

BILATERAL QUARANTINE AGREEMENT

between the

**Plant Protection and Inspection Services
of Israel (PPIS)**

and the

**National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Plant Health and Quality
Control
of the
Republic of South Africa (DPHQC),**

regarding the

Conditions for the Importation of

**fresh grapes
(*Vitis vinifera*)**

**from the Republic of South Africa
into Israel**

LIST OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Purpose
 - 1.2 Scope
 - 1.3 Background
2. Definitions
 - 2.1 Quarantine Regulated Pests for Israel
 - 2.2 Non-quarantine regulated pests
3. General requirements
 - 3.1 Quality and safety standards
 - 3.2 Variety restrictions
 - 3.3 Seasonal and quantity restrictions
 - 3.4 Trial period
4. Responsibilities of DPHQC
 - 4.1 Production site requirements
 - 4.2 Inspection during active growth
 - 4.3 Recording and reporting of new pest discovered in the production areas
 - 4.4 Packinghouse requirements and labeling
 - 4.5 Post-harvest treatments
 - 4.6 Handling and storage of export
 - 4.7 Pre-shipment inspection
 - 4.8 Shipping requirements
5. Documentation:
 - 5.1 Import permit
 - 5.2 Phytosanitary certificate and additional declarations
 - 5.3 Required additional information
6. Responsibilities of PPIS
 - 6.1 Pre-clearance and / or supervision
 - 6.2 Preshipment: on-site inspection, sampling and testing
 - 6.3 On-arrival inspection
 - 6.4 Quarantine action
7. Names, mailing addresses, telephone, facsimile and e-mail numbers
8. Authorization
 - 8.1 Applicability
 - 8.2 Signatures

Appendices

Appendix I: Areas and their special requirements.

Appendix II: Cold treatment protocol and documentation.

Appendix III: Treatment schedule for external pests.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This agreement on plant quarantine requirements is between the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Israel and the Directorate: Plant Health and Quality Control (DPHQC) of the National Department of Agriculture of the Republic of South Africa. This agreement is to enable South Africa to send consignments of fresh grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) to Israel while minimizing the phytosanitary risks involved. It is understood that the producing country's national plant protection organization is officially and directly responsible for assuring that the requirements detailed herein are fully implemented prior to export.

1.2 Scope

This paper contains the conditions that permit the importation of fresh grapes from the Republic of South Africa into Israel. It also, outlines the responsibilities in implementing this agreement by the two quarantine services.

1.3 Background

Until now, fresh grapes from the Republic of South Africa have not been permitted entry into Israel. This is consistent with the policy that prohibits the import of plant material from new sources until a pest risk analysis (PRA) has been completed. The PRA has now been completed, and the PPIS has concluded that the importation of fresh grapes from the Republic of South Africa may be permitted, provided that the Republic of South Africa meet the requirements described in this paper to minimize pest risk.

2. Definitions

2.1 Quarantine Pests for Israel

These pests, according to information received from the exporting country or from the literature may occur in the Republic of South Africa on grapes and are not known to occur in Israel or are present in Israel but are not widespread and are being officially controlled.

Arthropods

Acia lineatifrons

Aleurocanthus spiniferus

Cryptolarynx vitis

Eremnus spp.

Heliothrips sylvanus

Pseudococcus calceolariae

Aleurocanthus wooglumi

Ceratitidis rosa

Cryptophlebia leucotreta

Gryllus bimaculatus

Phlyctinus callosus

Quadraspidotus perniciosus

Diseases

Coniella diplodiella
Coniothyrium diplodiella
Eutypa armeniacae
Guignardia bidwellii
Sphaceloma ampelinum
Xanthomonas ampelina

Botryosphaeria obtusa
Elsinoe ampelina
Greeneria uvicola
Monilinia fructicola
Trichoderma viridae

This list does not include all quarantine pests, such as passenger pests that may arrive or a new pest of grapes in the Republic of South Africa.

Quarantine action will be taken when a quarantine pest is intercepted on an imported shipment.

2.2 Regulated non-quarantine pests

These are pests whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated in Israel.

Not Applicable

3. General requirements

3.1 Quality and safety standards

Pesticide residues should conform either to the Israeli Regulations on Maximum Pesticide Residue Limits (Doc 585 1997 or its amendments) or to the maximum residue limits of pesticides according to Codex Alimentarius (1998) of the FAO / WHO.

Quality requirements should conform either to the Israeli quality standards or should be according to the UN/ECE Standard for Table Grapes (FFV-19) UN, Geneva 1999.

