

Document P

GUIDELINES: PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS AND WORKING PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORT OF FRESH CITRUS FRUIT FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA

Disclaimer: This document serves only as a guideline. It is the responsibility of the user to consult the complete compliance regulation of the concerned country (protocol) for further clarification. Refer to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) website:

dalrrd.gov.za/images/Branches/AgricProduceHealthFoodSafety/PlantProductionHealth/PlantHealth/export-from-sa/specialexportprotocols-prog-dir/thailand/protocol-for-the-export-of-fresh-citrus-fruit-to-thailand.pdf

Version: 3

Updated: 08 March 2024 by Fruit Industry Workgroup (CRI, DALRRD, FPEF, PPECB)

1. Citrus types allowed for export

Sweet oranges (*Citrus sinensis*), (Navels and Valencia cultivars), lemons (*Citrus limon*) and grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) from all provinces are allowed, but no lemon orchards will be registered for the 2024 export season (cold treatment too harsh for lemons).

2. Pests of Quarantine Importance - consignments will be rejected by DALRRD if any of these live pests are found during phytosanitary inspections (for the complete list - consult the official protocol)

Ceratitis capitata - Mediterranean fruit fly

Ceratitis rosa - Natal fruit fly

Thaumatotibia leucotreta - False Codling moth

Any mealybug other than *Planococcus citri*

Lepidodaphes beckii - Mussel scale

3. Registration requirements with the DALRRD

3.1 Annual registration of production units (PUCs) and pack houses (PHCs) on the PhytClean system:

<https://app.phytclean.co.za/Citrus/Citrus/GetRegistrations>

3.2 DALRRD: Inspection Services (IS) will conduct verification for treatment and protocol compliance during the growing season for all registered production units.

3.3 Pack houses and storage facilities shall be disinfected regularly and be verified annually by the DALRRD: IS or PPECB.

3.4 Insect-proof measures need to be taken immediately after sorting for sorted fruits which will undergo in-transit cold treatment, and the fruits shall be kept in storage equipped with insect-proof facilities to prevent the entry of pests from outside.

3.5 Correct placement of traps for fruit flies and FCM outside of all pack houses. Minimum of one Fruit fly and one FCM trap. Larger packhouses need to have more than one trap.

3.6 Correct placement of insecticides at all pack houses. Insecticides are to be placed inside every opening/entrance of the pack house.

4. Requirements for the management of pests of quarantine importance (monitoring and control) in the orchards, (in accordance with the CRI Guidelines) and management principles under point 15, including sections A, B, and C

- 4.1 Placing and weekly monitoring of bait traps for fruit flies and FCM.
- 4.2 Implementation of good agricultural practices (GAPs) for FCM, Mealybugs, and Fruit flies.
- 4.3 DALRRD will request a spray program with chemicals to be used and the timing of spraying from the grower to ensure compliance.

5. Marking requirements for all cartons in the packhouses

The following information must be on the business end of each carton:

- 5.1 PUC, PHC, Orchard number as registered with DALRRD. Verify against the approved PUC/PHC database:

<https://www.dalrrd.gov.za/component/content/article/321-exporting-from-sa?catid=19&Itemid=437>

- 5.2 All information stipulated as marking requirements in the DALRRD document “Part 1 General Standards and Requirements regarding control of export of citrus fruit”
<https://old.dalrrd.gov.za/Branches/Agricultural-Production-Health-Food-Safety/Food-Safety-Quality-Assurance/Export-Standards/Citrus-and-Subtropical-Fruit>

- 5.3 An additional statutory sticker must be affixed on each and every carton, specifying the importer’s details (in Korean and English language), the commodity, and the production year.

- 5.4 Superimposing of information on labels and cartons will not be allowed (e.g. no sticker on top of another sticker).

- 5.5 Only new and clean cartons are allowed.

- 5.6 No Japan or cartons with stickers of other markets are allowed.

- 5.7 The net weight on the cartons should be the same as the net weight on the phytosanitary certificate (consider uniform weight for grapefruit as 16kgs, and 15kgs for oranges, to prevent phytosanitary certificates from being rejected for declaring incorrect weights).

Important: Under-declaration of weight on the phytosanitary certificate will result in rejection by DALRRD. For all packing types, the net weight on the phytosanitary certificate may not be less than the stated net weight on the cartons.

E.g. exporters to ensure the net weight is not less than 15 Kg (in the case of A15C cartons) in their IT system. Contact your IT service provider to amend the net weight if under 15 kg (for A15C cartons).

- 5.8 All exporters are to attribute a client code (importer code) in the inventory column of their stock system, according to the client (importer) details presented on the business side of the carton.

6. Marking requirements for all pallets in the pack house

- 6.1 Sticker with target market code "NI" (Not inspected) must be affixed on all four sides of each pallet.
- 6.2 ISPM 15 - Mark must be legible and permanent with the correct treatment symbol.
- 6.3 ISPM 15 - Date code required on the pallet base.
- 6.4 No Bark and No Infestation on pallet base.
- 6.5 ISPM 15 - Non-compliance will be rejected at pack houses by PPECB and Ports by D: Inspections Services.

7. Consignment Size

- 7.1 Minimum consignment size - 5 pallets. Three (3) pallets must be homogenous, 2 pallets can be mixed with a maximum of 2 PUCs per consignment.

8. Documentation accompanying the consignments to the phytosanitary inspection points

- 8.1 Original sample accompanying document and original intake documents (consignment notes) - each intake document is to be accompanied by its own sample accompanying document.
- 8.2 Target market (NI) and target country (KR) must be indicated on intake documents.
- 8.3 No intake documents (consignment notes) can be issued and stamped by PPECB at the phytosanitary inspection points.
- 8.4 DALRRD will accept no late applications for phytosanitary inspections.
- 8.5 Information on the pallet and cartons must match the information on the documentation. Ensure correct documentation is presented.
- 8.6 Consignments from *Bactrocera dorsalis* (BD)-infested areas do require a removal permit according to Regulation R 110. Consignments from BD-free areas, do not require a removal permit according to regulation R 110.

9. Sampling Procedures

- 9.1 A 2% representative sample will be drawn per pallet at the phytosanitary inspection point.

10. Rejection Principles

- 10.1 Consignments will be rejected if any of the pests of quarantine importance are found during the phytosanitary inspection.
- 10.2 **Consignments shall be rejected if any mealybug other than *Planococcus citri* is found during the phytosanitary inspection at the port or at the PPECB inspection in the pack house.**
- 10.3 **Consignments will be rejected for incorrect carton marking requirements.**

- 10.4 Consignments will be rejected for missing information on cartons and non-complying documentation.
- 10.5 When a consignment is rejected, it may not under any circumstances be repacked and/or be represented for phytosanitary inspection for this market or any other special market.
- 10.6 Consignments will be rejected if the net weight on the cartons differs from the net weight on the phytosanitary certificate.
- 10.7 Consignments will be rejected if superimposing (e.g. no sticker on top of another sticker or dirty cartons or foreign objects in cartons are found).
- 10.8 Consignments will be rejected if Japanese cartons or cartons with stickers of other markets are found.

11. Cold Store facilities

- 11.1 Cold store facilities to provide temperature downloads to PPECB.

12. Labeling at the holding depot

- 12.1 After a joint South African and Korean phytosanitary inspection, each pallet shall be marked (by the depot) with a "KR" if passed and "PR" if rejected, by using a sticker on the pallet and by amending the electronic inventory system. **Client (importer) code to be included in the electronic inventory system.**

13. Shipping requirements

- 13.1 Pre-cooling storage of minus 0.6°C for 72 hours is a requirement before the commencement of cold treatment. Cold treatment conducted in-transit in containers with the pulp temperature at minus 0.6°C ± 0.6°C or below for 24 consecutive days. Cold treatment will commence at minus 0.1°C or colder. Should the temperature exceed 0°C, the temperature shall restart from day one after the fruit pulp temperatures have again reached minus 0.1°C or colder.

- 13.2 Containers and specialized refrigerated vessels are allowed.

- 13.3 Should multiple consignees be loaded in a container, exporters must ensure (to advise the port facility) that the last pallets in the container must be representative of all consignees.

14. Phytosanitary certificate

- 14.1 The net weight on the phytosanitary certificate must corresponds with the weights on all other documentation and packaging.
- 14.2 A phytosanitary certificate will be issued with an additional declaration and disinfection treatment: The consignment shall be cold treated at minus 0.6° or below for 24 consecutive days.
- 14.3 An in-transit cold treatment pre-cooling certificate shall be issued by the PPECB to endorse the start date and time of cold treatment on the Phytosanitary Certificate, as well as the container and seal numbers.

- 14.4** Documents required for issuing of phytosanitary certificates: PPECB original export certificate; PPECB signed and stamped addendum; DALRRD passed accompanying document; Stamped and signed PPECB in-transit cold treatment pre-cooling certificate; Bill of Lading.
- 14.5** The sail date on the phytosanitary certificate must show the same date as the bill of lading.

Note: Multiple consignees for one container may cause delays in issuing of phytosanitary certificates. For issuance of the phytosanitary certificates, the 5-day rule will apply. All applications after 5 days, will result in no phytosanitary certificate issued.