



PROTOCOL OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE EXPORT OF TABLE GRAPES FROM SOUTH AFRICA  
TO CHINA BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
AND THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF QUALITY  
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In order to safely export table grapes from the Republic of South Africa (RSA) to the People's Republic of China, the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as DOA) and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as AQSIQ), on the basis of the pest risk assessment, exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

#### Article 1

The table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.) being exported to China from South Africa must comply with the relevant phytosanitary laws and regulations of China and be free of quarantine pests concern to China (listed in Annex 1).

#### Article 2

The vineyards, packinghouses, storage and cold treatment facilities involved in the table grapes export to China must be registered with DOA, and approved by both AQSIQ and DOA.

#### Article 3

1. Under the direction of DOA, South Africa must undertake effective monitoring, precaution and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the vineyards from where table grapes will be exported to China in order to avoid and control the occurrence of the quarantine pests concern to China.
2. Upon request by AQSIQ, DOA will send AQSIQ the information about the procedures and results of the above-mentioned pest monitoring and IPM programs.

#### Article 4

1. The process of packing, storage and shipment of table grapes for export to China must be subject to strict quarantine supervision by DOA. The table grapes certified for export to China must be free of insects, mites, rotten fruit, leaves, twigs and soil.
2. Before packing, the table grapes will be manually selected, sorted and processed to insure the fruits without insects, mites, rotting fruit, leaves, twigs, roots and soil.

3. The table grapes to be exported to China must be separately packed and stored from fruit which are not for export to China.

#### Article 5

1. Each carton (box) of table grapes to be exported to China must have the following Chinese words clearly displayed (for the People's Republic of China) and the following information in English: Place of production, the name or register number of vineyard, packinghouse and storage facility.

2. The table grapes exported to China must be packed into new and clean packing materials, which must meet the phytosanitary requirements of China.

#### Article 6

1. Table grapes for export to China must be treated by cold treatment to mitigate the fruit flies as listed in Annex 1. Cold treatment must be conducted in transit in special containers with the pulp temperature at  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below for not less than 22 consecutive days. Pre-cooling storage of  $-0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  extending 72 hours is needed before the cold treatment is started. If the temperature exceeds  $-0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  on any day or part of a day, the treatment will be extended by 8 hours for each day or part of a day that the temperature is above  $-0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If the temperature exceeds  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  at any time, the treatment will be nullified which would necessitate it being started again from the beginning.

2. The specifications for cold treatment are in Annex 2.

#### Article 7

1. DOA will conduct a quarantine inspection for each consignment to be exported to China on a 2% sample. If quarantine pests of concern to China are found, the consignment will not be allowed to export to China.

2. After making sure that the consignment meets all relevant requirements by inspection, DOA will issue a Phytosanitary Certificate for each consignment with the following statement as an additional declaration: "The consignment is in compliance with requirements described in the Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Table Grapes from South Africa to China signed on 06

February 2007 and is free from the quarantine pests of concern to China".

3. DOA will provide AQSIQ with a sample of the Phytosanitary Certificate for confirmation and record keeping.

#### Article 8

Ports of entry for the import of table grapes into China from South Africa will be the following: Dalian, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

#### Article 9

1. When the consignment of table grapes arrives at the designated ports, China Inspection and Quarantine Organization (the port branch of AQSIQ, hereinafter referred to as CIQ) will examine relevant certificates, labels, and records of cold treatment and conduct a quarantine inspection. If pests are found, samples will be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment will be detained pending the laboratory identification. AQSIQ will notify DOA of interception immediately.

2. If table grapes originating from unapproved vineyards, packinghouses, storage or cold treatment facilities are found, the consignment will not be allowed entry.

3. If a live specimen of *Ceratitis capitata* or *Ceratitis rosa* is found on arrival, the consignment will be returned or destroyed and AQSIQ will immediately notify DOA that the importation of table grapes from South Africa is temporarily suspended.

4. If any other quarantine pests of concern to China, as listed in Annex 1 are found, the consignment will be treated, returned or destroyed. AQSIQ will immediately notify DOA that the importation of table grapes from the relevant packinghouses and vineyards is suspended.

5. If other quarantine pests are found, the table grapes will be treated in accordance with the relevant articles of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine* and its regulations for implementation. A registered vineyard which has one rejection for these quarantine pests will be permitted to continue export activities for the remainder of the season. However, if a second rejection occurs during the same season, then that vineyard will be withdrawn from the export program for this season. AQSIQ will take further measures based on the relevant situation and notify DOA duly.

#### Article 10

1. Prior to the program initiation, AQSIQ will dispatch two quarantine officials to the producing areas in South Africa to review and pretest the quarantine condition in cooperation with DOA, including pests monitoring, the system of quarantine management practices and the phytosanitary conditions of the vineyards, packinghouses and storage facilities, especially the pests listed in Annex 1. The initiative of the exporting program will be approved by AQSIQ based on the official documents and technical information provided by DOA as well as the AQSIQ inspectors' inspection results.

2. DOA will submit a list to AQSIQ with the production sites (vineyards) and packinghouses registered with DOA with approved codes (Production Site Code/PSC and Pack House Code/PHC) before the initiation of the export program. In the future, if the list is changed, DOA will provide AQSIQ with the updated list before export.

