# 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: 7 March 2023**

## Commencement

This import health standard comes into force on 7 March 2023.

## Revocation

This import health standard revokes and replaces all prior versions of and amendments to the 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*.

The document history for this import health standard is set out on page 3.

## Issuing Authority

The Import Health Standard is issued pursuant to sections 24A and 166A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this 7th day of March 2023.

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Ministry for Primary Industries

(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

Date: 7 March 2023

# 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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## Document History

This document history lists amendments since 2023.

| Version Date | Section Changed | Change Description |
|---|---|---|
| 22 December 2011 | All | Standard issued |
| 07 March 2023 | Part D Phytosanitary certification | Updated measure for *Guignardia bidwellii* to appropriate pest control activities |

# 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 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

*MPI* means the Ministry for Primary Industries 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 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993, MPI 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 MPI in accordance with ISPM No 24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*.

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

The MPI 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 MPI website (https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1147-importation-and-clearance-of-fresh-fruit-and-vegetables-into-new-zealand-import-health-standard).

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

## Phytosanitary measures

MPI 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*
- *Guignardia bidwellii*
- *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 MPI.

## 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 MPI's "Official New Zealand Pest Register" (ONZPR), online at https://pierpestregister.mpi.govt.nz/.

If an organism found during export inspection by the Republic of Korea's NPPO is not listed in ONZPR, the Republic of Korea's NPPO must contact MPI 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 MPI 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 MPI

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) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Guignardia bidwellii*

AND

(iv) 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 table grapes in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Guignardia bidwellii*.

AND

(iii) 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Guignardia bidwellii* | Fungi | black rot | 3 |
| *Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*) | Fungi | brown rot | 3 |
| *Pestalotiopsis menezesiana* | Fungi | Pestalotiopsis dieback | 2 |
| *Pilidiella diplodiella* | Fungi | white rot of grape | 2 |
| *Adoxophyes orana* | Insect | summer fruit tortrix | 2a |
| *Apolygus lucorum* | Insect | small green plant bug | 2 |
| *Apolygus spinolae* | Insect | tarnished plant bug | 2 |
| *Aspidiotus destructor* | Insect | coconut scale | 2 |
| *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi* | Insect | Spanish red scale | 2a |
| *Conogethes punctiferalis* | Insect | yellow peach moth | 2a |
| *Diaphania indica* | Insect | cucumber moth | 2 |
| *Drosophila suzukii* | Insect | spotted wing drosophila | 2a |
| *Eupoecilia ambiguella* | Insect | grapevine moth | 2 |
| *Harmonia axyridis* | Insect | Harlequin ladybird | 2 |
| *Nippoptilia vitis* | Insect | grape plume moth | 2 |
| *Orthotylus flavosparsus* | Insect | green bug | 2 |
| *Planococcus kraunhiae* | Insect | Japanese mealybug | 2 |
| *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* | Insect | white peach scale | 2 |
| *Pseudococcus comstocki* | Insect | Comstock mealybug | 2 |
| *Scirtothrips dorsalis* | Insect | chilli thrips | 2 |
| *Sparganothis pilleriana* | Insect | leafroller | 2 |
| *Stathmopoda auriferella* | Insect | apple heliodinid | 2a |
| *Thrips hawaiiensis* | Insect | Hawaiian flower thrips | 2 |
| *Thrips palmi* | Insect | melon thrips | 2a |
| *Tetranychus kanzawai* | 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.