Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Operational Work Plan

Fresh horticulture exports from Viet Nam to Australia

Document version control:

Date	Version	Comments
March 2024	0.1	Draft OWP for passionfruit from Viet Nam; Viet Nam to provide input.
April 2024	0.2	Updated to remove ‘area freedom’; PPD confirmed Viet Nam will use irradiation; Viet Nam to review and provide input.
July 2024	0.3	PPD’s edits and comments incorporated.
July 2024	0.4	Removed *Selenaspidus articulatus* from quarantine pest list and updated with PPD’s responses.
August 2024	1.0	Final OWP for passionfruit
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June 2025	1.2	PPPD’s edits and comments incorporated – updated Viet Nam Government Ministry and Department name and logo, updated Toan Phat TFC number; PPPD to review.
July 2025	1.3	Updated OWP in response to PPPD’s comments – Removed reference to PPPD document numbers; pathogens remain listed in Table X but removed from requiring risk management measures; Text added to clarify that PPPD must not certify passionfruit should symptomatic fruit be present.
August 2025	2.0	Updates to passionfruit agreed by PPPD and DAFF; Final OWP for passionfruit
September 2025	2.1	Draft OWP for pomelo fruit from Viet Nam (Appendix B); Viet Nam to provide input.
September 2025	2.2	PPPD’s edits and comments incorporated; Viet Nam to review updated draft OWP.
October 2025	3.0	Final OWP for pomelo; includes final OWP for passionfruit
December 2025	3.1	Updated Appendix B: Pomelo following confirmation of irradiation treatment at 400 Gy instead of 150 Gy; Updated Attachment 1: Systems approach for ACP and citrus canker management on pomelo fruit.
January 2026	3.2	PPPD’s comments and feedback on Appendix B and Attachment 1 incorporated; PPPD to review.
January 2026	4.0	Final updated OWP for pomelo; Final OWP for passionfruit

Contents

Glossary

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Biosecurity risk material	Includes: • Quarantine pest • Regulated article • Contaminating pests (e.g., biological control agents not approved for release in Australia, predatory insects, hitchhiker pests) • Contaminant seed • Soil • Animal debris (e.g., hair, fur, faeces) • Plant debris (e.g., trash such as leaf, stem and other material not described in the goods description).
Consignment	A quantity of a commodity being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate. A consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots (FAO 2023a).
Farm	A place of production with defined boundaries. The term farm is used as the generic term for places of production that can include orchards, vineyards, greenhouses, etc.
Farm lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., that is sourced from a single farm.
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations (FAO 2023a).
Inspection lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., that is inspected under a single inspection.
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment (FAO 2023a).
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, “plant pest” is sometimes used for the term “pest” (FAO 2023a).
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO 2023a).
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved (FAO 2023a).

Operational Work Plan: Overview

This document includes the joint understanding between Viet Nam and Australia of the requirements for the export of fresh horticulture produce from Viet Nam to Australia. The fresh produce covered by this document are:

1) Passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*)
2) Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)

Revisions to the work plan must be agreed to by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment's Plant Production and Protection Department (PPPD) and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (the department) prior to implementation.

Sections 1 to 7 of this work plan describe arrangements that apply to all commodities covered by this document. Arrangements that apply to specific commodities are described in the relevant Appendix and take precedent unless otherwise specified.

Goods produced under this work plan must meet import conditions as described in the relevant Appendix and published in Australia's Biosecurity Import Conditions (BICON) database (bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/).

1 Roles and responsibilities

1.1 The National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of Viet Nam, PPPD

I. The NPPO of Viet Nam, through the Plant Production and Protection Department (PPPD), is responsible for the implementation of the pre-export requirements of this work plan. This includes:

a. maintaining a system of traceability and security of goods for export to Australia from farm through to export,

b. registering entities involved in the export supply chain,

c. ensuring all entities in the export supply chain are aware of Australia's import requirements,

d. verifying phytosanitary measures are applied effectively by ensuring appropriate training, procedural documentation, equipment, and infrastructure is in place,

e. having effective and accurate phytosanitary inspection and certification processes,

f. investigating non-compliance and implementing corrective actions in a timely manner,

g. verifying ongoing compliance of all registered entities through audit,

h. having a strong regulatory framework in place for the use of third parties and authorised personnel when undertaking activities on behalf of PPPD,

i. notifying the NPPO of Australia of phytosanitary activities undertaken by third parties, including but not limited to:

   i. treatments for the management of quarantine pests

   ii. pre-export phytosanitary inspection

   iii. diagnostic services for the identification of quarantine pests for Australia

   iv. audit of the export supply chain (i.e., the system or phytosanitary measures)

j. maintaining and providing the NPPO of Australia, upon request, records of activities including (but not limited to) registration, inspection, training, audits, and approved operating procedures,

k. notifying the NPPO of Australia of detections of quarantine pests that are being managed by area freedom, and

l. supporting the NPPO of Australia undertake audit and verification of the agreed import requirements, when required.

