

Senate Rural Affairs and Transport References Committee

**Questions on Notice – Thursday, 21 July 2011
CANBERRA**

Inquiry into Biosecurity & Quarantine Arrangements

Question Number	Page No's.	Witness	Question asked by	Answered
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**SENATE RURAL AFFAIRS AND TRANSPORT
REFERENCES COMMITTEE**

Inquiry into Biosecurity and Quarantine Arrangements

Public Hearing Thursday, 21 July 2011

**Questions Taken on Notice – Department of Agriculture, Fisheries &
Forestry (DAFF)**

1. HANSARD, PG 34

Senator NASH: Dr Findlay, I think at the outset you outlined some of the countries that are fire blight free and the protocols that related to those in general. Could you provide on notice those protocols in detail for each of those countries?

Dr Findlay: We can provide to you only those protocols that we have access to. I cannot give you a complete set unfortunately, but I can give you what we have.

Senator NASH: So how do you form the view that ours are more rigorous than any of them if you do not have all the details?

Dr Findlay: What I said was that we do not have an exact copy of the protocol.

Senator NASH: Earlier today you said that our protocols were more rigorous than any of the other fire blight free countries taking apples from New Zealand. If you do not have the entire detail around those protocols, how do you determine that Australia's protocols are going to be the most rigorous?

Dr Findlay: We have a summary of those protocols. We understand what the protocols contain but we do not have the exact details of the country to country arrangements that underpin those.

Senator NASH: That leads me to my question: how do you know ours are the most rigorous?

Dr Findlay: It is based on the summary.

Senator NASH: If you could take on notice to provide us as much detail as you could.

Answer

New Zealand has market access for fresh apples to Argentina, China, India, Japan, Portugal and Taiwan. All these countries are free of fire blight and have pome fruit industries. New Zealand has access to Norway where fire blight has been detected for a second time (after previously being eradicated) and is under official control (eradication) and does not occur in pome fruit growing regions. In addition Italy and Spain have fire blight and regions within their country that are free of fire blight.

The export conditions for fire blight on fresh apples from New Zealand to these countries are summarised in Table 1.

The details of the export requirements for New Zealand apples, that the summaries are based, are also included for your information at Attachment A.

Table 1. Import conditions for New Zealand apples relevant to fire blight

Country/region	Import condition
Argentina	Sanitation washing and found free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> . A working tolerance of up to 0.5% infestation is set (i.e. nil in 600 units).
China	Mature apples only (based on packing house testing) 600 unit inspection for the presence of quarantine pests (including deformed or damaged apples)
India	NZ Government phytosanitary certificate that the consignment is free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> based on inspection with a working tolerance of up to 0.5% infestation (i.e. nil in 600 units).
Japan	Fruits are not infected with fire blight (immature fruit will not be sent).
Taiwan	Thoroughly inspected and found free of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> . A working tolerance of up to 0.5% infestation is set (i.e. nil in 600 units).
<u>European union</u> Portugal Italy Spain	No requirements
Norway	No requirements

Additional information as requested by Senator Nash in support of QoN #1 is available on the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry website. The links provided below refer to the specific protocols.

Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements for New Zealand apples to:

Taiwan <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/tw/fre-fru-veg-apple>

Norway <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/no/fre-fru-veg-apple>

Japan <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/jp/fre-fru-veg-apple>

EU <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/european-union/fre-fru-veg-apples>

Argentina <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/argentina/fresh-fruit-veg/apples>

India <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/in/fre-fru-veg-apple>

China <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/cn/fre-fru-apple>

and <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/exports/plants/apples/apples-china-growers-packers-module.pdf>

2. HANSARD, PG 40

Senator XENOPHON: Are there any documents that relate to that change or that different approach? There must be. It is not as though you had a discussion and suddenly you did not use the quantitative approach anymore.

Dr Grant: I will take that on notice. It was before my time and, as far as I am aware, there are not any documents.

Answer

There are no documents relating to the use of semi-quantitative or qualitative risk assessment methodology. However, in the introduction to every assessment undertaken by the department there is a section which outlines the methodology used. The qualitative method is the normal method of risk assessment used by the department. Only two plant risk assessments have been conducted using the semi-quantitative methodology, the 2006 apple import risk analysis for apples from New Zealand and the 2008 import risk analysis for Cavendish bananas from the Philippines. The rest have been undertaken using the qualitative approach.



Apples to Taiwan

Malus spp.

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Must be produced and inspected in accordance with a system equivalent to the requirements of "Taiwan's Codling Moth Regulations" Questions relating to the export certification of apples to Taiwan should be directed to Plant Exports team, MAFBNZ

Additional Declaration:

"Apples are thoroughly inspected and found free from *Erwinia amylovora*"

and

"The consignment has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Cydia pomonella* and *Frankliniella occidentalis*"

or

"The consignment has undergone an appropriate fumigation prior to shipment to ensure freedom from *Cydia pomonella* and *Frankliniella occidentalis*". Quarantine treatment is to be endorsed upon the phytosanitary certificate.

And

"MAFBNZ registered packhouse "XX ""

Note "XX" is used as an example only – The unique Biosecurity New Zealand packhouse alpha/numerical identifier which has been assigned to the specific facility which packed the export consignment is to be inserted in place of the XX. Refer to the MAFBNZ Taiwan packhouse register to confirm the identifier:

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/compliance/apples-to-taiwan/packhouses

If fruit within the consignment has been packed at multiple packhouses, ensure ALL packhouse identifiers are stated within this additional declaration

And

"MAFBNZ approved production sites "[insert RPINs]"

Note RPINs identified upon the phytosanitary certificate must correspond to RPIN's identified on carton end labels within the consignment, and must be confirmed as being from a Biosecurity New Zealand approved/registered production site for Taiwan. Refer to the following url for the MAFBNZ approved production site register:

www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/exports/plants/certification/apples-taiwan/growers.htm

And

For all consignments

"Phytosanitary inspection dates [insert dates]"

Note Inspection date is to be considered equivalent to packing date. The date(s) identified upon the phytosanitary certificate must correspond to the dates identified on each carton end label.

Last updated: 26 January 2010

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to Taiwan

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Refer to the Commodity Specific Requirements. Consignments must be pest proofed if transiting another country en-route to Taiwan. Refer Transit Requirements.

To be used in conjunction with commodity specific requirements identified.

Frankliniella occidentalis (Western flower thrips) (WFT)

Note: All shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Shipments with a valid phytosanitary certificate that are found to contain *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Western flower thrips) (WFT) will be fumigated or reshipped.

Additional declaration for *Frankliniella occidentalis*

"The consignment has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Frankliniella occidentalis*"

Or

"The consignment has undergone an appropriate quarantine treatment prior to shipment to ensure freedom from *Frankliniella occidentalis*". Quarantine treatment is to be endorsed upon the phytosanitary certificate.

The additional declaration for *Frankliniella occidentalis* applies to stems (excluding underground portion), leaves, buds, flowers and fresh fruits and vegetables of the following plants. However, there are conditions which apply to specific commodities eg. Carrots

(Umbelliferae)

If only the underground portion of the carrot (Umbelliferae) is exported, the phytosanitary certificate doesn't need to state the AD for the pest *Frankliniella occidentalis*. But if the carrots have leaves, the phytosanitary certificate has to state the AD for the pest *Frankliniella occidentalis*:

Additional declaration for *Psila rosae*

"The consignment has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Psila rosae*"

or

"The consignment has undergone an appropriate quarantine treatment prior to shipment to ensure freedom from *Psila rosae*". Quarantine treatment is to be endorsed upon the phytosanitary certificate.

The additional declaration for *Psila rosae* applies to all parts of plants of the family Umbelliferae excluding seeds

Additional declaration for *Ditylenchus destructor*

"The consignment has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Ditylenchus destructor*"

or

"The consignment has undergone an appropriate quarantine treatment prior to shipment to ensure freedom from *Ditylenchus destructor*". Quarantine treatment is to be endorsed upon the phytosanitary certificate.

The additional declaration for *Ditylenchus destructor* applies to the underground portion and adventitious roots of the living plants (only applies if commodity is identified in Commodity Specific Requirements) shall meet the quarantine requirements as specified;

Additional declaration for *Erwinia amylovora*

"The consignment has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Erwinia amylovora*"

The additional declaration for *Erwinia amylovora* applies to all fruits of the following genera and species

Last updated: 29 July 2010

Frozen Fruit and Vegetables to Taiwan

Conditions:

Please refer to the conditions/requirements below:

- There are NO frozen fruits or vegetables that are prohibited entry to Taiwan
- Frozen vegetables or fruits that are stored below -17.8°C are not subject to quarantine restrictions
- Fruit or vegetables with temperatures above -17.8°C must comply with the same quarantine requirements as for fresh product

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Taiwan General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Group:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone, fax or email the Plant Exports Group

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4)
- Fax: 64 4 894 0733
- Email: PlantExports

Scope

As there are no New Zealand legislative requirements for certification of exported plant products, the technical phytosanitary requirements are determined by the importing country for plant produce being imported into their country. In this respect, ICPRs are MAF's summary of the importing country's legal requirements and thus forms a basis upon which export phytosanitary certification is provided.

Where an importing country operates on the basis of issuing import permits to their importers, the import permit conditions take precedence over any technical conditions contained in the MAF ICPR for that country.

This standard specifies Taiwan's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified

within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- Taiwan directly to ascertain requirements
or
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ). (Plant Exports)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on

- <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Taiwan:

- Quarantine Regulations on the Importation of Plants and Plant Products into Taiwan, Republic of China", Bureau of Animal Health Inspection and Quarantine Council of Agriculture Executive Yuan

General Requirements

Prohibitions

The following commodities are PROHIBITED from New Zealand

Scientific Name	Common Name	Part of Plant Prohibited
<i>Actinidia</i> spp.	Kiwifruit	Nursery Stock
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Aronia</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.	Signal grass	All plant parts except seed
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	Goosefoot	Entire or any part of the living plant (excluding leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds)
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Crataegomespilus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Cydonia</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Dichotomanthes</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Docynia</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.	Barnyard grass	All plant parts except seed
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Heteromeles</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	Clubhead grass	All plant parts except seed
<i>Malus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Mespilus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Oryza</i> spp.	Rice	All plant parts except seed
<i>Osteomeles</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Actinidia</i> spp.	Kiwifruit	Nursery Stock
<i>Panicum</i> spp.	Panic grass	All plant parts except seed
<i>Paspalum</i> spp.	Paspalum	All plant parts except seed
<i>Peraphyllum</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Photinia</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Prunus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits

<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Rottboellia</i> spp.	Itchgrass	All plant parts except seed
<i>Rubus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Sacciolepis interrupta</i>		All plant parts except seed
<i>Solanaceae</i> = <i>Salpiglossidaceae</i>	Solanaceous plants (except specific species identified within this ICPR)	Entire or any part of the living plant (excluding leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds)
<i>Sorbus</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Spiraea</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Stranvaesia</i> spp.		All plant parts except seeds and fruits
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Wheat	All plant parts except seeds
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger	Living underground portion

Note: if plants or plant products listed in the above table do not originate from but are unloaded and trans-shipped through New Zealand they will be treated as prohibited plants or plant products.

