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**Phytosanitary workplan for Cherry (*Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus*) fresh fruit from****Türkiye to South Africa**

1. Additional Declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate:

1.1. The fruit in this consignment originates from registered Production Site(s), Packhouse(s) and Storage and Treatment Facility(ies).

##### 1.2. The fruit in this consignment was inspected and it complies with all the requirements of the Phytosanitary workplan for Cherry (Prunus avium and P. cerasus) fruit from Türkiye to South Africa agreed upon between the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA) and the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Türkiye and is free from pests listed in Annexure 1.

##### 1.3. Fruit in this consignment originates from:

##### A. Pest Free Places of Production for Monilinia fructicola and Monilinia fructigena

**2. Registration and approval of Production Sites, Packhouses, Storage and Treatment Facilities**

2.1. Cherry fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from Production Sites, Packhouses, Storage and Treatment Facilities that are registered and approved annually by the NPPO of Türkiye.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**3. Pre-harvest pest management program and general surveillance**

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

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

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

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

3.5. Monitoring of pests shall be conducted regularly in the registered production sites by the NPPO of Türkiye. Should new potential quarantine pests be detected in association with *Prunus* spp., the NPPO of Türkiye shall immediately notify NPPOZA for appropriate action to be taken. The NPPOZA shall then notify NPPO of Türkiye of any phytosanitary measures to be implemented and subsequent changes to the quarantine pest list and phytosanitary workplan.

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

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

**4. Pest-free places and production sites for *Monilinia fructicola* and *Monilinia fructigena***

4.1. The pest-free status in respect of *Monilinia fructicola* and *Monilinia fructigena* in the *Prunus avium* & *P. cerasus* production places and production sites is accepted based on the compliance with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest-free places of production and pest-free production sites,* as well as other relevant ISPMs.

4.2. The NPPO of Türkiye shall provide the NPPOZA with the surveillance report/ data done according to the relevant ISPMs before the commencement of the export season. Should the NPPO of Türkiye fail to provide the NPPOZA with the surveillance report/ data, all exports of *Prunus avium* & *P. cerasus* to South Africa shall be suspended.

**5. Post-harvest measures**

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

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

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

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

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

5.5.1. The principle of inspection according to a specific rate for fruit must

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.10. The packaging material for Cherry fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons.

5.11. No packaging material of plant origin, including straw shall be used.

5.12. Should wood packaging material be used, it shall comply with ISPM 15: *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade* (FAO, 2021).

5.13. At the completion of loading, the doors of the conveyancer shall be closed and locked and an official seal shall be affixed to ensure the integrity of the processed consignment.

**6. Marking requirements**

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

**7. South African import regulations**

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

**8. Phytosanitary Certification**

8.1. Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the Cherry fruit destined for South Africa, the NPPO of Türkiye shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate within 14 days prior to shipment. Entry of the consignment to South Africa shall be subject to the availability of the original Phytosanitary Certificate. A Phytosanitary Certificate shall only be issued for Cherry fruit that meets the requirements as stipulated in this phytosanitary workplan.

8.2. Treatment certification from the accredited facility shall accompany the consignment.

8.3. Prior to shipment of the first consignment and whenever there are changes the NPPO of Türkiye shall send a ‘void Phytosanitary Certificate sample’ to the NPPOZA.

**9. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival**

9.1. Once a shipment of Cherry fruit arrives at the designated port of entry in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 38 of 1983), the NPPOZA shall examine the relevant documents, consignment and marking requirements.

9.2. Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in these phytosanitary workplan for Cherry fruit from Türkiye to South Africa, the NPPOZA shall reject the consignment. The NPPOZA shall immediately notify the NPPO of Türkiye in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The two NPPOs shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

9.3. Upon arrival of the consignment at the port of entry, a representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for quarantine pests of concern (Annexure 1) to South Africa and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation. Sampling and inspection shall be done in accordance with ISPM 31: *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO, 2008), and *Guidelines for Inspection* ISPM 23 (FAO, 2005).

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

9.5. Should any of the quarantine pests in Annexure 1 be detected on arrival, the consignment shall be sent back or destroyed and the NPPOZA shall immediately notify the NPPO of Türkiye in accordance with the notification procedures outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The production site shall then be suspended while an investigation is carried out by the NPPO of Türkiye. The NPPOZA and the NPPO of Türkiye shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary. Fruit certified for South Africa prior to the date of suspension and which are already at sea shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected and a sample shall be taken and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests in Annex 1. Should any quarantine pests of concern to South Africa be detected, the consignment/lot shall be rejected.

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

9.7. The importer is responsible for all costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting of the consignment, including costs incurred by the NPPOZA to monitor the action taken.

