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MANUALS

Mango Export Market Requirements

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Acronyms

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FAVIR	Fruit and Vegetables Import Requirements
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
PHC	Packinghouse Code
PUC	Production Unit Code
TFC	Treatment Facility Code
TIN	Treatment Identification Number
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VHT	Vapor Heat treatment

Introduction

Vietnam exports mangoes to more than 15 countries, China is the largest of these markets accounting for more than 80% of the exports, other significant markets are USA, Russia, Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Australia. Each of these markets have their own requirements such as varieties, quality and maximum residue limits (MRL's) but overlying these requirements are the quarantine or market access requirements of each country/market. There are three types of markets –markets with phytosanitary protocol requirements ('phyto' markets) that require specific treatment such as Korea which requires a vapour heat treatment (VHT) for fruit fly and others that require a phytosanitary certificate to state that the consignment has been checked and is free of pests and other extraneous material (e.g. dirt, weed seeds). The other markets are no phytosanitary protocol requirements (open markets). Examples of open markets are Hong Kong and Singapore mangoes exported to these markets do not need any specific treatments by the grower or exporter.

The Vietnamese Government is a signatory to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and supports international cooperation in controlling pests of plants and plant products through science based quarantine measures that will prevent the unintended spread of pests to other countries through imported products.

Markets and requirements

Requirements fall into two categories first there is the regulatory requirements these are governed by law and must be met. Second there are customer requirements which in order to supply certain customers suppliers must reach certain standards.

1. Regulatory compliance examples:

Export Permits: Issued by PPD

Phytosanitary requirements

Chemical Residue: Products not exceeding maximum residue limits (MRL)on permitted

chemicals and not using banned or unregistered chemicals

Packaging Pallets

Carton Labelling

Quality Requirements: Some EU markets enforce quality standards on produce

2. Customer compliance examples

Global Gap: Required by almost all EU and some other international Supermarkets.

Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)

Fairtrade

MRL: Some supermarkets impose their own MRL's on produce that differs from the legal requirement (lower or none at all).

Global gap requires additional information such as date packed and traceability codes where it is possible to trace the product back to its point of origin Farm/block.

Some markets have phytosanitary protocols that have specific requirements for the fruit. These phytosanitary markets each have specific requirements. Exporters wishing to supplying these markets should become familiar with the protocols and work plans for these markets. These are available through the From PPD Website

Before Export

Before you export – understand the destination countries requirement. Either check with PPD, regarding requirements for Import Permits, Phytosanitary Certificates, Additional Declarations and/or treatments, and also any other relevant export information and documentation, such as protocols.

Phytosanitary Certificates

Many importing countries require proof of the pest-free status of the produce or other information about the product, such as treatment. There may be a need to supply additional documents to demonstrate this. Some countries will only accept an electronic phytosanitary certificate.

The Phytosanitary Certificate guarantees that Vietnamese mangoes

- have been inspected and tested using appropriate procedures

- are considered to be free from quarantine pests and practically free from other injurious pests
- conform to current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

Specific Regulations of Import Markets

Importing countries from protocol markets require that exporters and their supplying farms be registered. Some countries where market access has been negotiated and include a phytosanitary treatment may require the presence of inspectors from the importing country during the treatment process eg Japan and Korea., while others may be delegate local inspectors and have periodic audits of the procedures.

Pests of concern on mango are fruit flies and mango weevils: *Sternochetus gravis*, *S. mangiferae* and *S. olivieri*. Typically, control measures are heat treatment (~44–48°C throughout the fruit) for a certain period of time depending on the variety, or irradiation treatment (~150-400 Gy) to kill (~150-400 Gy) or sterilization) the organisms involved (at any stage of the life cycle, eggs, larvae, pupae of adults). Heat is usually supplied through hot water or steam. Irradiation was applied as beta particles and gamma rays from a Co 60 or Cs 137 source.

Country	Status	Country	Status
Australia	Protocol market Table 2	Malaysia	Phyto certificate
Bahrain	Phyto certificate	New Zealand	Protocol market Table 2
Canada	Open	Qatar	Phyto certificate
China (People's Republic of China)	Protocol market Table 2	Papua New Guinea	Open
EU	Phyto certificate	Russia	Phyto certificate
Hong Kong	Open	Saudi Arabia	Protocol market
Japan	Protocol market Table 2	Singapore	Open

Korea South	Protocol market Table 2	UAE	Phyto certificate
Kuwait	Phyto certificate	UK	Phyto certificate
Macau	Phyto certificate	USA	Protocol market Table 2

Table 1 Market access conditions

Market	Treatment plan in Vietnam	Request
Korea [3]	VHT	15 minutes the fruit center reaches a temperature of 47 °C or more
Japan [4]	VHT	47°C or more for at least 20 minutes
China [5]	Phytosanitary Certificate	No insects or diseases
Australia [6]	Irradiation or VHT	46.5°C or higher for at least 30 minutes or fruit center temperature 47.5°C or higher for at least 20 minutes for VHT and Dose 400 Gy M for Irradiation
New Zealand [7]	Irradiation or VHT	46.5°C or higher for at least 30 minutes or fruit center temperature 47°C or higher for at least 20 minutes for VHT and Dose 400 Gy M for Irradiation
USA	Irradiation	Treat with 400 Gy

Table 1: Negotiated phytosanitary treatments with importing counties.

The treatment facilities must be inspected and approved by the Plant Protection Department; VHT and irradiation treatment facilities must be inspected and approved by the plant quarantine agency of the importing country.

