

Import Health Standard
Commodity sub-class: Fresh fruit/vegetables

Table grapes,
(*Vitis vinifera* L., *Vitis labrusca* L. and *Vitis labruscana* L.)
from the Republic of Korea

ISSUED

Issuance: 22 December 2011

Issuance

This import health standard for fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L., *Vitis labrusca* L. and *Vitis labruscana* L.) from the Republic of Korea has been issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act (1993).

Signature of Group Manager, Import and Export Standards

Acting under authority

Date: 22 December 2011

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L., *Vitis labrusca* L. and *Vitis labruscana* L.) from the Republic of Korea.

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Part A. Background

Scope

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L., *Vitis labrusca* L. and *Vitis labruscana* L.) for human consumption imported into New Zealand from the Republic of Korea. The commodity description “table grapes” for human consumption is defined as commercially produced grapes (berries) with pedicel and peduncle, but without tendrils, stems, leaves, roots or any other plant part.

Definitions

The definitions of relevant phytosanitary terms used in this standard are consistent with the terms stated in the *International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No.5*, produced by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), unless the context otherwise requires or the definition is stated below.

Import health standard (IHS) means a document issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

MAF means the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is responsible for regulatory biosecurity functions.

Maximum allowable prevalence means the level of infestation that is the threshold, above which phytosanitary actions based on inspection would be applied.

Unit means one bunch of table grapes.

Regulated organisms means those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Outcome

The pre-shipment or in-transit measures for high risk regulated organisms have been undertaken and the table grapes are free of all regulated organisms.

Performance measure

The high risk regulated organisms, as mentioned in *Part C*, require specific pest control activities.

The Maximum Allowable Prevalence for visually detectable regulated organisms on fresh fruit/vegetables is as follows: “At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in

the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample size of 600 units)

Equivalence

Under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, MAF can amend the relevant IHS by adding an approved equivalent phytosanitary measure; once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined by MAF in accordance with ISPM No.24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures* (IPPC 2005). See the associated guidance document on how to apply for equivalence, if necessary.

Part B. General import requirements for all fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

The MAF import health standard 152.02 (IHS 152-02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand) contains the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for all fresh fruit and vegetable commodities that are allowed to be imported into New Zealand. IHS 152-02 deals with transit requirements, inspections on arrival in New Zealand and actions undertaken upon pest and disease interceptions.

IHS 152.02 can be found at the MAF website (<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/152-02.pdf>).

Part C. Additional requirements for table grapes from the Republic of Korea

Phytosanitary measures

MAF requires the Republic of Korea's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) to undertake phytosanitary measures that are effective against high risk regulated organisms prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

The high risk regulated organisms are:

- *Adoxophyes orana*
- *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*
- *Conogethes punctiferalis*
- *Drosophila suzukii*
- *Monilinia fructigena*
- *Stathmopoda auriferella*
- *Tetranychus kanzawai*
- *Thrips palmi*

Full details of the phytosanitary measures are specified in the Official Assurance Programme (OAP) agreed between the Republic of Korea's NPPO and MAF.

Inspection of the consignment

Once the phytosanitary measures have been undertaken for the high risk regulated organisms, the Republic of Korea's NPPO is required to sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated organisms specified in the regulated organism list (Part E) to ensure it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements.

A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated organism(s) are detected, unless the consignment is effectively treated. If organisms are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the Republic of Korea's NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This list of actionable regulated organisms is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" (BORIC), online at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/boric>.

If an organism found during export inspection by the Republic of Korea's NPPO is not listed in BORIC, the Republic of Korea's NPPO must contact MAF to establish the regulatory status of the organism.

Part D. Phytosanitary certification

Activities required for phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of Korea's NPPO must accompany all table grape consignments exported to New Zealand. The phytosanitary certificate must be in English and must be an original. Bilingual certificates are acceptable as long as English is one of the languages.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the Republic of Korea's NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The table grapes have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and considered to be free of regulated organisms specified by MAF

AND

- (ii) undergone pest control activities that are effective against

- *Adoxophyes orana*
- *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*
- *Conogethes punctiferalis*
- *Drosophila suzukii*
- *Monilinia fructigena*
- *Stathmopoda auriferella*

- *Tetranychus kanzawai*
- *Thrips palmi*

in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme

AND

- (iii) been produced under a fruit fly surveillance programme to verify the Republic of Korea is a pest free area for associated fruit fly species of economic significance to New Zealand in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme.

Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken effectively, the Republic of Korea's NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- (i) The table grapes in this consignment have undergone pest control activities that are effective against *Adoxophyes orana*, *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*, *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Drosophila suzukii*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Stathmopoda auriferella*, *Tetranychus kanzawai* and *Thrips palmi* in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme

AND

- (ii) The Republic of Korea is free of fruit fly species of economic significance associated with fresh table grapes verified in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme.

Note: Full details of any treatments must be included in the "disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment" area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration, fumigant concentration and/or temperature must be recorded.

Part E. Regulated organism list for table grapes from the Republic of Korea

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Actions on interception
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia fructigena</i>)	Fungi	brown rot	3
<i>Pestalotiopsis menezesiana</i>	Fungi	Pestalotiopsis dieback	2
<i>Pilidiella diplodiella</i>	Fungi	white rot of grape	2
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	Insect	summer fruit tortrix	2a
<i>Apolygus lucorum</i>	Insect	small green plant bug	2
<i>Apolygus spinolae</i>	Insect	tarnished plant bug	2
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	Insect	coconut scale	2
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Insect	Spanish red scale	2a
<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	Insect	yellow peach moth	2a
<i>Diaphania indica</i>	Insect	cucumber moth	2
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Insect	spotted wing drosophila	2a
<i>Eupoecilia ambiguella</i>	Insect	grapevine moth	2
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Insect	Harlequin ladybird	2
<i>Nippoptilia vitis</i>	Insect	grape plume moth	2
<i>Orthotylus flavosparsus</i>	Insect	green bug	2
<i>Planococcus kraunhiae</i>	Insect	Japanese mealybug	2
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Insect	white peach scale	2
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Insect	Comstock mealybug	2
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	Insect	chilli thrips	2
<i>Sparganothis pilleriana</i>	Insect	leafroller	2
<i>Stathmopoda auriferella</i>	Insect	apple heliodinid	2a
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	Insect	Hawaiian flower thrips	2
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Insect	melon thrips	2a
<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>	Mite	Kanzawa spider mite	2a

Actions on interception

- 1 Removal of trash – organisms are associated with other plant parts and/or soil
- 2 Treat, resort, reship or destroy
- 2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
- 3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

NOTE: The suspension of the pathway could be at the production area, packhouse, province or country level depending on the significance of the regulated organism and the interception.