PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FRESH CHERRY (*Prunus avium*) IMPORTED FROM CHILE INTO VIETNAM

General information

These phytosanitary import requirements have been developed by the Plant Protection Department (PPD) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam, based on the results of a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) report in respect of the pests listed in Annex 1, which have been defined as quarantine pests associated with fresh cherries imported from Chile into Vietnam.

Chilean fresh cherries imported into Vietnam must meet the following requirements:

1. Registration

a) Orchards, packinghouses and treatment facilities for cherry fruits exported to Vietnam must register with a unique code in, and approved by, the Chilean National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), called the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG);

b) Packinghouses, storage and treatment facilities shall undergo disinfection and phytosanitary inspection by the SAG on a regular basis to prevent the entry of pests and cross-infestation;

c) The lists of registered orchards, packinghouses, as well as storage and treatment facilities, **with their respective unique code** for exporting cherries to Vietnam, must be provided to the PPD before the beginning of each export season;

d) In cherry growing areas registered with the SAG, orchard monitoring and control measures must be implemented **under the supervision of the SAG**, so as to keep them free of the quarantine pests of importance to Vietnam;

e) These activities must be recorded in a field notebook or other system, and must be available for audits.

f) In case of any problems, these records shall be made available for inspection and audit by the PPD upon its request.

2. Pre-harvest Pest Management

The following conditions shall apply for managing the risk of *Ceratitis capitata, Diaspidiotus perniciosus, Epidiaspis leperii, Cydia molesta, Cydia pomonella, Botryosphaeria obtusa, Wilsonomyces carpophilus, Monilinia laxa, Phytophthora megasperma* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* before harvest:

a) Cherries must be grown in orchards monitored under the supervision of the SAG, checking for any symptoms of diseases and insect pests, and ensuring that the fruit is free of all the aforesaid pests. Details of the respective pest control programs must be provided to the PPD upon its request should there be any problems;

b) In what regards *Ceratitis capitata*, monitoring shall be done in the context of the SAG Program against Fruit Flies. The SAG shall notify the PPD of any outbreaks of fruit flies in Chile, and shall keep the PPD informed on how any such outbreaks evolve, until the full eradication thereof. In

areas where the Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) is known to occur, monitoring shall be done to confirm that the growing places are free of the Medfly.

3. Post-harvest Pest Management

The following requirements shall apply for managing the risk of the quarantine pests (listed in Annex 1) after harvest:

3.1. Selection and Packing Process

a) In packing houses, fresh cherry fruits shall be sorted at least twice before packing, under the supervision of SAG, by packing houses staff who have plant pest training to remove all the deformed or damaged fresh cherry fruits;

- First time: before packing process

- Second time: at packing line

b) Before entering packing line, a hydrocooling process will be carried out, which consists of quickly lowering the pulp temperature of the fruit, by applying cold water (water temperature between 0º C and 2 °C).

c) On the outside of the export packing boxes of cherry fruits shall be marked with the name (or registration code) of orchards and packing houses, additionally in each boxes of cherry fruits or in each pallet if the fruit is palletized shall be marked “For Vietnam”.

d) The containers and accommodation material to be used must be of first use and allow for quarantine fumigation treatments at the destination. Containers or labeled must contain the following minimum information:

Common product name: Cherry

Production place code (assigned by SAG)

Packinghouse code (assigned by SAG)

e) All packaging materials must comply with the standards provided in ISPM 15.

3.2. Phytosanitary Measures

a) For *Cydia molesta, Cydia pomonella*

- In-transit cold treatment must be applied to all cherry fruit consignments exported to Vietnam for disinfestations of these two species on core temperature at ± **0.5ºC or below for at least 28 consecutive days**.

- In-transit cold treatment should be meet the following conditions:

+ Treatment parameters should be endorsed in the treatment section of the Phytosanitary certificate.

+ The original copy of Certificate of calibration record for in transit cold treatment must accompany the phytosanitary certificate. The temperature recording system must be capable

of recording all temperature sensors at least once every hour, with a resolution of 0.1°C and data of treatment can be archived and verified by PPD.

b) For *Ceratitis capitata*

All cherry consignments must have been grown and packed in areas free of *Ceratitis capitata* in Chile. The following statement to be included in the Additional declaration section of phytosanitary certificates: "*The fruit in this consignment was produced in a pest free area recognised as free from Ceratitis capitata*".

c) For *Diaspidiotus perniciosus, Epidiaspis leperii, Botryosphaeria obtusa, Wilsonomyces carpophilus, Monilinia laxa, Phytophthora megasperma* and *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae*.

The fruits in the consignments prior to shipment were subject to appropriate pre-harvest and post-harvest phytosanitary measures in packing houses including visual inspections by SAG to ensure that the consignments are free of *Diaspidiotus perniciosus, Epidiaspis leperii, Botryosphaeria obtusa, Wilsonomyces carpophilus, Monilinia laxa, Phytophthora megasperma* and *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae*.

4. Pre-export Inspection

a) An import permit shall be delivered by the PPD to the importer. This import permit must be presented by the Chilean exporter to the SAG when requesting a phytosanitary certificate.

b) All consignments must be inspected in accordance with official procedures, and sampled per the agreed sampling plan for visual inspection by authorized inspectors, who will determine the acceptance or rejection and whether they are free of the quarantine pests specified in **Annex 1**.

c) Consignments must also be free of any soil, plant debris and leaves.

d) If any quarantine pests (Annex 1) is detected during SAG inspection, this consignment will be rejected to export to Vietnam. The infected orchards shall be suspended from the export program until an investigation is conducted and appropriate mitigation measures, agreed upon by SAG and PPD, have been taken.

e) A phytosanitary certificate issued by the SAG must accompany each consignment, including the following additional statement in English:

"The consignment of cherry fruits has been produced and prepared for export in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements for importation of fresh cherry fruits (*Prunus avium*) from Chile into Vietnam".

f) Consignments in containers must bear a seal from the Chilean phytosanitary authority. The seal codes must be included in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

For air cargo, each box or pallet must be wrapped with poly vinyl film or nets (with a mesh diameter of 1.6 mm or less).

5. Import Inspection

Upon arrival in Vietnam, every consignment shall be inspected by the PPD. If any quarantine pests were detected during such inspections, the concerned consignments shall be treated according to Vietnamese phytosanitary regulations.

6. Review Policy

The PPD hereby reserves its right to review these phytosanitary import requirements at any time if any quarantine pests were detected, and to audit compliance with the requirements agreed upon with SAG. Whenever the state of the exporting country changes, a review, audit or both shall also be applicable.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS

Ceratitis capitata

Diaspidiotus perniciosus

Epidiaspis leperii

Cydia molesta

Cydia pomonella

Botryosphaeria obtusa

Monilinia laxa

Wilsonomyces carpophilus

Phytophthora megasperma

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *syringae*