3.2 Variety restrictions

All varieties are covered by this agreement.

3.3 Seasonal and quantity restrictions

Importation is not restricted to a specific season or quantity.

3.4 Trial period

A trial period is required in order to evaluate the ability of the exporting country to meet requirements under varying conditions over a period of time extending more than one growing season.

The trial period will be effective immediately and end after two years. If the trial shipment period is completed successfully, importation may continue after the trial period, without further notice from the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS).

During the trial period DPHQC must send a copy of the PC by facsimile at least three working days prior to the arrival of the shipment in Israel to the PPIS main office in Bet-Dagan, **Fax: 00972-3-9681571**

If problems are encountered during the trial period, such as the discovery of quarantine pests, improper documentation, or failure to meet other requirements, importation may be suspended.

4. Responsibilities of DPHQC

4.1 Production site requirements

For areas covered by this agreement and specific requirements for each area see appendix I. Other areas not specifically mentioned in appendix I are prohibited unless added to this document by agreement of the two sides.

The grapes must originate from vineyards approved for export to Israel by the Directorate of Plant and Quality Control of the RSA where cultural practices and chemical controls are carried out to ensure freedom from pests and diseases.

These vineyards should be identified according to the growers' name and vineyard identification numbers. A list of these vineyards should be sent to PPIS prior to commencement of export.

Vineyards should be homogenous in character. Vineyards with other fruit trees or other crops present are disqualified for export to Israel.

The grapes must originate from vineyards free of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* and are from areas free from citrus groves.

The grapes must originate from vineyards free from *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* during the last two growing seasons.

4.2 Inspection during active growth

The vineyards must be monitored, with the aid of pheromone specific traps, and found free from *Ceratitidis rosa* for at least three months prior to export.

4.3 Recording and reporting of new pest discovered in the production areas

Grapes should not be sent from any area except those mentioned in appendix I

Any discovery of a new pest in any area from which grapes are exported to Israel, such as *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*, should be reported immediately to PPIS.

4.4 Packinghouse requirements and labeling

A list of approved packinghouses should be sent by DPHQC to PPIS prior to initializing shipments to Israel.

Only new, unused cartons are acceptable. Each box should be marked with the packinghouse name, grower's name and vineyard number or codes identifying this. Each carton should be marked with a label stating "approved for Israel". Each pallet should be marked with the destination.

4.5 Post-harvest treatments

See appendices II and III.

4.6 Handling and storage of export

Boxes should be safeguarded after inspection and packing and kept separately in cooled rooms until they are shipped. Boxes should not be left outside, exposed to the environment or in close proximity to incoming harvested or culled fruit.

4.7 Pre-shipment inspection

The grapes must be pre-shipment inspected at the packinghouses by PPECB personal and then by DPHQC officials at the port, before shipment, for freedom from pests and diseases. During the first season of this agreement the inspection at the port will also be under the supervision of PPIS. Inspections should be according to the following:

Lot size:	1-160	cartons	Sample size	25 cartons
	161-800	cartons		50 cartons
	801 and above	cartons		100 cartons

The definition of lot for this purpose is per grower, vineyard plot and grape variety.

These samples should be taken in a representative manner from each pallet.

Presence of quarantine pests or diseases should automatically disqualify that lot and the vineyard from which it was harvested, to export to Israel during that season.

4.8 Shipping requirements

Shipments should be sent from Capetown seaport only¹. Fruit should be cold treated in-transit according to appendix II. Each container should be sealed with a seal from DPHQC and the seal number stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

Shipments must be free of pests, soil, sand, leaves, and plant debris, including woody material, except stems of fruit. If the pallet is made of wood, these must undergo a methyl-bromide treatment (acceptable to PPIS) prior to their use in the shipment.

5. Documentation:

5.1 Import permit

An import permit from PPIS is required.

5.2 Phytosanitary certificate and additional declarations

A Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) is required and the original must accompany the shipment to Israel. Copies should also be given to the captain of the ship and also faxed to the PPIS office in Bet Dagan. The importer should bring the original certificate to the PPIS official at the port of arrival.

The phytosanitary certificate should include,

a) the additional declaration:

“The consignment is in accord with the bilateral quarantine agreement on grapes from the Republic of South Africa to Israel of (add date after signature). In addition, the fruit originate from vineyards free from *Quadraspidotus perniciosus* during the last two growing seasons and found free from *Ceratitis rosa* for at least three months prior to export according to pheromone traps. The grapes were inspected and found free of *Phlyctinus callosus* and free of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* and other quarantine pests and diseases.”

b) the seal numbers of the containers in the consignment.

c) the grapes in this consignment have been produced in (specify area).

d) if any mandatory pre-export treatment is carried out, this must be stated and the fumigation facility number / name included. Details of methyl bromide fumigation must also include dosage, treatment duration, and grape pulp temperature.