9.8. In cases of non-compliance to the conditions set out in this phytosanitary workplan for Cherry fruit from Türkiye to South Africa; the NPPOZA shall immediately notify the NPPO of Türkiye in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The two NPPOs shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

**10. Official visits by NPPOZA**

10.1. After program initiation, when necessary (i.e., in light of any significant changes in pest status and/or detections of quarantine pests on arrival), and agreed by both parties, the NPPOZA may send quarantine experts to Türkiye to conduct on-site inspections/audits.

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

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

**11. Re-instatement of production sites previously rejected or suspended for export to South Africa**

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

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

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

**12. Implementation and dispute settlement**

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

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

**Annexure** **1**: **Quarantine pests of concern to South Africa, present in Türkiye**

**Fungi**

*Monilinia fructicola*

*Monilinia fructigena*

*Phytophthora rosacearum*

**Insects**

*Adoxophyes orana*

*Archips rosana*

*Ceroplastes japonicus*

*Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis*

*Drosophila suzukii*

*Euzophera bigella*

*Epidiaspis leperii*

*Grapholita funebrana*

*Halyomorpha halys*

*Leucoptera malifoliella*

*Lobesia botrana*

*Pandemis cerasana*

*Parabemisia myricae*

*Parlatoria oleae*

*Rhagoletis cerasi*

*Taeniothrips inconsequens*

*Thrips angusticeps*

*Thrips major*

**Annexure 2: MARKING REQUIREMENTS**

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| **Country of origin****Production Site name or its registration number/code****Packing facility name or its registration number/code****Storage facility name or its registration number/code** |
|  |
| **For the Republic of South Africa** |

 **Addendum A: National quarantine pests list of *Prunus* *avium* (sweet Cherry) and *Prunus* *cerasus* (sour Cherry) fruitfor South Africa**

**Virus:**

*Plum pox virus*

**Fungi:**

*Alternaria cerasidanica*

*Apiognomonia erythrostoma*

*Cladosporium xylophilum*

*Colletotrichum aenigma*

*Diaporthe perniciosa*

*Lambertella pruni*

*Microstroma tonellianum*

*Monilinia fructicola*

*Monilinia fructigena*

*Monilinia padi*

*Monilinia seaveri*

*Mucor piriformis*

*Neonectria ditissima*

*Phytophthora syringae*

*Phytophthora rosacearum*

*Podosphaera clandestina var. clandestina*

*Ramularia mali*

*Taphrina communis*

*Taphrina wiesneri*

*Thekopsora areolata*

*Tranzschelia japonica*

*Valsaria insitiva*

*Venturia cerasi*

**Mites:**

*Amphitetranychus viennensis*

*Eotetranychus rubiphilus*

*Eotetranychus pruni*

*Eotetranychus uncatus*

*Tetranychus mcdanieli*

*Tetranychus pacificus*

**Insects:**

*Acrobasis tricolorella*

*Adoxophyes orana*

*Aleurodicus dispersus*

*Anthonomus consors*

*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*

*Anthonomus rectirostris*

*Apolygus lucorum*

*Archips podanus*

*Archips rosana*

*Bactrocera correcta*

*Bactrocera dorsalis*

*Bactrocera tryoni*

*Ceroplastes japonicus*

*Chinavia hilaris*

*Chionaspis furfura*

*Choristoneura rosaceana*

*Conotrachelus nenuphar*

*Diaspidiotus juglansregiae*

*Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis*

*Diaspidiotus prunorum*

*Drosophila suzukii*

*Epidiaspis leperii*

*Epiphyas postvittana*

*Euzophera bigella*

*Frankliniella australis*

*Frankliniella tritici*

*Grapholita funebrana*

*Grapholita lobarzewskii*

*Grapholita packardi*

*Grapholita prunivora*

*Halyomorpha halys*

*Homalodisca vitripennis*

*Leucoptera malifoliella*

*Lepidosaphes malicola*

*Lobesia botrana*

*Mercetaspis halli*

*Monosteira unicostata*

*Naupactus xanthographus*

*Pandemis cerasana*

*Parabemisia myricae*

*Parlatoria oleae*

*Phenacoccus aceris*

*Platynota idaeusalis*

*Proeulia auraria*

*Pseudaulacaspis prunicola*

*Pseudococcus comstocki*

*Rhagoletis cerasi*

*Rhagoletis cingulata*

*Rhagoletis fausta*

*Rhagoletis indifferens*

*Rhagoletis pomonella*

*Rhagoletis tabellaria*

*Rhynchites auratus*

*Scirtothrips dorsalis*

*Taeniothrips inconsequens*

*Thrips angusticeps*

*Thrips flavus*

*Thrips imaginis*

*Thrips major*

**AUTHORIZATION**

1. The workplan will remain in effect unless rescinded or due to any of the

circumstances given above as a cause of such action. Either the NPPOZA or the NPPO of Türkiye may suggest changes in this workplan for discussion at any time.

1. The NPPOZA reserves the right to suspend or change (in this workplan with

NPPO of Türkiye) the requirements for the importation of cherry fruit from Türkiye to South Africa in the event that South Africa’s phytosanitary requirements are not met.