

## **PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF FRESH TABLE GRAPE FRUIT (*Vitis vinifera* L.) FROM SOUTH AFRICA INTO VIETNAM**

### **General information**

This phytosanitary requirement is 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 table grapes imported from South Africa into Vietnam.

Fresh table grape fruits imported from South Africa into Vietnam shall be complied with following requirements:

#### **1. Registration**

a) Vineyards, packing house, storage, treatment facilities for fresh table grape fruits exported to Vietnam shall be registered with the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA).

b) NPPOZA will ensure that pest and disease controls be conducted based on the guidance(s) of prefectures and/or NPPOZA in the registered vineyards related to table grape fruits for export to Vietnam.

c) Treatment and phytosanitary inspection on vineyards, packing house, storage and treatment facilities shall be undergone, on a regular basis, under supervision of NPPOZA to prevent entry and re-infestation of pests.

d) In case of problem, registration records will be made available for inspection and audit by PPD on request.

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

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

a) Grape must be grown in vineyards registered with and monitored under supervision of NPPOZA to ensure that the table grape fruits are free from the insect pests and diseases listed in Annex 1. Details of the pest control programs must be provided to PPD in case of problem, on request;

b) If any quarantine pests of Vietnam in Annex 1 is detected during surveillance activities or joint inspection of vineyards, then NPPOZA will remove the vineyard from the registered list for the season.

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

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 table grape fruits shall be sorted at least twice before packing. Inspection of fresh table grape fruits will be carried out by trained pack house staff who have authorized by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)/NPPOZA, to remove all the deformed or damaged fresh table grape fruits

- First before packing process

- Second at packing line.

- b) If any the quarantine pests listed in Annex 1 is detected then NPPOZA will be remove the vineyards from the registered list for the season
- c) On the outside of the export packing boxes of table grapes shall be marked “For Vietnam” and “the name (or registration code) of vineyards and packing houses”.
- d) The packaging material shall be compliant with ISPM 15.

### 3.2. Phytosanitary treatment

In order to minimize the risk from introduction of quarantine pests on fresh table grape fruits consignment in South Africa must be applied at least one of the two phytosanitary treatment following options:

#### **Option A: Irradiation Treatment**

a) For *Ceratitis capitata*, *Ceratitis rosa*, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*, *Aspidiotus nerii*, *Hemiberlesia lataniae*, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, *Planococcus ficus*, *Pseudococcus calceolariae* and *Pseudococcus viburni*: Irradiation treatment before arrival in Vietnam must be applied to all consignments exported to Vietnam for eradication of these pests at a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy and the consignments must be labeled RADURA symbol.

Treatment parameters must be monitored and recorded under supervision of NPPOZA and inserted in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.

b) For *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum*, *Greeneria uvicola*, *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*, *Botryosphaeria obtusa*, *Xylophilus ampelinus*, *Arabid mosaic virus* and *Tobacco necrosis virus*: The fruit in the consignments prior to shipment were subject to appropriate phytosanitary measures to ensure that the consignments are free from these pests.

c) For *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae*, *Alfalfa mosaic virus* and *Broad bean wilt virus*: The consignment of table grape fruits has been produced in vineyards free from these pests. In case of one of these species found in the consignment, this consignment will be rejected.

#### **Option B: Cold Treatment**

a) For *Ceratitis capitata*, *Ceratitis rosa* and *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*: Cold treatment before arrival in Vietnam must be applied to all consignments exported to Vietnam (pre-export treatment or in-transit treatment) for disinfestations of these pests at one of the following rates:

Fruit Pulp Temperature	Exposure Period
≤ -0.1°C, commencing once the fruit pulp temperature first declines to -0.2°C	16 days or more
≤ 0.8°C, commencing once the fruit pulp temperature first declines to 0.8 °C	20 days or more
≤ 1.2°C, commencing once the fruit pulp temperature first declines to 1.0 °C	19 days or more

Pre-export cold treatment and In-transit cold treatment should be meet the following conditions:

- Table grapes must be pre-cooled in preparation for the cold treatment disinfestation. The cold treatment commences when the target temperature is reached as specified in option B, point 3.2.
- Treatment parameters should be endorsed on the Phytosanitary certificate in the treatment section.

- The temperature recording system may utilize individual mobile temperature recorders.
- The temperature recording system must be capable of continuous recording of date, time sensor number and temperature.
- For Pre-export 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°C and data of treatment can be archived and verified by PPD.
  - In-transit cold treatment disinfestation in shipping containers may be commenced on-shore and completed in-transit.
- The treated fruits will be sampled in accordance with the agreed sampling plan, for visual inspection by NPPOZA inspectors, who will determine the acceptance or rejection of fruits.
- b) For *Aspidiotus nerii*, *Hemiberlesia lataniae*, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, *Planococcus ficus*, *Pseudococcus calceolariae* and *Pseudococcus viburni*: visual pre-export inspection is required and conducted by the DALRRD to ensure free from these pests, NPPOZA will withdraws the consignment if one or more species of these pests are found living.
- c) For *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum*, *Greeneria uvicola*, *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*, *Botryosphaeria obtusa*, *Xylophilus ampelinus*, *Arabis mosaic virus* and *Tobacco necrosis virus*: The fruit in the consignments prior to shipment were subject to appropriate phytosanitary measures to ensure that the consignments are free from these pests.
- d) For *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*, *Alfalfa mosaic virus* and *Broad bean wilt virus*: The consignment of table grape fruits has been produced in vineyards free from these species. In case of one of these species found in the consignment, this consignment will be rejected.

#### **4. Pre-export inspection**

- a) The import permit will be delivered by PPD to the importer. This import permit will be presented by South African exporter to 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) A phytosanitary certificate issued by NPPOZA is required for each consignment. Each phytosanitary certificate must be included the additional declaration, stating in English:  
“The consignment of grape fruits has been produced and prepared for export in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements for importation of fresh grape fruits (*Vitis vinifera* L.) from South Africa into Vietnam”.
- d) 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 PPD. If any quarantine pests (Annex 1) are intercepted during inspection, the consignment shall be treated according to Vietnamese phytosanitary regulations.

**6. Review policy**

PPD reserves the right to review this phytosanitary requirement at any time if quarantine pests (Annex 1) are detected. The review is also considered when the phytosanitary status of the exporting country changes.

**7. Others**

NPPOZA can deploy assistants who have relevant knowledge but are not linked with business interests of the export to Vietnam, in order to assist NPPOZA inspection and relevant process.

**Annex 1. LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS**

*Ceratitidis capitata* (Wiedemann)  
*Ceratitidis rosa* Karsch  
*Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick)  
*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* van Hall  
*Alfalfa mosaic virus*  
*Broad bean wilt virus* (BBWV)  
*Aspidiotus nerii* Bouché  
*Hemiberlesia lataniae* (Signoret)  
*Diaspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock)  
*Planococcus ficus* Signoret  
*Pseudococcus calceolariae* (Maskell)  
*Pseudococcus viburni* Signoret  
*Phaeoacremonium aleophilum*  
*Greeneria uvicola* (Berk. & Curtis)  
*Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* (W. Gams, Crous, M.J. Wingf. & Mugnai) Crous & W. Gams  
*Botryosphaeria obtusa* (Schwein.) Shoem.  
*Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems et al.  
*Arabis mosaic virus*  
*Tobacco necrosis virus*