

BILATERAL QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENT

Between

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

And

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Concerning the

ACCESS OF HOST MATERIAL

OF

FRUIT FLY SPECIES OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

INTO

NEW ZEALAND

FROM

FIJI.

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1 Purpose

The purpose of this inter- agency Arrangements is to documents in New Zealand's requirements for the control of fruit fly species of economic significance that are associated with fruit fly host material imported into New Zealand.

Note: Phytosanitary measures for other quarantine pests are covered in the relevant import health standard.

2 Treatment

All consignment of fruit fly host material covered by this Arrangement will be treated for fruit fly species of economic significance prior to arrival in New Zealand. Refer to the Appendices for treatment details.

3 Phytosanitary Certificate Additional Declaration

All consignments covered by this arrangement will be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate which will include the following additional declaration:

“This produce has been treated in accordance with Appendix [state appendix number] of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significances into New Zealand from Fiji.”

4 Inspection on Arrival in New Zealand

On arrival in New Zealand, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture will examine 600 units of produce with an acceptances level of zero infested units (or equivalent) from the (homogeneous) lot.

5 Contingencies in New Zealand Following any Detection of Fruit Fly Species Covered by an Appendix to this Arrangement

Should any **live** fruit fly [any stage of the life cycle] be intercepted at the border in a consignment for which treatment is a postharvest disinfestations treatment or a field control programme, the consignment will be reshipped or destroyed and a prohibition will be placed on further imports of the host material covered by that Appendix until New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Plants Officer is satisfied that corrective action has been undertaken by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA.

Should any live fly [any stage of the life cycle] be intercepted at the border in a consignment for which the treatment is “Pest Free Area” or “Non – host status”, the consignment will be reshipped or destroyed and a prohibition will be placed on further imports of the host material covered by the Appendix until the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture's Chief of Plants Officer is satisfied that either corrective action has been undertaken or an alternative treatment has been developed by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA and approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Plants Officer.

6 Contingencies Undertaken by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA.

i. Failure to Meet Treatment Specifications.

In the event of a failure to meet the treatment specifications required for the produce covered by a particular Appendix to this Arrangement, Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA will take action in accordance with the contingencies that have been arranged for the appropriate treatment pathway(s).

ii. Detection of Fruit Fly in New Zealand

On receipt of notification from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture of the detection of fruit fly in produce covered by a specific Appendix, the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA will not issue further Phytosanitary certificates for the export of fruit fly host material covered by that Appendix until notified by the Chief of Plants Officer of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture.

7 Use of Appendices

Details of each treatment and the fruit fly host material approved for that treatment are documented in the Appendices to this Arrangement. The schedule to the Arrangement list the approved Appendices.

8 Audit by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to audit all aspects of any Appendix covered by this arrangement. Audits will be conducted in accordance with the international Organizations for Standardization's (ISO) standards for auditing of systems.

9 Coming Into Effect, Review and Termination

This Arrangement will come into effective upon signature. The Arrangement, or any appendices to it, may be reviewed at anytime by the written request of either the Chief Plants Officer of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture or the Permanent Secretary, Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA. It will remain in force for as long as one of the aforementioned officials has not notified in writing an intention to terminate it.

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New Zealand

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Eggplant Export Pathway

APPENDIX – HIGH TEMPERATURE FORCED AIR

1 Scope

A high temperature forced air treatment has been shown to be an effective fruit fly disinfestations treatment in accordance with *MAF Regulatory Authority Standard 155.02.03. – Specification for the Determination of the Fruit Fly Disinfestations Treatment Efficacy*. Research results were recorded in the report “Postharvest Disinfestations Treatment Efficiency of *Bactrocera melanotous* and *B.xanthodes* in the Cook Islands” by BC Waddell, GK Clare, JH Maindonald and RJ Petry dated November 1993. a further report, with accompanying letter dated 24 April 1996, titled “ Data Set for High Temperature Studies of Fruit Flies (Tephritidae) in Fiji” (Research Division, Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & ALTA) confirmed that the most heat tolerant stage (early eggs) of the most tolerant fruit fly species in Fiji (*Bactrocera passiflorae*) was less heat tolerant than the fruit fly species in the Cook Islands. Accordingly, the Cook Island treatment specification was approved for use on papaya in Fiji.

2 Treatment Specification

Prior to export, all papayas to be exported to New Zealand shall be raised from ambient temperature to a temperature at least 47.2°C and held for a minimum of 20minutes in accordance with the procedures described in the “*Quarantine Procedures for the Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, Nadi Airport*” dated January 1996) as observed during the certification audit in September 1996.

3 Treatment Monitoring

The treatment of all batches (i.e. all fruit treated in one side of the chamber at one time) to be exported to New Zealand shall be monitored in accordance with the procedures described in section 3.4 of the “*Quarantine Procedures for the Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, Nadi Airport*”.

All cartons shall be traceable to a unique treatment batch in accordance with section 3.4 of the “*Quarantine Procedures for the Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, Nadi Airport*”.

4 Product Security

Following treatment, security of the treated batches to be exported to New Zealand shall be maintained in accordance with the procedure described in Section 3.4.5 and 3.4.6 of the section 3.4 of the “*Quarantine Procedures for the Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, Nadi Airport*”.

5 Commodities Covered by this Appendix.

This Appendix applies to the “Sunrise” and “Waimanalo” varieties of papaya
[*Carica Papaya*]

**PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORT OF EGGPLANTS FROM FIJI TO
NEW ZEALAND
REFERENCE FIJI/ NEW ZEALAND BILATERAL QUARANTINE
AGREEMENT EGGPLANT PATHWAY**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export eggplants from Fiji to New Zealand.

2.0 COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

2.1 On Farm Production

Growers who intend to produce eggplants for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration to this effect. This declaration will be held by a packhouse licensed under section 2.2.1 of this procedure, and will be available at such a packhouse for inspection by Fiji MAFF Quarantine & Extension Officer and/or the NZ MAF at any time. (Declaration copy attached)

Fruit fly bait spraying will be applied by growers as recommended by Fiji MAFF and all spraying records will be maintained for inspection by Fiji MAFF at anytime.

2.2 Exporter/Packhouse Licensing

2.2.1 Each exporter/packhouse packing eggplants for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MAFF Quarantine and issued with a unique number. Records of this approvals and unique numbers will be held and maintained by Officers – in – Charge of district Quarantine Offices and Fiji MAFF Headoffice.

2.2.2 The unique packhouse licence number and the date of packing will be stamped on all packages packed by that packhouse for export to New Zealand. This will be done by the exporters.

