

# PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR MANGO (Mangifera indica) FRESH FRUIT FROM EGYPT INTO 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), Storage and Treatment Facility(ies).
- 1.3. The consignment underwent:

**A:** Irradiation at a minimum absorbed dose of 250 Gy against:

Bactrocera cucurbitae (Tephritidae) Bactrocera zonata (Tephritidae)

#### OR

The consignment underwent:

**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 cucurbitae (Tephritidae)
Bactrocera zonata (Tephritidae)

#### OR

The consignment underwent:

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

Bactrocera cucurbitae (Tephritidae)
Bactrocera zonata (Tephritidae)

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 fresh 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 Ministry of Agriculture, and Land Reclamation Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (hereinafter referred to as CAPQ).
- 2.2. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been approved for export of mango fresh fruit into South Africa must contain the following information:
  - 2.2.1. Name and registration number/code of each Production Site, and the area in which the Production Site is situated.
  - 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 each accredited Treatment Facility.
- 2.3 The list/database of the registered facilities that have been inspected and approved by the CAPQ for export of mango fresh fruit to South Africa shall be made available to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) of South Africa annually, at least four weeks prior to the departure of the first consignment. The DALRRD shall assess the list/database and the approved facilities will be updated on DALRRD website. Subsequently, the DALRRD shall immediately notify the CAPQ.

## 3. Pre-harvest pest management program and general surveillance

- 3.1. CAPQ shall be responsible for inspection before approval of Production Sites, Pack houses, and Storage Facilities, in accordance with this Phytosanitary import requirements.
- 3.2. CAPQ 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 DALRRD.

- 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 fruits. The monitoring and control records are supervised by CAPQ. In case of visual signs of the quarantine pests of concern for South Africa immediate corrective measures shall be taken. CAPQ takes the final decision regarding inclusion or exclusion of the Production Sites, Pack houses, and Storage Facilities.
- 3.4. Sanitation measures such as the destruction of dropped fruits in the orchards shall be taken on regular basis.
- 3.5. Should any pest listed in Annex 1 or any new potential quarantine pest(s) be detected in association with mango fresh fruit, CAPQ shall immediately notify the DALRRD about the detection as well as the phytosanitary remedial measure to be implemented. The DALRRD will notify CAPQ of subsequent changes to the quarantine pest list and phytosanitary import requirements.

#### 4. Post-harvest measures

- 4.1. The CAPQ shall conduct official visual inspection sampling in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008).
- 4.2. Fruit shall be appropriately packed, stored and transported, so as to safeguard against consignment contamination with quarantine pests of concern to South Africa.
- 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 fresh fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons.
- 4.6. No packaging material of plant origin, 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, 2009).

#### 5. Labelling

5.1 Each cardboard box (carton) of mango fresh fruit shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information as indicated in Annex 3.

#### 6. South African import regulations

6.1. 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.

# 7. Phytosanitary Certification

- 7.1. Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the mango fresh fruit destined for South Africa, a Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued by CAPQ prior to shipment. Entry of the consignment into South Africa shall be subject to the availability of the original Phytosanitary Certificate. A Phytosanitary Certificate shall only be issued for mango fresh fruit that meets the requirements as stipulated in these phytosanitary import requirements.
- 7.2. Prior to shipment of the first consignment and whenever there are changes the CAPQ shall send a 'void Phytosanitary Certificate sample' to the DALRRD.

# 8. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

- 8.1. Once a shipment of mango fresh fruit arrives at the designated port of entry, the DALRRD shall examine the relevant documents, consignment and marking requirements.
- 8.2. Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in these phytosanitary import requirements for mango fresh fruit from Egypt to South Africa shall be rejected.
- 8.3. A representative sample (in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* [FAO, 2008]), 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.
- 8.4 Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on mango fresh fruit from Egypt, it shall require assessment to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required. The consignment should be detained pending the outcome of the assessment. The detection of any pest of quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may: result in a review of this phytosanitary import requirements to ensure that phytosanitary measures provide appropriate level of protection (ALOP) deemed necessary for South

Africa. This may include consignment: treatment, refuse entry, destroy, or rerouted to another destination in consultation with the importer.

8.5. The importer is responsible for all costs relating to treatment, refusal of entry, destruction, or rerouting to another destination, disposal, of the consignment, including costs incurred by the DALRRD to monitor the action taken.

