

## 德國產蘋果輸入檢疫條件

### Importation of Fresh Apple Fruits from Germany

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

Promulgated by COA on October 27, 2017..

1. The importation of fresh fruits of apples (*Malus* spp.) from Germany to Taiwan shall be regulated pursuant to the “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China” along with the regulations in these requirements.
2. These Quarantine Requirements apply to the fresh fruits of apple (*Malus* spp.) produced in the Federal State of Lower Saxony, Germany.
3. **THE TERMS USED IN THESE QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:**
  - 3.1 GAP: Good Agricultural Practices.
  - 3.2 Supplying orchard: Production site on which apples are to be grown. Multiple varieties of apples could be grown at one site.
  - 3.3 Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*): All stages of its life cycle, including eggs, larvae, pupae and adults.
  - 3.4 Lot: Set of units of packages of apples to be exported to Taiwan, or set of units to be exported.
  - 3.5 Export season: Season of the export of apples produced in Germany, from 01 August to 31 July of the following year.
  - 3.6 Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*): All stages of its life cycle, including eggs, larvae, pupae and adults.
4. **DETECTION AND MEASURES AFTER THE DETECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY**
  - 4.1 Trimedlure attractant traps shall be used for Mediterranean fruit fly detection from May to November each year.
  - 4.2 The traps should be installed in the field of the supplying orchards which produce apples for the export to Taiwan. The attractant shall be replaced once a year for detection purposes. The traps must be inspected once a week during harvest (August, September, October), once in a fortnight in June and July and once a month in May and November. Also, the trap location maps and detection records shall be kept for inspections.
  - 4.3 The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany (BMEL) shall provide the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Republic of China (Taiwan). (hereinafter referred to as “BAPHIQ”) with the detection records of Mediterranean fruit flies in the Federal State of Lower Saxony of the previous year before the exportation process starts each year.
  - 4.4 Should two or more Mediterranean fruit flies be detected, the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony is required to establish a regulated area that centers around the detection site. BMEL must notify BAPHIQ immediately and provide BAPHIQ with the geographic distribution map of the regulated area and within this area the supplying orchards, packing houses, airports, and harbors related to the apples to be exported to Taiwan. BMEL must also notify BAPHIQ immediately if a single Mediterranean fruit fly be detected. Also, the survey pursuant to 4.1 and 4.2 should be intensified and the results be notified to BAPHIQ.
  - 4.5 The apples produced in the supplying orchards within the regulated area will be temporally suspended from exporting to Taiwan. The packinghouses within the regulated area are temporarily not allowed to perform any operations related to the export to Taiwan. The apples produced outside the regulated area would require the additional declaration of “This lot of apples was neither produced nor packaged in the Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas.” on the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony when exporting to Taiwan.
  - 4.6 The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall instruct the supplying orchards to conduct the eradication measure against the Mediterranean fruit fly within the regulated area. BMEL must notifies BAPHIQ regarding the application measures and detection results afterwards. The export of fresh apples to Taiwan produced in the regulated area shall not be resumed until the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony has investigated and determined that no Mediterranean fruit fly had been detected for the time-span longer than three generations of Mediterranean fruit fly lifespan since the last detection in the occurring area, and until BMEL has requested BAPHIQ to revoke the suspension on regulated area and BAPHIQ has confirmed this request.
5. **REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLYING ORCHARDS**
  - 5.1 The supplying orchards must be GAP certified with traceable records. The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony and BAPHIQ may check the certification.
  - 5.2 The supplying orchards must implement one or a combination of the following measures to control codling moth:
    - 5.2.1 Installing sex pheromone traps: Traps must be installed in the fields of supplying orchards before apples reach their full blossom stage. For supplying orchard up to (including) 8 hectares, one trap per hectare is required. For supplying orchards exceeding this size, one additional trap must be installed for every additional 2 hectares. One inspection per week is required for the detection of the presence of codling moth. If the population density of codling moths reaches 3 or more per trap per week, effective control measures must be taken immediately. Pheromone lures must be replaced regularly and complete records of monitoring and control must be kept for audit.
    - 5.2.2 Mating disruption of codling moth: Using the mating disruption method, one codling moth specific sex pheromone trap with a high concentration of pheromone shall be installed in each orchard to monitor population dynamics of

codling moth. Complete records of monitoring and control must be kept for audit.

5.2.3 Effective and continuous control measures: Effective and continuous control measures against codling moth shall be taken to prevent infestation in case of no pheromone trap being installed, (i.e. periodic spraying of pesticides specifically recommended for codling moth), to prevent damages caused by the codling moth. The control measures shall be supervised by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony and complete records of monitoring and control of the codling moth must be kept for audit.