2.3 Inspection System: Packhouse QC/Fiji MAFF Sample Inspection

2.3.1 Packhouse Grading

3.1.1 Each packhouse will maintain daily records of which growers have supplied produce for packing.

3.1.2 Packhouse staff will inspect all produce supplied by growers for export to New Zealand for the presences of fruit fly eggs, larvae and pupae (and the symptoms of such presence including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures) and infestation by other quarantine pests, and will reject such produce for export to New Zealand.

2.3.2 Packhouse Quality Verification

2.3.2.1 Conformity with New Zealand's MPL's for fruit flies and other quarantines pests will be verified by the packhouse manager or a designated staff member (hereafter referred to as the "quality controller").

2.3.2.2 The quality controller will inspect a pre-determined number of produce units from packing line at a regular interval. The size of each sample and frequency of inspection is at the discretion of the quality controller, but in each lot of 1000 units or less a minimum aggregate of 450 units will be inspected, and each lot greater than 1000 units a minimum aggregate of 600 units will be inspected. Aggregation of a 600 unit sample can be achieved, for example, by inspecting 100 units per half – hour for three hours, or 200 units per half hour for 1.5 hours. The quality controller will designate, and record, at the start each day what sample size frequency will be used. Each individual lot will be identifiable and segregated with marks after packing.

2.3.2.3 Lots complying with the following requirements will be presented to Fiji MAFF Quarantine Inspector for the inspection at the packhouse (refer to Addendum 1 for pest categorizations)

- ❖ 0 fruit flies
- ❖ 0 units infested with quarantine pests

The quality controller will reject any lot for export to New Zealand, which fails to comply with the requirements listed above.

2.3.2.4 Inspection records will be maintained by the quality controller and will be endorsed by Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officers showing:

- ❖ The date
- ❖ The growers who have supplied produce for packing on that date;
- ❖ The time of commencement and completion of each lot;
- ❖ The number of inspection and size of each sample (number of units) taken from each lot
- ❖ Any pest found during inspection and what action was taken.

These records will be held at licensed packhouse and will be available for inspection by Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer and/ or NZMAF.

2.3.3 Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forests Inspection

2.3.3.1 Inspection will be carried out on a packhouse line basis prior to treatment

2.3.3.2 A Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer will inspect 450 units from each packhouse line of 1000 units or less in total, or 600 units from each packhouse line of greater than 100 units. In both cases the sample must meet the following requirements:

- ❖ 0 fruit flies
- ❖ 0 units infested with quarantine pests

2.3.3.3 Packhouse lines that meet the requirements listed in 2.3.3.2 will be identified and segregated for treatment

2.3.3.4 Packhouse lines not meeting the requirements listed in 2.3.3.2 will be rejected and not exported to New Zealand.

2.3.3.5 A Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer will ensure all packages within the packhouse line comply with the requirements listed in section 2.2.2

2.3.3.6 A Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer will maintain records of all inspections including:

- ❖ The inspection date
- ❖ The packhouse number
- ❖ The sample size taken
- ❖ Pests found
- ❖ Action taken (i.e. rejected or accepted for treatment and export)

These records will be held by Fiji MAFF Quarantine district officers and will be available for inspection by NZMAF.

2.4 Fiji MAFF – Packhouse Audit

2.4.1 Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer formally audit each licensed packhouse within three days of commencement of packing produce for New Zealand to ensure the packhouse requirements listed above (2.1-2.4) are complied with. Further audits will be carried out on packing produce for export to New Zealand.

2.4.2 Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officers will maintain records of all packhouse audits including:

- ❖ The audit date
- ❖ The packhouse number
- ❖ Packhouse requirements checked
- ❖ Any non-conformances detected and corrective actions taken.
- ❖ Date of next audit.

These records will be held by Fiji MAFF Quarantine district officers and will be made available for inspection by NZMAF.

2.5 Chemical Fumigation

2.5.1 Fiji MAFF will test operate all fumigation facilities according to Attachment 6.

2.5.2 Eggplant intended for export to New Zealand will be fumigated to Attachment 6 with Ethylene Di-Bromide (EDB) at a dosage rate of 22g/m³ for two hours at a flesh temperature of at least 20°C or above at a chamber loading of not more than 50% capacity. Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer will complete fumigation checklist (copy attached) during the fumigation process and will follow the Fumigation Instructions (copy attached). Eggplant Fumigation will be

undertaken by the Officer – in –Charge of Nadi Airport Quarantine or his deputy an din both instances with other quarantine Officer.

2.6 Post Treatment Security.

2.6.1 Immediately following fumigation Fiji MAFF will place a sticker or stamp on each package which has been cleared for export.

The stamp will have the following wordings:

***Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forests
Fumigated with Ethylene Dibromide.***

2.6.2 Fiji MAFF Quarantine Officer will ensure that the produce is placed either in an insect proof area Air Terminal Services (Fiji) Ltd. Cargo area Nadi Airport immediately following fumigation or packed in insect proof cartons or containers.

3.0 Phytosanitary Certificate

3.1 An International Phytosanitary Certificate (IPC) will be issued by Fiji MAFF covering each shipment of eggplant cleared for export to New Zealand. The IPC may be issued covering a number of individual products supplied by one or more licensed packhouse. Each product and the license number of the packhouse(s) supplying that product will be included on the IPC.

3.2 Each IPC covering a shipment of produce cleared for export to New Zealand will be endorsed in English as follows:

“This produce has been treated in accordance with the agreement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forest concerning the access of fruit fly host material into New Zealand from Fiji”.

In addition the following fumigation details relating to the specific treatments carried out will be provided on the IPC:

- ❖ Chemical used
- ❖ Dosage rate, treatment and produce flesh temperature
- ❖ Chamber loading level during treatment

4.0 Contingency Plans – Within Fiji

4.1 On Farm Production.

Packhouse will not accept eggplants for export to New Zealand from any grower(s) who have

5.3 Other Quarantine Pests

Any detection of live quarantine pests in a 450 and /a 600 unit sample will results in the consignment being treated and the Fiji MAFF notified. Where a treatment is not available (e.g.

seeds and disease) the importer will have the option of having the consignment sorted, reshipped or destroyed at the importers expense. Continued detection of quarantine pests may results in further action being taken by New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

6.0 The Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forests Quality Systems Audit.

- 6.1** The Fiji MAFF accept the right of the NAMAFA to conduct random audits of the Fiji MAFF Quality System as stated in this procedure. All such audits will be arranged in consultation with Fiji MAFF.
- 6.2** Should such audits identify a critical non compliances with the system stated in this procedure, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will, after advising the Permanent Secretary Fiji MAFF, suspend the importation of eggplants covered by this procedure until the Chief Plants Officer is satisfied that the system can again meet the requirements detailed in this procedure.

PAWPAW EXPORT PATHWAY

REVISED 13TH NOVEMBER 2001

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXPORT OF PAWPAW FROM FIJI TO NEW ZEALND

PAWPAW EXPORT PATHWAY

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export pawpaw from Fiji to New Zealand.