Passenger Accompanied Consignments

Passenger accompanied consignments are PROHIBITED

Import Permits

Phytosanitary import permits state the phytosanitary requirements for importation

Phytosanitary import permits are required for PROHIBITED commodities imported for scientific research purposes only

For general conditions of import refer to the url below:

www.baphiq.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2

or

www.baphiq.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=1713&CtUnit=852&BaseDSD=7&mp=2

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany consignments of:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- Dried fruit and vegetables
- Chilled fruit and vegetables (including purees) stored at a temperature above -17.8°C
- Fresh and dried cut flowers/foilage
- Nursery stock
- Seeds/grains for sowing, consumption and processing

Phytosanitary certificates are NOT required to accompany consignments of:

- Frozen products stored below - 17.8°C
- Hay made from *Lolium perenne* (refer to the Commodity Specific Requirements)

For commodities, which are not listed, refer Section Scope

Note: *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Western flower thrips) (WFT))

All shipments with the exceptions of frozen products stored below -17.8°C and hay made from *Lolium perenne* must

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regis/exports/plants/icpr/tw/fre-fru-veg-apple>

27/07/2011

be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Shipments with a valid phytosanitary certificate that are found to contain *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Western flower thrips) (WFT)) will be fumigated or re-shipped.

Quarantine Pests

Hide All

Refer also Maximum Pest Limits of this document.

Due to the size of Taiwan's Quarantine Pest List, the list has been split into three.

Appendix 1:	List 1 Identifies organisms which have been recorded in New Zealand. A 0.5% MPL is to be applied for these pests <u>unless where stated otherwise</u> . This summary has been provided for convenience and placed at the back of the ICPR Please note that it is only a subset of the list provided in the Appendix 2.
	List 2 Identifies organisms which <u>are not quarantine species for Taiwan but belong to genera listed in Appendix 2</u> .
Appendix 2:	Identifies the full list of Quarantine Pests notified by Taiwan. This list has been placed at the back of the ICPR for convenience. For all organisms listed in Appendix 2 <u>not listed in List 2 of Appendix 1</u> , the MPL of 0.5% is to be applied.

Maximum Pest Limits

Please note; for all commodities exported to Taiwan requiring MAF phytosanitary certificates, the following levels have been set by MAF to facilitate exports while still meeting the importing country's minimum requirements for specified quarantine pests and soil.

Quarantine pests* specified by Taiwan	0.5%
Soil (for all plant products excluding seed for sowing)	25g / 600unit
Soil (seed for sowing)	0.1% by weight

*Quarantine pests for Taiwan include organisms identified within:

- quarantine pests section of this ICPR
- additional declarations
- phytosanitary import permit

Note: The MPL for codling moth in apples destined for Taiwan is nil as defined in Apples to Taiwan Compliance programme. Please refer to the document through the following link:

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/exports/plants/apples/apples-taiwangrowers-packers-module.pdf

Ports of Entry

Not specified

Inspection on Arrival

All consignments may be subject to inspection on arrival

Transit Requirements

Definition of 'Transshipment'

'Transshipment' denotes plants or plant products that have been unloaded from their conveyance or transported to another conveyance during transit from New Zealand to Taiwan

Pest proofing and sealing requirements

Note: Requirements identified below apply to both commercial and non-commercial consignments

Consignments must be securely pest proofed and sealed if transiting countries where pests occurring in that country may cause a prohibition or additional declaration to be imposed upon that commodity.

Pest proofing requirements for various combinations of commodity types, pests and countries transited are complex, with few instances where pest proofing is not required. As such a generic requirement for pest proofing and sealing has been indicated within the ICPR for all consignments, as indicated within Commodity Class Requirements and Commodity Specific Requirements which transit another country en route to Taiwan. Enquires pertaining to specific transit / pest proofing requirements may be directed to Plant Exports Team.

Where pest proofing and sealing is required either each individual package must be pest proof and sealed, or the pallet the packages are on, or the container (sea or air) they are within, must be pest proof and sealed.

Consignments must be completely enclosed and appropriately sealed within a pest proof mesh bag / net with a mesh size of 1.6mm or less. Other pest proofing methods may be used, but they must provide a level of protection which is equivalent level to that achieved by a 1.6mm mesh bag / net.

Seals need to be applied at the level of pest proofing undertaken. Seals applied to an individual package, pallet or container must be applied in such a manner as to clearly demonstrate that pest proofing has not been compromised, and that the product has not been tampered with during transit.

Pest proofing and seals must be fully intact upon arrive in Taiwan. Please note, if pest proofing has been comprised during transit or if seals have not been correctly applied, the exporter will be given the option to either reship the consignment, have it destroyed, or in certain circumstances to have it treated.

Seals (MAF sealing tape or Industry paper seals)

MAF sealing tape or industry paper seals may be used. Please note the following additional requirements apply when an industry paper seal is used.

MAF sealing tape

MAF sealing tape must be applied as indicated within this section

Industry paper seal

Industry paper seals **must be** numerically numbered. Seals must be applied as indicated within this section. The seal type (i.e. paper) and number(s) **must be** stated on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate in the product description area (not as an additional declaration)

Netting

Open vents which could compromise the pest proofing of either a container (sea or air) or packages within a container or on pallets are to be covered with netting with a mesh size no greater than 1.6mm

Sea Containers

Containers, which are not pest proof or shipped with open vents

Either each individual package must be pest proof and sealed, or where product is palletised, each pallet must be completely pest proofed and sealed. Please note pest proofing and seals must be intact upon arrival in Taiwan. Seals must be applied in such a manner as to clearly demonstrate that pest proofing has not been compromised, and that the product has not been tampered with during transit. It is suggested that container doors are also sealed. Where industry paper seals are used, the seal type (i.e. paper) and seal number(s) must be identified on the phytosanitary certificate.

Containers, which form a pest proof environment

Container doors must be sealed with a numbered tamper-evident tydon type seal as proof of non-tampering during transit. The seal number must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate. If the container is not sealed, individual packages or pallets within the container must be pest proofed and sealed as above.

Air Freight

Palletised Product

Either each individual package upon the pallet must be pest proof and individually sealed or the pallet as a whole must be completely pest proofed and sealed. Please note pest proofing and seals must be intact upon arrival in Taiwan. Seals must be applied in such a manner as to clearly demonstrate pest proofing has not been compromised, and that the product has not been tampered with during transit. Where industry paper seals are used, the seal type (i.e. paper) and seal number(s) must be identified on the phytosanitary certificate

Freight within air containers

Container doors must be sealed with a numbered tamper-evident tydon type seal as proof of non-tampering during transit. The seal number must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate. If the container is not sealed, individual packages or pallets within the container must be pest proofed and sealed as above.

APPENDIX 1: PARTIAL QUARANTINE PEST LIST OF TAIWAN

List 1 Quarantine Pests of Taiwan which have been recorded as being present in New Zealand.

Please note this list is an extract of organisms listed in Appendix 2 that are recorded as present in New Zealand. It is provided here for your convenience. For full quarantine pest list please refer to Appendix 2. Please also note that is not a complete list of all organisms present in New Zealand that are listed Appendix 2.

Bacteria

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis*

Erwinia amylovora

Erwinia carotovora subsp. *atroseptica*

Erwinia rhapontici

Pseudomonas corrugata

Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. *phaseolicola*

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *actinidae**

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *eriobotryae*

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *maculicola*

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *ptisi*

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *syringae*

Pseudomonas viridiflava

Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *corylina*

Fungi

Insects

Mites

Nematodes

Plants / Weeds

Snail

Viruses and agents

List 2 List of non-actionable pest species present in Taiwan belonging to genera listed as actionable in the full quarantine pest list (Appendix 2).

Note: All species belonging to the genera listed in the full quarantine pest list (Appendix 2) that are not listed in this list (List 2) are actionable at the MPL of 0.5%.

Insects

As some of these organisms may be hard to identify to the species level if intercepted during import inspection, a 5.0% MPL for the organisms specified above is strongly recommended. Exporters, at their own discretion, may wish to apply even a lower tolerance for these pests to minimize the consequences of interception on arrival in Taiwan.

APPENDIX 2: FULL QUARANTINE PEST LIST NOTIFIED BY TAIWAN

Identifies the full list of Quarantine Pests notified by Taiwan. For all organisms listed in Appendix 2, the MPL of 0.5% is to be applied.

Note: Importation of fresh plants or plant products shall be subject to appropriate quarantine treatment for mitigating the following pests if they are intercepted. If there is no appropriate quarantine treatment for the pest, the importing plants or plant products shall be destroyed or re-exported. BAPHIQ may implement quarantine treatment to the higher taxa of the listed pests if necessary.

*** Pests which require additional declarations

(N) –Denotes that some species within the genus are not quarantine pests for Taiwan. These species are listed in the List 2 of Appendix 1 above. Where only the genus name is provided below all species of that genus not listed in List 2 above are actionable at the MPL of 0.5%.

Bacteria

Fungi

Insects

Mites

Nematodes

Other

Parasitic Plants

Snails

Phytoplasmas

Viruses

Weeds



Apples to Norway

Malus sylvestris var. pumila

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to Norway

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required in some instances. Note all unwashed vegetables with roots require a phytosanitary certificate. Please refer to the Commodity Specific Requirements for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Norway General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone or fax the Plant Exports Team

Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4)

Fax: 64 4 894 0733

Scope

This standard specifies Norway's phytosanitary requirements for the stated commodities and commodity classes only. If a commodity or commodity grouping is not identified within Commodity Class Requirements or Commodity Specific Requirements exporters should contact:

- Norway directly to ascertain requirements refer Phytosanitary Import Permits

or

- Biosecurity New Zealand. Please note, the determination of phytosanitary requirements is undertaken on a cost recovery basis

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Norway

- Act of 4 December 1970 on Seeds
- Act of 12 May 1995 No. 23 on Soil (Section 3)
- Act of 23 June 2000 No. 53 on Plant Health

General Requirements

Prohibitions

The following commodities are prohibited entry to Norway

Phytosanitary Import Permits

Import permits are not required for the entry of plants or plant products into Norway

Approval from the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service is required for the importation of genetically modified organisms.

Conditions for import may be requested from:

Director
Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service
PO Box 3
N -1431 AS
NORWAY

Telephone: 0047 64 944 400

Facsimile: 0047 64 944 410

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany all consignments from New Zealand with the exception of:

- small packages of seeds up to 25 (of maximum 30gms) by travellers hand luggage or by post
- passenger accompanied plants. Allowable quantities as specified below

Maximum of 25 cut flowers

Maximum of 3kg of flower bulbs and corms with the exception of species identified as prohibited in Prohibitions

Maximum of 10kg of fruit, berries and vegetables (excluding potatoes)

Plants and parts of plants imported under the above exception can only be imported for personnel use and must not be used for commercial purposes

Original of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin is required to accompany re export certificates.