3. After program initiation, when necessary and agreed by both sides, AQSIQ will send quarantine officials to South Africa to conduct on-site inspections.

4. The expenses for all of the trips described above in this article will be funded by South Africa.

#### Article 11

1. During the process of trade, AQSIQ will develop a risk analysis based on the situation of pest occurrence and interceptions on South African table grapes. After consultation with DOA, the list of quarantine pests and the relevant quarantine measures may be adjusted in a timely way.

2. In order to ensure the effective implementation of all risk management measures and performance requirements described in this Protocol, both sides will conduct timely reviews and evaluate the implementation practices of this protocol.

#### Article 12

1. Any dispute arising from the interpretation or implementation of this Protocol will be settled amicably through consultation or negotiation between AQSIQ and DOA.

2. This Protocol will enter into effect on the date of signature thereof. This Protocol will remain valid for two years from the date of signature. If neither side gives notice to amend or terminate this Protocol at least two months prior to the expiry date, it will be extended automatically for an additional one year.

3. Signed in Pretoria on 06 February 2007 in duplicate in both Chinese and English. Both texts have equal force.



For the Department of Agriculture  
Republic of South Africa



For the General Administration of  
of Quality Supervision, Inspection and  
Quarantine

Annex 1: Quarantine pests of concern to China

1. *Ceratitis capitata*
2. *Ceratitis rosa*
3. *Frankliniella occidentalis*
4. *Planococcus ficus*
5. *Eutypa lata*
6. *Aleurocanthus woglumi*
7. *Hemiberlesia rapax*
8. Grapevine Virus A
9. *Raglius apicalis*

**Annex 2: Requirements of cold treatment for the table grapes exported from South Africa to China**

**1. Container type**

Containers must be self refrigerated (integral) shipping containers and have refrigerator equipment capable of achieving and holding the required temperatures.

**2. Recorder types**

Official quarantine organization of export country must ensure that the combination of temperature probes and temperature recorders are:

- (a) Sensors should be accurate to  $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the range of  $-3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
- (b) able to accommodate the required number of probes,
- (c) capable of recording and storing data for the period of the treatment,
- (d) capable of recording all temperature sensors at least hourly to the same degree of accuracy as is required of the sensors, and
- (e) capable of producing printouts which identify each sensor, time and the temperature, as well as the identification number of the recorder and the container.

**3. Calibration of temperature sensors**

3.1 Calibration must be conducted using a slurry of crushed ice and distilled water, using a certified thermometer approved by quarantine organization.

3.2 Any sensor which records more than plus or minus  $0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  must be replaced by one that meets this criterion.

3.3 A "Record of calibration of fruit sensors" must be prepared for each container and signed stamped by quarantine officer. The original must be attached to the phytosanitary certificate which accompanies the consignment.

3.4 On arrival AQSIQ/CIQ will check the calibration of the fruit sensors using the method referred to in 'section 3.1'.



#### 4. Placement of temperature sensors

4.1 Packed fruit must be loaded into shipping containers under quarantine officer supervision. Containers should be packed in a manner which ensures that there is equal airflow under and around all pallets and loose stacked boxes.

4.2 At least three fruit sensors and two air sensors are necessary for each container.

The location of sensors is:

- (a) Sensor 1 (in pulp of fruit): Top layer of cartons of fruit in middle row, front of container.
- (b) Sensor 2 (in pulp of fruit): Approximately 1.5 meters (for 40 feet container) or 1 meter (for 20 feet container) from door, centre of load, centre box, half way between top and bottom of load.
- (c) Sensor 3 (in pulp of fruit): Approximately 1.5 meters (for 40 feet container) or 1 meter (for 20 feet container) from door, left wall. Half way between top and bottom of load.
- (d) The other two air temperature sensors should be placed in the delivery air to the cargo and the return air respectively.

4.3 All sensors must be placed under the direction and supervision of an authorized inspector.

4.4 Fruits to be shipped must be kept in cold storage until such time when the pulp temperature is dropped to a minimum of 4°C.

#### 5. Sealing of containers

- (a) A numbered seal must be placed on the loaded container door by an authorized officer.
- (b) The seal must only be removed by a CIQ officer at the port of arrival in China.

## 6. Temperature records and confirmation of treatment

- (a) The in-transit arrangement is for the cold dis-infestation treatment to be completed during the voyage between the port of export country and the first port of entry in China.
- (b) Records may commence at any time, however the treatment time will be deemed to have begun only after all fruit sensors have attained the nominated treatment temperature.
- (c) The Shipping Company will download the computer records of the dis-infestation treatment and forward them to CIQ of first port of entry in China.
- (d) Some sea voyages may allow the cold dis-infestation treatment to be completed by the time vessel arrives at a port en-route to China. It is permissible for treatment records to be downloaded en-rout and sent to CIQ for verification. It is however a requirement that the treatment is not deemed to have been effected until CIQ have completed the re-calibration of the temperature sensor probes. It is therefore a commercial decision whether the fruit should be "conditioned" (i.e. gradually raising the carriage temperature) prior to arrival in China.
- (e) CIQ will verify that the treatment records meet Chinese dis-infestation requirements, subject to calibration of sensors, and verify that the treatment is complete.

## 7. Documents

Temperature, duration of the cold dis-infestation, container number and the seal number of the container must be included in the treatment section on the Phytosanitary Certificate.

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