2.0 Component s Of The System

2.1 On Farm Production

2.1.1 Grower and Site Registration

Growers who intend to produce pawpaw for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration to this effect. Fiji MOA will register the growers as well as the sites where mango is grown for export to New Zealand. This form will include:-

- ❖ A map of the farm
- ❖ Number of pawpaw trees on the farm
- ❖ Field control measures, number and names of fruitfly host plants in the area
- ❖ Estimation of the number of pawpaw crop (quantity)
- ❖ The number of times the fruits will be harvested (harvest duration)

All approved growers with the sites will be given numbers. Records of this approvals (growers declaration form) will be held by the growers, exporter, MOA Extension and MOA Quarantine for inspection purpose.

2.2 Field Control Measures

2.2.1 Field Hygiene

Growers will ensure that the fruits of pawpaw and other fruitfly host crop that are ripe, over ripe (not needed for use), that has fallen on the ground or discarded during harvesting is removed from the registered site and surrounding area and disposed off either by burying or burning.

2.2.2 Extension (Agronomic/Cultural) Field Practices

Growers will follow field agronomic practices recommended by MOA Extension and Extension Officers will regularly visit the pawpaw farms to check compliances..

2.2.3 Harvest

Growers will only harvest pawpaw for export for New Zealand from the registered sites and field agronomic/sanitation procedures implemented. Only sound pawpaws will be harvested and taken to the exporters packhouse for grading in well secured grower numbered bins.

3.0 EXPORTER/PACKHOUSE

3.1 Licensing

Each Exporter/packhouse packing pawpaw for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MOA Quarantine and issued with a licence number. Records of this approvals and licence number will be held and maintained by Exporter, Officer – in- Charge of district Quarantine Officers and Fiji MOA Quarantine Head Office.

3.2 Packhouse/Fiji Quarantine Inspection

Each packhouse will maintain daily records of each grower have supplied produce for packing.

Packhouse staff will inspect all mango (100%) supplied by growers for export to New Zealand on a growers basis for the presence of fruitfly eggs, larvae and pupae (and the symptoms of such presences including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures), sting infestation by other quarantine pests, decay and suspect fruits will reject such fruits for export to New Zealand.

All records will maintained by the exporter and will be available for inspection by Fiji MOA Quarantine.

- ❖ Growers and site number identification
- ❖ Amount/ exact quantity of mango received on a grower basis.
- ❖ Date of receiving the mango
- ❖ Date of grading
- ❖ Quantity of fruits rejected and reasons
- ❖ Quantity of mango transferred to the High Temperature Forced Air chamber for quarantine treatment.

MOA Quarantine staff will undertake a thorough inspection of all pawpaw supplied on a grower basis after the packhouse staff have completed their inspection and grading. Any pawpaw with bruises, soft spots, skin punctures, stings, infection & infestation by pests, decay and suspects fruits will be rejected.

MOA Quarantine Officer will maintain records of all inspection including:-

- ❖ Inspection Date
- ❖ Name of Grower

- ❖ Name of Exporter
- ❖ Quantity of mango Inspected
- ❖ Inspection results & Action Taken
- ❖ Quantity of mango for Transfer to HTFA Chamber.

The MOA Quarantine Officer will complete and sign a transfer slip/form for the pawpaw which has been passed.

The exporter will ensure that the pawpaw is transferred promptly to the High Temperature Forced Air Chamber in well secured grower numbered bins / packages / containers with a completed transfer slip/form.

HIGH TEMPERATURE FORCED AIR (HTFA) QUARANTINE TREATMENT CHAMBER

Pawpaws that have been properly graded by the exporters' staff and inspected by MOA Quarantine Staff covered by a transfer slip/form will only be received at HTFA Chamber for treatment.

N.B QURANTINE TREATMENT, INSPECTION & POST TREATMETN SECURITY

Follow exactly as presented in the "Quarantine Procedures Manual For the Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, MOA, NADI AIRPORT, REVISED MARCH 2001.

5.0 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

An International Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued by the Fiji MOA covering each shipment of pawpaw cleared for export to New Zealand if MOA Quarantine is satisfied that the pre – export activities have been undertaken providing the following declaration to the Phytosanitary Certificate.

"The pawpaw in this consignment have:-

RG 1 Pests: been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

RG 2 Pests: Nil

RG 3 Pests: treated in accordance with the Appendix 4 of the Agreement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significances into New Zealand from Fiji.

6.0 FIJI MOA AUDIT

Fiji MOA will formally audit the pawpaw export pathways of all exporters exporting pawpaw every two months or as and when required to ensure all the requirements are complied with.

Fiji MOA will maintain records of audit including:-

- ❖ Audit date
- ❖ Components checked
- ❖ Any non-conformances detected and corrective action taken
- ❖ Date of next audit..

7.0 **CONTIGENCY PALN – WITHIN FIJI**

7.1 **On Farm Production**

Growers producing pawpaw for export to New Zealand will comply with all field control and on farm production measures recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture.

7.2 **Exporter Packhouse**

Packhouse will not accept pawpaws for export to New Zealand from any growers who have not been registered.

If a packhouse detects fruitfly infested pawpaws during packing they will immediately advise Fiji MOA of the growers who have supplied pawpaws for packing on the particular day. Fiji MOA will visit each of these growers to ensure appropriate Phytosanitary measures are being maintained.

7.3 Any packhouse that is found during a Fiji MOA audit not complying with any of the appropriate requirements of this procedure will be suspended from packing pawpaw for export to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Permanent Secretary Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met.

7.4 **The Fiji MOA Inspection**

If fruitful (any stage) is detected during Fiji MOA inspection the grower and packhouse who supplied the infested line(s) will be suspended from exporting pawpaw to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Permanent Secretary of Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can than again be met. If further fruitfly detection is made from pawpaws supplied by the same grower and packhouse in the same year calendar, further exports of pawpaws from that packhouse to New Zealand will be suspended for the remainder of that calendar year.

Exporters found to breach the established export procedures can have their export license suspended or cancelled as the case may be by the Fiji Permanent Secretary of Agriculture.

8.0 **INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND.**(Ref. NZMAF Pawpaw Import Health Standard)

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requires, with 95% confidences, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for pawpaw, a unit is one fruit) achieve this, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this New Zealand

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of Zero infested units (or equivalent), from the homogeneous lot.

8.1 BIOSECURITY / QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

8.2 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

THE New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may, on the specific request of the Chief Plants Officer, test pawpaw (commodity subclass: fresh fruit (vegetable) from Fiji for regulated pests.

8.3 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION /DETECTION OF ORGANISM/CONTAMINANTS.

