



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**



**Importation requirement for fresh potato tubers
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from New Zealand for export to
Vietnam for consumption/processing.**

3 August, 2015

Agency Contact:

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Plant Protection Department
149 HoDacDi Street, DongDa District, Hanoi, Vietnam

1. Area and Plant of Application

Fresh potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) produced in New Zealand (**for consumption or processing**)

2. Mean of Conveyance

Air cargoes or ship cargoes (except hand luggage carried by passengers or by post)

3. Import requirements

3.1 An import permit (IP) and Phytosanitary certificate (PC) are required for each consignment before export to Vietnam.

3.2. Registration of export production sites and packing houses

3.2.1. All potato production sites for export to Vietnam and packing houses are registered with MPI each year. The production site and packing houses registration list for potato tubers for export to Vietnam must be provided to Vietnam PPD before the commencement of export.

3.2.2. Packing houses shall implement measures to prevent entry of pests and recontamination in accordance with MPI plant export certification standards.

3.3. Confirmation of Pest free places of production or pest free production sites for potential quarantine pests

3.3.1. MPI is responsible for conducting surveillance programmes to ensure that potatoes are sourced from production sites that are free of PCN and potato wart (Potato Cyst Nematode and Potato Wart - Official Assurance Programme).

3.3.2. Monitoring must include soil testing for potatoes cyst nematode (PCN) of Annex 1 in the field either prior to planting or pre harvest and absence confirmed by MPI. MPI must advise PPD of the nominated growing fields within the designated pest free places of production/pest free production sites. Land on which the potatoes are grown must be subjected to an official soil test pre-planting or pre-harvest for the presence of potato cyst nematodes. Only potatoes grown in fields free of potato cyst nematodes are permitted to export to Vietnam.

3.3.3. Potatoes produced for export to Vietnam must be entered in to the MPI Official Assurance Programme for Potato Cyst Nematode and Potato Wart.

3.4. Treated with a sprout inhibitor

3.4.1. Fresh potatoes for consumption or processing from New Zealand to be treated with a sprout inhibitor. The treatment can be applied at either pre or post harvest.

3.4.2. For field applications, MPI approved inspector must randomly select a sample of tubers for residue testing from each registered grower's production site(s) using Codex Alimentarius methodology.

3.5. Sorting and packing

Importation requirements for fresh potato tuber from New Zealand for export to Vietnam for consumption/processing

- 3.5.1. Packing house operators will undertake a sorting process to ensure that all consignments are not infected with quarantine pests, and this will be verified by MPI through phytosanitary inspection. This process will ensure that fresh potato tubers are free from all pests of quarantine concern to Vietnam and are free from any contaminant plant materials and practically free from soil.
- 3.5.2. All packages of fresh potato tubers must be practically free from soil.
- 3.5.3. Inspected and treated potato tubers must be packed in new bags/boxes. All wood materials used in packaging of fresh potato tubers must comply with ISPM No 15 (FAO, 2012).
- 3.5.4. Packed products and packing is to be protected from pest contamination during and after packing, during storage and during movement between locations (e.g. packing house to cool storage/depot, to inspection point, to export point).
- 3.5.5. Standard operating procedures (SOP) for the packing of fresh potato tubers and any related updates will be provided to PPD Vietnam.

3.6. Export inspection and certification

- 3.6.1. The export inspection shall be carried out on random samples from the total consignment by an MPI authorized phytosanitary inspector and a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued once the consignment has passed the export inspection. If one of the quarantine pests (Annex 1) is found as a result of export inspection, the consignment will be rejected and MPI will have to review these procedures as required by PPD.
- 3.6.2. All phytosanitary certificates must include additional declaration specified in the text below:

“The fresh potato tubers treated with a sprout inhibitor in this consignment have been produced in New Zealand in accordance with the conditions governing entry for consumption or processing to Vietnam and inspected and found to be free of Vietnam’s quarantine pests as well as practically free of soil and plant debris”;

3.7. Import inspection

- 3.7.1. On arrival, every consignment must be inspected by PPD. If any quarantine pest (Annex 1) is detected during inspection, the consignment shall be treated according to phytosanitary regulations of Vietnam;
- 3.7.2. The consignments must be also practically free from soil, plant debris/leaf.

3.8. Auditing procedures

(Action for pre-export)

- 3.8.1. Prior to the first export from New Zealand, MPI should invite an inspection team from Vietnam PPD to New Zealand to conduct a joint inspection with the MPI inspectors for audit and confirmation of freedom of quarantine pests (Annex 1). This on-site inspection should be carried out at suitable time and the cost should be covered by the exporting country. PPD will visit potato producing areas to assess whether registered production sites and packing houses meet these requirements.

Importation requirements for fresh potato tuber from New Zealand for export to Vietnam for consumption/processing

- 3.8.2. Next annual audits would be conducted by MPI. The results, however, must be submitted to PPD before such seasonal exportation.
- 3.8.3. Auditing procedures also comprises verification of sprout inhibitor and post inspection product security.

(Action for non-compliance consignments)

- 3.8.4. Where consignments are found to be non-compliant with import requirements at PPD on arrival inspection, the importer will be given the options either to treat, re-export or destroy the consignment.
- 3.8.5. If fresh potato tuber consignments continually fail to meet the import requirements, PPD may suspend the export program and conduct an audit of fresh potato production and risk management systems that are in place. The audit might include a visit to sites of production at cost-covered by the exporting country. The program will continue only when PPD is satisfied that appropriate corrective actions have been taken. The non-compliant consignments with quarantine pest detected, in cases of repetitive failure, shall be rejected.
- 3.9. Review policy
PPD reserves the right to review the adopted policy at any time if continuous interception of a quarantine pest or a new pest which was not listed or managed. The review is also considered when the phytosanitary status of the exporting country has changed.

ANNEX 1

Quarantine pests are likely to follow the fresh potato tubers pathway

The objective of this risk management measure is to ensure that fresh potato tubers exported to Vietnam from New Zealand is not infested with **43 species** (including **38 high risk and 5 medium risk pests**) as below:

Graphognathus leucoloma Boheman
Phlyctinus callosus
Agriotes lineatus
Delia platura (Meigen)
Eumerus strigatus (Fallén)
Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller)
Symmetrischema tangolias (Gyen)
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.)
Cylindrocarpon didymum Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr.
Chalara elegans
Fusarium culmorum (W.G. Sm.) Sacc.
Gibberella avenacea R.J.Cook
Neonectria radiculicola Gerlach & Nilsson
Phytophthora erythroseptica var. *erythroseptica*
Phytophthora megasperma Drechsler
Helicobasidium purpureum Pat.
Alternaria radicina
Didymella lycopersici Kleb
Phoma foveata (Foister)
Pyrenochaeta lycopersici Schneider & Gerlach
Plectosphaerella cucumerina
Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold
Pseudomonas marginalis
Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum Liefting et al. 2009
Impatiens necrotic spot virus
Alfalfa mosaic virus
Potato virus Sa
Potato aucuba mosaic virus
Beet western yellows virus
Tobacco necrosis virus
Tobacco rattle virus
Potato spindle tuber viroid
Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, 1945
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn, 1857) Filip'ev, 1936
Globodera pallida (Stone, 1973) Behrens, 1975
Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber, 1923) Behrens, 1975
Meloidogyne fallax Karssen, 1996
Meloidogyne hapla Chitwood 1949

This option is applied for **5 pests which rated at Medium risk:**

Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owen & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis
Arion hortensis (Ferussaci)
Pseudococcus calceolariae (Maskell)
Pseudococcus viburni (Signoret)
Heteronychus arator Fabricius.