]

Thrips hawaiiensis [Thripidae]

Thecla basilides [Lycaenidae]

Unaspis citri [Diaspididae]