Korea

Items Subject to The Requirements

Fresh fruits of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) commercially produced in Vietnam

Means of Conveyance

Air cargo or ship cargo (except for hand luggage or parcel post)

Registration of Export Orchards and Packinghouses (Including Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT) Facilities)

- Orchards producing fresh mango fruits for export to Korea (hereinafter referred to as "export orchards") and packinghouses (hereinafter referred to as "export packinghouses") shall be located in the delta area of Mekong River and shall be registered with and be supervised by the NPPO of Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") each year.
- Export orchards shall be sanitized based on GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) and be managed and be supervised to ensure that low pest incursion status is maintained through monitoring and control against Korea's quarantine pests including *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae*, *Sternochetus frigidus*.
- Export orchards shall be applied with chemicals more than once during fruiting period and fresh fruits of mango for export shall be bagged after chemical spray until harvest.
- Packinghouses shall undergo, on a regular basis, be disinfected and inspected by PPD in order to prevent entry of pest and recontamination.
- PPD must inform the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency of Korea (hereinafter referred to as "QIA") of the list of registered orchards and packinghouses including vapor heat treatment facilities before commencement of mango exportation.

Sorting and Packing

- The fresh mango fruits for export to Korea shall be sorted and packed only in packinghouses registered with PPD.
- When sorting fresh mango fruits for export to Korea, it must be ensured that fresh fruits of mango produced from unregistered orchards or fresh

fruits of other kinds are not sorted together. C. PPD shall oversee, when sorting fresh mango fruits, to ensure that Korea's quarantine pests (Annex 1) are not contaminated and that any contaminants such as infected fruits with other, pests, soil and plant debris are removed.

- The sorting process of mango fruit for export must include brushing, washing with water and dipping in 200ppm solution of sodium hypochlorite at 52°C for 2 to 3 minutes.

Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT)

- The fresh fruits of mango for export to Korea shall be vapor-heat-treated using saturated vapor by raising the fruit core temperature up to 47°C or higher for 20 minutes (relative humidity over 90%).
- The vapor heat treatment facilities shall be registered with PPD and PPD shall oversee and carry out regular inspection.
- The vapor heat treatment shall be conducted on each consignment in registered facility in the supervision of plant quarantine inspectors of Korea and Vietnam.

Export Inspection and Certification

- The export inspection shall be carried out jointly by the Korean and Vietnamese plant quarantine inspectors, on over 2% sample of the entire carton.
- The consignment shall be certified as free of pests through target inspection of *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae*indidae, *Sternochetus frigidus*, in particular and pests that attack inside of fruits.
- In case a live fruit fly is detected as a result of the export inspection, the consignment shall be rejected and the export inspection shall be suspended until the cause is identified and remedial actions are taken. In case *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae*indidae, and *Sternochetus frigidus* are intercepted during the export inspection, the orchard that produced the infested cargo shall be suspended from export to Korea for that season and PPD shall inform such fact to Korea. Nevertheless, in case other live quarantine pests are found, the consignment can be exported after applying treatment.

- For consignments that passed the export inspection, PPD shall issue a phytosanitary certificate which includes additional declaration including information as specified below:
 - “This consignment complies with import requirements agreed between QIA and PPD, and is believed to be free from *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae*indidae, *Sternochetus frigidus*;
 - The name (or the registration number) of a registered orchard and packinghouse; and the name of a vapor heat treatment facility, treatment date, temperature and duration, on the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate;
 - Date of inspection and signature of a Korean plant quarantine inspector
 - In case of ship cargo, PPD shall seal the container and indicate the seal number.
- Consignments that passed the export inspection shall be managed separately from those that were rejected or that were not inspected in order to prevent cross contamination of pests.
- Consignments that passed the export inspection shall be stored and managed until their arrival in Korea in order to prevent recontamination by contaminants such as pests and soil.

Packing and Labeling

- Packinghouses for the fresh fruits of mango, which were vapor heat treated, shall be equipped with insect-proof facilities and be regularly undergone disinfection.
- Each packing cartons of the fresh fruits of mango that have been passed by a export inspection shall be sealed, using the methods (including sticky tape, sticker or label) approved by PPD.
- The label “For Korea” and “the names (or registration numbers) of orchards and packinghouses” shall be marked outside the export packing cartons or pallets of palletized cargo.

- In case, there are any ventilation holes on packing cartons, all holes shall be covered with net screen with a mesh size of less than 1.6x1.6 mm in diameter, or the whole carton or pallet should be rapped or packed with a net screen with a mesh of no more than 1.6mm in diameter in order to prevent pest re-infestation during storage or conveyance.

Import Inspection

- Upon arrival of consignments, plant quarantine officers shall check the seal and label of the packing. In case there are any problems with sealing and packing under Article 7B and 7D in the above or in case there are consignments in which the additional declaration or label under Article 7C and Article 6D is missing, the entire or parts of the consignment shall be destroyed or returned.
- In case no problems are found as a result of checking under Section A of the above, import inspection in accordance with Korea's Plant Protection Act and relevant regulations shall be carried out.
- In case a live fruit fly is found during the import inspection, the consignment shall be destroyed or returned, and the import inspection shall be suspended until the cause is identified and remedial actions are taken. In case *Cyrtosphaera mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae*indidae, *Sternochetus frigidus* are intercepted, the consignment shall be destroyed or returned and the import of fresh mango fruits from the relevant export orchard will not be permitted for that season.
- In case any live quarantine pest is detected during the import inspection, the consignment shall be treated and if no treatment is available, the consignment shall be destroyed or returned.

Pre-clearance Inspection

- The PPD shall send QIA a letter requesting for pre-clearance inspection by Koran plant inspectors, 30 days before commencement of vapor heat treatment.