If regulated pests are intercepted / detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

8.3.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- ❖ Treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importers risk
- ❖ Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- ❖ Reshipment of the consignment
- ❖ Destruction of the consignment

8.3.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2, pests.

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- ❖ Treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organization of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- ❖ Reshipment of the consignment
- ❖ Destruction of the consignment.

8.3.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests.

Actions for the interception of risk group 3 pests will include:-

- ❖ Reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,

AND

- ❖ The suspension of trade, until the cause of the non compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate action may be audited by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Once the requirements of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

have been met to the satisfaction of the Chief Plants Officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, the trade suspension will be lifted.

8.3.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests.

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

8.3.5. Regulated non plant- quarantine pests.

Action for the interception/detection of regulated non-plant pests/unwanted/organisms will be in accordance with actions required by the relevant government department.

8.3.6 Non-regulated non quarantine pests

No action is undertaken on the interception of non- regulated non-quarantine pests.

8.3.7 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

No action is undertaken on the interception of non regulated non-plants pests/organisms.

8.3.8 Contaminants

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit samples shall be treated-reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

8.4 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCES

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection Biosecurity clearances will be given.

8.5 FEEDBACK ON NON – COMPLIANCE

Fiji Ministry of Agriculture will be informed by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Plants Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliances with other Phytosanitary requirements.

8.6 CONTINGENCIES FOLLOWING BIOSECURITY CLEARANCES

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to Biosecurity clearances, the New Zealand Ministry and Forestry may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 2 1997.

MANGO EXPORT PATHWAY

REVISED 13TH November – 2001

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXPORT OF MANGOES FROM FIJI TO NEW ZEALAND

MANGO EXPORT PATHWAY

4.0 Introduction

The purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export mango from Fiji to New Zealand.

5.0 Component s Of The System

5.1 On Farm Production

5.1.1 Grower and Site Registration

Growers who intend to produce mango for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration to this effect. Fiji MOA will register the growers as well as the sites where mango is grown for export to New Zealand. This form will include:-

- ❖ A map of the farm
- ❖ Number of mango trees on the farm
- ❖ Field control measures, number and names of fruitfly host plants in the area
- ❖ Estimation of the number of mango crop (quantity)
- ❖ The number of times the fruits will be harvested (harvest duration)

All approved growers with the sites will be given numbers. Records of this approvals (growers declaration form) will be held by the growers, exporter, MOA Extension and MOA Quarantine for inspection purpose.

2.2 Field Control Measures

2.2.1 Field Hygiene

Growers will ensure that the fruits of mango and other fruitfly host crop that are ripe, over ripe (not needed for use), that has fallen on the ground or discarded during harvesting is removed from the registered site and surrounding area and disposed off either by burying or burning.

2.2.2 Fruitfly Bait Spraying

Growers will apply protein bait insecticide spray as recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and MOA Extension will monitor the spraying programme.

Growers will maintain record of all the sprays undertaken for MOA inspection purposes:-

- ❖ Protein Bait components used
- ❖ Spray solution for each application – quantity
- ❖ Date of each application
- ❖ Total number of trees sprayed at each application including other fruitfly host plants
- ❖ Date of first harvest
- ❖ Date of last harvest on the site.

2.2.3 Harvest

Growers will only harvest mangoes for export for New Zealand from the registered sites and the plants that are sprayed and field sanitation procedures implemented. Only sound mangoes will be harvested and taken to the exporters packhouse for grading in well secured grower numbered bins.

6.0 EXPORTER/PACKHOUSE

3.1 Licensing

Each Exporter/packhouse packing mango for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MOA Quarantine and issued with a licence number. Records of this approvals and licence number will be held and maintained by Exporter, Officer – in- Charge of district Quarantine Officers and Fiji MOA Quarantine Head Office.

3.2 Packhouse/Fiji Quarantine Inspection

Each packhouse will maintain daily records of each grower have supplied produce for packing.

Packhouse staff will inspect all mango (100%) supplied by growers for export to New Zealand on a grower basis for the presence of fruitfly eggs, larvae and pupae (and the symptoms of such presences including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures), sting infestation by other quarantine pests, decay and suspect fruits will reject such fruits for export to New Zealand.

All records will maintained by the exporter and will be available for inspection by Fiji MOA Quarantine.

- ❖ Growers and site number identification
- ❖ Amount/ exact quantity of mango received on a grower basis.
- ❖ Date of receiving the mango
- ❖ Date of grading
- ❖ Quantity of fruits rejected and reasons
- ❖ Quantity of mango transferred to the High Temperature Forced Air chamber for quarantine treatment.

MOA Quarantine staff will undertake a thorough inspection of all mango supplied on a grower basis after the packhouse staff have completed their inspection and grading. Any mango with bruises, soft spots, skin punctures, stings, infection & infestation by pests, decay and suspect fruits will be rejected.

MOA Quarantine Officer will maintain records of all inspection including:-

- ❖ Inspection Date
- ❖ Name of Grower
- ❖ Name of Exporter
- ❖ Quantity of mango Inspected
- ❖ Inspection results & Action Taken
- ❖ Quantity of mango for Transfer to HTFA Chamber.

The MOA Quarantine Officer will complete and sign a transfer slip/form for the mango which has been passed.

The exporter will ensure that the mango is transferred promptly to the High Temperature Forced Air Chamber in well secured grower numbered bins / packages / containers with a completed transfer slip/form.

HIGH TEMPERATURE FORCED AIR (HTFA) QUARANTINE TREATMENT CHAMBER

Mangoes that have been properly graded by the exporters' staff and inspected by MOA Quarantine Staff covered by a transfer slip/form will only be received at HTFA Chamber for treatment.

N.B QUARANTINE TREATMENT, INSPECTION & POST TREATMENT SECURITY

Follow exactly as presented in the "Quarantine Procedures Manual For the Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, MOA, NADI AIRPORT, REVISED MARCH 2001.

5.0 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

An International Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued by the Fiji MOA covering each shipment of mango cleared for export to New Zealand if MOA Quarantine is satisfied that the pre – export activities have been undertaken providing the following declaration to the Phytosanitary Certificate.

"The mangoes in this consignment have:-

RG 1 Pests: been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

RG 2 Pests: Nil

RG 3 Pests: treated in accordance with the Appendix 4 of the Agreement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture

concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significances into New Zealand from Fiji.

6.0 FIJI MAFF AUDIT

Fiji MOA will formally audit the mango export pathways of all exporters exporting mango every two months or as and when required to ensure all the requirements are complied with.

Fiji MOA will maintain records of audit including:-

- ❖ Audit date
- ❖ Components checked
- ❖ Any non-conformances detected and corrective action taken
- ❖ Date of next audit..

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN – WITHIN FIJI

7.1 On Farm Production

Growers producing mangoes for export to New Zealand will comply with all field control and on farm production measures recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture.

