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

Capsicum
(*Capsicum annuum*)

From

Australia

ISSUED

Issuance: 15 March 2019

Issuance

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

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director General)

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IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) from Australia.

Contents

Part A. Background

Scope

This document describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) for human consumption imported into New Zealand from Australia.

Commodity description

The commodity description "capsicum" for human consumption is defined as commercially produced bell pepper capsicums of any colour with calyx and peduncle, but without stems, leaves, roots or any other plant parts.

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* (2012), 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.

ISPM – International standards for phytosanitary measures.

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

Unit - one capsicum 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 capsicums are free of all regulated pests.

The specific regulated pests as listed in Part C have undergone effective pre-shipment phytosanitary measures. Pre-export visual inspection is required for all regulated pests in Part E.

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

MPI may consider a pre-export application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure, different from that provided for in this standard, to maintain at least the same level of

protection assured by the current measures in this standard. Equivalence will be considered with reference to ISPM 24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures* (2011).

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 (https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1147-importation-and-clearance-of-fresh-fruit-and-vegetables-into-new-zealand-import-health-standard).

Part C. Additional requirements for capsicums from Australia

Phytosanitary measures

Australia's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) is required to undertake specific phytosanitary measures that are effective against specific Risk group 2 (RG2) regulated pests and Risk group 3 (RG3) fruit fly species of economic significance to New Zealand, prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand. Phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

Risk group 2 regulated pests:

- *Bactrocera bryoniae*
- *Bactrocera musae*
- *Bemisia tabaci* (vector)
- *Conogethes punctiferalis**
- *Phyllogphaga* sp.
- *Thrips palmi* (vector)

*Specific pre-export phytosanitary measures for the RG2 pest *Conogethes punctiferalis* are required; either in-field pest control activities throughout the production season; **or** irradiation at a minimum dose rate of 289 Gy; **or** methyl bromide fumigation at 32g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C at a maximum of 50% chamber capacity.

Risk group 3 regulated pests:

- *Bactrocera aquilonis*
- *Bactrocera cucumis*
- *Bactrocera frauenfeldi*
- *Bactrocera jarvisi*
- *Bactrocera kraussi*

- *Bactrocera neohumeralis*
- *Bactrocera tryoni*
- *Ceratitis capitata*

Specific pre-export phytosanitary measures for RG3 regulated pests are required: Appendix 2 (pest free area); **or** Appendix 3 (methyl bromide fumigation) **and** Appendix 10 (field control programmes); **or** Appendix 4 (dimethoate dip/spray) **and** Appendix 10 (field control programmes); **or** Appendix 12 (irradiation); these measures are to be carried out in accordance with IHS 152.02 and the bilateral quarantine arrangement.

The application of Appendix 12 (irradiation) must also be carried out in accordance with ISPM 18: *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure* (2011); at the following irradiation doses:

- RG3 regulated pests with a minimum dose rate of 150 Gy
- Other IHS regulated arthropod pests[1] with a minimum dose rate of 400 Gy

Inspection of the consignment

Australia's NPPO is required to sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all regulated pests including those listed in Part E. Where Appendix 12 (irradiation) is the phytosanitary measure to be undertaken, inspection will occur pre or post treatment. Where a regulated arthropod pest is detected on the commodity and Appendix 12 (irradiation) is the intended pre-export phytosanitary treatment, appropriate irradiation dosages must be applied by Australia's NPPO. Alternative approved corrective actions may be conducted (e.g. methyl bromide fumigation), or the fruit will not be exported to New Zealand.

Inspection will occur after the following phytosanitary measures have been undertaken: Appendix 2; **or** Appendix 3 **and** Appendix 10 **or** Appendix 4 **and** Appendix 10.

When no regulated pests are detected or corrective actions have taken place and all preshipment requirements of the IHS have been met, a phytosanitary certificate will be issued in accordance with ISPM 7: *Phytosanitary certification system* (2011) and ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates* (2011). If organisms are found which are not listed in Part E, Australia's NPPO must establish their regulatory status by consulting the MPI "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" (BORIC), online at http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/biosecurity-organisms-register-for-imported-commodities/ or if an organism is not listed in BORIC, Australia's NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of the organism.

[1] These regulated pests include those listed on this IHS that are not known to vector diseases.

Part D. Phytosanitary certification

Activities required for phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by Australia's NPPO must accompany all capsicum 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 (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, Australia's NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities have been undertaken.

The capsicums have:

(i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from regulated pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

AND

(ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those Risk group 2 (RG2) regulated pests specified by NZ MPI.

AND

(iii) been treated by irradiation at a minimum absorbed dose of 289 Gy for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

OR

(iv) been managed using in-field controls for *Conogethes punctiferalis*,

OR

(v) been fumigated with methyl bromide at 32g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

(vi) been treated in accordance with Appendix 2; **or** Appendix 3 and 10; **or** Appendix 4 and 10; **or** Appendix 12 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Australian Department of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia.

Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment phytosanitary measures have been undertaken effectively, Australia's NPPO must include the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

The capsicums in this consignment have:

(i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from regulated pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

NOTE: Compliance with this additional declaration is not necessary for arthropods if the Australian NPPO certifies export of this consignment under Appendix 12.

The consignment may contain live (but infertile, inactive or unable to emerge from pupation) regulated arthropod pests.

AND

(ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those Risk group 2 regulated pests specified by NZ MPI.