- The invitation letter shall include the following information pertaining to export.
 - The required number of plant quarantine inspectors of Korea and inspection period;
 - Estimated volume of export; and
 - Vapor heat treatment sites
- QIA's plant quarantine inspector shall check the process of vapor heat treatment and perform joint export inspection in collaboration with PPD's plant quarantine inspectors, and if necessary, check sanitary conditions of export orchards and export packinghouses.
- On-site pre-clearance inspection shall be carried out for the first 3 years after market access has been permitted, and the results of the pre-clearance inspection shall be reviewed after 3 years to determine whether to continue the pre-clearance program.
- QIA's plant quarantine inspectors shall indicate the date of export inspection and sign on the back of the phytosanitary certificate.
- All costs pertaining to pre-clearance inspection by QIA's plant quarantine inspectors shall be borne by the Vietnamese side in accordance with the 「Guidelines for Overseas Travel Costs of QIA」 .

Others

In case any pest which has not been assessed is intercepted or a quarantine pest of Korea is continuously intercepted, pest risk assessment shall be conducted and necessary measures can be determined based on the results of the assessment.

Quarantine pests of fresh mango fruit from Vietnam

❖ Pathogens

- *Cytosphaera mangiferae*
- *Ceratocystis paradoxa*
- *Oidium mangiferae*

- *Pestalotiopsis mangiferae*
- *Capnodium mangiferae*
- *Elsinoe mangiferae*
- *Macrophoma mangiferae*
- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae* *indicae*

❖ **Pests**

- *Bactrocera carambolae*
- *B. correcta*
- *B. cucurbitae*
- *B. dorsalis*
- *B. dorsalis* species complex
- *B. tau*
- *B. zonata*
- *Sternonchus frigidus*
- *Coccus viridis*
- *Aonidiella aurantii*
- *Aspidiotus nerii*
- *Aulacaspis tubercularis*
- *Lepidosaphes beckii*
- *Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis*
- *Brevepalpus phoenicis*

Australia

General Information

Orchards must have a registered PUC code, Packhouses and treatment facilities must be registered to supply to Australia

Regulations for All Shipments

Exporters must present a valid Import Permit for Mangoes (with an English translation from an accredited source) prior to the commencement of each phytosanitary inspection.

Copies of verified treatment data relevant to the consignment shall be sent with each phytosanitary certificate.

Permitted Mango Varieties

All varieties of mango are permitted to be exported to Australia

Production Areas

AQIS will accept mangoes from all production areas in Vietnam. However areas where *Sternochetus gravis* is present fruit Irradiation protocol must be used.

Fruit to Be Sourced From Registered Orchards/Blocks Free From Specific Pests

Mangoes for export to Australia must be sourced from registered PUC orchards/blocks free of the following pests:

- *Sternochetus gravis* - mango pulp weevil

Quarantine pest of concern

Quarantine pests of Concern for entry into Australia from Vietnam			
Pest	Common name	Present	Control Measure
Weevils (Coleoptera Curculionidae)			

Sternochetus gravis (EP)	mango pulp weevil	Yes	Irradiation at a minimum of 165 Gy a OR Area freedom
Fruit flies (DipteraTephritidae)			
Bactrocera carambolae (EP)	carombola fruit fly	Yes	Irradiation at a minimum of 150 Gy OR Vapour heat treatment (fruit pulp temperature) at either 46.5 °C for 30 minutes or 47.5 °C for 20 minutes OR Hot water dipping (fruit pulp temperature) at 48 °C or above for 60 minutes for fruit up to 500 grams or 48 °C or above for 75 minutes for fruit 500 to 700 grams or 48 °C or above for 90 minutes for fruit
Bactrocera correcta (EP)	guava fruit fly	Yes	
Bactrocera dorsalis (EP)	Oriental fruit fly	Yes	
Bactrocera zonata (EP)	peach fruit fly	Yes	

			701 to 900 grams.
Mealybugs (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae)			
Dysmicoccus neobrevipes (EP)	annona mealybug	Yes	Irradiation at a minimum of 400 Gy OR Visual inspection and if found remedial action.
Planococcus lilacinus (EP)	coffee mealybug	Yes	
Planococcus minor (EP, WA)	Pacific mealybug	Yes	
Pseudococcus cryptus (EP)	citriculus mealybug	Yes	
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi (EP)	Jack Beardsley mealybug	Yes	
Rastrococcus invadens (EP)	mango mealybug	Yes	
Rastrococcus spinosus (EP)	Philippine mango mealybug	Yes	
Armoured scales [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]			
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (EP, WA)	trilobite scale	Yes	No treatment required
Moths [Lepidoptera: Pyralidae]			

Deanolis sublimbalis (EP)	red banded mango caterpillar	Yes	Irradiation at a minimum of 400 Gy OR Area freedom OR Systems approach AND Visual inspection and if found remedial action
Thrips [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]			No treatment required
Fungi [Myriangiales: Elsinoaceae]			
Elsinoë mangiferae (EP, WA)	mango scab	Yes	No treatment required

Source AQIS

Packaging and labeling requirements

Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.

Mangoes must be made insect proof according to the department's secure packing options, prior to being irradiated and exported.

- Packed in a solid carton that has no ventilation holes and has a tight-fitting lid and joints
- Packing cartons with ventilation holes must be covered / sealed with a mesh screen, the size of the hole in the mesh is not larger than 1.6mm and the fiber thickness is not less than 0.16mm

The following information must be visible on each carton or package:

- Product of Viet Nam for Australia
- Fruit type

- Treatment Facility Code (TFC)
- Treatment Identification Number (TIN).