1.2 The NPPO of Australia, the department

I. The NPPO of Australia, through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (the department), is responsible for:

   a. verifying phytosanitary compliance of the goods when they arrive in Australia,

   b. notifying PPPD in a timely manner of any issues of non-compliance detected on arrival, allowing PPPD to investigate and implement corrective actions as required,

   c. notifying PPPD of any changes in import conditions as published in BICON, and

   d. verifying that the responsibilities of all participants regarding the technical commitments in these work plans are properly executed.

2 General requirements

2.1 Permitted goods

I. The goods must be a permitted commodity under Australia's *Biosecurity Act 2015*. This means:

   a. The goods are listed on the *List of Fresh Produce for Human Consumption with Alternative Conditions for Import* as referenced in the *Biosecurity (Conditionally Non-prohibited Goods) Determination 2021*; or

   b. A valid import permit has been issued allowing the importation of the goods.

II. Permitted goods have import conditions published in Australia's biosecurity import conditions database, BICON.

2.2 On-farm production

2.2.1 Commercial production

I. Farms involved in the export of fresh produce must be commercial farms producing commercial quality fruit or vegetables.

   Commercial farms are farms that have:

   a. an established hygiene program,

   b. effective record keeping enabling the traceability of the fresh produce through the production process, and

   c. pest and disease monitoring by qualified personnel.

   A hygiene program includes, but is not limited to:

   d. pest management and control,

   e. cleaning and maintaining pruning and harvesting equipment,

   f. weed control, and

   g. measures to control fallen/rotten produce to reduce the risk of cross-contamination.

2.2.2 Registration

I. Specific registration requirements for the farms (or growers) are described in the Appendices.

II. Where farms involved in the export of fresh produce are required to be registered by PPPD, PPPD will:

a. register and approve the farm before commencement of harvest each season,

b. assign a unique identification code to enable trace-back of the fresh produce to the farm,

c. maintain a list of registered farms, which is made available to the department on the PPPD website[1] prior to the commencement of trade each year, and

d. have a system for the ongoing audit and verification of farms.

III. Where specific phytosanitary measures are required to be applied at the farm (e.g., area freedom or in-field activities), PPPD must apply the requirements set out above in Paragraph II, and ensure the farm:

a. maintains quarantine integrity (i.e., security) of the fresh produce from harvest to packing house,

b. has in place documentation describing the processes and procedures of the in-field activities applied that are associated with the phytosanitary measure, and

c. maintains records of in-field activities associated with the phytosanitary measure.

IV. Registered farms must work with and assist PPPD manage biosecurity risk, as required. This includes, but is not limited to:

a. assisting investigations into non-compliance,

b. implementing corrective actions when required, and

c. if applying a specific phytosanitary measure, notifying PPPD of detections of quarantine pests for Australia that are being managed by the specific phytosanitary measure.

2.3 Packing houses

I. Specific registration requirements for the packing houses are described in the Appendices.

II. Packing houses involved in the export of fresh produce to Australia are required to be registered by PPPD. PPPD must:

a. register and approve the packing house before the commencement of harvest each season,

b. assign a unique identification code to the packhouse which will enable trace-back of the fresh produce to the packing house,

[1] www.ppd.gov.vn/tin-moi-nhat-289/danh-sach-cac-vung-trong-qua-tuoi-xuat-khau-sang-thi-truong-uc.html

c. maintain a list of registered packing houses, which is made available to the department on the PPPD website[2] prior to the commencement of trade each year, and

d. have a system for the ongoing audit and verification of farms.

III. Registered packing houses must have:

a. a documented receival process to ensure the fresh produce is from registered farms, only.

b. a documented hygiene program that includes cleaning of equipment, pest trapping and monitoring, and removal of contaminating/non-compliant material or produce.

This must include cleaning of equipment prior to the commencement of processing fresh produce for export to Australia if the packing house also supplies to domestic or other international markets.

c. a documented training program that includes awareness of pests of biosecurity concern for Australia and activities to manage biosecurity risk.

d. effective record keeping of packing house activities associated with the specific phytosanitary measure.

e. a system of record keeping enabling trace back of the packed fresh produce from the packing house to the farm and the treatment provider (if relevant).

f. procedures and equipment to ensure the fresh produce is kept secure and free from infestation throughout processes and storage in the packing house and during transport to a treatment or export facility, as required.