7.2 Exporters Packhouse

Packhouse will not accept mangoes for export to New Zealand from any grower(s) who have not been registered.

If a packhouse detects fruit fly infested mangoes during packing they will immediately advise Fiji MOA of the growers who have supplied mangoes for packing on the particular day. Fiji MOA will visit each of these growers to ensure appropriate Phytosanitary measures are being maintained.

7.3 Any packhouse that is found during a Fiji MOA audit not complying with any of the appropriate requirements of this procedure will be suspended from packing mangoes for export to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer of Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met.

7.4 The Fiji MOA Inspection

If fruitfly (any stage) is detected during Fiji MOA inspection the grower and packhouse who supplied the infested line (s) will be suspended from exporting mangoes to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met. If further fruitfly detection is made from mangoes supplied by the same grower and packhouse in the same calendar year, further exports of mangoes from the packhouse to New Zealand will be suspended for the remainder of that calendar year.

Exporters found to breach the established export procedures can have their export licences suspended or cancelled as the case may be by the Fiji Chief Executive Officer for Agriculture.

8.0 **INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND** (Ref. NZMAF Mangoes Import Health Standard.)

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for mango, a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, the New Zealand ministry of Agriculture and forestry will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units *or equivalent), from the homogeneous lot.

8.1 **BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE**

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

8.2 **TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS**

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and forestry may, on the specific request of the Chief Plants officer, test mango (commodity subclass: fresh fruit (vegetables) from Fiji for regulated pests.

8.3 **ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF ORGANISMS/CONTAINANTS**

If regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

8.3.1 **Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests**

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the imported will be given the option of:-

- Treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importer's risk,
- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- Reshipment of the consignment,
- Destruction of the consignment

8.3.2 **Quarantine: Risk group 2, pests**

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- Treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organization of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- Reshipment of the consignment,
- Destruction of the consignment.

8.3.3 **Quarantine: risk group 3 pests**

Actions for the interception of risk group 3 pest will include:-

- reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment

AND

- the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate actions may be audited by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Once the requirements of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have been met to the satisfaction of the Chief Plants officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, the trade suspension will be lifted.

8.3.4 **Regulated non-quarantine pests**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non- quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

8.3.5 **Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests/unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

8.3.6 **Non-regulated non-quarantine pests**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

8.3.7 **Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non plant pests/organisms.

8.3.8 **Contaminants**

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit samples shall be treated-reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant materials (e.g. leaves, twigs) in 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the parts (s) of the plant species concerned.

8.4 **BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection Biosecurity clearance will be given.

8.5 **Feedback on non-compliance**

Fiji Ministry of Agriculture will be informed by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Plants Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

8.6 **CONTINGENCIES FOLLOWING BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

Breadfruit Export Pathway

Revised 13th November – 2001

PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORT OF BREADFRUITS FROM FIJI TO NEW ZEALAND

BREADFRUIT EXPORT PATHWAY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export breadfruits from Fiji to New Zealand.

2.0 COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

2.1 ON FARM PRODUCTION

2.1.1 Growers and Site Registration

Growers who intend to produce breadfruits for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration to this effect. Fiji MOA will register the growers as well as the sites where breadfruit is grown for export to New Zealand. This form will include:-

- A map of the farm
- Number of breadfruit trees on the farm
- Field control measures, number and names of fruitfly hosts plants in the area
- Estimation of the number of fruits (breadfruit crop quantity).
- The number of times the fruits will be harvested (harvested duration)

All approved growers with the sites will be given numbers. Records of this approvals (growers declaration form) will be held by the grower, exporter, MOA Extension and MOA Quarantine for inspection purposes.

2.2 FIELD CONTROL MEASURES

2.2.1 Field hygiene

Growers will ensure that fruits of breadfruit and other fruitfly host crop that are ripe, over-ripe (not needed for use), that has fallen on the ground or discarded during harvesting is removed from the registered site and surrounding area and disposed off either by burying or burning.

2.2.2 Fruit Bait spraying

Growers will apply protein bait insecticide spray mixture as recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and MOA Extension will monitor the spraying programme.

Growers will maintain records of all the sprays undertaken for MOA inspection purposes :-

- Protein Bait component used.
- Spray solution for each application – quantity.
- Date of each application.
- Total number of trees sprayed at each application including other fruitfly host plants.
- Date of first harvest
- Date of last harvest on the site.

2.2.3. **Harvest**

Growers will only harvest breadfruit for export to New Zealand from the registered sites and the plants that are sprayed and field sanitation procedures implemented. Only sound breadfruits will be harvested and taken to the exporters pack house for grading in well secured grower numbered bins.

3.0 **EXPORTER/PACKHOUSE**

3.1 **Licensing**

Each exporter packhouse packing breadfruits for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MOA Quarantine and issued with a licence number. Records of this approvals and licence numbers will be held and maintained by Exporter, Officer – in – Charge of district Quarantine Offices and Fiji MOA Quarantine Head office.

3.2 **Packhouse/Fiji MOA Quarantine Inspection**

Each packhouse will maintain daily records of which growers have supplied produce for packing.

Packhouse staff will inspect all breadfruit (100%) supplied by growers for export to New Zealand on a grower basis for the presence of fruitfly eggs, larvae and pupae (and the symptoms of such presence including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures), stings, infestation by other quarantine pests, decay and suspect fruits and will reject such fruits for export to New Zealand.

All records will be maintained by the exporter and will be available for inspection by Fiji MOA Quarantine.

- Grower and site number identification
- Amount/exact quantity of breadfruit received in a grower basis.
- Date of receiving the breadfruit.

- Date of grading
- Quantity of fruits rejected and reason(s).
- Quantity of breadfruit transferred to the High Temperature Forced Air chamber for quarantine treatment.

MOA Quarantine staff will undertake a thorough inspection of all breadfruit supplied on a grower basis after the packhouse staff have completed their inspection and grading. Any breadfruit with bruises, soft spots, skin punctures, stings, infections & infestation by pests, decay and suspect fruits will be rejected.

MOA Quarantine officer will maintain records of all inspection including :-

- Inspection Date
- Name of grower
- Name of Exporter
- Quantity of breadfruit inspected
- Inspection result & Action Taken
- Quantity of Breadfruit for Transfer to HTFA Chamber

The MOA Quarantine Officer will complete and sign a transfer slip/form for the breadfruit, which has been passed.

The exporter will ensure that the breadfruit is transferred promptly to the High temperature forced Air Chamber in well secured grower numbered bins/packages/container with a completed transfer slip/form.

4.0 HIGH TEMPERATURE FORCED AIR (HTFA) QUARANTINE TREATMENT CHAMBER

Breadfruits that have been properly graded by the exporters staff and inspected by MOA Quarantine Staff covered by a transfer slip/form will only be received at the HTFA Chamber for treatment.