In Australia and New Zealand it is not mandatory to include the Radura symbol, however, the statement indicating that a food has been treated with ionising radiation is mandatory. or "Treating with radiation" and the international radura symbol.



Associated packaging, and conveyances must not be contaminated by quarantine pests or regulated articles as defined in ISPM 5:

All wood material associated with the consignment used in packaging and transport of fresh produce must comply with the Non-commodity information requirements policy. Packaging must be synthetic or highly processed if of plant origin. No unprocessed plant material such as straw may be included in the packaging.

For sea freight, containers must have been inspected by the exporting country NPPO prior to loading to ensure pest freedom and that the vents are covered to prevent entry of pests.

Transit

Packages must not be opened in transit.

Where a consignment is under the direct control of a transiting country NPPO and is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in that country (or countries) en route to Australia a "Re-export Certificate" is required.

Where a consignment is held under bond, as a result of the need to change conveyances, and it is kept in the original container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

Packaging cartons must Growing Area Code (PUC), Processing Facility Number (TFC), Packer Number (PHC), Pack Date, Lot Number, stamp with the words "Treated by irradiation"

Phytosanitary Treatment:

Fresh mangoes must undergo mandatory irradiation with a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy at an approved treatment facility.

Currently VHT and Hot water are not accepted.

Phytosanitary Certificate:

General Requirements

A phytosanitary certificate will only be authorised by a PPD officer provided that export conditions are met.

The following must be presented on a Phytosanitary certificate:

1. Irradiated at a minimum of 400 Gy.
2. Packing house registration name or number.
3. The treatment facility name or number.
4. Treatment date.
5. The number of cartons in the consignment.
6. The container and seal numbers (for sea freight only).

You must present the following on an Irradiation treatment certificate:

The minimum and maximum (Dmin and Dmax) irradiation dose for the treatment.

7.2 Additional Declarations

The fruit in this consignment has been produced in Viet Nam in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh mango fruit to Australia and in accordance with the Work Plan 'Export of Irradiated Fresh Fruit from Viet Nam to Australia'."

Pesticides and Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs)

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) registers and approves all agrochemicals and veterinary drugs and establishes MRLs for these substances based on GAPs and GVPs. MRLs established for different pesticide/crop combinations and published in the Federal Register of Laws can be found at: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020C00473>

Japan

General Information

Mango fruits *Mangifera indica* (Variety: Cat Chu) produced in Vietnam.

Phytosanitary Treatment

- No other species but Mango (Variety: Cat Chu) are mixed in fresh fruits subject to the disinfestation treatment for exportation to Japan.
- Volume of disinfectant is within the limit of absorption rate in the running test.
- The following also are to be recorded. - Size of Container (depth, width, height, cubic capacity in meter)
 - Number of Container & Total Volume
 - Total processable volume of VHT machine
 - Absorption rate in running test
 - Absorption rate in actual disinfestation treatment
 - All fruit is to be heat treated against fruit flies using Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT).
 - Immediately after start of treatment, humidity in the chamber swiftly rises to over 90 %.
 - Temperature of fruits' inmost center reached to 43.0 degrees Celsius at a steady rate with saturated vapor.
 - After temperature of fruits' inmost center reached 47 degrees Celsius, the humidity is kept so or over for more than 20 minutes with saturated vapor, with humidity over 90 % and temperature over 47 degrees Celsius in the plant.
- Exporter is to provide evidence attesting to the treatment and to present to the PPD at time of inspection.
- Details of treatment to be endorsed on the Phytosanitary certificate in the treatment section.

Phytosanitary certificate:

- PPD inspector issues Phytosanitary Certificate with additional declaration based on the agreement ("THE FRESH FRUIT OF MANGO (VARIETY: CAT CHU)) IS NOT INFESTED WITH ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY (*Bactrocera dorsalis* SPECIES

COMPLEXES) AND MELON FLY (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*)” between Vietnam and Japan in Additional Declaration column and Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment column (Treatment date, treatment condition (40 minutes, 46.5 centigrade) or (20 minutes, 47 centigrade),).

Packaging and Labeling Requirements

- After being treated, fresh fruits are cleaned and sorted again before being packed and loaded into carton boxes. The carton boxes must have ventilation holes and net to prevent insects as regulated by Japan. Venting holes on the package are covered by mesh with a mesh size smaller than 1.6 mm.
- Packing houses must complete the packing of fresh fruits for one market before starting to pack fresh fruits for another market.
- Packing houses must have separated areas for storing fresh fruits to be exported to different markets. The storage areas must have clear signboards to prevent any mistakes.
- While packing fresh fruits for Japan, packing houses are not allowed to place in the same packing area the fresh fruit, carton boxes and labels which are intended for other markets.
- PPD inspectors supervise the packing process to prevent mistaken variety or mistaken market.
- Packaging and labelling for the export of mangoes to Japan must meet the following conditions:
 - a) Packaging cartons must be new and clean and made from either new or recycled materials.
 - b) Packaging cartons must Growing Area Code (PUC), Processing Facility Number (TFC), Packer Number (PHC), Pack Date, Lot Number,
 - c) Palletised consignments must have handling facility code (TFC), handler identification number (TIN), and the date of processing
 - d) Un palletised consignments must have individual cartons displaying handling facility code (TFC), handler identification number (TIN), and the date of processing
 - e) Air freight consignments: each carton or packing tray must be manufactured and packed to ensure there are no gaps or open corners through which fruit flies or other insects can enter. Any gaps or holes

larger than 1.6mm must be taped over or covered with a mesh screen which openings must not exceed 1.6mm.