Additional declarations identified within this standard for specific commodities are not required to be entered upon a phytosanitary certificate, but the AD's must be met before a certificate can be issued.

Quarantine Pests

List 1

Show All

Pests which are prohibited from introduction into and spread within Norway**Insects, Mites and Nematodes**

Flatworm

Fungi

Bacteria, Mycoplasmas and Phytoplasmas

Virus and Virus-like organisms

List 2

Pests whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within Norway is prohibited if these are present on the plants and other regulated articles specified.

Insects, Mites and Nematodes

Fungi

Bacteria, Mycoplasmas and Phytoplasmas

<i>Burkholderia caryophylli</i> syn. <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Dianthus</i>
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>Michiganensis</i> syn. <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i>	Plants intended for planting of <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Plants (other than seeds) and live pollen for pollination of <i>Amelanchier</i> , <i>Choenomeles</i> , <i>Cotoneaster</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> , <i>Crataemespilus</i> , <i>Cydonia</i> , <i>Eriobotrya</i> , <i>Malus</i> , <i>Mespilus</i> , <i>Pyracantha</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Sorbus</i> (other than <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>) and <i>Stranvaesia</i>
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>chrysanthemi</i> and pv. <i>dianthicola</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Dianthus</i> and <i>Dendranthema</i>
Potato stolbur phytoplasma syn. <i>Stolbur</i> (MLO) in <i>Solanaceae</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Solanaceae</i>
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> syn. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Prunus</i>
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>dieffenbachiae</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Araceae</i>
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of <i>Fragaria</i>
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> syn. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	Plants intended for planting of <i>Capsicum</i> and <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>

Viruses and Virus-like organisms**Maximum Pest Limit (MPL)**

For all commodities exported to Norway requiring phytosanitary certificates, MPL's are:

Quarantine pests* specified by Norway	0.5%
Soil	25g/600unit

*Quarantine pests for Norway include organisms identified within:

- Quarantine pests of this standard
- Additional declarations
- Phytosanitary import permit

Ports of Entry

Entry of all consignments is restricted to the following ports:

- Oslo (Oslo regional customs office and the Gardermoen division of the customs procedures department)
- Tønsberg (Tønsberg customs office)
- Kristiansand (Kristiansand regional customs office)
- Stavanger (Stavanger regional customs office)
- Bergen (Bergen regional customs office)
- Stjørdal (Trondheim regional customs office)
- Bodø (Bodø regional customs office)
- Tromsø (Tromsø regional customs office)
- Vadsø (Vadsø customs office)

Alternative ports of entry may be permitted by prior arrangement

Inspection on Arrival

All consignments of imported plant material are subject to inspection by Norwegian authorities for phytosanitary purposes on arrival.

Transit

Consignments transiting Norway must be packaged / transported within sealed conveyances. If sealing is unable to be undertaken, prior permission from the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service must be sought.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Disclaimer

The information in this standard is provided on the following basis. The phytosanitary requirements found in this standard may be used as the basis of export certification. However, requirements may be changed by importing countries at any time at short notice or with no notice to New Zealand. This information is provided strictly on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, its statutory offices, employees, agents and all other persons responsible for or associated with the compilation, writing, editing, approval, or publication of the information:

1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.



Apples to Japan

Malus sylvestris var. *pumila*

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. All export consignments must comply with an access protocol agreement. For further information please contact Plant Exports Team.

Additional Declaration:

"The fresh fruits are not infested with codling moth *Cydia pomonella* (L.) and are not infected with fire blight, *Erwinia amylovora*" and "The fresh fruits have been disinfested with a treatment as outlined in Article 4."

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to Japan

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Some fresh fruit and vegetables must meet additional requirements; the additional requirements for selected commodities are specified in the Commodity Specific Requirements for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Japan General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone or fax the Plant Exports Group

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4) Fax : 64 4 894 0733;
or
- Email: PlantExports

Scope

As there are no New Zealand legislative requirements for certification of exported plant products, the technical phytosanitary requirements are determined by the importing country for plant produce being imported into their country. In this respect, ICPRs are MAF's summary of the importing country's legal requirements and thus forms a basis upon which export phytosanitary certification is provided.

Where an importing country operates on the basis of issuing import permits to their importers, the import permit conditions take precedence over any technical conditions contained in the MAF ICPR for that country.

This standard specifies Japan's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/jp/fre-fru-veg-apple>

27/07/2011

This standard specifies Japan's phytosanitary requirements for the stated commodities and commodity classes only. If a commodity class is not listed under Commodity Class Requirements or Commodity Specific Requirements exporters should contact:

- Japan directly to ascertain requirements
or
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plant Exports) (MAFBNZ). Please note the determination of phytosanitary requirements is undertaken on a cost recovery basis.

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Japan:

- Plant Protection Law (1950)
- Plant Protection Law Enforcement Regulations (1950)
- Import Quarantine Rules (1950)

General Requirements

Prohibitions

The commodities identified within the table below are prohibited entry from New Zealand.

Commodities identified with an asterisk* may be exported under specific access protocols / programmes. For further information on programme requirements contact Plant Exports Team.

The following commodities are prohibited entry from New Zealand

Phytosanitary Import Permits

Phytosanitary import permits are not generally required. Prior permission from Japan MAFF is required for the import of prohibited commodities

Phytosanitary conditions of import may be requested from:

Plant Protection Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8950
JAPAN

Tel: 81 3 3502 5303

Fax: 81 3 3591 6640

Website: www.pps.go.jp or www.pps.go.jp/english/index.html

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany all consignments of plants and plant material from New Zealand with the exception of specific commodities identified within Exclusions from Plant Quarantine.

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/jp/fre-fru-veg-apple>

27/07/2011

Quarantine Pests

Show All

Quarantine Pests (Summary)

<i>Aphis craccivora</i> See Note 1	Cowpea aphid
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i> See Note 1	Foxglove aphid
<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>	Tomato potato psyllid
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Melon fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Oriental fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
<i>Balansia oryzae</i>	
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i>	Huanglongbing
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter africanus</i>	Huanglongbing
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter americanus</i>	Huanglongbing
<i>Ceratitus capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth
<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	Sweet potato weevil
<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i>	Rice stem nematode
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Fire blight
<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>	West Indian sweet potato weevil
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> See Note 1	Flower thrips
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> See Note 1	Western flower thrips
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>pisii</i>	Near-wilt of peas
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	White potato cyst nematode
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	Potato cyst nematode
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado potato beetle
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> See Note 1	Potato aphid/Tomato aphid
<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	Hessian fly
<i>Meloidogyne fallax</i>	False Columbia root-knot nematode
<i>Myzus persicae</i> See Note 1	Green peach aphid
<i>Neomyzus circumflexus</i> See Note 1	Mottled arum aphid
<i>Omphisa anastomosalis</i>	Sweet potato vine borer
<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>	Tobacco blue mould
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> See Note 1	Long tailed mealy bug
<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i>	Citrus burrowing nematode
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Potato wart
<i>Trichochochonis caudate</i>	

Note 1. The specified organism is to be categorised as a **quarantine pest** when found on **propagatable material only**. The organism when identified upon **fruits** and **vegetables** for consumption, or **cut flowers** is to be categorised as **non actionable**.

Non Quarantine Pests

Maximum Pest Limits (MPLs)

Please note; for all commodities exported to Japan requiring MAF phytosanitary certificates, the following levels have been set by MAF to facilitate exports while still meeting the importing country's minimum requirements for specified quarantine pests and soil.

Quarantine pests* specified by Japan	refer table below
Soil (for all plant products excluding seed for sowing)	25g/600unit
Soil (seed for sowing)	0.1% by weight

*Quarantine pests for Japan include organisms identified within:

- quarantine pests section of this ICPR
- additional declarations
- phytosanitary import permit

Note: For fruits of apple, cherry, nectarine, tomatoes and capsicums and bulbs of lily or tulip, refer to specific access protocol requirements.

Non Propagative Materials (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Cut Flowers and Foliage)	MPL to be applied
All plant pests including progressive rots but excluding organisms identified with 'Specific Access Protocols'	5.0%
Organisms identified within 'Specific Access Protocols' for exports of fresh Apple, Cherry and Nectarine fruits	Refer Protocols
Organisms identified within Non Quarantine pests	Non Actionable
Soil	25g per 600 unit sample

Propagative Materials (Nursery Stock and Seed for Sowing)	MPL to be applied
All plant pests native to New Zealand and organisms identified within Quarantine pests	0.5%
All other plant pests including progressive rots	5.0%
Organisms as identified within 'Specific Access Protocols' for exports of Lily and Tulip bulbs	Refer Protocols
Organisms identified within Non Quarantine pests	Non Actionable
Soil	25g per 600 unit sample

Ports of Entry

Airports

Sea ports

Sea ports

Inspection on Arrival

All plants and plant products are subject to inspection on arrival. Refer Sampling Rate.

Sampling Rate

Inspection Method (on arrival)

Bulbs

Bulbs are inspected visually for lesions, rots and other abnormalities. Where the causative pathogen can not be identified by visual symptoms, serological or culture tests will be undertaken. Bulbs of *Gladioli* spp. will have the outer coat removed for inspection.

Nursery Stock

Nursery stock is inspected visually. Media will be removed from roots (by shaking or washing).

Seed

Seeds are sampled and inspected for visible pests and for the presence of nematodes (Fenwick's method) and seed chalcids (x-ray scanning). Any discoloured seeds identified during the initial inspection will be examined by the blotter method to identify the infecting pathogen.

Transit Requirements

All consignments require a phytosanitary certificate and a specific additional declaration where transiting another country en-route to Japan. Consignments must be sealed to exclude pests of quarantine concern, and all openings must be covered with a net with a mesh size no bigger than 1.6 mm (diagonal measurement). If a consignment contains plant material that is a host to pests of quarantine concern (e.g. Mediterranean fruit fly) then it must remain completely packed (sealed) until the consignment is inspected by Japan MAFF.

The phytosanitary certificate must be endorsed with the following:

Additional declaration:

"The consignment was completely sealed in New Zealand"

or

"The ventilation holes in the package were pest proofed with nets in New Zealand"

Exporters are advised that a seal (paper or tape) should be placed over the openings in the packages or pallets to confirm that they have not been opened until arrival in Japan.

In addition, if the consignment is a host plant to the Citrus Burrowing Nematode (*Radopholus citrophilus*) or Tobacco Blue Mould (*Peronospora tabacina*), the contents of the package must be packed out of direct contact with other items, and kept in this condition until import inspected by Japan.

Exclusions from Plant Quarantine

A phytosanitary certificate is not required to accompany the following commodities. Commodities will be inspected upon arrival.

