



Phytosanitary import requirements for mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit from Peru to South Africa

1. Additional Declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate:

1.1. The fruit in this consignment originate from registered Production Site(s), Packhouse(s), and Treatment Facility(ies).

1.2. The consignment underwent:

A. Pre-shipment Hot Water Dip Treatment (PHWDT) at 46 °C for 75 minutes for fruits individually weighing up to 425g and 90 minutes for fruit weighing 426g - 650g against:

Anastrepha chicleyae
Anastrepha distincta
Anastrepha fraterculus
Anastrepha obliqua
Anastrepha serpentina

1.3. The fruit in this consignment was inspected and found free from live quarantine pests of concern to South Africa.

2. Registration and approval of Production Sites, Packhouses, and Treatment Facilities

2.1. Mango fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from Production Sites, Packhouses, and Treatment Facilities that are registered and approved annually by the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture - National Service of Agricultural Health - (hereinafter referred to as SENASA).

2.2. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been approved for export of mango fruit to South Africa must contain the following information:

2.2.1. Name and registration number/code of each Production Site.

2.2.2. Name and registration number/code of each Packhouse.

2.2.3. Name and registration number/code of accredited Treatment Facility(ies).

2.3. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been inspected and approved by SENASA for export of mango fruit to South Africa shall be made available to the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA) annually, at least four weeks prior to the departure of the first consignment. The NPPOZA shall assess the list/database and the approved facilities will be updated on the NPPOZA website. Subsequently, the NPPOZA shall immediately notify SENASA.

3. Pre-harvest pest management program and general surveillance

3.1. The SENASA shall be responsible for inspection before approval of Production Sites, Packhouses, and Treatment Facilities.

3.2. The SENASA shall ensure that producers implement pest surveillance and / or monitoring and Integrated Pest Management, and inform producers about the list of quarantine pests of concern for South Africa. Upon request, pest monitoring and control records/data shall be made available to the NPPOZA.

3.3. During the growing season, monitoring of pests shall be conducted regularly in the registered Production Sites by the producers, and records shall be maintained. The targets of monitoring will include leaves, stems, flowers and fruit. The monitoring and control records are supervised by SENASA. In case of visual signs of the quarantine pests of concern for South Africa, immediate corrective measures shall be taken. The SENASA shall take the final decision on in- or exclusion of the Production Site.

3.4. Sanitation measures such as the destruction of dropped fruit in the orchards shall be done on regular basis.

3.5. Should any new potential quarantine pest(s) be detected in association with mango fruit, SENASA shall immediately notify the NPPOZA about the detection as well as the phytosanitary measure(s) to be implemented. The NPPOZA will notify SENASA of subsequent changes to the quarantine pest list and phytosanitary import requirements.

3.6. Pest control, inspection and other relevant records and information shall be made available for review upon request by the NPPOZA.

3.7. The SENASA shall ensure that the producers apply only authorised approved preventative measures (IPM).

4. Post-harvest measures

4.1. Fruit shall be appropriately packed, stored and transported, so as to safeguard against consignment contamination with quarantine pests of concern to South Africa.

4.2. The SENASA shall conduct official visual inspection using a sampling scheme able to identify with at least 95% reliability a level of infestation of 0,5% or above in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008), and ISPM 23: *Guidelines for Inspection* (FAO, 2005). Suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation.

4.3. Fruit shall be free from leaves and plant debris.

4.4. The registered facilities shall be maintained clean, free of pests, soil and plant debris; safeguarded and equipped to avoid fruit contamination.

4.5. The packaging material for mango fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons.

4.6. No raw plant packaging material, including straw, shall be used.

4.7. Should wood packaging material be used, it shall comply with ISPM 15: *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade* (FAO, 2013).

4.8. At the completion of loading, the doors of the conveyance shall be closed and locked and an official seal shall be affixed to ensure the integrity of the processed consignment.

4.9. After the Pre-Shipment Hot Water Treatment regime, the consignment shall be covered with insect-proof netting to avoided re-infestation.

4.10. The NPPO of Peru shall ensure that all registered facilities (Production sites, Packhouses, and treatment facilities) have a defined traceability system.

5. Treatment verification/markings

5.1. The treated lots shall be safeguarded in a secured holding room/area, which is distinctly separated from untreated lots by an insect-proof screened partition to prevent any re-infestation of treated commodities by hitchhiking pests.

5.2. Treatment certification accompany this/these consignment(s).

A. Pre-shipment Hot Water Dip Treatment (PHWDT)

- i. Should live pests of potential quarantine concern or symptoms of infestation be found, a sample shall be sent to the NPPOZA's laboratory for identification, and the shipment detained pending the laboratory result. The NPPOZA shall notify SENASA of such interception immediately. Laboratory analysis shall be at the importer's expense.
- ii. If live specimens of *Anastrepha chicleyae*, *Anastrepha distincta*, *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Anastrepha obliqua*, and/or *Anastrepha serpentina* is/are detected during phytosanitary inspection upon arrival the intercepted consignment shall be sent back or destroyed. The export of mango from the relevant treatment facility where the intercepted consignment was treated shall be suspended immediately. The NPPOZA shall immediately send notification of non-compliance to SENASA. The NPPOZA and SENASA shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

6. Marking requirements

6.1. Each cardboard box (carton) of mango fruit shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information as indicated in Annex 2.