General Requirements

- Packages are properly labeled as per mutual agreement (clearly seen that they are treated and are to be exported to Japan).

Packages have indication of destination

“FOR JAPAN”

- Using materials which prevent reinfestation of fruit flies. If the package has venting hole(s), should take the following measures:
 - Each fresh fruit is to be wrapped, diameter of a venting hole is smaller than 1.6 mm.
 - Venting holes on the package are covered by mesh with a mesh size smaller than 1.6 mm.
- Each package or bundled package is sealed with 3 labels which are provided by PPD at 3 positions (top, bottom and side of the package)
- Indication of completion of export certification



Additional Declarations

- The fruit has been inspected in accordance with the procedures required in the arrangement between Vietnam and Japan for the access of mangoes and were found to be free of fruit flies.

Pesticide Control

- Under the provisions of the Food Sanitation Act, Japan has established maximum residue limits (MRLs) for various compound forms of chemicals and agricultural supplies. A list of permitted substances and MRLs for agrochemicals in food can be found at: <http://db.ffcr.or.jp/front/>.

- For food ingredients or pesticides with no official or temporary MRLs, the 0.01 parts per million (ppm) limit applies. There are also 20 agrochemicals (pesticides and veterinary drugs) banned from use.

Plant Health Requirements

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) oversees animal and plant health, geographical indications, and enforcement of organic standards. The purpose of the Plant Protection Act is carried out by the National Plant Protection Organization, the Food Safety and Plant Protection Department, and the MAFF's Consumer Affairs Division. Under this law, the Plant Protection Act Enforcement Ordinance prohibits the importation of certain fresh foods and fruits from certain regions due to the risk of introducing specific pests. The full list is available at: <http://www.pps.go.jp/english/law/list2.html#f.36>

EU

General Information

Regulations for All Shipments

Permitted Mango Varieties

All varieties of mango are permitted to be exported to EU.

Production Areas

EU will accept mangoes from all production areas in Vietnam.

Quarantine Pests And Diseases

EU recent phytosanitary requirements did not specify particular pest and diseases. However, this has recently been amended to reduce the risk of non-endemic fruit fly species entering the EU. Products entering the EU must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Plant Protection Department. This now means that the product has been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from non-European fruit fly species. The treatment data should be indicated on the certificates.

Packaging and Labeling Requirements

Carton labelling in most countries is a legal requirement. Each carton or tray must have the following information visible externally:

- Product,
- Country of Origin,
- Exporters address
- Weight
- Date Packed
- Traceability to Orchard or block

Global gap requires additional information such as date packed and traceability codes where it is possible to trace the product back to its point of origin Farm/block

.Packaging must comply with European environmental requirements with stricter regulations on the use of plastics. Products and packaging must be uniform and free of impurities.

Packaging requirements vary by customer segment and market. Mangoes must be packaged in new, clean, high quality packaging that ensures proper storage requirements to prevent spoilage. Common packaging for mangoes includes 4 kg cardboard boxes this however is not a regulatory requirement.

More detailed information on labeling can be found at:

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/labelling-and-packaging>

Table 2: Mango size chart for the European market

Size code	Weight in grams	Maximum permissible difference between fruits of the same size, in grams
A	100 -350	75
B	351 -550	100
C	551 -800	125
D	>800	150

Source: UNECE

Phytosanitary Certificate:

General Requirements

- a) A phytosanitary certificate will only be authorized by a PPD officer provided that export conditions are met.
- b) For sea freight shipments, both the container and seal numbers must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.
- c) The registered packhouse PHC/ must be entered in the phytosanitary certificate
- d) Name of the VHT treatment facility, time and temperature shall be indicated in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.

Additional Declarations

Mangoes inspected must have the following Additional declaration / Endorsement stated on the Phytosanitary certificate:

- 1) No live insects

Pesticides, Contaminants and Maximum Residue Levels (Mrls)

The European Union has set maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides and other contaminants, such as heavy metals, in and on food products. Products

exceeding the MRLs are withdrawn from the market. For substances that are not yet included in the European regulation, the default MRL applies, which is 0.01

It is important to check the database for allowable pesticides regularly as the information is regularly reviewed and changed the site is

https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en

It is also important to check the MRL levels

https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/maximum-residue-levels_en

Heavy Metals:

Lead contamination in mango must be below 0.10 mg/kg and cadmium below 0,050 mg/kg.

Biological Contaminants

E.coli contamination must be below 100 cfu/g. Having two out of five samples up to the 1000 cfu/g limit is still acceptable.

Salmonella in cut fruit must be absent throughout their shelf life, at least in five samples of 25 g.

Additional Requirements

Certification

Common certifications for mangoes include GlobalG.A.P. for good agricultural practices and BRCGS, IFS or similar HACCP-based food safety management systems for packing and processing facilities. Management systems recognised by the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) are most recommended.

Whilst this is not a legal requirement for entry it is a requirement for almost all modern retail chains

USA

General Information

Restricted Ports: Hawaii, Puerto Rico or any of the territorial waters of the United States are restricted for mango imports.

Inspections: Commodities must be inspected at the port of entry in accordance with 7 CFR § 319.56-3.

Regulations for All Shipments

- a) A valid import license issued by USDA is required for each shipment
- b) Exporters must present a valid Import Permit for Mangoes (with an English translation from an accredited source) prior to the commencement of each phytosanitary inspection.
- c) Copies of verified treatment data relevant to the consignment shall be sent with each phytosanitary certificate.

Permitted Mango Varieties

All varieties of mango are permitted to be exported to USA.