- Dried fruit of common apricot, banana, date palm, fig, grape, jujube, longan, kiwifruit, mango, papaya, peach, pear, persimmon, pineapple, and plum
- Dried spices sealed in containers for retail
- Dried plants of turmeric and the genera *Eucommia*
- Dried seeds of almond, cashew, coconut, pepper, pistachio, Persian walnut and macadamia nut
- Fermented vanilla beans
- Granulated dried endocarps of coconut
- Fibrous products and coarse fibre (including raw cotton) that has not previously been used for packing plants or plant products, such as jute bag, cotton, cotton cloth, loofah products, paper, string and rope
- Manufactured products such as lumber, preserved logs, wood work, bamboo work and furniture
- Plant immersed in acetic or sulphurous acids, alcohol, sugar, salt etc.

- Processed tea, dried flowers of hops, and dried bamboo shoots
- Rattan and cork
- Wood packaging including pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars and skids.treated under ISPM 15.
- Potters clay, phosphate ore, diatomaceous earth, bauxite and gravel sand without organic matter.

Last updated: 18 January 2011

Disclaimer

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1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.



Apples to European Union

Malus sylvestris var, pumila

Common Name: Apple

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to European Union

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Refer to commodity for specific requirements.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

European Union General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Group:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone or fax the Plant Exports Team

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4) Fax : 64 4 894 0733; or
- Email: PlantExports

Scope

As there are no New Zealand legislative requirements for certification of exported plant products, the technical phytosanitary requirements are determined by the importing country for plant produce being imported into their country. In this respect, ICPRs are MAF's summary of the importing country's legal requirements and thus forms a basis upon which export phytosanitary certification is provided.

Where an importing country operates on the basis of issuing import permits to their importers, the import permit conditions take precedence over any technical conditions contained in the MAF ICPR for that country.

This standard specifies the European Union's phytosanitary requirements for the stated commodities and commodity classes only. If a commodity or commodity grouping is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact, if unsure:

- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ) (Plant Exports). Please note the determination of phytosanitary requirements is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. The import requirements for the EU stipulate the requirements that particular genus/species have to fulfil prior to import. If there are no requirements listed for a particular genus/species then there are only the general import requirements that need to be followed – for example AD's 1-19. (FERA correspondence 9 June 2009)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Member Countries of the European Union (27 countries at the 25th May 2009)

• Austria (A)	• Latvia* (LV)
• Belgium	• Lithuania* (LT)
• Bulgaria*	• Luxembourg
• Cyprus* (CY)	• Malta* (M)
• Czech Republic* (CZ)	• Netherlands
• Denmark (DK)	• Poland* (PL)
• Estonia* (ES)	• Portugal (including Azores) (P)
• Finland (FI)	• Romania*
• France (F)	• Slovenia* (SL)
• Germany	• Spain (including Canary Islands) (E)
• Greece (EL)	• Sweden (S)
• Hungary* (HU)	• The Slovak Republic* (SV)
• Ireland (IRL)	• United Kingdom (Great Britain including Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands) (UK)
• Italy (I)	

*Note. An asterisk signifies the country has recently joined the European Union. Exporters are advised to confirm requirements for these countries prior to shipping.

Note. Switzerland is not a member of the EU, however Switzerland's plant health regulation is to a wide extent identical to the EU regulations- EU directive 2000/29/EC (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>)

Phytosanitary Legislation

- Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.
- Commission Directive 2002/36/EC amending Annexes to Council Directive 2000/29/EC
- Council Directive 2002/89/EC of 28 November 2002 amending Directive 2000/29/EC
- Commission Directive 2009/7/EC amending 2000/29/EC
- Commission Directive 2009/74/EC of 26 June 2009 amending Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC and 2002/57/EC.
- Commission Directive 2007/433/EC

General Requirements

Definitions

Plants

Living plants and specified living parts thereof, including seeds. Living parts of plants include:

- fruit, in the botanical sense, other than that preserved by deep freezing

- vegetables, other than those preserved by deep freezing
- tubers, corms, bulbs, rhizomes
- cut flowers
- branches with foliage
- cut trees retaining foliage
- leaves and foliage
- plant tissue cultures
- live pollen
- budwood, cuttings, scions

Seeds

Seeds in the botanical sense, other than those not intended for planting

Plant products

Products of plant origin, unprocessed or having undergone simple preparation, in so far as these are not plants

Planting

Any operation for the placing of plants to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation

Plants intended for planting

Plants which are already planted and are intended to remain planted or to be replanted after their introduction or plants which are not planted at the time of introduction, but are intended to be planted thereafter

Harmful organisms

Pests of plants or of plant products, which belong to the animal or plant kingdoms, or which are viruses, mycoplasmas or other pathogens

Phytosanitary Import Permits

Phytosanitary import permits are not required for plants or plant products to enter the European Union.

Exemption for Prohibited Items (Derogation)

Under Commission Directive 95/44/EC of 26 July 1995, certain prohibited organisms, plants, plant products and other objects may be introduced or moved within the European Union or certain protected zones thereof, for trial or scientific purposes. This directive acts as a special permit (letter of authority) which may be used by European Union member states for the above trial / scientific purposes.

New Zealand exporters (commercial or scientific institutions), wishing to send prohibited material to the European Union need to obtain a letter of authority from the importer in the country to which the material is being sent. The importer in the destination country must apply to the phytosanitary authorities of that country in order to obtain the letter of authority. The letter of authority will specify conditions from which the consignment is exempted.

Prior to issuance of the phytosanitary certificate, certifying officers are to forward the letter of authority to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

The phytosanitary certificate accompanying any consignment imported under a letter of authority (Commission Directive 95/44/EC) must include the following:

Additional declaration:

"This material is imported under Directive 95/44/EC"

Phytosanitary Certificates

Refer to the commodity specifically to identify whether a phytosanitary certificate is required for the commodity to be exported.

Additional declarations as identified within this standard must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate where applicable

If unsure of the phytosanitary requirements for specific commodities in these sections, please contact MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (refer Plant Exports Team). However, the import requirements for the EU stipulate the requirements that particular genus/species have to fulfil prior to import. If there are no requirements listed for a particular genus/species then there are only the general import requirements that need to be followed – for example AD's 1-19. (FERA correspondence 9 June 2009)

Phytosanitary certificates must not be issued more than 14 days prior to export.

Note: Switzerland requires phytosanitary certificates.

Quarantine Pests

Show All

The following lists of pathogens and pests are prohibited from entering the European Union if they are present on the plants or plant products specified for that pest.

Annex1/Part A/Section 1

Pests, known not to occur in the European Union, whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within, all European Union Member States is prohibited, without reference to any specific plants or plant products.

Insects, mites and nematodes at all stages of their development

Bacteria

Xylella fastidiosa (including peach phony bacterium)

Fungi

Viruses and virus-like organisms

Parasitic plants

Annex1/Part A/Section II

Pests, known to occur in the European Union, whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within, all European Union Member States is prohibited, without reference to any specific plants or plant products.

Insects, mites and nematodes at all stages of their development

Bacteria

Fungi

Viruses and virus-like organisms

Annex1/Part B

Pests whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within, the relevant protected zones of the European Union is prohibited without reference to any specific plants or plants products.

Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Viruses and virus-like organisms

AnnexII/Part A/Section I

Harmful organisms whose introduction into and spread within all European Union Member States shall be prohibited if they are present on certain plants or plant products.

a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
Citrus greening bacterium	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Citrus variegated chlorosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
<i>Erwinia stewartii</i>	Seeds of <i>Zea mais</i> L.
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to Citrus)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama)	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (citrus variegated chlorosis)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

c) Fungi

d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

AnnexII/Part A/Section II

Pests, known to occur in the European Union, whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within all European Union member States is prohibited, with reference to specific plants or plant products.

a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i>	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>michiganensis</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Sorbus</i> L. other than <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> (Ehrh.) Pers. and <i>Stranvaesia</i> Lindl., intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i>	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i>	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (Ait.) Maxim,

<i>pv. persicae</i>	intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli</i>	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.
<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for planting
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos)	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds

c) Fungi

d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Annex II/Part B

Pests whose introduction into, and/or whose spread within, the relevant protected zones of the European Union is prohibited, with reference to specific plants or plant products.

a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone(s)
<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> <i>pv. flaccumfaciens</i>	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and <i>Dolichos</i>	Greece, Portugal, Spain
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Parts of plants, other than fruit, seeds and plants intended for planting, but including live pollen for pollination of <i>Chaenomeles</i> , <i>Cotoneaster</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> , <i>Cydonia</i> , <i>Eriobotrya</i> , <i>Malus</i> , <i>Mespilus</i> , <i>Pyracantha</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Sorbus</i> other than <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> and <i>Stranvaesia</i> .	France (Champagne-Ardenne, Alsace-except department of Bas-Rhin, Lorraine, Franche-Comté, Rhône-Alpes - except department of Rhone, Bourgogne, Auvergne except department of Puy de Dome, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon), Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands)

c) Fungi

d) Viruses and Virus-like organisms

Prohibitions: Annex III/Part A**Maximum Pest Limits (MPLs)**

Please note; for all commodities exported to the EU requiring MAF phytosanitary certificates, the following levels have been set by MAF to facilitate exports while still meeting the importing country's minimum requirements for specified quarantine pests and soil.

Quarantine pests* specified by the European Union	0.5%
Soil (for all plant products excluding seed for sowing)	25g/600unit or as specified for specific commodities
Soil (seed for sowing)	0.1% by weight

*Quarantine pests for European Union include organisms identified within:

- quarantine pests in this ICPR
- additional declarations
- other specific requirements identified within this standard

Transit Provisions

Not specified

Inspection on Arrival

All consignments may be subject to inspection on arrival

Last updated: 29 July 2010

Disclaimer

The information in this standard is provided on the following basis. The phytosanitary requirements found in this standard may be used as the basis of export certification. However, requirements may be changed by importing countries at any time at short notice or with no notice to New Zealand. This information is provided strictly on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, its statutory offices, employees, agents and all other persons responsible for or associated with the compilation, writing, editing, approval, or publication of the information:

1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.



Apples to Argentina

Malus domestica and Malus communis

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. The consignment must be free of leaves.

