

## **Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Fresh Apple from New Zealand**

( In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on March 27, 2008

(First promulgated by COA on August 3, 2010)

1. All apples (*Malus* spp.) exported from New Zealand (NZ) to Taiwan shall be in compliance with the following requirements.
2. Definitions( For the purposes of the quarantine requirements) :
  - 2.1 A “production site” is a grower designated and NZ Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) registered part of a property with clearly defined and mapped boundaries on which apples are to be grown for export under the “Apples to Taiwan Compliance Programme ( hereinafter referred to as the programme ) .” This may be a group of blocks, a single block, or a portion of a block within a property.
  - 2.2 A “property” is a single contiguous area of land, as identified by property valuation number(s) on which the fruit is grown.
  - 2.3 “Codling moth” includes all stages (egg, larva, pupa and adult) of the codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*).
3. All participants in the programme have specific responsibilities for meeting the programme and complying with the requirements below
  - 3.1 All growers and their production sites, packhouses, cool stores, exporters and Independent Verification Agencies (IVAs) which participate in the programme must be registered with NZ MAF.
  - 3.2 NZ MAF will notify the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) prior to the commencement of the season of the new register of grower production sites, packhouses and cool stores. Registers will be available at MAF website.

- 3.3 NZ MAF will make available to BAPHIQ, on request, all records relating to registered participants that are required under the programme. These will include records relating to registered production sites, codling moth trapping, monitoring and pest management.
- 3.4 NZ MAF registered packhouses will pack apples for Taiwan from NZ MAF registered production sites that operate in compliance with the programme.
- 3.5 NZ MAF registered packhouses must operate in compliance with NZ MAF approved phytosanitary inspection systems and operational arrangements in order to ensure that the requirements specified in the programme are met.
- 3.6 NZ MAF registered cool stores must meet the requirements specified in the programme in order to ensure that the phytosanitary integrity of packed, inspected and passed fruit is maintained.
- 3.7 All participants in the programme, and specifically with respect to NZ MAF's registered production sites, packhouses and cool stores, must meet the traceability requirements of the programme.
- 3.8 NZ MAF registered exporters, when requesting phytosanitary certification, must ensure apples for export to Taiwan meet the traceability requirements of the programme.
- 3.9 The phytosanitary certificate issued by NZ MAF shall state "Apples in this consignment comply with the NZ MAF Apples to Taiwan Compliance Programme and have been thoroughly inspected and found free from codling moth, fire blight, western flower thrips and other plant quarantine pests designated by Taiwan."  
Should the pest list be changed and the quarantine requirements for New Zealand apples be revised by BAPHIQ, the additional declaration shall be amended accordingly.

- 3.10 The name or code of the packhouse and the date of inspection must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate.
  - 3.11 The name or code of the packhouse must either be on each carton of fruit, or on a pallet card affixed to the pallet of fruit.
  - 3.12 The detection of a live codling moth in any part of the export pathway associated with fruit from a NZ MAF registered production site for Taiwan, will result in NZ MAF ceasing to provide phytosanitary certification for fruit for export to Taiwan from that production site for the remainder of the export season. In addition, all available apples still within New Zealand from that production site will be removed from the pathway for export to Taiwan.
4. Special requirements
    - 4.1 NZ MAF will invite BAPHIQ to send official(s) to visit New Zealand at least two months prior to each apple export season to verify New Zealand's systems approach is operating in accordance with the programme. The costs associated with such a visit will be borne by New Zealand.
    - 4.2 NZ MAF will notify BAPHIQ of any changes to the requirements set out in the programme. Should substantive changes to the programme be required, NZ MAF will consult with BAPHIQ prior to implementation.
5. Requirements for Transshipment
    - 5.1 Apple consignments transiting through third countries or districts must follow Taiwan's "Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests are Known to Occur."
    - 5.2 During shipping and upon arrival, the lock of the ship's compartment or seal of the container shall not be unlocked or broken by anyone other than authorised plant protection/quarantine or other authorised personnel of Taiwan and New Zealand.
6. Import Inspection

- 6.1 The import procedures, measures, sampling and inspection should be in accordance with “Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and related quarantine regulations.
- 6.2 Shipments of New Zealand apples arriving in Taiwan without NZ MAF phytosanitary certification are prohibited entry into Taiwan.
- 6.3 If BAPHIQ detect an incorrectly completed phytosanitary certificate, BAPHIQ will request NZ MAF to provide a replacement phytosanitary certificate for that consignment. If NZ MAF is unable to provide a replacement phytosanitary certificate, the consignment shall be prohibited entry into Taiwan.
- 6.4 In the event of live codling moth being detected in New Zealand apples being imported into Taiwan, the consignment will be reshipped or destroyed. BAPHIQ will formally notify NZ MAF of the interception and provide the following information from the consignment:
- The appropriate NZ MAF phytosanitary certificate number.
  - Digital photographs of the pallet card, relevant carton end label and intercepted organism.
- 6.5 All apples in the container in which the apple with codling moth was found is to be reshipped or destroyed.
- 6.6 Immediately upon receipt of a formal notification from BAPHIQ, as in paragraph 6.4, NZ MAF will implement contingency requirements described under the programme including the following actions:
- Identify the production site and the supplying packhouse, and immediately remove them from the work plan for the remainder of the season;
  - Within two working days of receiving the interception notification, confirm the removal of the production site and the supplying packhouse to BAPHIQ.
- 6.7 Any shipment from the affected pathway (production site and packhouse), that was certified for Taiwan prior to the date of

removal under paragraph 6.6 and that has a loaded-on-board date within 3 days of the removal date, will remain eligible for export to Taiwan. These fruit shipments will be subject to a more stringent inspection. Should a live codling moth be detected, paragraphs 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 shall be applied.

## 7. Programme Suspension/Re-instatement

7.1 Should live codling moth be detected a third time within an export season, BAPHIQ will notify NZ MAF to suspend the programme and any further export immediately.

7.2 Any shipment from the affected packhouse that was certified for Taiwan prior to the date of programme suspension as stated in paragraph 7.1 and that has a loaded-on-board date within 3 days of the suspension date, will remain eligible for export to Taiwan. These fruit shipments will be subject to a more stringent inspection. Should a live codling moth be detected, paragraphs 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 shall be applied.

7.3 Fruits certified for Taiwan prior to the date of programme suspension as stated in paragraph 7.1 will remain eligible for export to Taiwan from non-source packhouses (i.e. those packhouses not implicated in a detection resulting in a programme suspension) if the shipment has a loaded-on-board date within 14 days of the inspection date. These fruit shipments will be subject to a more stringent inspection. Should a live codling moth be detected, paragraphs 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 shall be applied.

7.4 Upon receipt of the BAPHIQ notification to suspend the programme, NZ MAF shall conduct an investigation. If systems failures are observed, NZ MAF shall submit corrective measures to BAPHIQ.

7.5 If the results of the investigation indicate a system failure and system improvement is required, NZ MAF shall provide BAPHIQ with a report identifying improvements to be made. BAPHIQ will send inspector(s) to conduct on-site verification of the system improvement measures after NZ MAF submits

the report to BAPHIQ. The costs associated with such on-site verification will be borne by New Zealand.

7.6 The suspension will be lifted after BAPHIQ reviews and approves the NZ MAF report and the on-site verification of any necessary actions taken to correct non-compliance.