Production Areas

USDA will accept mangoes from all production areas in Vietnam.

Quarantine Pests And Diseases

Quarantine Insect Pests Scientific Name	Common Name	Control Method
Bactrocera Dorsalis	Oriental Fruit Fly	Post harvest treatment
Aceria Litchii	Lychee Erinose Mite	
Ceroplastes Rubens	Red Wax Scale Or Pink Wax Scale	
Drepanococcus Chiton		
Exallomochius Hispidus	Cocoa Mealybug	
Máconellicoccus Hirsutus	Hibiscus Mealybug	
Nipaecoccus Viridis	Spherical Mealybug	
Paracoccus Interceptus	Intercepted Mealybug	

Planococcus Lilacinus	Cacao Mealybug	
Planococcus Litchi	Litchi Mealybug	
Pseudococcus Cryptus	Cryptic Mealybug	
Conopomorpha Sinensis	Litchi Fruit Borer	
** Sternochetus Mangiferae	Mango Seed Weevil	Orchard freedom/product freedom

USDA indicated that the following pests and diseases are of quarantine concern.

Diseases

Scientific Name	Common Name	Control Method
Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindica	bacterial black spot	Orchard freedom
Macrophoma mangiferae	Macrophoma rot	Orchard freedom
Xanthomonas citri pv. mangiferaeindica	Mango black spot	Orchard freedom

Fruit to Be Sourced From Registered Orchards/Blocks Free from Specific Pests

Mangoes for export to USA must be sourced from registered PUC orchards/blocks free of the following pests:

- Macrophoma mangiferae - Macrophoma rot
- Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindica - Bacterial black spot
- Sternochetus mangiferae - Mango seed weevil

Packaging and Labeling Requirements

Packaging and labelling for the export of mangoes to USA must meet the following conditions:

- Packaging cartons must be new and clean and made from either new or recycled materials.
- Packaging cartons must show Growing Area Code (PUC), Processing Facility Number (TFC), Packer Number (PHC), Pack Date, Lot Number, stamp with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treating with radiation" and the international radura symbol.

- Palletised consignments must have handling facility code (TFC), handler identification number (TIN), and the date of processing
- Un palletised consignments must have individual cartons displaying handling facility code (TFC), handler identification number (TIN), and the date of processing
- Air freight consignments: each carton or packing tray must be manufactured and packed to ensure there are no gaps or open corners through which fruit flies or other insects can enter. Any gaps or holes larger than 1.6mm must be taped over or covered with a mesh screen which openings must not exceed 1.6mm.

Only packing material of food grade should be used for packing mangoes at the pack house facility and the package boxes having dimensions of 370 X 275 X 90 mm should be used for packing export mangoes, as approved by USDA-APHIS. Each package must be either preprinted or affixed with a label, which is duly approved by the USDAAPHIS. The label should be appropriately marked/stamped on left-half side indicating Production Unit Code Number (PUC), Packinghouse Code Number (PHC), Date of Packing, and Lot Number.

Phytosanitary Treatment:

- Pre-Clearance Program: consignment must be approved and irradiated with a designated processing procedure in accordance with 7 CFR § 305.9 in the exporting country.
- Pre-Clearance Program: Completed Form 203/USDA-APHIS and signed by an APHIS officer in the exporting country certifying the application of irradiation treatment and must be presented at the time of entry.
- Phytosanitary certificate: issued by the Plant Protection Department of the exporting country.
- Import processing conditions: According to guideline T105-a-2 (Irradiation) upon arrival in the US

Phytosanitary Certificate:

General Requirements

- The phytosanitary certificate issued by PPD must also include an additional declaration stating the consignment was inspected and found free of *Macrophoma mangiferae* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* and has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the systems approach approved under 7 CFR 319-56.4.
- For sea freight shipments, both the container and seal numbers must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.
- The registered packhouse PHC/ must be entered in the phytosanitary certificate
- Name of the Irradiation treatment facility, date, dose rate of the treatment shall be indicated in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.

7.2 Additional Declarations

Mangoes inspected under this work plan must have the following Additional declaration / Endorsement stated on the Phytosanitary certificate.

Stating that the consignment has been examined and that *Macrophoma mangiferae* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Mangiferaeindicae* (black spot) and produced in accordance with approved requirements governing entry of fresh mango fruit to USA

Pesticides and maximum residue levels (MRLs)

The Food and drug administration (FDA) monitors the level of pesticide chemical residues in domestic and imported foods to ensure that they do not exceed the EPA limits or tolerances. Mismatches between US tolerances and international MRLs can lead to violations; Overall, the majority of violations are due to residues of pesticides not authorized for use in the US (lack of tolerances).

Regulation of Pesticide Residue Levels for Fresh Mangoes of The US Market
(According to BCGlobal)

Active ingredient	Published Commodity	Index Commodity	MRL (ppm)	MRL Type
1-Naphthaleneacetamide	Mango	Mango	0.05	General
1-Naphthaleneacetic acid	Mango	Mango	0.05	General
Acequinocyl	Tropical and Subtropical, medium to large fruit, smooth, inedible peel subgroup 24B	Mango	4	General
Acetamiprid	Tropical and Subtropical, medium to large fruit, smooth, inedible peel subgroup 24B	Mango	0.5	General
Aldrin	Mango	Mango	0.03	General
Azoxystrobin	Mango	Mango	2	General
Bifenazate	Mango	Mango	7	General
Boscalid	Mango	Mango	1.5	General
Broflanilide	All food and feed commodities (other than those covered by a higher tolerance)	Mango	0.01	General
Buprofezin	Mango	Mango	0.9	General
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Mango	Mango	0.1	General
Chlorantraniliprole	Mango	Mango	4	General
Chlorothalonil	Mango	Mango	1	General
Cyprodinil	Mango	Mango	1.2	General
Cyromazine	Mango	Mango	0.3	General
DDT (DDE, DDD)	Mango	Mango	0.2	General
Dichlorvos	Raw agricultural commodities non perishable, packed or bagged, containing 6 percent fat or less, postharvest	Mango	0.5	General