AND

(iii) been treated by irradiation at a minimum absorbed doses of 289 Gy for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

OR

(iv) been managed using in-field controls for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

OR

(v) been fumigated with methyl bromide at 32g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

(vi) been treated in accordance with*:* Appendix 2; **or** Appendix 3 and 10; **or** Appendix 4 and 10; **or** Appendix 12 of the arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Australian Department of Agriculture, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Australia.

NOTE : Full details of the irradiation or fumigation treatment, including dosage, must be included in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Part E. Regulated pest list for capsicums from Australia

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Actions on interception
Alternaria alternata f. sp. *lycopersici*	Fungi	-	2
Cercospora capsici	Fungi	cercospora spot	2
Cladosporium sp.	Fungi	cladosporium mould	2
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *vasinfectum*	Fungi	fusarium wilt	2
Glomerella cingulata var. *minor* (*anamorph Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* var. *minor*)	Fungi	anthracnose	2
Nectria haematococca var. *brevicona*	Fungi	dry rot	2
Peronospora tabacina	Fungi	downy mildew	2
Phytophthora capsici	Fungi	buckeye rot	2
Pythium aphanidermatum	Fungi	cottony leak	2
Stemphylium solani	Fungi	stemphylium spot	2
Aleurodicus dispersus	Insect	spiralling whitefly	2 or 4
Atherigona orientalis	Insect	muscid fly	2 or 4
Austroasca viridigrisea	Insect	vegetable leafhopper	2 or 4
Bactrocera aquilonis	Insect	Northern Territory fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera bryoniae	Insect	fruit fly	2a or 4
Bactrocera cucumis	Insect	cucumber fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera frauenfeldi	Insect	fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera jarvisi	Insect	Jarvis' fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera kraussi	Insect	fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera musae	Insect	banana fruit fly	2a or 4
Bactrocera neohumeralis	Insect	lesser Queensland fruit fly	3 or 4
Bactrocera tryoni	Insect	Queensland fruit fly	3 or 4
Bemisia tabaci (vect.)	Insect	sweet potato whitefly	2a
Ceratitis capitata	Insect	Mediterranean fruit fly	3 or 4
Chloropulvinaria psidii	Insect	guava scale	2 or 4
Conogethes punctiferalis	Insect	yellow peach moth	2a or 4
Cryptoblabes gnidiella	Insect	Christmas berry webworm	2 or 4
Dindymus versicolor	Insect	harlequin bug	2 or 4
Dirioxa pornia	Insect	island fruit fly	2 or 4
Dysmicoccus brevipes	Insect	pineapple mealybug	2 or 4
Frankliniella schultzei (vect.)	Insect	tomato thrips	2
Gonocephalum carpentariae	Insect	false wireworm	2 or 4
Helicoverpa assulta	Insect	cape gooseberry budworm	2 or 4
Helicoverpa punctigera	Insect	oriental tobacco budworm	2 or 4
Icerya seychellarum	Insect	Seychelles scale	2 or 4
Leptocoris mitellatus	Insect	Leptocoris bug	2 or 4
Nysius vinitor	Insect	Rutherglen bug	2 or 4
Orosius argentatus (vect.)	Insect	common brown leafhopper	2
Orosius orientalis (vect.)	Insect	common brown leafhopper	2

Phthorimaea operculella (strain)	Insect	potato tuber moth	2 or 4
Phyllophaga sp.	Insect	crown girdler	2a or 4
Planococcus minor	Insect	Pacific mealybug	2 or 4
Plautia affinis	Insect	green stink bug	2 or 4
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona	Insect	white peach scale	2 or 4
Pulvinaria urbicola	Insect	cottony maple scale	2 or 4
Scirtothrips dorsalis (vect.)	Insect	chilli thrips	2
Spodoptera littoralis	Insect	beet armyworm	2 or 4
Thrips palmi (vect.)	Insect	palm thrips	2a
Trialeurodes vaporariorum (vect.)	Insect	greenhouse whitefly	2
Unaspis citri	Insect	citrus snow scale	2 or 4
Eutetranychus orientalis	Mite	pear leaf blister mite	2 or 4
Tomato big bud phytoplasma [VO]	Phytoplasma	-	2
Potato spindle tuber viroid [VO]	Viroid	-	2
Capsicum chlorosis virus [VO]	Virus	-	2
Tobacco leaf curl bigeminivirus [VO]	Virus	-	2
Tomato torrado virus [VO]	Virus	-	2
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus [VO]	Virus	-	2

VO = vectored organism
Vect. = vector

Actions on interception

1	Removal of trash – organisms are associated with other plant parts and/or soil.
2	Treat, resort, reship or destroy.
2a	Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway.
3	Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway.
4	Action dependent on pest interception and irradiation dosage certified as the pre-export measure.

Note: The suspension of the pathway could be at the grower, packhouse, treatment facility, state or country level, depending on the significance of the pest interception.

Appendix 1: Verification activities on arrival in New Zealand

Verification inspection 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.

Actions undertaken upon interception of irradiated regulated pests

As the required response of regulated arthropod pests that have undergone the irradiation treatment is prevention of adult emergence or adult sterility (not mortality) a possibility exists that live (but unfertile, inactive or unable to emerge from pupation) regulated arthropods may be present in a consignment.

In accordance with section 8.3 of ISPM 18 (2011) when mortality is not the required response, the detection of live stages of regulated pests in import inspection should not be considered to represent treatment failure resulting in non-compliance unless evidence exists to indicate that the integrity of the treatment system was inadequate.

MPI reserves the right for an analysis to be conducted on the detected regulated pest to verify treatment efficacy.