N.B QUARANTINE TREATMENT, INSPECTION & POST TREATMENT SECURITY

Follow exactly as prescribed in the “Quarantine Procedures) Manual For The Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, MOA, Nadi Airport, Revised 2001.”

5.0 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

An International Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued by the Fiji Moa covering each shipment of breadfruit cleared for rapport to New Zealand if MOA quarantine is satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken and will provide the following additional declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate.

“The breadfruits in this consignment have :-

- RG 1 Pests** : been inspected with accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, and Forestry.
- RG 2 Pests** : Nil
- RG 3 Pests** : treated in accordance with the Appendix 4 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and forestry and the Fiji ministry of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Fiji.

6.0 FIJI MOA AUDIT

Fiji MOA will formally audit the breadfruit export pathways of all exporters exporting breadfruits every two months or as and when required to ensure all the requirements are compiled with.

Fiji MOA will maintain records of audit including:-

- Audit date.
- Components checked.
- Any non – conformance detected and corrective action(s) taken.
- Date of next audit.

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN – WITHIN FIJI

7.1 On Farm Production

Growers producing breadfruits for export to New Zealand will comply with all field control and on farm production measures recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture.

7.2 Exporter Packhouse

Packhouse will not accept breadfruits for export to Export to New Zealand any grower(s) who have not been registered.

If a packhouse detects fruitfly infested breadfruits during packing they will immediately advise Fiji MOA of growers who have supplied breadfruits for packing on the particular day. Fiji MOA will visit each of these growers to ensure appropriate phytosanitary measures are being maintained.

- 7.3 any packhouse that is found during a Fiji MOA audit not complying with any of the appropriate requirements of this procedure will be suspended from packing breadfruit for export to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met.

7.4 **The Fiji MOA Inspection**

If fruit fly (any stage) is detected during Fiji MOA inspection the grower and packhouse who supplied the infested line(s) will be suspended from exporting breadfruit to new Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met. If further fruitfly detection is made from breadfruits supplied by the same grower and packhouse in the same calendar year, further exports of breadfruits from that packhouse to new Zealand will be suspended for the remainder of that calendar year.

Exporters found to breach the established export procedures can have their export licences suspended or cancelled as the case may be by the Chief Executive Officer for Agriculture.

8.0 **INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND** (Ref NZMAF breadfruit Import Health Standard).

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requires, with 95% confidence, that not more 0.5% of the units (for breadfruit. A unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the homogeneous lot.

8.1 **BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE**

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if requirement.

8.2 **TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS**

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may, on the specific request of the Chief Plants Officer, test breadfruit (commodity subclass: fresh fruit (vegetables) from Fiji for regulated pests.

8.3 **ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF ORGANISMS/CONTAMINANTS**

If regulated pests are intercept/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

8.3.1 **Quarantine: risk group 1 pests**

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of : -

- Treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importer's risk.
- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment, reshipment of the consignment,

- Destruction of the consignment

8.3.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2, pests

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of: -

- Treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organization of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- Reshipment of the consignment,
- Destruction of the consignment.

8.3.3 Quarantine : Risk group 3 pests

Actions for the interception of risk group 3 pests will include:-

- Reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,

AND

- The suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate action may be audited by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Once the requirements of The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have been met to the satisfaction of the Chief Plants Officer and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, the trade suspension will be lifted.

8.3.4 Regulated non- quarantine pests

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

8.3.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-plant pests unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

8.3.6 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

Non action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non- quarantine pests.

8.3.7 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non- plant pests/organisms.

8.3.8 Contaminants

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 units sample shall be treated – reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

8.4 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

8.5 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE

Fiji Ministry of Agriculture will be informed by The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Plants officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, 'unlisted' organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirement.

8.6 CONTINGENCIES FOLLOWING BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, the The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity act 1993 and Part 5 of the Amendment Act 1997.

Eggplant Export Pathway

PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORT OF EGGPLANTS FROM FIJI TO NEW ZEALAND

EGGPLANTS EXPORT PATHWAY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export eggplants from Fiji to New Zealand.

2.0 COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

2.1 ON FARM PRODUCTION

2.1.1 Grower and Site Registration

Growers who intended to produce eggplant for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration to this effect. Fiji MOA will register the growers as well as the sites where eggplant is grown for export to New Zealand. This form will include:-

- A map of the farm
- Number of eggplant trees on the farm
- Field control measures, number and names of fruitfly host plants in the area
- Estimation of the number of eggplant crop (quantity)
- The number of times the fruits will be harvested (harvest duration)

All approved growers with the sites will be given numbers. Records of this approval (growers declaration form) will be held by the grower, exporter, MOA extension and MOA Quarantine for inspection purposes.

2.2 FIELD CONTROL MEASURES

2.2.1 Field hygiene

Growers will ensure that fruits of eggplants and other fruitfly host crop that are ripe, over-ripe (not needed for use), that has fallen on the ground or discarded during harvesting is removed from the registered site and surrounding area and disposed off either by burying or burning.

2.2.2 Fruitfly Bait Spraying

Growers will apply protein bait insecticide spray mixture as recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and MOA Extension will monitor the spraying programme.

Growers will maintain records of all sprays undertaken for MOA inspection purposes :-

- Protein Bait component used.
- Spray solution for each application – quantity.
- Date of each application
- Total eggplant field sprayed at each application including other fruitfly host plants.
- Date of first harvest
- Date of last harvest on the site.

2.2.2 Harvest

Growers will only harvest eggplants for export to New Zealand from the registered sites and the plants that are sprayed and field sanitation procedures implemented. Only sound eggplant will be harvested and taken to the exporters pack house for grading in well secured rower numbered bins.

3.0 EXPORTER/PACKHOUSE

3.1 Licensing

Each exporter/packhouse packing eggplants for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MOA Quarantine and issued with a licence number. Records of this approvals and licence numbers will be held and maintained by exporters, Officer – in – Charge of district quarantine officies and Fiji MOA Quarantine Head office.

3.2 Packhouse/fiji MOA Quarantine Inspection

Each packhouse will maintain daily records of which growers have supplied produce for packing.

Packhouse staff will inspect all eggplant (100%) supplied by growers for export to New Zealand on a grower basis for the presence of fruitfly eggs, larvae and pupae and the symptoms of such presence including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures), stings, infestation by other quarantine pests, decay and suspect fruits and will reject such fruits for ex[port to new Zealand.

All records will be maintained by the exporter and will be available for inspection by Fiji MOA Quarantine.

- Grower and site number identification
- Amount/exact quantity of eggplant received on a grower basis.
- Date of receiving the eggplant.