IV. Registered packing houses must work with and assist PPPD to manage biosecurity risk, as required. This includes, but is not limited to:

a. assisting investigations into non-compliance,

b. implementing corrective actions when required, and

c. if applying a specific phytosanitary measure, notifying PPPD of detections of quarantine pests for Australia that are being managed by the specific phytosanitary measure.

2.4 Treatment facilities

I. Specific registration requirements for the treatment facilities are described in the Appendices.

[2] www.ppd.gov.vn/tin-moi-nhat-289/danh-sach-cac-vung-trong-qua-tuoi-xuat-khau-sang-thi-truong-uc.html

II. Treatment facilities involved in the export of fresh produce to Australia are required to be registered. PPPD must:

   a. register and approve the treatment provider for the treatment of specified goods for export to Australia.

   b. assign a unique identification code to enable trace-back of the fresh produce to the treatment provider.

   c. maintain a list of registered treatment providers, which is made available to the department prior to the commencement of trade each year, and

   d. have a system for the ongoing audit and verification of treatment providers.

III. Registered treatment facilities must have:

   a. a documented receival process to ensure the fresh produce is from registered packing houses, only.

   b. a documented hygiene program that includes cleaning of equipment, pest trapping and monitoring, and removal of contaminating/non-compliant material or produce.

      This must include cleaning of equipment prior to the commencement of treating fresh produce for export to Australia if the treatment facility also supplies to domestic or other international markets.

   c. a documented maintenance program that includes records of maintenance activities and calibration of equipment, as required.

   d. a documented training program that includes awareness of pests of biosecurity concern for Australia and activities to manage biosecurity risk.

   e. effective record keeping of treatment activities associated with the specific phytosanitary measure.

   f. a system of record keeping enabling trace back of the fresh produce from the treatment provider to the packing house and the farm.

   g. procedures and equipment to ensure the fresh produce is kept secure and free from infestation throughout treatment and storage in the facility and during transport to the export facility, as required.

IV. Where the treatment facility is an irradiation facility, the facility must be registered by the national nuclear agencies and approved by both PPPD and the department before the treatment provider is permitted to treat fresh produce for export to Australia.

   a. The department may recognise PPPD’s approval of other treatment facilities where it is supported by ongoing audit and verification activities by both PPPD and the department.

V. Registered treatment facilities must work with and assist PPPD to manage biosecurity risk as required. This includes, but is not limited to:

a. assisting investigations into non-compliance,

b. implementing corrective actions when required, and

c. notifying PPPD of detections of quarantine pests for Australia that are being managed by the treatment.

2.5 Packing and labelling

I. All packaging used for the export of fresh produce to Australia must be free from biosecurity risk material.

II. Fresh produce must be packed, stored and transported in a way that is insect proof and secure.

One of the following methods must be used:

a. **integral cartons**: produce may be packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons (packages) with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.

b. **ventilation holes of cartons covered**: cartons (packages) with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6mm pore size (or no more than 0.98mm pore size if the produce is a host for *Drosophila suzukii*) and not less than 0.16mm strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.

c. **polythene liners**: vented cartons (packages) with sealed polythene liners/bags within are acceptable (folded polythene bags are acceptable).

d. **meshed or shrink-wrapped pallets or Unit Loading Devices (ULDs)**: ULDs transporting cartons with open ventilation holes/gaps, or palletised cartons with ventilation holes/gaps must be fully covered or wrapped with polythene/plastic/foil sheet or mesh/screen of no more than 1.6mm diameter pore size and not less than 0.16mm strand thickness.

e. **produce transported in fully enclosed containers**: cartons (packages) with holes as loose boxes or on pallets may be transported in fully enclosed containers. Enclosed containers include 6-sided container with solid sides, or ULDs with tarpaulin sides that have no holes or gaps. The container must be transported from Viet Nam to the inspection point in Australia intact.

Important note: Not all secure packaging methods are available for all fresh produce exported to Australia. The secure packaging methods permitted for the specified fresh produce are detailed in the Appendices.

IV. Packaging material must be synthetic or highly processed if of plant origin. Unprocessed packaging material of plant origin, such as straw, is not allowed.

V. All wood material used in packaging of fresh produce must comply with the department's conditions as described in BICON.

VI. Information to support the trace back of the fresh produce must be printed or visible on the packaging. Specific labelling requirements are detailed in the Appendices.