5.3 Supplying orchards shall meet the aforementioned requirements and be registered by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony. The information provided for registration shall include the orchard name and code, along with the identification of the Federal State and commune where the supplying orchard is located.

## **6. REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKINGHOUSES**

6.1 Packing houses shall be located in the Federal State of Lower Saxony and shall be registered by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony.

6.2 Packinghouses shall be equipped with insect-proof equipment. Windows or air holes must be covered with a screen of fine meshes with diameter of 1.6 mm or less. Entrances or doors shall be equipped with air curtains, rubber curtains (where air is blown downwards), or other insect-proof equipment.

6.3 Packinghouses shall be equipped with fresh fruits sorting apparatus and sufficient light to perform inspections.

6.4 Packinghouses shall have at least one qualified technician, who able to identify apple fruits infested by Mediterranean fruit fly and codling moth, and is involved in the sorting and selection of apples for exporting to Taiwan. Complete training records of the technician or related information must be kept in the packinghouses.

6.5 Packinghouses shall provide adequate apparatuses and equipment to facilitate plant health inspectors to perform inspections, pest identification and other required work.

6.6 Prior to the start of the packing process each year, appropriate pest control measures shall be taken to remove quarantine pests inside the packinghouse. If necessary, sterilization measures shall be performed to ensure sanitation in the packinghouse.

6.7 The packinghouse shall confirm that the apples to be exported to Taiwan which they have packed are from supplying orchards which meet the above-mentioned requirements. Apples not sourced from supplying orchards meeting the above-mentioned requirements must not be packed and exported to Taiwan. If apples from supplying orchards which do not produce apples to be exported to Taiwan are stored inside the cold storage warehouse at the same time, a space that is properly separated shall be provided for storing apples to be exported to Taiwan.

6.8 If the boxes used for packaging have air holes, these air holes shall be sealed with a screen of fine meshes having diameters of 1.6 mm or less, or the transport shall be conducted in completely sealed conditions to prevent pest infestation.

6.9 Inspectors of the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall inspect the packinghouses each year prior to the start of the packing process and confirm that they comply with these Quarantine Requirements.

6.10 Two months prior to the apple export season every year, BMEL shall provide BAPHIQ with the list and codes of the legal packinghouses that meet the aforementioned requirements.

## **7. PRE SELECTION PROCEDURES**

7.1 Apples shall be sorted at least twice before packaging by packinghouse staffs with plant pest control training, in order to remove all deformed or damaged fruits. The procedures are as follows:

7.1.1 First sampling (before packing process)

7.1.1.1 For every lot of apples that comes from supplying orchards producing apples to be exported to Taiwan, 600 apple samples shall be taken for inspection before the packing process, and at least 50 apples among these must be cut for inspection.

7.1.1.2 Damaged apples which are suspected of being infected by the codling moth shall be preferably selected as samples for inspection. If there is no damaged apple present, the sample will then be selected randomly.

7.1.1.3 This sampling procedure will be conducted by the packinghouse staff and supervised by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony.

7.1.1.4 If two or more apples with codling moth damage or two or more dead codling moths are detected, the lot will be rejected for exportation to Taiwan.

7.1.1.5 If any living codling moth is detected during this pre-inspection, the lot will be rejected from exportation and the supplying orchard which has produced this lot of apples will be withdrawn from the qualified list for the remainder of this export season for apple export to Taiwan.

7.1.1.6 All sampling and inspection records shall be properly maintained.

7.1.2 Second sampling (on the packing line)

7.1.2.1 Apples shall be taken from the packing line for sample inspection every hour.

7.1.2.2 Damaged apples which are suspected of being infested by the codling moth will be selected as fruits for inspection. These damaged apples shall all be cut and checked for living codling moth.

7.1.2.3 From each lot, at least 100 apples (preferably the damaged apples) must be selected for inspection.

7.1.2.4 This procedure will be conducted by the packinghouse staff and supervised by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony.

- 7.1.2.5 If two or more apples with codling moth damage or two or more dead codling moths are detected, the given lot will be rejected for exportation to Taiwan.
- 7.1.2.6 If any living codling moth is detected during this pre-inspection, the lot will be rejected for exportation and the supplying orchard which has produced this lot of apples will be withdrawn from the qualified list for the remainder of this export season for apple export to Taiwan.
- 7.1.2.7 All sampling and inspection records shall be properly maintained.
- 7.2 Culled apples shall be placed in containers and discarded or destroyed every day. All the security measures implemented by the packinghouses in the packing process shall be supervised by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony.
- 7.3 Measures shall be taken to prevent pest infestation while packaged apples are shipped from packinghouses to airplanes, vessels or containers.