- Date of grading.
- Quantity of fruits rejected and reason(s)
- Quantity of eggplant transferred to the High Temperatures Forced Air chamber for quarantine treatment.

MOA Quarantine staff will undertake a thorough inspection of all eggplant supplied on a grower basis after the packhouse staff have completed their inspection and grading. Any eggplant with bruises, soft spots skin punctures, stings, infections & infestation by pests, decay and suspect fruits will be rejected.

MOA Quarantine Officer will maintain records of all inspection including :-

- Inspection Date
- Name of Grower
- Name of Exporter
- Quantity of eggplant inspected
- Inspection result & Action taken
- Quantity of Eggplant for Transfer to HTFA Chamber

The MOA Quarantine Officer will complete and sign a transfer slip/form for the eggplant which has been passed.

The exporter will ensure that the eggplant is transferred promptly to the High Temperature Forced Air Chamber in well secured grower numbered bins/packages/containers with a completed transfer slip/form.

4.0 HIGH TEMPERATURE FORCED AIR (HTFA) QUARANTINE TREATMENT CHAMBER

Eggplants that have been properly graded by the exporters staff and inspected by MOA Quarantine Staff covered by a transfer slip/form will only be received at the HTFA Chamber for treatment.

N.B QUARANTINE TREATMENT, INSPECTION & POST TREATMENT SECURITY

Follow exactly as prescribed in the “Quarantine Procedures Manual For The Operation of Commercial Heat Treatment Chamber, MOA NADI AIRPORT, REVISED MARCH 2001.

5.0 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

An International Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued by the Fiji MOA covering each shipment of eggplant cleared for export to New Zealand if MOA Quarantine is satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken and will provide the following declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificates.

RG 1 Pests : been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

RG 2 Pests : Nil

RG 3 Pests : treated in accordance with the Appendix 4 of the Arrangement between New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Fiji.

6.0 FIJI MOA AUDIT

Fiji MOA will formally audit the eggplant export pathways of all exporters exporting eggplant every two months or as and when required to ensure all the requirements are complied with.

Fiji MOA will maintain records of audit including:-

- Audit date.
- Components checked
- Any non- conformances detected and corrective action(s) taken.
- Date of next audit.

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN – WITHIN FIJI

7.1 On Farm Production

Growers producing eggplants for export to New Zealand will comply with all field control and on farm production measures recommended by Fiji Ministry of agriculture.

7.2 Exporter Packhouse

Packhouses will not accept eggplants for export to New Zealand from any grower(s) who have not been registered.

If a packhouse detects fruitfly infested eggplants during packing they will immediately advise Fiji MOA of the growers who have supplied eggplants for packing on the particular day. Fiji MOA will visit each of these growers to ensure appropriate phytosanitary measures are being maintained.

7.3 Any packhouse that is found during a Fiji MOA audit not complying with any of the appropriate requirements of this procedure will be suspended from packing eggplants for export to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer of Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met.

7.4 The Fiji MOA Inspection

If Fruitfly (any stage) is detected during Fiji MOA inspection the grower and packhouse who supplied the infested line(s) will be suspended from exporting eggplants to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the Chief Executive Officer Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met. If further fruitfly detection is made from eggplants supplied by the same grower and packhouse in the same calendar year, further exports of eggplants from that packhouse to New Zealand will be suspended for the remainder of that calendar year.

Exporters found to breach the established export procedures can have their export licences suspended or cancelled as the case may be by the Fiji Chief Executive Officer of Agriculture.

8.0 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND (Ref. NZMAF Eggplant Import Health Standard)

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for eggplants, a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested

with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units(or equivalent), from the homogeneous lot.

8.1 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

8.2 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may, on the specific request of the Chief Plant Officer, test eggplant (commodity subclass: fresh fruit 9vegetables) from Fiji for regulated pests.

8.3 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF ORGANISMS/CONTAMINANTS

If regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

8.3.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of :-

- Treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importer's risk,
- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- Refreshment of the consignment
- Destruction of the consignment.

8.3.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2, pests

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- Treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organization of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- Reshipment of the consignment,
- Destruction of the consignment

8.3.3 Quarantine : Risk group 3 pests

Action for the interception of risk group 3 pests will include:-

- Reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,

AND

- The suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate actions may be audited by The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Once the requirements of The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have been met to the satisfaction of the Chief Plants officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, the trade suspension will be lifted.

8.3.4 Regulated non – quarantine pests

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

8.3.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-plant pests/unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

8.3.6 Non-regulated non- quarantine pests

No action is undertaken on the interception of non 0 regulated non – quarantine pests.

8.3.7 Non – regulated non plants pests/organisms

No actions is undertaken on the interception of non – regulated non- plant pests/organisms.

8.3.8 Contaminants

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit sample shall be treated – reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. Leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

8.4 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

8.5 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE

Fiji Ministry of Agriculture will be informed by The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Plant Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

8.6 CONTINGENCIES FOLLOWING BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

Pineapple Export Pathway

November 2001

PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORT OF PINEAPPLES FROM FIJI TO NEW ZEALAND

PINEAPPLE EXPORT PATHWAY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Purpose of these procedures is to confirm the components of the system to export pineapple from Fiji to New Zealand. This export system is specifically for three varieties of pineapples i.e. “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamana” varieties only.

2.0 COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

On Farm Production “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” pineapple for export to New Zealand will sign a declaration (Appendix 1) to this effect Fiji Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Extension Officers will register the growers as well as the sites where pineapples is grown for export to New Zealand. This form will include:-

- Name of grower – identification and exporter (s) sourcing the pineapples from the grower
- Description and map showing the location of growing site
- The area of the site and varieties identified (for “Ripley Queen”, Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” must be shown)
- Date of first inspection
- Field control measures undertaken
- Date of approval

All approved growers with the sites will be given numbers. Records of this approvals [grower declaration form] will be held by the grower, exporter, MOA Extension and MOA Quarantine for inspection purposes.

2.2 Field Control Measures

2.2.1 Field hygiene

Growers will ensure that fruits of pineapple and other fruitfly host crop that are ripe, over – ripe (not needed for use), that has fallen on the ground or discarded during harvesting is removed from the registered site and surrounding area and disposed off either by burying or burning

2.2.2 EXTENSION [AGRONOMIC /CULTURAL] FIELD PRACTICES

Growers will follow field agronomic practices recommended by MOA Extension and Extension Officers will regularly visit the pineapple farms to check compliance and ensure that the only three approved varieties are being grown.

2.2.3 Harvest

Growers will only harvest pineapples for export to New Zealand from the registered sites and field agronomic/sanitation procedures implanted. No other varieties of pineapples will be harvested when “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” varieties are being picked for export to New Zealand. Only sound pineapples, acceptable maturity stage will be harvested and taken to the exporters pack house for grading in well – secured grower numbered bins.