Additional Declaration:

"The fruit has been treated by immersion for one (1) minute in 200ppm of chlorine and found free from *Erwinia amylovora*"

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to Argentina

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Please refer to the commodity specific requirements.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Argentina General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Team:

- plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone, fax or email the Plant Exports Group

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4)
- Fax: 64 4 894 0733
- Email: plantexports@maf.govt.nz

Scope

This standard specifies Argentina's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- Argentina directly in order to ascertain requirements. Refer Phytosanitary Import Permits.

or

- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ). (Plant Exports)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Argentina: *ref No596 21st December 2000*

- Regulation SAGyP No. 202/92, Regulation IASCAV No. 416/96
- Resolution SAGPyA No. 728/99
- Regulation IASCAV No. 234/95
- G/SPS/N/ARG/112

General Requirements

Prohibitions

The following commodities are prohibited entry to Argentina, *ref DCV19 29th January 2001*

Scientific name	Common name	Plant part prohibited
	Soil	All soil prohibited

Phytosanitary Import Permits (AFIDI)

Phytosanitary Import Permits state the phytosanitary requirements for importation

Phytosanitary Import Permits are required for the importation of the following Commodity Classes from New Zealand:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- Fresh cut flowers and foliage
- Nursery stock
- Seed (grains) / nuts (for sowing, consumption and processing)
- Growing media

Phytosanitary Import Permits are not required for:

- Dried fruit and vegetables. Refer Authorisation Notes
- Frozen fruit and vegetables
- Dried cut flowers and foliage. Refer Authorisation Notes

Phytosanitary Import Permits may be requested from:

Plant Quarantine Management
Ing. Agr. Maria de Lourdes Fonalleras
Av.Paseo Colon 367 7th Floor
1305 Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA

Telephone: 00541143316041 Ext. 1327
Facsimile: 00541143425137
Email: mfonal@mecon.gov.ar

ref No.596 21st December 2000

Authorisation Notes

Authorisation notes are required for semi processed plant products such as those which have been subjected to a drying process, peeled or shelled. Exporters are advised to determine with their importer if an Authorisation Note is required. *ref DCV19 29th January 2001*

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany the following commodities from New Zealand:

- Fresh and dried fruit and vegetables
- Fresh and dried cut flowers and foliage
- Nursery stock
- Seed (grains) / nuts (for sowing, consumption and processing)
- Growing media

Phytosanitary certificates are required for packing material where that packing material requires an Authorisation Note. Exporters are advised to determine with their importer if an Authorisation Note is required. *ref DCV19 29th January 2001*

Quarantine Pests

Show All

Acarina

Insects

Coleoptera

Diptera

Hymenoptera

Hemiptera

Lepidoptera

Thysanoptera

Nematodes

Prokaryotes

Aplanobacter populi

Apple proliferation MLO

Apple rubbery wood disease

Citrus greening bacterium

Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. *insidiosus*

Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. *sepedonicus*

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens p.v. *flaccumfaciens*

Erwinia amylovora

Erwinia chrysanthemi p.v. *diffenbachiae*

Erwinia ixiae

Erwinia salicis

Erwinia stewartii (*Pantoea stewartii* ssp. *stewartii*)

Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO

Lethal yellowing MLO

Peach rosette MLO

Peach yellows MLO

Peach X disease MLO

Pear decline MLO

Pseudomonas cichorii

Ralstonia solanacearum race 2 (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*)

Rhodococcus fascians (*Corynebacterium fascians*)

Spiroplasma citri (Stubborn)

Witches-broom MLO

Xanthomonas axonopodis p.v. *citri* biotypes C and E (*Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *citri*)

Xanthomonas axonopodis biotype A-B (*Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *citri*)

Xanthomonas campestris p.v. *diffenbachiae*

Xanthomonas campestris p.v. *gummisudans*

Xanthomonas campestris p.v. *oryzae*

Xanthomonas campestris p.v. *oryzicola*

Xylella fastidiosa (Peach phony disease and Pierce's Disease)

Xylella fastidiosa (CVC)

Xylophilus ampelinus

Fungi

Viruses and viroids

Weeds

Parasitic plants

Maximum Pest Limits (MPLs)

For all commodities exported to Argentina requiring phytosanitary certificates, the MPL's are:

Quarantine pests* specified by Argentina	0.5%
Soil	25g/600unit

*Quarantine pests for Argentina include organisms identified within:

- Quarantine Pests of this standard
- Additional declarations
- Phytosanitary import permit

Ports of Entry

Commodities requiring an Import Permit will state permitted port of entry. Commodities for which a permit is not required are not restricted to entry via specific ports. *ref No 596 21st December 2000*

Inspection on Arrival

All consignments of imported plant material are subject to inspection by Argentine authorities for phytosanitary purposes on arrival *ref No 596 21st December 2000*

Sampling Rate

Sampling for inspection on entry will general be carried out at the following rates.

No. of units making up the lot to be sampled	Min. No. of units to be sampled
1 to 10	1
11 to 100	2
101 to 300	4
301 to 500	5
Over 500	1% of lot

Transit

Products from New Zealand transiting Argentina en-route to a third country must meet Argentine phytosanitary import requirements.

Last updated: 11 May 2010

Disclaimer

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1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

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Apples to India

Malus spp.

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required

Additional Declaration:

"Free from *Cydia molesta* (oriental fruit moth), *Cydia pomonella* (Codling moth), *Epiphyas postvittana* (light brown apple moth), *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight), *Pseudococcus calceolariae* (scarlet mealy bug)"

Last updated: 1 July 2009

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to India

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Refer Phytosanitary Import Permits and Phytosanitary Certificates.

Last updated: 1 July 2009

India General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Team:

- plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone, fax or email the Plant Exports Group

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4)
- Fax: 64 4 894 0733
- Email: plantexports@maf.govt.nz

Scope

This standard specifies India's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- India directly ascertain requirements.
- or
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ). (Plant Exports)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on

- <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into India:

- Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Plant Quarantine Order, 18 November 2003
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2003 Amendment 1
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2003 Amendment 2
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2003 Amendment 3
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2003 Additional commodities in Schedule VI
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2003 Additional commodities in Schedule VII
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2009, Fifth Amendment (in Schedule VI)
- The Plant Quarantine Order 2009, (Seventh Amendment) Schedule I

Refer

<http://plantquarantineindia.org>

<http://plantquarantineindia.org/impo.htm>

Indian Phytosanitary Definitions

DAC	Indian Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (Ministry of Agriculture)
Dunnage	Wood packing material used to secure or support a commodity but which does remain associated with the commodity
Fruit	Any fleshy portion of the plant that contains seeds, which is used for consumption, including seedless fruit both fresh and dry but does not include preserved or pickled or frozen fruits
Germplasm	Plants in whole or in parts and their propagules including seeds, vegetative parts, tissue cultures, cell cultures, genes and DNA based sequences that are held in a repository or collected from the wild and are utilised in genetic studies or plant breeding programmes for crop improvement
Grain	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for sowing or propagation
Import permit	Official document authorising importation of a consignment in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements
Noxious weeds	Any weed which is harmful, hazardous or unwholesome to human beings and animal life and or parasitic on plant species
Packing material	Means any kind of material of plant origin used for packing, which includes hay, straw, wood shavings, wood chips, saw dust, wood waste, wooden pallets, dunnage mats, wooden packages, coir pith, peat or sphagnum moss etc
Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.
Post-entry quarantine	Growing of imported plants in confinement for a specified period of time in a glass house, screen house, poly house or any other facility, or isolated field or an off-shore island that is established in accordance with guidelines/standards and are duly approved and certified by an inspection agency.
Plant	Living plants and parts thereof including seed and germplasm
Plant product	Means an un-manufactured material of plant origin including grain and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing may create risk for the introduction and spread of a pest.
Seeds	Seeds of agricultural and horticultural crops and forest plant species produced by sexual reproduction including naked seeds (cones) produced by gymnosperms and seed sprouts meant for propagation or consumption
Soil	Earth, sand, clay, silt, loam, compost, manure, peat or sphagnum moss, litter, leaf waste or any organic media that support plant life and shall include ship ballast or any organic medium used for growing plants
Tissue cultured plant	Any part of a plant or plant tissue or plantlet grown under aseptic or sterile conditions in flasks or other suitable container on appropriate media and shall include ex-agar washed plant lets
Wood packing	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a

material	commodity (includes dunnage)
----------	------------------------------

General Requirements

Prohibitions

Scientific Name	Common Name	Plant Part Prohibited
Colocasia esculenta and other Aroids	Taro and other edible aeroids	Plants/Corms/Corm lets/ Suckers
Ipomoea spp.	Sweet potato	Stem (Vine) cuttings rooted or un-rooted/tubers
Soil	Soil	No import of soil, earth, compost, sand, plant debris associated with plants, fruits and seeds is permitted except under the following conditions: (i) The consignments of soil, earth, clay and similar material for any microbiological, soil-mechanics, or mineralogical investigations and peat for horticultural purposes may be permitted through specified air or sea ports or land custom station, on applications made for that purpose (ii) The application for the purpose referred to in (i) above shall be made to DAC, at least one month in advance, using form PQ 06 along with a registration fee of Rs. 200/- by a bank draft drawn in favour of Accounts Officer, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, N.H.IV, Faridabad-121001

Phytosanitary Import Permits

Phytosanitary import permits state the phytosanitary requirements for importation.

Phytosanitary import permits are required for ALL consignments of plants and plant products with the exception of:

- cut flowers (except roses) ref Schedule VII, letter NPPO 17/11/2005, garlands, bouquets, dry fruits/nuts weighing two kilograms or less imported for personal consumption.

Permits are valid for 6 months from the date of issue, and are valid for a total of three part shipments, provided the exporter, importer and country of origin are the same.

Applications for an import permit should be made at least 7 days prior to intended export, with the exception of permits for live insects and microbial cultures which must be made 30 days beforehand.

Please note conditions of import or additional declarations identified upon phytosanitary import permits received from India may differ from those identified within this document. Conditions of import identified herein are accurate at the time of this standards publication.

Where import conditions identified upon an import permit differ from that identified within this standard, the permit conditions take precedence. Where conditions of export identified upon an import permit differ from that stated within this EPS, please contact Plant Exports Team.

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are required for ALL plants and plant products with the exception of;

- garlands, bouquets, dry fruits/nuts weighing two kilograms or less imported for personal consumption

NOTE: The following has been advised through commercial trade channels as being required on MAF Phytosanitary Certificates:

An Additional Declaration with the following wording: "Product in this consignment was inspected on -/-."

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr/in/fre-fru-veg-apple>

1/08/2011

Quarantine Pests

List of Quarantine Weed Species

Maximum Pest Limits (MPLs)

For all commodities exported to the India requiring phytosanitary certificates, the MPL's are:

Quarantine pests* specified by India	0.5%
Soil	25g/600unit

*Quarantine pests for the India include organisms identified within:

- Quarantine pests of this standard
- Additional declarations
- Phytosanitary import permit

Inspection on Arrival

All consignments of plants and plant products may be subject to inspection on arrival.

On Arrival Sampling Rate

Not specified

Ports of Entry

Show All

Permitted points of entry for the import of plants and plant materials are:

Seaports

Airports

Land Frontier Stations

Post Offices *ref schedule III*

Inland Container Depots and Container Freight Stations *ref Schedule II*

Import of germplasm / transgenic plant material and genetically modified organisms are not permitted entry through New Delhi Airport.