2.6 Security and storage

I. PPPD must ensure that fresh produce that has been packed, treated (if relevant), and undergone phytosanitary inspection for export to Australia, will be:

a. maintained in secure conditions prior to export. This may be achieved through one or more of the following:

i. using secure cartons or pallets (refer Section 2.5 Packaging and labelling).

ii. segregating the fruit for export to Australia using physical barriers and separate storage facilities. Examples include insect-proof spaces, insect-proof shipping containers, or cool rooms.

iii. using distance within an insect-proof space. Isolation by distance can be achieved if goods are kept in a cool room (held at 5°C or below) and are at least 0.5 metres from any other goods or if outside a cool room at a temperature of greater than 5°C at least a 1 metre separation from any other goods.

iv. utilising an additional secure consignment method as detailed in the Appendices.

Important note:

i. If fresh produce is sourced from a fruit fly pest free area or has been irradiated, 'secure cartons or pallets' is the only approved option for maintaining product security during storage and transport.

ii. If fresh produce is moved from a fruit fly pest free area to a packing house outside the fruit fly pest free area or has been irradiated and is removed from the secure cartons or pallets — the fresh produce can only be re-packed or inspected in an insect-proof space that has no other untreated product in it.

iii. Using distance is not permitted when, securing the fresh produce from a fruit fly pest free area in a non-fruit fly pest free area, the fresh produce has been irradiated or the fresh produce is being transported.

iv. If irradiated fresh produce is not in 'secure cartons or pallets', or the 'secure cartons or pallets' are split or damaged, the fresh produce will be subject to export or disposal. The department cannot verify that live pests have been irradiated or the produce has been contaminated (infested) post-treatment.

b. Clearly identified in the packhouse and loading area as being for export to Australia. This may be achieved through signage, floor markings or electronic tracking of goods.

2.7 Record keeping

I. Commodity specific record keeping requirements are described in the Appendices.

II. Registered farms, packing houses and treatment facilities / providers must keep records of all activities associated with managing biosecurity risks for the export of fresh produce to Australia.

III. Records must also be kept by PPPD of all activities associated with:

   a. The audit, approval and registration of:

      i) farms, packing houses and treatment facilities (where applicable), and

      ii) third parties and authorised personnel.

   b. pre-export phytosanitary inspection and certification.

IV. Records must be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

3 Phytosanitary inspection and certification by PPPD

3.1 Pre-export phytosanitary inspection

3.1.1 Inspection stations

I. Inspection stations (benches) must be fit-for-purpose. That is, they must be of adequate size and nature to allow for the phytosanitary inspection.

II. At a minimum, inspection stations should be:

  a. well-lit with at least 600 lux lighting. Lighting can be natural or artificial.

  b. clean, and

  c. white or stainless steel. If the bench is stainless steel the inspector may wish to cover the bench with white material for inspection or use a white inspection tray.

3.1.2 Goods

I. Fresh produce must be sampled by PPPD for phytosanitary inspection in accordance with ISPM 31: Methodologies for sampling of consignments (FAO 2016).

II. Fresh produce must be inspected by PPPD in accordance with ISPM 23: Guidelines for inspection (FAO 2019b).

  a. Phytosanitary inspection of fresh produce must use techniques that can detect all life stages of quarantine pests and regulated articles listed in the relevant Appendix.

  b. The specific methodology of phytosanitary inspections (i.e., farm lot or consignment) is detailed in the relevant Appendix.

III. Australia requires sampling and phytosanitary inspection to provide a 95% confidence level that infestations of more than 0.5% would be detected.

Important note: Where phytosanitary treatments are used that result in pest mortality, it is Australia's preference for the phytosanitary inspection to occur after the treatment is applied. If the treatment is irradiation or in-transit cold treatment the inspection must occur before the treatment is applied.

3.1.3 Managing non-compliance at pre-export inspection

I. PPPD, or trained authorised personnel, must identify biosecurity risk material detected at pre-export phytosanitary inspection. This includes:

  a. Quarantine pests and regulated articles for Australia associated with the fresh produce as listed in the relevant Appendix.

b. Organisms not listed in the relevant Appendix. PPPD may contact the department at imports@aff.gov.au to seek further information on the quarantine status of the detected organism for Australia.

c. Other biosecurity risk material such as trash (for example, loose stem and leaf material), contaminant seeds, soil, and animal matter.

II. Should live quarantine pests, regulated articles and other biosecurity risk material be detected at pre-export inspection, the fresh produce of the inspection lot is considered to have failed the inspection.