Dichlorvos	Raw agricultural commodities, nonperishable, bulk stored regardless of fat content, postharvest	Mango	0.5	General
Dichlorvos	Raw agricultural commodities, nonperishable, packed or bagged, containing more than 6 percent fat, postharvest	Mango	2	General
Dieldrin	Mango	Mango	0.03	General
Difenoconazole	Mango	Mango	0.07	General
Etofenprox	All food commodities (including feed commodities) not otherwise listed in this subsection	Mango	5	General
Etoxazole	Mango	Mango	0.2	General
Fenpropathrin	Mango	Mango	1	General
Fenpyroximate	Tropical and Subtropical, medium to large fruit, smooth, inedible peel subgroup 24B, except banana	Mango	0.6	General
Ferbam	Mango	Mango	4	US Regional
Fludioxonil	Mango	Mango	5	General
Flupyradifurone	Tropical and subtropical, medium to large fruit, smooth, inedible peel subgroup 24B	Mango	0.6	General
Fluxapyroxad	Mango	Mango	0.7	General

Glyphosate	Mango	Mango	0.2	General
Hexachlorobenzene	Mango	Mango	0.05	General
Imidacloprid	Mango	Mango	1	General
Indaziflam	Fruit, tropical and subtropical, inedible peel, group 24	Mango	0.01	General
Malathion	Mango	Mango	8	General
Mancozeb	Mango	Mango	15	General
Metalaxyl-M (Mefenoxam)	Mango	Mango	0.4	General
Methoxyfenozide	Mango	Mango	0.6	General
Methyl bromide	Tropical and subtropical fruit, inedible peel, group 24	Mango	5	US Section 18
Myclobutanil	Mango	Mango	3	General
Oxathiapiprolin	Tropical and Subtropical, medium to large fruit, smooth, inedible peel subgroup 24B	Mango	0.1	General
Paraquat dichloride	Mango	Mango	0.05	General
Phosphine	Mango	Mango	0.01	General
Piperonyl Butoxide	Mango	Mango	8	General
Pyraclostrobin	Mango	Mango	0.6	General
Pyrethrins	Mango	Mango	1	General
Pyridaben	Mango	Mango	0.1	General
Pyriproxyfen	Mango	Mango	1	General
Saflufenacil	Mango	Mango	0.03	General
Spinetoram	Mango	Mango	0.3	General
Spinosad	Mango	Mango	0.3	General
Spirodiclofen	Mango	Mango	1	General
Spirotetramat	Mango	Mango	0.6	General
Tebuconazole	Mango	Mango	0.15	General
Teflubenzuron	Mango	Mango	1.5	General
Thiabendazole	Mango	Mango	10	General

Thiamethoxam	Mango	Mango	0.4	General
Trifloxystrobin	Mango	Mango	0.7	General
Triflumizole	Mango	Mango	2.5	General
Zeta-Cypermethrin	Mango	Mango	0.7	General

Detailed information on the requirements and maximum residue levels can be found on the website below and the appendix:

- <https://www.fas.usda.gov/maximum-residue-limits-mrl-database>
- <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-tolerances>
- <https://www.ecfr.gov/>

Action to take based on inspection findings of quarantine pests in Vietnam

Target/Non-Target	Pest	Number Found	Action
Target Quarantine Test	Tephritidae	1 or more	Reject lot
		1	Certify lot
	Internal Lepidoptera	2 or more	Reject lot
	Other Internal Pest (not Tephritidae or Lepidoptera)	1 or more	Certify lot and notify Area Director
	Target External Pest	1	Certify lot
		2 or more	Certify lot and notify Area Director
Non-Target Quarantine Test	Non-Target Quarantine Pest (ex .adults and pupae of Lepidoptera, or snails	1 or more	Reject lot
Non-Target Quarantine Pathogens	Quarantine Pathogens	1 or more	Reject lot

Appendices

LIST OF MANGO TREATMENT ENTERPRISE

No.	Name of Enterprise	Treatment	Capacity	Address	Accepted by
1	Goodlife	VHT	5 tons/batch	Cu Chi, HCM	Australia
2	Hoang Phat	VHT	2 tons/batch	Long An	South Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Australia
3	Cat Tuong	VHT		Tien Giang	South Korea, Japan
4	Tanifood	VHT		Tay Ninh	
5	An Phu Irradiation Joint Stock Company	Irradiation	20 tons/batch; 250 tons/batch/day	Binh Duong	
6	Son Son Irradiation Center	Irradiation	50 tons/batch	Binh Tan, HCM	USA, Australia
7	Toan Phat Irradiation Company Limited	Irradiation		Long An	Australia
8	Hanoi Irradiation Center	Irradiation	20 – 30 tons/day	Ha Noi	