Transit Requirements

Consignments of plants and plant products intended for other countries will not be permitted to transit, or be transhipment at air, sea ports or land customs stations, unless packed in such a manner so as to prevent the escape of material, or contamination with soil or escape of any pests.

Consignment must not be opened nor have had its seals broken during transit / transhipment.

Last updated: 8 April 2011

Disclaimer

The information in this standard is provided on the following basis. The phytosanitary requirements found in this standard may be used as the basis of export certification. However, requirements may be changed by importing countries at any time at short notice or with no notice to New Zealand. This information is provided strictly on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, its statutory offices, employees, agents and all other persons responsible for or associated with the compilation, writing, editing, approval, or publication of the information:

1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.



Apples to China

Malus pumila

Common Name: Apple

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Must be produced and inspected in accordance with the Protocol of Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for the Export of Apples from New Zealand to China.

Additional Declaration:

This consignment is in compliance with requirements described in the Protocol of Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for the Export of Apples from New Zealand to China, and is considered to be free from the quarantine pests of concern to China."

MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for the Export of Apples to China is available at:
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/compliance>

Last updated: 25 May 2011

Fresh Fruit to China

Conditions: Phytosanitary import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Refer Fresh Fruit for fresh fruits that are permitted entry

- All consignments of fruits specified within Fresh Fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and phytosanitary import permit.
- Prohibited to carry or mail fruit into China.
- Export packaging containing fruit must identify the fruit name, origin, and the name or code of the packhouse in Chinese or English.
- Fruit must be free from soil and plant remains of branches or leaves.
- When fruit is transported and enters by means of container, the phytosanitary certificate must indicate the container number.
- It will be prohibited to mix or load fruit with other fruit that is not listed on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate.
- The consignee or their agent must provide original documentation (phytosanitary import permit and MAFBNZ phytosanitary certificate) at the time of AQSIQ inspection on arrival in China.
- Fruit transshipped via Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions must be transported in a container and enter the border in its original container(s), original package(s), and with the original phytosanitary certificate. AQSIQ's authorized Hong Kong and Macao regional inspection agencies shall confirm whether the fruit is permitted entry. If the consignment is permitted, the AQSIQ authorized Hong Kong and Macao regional inspection agency will apply a seal to the container and issue a corresponding certificate indicating the new seal number, original certificate and original seal number, and, at the same time, send the 'confirmation certificate' to the inspection and quarantine agency at the entry port. For a batch of fruit that is shipped in multiple containers, only one quarantine certificate will be required upon confirmation by the Hong Kong and Macao regional inspection agencies.

Last updated: 19 January 2009

China General Requirements

General Information

For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone, fax or email the Plant Exports Group.

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4)
- Fax: 64 4 894 0733
- Email: plantexports@maf.govt.nz

Scope

This standard specifies China's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- China directly to ascertain requirements
or
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ). (Plant Exports)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on

- <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

Phytosanitary Legislation

Not specified

General Requirements

Prohibitions

Not specified

Note Only fresh fruits identified in the Commodity Specific Requirements for Fresh Fruit are permitted entry

Phytosanitary Import Permits

- Phytosanitary import permits state the phytosanitary requirements for importation
- Phytosanitary import permits are required for permitted fresh fruits
- It is believed phytosanitary import permits are required for all other commodities

- Designated ports for entry of live reproductive material (seeds, seedlings, rootstocks, scions, cuttings, bulbs and tubers, collectively known as plant seedlings) Importers or agents importing plant seedlings should note that by law they need approval of entry quarantine and must select designated ports from published list below. Effective 1 April 2010. List of designated ports of entry for import of plant seedlings;

Beijing

1. Chaoyang Port
2. Beijing Capital International Airport

Tianjin

3. Tianjin XinGang Shangxi province
4. Taiyuan Wusu airport

Liaoning province

5. Dalian Dayaowan port

Heilongjiang province

6. Harbin Taiping International Airport
7. Heihe port

Shanghai

8. Waigaoqiao port
9. Pudong International Airport
10. Yangshan port

Jiangsu province

11. Lianyungang
12. Nanjing port
13. Nanjing Lukou International port
14. Suzhou Industrial Part Free Trade Zone

Jiangsu province

15. Hangzhou xiaoshan International Airport
16. Ningbo Beilun Port

Fujian Port

17. Xiamen Dongdu port
18. Xiamen Gaoqi International Airport
19. Fuzhou Port
20. Quanzhou Port

Jiangxi province

21. Nanchang Changbei airport

Shandong province

22. Qingdao Port
23. Yantai Port

Henan province

24. Zhengzhou Xinzheng International airport

Hubei province

25. Wuhan Tianhe airport

Hunan province

26. Changsha Huanghua airport

Guangdong province

27. Guangzhou Huangpu new port
28. Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport
29. GuangZhou Xinfeng Port
30. Panyu Lianhuashan Port
31. Foshan Nanhai Port
32. Shunde Beijiao Port
33. Shunde Leliu Port
34. Foshan Kau Kou Port
35. Gaoming Port
36. Shenzhen Yantian Port
37. Shenzhen Shatoujiao Port
38. Shenzhen Shekou Port

Hainan province

39. Haikou Port

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous region

40. Pingxiang Port

Yunnan province

41. Kunming Wujiaaba International airport

42. Ruili Port

Sichuan Province

43. Chengdu Shuangliu International airport

Gangsu province

44. Lanzhou Zhongchuan airport

Phytosanitary Certificates

Requirements not specified

Quarantine Pests

Show All

Insects

Snails

Fungi

Viruses and viroids

Bacteria

Nematodes

Virus

Phytoplasma

Plants

Maximum Pest Limits (MPL's)

For all commodities exported to China requiring phytosanitary certificates, MPL's are:

Quarantine pests* specified by China	0.5%
Soil	25g/600unit

*Quarantine pests for China include organisms identified within:

- Quarantine pests of this ICPR
- Additional declarations
- Phytosanitary import permit

Last updated: 19 January 2010

Disclaimer

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1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.

**MAF Phytosanitary Compliance
Programme
for the
Export of Apples to China**

2010-2011
V1.3

Version Control

This section captures changes in subsequent version(s) of the document for maintaining record(s) and easy reference.

Document versions are not numbered. Version control is achieved by reference date in the footer of the document.

All programme participants must use and refer to the latest version of the document.

The changes are listed in the table below:

No.	Version date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
1.	19 April 2011	The first edition	n/a

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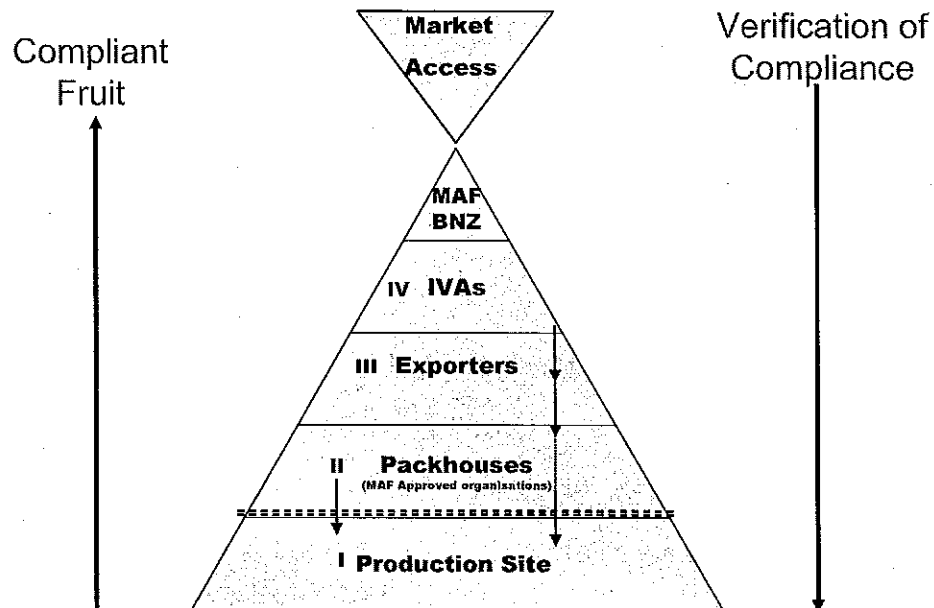
PART 1 INTRODUCTION

This document is one of three modules that form the basis of an integrated system's approach to meet China's phytosanitary requirements. Specifically, this module outlines the requirements to be met by packers, cool stores and exporters of apples for export to China. The other two modules are focussed on the requirements for growers, and IVAs.

The export of apples from New Zealand to China is subject to meeting the import phytosanitary requirements for the crop specified by China.

This compliance programme vertically integrates the production, packing, storage and export phases within the product pathway for export to China (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Model for the phytosanitary compliance programme for the export of apples to China from 2010/11 onwards



The following table summarizes type and frequency of verification checks conducted by various programme participants.

Table1: Summary of Verification Checks utilized in the compliance programme

Programme participants	Verification Checks	
	Type	Frequency
Registered Growers	Trap surveys	Weekly
MAF Approved organisations or IVAs	Compliance monitoring of registered growers	At least twice during the season. A proportion (10%) of sites operating in March will have the third audit.
IVAs	Audit of MAF Approved Organisations in the production phase	At least twice during the production phase. A proportion (10%) of organisations monitoring production sites in March will have the third audit.
	Audit of MAF Approved Organisations in the packing/storing/exporting phase	Refer MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements
	System Audit	Refer MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements
MAF	A verification audit of IVAs services to the programme	In discretion of MAF Director Border Standards

Each phase within this programme can only be successfully completed if the previous phase below has been conducted to the highest standard. This method of operating the work plan programme places emphasis on the codling moth pest management where it can be best controlled – the production site. The New Zealand Pipfruit Industry's Integrated Fruit Production Programme (IFP) forms the technical basis for codling moth and all pest and disease management.

This work plan recognises the packing organisations' role in assessing how best to manage their risks associated with obtaining apples from their supplying registered production sites. Accordingly, packing organisations have the option of taking responsibility to monitor and verify their grower production sites' compliance with the codling moth trapping and pest management requirements.

This recognises New Zealand's packing organisations' activities becoming more integrally linked with a increased number of production and marketing aspects. To best facilitate this work plan compliance and minimise the risk of failure, packing organisations need to be MAF Approved Organisations to undertake an increased level of export phytosanitary activities.

The packing organisations' overall performance in operating their documented and MAF approved systems is audited by IVAs.

