

Import Health Standard
Commodity sub-class: Fresh fruit/vegetables

Mangosteen
(*Garcinia mangostana*)

From

Indonesia

ISSUED

Issuance: 23 April 2014

Issuance

This import health standard for fresh mangosteen for consumption from Indonesia has been issued pursuant to section 24A of the Biosecurity Act (1993).

Signature of Group Manager,
Acting under authority

Date: 23 April 2014

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) from Indonesia.

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Part A. Background

Scope

This document describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) for human consumption imported into New Zealand from Indonesia.

Commodity Description

The commodity description “mangosteen” for human consumption is defined as commercially produced mangosteen fruit with a hard reddish-purple rind, with the calyx and a small portion of the stem attached but not including leaves.

Definitions

The definitions of relevant phytosanitary terms used in this standard are consistent with the terms stated in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No.5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (2007), produced by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), unless the context otherwise requires or the definition is stated below.

Import health standard (IHS) - a document issued pursuant to section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

MPI - the Ministry for Primary Industries which is responsible for regulatory biosecurity functions.

Unit - one mangosteen fruit.

Regulated pest - means those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Outcome

The agreed pre-shipment phytosanitary measures for specific regulated pests have been undertaken and the mangosteen fruit are free of all regulated pests.

Performance measure

The specified regulated pests listed in [Part E](#) require specific phytosanitary measures. Visual inspection is required for all regulated pests.

At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated pests in a sample size of 600 units).

Verification activities associated with this performance measure are found in [Appendix 1](#).

Equivalence

Under section 27 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, measures, different from those in the standard may be applied to effectively manage risk arising from non-compliance.

MPI may consider a pre-export application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures in this standard. Equivalence is determined in accordance with ISPM 24 (2011): *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*

Part B. General import requirements for all fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption

The IHS 152.02: *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* contains the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for all fresh fruit and vegetable commodities that are allowed to be imported into New Zealand. IHS 152.02 outlines transit requirements, inspections on arrival in New Zealand and actions taken on pest interceptions.

IHS 152.02 can be found at the MPI website (<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/152-02.pdf>).

Part C. Additional requirements for mangosteen from Indonesia

Phytosanitary measures

Indonesia's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) is required to undertake specific phytosanitary measures that are effective against high risk regulated pests and external regulated pests known to infest mangosteen, prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand. Phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

The high risk regulated pests are:

- *Bactrocera carambolae*
- *Bactrocera papayae*
- *Chrysomphalus aonidum*
- *Wasmannia auropunctata*

Specific pre-export phytosanitary measures for external regulated pests listed in the regulated pest list (Part E) are required. All mangosteen consignments are to be fumigated with methyl bromide at 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at a temperature of 21 °C or greater, at a loading of not greater than 50% chamber capacity.

Inspection of the consignment

Once the phytosanitary measures have been undertaken for the pests specified in the regulated pest list (Part E), Indonesia's NPPO is required to sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all regulated pests to ensure it meets New Zealand's current import requirements.

A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pests are detected, unless the consignment is effectively treated. If organisms are found which are not listed in the IHS, Indonesia's NPPO must establish their regulatory status by consulting the MPI "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" (BORIC), online at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/boric> or if an organism is not listed in BORIC,

Indonesia's NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of the organism.

Part D. Phytosanitary certification

Activities required for phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by Indonesia's NPPO must accompany all mangosteen consignments exported to New Zealand. The phytosanitary certificate must be in English and must be an original. Bilingual certificates are acceptable as long as English is one of the languages. The phytosanitary certificate also requires the following certification statement as aligned to ISPM 12: *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates* (2011);

“This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.”

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, Indonesia's NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities have been undertaken.