LIST OF CERTIFICATION AGENCIES

1. VietGap (10 – 2021)¹

No.	Name of Agencies	Address	Accepted by
1	Center for quality inspection of seeds and materials for agricultural commodities in Thai Nguyen	Group 9, Dong Quang Ward, Thai Nguyen City, Thai Nguyen City, Thai Nguyen	
2	Hanoi Center for Analysis and Certification of Agricultural Product Quality	Group 44 - Mai Dich Ward - Cau Giay - Hanoi	
3	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 1	No. 51 Le Lai, Ngo Quyen, City. Hai Phong	
4	Vietnam Certification Center (QUACERT)	No. 8, Hoang Quoc Viet, Cau Giay, Hanoi	
5	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 5	57 Phan Ngoc Hien, Ward 6, Ca Mau City, Ca Mau Province	
6	Quality Assurance And Testing Center 3 (QUATEST 3)	49 Pasteur, District 1, HCMC	JAS-ANZ Australia & New Zealand)
7	Center for Engineering and Biotechnology under the Department of Science and Technology of Tien Giang province	Highway 50, Hoi Gia hamlet, My Phong commune, My Tho city, Tien Giang province	
8	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 4	No. 30 Ham Nghi, 1, Ho Chi Minh City	
9	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 3	779 Le Hong Phong, Phuoc Long Ward, Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa	

¹Theo <http://www.vietgap.com/to-chuc-chung-nhan-vietgap-trong-trot.html>

10	Center for Consulting and Support for Agricultural Economic Restructuring Ho Chi Minh City	186 Nguyen Van Thu, Da Kao Ward, 1, Ho Chi Minh City	
11	Coffee and Import-Export Inspection Joint Stock Company (CAFECONTROL)	228A Pasteur, Ward 6, 3, Ho Chi Minh City	
12	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 6	386C Cach Mang Thang Tam – Ward Bui Huu Nghia, Binh Thuy, Can Tho	
13	Technical Center for Standards, Metrology and Quality, Lam Dong Province	No. 230 Hoang Van Thu, Ward 1, branch 24-Tran Phu, Bao Loc City, Lam Dong	
14	VinaCert Certification and Inspection Joint Stock Company	4th floor, building 130 Nguyen Duc Canh, Tuong Mai, Hoang Mai, City. Hanoi	JAS-ANZ Australia & New Zealand)
15	Center for Research and Development of Dragon Fruit in Binh Thuan	17, Thu Khoa Huan, Phan Thiet City, Phan Thiet, Binh Thuan	
16	The National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Brand 2	KCS House, 31 Ngu Hanh Son, Ngu Hanh Son District, Da Nang City	
17	Nuclear Research Institute	No. 01 Nguyen Tu Luc, Da Lat City, Lam Dong	

China

General Information

- Inspections: Fresh mangoes must be inspected at the port of entry according to the regulations of the Chinese Customs.
- Restricted Ports: No ports in China have restrictions on importing mangoes from Vietnam.

Regulations for All Shipments

a) Exported mango batches to the Chinese market must have traceability of origin and packaging facility codes, as well as cultivation area codes (cultivation area codes are a necessary and mandatory requirement) approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC).

b) Currently, all mango batches imported into the Chinese market do not require irradiation treatment or VHT (Vapor Heat Treatment).

c) Fresh mangoes exported through official channels to the Chinese market must comply with China's regulations on plant quarantine and food safety. Below are some maximum residue limits (MRLs) and regulations regarding insects and diseases for fresh mango exports to the Chinese market.

- Some MRL regulations for pesticides on fresh mangoes entering the Chinese market: [Please provide the specific regulations for the MRLs if available.]

No	Active Ingredient	MRL (Mg/Kg)	STT	Active Ingredient	MRL (Mg/Kg)
1	Difenoconazole	0,2	11	Spirotetramat	0,3
2	Imidacloprid	0,2	12	Cyhalothrin	0,7
3	Pyraclostrobin	0,05	13	Prochloraz	2
4	Propineb	2	14	Cyprodinil	2
5	Profenofos	0,2	15	Azoxystrobin	1
6	Amobam	2	16	Cyromazine	0,5
7	Paclobutrazol	0,05	17	Clothianidin	0,04
8	Ziram	2	18	Thiabendazole	5

9	Fludioxonil	2	19	Buprofezin	0,1
10	Dimethoate	1	Các hoạt chất khác		...

Quarantine pests and diseases

Quarantine insect pests Scientific name	Common name	Control method
Bactrocera dorsalis	Oriental fruit fly	Post harvest treatment
** Sternochetus mangiferae	mango seed weevil	Orchard freedom/product freedom

Diseases

Scientific name	Common name	Control method
Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindica	bacterial black spot	Orchard freedom
Macrophoma mangiferae	Macrophoma rot	Orchard freedom

Packaging And Labeling Requirements:

- Packaging: The product packaging must bear the words "For export to China" and clearly state the following basic information in either Chinese or English:
 - Product name, country of origin, quantity, weight
 - Cultivation area code
 - Packaging facility code (identification number/code)

- Packaging: It must comply with import regulations, including the use of packaging materials made of wood treated according to the ISPM 15 standard.
- Labeling: Origin traceability labels can be affixed to the fruits or printed on the outside of the packaging boxes. The labeling should include the following information: exporting organization's name, fruit variety, cultivation area name and registration code, packaging facility name and registration code.

Export Procedures for Fresh Mangoes to The Chinese Market:

Mango exporters to the Chinese market must present the following documents:

- Business registration/tax identification certificate of the exporting company (only required for the first export, subsequent exports do not need it) - Copy of the company document
- Commercial invoice - Original copy
- Introduction letter - Original copy
- Full container load: additional container handover report - Original copy
- For certain customs branches: additional Input Documents for Commercial Goods - Copy of the company document
- For certain customs branches: additional Customs-Enterprise Partnership Development Agreement - Original copy
- Inspection certificate



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UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION