



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**FINAL DRAFT: PHYTOSANITARY WORKPLAN FOR CHERRY (*Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus*)
FRESH FRUIT FROM TÜRKİYE TO SOUTH AFRICA**

In order to safely export cherry (*Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus*) fresh fruit from Türkiye to the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Türkiye and the South African Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as the NPPOZA), on the basis of pest risk analysis (PRA), exchanged views and reached consensus as follows:

1. ADDITIONAL DECLARATION ON THE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE:

- 1.1. The fruit in this consignment originates from registered Production Site(s), Packhouse(s) and Storage Facility(ies).
- 1.2. The fruit in this consignment was inspected and it complies with all the requirements of the Phytosanitary workplan for Cherry (*Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus*) fruit from Türkiye to South Africa and is free from quarantine pests listed in Annexure 1.
- 1.3. Fruit in this consignment originates from:

1.3.1. Pest Free areas (Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Batman, Bilecik, Burdur, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Kirikkale, Konya, Kütahya, Mardin, Niğde, Tokat, Uşak) for *Monilinia fructicola* and *Monilinia fructigena*.

- 1.4. The consignment was fumigated with methyl bromide according to the following schedule to ensure freedom from:

Insects: *Grapholita funebrana*
Rhagoletis cerasi

Methyl bromide at NAP- tarpaulin or chamber:

Temperature	Dosage Rate (lb/1,000ft ³)	Minimum Concentration Readings (ounces) at:	
		0.5 hour	2 hours
80°F or above	1.5 lbs	19	14
70 - 79°F	2 lbs	26	19
60 - 69°F	2.5 lbs	32	24
50 - 59°F	3 lbs	38	29
40 - 49°F	4 lbs	48	38

Açıklamalı [RM1]: This part is copied from previous phytosanitary import requirements prior to market suspension, and NPPOZA proposes inclusion

2. REGISTRATION AND APPROVAL OF PRODUCTION SITES, PACKHOUSES, STORAGE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

2.1. Cherry fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from Production Sites, Packhouses, and Storage Facilities that are located in the Pest Free Areas listed in section 1.3.1 and registered and approved annually by the NPPO of Türkiye.

2.2. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been approved for export of Cherry fruit to South Africa must contain the following information:

2.2.1. Name and registration number/code of each Production Site;

2.2.2. List/database of the pesticide/fungicide applications used in each production site as part of its Integrated Pest Management program;

2.2.3. Name and registration number/code of each Packhouse;

2.2.4. Name and registration number/code of each Storage Facility.

2.3. The list/database of the registered facilities that have been inspected and approved by the NPPO of Türkiye for export of Cherry fruit to South Africa shall be made available to the NPPOZA annually, at least four weeks prior to the departure of the first consignment. The NPPOZA shall assess the list/database and the approved facilities will be updated on the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) website. Subsequently, the NPPOZA shall immediately notify NPPO of Türkiye.

3. PRE-HARVEST PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND GENERAL SURVEILLANCE

3.1. The NPPO of Türkiye shall be responsible for inspection before approval of Production Sites, Packhouses, and Storage Facilities, and to make sure that only production sites that comply with GLOBALG.A.P. are allowed to export to South Africa.

3.2. The NPPO of Türkiye shall ensure that producers implement pest surveillance and/or monitoring and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and inform producers about the list of quarantine pests of concern for South Africa (Annexure 1). Upon request, pest monitoring and control records/data shall be made available to the NPPOZA.

3.3. During the growing season, monitoring of pests shall be conducted regularly in the registered Production Sites by the producers, and records shall be maintained. The targets of monitoring will include leaves, stems, flowers and fruit. The monitoring and control records are supervised by the NPPO of Türkiye. In case of visual signs of the quarantine pests of concern for South Africa, immediate corrective measures shall be taken. The NPPO of Türkiye shall take the final decision on inclusion or exclusion of the Production Site.

3.4. Sanitation measures such as the destruction of dropped fruit in the orchards shall be done on a regular basis.

3.5. Monitoring of pests shall be conducted regularly in the registered production sites by the NPPO of Türkiye. Should new potential quarantine pests be detected in association with *Prunus* spp., the NPPO of Türkiye shall immediately notify the NPPOZA for appropriate action to be taken.

3.6. Pest control, inspection and other relevant records and information shall be made available for review upon request by the NPPOZA.

3.7. The NPPO of Türkiye shall ensure that the producers apply only authorized preventative measures as part of the implemented IPM practice.

4. **PEST FREE AREAS FOR MONILINIA FRUCTICOLA AND MONILINIA FRUCTIGENA**

4.1. The pest-free status in respect of *Monilinia fructicola* and *Monilinia fructigena* in the *Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus* production areas is accepted based on compliance with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 4: *Requirements of the establishment of pest free areas* as well as other relevant ISPMs.

4.2. The NPPO of Türkiye shall provide the NPPOZA with the surveillance report/ data done according to the relevant ISPMs before the commencement of the export season.

5. **POST-HARVEST MEASURES**

5.1. Only fruit sourced from production sites that meet the export requirements set out in this phytosanitary workplan shall be delivered to the storage and packing facilities. Fruit destined for South Africa shall not be mixed with fruit destined for other markets in packhouses or storage facilities.

5.2. During harvest and packing of fruit, growers shall avoid bruising the fruit.

5.3. During the packing period for export to South Africa, no fruit for the domestic market is to be packed at the same time. Rejected host material must be removed from the packing area at the end of each day.

5.4. Fruit shall be appropriately cleaned, inspected, packed, stored and transported, so as to safeguard against consignment contamination with quarantine pests of concern to South Africa.

5.5. Post-harvest inspection will be according to the following procedure:

5.5.1. The principle of inspection according to a specific rate for fruit must be based on a sample of 143 packing units for a consignment of 2000 packing units or less. The inspection for consignments with more than 2000 packing units must be based on 150 packing units. This will provide for a 95% confidence level of detecting packing units with infested/ infected fruit if the infestation rate is 2% or higher.

5.5.2. Fruits showing symptoms of infestation by internal feeders listed in Annexure 1 shall be dissected to determine if larvae are present.

5.6. Should any quarantine pests of concern as listed in Annexure 1 be detected during post-harvest inspection, the consignment/lot shall be rejected for export to South Africa and in the event of repeated occurrence, the production site concerned shall be suspended for the remainder of the export season.

5.7. Fruit shall be free from leaves and plant debris.

5.8. The registered facilities shall be maintained clean, free of pests, soil and plant debris; safeguarded and equipped to avoid fruit contamination.

- 5.9. The packaging material for Cherry fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons.
- 5.10. No packaging material of plant origin, including straw shall be used.
- 5.11. Should wood packaging material be used, it shall comply with ISPM 15: Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (FAO, 2021).
- 5.12. At the completion of loading, the doors of the conveyancer shall be closed and locked and an official seal shall be affixed to ensure the integrity of the processed consignment.

6. MARKING REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1. Each cardboard box (carton) of Cherry fruit shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information as indicated in Annexure 2.

7. SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORT REGULATIONS

- 7.1. Importation of controlled goods into the Republic of South Africa is regulated in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and an import permit is required in terms of this Act and associated Regulations R.111 of 27 January 1987 as amended.

8. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

- 8.1. Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the Cherry fruit destined for South Africa, the NPPO of Türkiye shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate within 14 days prior to shipment. Entry of the consignment to South Africa shall be subject to the availability of the original Phytosanitary Certificate. A Phytosanitary Certificate shall only be issued for Cherry fruit that meets the requirements as stipulated in this phytosanitary workplan.
- 8.2. Treatment certification from the accredited facility shall accompany the consignment.
- 8.3. Prior to shipment of the first consignment and whenever there are changes the NPPO of Türkiye shall send a 'void Phytosanitary Certificate sample' to the NPPOZA.

9. PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

- 9.1. Once a shipment of Cherry fruit arrives at the designated port of entry in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 38 of 1983), the NPPOZA shall examine the relevant documents, consignment and marking requirements.
- 9.2. Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in this phytosanitary workplan, shall be rejected.
- 9.3. Upon arrival of the consignment at the port of entry, a representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for quarantine pests of concern (Annexure 1) to South Africa and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation. Sampling and inspection shall be done in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008), and *Guidelines for Inspection* ISPM 23 (FAO, 2005).

9.4. Should pests or symptoms of infection be found, the samples shall be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment shall be detained pending the result of laboratory identification. The NPPOZA shall notify the NPPO of Türkiye of such interception immediately.

9.5. Should any of these quarantine pests (*Monilinia fructicola*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Grapholita funebrana* and *Rhagoletis cerasi*) be detected upon arrival, exports of fresh cherry fruit from affected pest free areas/sites/packhouses in Türkiye will be suspended pending investigation by the NPPOZA and the NPPO of Türkiye.

Açıklamalı [RM2]:

Açıklamalı [RM3R2]: In the case of *Monilinia* exports from the area will be suspended as that area's status has been compromised and there should be area wide surveys to confirm in accordance with the ISPM; and for *Grapholita* sp. and *Rhagoletis* sp it will be from the PUC/PHC because treatment failed for that consignment

9.6. Should any of the quarantine pests in Annexure 1 (other than those listed under 9.5) be detected on arrival, the consignment shall be rejected and the NPPOZA shall immediately notify the NPPO of Türkiye in accordance with the notification procedures outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The NPPOZA and the NPPO of Türkiye shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary. Fruit certified for South Africa which are already at sea shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected and a sample shall be taken and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests in Annexure 1. Should any quarantine pests of concern to South Africa be detected, the consignment/lot shall be rejected.

Açıklamalı [RM4]: Text revised

9.7. Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on Cherry fruit from Türkiye, it shall require assessment to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required. The detection of any pest of potential quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may result in a review of this phytosanitary workplan to ensure that the phytosanitary measures provide the appropriate level of protection (ALOP) deemed necessary for South Africa.

9.8. In cases of non-compliance to the conditions set out in this phytosanitary workplan, the importer shall be responsible for all costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting of the consignment, including costs incurred by the NPPOZA to monitor the action taken.

10. OFFICIAL VISITS BY NPPOZA

10.1. After program initiation, when necessary (i.e., in light of any significant changes in pest status and/or detections of quarantine pests on arrival), and agreed by both parties, the NPPOZA may send quarantine experts to Türkiye to conduct on-site inspections. The place, date and agenda of the on-site inspection will be determined by the competent authorities of the parties.

10.2. Based on the official documents and technical information provided by the NPPO of Türkiye and the report of the South African experts, the NPPOZA and the NPPO of Türkiye may by joint decision of the NPPOZA and the NPPO of Türkiye approve amendments of this program as deemed necessary.

10.3. The expenses for all official visits will be funded by Türkiye, including daily allowance according to prevailing rate.

11. RE-INSTATEMENT OF PRODUCTION SITES PREVIOUSLY REJECTED OR SUSPENDED FOR EXPORT TO SOUTH AFRICA

11.1. A production site previously rejected or suspended for export to South Africa shall only be re-instated if detailed corrective measures that comply with the requirements set out in this phytosanitary workplan are provided to the NPPOZA.

11.2. The NPPO of Türkiye shall monitor and approve the re-instatement of the rejected or suspended production site and provide the list and recommendations to the NPPOZA.

11.3. The NPPOZA shall assess and approve the list of the re-instated production sites provided, update it on the DALRRD website and notify the NPPO of Türkiye as soon as possible.

12. IMPLEMENTATION AND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

12.1. The NPPO of Türkiye and the NPPOZA agree to make every effort to settle any dispute arising from the interpretation or implementation of this phytosanitary workplan through bilateral consultation or negotiation.

12.2. This agreement is subject to review, revision and amendment as necessary.

AUTHORIZATION

- i. The workplan will remain in effect unless rescinded or due to any of the circumstances given above as a cause of such action. Either the NPPOZA or the NPPO of Türkiye may suggest changes in this workplan for discussion at any time.
- ii. The NPPOZA reserves the right to suspend or change (in this workplan with the NPPO of Türkiye) the requirements for the importation of cherry fruit from Türkiye to South Africa in the event that South Africa's phytosanitary requirements are not met.

Annexure 1: Quarantine pests of concern to South Africa, present in Türkiye**Açıklamalı [RM5]:** The pest list has been revised**Fungi***Monilinia fructicola**Monilinia fructigena***Mites***Amphitetranychus viennensis**Eotetranychus pruni***Insects***Archips podanus**Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis**Grapholita funebrana**Lobesia botrana**Pseudococcus comstocki**Rhagoletis cerasi***Annexure 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS****Country of origin****Production Site name or its registration number/code****Packing facility name or its registration number/code****Storage facility name or its registration number/code****For the Republic of South Africa****Addendum A: National quarantine pest list of *Prunus avium* (sweet Cherry) and *Prunus cerasus* (sour Cherry) fruit for South Africa****Virus:**

Plum pox virus

Fungi:

Alternaria cerasidanica
Apiognomonina erythrostoma
Cladosporium xylophilum
Colletotrichum aenigma
Diaporthe pernicioza
Lambertella pruni
Microstroma tonellianum
Monilinia fructicola
Monilinia fructigena
Monilinia padi
Monilinia seaveri
Mucor piriformis
Neonectria ditissima
Phytophthora syringae
Phytophthora rosacearum
Podosphaera clandestina var. *clandestina*
Ramularia mali
Taphrina communis
Taphrina wiesneri
Thekopsora areolata
Tranzschelia japonica
Valsaria insitiva
Venturia cerasi

Mites:

Amphitetranychus viennensis
Eotetranychus rubiphilus
Eotetranychus pruni
Eotetranychus uncatulus
Tetranychus mcdanieli
Tetranychus pacificus

Insects:

Acrobasis tricolorella
Adoxophyes orana
Aleurodicus dispersus
Anthonomus consors
Anthonomus quadrigibbus
Anthonomus rectirostris
Apolygus lucorum
Archips podanus
Archips rosana
Argyresthia conjugella
Bactrocera correcta
Bactrocera dorsalis
Bactrocera tryoni
Ceroptastes japonicus
Chinavia hilaris
Chionaspis furfura

Chlidaspis asiatica
Choristoneura rosaceana
Conotrachelus nenuphar
Diaspidiotus juglansregiae
Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis
Diaspidiotus prunorum
Epidiaspis leperii
Epiphyas postvittana
Euzophera bigella
Frankliniella australis
Frankliniella tritici
Grapholita funebrana
Grapholita lobarzewskii
Grapholita packardi
Grapholita prunivora
Halyomorpha halys
Homalodisca vitripennis
Lepidosaphes malicola
Leptocoris rubrolineatus
Leucoptera malifoliella
Lobesia botrana
Mercetaspis halli
Monosteira unicastata
Naupactus xanthographus
Pandemis cerasana
Parabemisia myricae
Parlatoria oleae
Phenacoccus aceris
Pinnaspis aspidistrae
Platynota idaeusalis
Proeulia auraria
Pseudaulacaspis prunicola
Pseudococcus comstocki
Rhagoletis cerasi
Rhagoletis cingulata
Rhagoletis fausta
Rhagoletis indifferens
Rhagoletis pomonella
Rhagoletis tabellaria
Rhynchites auratus
Scirtothrips dorsalis
Taeniothrips inconsequens
Thrips angusticeps
Thrips flavus
Thrips imaginis
Thrips major