



**agriculture, land reform
& rural development**

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

PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR MANGO (*Mangifera indica*) FRUIT FROM MOZAMBIQUE TO SOUTH AFRICA

1. Additional Declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate:

1.1. The country of production is free from the pests listed in Annex 1.

1.2. The fruit in this consignment originate from registered Production Site(s), Pack house(s) and Storage and Treatment Facility(ies).

1.3. The consignment underwent:

A. Irradiation at a minimum dosage of 250 Gy against:

Bactrocera dorsalis
Zeugodacus cucurbitae

OR

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

Bactrocera dorsalis
Zeugodacus cucurbitae

OR

C. Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT) with fruit core temperature of 46 °C for 75 minutes for Mango weighing up to 425g and 90 minutes for Mango weighing 426g - 650g against:

Bactrocera dorsalis
Zeugodacus cucurbitae

1.4. 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, Pack houses, Storage and Treatment Facilities

2.1. Mango fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from Production Sites, Pack houses, Storage and Treatment Facilities that are registered and approved annually by the Mozambican National Plant Protection Organization - (hereinafter referred to as Mozambican NPPO).

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 Pack house.

2.2.3. Name and registration number/code of each Storage Facility.

2.2.4. 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 the Mozambican NPPO 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 NPPOZA website. Subsequently, the NPPOZA shall immediately notify the Mozambican NPPO.

3. Post-harvest measures

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

3.2. The Mozambican NPPO shall conduct official visual inspection using a sampling scheme able to identify with at least 95% reliability a level of infection of 0,5% or above in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008).

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

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

3.5. The packaging material for Mango fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons/bulk bins.

3.6. No packaging material of plant origin, including straw, shall be used.

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

4. Marking requirements

4.1. Each cardboard box (carton)/bulk bin of Mango fruit shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information as indicated in Annex 2.

5. South African import regulations

5.1. 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.

6. Phytosanitary Certification

6.1. Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the Mango fruit destined for South Africa, a Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued by Mozambican NPPO 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.

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

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

7. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

7.1. Once a shipment of Mango fruit arrives at the designated port of entry, the NPPOZA shall examine the relevant documents, consignment and marking requirements.

7.2. Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in these phytosanitary import requirements for mango fruit from Mozambique to South Africa shall be rejected.

7.3. 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), respectively. Suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation

7.4. Should any of the quarantine pests in Annex 1 be detected on arrival, the consignment shall be rejected, remedial action taken in accordance with relevant legislation and the NPPOZA shall immediately notify the Mozambican NPPO in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The export of Mango from Mozambique shall be suspended immediately. The NPPOZA and the Mozambican NPPO shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary. Fruit certified for South Africa prior to the date of suspension and which are already at sea shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected, have a sample taken and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests in Annex 1.

7.5. Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on Mango from Mozambique, 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 this phytosanitary workplan to ensure that phytosanitary measures provide appropriate level of phytosanitary protection to South Africa.

7.6. 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.

A. Irradiation

- i. Should 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, and if:

- *Bactrocera dorsalis* and/or *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* is/are detected, the consignment shall be released.
- Any other potential quarantine pest of concern is detected, 7.4 and/or 7.5 above shall apply.

OR

B. Pre-shipment Hot Water Dip Treatment (PHWDT) and Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT)

- 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 the Mozambican NPPO of such interception immediately. Laboratory analysis shall be at the importer's expense.
- ii. If live specimens of *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* 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 the Mozambican NPPO. The NPPOZA and the Mozambican NPPO shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

8. Official visits by NPPOZA

8.1. As part of the initial market access process, the NPPOZA shall send quarantine experts to the relevant facilities in Mozambique to review and pre-test the quarantine status and pest mitigation systems in cooperation with the Mozambican NPPO.

8.2. After program initiation, when necessary and agreed by both sides (i.e., in light of any significant changes in pest status and/or detections of quarantine pests on arrival), the NPPOZA may send quarantine officials to Mozambique to conduct on-site inspections/audits.

8.3. Based on the official documents and technical information provided by the Mozambican NPPO and the report of the South African experts, the NPPOZA may approve amendments of this program as deemed necessary.

8.4. The expenses for all official visits will be funded by Mozambique.

ANNEX 1: QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE NOT OCCURRING IN MOZAMBIQUE

PATHOGENS

Fungi:

Actinodochium jenkinsii
Aspergillus stellifer
Cytosphaera mangiferae
Elsinoë mangiferae
Macrophoma mangiferae
Phomopsis mangiferae
Phyllosticta mortoni
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 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 silvestrii
Ceroplastes actiniformis
Ceroplastes floridensis
Ceroplastes japonicus
Ceroplastes sinensis
Deanolis albizonalis
Insulaspis pallidula
Kilifia acuminata
Lepidosaphes euryae
Lepidosaphes laterochitinsa
Neosilba zadolicha
Paracoccus interceptus
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 palmi
Tmolus echion
Unaspis acuminata
Unaspis citri
Unaspis rousseti

QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN TO SOUTH AFRICA

ARTHROPODS

Insects:


Bactrocera dorsalis
Ceratitis fasciventris
Maconellicoccus hirsitus
Paracoccus marginatus
Thrips hawaiiensis
Zeugodacus cucurbitae

ANNEX 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS

For PHWDT or VHT

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

For Irradiation

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

ADDENDUM A: NATIONAL QUARANTINE PESTS LIST OF *Mangifera indica* FRUIT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

PATHOGENS

Fungi:

Actinodochium jenkinsii
Aspergillus stellifer
Cytosphaera mangiferae
Elsinoë mangiferae
Macrophoma mangiferae
Phomopsis mangiferae
Phyllosticta mortoni
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 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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