KEY CONTACTS

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Registers of compliant participating parties within this programme are identified upon the MAF website:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/compliance>

PART 2 GROWER REQUIREMENTS

Requirement Number	Requirement Growers must:	Notes:
1.	Grow and submit fruit for packing to meet the requirements of: "MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for verification of the on orchard pest management measures for codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer: "MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for verification of the on orchard pest management measures for codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)"
2.	Manage pests of concern to China (Appendix 3) as required	
3.	Manage the production site(s) registered for export to China following principles of Good Agricultural Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A GLOBAL-GAP or NZ-GAP registration number will evidence this
4.	Fruit must be clearly identifiable as having been produced on a production site block registered as per 2.1. above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of registered production sites will be held on the MAF website The pack house must check validity of production site at this time as per their AO procedures

PART 3 PACKHOUSE & COOLSTORE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Registration Requirements

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
	All packhouse and coolstore organisations participating in the Apples to China Programme must:	
1.	Be a MAF Approved Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements
2.	Register their facilities with their preferred IVA by 10 October annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration form is in Appendix 4 of this module Do not send your registration form directly to MAF BNZ. The IVA will contact you and arrange an audit schedule of your MAF approved system. Where the packhouse and the coolstore are on the same site and owned and

		<p>operated as one business entity, only one registration application will be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A packhouse organisation with more than one packing facility housed separately has an option of registering into the programme each individual packing facility separately.
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3.2 Grower monitoring requirements

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
	All packhouse organisations participating in the Apples to China Programme electing to undertake compliance monitoring of supplying growers must:	
1.	Develop, maintain and communicate their register of grower production sites to their IVA within 5 working days of the register being updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This register will need to contain the growers' name & contact details, their RPIN number and the unique China production site(s) numbers.
2.	Document as part of their MAF approved Organisation's system, procedures for monitoring the compliance of their growers to the grower requirements ("MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for verification of the on orchard pest management measures for codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)").	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer: "MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Technical Requirements: Pest Survey" for competency requirements. • Packers may either document their own procedures or adopt MAF pre-approved procedures. Contact your IVA to obtain these pre-approved procedures.
3.	<p>Ensure packhouse personnel (Survey monitoring staff) monitoring their growers' compliance to the grower requirements (refer of Part 2 of this module).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet the competency specifications of pest survey inspectors. 2. Have knowledge of the following programme requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trap placement, monitoring and maintenance; • Ability to identify codling moth in the traps. 3. Are maintained on the MAF Approved Organisation's register of competent phytosanitary staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer: MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organisation requirements ○ Technical Requirements: Phytosanitary Inspection. ○ Technical Requirements: Pest Survey. • The packhouse organisations may utilise their approved Staff competency process and extend the scope of this to include pest survey monitoring staff.

4.	<p>As a minimum monitor each of their growers surveying and pest management programme at least once during each of the following time periods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following trap placement in October 2. During mid January through to mid March but before the first harvest based on the dominant variety mix 3. During early March to the end for March – randomly selected 10% of the total of all production sites that have dominant varieties coming into harvest in February <u>AND</u> in/after March. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any additional monitoring is determined by the confidence level established in those undertaking the trap surveys & making decisions on pest management. • Those approved organisations monitoring compliance on less than 10 production sites must select at least one production site for the compliance check. • Where a part number is included then the number is rounded according to 'Swedish rounding' i.e., 0.0-0.49 sites to be rounded DOWN and 0.5-0.99 is rounded UP such that an additional site is required.
5.	<p>Submit to PNZ, at least monthly for the months of October to March (inclusive), a copy of the growers' trap monitoring records and the results of their grower compliance monitoring activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pest survey data is being collated by PNZ on behalf of the programme management team to monitor codling moth flight & pest management activity. • Pest survey data needs to be available for IVA auditing.
6.	<p>Submit to their IVA within 24 hours of detection any non-compliance associated with a registered production site.</p>	

3.3 Packhouse facility requirements

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
1.	<p>All packhouse organisations and all their respective registered pack houses and cool stores participating in the Apples to China Programme must:</p> <p>Possess a unique MAF identification code</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The code will be confirmed by MAF (via the IVA) after the packhouse organisation has applied for and meets registration requirements (verified by an IVA).
2.	<p>Ensure appropriate packhouse staff have an understanding of the China Programme as it relates to apples: demonstrable fruit maturity, freedom from codling moth, familiarity with other China quarantine organism maximum pest levels (MPLs), packing and labelling requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PNZI coordinated workshop for pack house staff will be held in January annually to advise of any updates to the compliance programme.
3.	<p>Ensure appropriate control measures have been taken to eliminate live plant pests within the packhouse prior to the beginning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an insecticide (with an approved MRL for China) is used to control

	of the China programme.	pests in the pack house, it must be applied when the packhouse is free of apples
4.	Provide grading equipment suitable for sorting and grading to meet the China phytosanitary packing & labelling requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer section 3.4 below
5.	Provide appropriate phytosanitary inspection facilities and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer MAF Exports Standard Technical Requirements: Phytosanitary Inspection It is highly recommended to reduce surface infestation of actionable pests other than CM that the packhouse operate a high pressure apple washer as per industry specifications (see www.pipfruitnz.co.nz > library > post harvest > general)

3.4 Packing requirements

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
	All packhouse organisations participating in the Apples to China Programme must:	
1.	Monitor submissions from growers' production sites to ensure the bins of harvested apples are identified with at least the appropriate RPIN and unique registered production site number and that production sites are listed and eligible for export to China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, bin cards may be used to ensure that submitted apples are correctly identified. The list of registered and eligible production sites is available at: http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/compliance It is recommended that pack houses download the list from the MAF website <u>daily</u> and <u>before</u> China packing starts for the day.
2.	Ensure apples are sorted at least twice before packing to remove any trash and foreign matter and grade out deformed or any other damaged apples potentially not meeting China's phytosanitary requirements due to codling moth or any other pest of concern to China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable sorting operations include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) inspection during the harvest operation, and ii) as harvested apples are graded on the packhouse sorting table. Downgraded apples are to be placed in receptacles and discarded or destroyed every day.

3.	Ensure only mature apples as evidenced by maturity testing in the pack house are eligible for export to China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturity testing for grade standard assurance confirms that this requirement has been met. Refer Appendix 6 for detailed instructions on maturity testing. • Records of maturity testing should be retained by the pack house for at least 12 months after the testing has been conducted.
4.	Ensure that, for all lines destined for export to China from registered production sites, a minimum of 600 apples per <u>every</u> grower's homogenous line are visually inspected for presence of quarantine pests for China including any rots that may be caused by a quarantine pest;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only <u>live</u> life stages of ALCM are actionable. Non-occupied ALCM cocoons are to be recorded on inspection sheets but do not affect the phytosanitary status of the growers' homogenous line. • For phytosanitary inspection including the general acceptance level for quarantine pests refer: "MAF Export Certification Standard: Technical Requirements: Phytosanitary Inspection". • Acceptance level for CM regardless of size of the sample is nil. • A of lot Apples rejected for codling moth may not be reconditioned and resubmitted for export to China. • As a means of sampling apples for confirming compliance to China's requirements packers may adopt the random auto drop sampling process, or equivalent. An equivalent means may include taking sub-samples not exceeding 20 apples at a time (e.g. a fibre tray of fruit).
5.	Apples must be packed in new, clean packing materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packing material is to be stored prior to use in a way that prevents contamination with pests. • Timber packaging and pallets must conform to China's Quarantine requirements. Refer MAF Forestry ICPRs at: http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/exports/forests/standards/china.htm

3.5 Product traceability and post inspection security

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
1.	<p>All packhouse and cool store organisations participating in the Apples to China Programme must:</p> <p>Maintain an inventory system that identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production sites from which apples are being sourced from • MAF registered coolstore(s) where their packed apples for China will be stored at all times prior to export • MAF registered exporters they are supplying packed apples to 	
2.	<p>Document their post inspection security measures to ensure packed apples are transported in such a fashion to prevent pest contamination during transport from packhouse to coolstores, airports, wharf side or into sea containers (e.g. enclosed within curtain sided trucks or closed sea containers, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer Section 3.8.3.2 of the MAF Standard Organisation Requirements.
4.	<p>Ensure each package (carton) is clearly marked in English with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of the product • Country of origin • The appropriate unique RPIN & production site code • The unique MAF registered packhouse code • Address of packer <p>Each carton or pallet of apple cartons must have the following Chinese (Mandarin) characters words clearly displayed 本产品输往中华人民共和国</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is highly recommended that the packer ID on the carton end label is made very obvious. • Character "T" in the RPIN number indicates that the fruit originates from a production site and has been grown according to the "MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for verification of the on orchard pest management measures for codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)". • Information provided in English may also be provided in Chinese (Mandarin).
5.	<p>Ensure the pallet card details enable traceability of packed apples back to compliant production sites.</p>	
6.	<p>Ensure apples eligible for export to China are segregated at all times from apples not eligible for China by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a minimum of 100mm in coolstore (ii) a minimum of 800mm when under ambient temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 800mm segregation distance is required at all times. It applies to fruit on the pack house floor and this includes distances between pallets being dispatched to the coolstore or loaded into container

		<p>and in any other situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 100mm distance between cartons and pallets of apples eligible for China is a measure applied all around the boxes and pallets the packaged fruit is in/on at all times while in the coolstore. Alternatively segregate by an insect proof barrier
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PART 4 EXPORTER REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Exporter registration

Requirement Number	Exporters must	Notes:
1.	Be registered to the Apples to China programme by 20 December annually (Appendix 5)	
2.	Source fruit for export to China compliant with the requirements of the "MAF Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for verification of the on orchard pest management measures for codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)"	

4.2 Phytosanitary certification and Additional Declaration

1.	<p>The container number and seal number must be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>The following Additional Declaration is required:</p> <p>"This consignment is in compliance with requirements described in the Protocol of Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for the Export of Apple from New Zealand to China and is considered to be free from the quarantine pests of concern to China".</p>	
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PART 5 PROGRAMME CONTINGENCY MEASURES – ACTIONABLE PEST INTERCEPTION

Requirement Number	Requirement	Notes:
1.	Detection of actionable pests during a New Zealand phytosanitary inspection of apples from a to-China registered production site will result in that QC Lot of fruit being ineligible for export to China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer 3.4.4
2.	<p>A China detection and notification of live actionable pests in apples from New Zealand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of a live quarantine pest listed in the Appendix 3 being detected on apples being imported into China, the consignment will be treated, returned, or destroyed, If appropriate, the relevant production site and packhouse will be suspended. AQSIQ will immediately notify MAF of the interception and provide the appropriate information about the consignment. MAF will immediately investigate the detection to identify the cause of the non-compliance and implement any corrective measures necessary. If the situation is serious, following discussion with MAF, AQSIQ may suspend export of apples to China under the terms of this programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy on retention or revocation of phytosanitary certificates is subject to MAF review at any time.

