

## **PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF FRESH SWEET ORANGE FRUIT (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck) FROM SOUTH AFRICA INTO VIETNAM**

### **General information**

This phytosanitary import requirements are developed by the Plant Protection Department (PPD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam. Based on results of the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) report, the pests listed in Annex 1 are concluded as quarantine pests associated with fresh sweet orange fruits imported from South Africa into Vietnam.

Fresh sweet orange fruits imported from South Africa into Vietnam shall comply with following phytosanitary import requirements:

#### **1. Registration**

- a) Orchards, packing houses and treatment facilities for fresh sweet orange fruits exported to Vietnam must be registered by a unique code and approved by the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA).
- b) Treatment and phytosanitary inspection on orchards, packing houses, storages and treatment facilities shall be undergone, on a regular basis, under supervision of the NPPOZA to prevent entry and re-infestation by pests.
- c) The lists of registered orchards, packing houses and treatment facilities with unique codes for fresh sweet orange fruits exported to Vietnam must be provided to the PPD before the commencement of each export season.
- d) In case of problem, registration records will be made available for inspection and audit by PPD on request.

#### **2. Pre-harvest pest management**

The following conditions are applied for risk management of all quarantine pests specified in Annex 1 at pre-harvested stage:

- a) Fresh sweet orange fruit must be grown in orchard registered with and monitored under supervision of NPPOZA to ensure that fresh sweet orange fruits are free from insect pests and diseases listed in Annex 1. Details of the pest control programs must be provided to the PPD in case of problem, on request;
- b) If any quarantine pests of concern to Vietnam in Annex 1 are detected during surveillance activities or joint inspection of orchards, then the NPPOZA will remove the infected orchard from the registered list for the rest of the season and deploy pre-harvest pest mitigations for the next season.

#### **3. Post-harvest pest management**

The following options are applied for risk management of quarantine pests (Annex 1) at post-harvest stage:

##### ***3.1. Sorting and packing process***

- a) In the registered packing houses, fresh sweet orange fruits shall be sorted at least twice before packing, under the supervision of NPPOZA, by packing houses staff who have plant pest training to remove all the deformed or damaged fresh orange fruits.
  - First time before packing process
  - Second time at packing line.

- b) On the outside of the export packing boxes of fresh sweet orange fruit shall be marked “For Vietnam” and “the name (or registration code) of orchard and packing houses”.
- c) The packaging material shall be compliant with ISPM 15.

### 3.2. Phytosanitary treatment

In order to minimize the risk from introduction of all potential plant quarantine pests associated with fresh sweet orange fruits from the South Africa into Vietnam, the phytosanitary treatment as follows:

- a) Cold treatment (pre-shipment treatment or in-transit treatment) must be applied to all consignments exported to Vietnam for disinfestations of *Ceratitis capitata*, *C. rosa* and *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* at one of the following rates:

Fruit pulp temperature	Exposure period
$\leq -0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$	16 days or more (commencing once the fruit pulp temperature first declines to $-0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
$\leq 1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$	19 days or more (commencing once the fruit pulp temperature first declines to $1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Treatment parameters should be endorsed in the treatment section of the Phytosanitary certificate.

- For Pre-shipment cold treatment: Treatment process should be monitored and supervised by NPPOZA.
- For in transit cold treatment: The original copy of Certificate of calibration record for in transit cold treatment must accompany the phytosanitary certificate. The temperature recording system must be capable of recording all temperature sensors at least once every hour, with a resolution of  $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and data of treatment can be archived and verified by PPD.

### 4. Pre-export inspection

- a) The import permit will be delivered by the PPD to the importer. This import permit will be presented by a South African exporter to the NPPOZA to request a phytosanitary certificate.
- b) The consignment must be inspected in accordance with official procedures and found to be free from quarantine pests specified in the Annex 1.
- c) If any quarantine pests of Vietnam in Annex 1 is detected during the inspection, the consignment will be rejected. In case *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* is detected, the NPPOZA will conduct an investigation and provide the results to PPD. The infected orchard will be removed from the registered list until the cause of non-compliance has been clarified and corrective actions have been implemented.
- d) A phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPOZA is required for each consignment. Each phytosanitary certificate must include an additional declaration, stating in English that:
 

**“The consignment of fresh sweet orange fruits has been produced and prepared for export in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements for importation of fresh sweet orange fruits (*Citrus sinensis*) from South Africa into Vietnam”.**
- e) The consignment must be also practically free from soil, plant debris/leaf.

## **5. Import inspection**

Upon arrival in Vietnam, every consignment will be inspected by the PPD. If any quarantine pests (Annex 1) are intercepted during inspection, the consignment shall be treated according to Vietnamese phytosanitary regulations.

## **6. Review policy**

If quarantine pests of concern to Vietnam (including *C. cosyra* and *C. quilicii*) are detected, the import of fresh sweet oranges into Vietnam will be temporarily suspended. The NPPOZA should conduct an investigation to determine the cause and take appropriate remedial actions.

In this case or a change in the status of quarantine pests associated with fresh sweet orange fruits in South Africa, the PPD will carry out a further risk assessment. If necessary, the PPD shall conduct an on-site inspection. The phytosanitary import requirements may then be amended based on the outcome of this inspection and with the agreement of both parties.

The cost of the on-site inspection, including international traveling, accommodation expenses, daily allowance, etc., shall be borne by the exporting country.

**Annex 1. LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS**

*Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann)

*Ceratitis rosa* Karsch

*Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick)

*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* van Hall

*Aspidiotus nerii* Bouché