## **8. EXPORT INSPECTION PROCEDURE**

- 8.1 Packaged apples must be inspected by the inspectors of the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony.
- 8.2 The sampling standard is as follows:
  - 8.2.1 At least 2% of total number of boxes of this lot of apples must be sampled.
  - 8.2.2 All apples of each sampled box must be inspected.
  - 8.2.3 For each sampled box, two apples must be taken and cut for inspection.
  - 8.2.4 If apple fruits are not packaged, at least 600 fruits of the exporting lot shall be inspected, and 30 fruits among those must be cut for inspection.
- 8.3 If two or more apples with codling moth damage or two or more dead codling moths are detected, the given lot will be rejected for exportation to Taiwan.
- 8.4 If any living codling moth or other quarantine pests are found during inspection, the given lot will be rejected for exportation to Taiwan, and the supplying orchard which has produced this lot of apples will be withdrawn from the qualified list to export to Taiwan for the remainder of this export season.
- 8.5 If any living codling moth is found during inspection, the packinghouse which is responsible for packing this lot of apples must be temporarily suspended from exporting apples to Taiwan until the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony has identified the cause of the event and has taken appropriate action to solve the problem. The relevant investigation report shall be provided to BAPHIQ by BMEL.

## **9. EXPORT CERTIFICATION AND PRECAUTIONS**

- 9.1 The name or code number of the packinghouse must be marked on the packing box.
- 9.2 The export phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall accompany the apples that passed the inspection for exporting to Taiwan.
- 9.3 The export phytosanitary certificate shall contain the following additional declaration: This lot of apples has been inspected and found free of *Ceratitis capitata*, *Cydia pomonella*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Erwinia amylovora* and *Anarsia lineatella*.
- 9.4 If the relevant requirements established by BAPHIQ have been changed, the previous additional declaration shall be amended in accordance with the new requirements.
- 9.5 The export phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall not only contain the contents of item 3 of this Article, but also contain the information of the packinghouse (name or code), inspection date, and the production region.
- 9.6 Fresh apples, which have passed the export inspection and for which the phytosanitary certificate has been issued, shall be exported within 14 days. If not, a further inspection shall be conducted and a new export phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony must be issued before export.

## **10. REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION**

- 10.1 Apples to be exported to Taiwan and transiting through third countries or districts must follow the “Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests are Known to Occur” of Taiwan.
- 10.2 During shipping and upon arrival, the lock of the ship’s compartment or the seal of the container shall not be unlocked or broken by anyone other than BMEL, the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony or BAPHIQ inspectors or other authorized personnel of governmental agencies.

## **11. IMPORT INSPECTION PROCEDURE**

- 11.1 BAPHIQ shall verify that the export phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony complies with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.
- 11.2 If the consignment is not accompanied by the export phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony, or the contents listed on the export phytosanitary certificate do not meet these Quarantine Requirements or other related regulations, the correct phytosanitary certificate must be re-submitted; otherwise the consignment shall be returned or destroyed.
- 11.3 The procedures, methods, and the sampling for import inspection shall comply with the “Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” of the Republic of China and relevant quarantine regulations.
- 11.4 If a living codling moth is found during import inspection for the first time, the following measures shall be applied:

- 11.4.1 This lot of apples will be returned or destroyed.
  - 11.4.2 BAPHIQ shall notify BMEL, and provide a copy of the export phytosanitary certificate, a picture of the detected codling moth and information shown on the packing box.
  - 11.4.3 The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall withdraw the supplying orchard which has produced this lot of apples and the packinghouse responsible for packaging this lot of apples from the qualified list for this export season for apple export to Taiwan for the remainder of this export season. Apples packaged by this packinghouse can still be exported to Taiwan if the following conditions are met:
    - 11.4.3.1 The date of export inspection is prior to the suspension date.
    - 11.4.3.2 The consignment was loaded on board for transport to Taiwan within 3 days since the suspension date.
  - 11.4.4 Additionally, the first sampling standard (before the packaging operation) during the pre-selection in the packinghouse shall be raised in the following manner:
    - 11.4.4.1 For each lot of apples, eight hundred apples will be sampled for inspection.
    - 11.4.4.2 For each lot of apples, at least 100 apples must be cut for inspection.
  - 11.5 If a living codling moth is detected during import inspection for the second time, the following measures shall be applied:
    - 11.5.1 This lot of apples will be returned or destroyed.
    - 11.5.2 BAPHIQ will notify BMEL, and provide a copy of the export phytosanitary certificate, a picture of the detected codling moth and the information shown on the packing box.
    - 11.5.3 In addition to following the procedures of Article 11.3 and 11.4, the sampling standard for the export inspection shall be raised in the following manner:
      - 11.5.3.1 The sampling rate shall increase to 3% for this export season.
      - 11.5.3.2 Four apples from each sampled box must be cut for inspection.
  - 11.6 If a living codling moth is detected for the third time during import inspection, measures shall be applied in accordance with Article 12 of these Quarantine Requirements.
  - 11.7 If any other significant quarantine plant pest occurs in Germany, and if BAPHIQ considers that it poses risks to the production safety of Taiwan's agricultural production, the implementation of these Quarantine Requirements may be suspended by BAPHIQ at any time.
- 12. SYSTEM SUSPENSION AND REINSTATEMENT IN CASE OF CODLING MOTH DETECTION**
- 12.1 If a third detection of living codling moth occurs within the same export season, BAPHIQ will immediately notify BMEL of the complete suspension of the export of apples to Taiwan.
  - 12.2 Consequently, the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall immediately suspend all apple export activities to Taiwan after being notified. Shipments of apples packaged by other packinghouses where no living codling moths have been detected will face stricter inspection but remain eligible for export to Taiwan if the following conditions are met:
    - 12.2.1 The date of export inspection is prior to the suspension date.
    - 12.2.2 The consignment was loaded on board for transport to Taiwan within 14 days since the date of export inspection.
  - 12.3 The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall conduct investigations, prepare relevant reports and establish improvement measures regarding this matter and BMEL will provide the reports and improvement measures to BAPHIQ for review.
  - 12.4 BAPHIQ will review the relevant report provided by BMEL and send inspector(s) on-site to verify the implementation of the improvement measures of the system. All expenses related to the verification shall be borne by Germany.
  - 12.5 The suspension of apples export may be revoked only after BAPHIQ has finalized the review of the investigation report and on-site verification of the improvement measures of the system has been confirmed.
- 13. SYSTEM SUSPENSION AND REINSTATEMENT IN CASE OF MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY DETECTION**
- 13.1 In case of detection during pre-inspection of packinghouse or during the export inspection:
    - 13.1.1 If any living Mediterranean fruit fly was found during the pre-inspection of the packinghouse or during the export inspection, the measures in Article 4.4 to 4.6 of these Quarantine Requirements will be applied.
    - 13.1.2 All the fresh apples which come from the above-mentioned packinghouses and supplying orchards where a living Mediterranean fruit fly was detected and which were packaged, inspected for export, and have obtained export phytosanitary certificates but have not yet been exported will be suspended for export to Taiwan.
  - 13.2 In case of detection during the import inspection:
    - 13.2.1 If any living Mediterranean fruit fly was found during the import inspection, this lot of apples will be returned or destroyed, and the supplying orchard which has produced this lot of apples in this production season and the packinghouse which has packaged this lot of apples will be withdrawn from the qualified list for export to Taiwan for the remainder of this export season. BAPHIQ will immediately notify BMEL to completely suspend the export of German apples to Taiwan. The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony shall conduct investigations on the related cause and BMEL provides provide BAPHIQ with the investigation report.
    - 13.2.2 BAPHIQ will conduct an assessment in order to decide whether the export of apples to Taiwan can be resumed after having received the report as described above. If necessary, BAPHIQ will send experts to Germany to conduct an on-site

verification. All necessary expenses related to this on-site verification activity shall be borne by Germany.

**14. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS**

- 14.1 Two months prior to the apple export season every year, BMEL shall officially invite BAPHIQ to dispatch inspector(s) to Germany to perform the on-site inspection and verification of the operation of the system of apple export to Taiwan jointly with the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony. Along with the formal official invitation, the list of registered packinghouses shall be provided.
- 14.2 After the first two years of the commencement of trade of fresh apples from Germany to Taiwan. The Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony may undertake the inspection on behalf of BAPHIQ based on agreed criteria as below:
  - 14.2.1 All packinghouses for this coming export season were previously audited by BAPHIQ.
  - 14.2.2 There are no detection records of living codling moth or Mediterranean fruit fly at export and import inspection in the previous export season.
  - 14.2.3 There are no records of detection of Mediterranean fruit fly in the previous export season.
  - 14.2.4 On-site auditing was conducted by BAPHIQ in the last year.
- 14.3 If the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Saxony undertakes the on-site auditing on behalf of BAPHIQ, they shall provide the report to BAPHIQ within one month after the inspection
- 14.4 All expenses related to inspection and verification shall be borne by Germany.