



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

1. Additional Declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate:

- 1.1. The fruits in this consignment comply with the Phytosanitary import requirements for fresh mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit agreed between NPPOZA and MAPA, and are 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 area of production is free from – *Bactrocera carambolae*.

2. Registration and approval of Production Sites, Pack houses, Storage and Treatment Facilities

- 2.1. Fresh 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (hereinafter referred to as MAPA).
- 2.2. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been approved for export of fresh 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 MAPA for export of fresh 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 MAPA.

3. Pre-harvest pest management program and general surveillance

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

3.2. MAPA 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 regularly, and records shall be maintained. The targets of monitoring will include leaves, stems, flowers and fruits. The monitoring and control records are supervised by MAPA. In case of visual signs of the quarantine pests of concern for South Africa immediate corrective measures shall be taken. MAPA takes the final decision on in- or exclusion of the Production Site.

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 fresh Mango fruits, MAPA shall immediately notify the NPPOZA about the detection as well as the phytosanitary remedial measure to be implemented. The NPPOZA will notify MAPA 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. MAPA 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 MAPA 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).

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 fresh Mango 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, 2013).

5. Marking requirements

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

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 fresh Mango fruit destined for South Africa, a Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued by MAPA 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 fresh Mango 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 MAPA shall send a 'void Phytosanitary Certificate sample' to the NPPOZA.

8. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

8.1. Once a shipment of fresh Mango fruit arrives at the designated port of entry, the NPPOZA 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 fruit from Brazil to South Africa shall be rejected.

8.3. 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.

8.4. Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on fresh Mango fruit from Brazil, 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 protection (ALOP) deemed necessary for South Africa.

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

9.1. Should live quarantine pests of 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 results. The NPPOZA shall notify the MAPA of such interception immediately. Laboratory analysis shall be at the importer's expense.

9.2. If a live specimen of *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Anastrepha obliqua*, *Anastrepha pseudoparallela*, *Anastrepha sororcula*, *Anastrepha striata*, and/or *Anastrepha turpiniae* is/are detected during phytosanitary inspection the intercepted consignment shall be sent back or destroyed. The export of fresh Mango

fruit 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 MAPA. The two NPPOs shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

9.3. If any of the quarantine pests in Annex 1 is detected during phytosanitary inspection upon arrival, the intercepted consignment shall be sent back or destroyed, remedial action taken in accordance with relevant legislation. The NPPOZA shall immediately notify the MAPA 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.

9.3.1. Fruit certified for South Africa prior to the date of suspension and which are already at sea/ on the way, shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected, sampled and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests in Annex 1.

10. Official visits by NPPOZA

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

10.2. 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 Brazil to conduct on-site inspections/audits.

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

10.4. The expenses for all official visits will be funded by Brazil.

ANNEX 1: QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE NOT OCCURRING IN BRAZIL

PATHOGENS

Fungi

Actinodochium jenkinsii
Aspergillus stellifer
Cytosphaera mangiferae
Macrophoma
mangiferae

ARTHROPODS

Mites

Oligonychus punicae
Tetranychus
neocaledonicus

Insects

Anastrepha bistrigata
Anastrepha chiclayae
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha suspensa
Anastrepha zuelaniae
Aonidiella inornata
Bactrocera aquilonis
Bactrocera correcta
Bactrocera cucurbitae
Bactrocera
curvipennis
Bactrocera diversa
Bactrocera dorsalis
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 japonicus
Ceroplastes sinensis
Deanolis albizonalis
Insulaspis pallidula
Kilifia acuminata
Lepidosaphes euryae
Lepidosaphes
laterochitinsa
Maconellicoccus hirsutus
Paracoccus interceptus
Paracoccus marginatus
Paraputo corbetti
Parlatoria crypta
Phenacoccus gossypii
Phenacoccus madeirensis
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
Tmolus echion
Unaspis
acuminata
Unaspis citri
Unaspis rousseti

QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN TO SOUTH AFRICA

PATHOGENS

Fungi

Elsinoë mangiferae

Phomopsis

mangiferae

Phyllosticta mertonii

Phytophthora heveae

ARTHROPODS

Insects

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha obliqua

Anastrepha

pseudoparallela

Anastrepha sororcula

Anastrepha striata

Anastrepha turpiniae

Bactrocera carambolae

Ceroplastes floridensis

Neosilba zadolicha

Thrips palmi

ANNEX 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS

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 PHWDT and LOT number
For the Republic of South Africa

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

PATHOGENS

Fungi

Actinodochium jenkinsii
Aspergillus stellifer
Cytosphaera mangiferae
Elsinoë mangiferae
Macrophoma
mangiferae *Phomopsis*
mangiferae *Phyllosticta*
mortonii *Phytophthora*
heveae

ARTHROPODS

Mites

Oligonychus punicae
Tetranychus
neocaledonicus

Insects

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
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
pseudaspidiotus
Phenacoccus gossypii
Phenacoccus madeirensis
Pinnaspis strachani
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