## 9. Official visit by the DALRRD

- 9.1. As part of the initial market access process, the DALRRD shall send quarantine experts to the relevant facilities in Egypt to review and pre-test the quarantine status and pest mitigation systems in cooperation with CAPQ.
- 9.2. After program initiation, when necessary (i.e., in light of any significant changes in pest status and/or detections of quarantine pests on arrival), and agreed by both parties, the DALRRD may send quarantine officials to Egypt to conduct on-site inspections/audits.
- 9.3. Based on the official documents and technical information provided by CAPQ and the report of the South African experts, the DALRRD may approve amendments of this program as deemed necessary.
- 9.4. The expenses for all official visits will be funded by Egypt, including daily allowance according prevailing rate.

#### ANNEX 1: QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE NOT OCCURRING IN EGYPT

### **PATHOGENS**

### Fungi

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

#### **ARTHROPODS**

#### Mites

Oligonychus punicae

#### Insects

Amblypelta cococphaga

Anarsia lineatella

Anastrepha bistrigata

Anastrepha chiclayae

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha ludens

Anastrepha obliqua

Anastrepha pseudoparallela

Anastrepha sororcula

Anastrepha striata

Anastrepha suspensa

Anastrepha turpiniae

Anastrepha zuelaniae

Aonidiella inornata

Aonidomytilis albus

Bactrocera aquilonis

Bactrocera carambolae

Bactrocera correcta

Bactrocera curvipennis

Bactrocera diversa

Bactrocera dorsalis (= B. invadens, B. papayae, B. philippinensis)

Bactrocera dorsalis species complex (including B. caryeae, B. kandiensis, B.

occipitalis, B. pyrifoliae)

Bactrocera facialis

Bactrocera frauenfeldi

Bactrocera jarvisi

Bactrocera kirki

Bactrocera melanotus

Bactrocera neohumeralis

Bactrocera passiflorae

Bactrocera psidii

Bactrocera tau

Bactrocera tryoni

Bactrocera tuberculata

Ceratitis anonae

Ceratitis catoirii

Ceratitis fasciventris

Ceratitis silvestrii

Ceroplastes actiniformis

Ceroplastes japonicus

Ceroplastes sinensis

Deanolis albizonalis

Lepidosaphes euryae

Lepidosaphes laterochitinosa

Neosilba zadolicha

Paracoccus interceptus

Paracoccus marginatus

Paraputo corbetti

Parlatoria crypta

Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus

Phenacoccus gossypii

Phenacoccus madeirensis

Pinnaspis strachani

Pinnaspis tuberculata

Planococcoides njalensis

Planococcus lilacinus

Planococcus minor

Pseudococcus cryptus

Pseudococcus gilbertensis

Pseudococcus jackbeardslevi

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

# **QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN TO SOUTH AFRICA**

# Insects

Bactrocera cucurbitae Bactrocera zonata Ceroplastes floridensis Insulaspis pallidula Kilifia acuminata Maconellicoccus hirsutus

# **ANNEX 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS**

# For **PHWDT or VHT**

Production Site name or its registration number/code
Pack house 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 Depublic of Courth Africa
For the Republic of South Africa
For Irradiation
Country of origin
Production Site name or its registration number/code
Pack house 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 Cytosphaera mangiferae Elsinoë mangiferae Macrophoma mangiferae Phomopsis mangiferae Phytophthora heveae

#### **ARTHROPODS**

#### Mites

Oligonychus punicae

#### **Insects**

Amblypelta cococphaga

Anarsia lineatella

Anastrepha bistrigata

Anastrepha chiclayae

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha ludens

Anastrepha obliqua

Anastrepha pseudoparallela

Anastrepha sororcula

Anastrepha striata

Anastrepha suspensa

Anastrepha turpiniae

Anastrepha zuelaniae

Aonidiella inornata

Aonidomytilis albus

Bactrocera aquilonis

Bactrocera carambolae

Bactrocera correcta

Bactrocera cucurbitae

Bactrocera curvipennis

Bactrocera diversa

Bactrocera dorsalis (= B. invadens, B. papayae, B. philippinensis)

Bactrocera dorsalis species complex (including B. caryeae, B. kandiensis, B.

occipitalis, B. pyrifoliae)

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 laterochitinosa

Maconellicoccus hirsutus

Neosilba zadolicha

Paracoccus interceptus

Paracoccus marginatus

Paraputo corbetti

Parlatoria crypta

Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus

Phenacoccus gossypii

Phenacoccus madeirensis

Phenacoccus solenopsis

Pinnaspis strachani

Pinnaspis tuberculata

Planococcoides njalensis

Planococcus lilacinus

Planococcus minor

Pseudococcus cryptus

Pseudococcus gilbertensis

Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi

Pseudococcus occiduus

Pseudococcus solenedyos

Pyroderces centrophanes

Rastrococcus icervoides

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

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