¹Any additional seaport requested may be added provided that this has been prearranged and agreed upon by PPIS.

5.3 Required additional information

The following information should be sent to PPIS at the beginning of each fruit-growing season.

- a) A list of approved vineyards and a map showing their locations (# 4.1 above).
- b) A list of approved packinghouses (# 4.4 above).

The following information should be sent to PPIS at least two weeks before commencement of shipments to Israel:

- c) Results of pheromone trapping surveys for *Ceratitis rosa* (# 4.2 above).

6. Responsibilities of PPIS

6.1 Pre-clearance and/or supervision

Pre-clearance by PPIS is not required but may be required, e.g. if a problem arises.

During the first export season after signing this agreement PPIS will supervise in South Africa the requirements outlined in this agreement

6.2 Preshipment: on-site inspection, sampling and testing

On site inspections by PPIS are not required but may be required, e.g. if a problem arises.

6.3 On-arrival inspection

PPIS inspectors will verify that the PC conforms to the requirements specified in the Israeli Import Permit and in this document.

Shipments will be examined for freedom from pests, soil, sand, leaves, and plant debris.

Shipments are subject to inspection and sampling on arrival to determine if pests are present. A representative sample of the contents will be randomly selected, at the inspector's discretion, and examined. If pests are found, samples will normally be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment held pending the results.

6.4 Quarantine action

On arrival in Israel the grapes may be refused entry and returned to origin, disposed of or treated if they do not meet the requirements or if they are found to be infested with any quarantine pests.

Grapes SA draft 3

The discovery of living stages of any quarantine pest/s in any shipment may result in suspension of the importation program until remedial action is taken at origin.

The importer is responsible for any costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting, including costs incurred by PPIS to monitor the action taken. Treatments, where they are possible, will be applied only with the agreement and at the expense of the importer.

The PPIS will report to DPHQC any pest interceptions or non-compliance with any of the conditions of this agreement.

7. Names, mailing addresses, telephone, facsimile and e-mail numbers

Mr Eldad Landshut,
Director, Plant Protection and
Inspection Services
PPIS
Beit-Dagan, 50250
Israel
Tel: 972-3-9681500
Fax: 972-3-9681571 or 07
e-mail: ppishes@netvision.net.il

Mr. (Please add name)
Director, Plant Health and Quality
Control
DPHQC
Johanesburg
the Republic of South Africa
Tel:
Fax:
e-mail:

8. Authorization

8.1 Applicability

This agreement will commence on the date of the signature below. The agreement will remain in force unless rescinded or due to any of the circumstances given above as cause for such action. Either side may suggest changes in this agreement for discussion at any time. After two years the agreement will be reviewed and if no action is specifically recommended, will stay in force automatically.

PPIS reserves the right to suspend or change (in agreement with DPHQC) the requirements for, the importation of grapes from the Republic of South Africa in the event that Israel’s phytosanitary requirements are not met or a change in the pest status of the commodity in South Africa has occurred.

8.2 Signatures

Signed _____ **on the** _____ **day of** _____ **of the year** _____
(in the English language)

name _____

name _____

title _____

title _____

signature _____

signature _____

**For the Plant Protection and
Inspection Services, Israel**

**For the Directorate: Plant
Health and Quality Control,
Republic of South Africa**

Appendix I

Areas and their special requirements

1. Orange Valley: Cold treatment
2. Hex Valley: Methyl bromide + Cold treatment

Appendix II

Cold treatment protocol and documentation

The grapes must undergo an in-transit cold treatment of -0.55°C for 22 days for *Ceratitits rosa* and *Cryptophlebia leucotreta*. This treatment must be appropriately documented.

The in-transit cold treatment should be according to the following:

To be added by PPIS at a later date (in the next few weeks, before final agreement)

Appendix III

Treatment Schedule for Grapes for external pests:

The grapes must be fumigated with methyl bromide for *Phlyctinus callosus* according to the following.

Temperature	Dosage rate Methyl Bromide	Minimum Concentration Readings At:	
		0.5 hr	2 hr
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	g/m^3	g	g
27 or above	24	19	14
21-26	32	26	19
16-20	40	32	24
10-15	48	38	29
4-9	64	48	38