The mangosteens in this consignment have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with official procedures and considered to be free of regulated pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries

AND

- (ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against
 - *Chrysomphalus aonidum*
 - *Wasmannia auropunctata*

AND

- (iii) undergone management that is effective against the associated fruit fly species of economic importance to New Zealand in accordance with Section 3.1 of the Official Assurance Programme between NZ MPI and the Indonesian MoA

AND

- (iv) undergone mandatory pre-export methyl bromide fumigation is required for external regulated pests, prior to phytosanitary inspection by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, at the rate of 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at a temperature of 21 °C or greater, at a loading of not greater than 50% chamber capacity.

Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment phytosanitary measures have been undertaken effectively, Indonesia's NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

The mangosteen in this consignment have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with official procedures and considered to be free of regulated pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries

AND

- (ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Chrysomphalus aonidum* and *Wasmannia auropunctata* in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme

AND

- (iii) been managed in accordance with Section 3.1 of the Official Assurance Programme between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of economically significant fruit fly species from Indonesia to New Zealand.

AND

- (iv) undergone mandatory pre-export methyl bromide fumigation in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme for external regulated pests, prior to phytosanitary inspection by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, at the rate of 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at a temperature of 21 °C or greater, at a loading of not greater than 50% chamber capacity.

NOTE: Full details of the methyl bromide fumigation, including the approved treatment rate, must be included in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Part E. Regulated pest list for mangosteen from Indonesia

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Actions on interception
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	Insect	carambola fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera papayae</i>	Insect	papaya fruit fly	3
<i>Camponotus</i> sp.	Insect	carpenter ant	2
<i>Cardiocondyla</i> sp.	Insect	sneaking ant	2
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	Insect	Florida red scale	2a
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp	Insect	acrobat ant	2
<i>Dolichoderus</i> sp	Insect	black ant	2
<i>Dysmicoccus lepelleyi</i>	Insect	annona mealybug	2
<i>Exallomochlus hispidus</i>	Insect	cocoa mealybug	2
<i>Hordelicoccus heterotrichus</i>	Insect	citrus mealybug	2
<i>Iridomyrmex</i> sp	Insect	Flat-backed tyrant ant	2
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i>	Insect	black thread scale	2
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Insect	grape mealybug	2
<i>Monomorium</i> sp	Insect	Pharaoh ant	2
<i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i>	Insect	red tree ant	2
<i>Paracoccus interceptus</i>	Insect	intercepted mealybug	2
<i>Paratrechina</i> sp	Insect	crazy ant	2
<i>Paraputo odontomachi</i>	Insect	mealybug	2
<i>Pheidole</i> sp	Insect	ant	2
<i>Plagiolepis</i> sp	Insect	ant	2
<i>Planococcus citri</i>	Insect	citrus mealybug	2
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i>	Insect	coffee mealybug	2
<i>Planococcus minor</i>	Insect	Pacific mealybug	2
<i>Polyrhachis</i> sp	Insect	spiny ant	2
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i>	Insect	cashew scale	2
<i>Pseudococcus aurantiacus</i>	Insect	orange-coloured mealybug	2
<i>Pseudococcus baliteus</i>	Insect	aerial root mealybug	2
<i>Pseudococcus cryptus</i>	Insect	cryptic mealybug	2
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i>	Insect	green shield scale	2
<i>Rastrococcus spinosus</i>	Insect	Philippine mango mealybug	2
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	Insect	chilli thrips	2
<i>Tapinoma</i> sp	Insect	ghost ant	2
<i>Technomyrmex</i> sp	Insect	ant	2
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp	Insect	pavement ant	2
<i>Tetranychus</i> sp	Mite	spider mites	2
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	Insect	flower thrips	2
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	Insect	little fire ant	2a

Actions on interception

- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | Treat, resort, reship or destroy. |
| 2a | Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway. |
| 3 | Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway |

NOTE: The suspension of the pathway could be at the production area, packhouse, province or country level depending on the significance of the pest and the interception.

Appendix 1: Verification activities on arrival in New Zealand

MPI will inspect documentation on arrival in New Zealand. In addition, MPI may inspect a sample from each lot on arrival in New Zealand to verify requirements of the IHS have been met.

MPI requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, viable, regulated pests or trash. To achieve this, New Zealand MPI will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogenous) lot.