7. South African import regulations

7.1. Importation of controlled goods into the Republic of South Africa is regulated in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and an import permit is required in terms of this Act and associated Regulations R.111 of 27 January 1987 as amended.

8. Phytosanitary Certification

8.1. Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the mango fruit destined for South Africa, SENASA shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate 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 mango fruit that meets the requirements as stipulated in these phytosanitary import requirements.

8.2. Treatment certification from the accredited facility shall accompany the consignment.

8.3. Prior to shipment of the first consignment and whenever there are changes SENASA shall send a 'void Phytosanitary Certificate sample' to the NPPOZA.

9. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

9.1. Once a shipment of mango fruit arrives at the designated port of entry; in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983), the NPPOZA shall examine the relevant documents, consignment and marking requirements.

9.2. Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in these phytosanitary import requirements for mango fruit from Peru to South Africa, the NPPOZA shall reject the consignment. The NPPOZA shall immediately notify SENASA in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The two NPPOs shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

9.3. A representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for quarantine pests of concern to South Africa and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation.

9.4. Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on mango fruit from Peru, 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.

9.5. The importer is responsible for all costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting of the consignment, including costs incurred by the NPPOZA to monitor the action taken.

9.6. In cases of non-compliance to the conditions set out in these phytosanitary import requirements for mango fruit from Peru to South Africa; the NPPOZA shall immediately notify SENASA in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The two NPPOs shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

10. Virtual pre- and post-harvest production system presentation / verification

10.1. Before the program initiation, the NPPO of Peru shall make a recorded virtual presentation of its mango pre- and post-harvest pest risk mitigation systems of each production site, and packhouse facility.

10.2. After program initiation, when necessary and agreed by both NPPOs (i.e., in light of any significant changes in pest status and/or detection of quarantine pests on arrival), the NPPOZA may send quarantine officials to Peru to conduct an on-site inspection/audit.

10.3. Based on the official documents and technical information provided by the NPPO of Peru and the reports of the South African experts, the NPPOZA may amend this program as deemed necessary.

10.4. The expenses relating to pre and post-harvest production system verification will be funded by Peru.

Annex 1: Quarantine pests of concern to South Africa

ARTHROPODS

Insects

Anastrepha chicleyae

Anastrepha distincta

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha obliqua

Anastrepha serpentina

Ceroplastes floridensis

ANNEX 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS

For PHWDT

Country of origin Production Site name or its registration number/code Packing facility name or its registration number/code Treatment facility name or its registration number/code Date of PHWDT and LOT number
For the Republic of South Africa

On arrival of the consignment at the port of entry, sampling and inspection shall be done in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008), and *Guidelines for Inspection* ISPM 23 (FAO, 2005).

Addendum A: National quarantine pests list of *Mangifera indica* fruit for South Africa

PATHOGENS

Fungi

Actinodochium jenkinsii
Colletotrichum mangiferae
Cytosphaera mangiferae
Elsinoë mangiferae
Macrophoma mangiferae
Phomopsis mangiferae
Phytophthora heveae

ARTHROPODS

Mites

Oligonychus punicae

Insects

Anastrepha bistrigata
Anastrepha chiclayae
Anastrepha distincta
Anastrepha fraterculus
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha obliqua
Anastrepha pickeli
Anastrepha pseudoparallela
Anastrepha serpentina
Anastrepha sororcula
Anastrepha striata
Anastrepha suspensa
Anastrepha turpiniae
Anastrepha zuelaniae
Aonidiella inornata
Bactrocera aquilonis
Bactrocera carambolae
Bactrocera correcta
Bactrocera curvipennis
Bactrocera diversa
Bactrocera dorsalis species complex
Bactrocera facialis
Bactrocera frauenfeldi
Bactrocera jarvisi
Bactrocera kirki

Bactrocera melanotus
Bactrocera neohumeralis
Bactrocera passiflorae
Bactrocera psidii
Bactrocera tau
Bactrocera tryoni
Bactrocera tuberculata
Bactrocera zonata
Ceratitis anonae
Ceratitis catoirii
Ceratitis fasciventris
Ceratitis silvestrii
Ceroplastes actiniformis
Ceroplastes floridensis
Ceroplastes japonicus
Ceroplastes sinensis
Deanolis albizonalis
Insulaspis pallidula
Kilifia acuminata
Lepidosaphes euryae
Lepidosaphes laterochitinsa
Maconellicoccus hirsutus
Neosilba zadolicha
Paracoccus interceptus
Paracoccus marginatus
Paraputo corbetti
Parlatoria crypta
Parlatoria oleae
Phenacoccus gossypii
Phenacoccus madeirensis
Phenacoccus parvus
Pinnaspis tuberculata
Planococcoides njalensis
Planococcus lilacinus
Planococcus minor
Pseudococcus cryptus
Pseudococcus gilbertensis
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi
Pseudococcus occiduus
Pseudococcus solenedyos
Pyroderces centrophanes
Rastrococcus iceryoides
Rastrococcus invadens
Rastrococcus spinosus
Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus
Scirtothrips dorsalis

Selenaspidus malzyi
Sternochetus frigidus
Sternochetus olivieri
Thrips hawaiiensis
Thrips palmi
Tmolus echion
Unaspis acuminata
Unaspis citri
Unaspis rousseti
Zeugodacus cucurbitae

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