2.3 EXPORTER/PACKHOUSE

2.3.1 Licensing

Each exporter/packhouse packing pineapples for export to New Zealand will be approved and licensed by Fiji MOA Quarantine and issued with a licence number. Records of this approval and licence numbers will be held and maintained by Exporter, Officer – in – Charge of district quarantine offices and Fiji MOA Quarantine Head office.

2.3.2 Packhouse Inspection

Each packhouse will maintain daily records of which growers have supplied pineapples for packing.

Packhouse staff will inspect all pineapple (100%) supplied by growers for export to New Zealand on a grower basis for the presence including bruising, soft spots, skin punctures), stings, infestation/infection by other quarantine pests, decay and suspect fruits and will reject such fruits for export to New Zealand. The packhouse staff will ensure all pineapple at the packhouse are of “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” varieties.

All records will be maintained by the exporter and will be available for inspection by Fiji MOA Quarantine.

- Grower and site number identification
- Amount/exact quantity/variety of pineapples received on a grower basis.

- Date of receiving the pineapples
- Date of grading
- Quantity of fruits rejected and reason(s).
- Quantity of pineapple approved for export.

3.0 MOA QUARANTINE INSPECTION/PRODUCT SECURITY

MOA Quarantine staff will undertake a thorough inspection (at least more than 600 unit sample) of all pineapple supplied on a grower basis after the packhouse staff have completed their inspection and grading. Any pineapple with bruises, soft spots, skin punctures, stings, infections & infestation by pests, decay and suspect fruits will be rejected. Quarantine officer will ensure all pineapples are of “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and Viamama varieties.

MOA Quarantine officer will maintain records of all inspections including: -

- Inspection Date
- Name of grower
- Name of exporter
- Quantity/Variety of pineapple inspected
- Inspection result & Action Taken
- Quantity/Variety of pineapple for export.

The MOA quarantine Officer will complete and sign a transfer slip/form for the pineapple which has been inspected and approved for export. The exporter will ensure only the approved pineapple is exported to New Zealand. Quarantine officer at the port of export will conduct random inspection to cross check the approved pineapple for export with the phytosanitary certificates and the transfer slip. (Transfer slip attached as Appendix 2).

4.0 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

An International Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued by the Fiji MOA covering each shipment of pineapple cleared for export to New Zealand if MOA Quarantine is satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken and providing the following declaration to the Phytosanitary Certificates.

“The pineapples in this consignment have:-

RG 1 Pests : been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand of Agriculture and Forestry.

RG 2 Pests : Nil

RG 3 Pests : treated in accordance with the Appendix 2 of the Arrangement

between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Fiji.

5.0 FIJI MOA AUDIT

Fiji MOA will formally audit the pineapple export pathways of all exporters exporting every two months or as when required to ensure all the requirements are complied with.

Fiji MOA will maintain records of audit including:-

- Audit date
- Components checked
- Any non-conformances detected and corrective action(s) taken
- Date of next audit.

6.0 ONTINGENCY PLAN – WITHIN FIJI

6.1 On Farm Production

Growers producing pineapples for export to New Zealand will comply with all field control and on farm production measures recommended by Fiji Ministry of Agriculture.

6.2 Exporter Packhouse

Packhouse will not accept pineapples for export to New Zealand from any grower(s) who has not been registered.

If a pakhouse detects suspicious, infested pineapples or varieties of pineapple other than “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” during packing they will immediately advise Fiji MOA of the growers who have supplied pineapples for packing on the particular day. Fiji MOA will visit each of these growers to ensure appropriate phytosanitary measures are being maintained.

6.3 Any packhouse that is found during a Fiji MOA audit not complying with any of the appropriate requirements of this procedure will be suspended from packing pineapple for export to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, a trace back audit undertaken and until such time as the Chief Executive Officer of Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedure can again be met.

6.4 The Fiji MOA Inspection

If varieties of pineapples other than “Ripley Queen”, “Smooth Cayenne” and “Viamama” are detected during Fiji MOA inspection, the grower and exporter who

supplied the infested line(s) will be suspended from exporting pineapples to New Zealand by Fiji MOA, until such time as the chief Executive Officer Fiji MOA is satisfied the requirements of the procedures can again be met. If further non-conformances is detected on the same grower and exporter supplying pineapples in the same calendar year, further exports of pineapples from that packhouse to New Zealand will be suspended for the remainder of that calendar year.

7.0 **FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE**

Fiji Ministry of agriculture, will be informed by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Plants Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non – compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

8.0 **PASSENGER PACK/INDIVIDUAL EXPORTS**

MOA quarantine officer may allow the three varieties ("Ripely Queen" "Smooth Cayenne" and "Viamama") as passenger pack or individual exports if he is able establish appropriate product security.

APPENDIX 2 – NON HOST STATUS

1. SCOPE

Three varieties of pineapple(*Ananas comosus*), namely ‘Ripley Queen’, ‘Smooth Cayenne’ and ‘Veimama’, which have been harvested at the “mature green” stage of maturity, have equivalence provisions of MOA Regulatory Authority Standard 155.02.02: Specification for Determination of Fruit Fly Host Status as a Treatment. The findings are documented in Report No. 2 – Non – host Status tests of Pineapples and Squash in Fiji, E.T. Vueti and I. Ralulu, Ministry of Agriculture, Legalega research station, Nadi, Fiji.

Furthermore , there is strong historical evidence that pineapples (regardless of variety) are not a host for fruit flies. This conclusion is supported by extensive historical and experimental evidence from laboratory and field studies undertaken in Hawaii between 1968 and 1982 (Macion et al 1968, Seo et al, 1970, 1973, and Armstrong et. al. 1979, 1982) and and a number of studies undertaken throughout the pacific as part of the Regional Fruit Fly Project (Heimoana et. al 1996).

2. TREATMENT SPECIFICATION

Approved commodities must be harvested and exported at the “mature green” stage of maturity in accordance with the procedures described in the document entitled *Procedures for the export of Pineapples from Fiji to New Zealand dated November 2001*.

3. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Commodities approved under the non-host “treatment” export pathway to be exported to New Zealand shall be identified in accordance with the procedures described in the document entitled *procedures for the export of pineapple from Fiji to New Zealand dated November 2001*.

4. PRODUCT SECURITY

The post inspection security of commodities approved under the non-host “treatment” export pathway to be exported to New Zealand shall be maintained in accordance with the procedures described in the document entitled *Procedures for the export of Pineapples from Fiji to New Zealand dated November 2001*.

5. COMMODITIES COVERED BY THIS APPENDIX

This Appendix applies to:

Ananas comosus, pineapple var, “Ripley Queen Smooth Cayenne” and Veimama’.