APPENDIX 1: REFERENCES

- MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: IVA Requirements
- MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements
- MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Technical Requirements: Pest Survey
- MAF BNZ Export Certification Standard: Phytosanitary Inspection
- ICPR for China <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/icpr>
- Protocol of the Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Apples from New Zealand to China between the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of New Zealand
- NZ Pipfruit IFP/0809/A, NZ Pipfruit IFP/0108/A2/2, NZ Pipfruit, IFP/0809A1.11-14, NZ Pipfruit IFP/0809/A1.19- 34, NZ Pipfruit IFP/0809/A1.49-50

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

Approved Organisation	An Organisation that has been formally recognised by MAF as competent to receive delegated authority to act on its behalf to provide specific phytosanitary activities in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant MAF standard(s).
AQSIQ	Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China.
Block (or Management Area)	A clearly identified planting of trees managed as an entity and may involve one or more varieties but may be discontinuous within a production site (referred to by the industry as a management area and identified as such on their spray diaries and apple packhouse submission records).
Grower	Producer of apples under the Apples to China programme.
Grower Line	Predefined quantity of apples from a single China registered production site, from which samples are drawn by a phytosanitary inspector and inspected to determine eligibility for export.
ICPR	Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements.
IFP	Integrated Fruit Production.
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention.
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation as defined in the IPPC.
IVA	An organisation accredited as meeting ISO/IEC 17020:2000 and its independence criteria type A, and MAF supplementary technical requirements, and authorised by MAF to carry out services associated with export certification.
MAF	Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry (the New Zealand NPPO).
Organic Production	Production based on internationally certified (IFOAM) practices.
PNZI	Pipfruit New Zealand Incorporated – the NZ pomefruit industry body.
Production Site	A grower designated and NZ MAF registered property or part of a property with clearly defined and mapped boundaries on which apples are grown for export to China under this programme. This may be a group of blocks, a single block, or a portion of a block within a property.

Property	A single contiguous area of land, as identified by property valuation numbers(s), on which the apples are grown.
Phytosanitary Inspector	For the purposes of this compliance programme these are the staff members listed in an approved organisation's register of competent phytosanitary staff.
RPIN	Registered Property Identification Number – the unique number assigned to all export orchards linked to the property valuation roll number (R denotes a pomefruit crop).
Registered Variety	Apple varieties within a China registered production site that are grown and managed for the purpose of export to China. These will be varieties that the grower has identified on their registration form at registration (for example but not limited to: the Pacific series, Royal Gala). If a China registered production site contains more than one variety block of a variety intended for China registration then all variety blocks of that variety within the production site must be registered and treated as per the programme requirements for the entire season.
TCE	Tray carton equivalent.

APPENDIX 3: QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN TO CHINA

1.	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill)	Fire blight bacterium
2.	Leafrollers, including :	
	(a) <i>Ctenopseustis obliquana</i> (Walker)	Brownheaded leafroller
	(b) <i>Ctenopseustis herana</i> (Feld.& Rogen.)	Brownheaded leafroller
	(c) <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> (Walker)	Light Brown Apple moth
	(d) <i>Planotortrix excessana</i> (Walker)	Greenheaded leafroller
	(e) <i>Planotortrix octo</i> Dugdale	Greenheaded leafroller
	(f) <i>Pyrgotis plagiatana</i> (Walter)	native leafroller
3.	<i>Dasineura mali</i> (Keiffer)	ALCM
4.	<i>Phialophora malorum</i> (McColloch)	apple side rot
5.	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (Linnaeus)	codling moth
6.	<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> (Housmann)	woolly apple aphid
7.	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> Targioni Tozzetti	longtailed mealybug
8.	<i>Neonectria galligena</i> (Bres.) Rossman & Samuels	European canker
9.	<i>Botryosphaeria stevensii</i> Shoemaker	Botryosphaeria canker
10.	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey	brown rot of stone fruit
11.	<i>Pezicula malicorticis</i> (Jacks.) Nannf.	bull's eye rot
12.	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i> (Cooke) G.Winter	black spot, apple scab

APPENDIX 4: Application for Registration: Packhouse(s) and/or Coolstores

Apples to China 20010/11

Application for Registration: Packhouse(s) and/or coolstores

Packhouse Information Requirements:

Please use BLOCK LETTERS to provide the following information, which is required, if you intend to participate as a packhouse and / a coolstore in the Apples to China Programme

Forward your application for registration to your Independent Verification Agency (AQ or SGS), Refer Section 1 for contact details

The packhouse and / or coolstore should confirm with their IVA the costs associated to become registered for the Apples to China Programme

I [state authorised packhouse / coolstore officer name]
 hereby apply for an "Apples to China" RPIN

Packhouse / Coolstore Company or Partnership Name:

MAF Approved Organisation Contract of Approval number:.....

Packhouse/Coolstore Postal Address:.....

Telephone Number:..... Fax Number:

Postal Code:..... Email Address:.....

Physical location of Packhouse(s)/Coolstores:

MAF Alpha code or alternative number used last season i.e. CX"

Do you intend to pack IFP apples only
 Organic apples only
 IFP and Organic apples

Do you apply bar coding on packages as a means of product identification?
 YES NO

Is your coolstore facility on the same site? YES NO

If no, state name & location(s) of the coolstore facility(s) your packed apples will be stored at below:

.....

Note: Where the packhouse and the coolstore are on the same site and owned and operated as one business entity, only one registration will be required.

Exporter Details:

State the Company name, address & contact person of the exporter(s) who will be exporting your packed apples to China (Note: If this information is not immediately known, it may be supplied to your IVA on or by 26 January):

.....

Grower Production Site Details (attach your known register of grower production sites for China to this application):

.....

- (a) I/We agree to notify MAF via our Independent Verification Agency of any changes to the above details, including any changes to our register of grower production sites.
- (b) I/We understand that this registration does not entitle us to automatically undertake export inspection activities on behalf of MAF without first becoming formally approved in accordance with the MAF Export Certification Standard "Organisation Requirements".

Signature

(Applicant): **Date:**

Official Use Only

Receipt No: Mark number allocated:

Applicant notified: *Letter/Fax/Email* Previous details amended:

Database updated:/...../.....

APPENDIX 5: Application for Registration: Exporters

Apples to China 2010/11

Application for Registration: Exporters

(TO BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED BY 20th December annually)

Exporter Information Requirements:

Please use BLOCK LETTERS to provide the following information, which is required, if you intend to participate as an exporter in the Apples to China Programme.

A registration fee of \$1380 (including GST) is to be deposited directly to the following Pipfruit New Zealand Inc. bank account

Bank of New Zealand
Branch Hastings
Account Number 02 0500 0893749 23

Please ensure your direct payment to Pipfruit New Zealand Inc references your company name.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. The company name referenced with the payment must correspond to company/exporter name identified upon this application and that used on Phytosanitary Certificates.
2. You will only be eligible to receive MAF certification for export consignments of apples to China upon:
 - i. Pipfruit New Zealand Inc. receipt of this completed application form and subsequent placement of the exporter on the Apples to China exporter register forwarded to MAF.
 - ii. Deposit of registration fee to nominated Pipfruit New Zealand Inc bank account.

Please forward your application for exporter registration to:

Jill Morley
Pipfruit NZ Inc.
P O Box 11094
HASTINGS 4158

Or email to jill.morley@pipfruitnz.co.nz

Continued over page

I [state authorised name of the person representing the exporter]

hereby apply to be registered as an exporter in the "Apples to China Programme"

Exporter Company or Partnership Name:

Exporter's Postal Address:.....

.....

Telephone Number:.....Fax Number:.....

Postal Code:.....Email Address:.....

Physical location of the exporter's registered (GST) office:.....

.....

Are you a MAF Accredited/Approved Organisation under the Standard "Organisation Requirements"?

YES NO

If YES:

Please state your Contract of Accreditation number:

If NO:

Please state which IVA will be employed by you to provide export phytosanitary services (AsureQuality Ltd or SGS Ltd) and please note the following undertakings:

- (a) I agree to comply with the requirements specified within the MAF Compliance Programme for the Export of Apples to China (the Programme).
- (b) I agree to MAF making enquiries and using the information supplied by me, in connection with the Programme, and to audit my compliance to the programme.
- (c) I consent to publication of my status within the Programme in any publication, which may be made available to the public.
- (d) I agree to afford the Director of MAF (Import & Export Standards) or his representatives (e.g. IVA) reasonable co-operation and access necessary to carry out audits in relation to the Programme.
- (e) I understand that if I fail to provide all or any of the information requested in connection with the Programme, I will be removed from the Programme forthwith.
- (f) I understand that under the Information Privacy Principles of the Privacy Act 1993, I have rights of access to, and correction of, personal information held in connection with participation within Programme.
- (g) I agree to notify MAF and Pipfruit NZ Inc. of any changes to the above details.
- (h) I acknowledge that the IVA's normal Terms of Trade apply.
- (i) I agree to the information contained in this application being made available to Independent Verification Agencies (IVAs) to enable them to verify the requirements of the Programme.
- (j) I understand that this registration does not entitle me to automatically undertake post export inspection product security activities on behalf of MAF without first becoming formally approved as per the MAF Export Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

1. I accept that under no circumstances will MAF, crown officers, or agents of or other persons associated with MAF or crown officers, be liable for any loss, claim, action, demand, expense, inquiry, harm, or damage, however caused, arising directly or indirectly from or connected in any way to:
2. The performance, or as the case may be, non-performance of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract) of any of its obligations in respect of this programme; or
3. The provision or non-provision of any inspection and/or audit and/or documentation service for MAF export certification by the operator.

INDEMNITY

1. I will indemnify and keep indemnified MAF from and against any liability, loss, damage, costs and expenses (including legal costs and any expenses of going to arbitration), which MAF may suffer or incur arising directly or indirectly from:
2. The performance, or as the case may be, non-performance of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract) of any of its obligations in respect of this programme;
3. Negligent acts or omissions on the part of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract).

Registration fee has been deposited to the nominated Pipfruit New Zealand Inc bank account

YES

Signature

(Applicant):..... Date:.....

Official Use Only

Confirmation PNZ

Mark/number allocated:

Applicant notified: *Letter/Fax/Email*

Previous details amended:

Database updated:/...../.....

Signed:

APPENDIX 6: Maturity Testing For Apples

Maturity

Mature symptomless fruit are unable to transmit the fire blight and therefore confirming maturity through testing is a key indicator of compliance to this programme's requirements.

Interim Methods – this section will be updated following the 2011 export season
While details of an approved maturity testing regime are worked out the following will be acceptable:

1. On arrival at the gatehouse of the packing facility from the orchard:
 - a. A minimum sample of 20 fruit will be selected at random from field bins of the submission Lot of fruit
 - b. A starch pattern index (SPI) test will be performed on each of the 20 fruit
 - c. The fruit will be considered mature if the average SPI of the fruit sample is >0.5 and there are no individual fruit with scores of $<0-1$ on the 7 point starch pattern test scale and may proceed to grading and packing for China.
 - d. Those fruit varieties tested using the CTIFL 10 point starch scale will be considered mature if the average SPI of the fruit sample is ≥ 1 and there are no individual fruit with scores <1 on the 10 point starch pattern test scale and may proceed to grading and packing for mainland China.
2. All maturity testing results must be held by the pack house or cool store for 12 months.