Phytosanitary requirements for fresh orange fruits (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck) imported from Egypt into Vietnam

General information

The import phytosanitary requirements are developed by the Plant Protection Department (PPD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam. Based on results of the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) report, following pests are concluded as quarantine pests associated with orange fruits from Egypt to Vietnam:

- *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann);
- *Scirtothrips aurantii* Faure
- *Spiroplasma citri* Saglio et al. 1973
- *Chalara elegans* Nag Raj & W. B Kendr.
- *Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae* van Hall
- *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (Burkhoder 1930)

Orange fruits imported from Egypt into Vietnam shall be complied with following requirements:

1. Registration

a) Orchards, packing houses, treatment and storage facilities for orange fruits exported to Vietnam shall be registered with the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Egypt (CAPQ);
b) Orchards, packing houses, treatment and storage facilities shall be undergone, on a regular basis, disinfection and sanitary inspection by CAPQ in order to prevent entry and re-contamination of pests;
c) The lists of registered orchards, packing houses, treatment and storage facilities for orange fruits export to Vietnam must be provided to PPD before the commencement of export season;
d) Registration records will be made available for inspection and audit by PPD on request.

2. Pre-harvest pest management

Following conditions are applied for risk management of *Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae* and *Pseudomonas viridiflava* at pre-harvested stage:

a) Orange fruits must be grown in orchards registered with and monitored by CAPQ to ensure that orange fruits are free of diseases caused by *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae* and *Pseudomonas viridiflava*;
b) If any of those quarantine pests to Vietnam is detected during surveillance activities or joint inspection of orchards, then CAPQ will remove the orchard from the registered list.

3. Post-harvest pest management

Following conditions are applied for risk management of *Ceratitis capitata*, *Scirtothrips aurantii*, *Spiroplasma citri* and *Chalara elegans* at post harvested stage:

3.1. Sorting and packing process

a) Orange fruits exporting to Vietnam shall be sorted and packed only in packing houses registered with CAPQ and ensure the removal of fruits which are infested by pests and diseases;

b) On the outside of the export packing boxes of orange fruits shall be marked "For Vietnam" and "the name (or registration code) of orchards and packing houses".

3.2. Phytosanitary treatment

a) Cold treatment must be applied to all consignments exported to Vietnam for disinfestations of *Ceratitis capitata*.

b) Orange fruits must be treated at 1.6^0 C or below for 18 days.

c) Treatment parameters must be monitored by CAPQ and stated in phytosanitary certificate at the treatment section.

4. Pre-export inspection

a) Phytosanitary inspection must be carried out by CAPQ to ensure all above requirements have been met.

b) A phytosanitary certificate issued by CAPQ is required for each consignment. Each phytosanitary certificate must be included the additional declaration, stating in English:
*"***The consignment was inspected in Egypt and found free from *Ceratitis capitata, Scirtothrips aurantii, Spiroplasma citri, Chalara elegans, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae* and *Pseudomonas viridiflava "***;

c) The consignment must be also practically free from soil, plant debris/leaf.

5. Import inspection

Upon arrival in Vietnam, every consignment will be inspected by PPD. If any living quarantine pest is intercepted during import inspection, the consignment shall be treated according to Vietnamese phytosanitary regulations.

6. Review policy

PPD reserves the right to review this phytosanitary requirements at any time if quarantine pests are detected. The review is also considered when the phytosanitary status of the exporting country has changed.