PPPD must manage this inspection failure by:

a. withdrawing the fresh produce inspection lot from export to Australia, or

b. undertaking remedial management to mitigate biosecurity risk.

i. Remedial management includes activities such as applying an approved treatment on the inspection lot to ensure that the pest is no longer viable or ‘reconditioning’ to remove contaminant material.

ii. Remedial treatments may be used to manage arthropod pests. Treatments must be effective in managing all life stages of the pest and result in the inspection lot passing re-inspection for export.

iii. Other biosecurity risk material such as trash, contaminant seeds, animal debris and soil can be managed by ‘reconditioning’. After ‘reconditioning’, the produce must be presented for re-inspection.

Important note:

i. If fruit fly is detected, remedial management is not permitted; unless the phytosanitary treatment is irradiation at an approved dose to manage target fruit flies.

ii. Where remedial management is not permitted, the fresh produce must be withdrawn from export to Australia.

III. Specific management actions for the fresh produce and quarantine pest are described in the relevant Appendix.

IV. Where specific phytosanitary measures are required to be applied to manage a quarantine pest or regulated article and the fresh produce inspection lot has failed the inspection, PPPD must:

a. immediately investigate the source of the quarantine pest and regulated article,

b. implement corrective actions, and

i. Corrective actions may be applied at the farm, packing house and/or treatment facility depending on the outcomes of the investigation.

c. immediately undertake actions relevant to the phytosanitary measure as outlined below:

   i. Where the phytosanitary measure is area freedom, PPPD must immediately cease trade in the fresh produce under area freedom.

   ii. Where the phytosanitary measure is in-field activities (or a systems approach), PPPD must immediately suspend the farm and/or packing house until an investigation has been undertaken and corrective actions applied.

   iii. Where the phytosanitary measure is a treatment, PPPD must immediately suspend the treatment provider until an investigation has been undertaken and correction actions applied.

   A review of the application of the treatment across the export pathway may be required.

V. PPPD must maintain records of detections of quarantine pests and regulated articles during the pre-export inspection, and make them available to the department, if requested.

3.1.4 Containers

I. PPPD, or an authorised officer, must inspect the empty container (air or sea) to ensure it is free of biosecurity risk material before loading with consignments of fresh produce for Australia.

3.2 Phytosanitary certification by PPPD

I. PPPD must only certify fresh produce for export to Australia that is free of quarantine pests, regulated articles and other biosecurity risk material.

   a. PPPD will issue a phytosanitary certificate for each consignment after the pre-export phytosanitary inspection and only if PPPD has determined that the consignment meets Australia’s import conditions.

II. Each phytosanitary certificate must include:

   a. additional declarations as described in BICON and the relevant appendix, and as required in ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates (FAO 2022).

   b. sufficient information to reconcile the consignment. This may include farm, packing house and treatment facility identification codes, shipment identification codes, container, and seal numbers (for sea freight only), and volume and number of cartons.

   c. treatment details including the treatment schedule, if a treatment was applied to the fresh produce.

III. Other documentation (e.g., a treatment certificate) may also be required to accompany the phytosanitary certificate, as described in the Appendices and BICON.

IV. All documentation must comply with ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates (FAO 2022), and Australia's *minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy*.

3.3 Transit

I. To comply with Australia's import conditions, goods certified for export to Australia must remain secure in transit to Australia. This means that:

   a. Containers (sea and enclosed air-freight containers) must not be opened in transit.

   b. A consignment must be shipped (air or sea) directly from one port or city in Viet Nam to a designated port or city in Australia or trans-shipped in sealed containers.

II. Where a consignment is stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in transit, the NPPO in that country (or countries) must issue a 'Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate'.

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

4 Oversight by PPPD

I. PPPD must have a system in place for monitoring and auditing registered farms, packing houses and treatment facilities to ensure that all requirements are met.

II. PPPD must maintain records of audits undertaken and make them available to the department, if requested.

5 On-arrival verification by the department

5.1 Phytosanitary inspection and biosecurity clearance

I. The fresh produce will be verified by the department on arrival in Australia. The original phytosanitary certificate, treatment certificate (where required) and documentation will be examined for each consignment for verification purposes at the first port of entry in Australia prior to release from biosecurity control.

II. The department officers will conduct an inspection of the packing, labelling and security of the consignment as well as for quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material.

5.2 On-arrival sampling and inspection technique

5.2.1 Sampling per consignment

I. A random sample will be taken per phytosanitary certificate.

II. Consignments of fresh produce will be sampled for inspection at one of the following rates:

Units of fruit listed on the phytosanitary certificate	Number of pieces of fruit randomly sampled for inspection
> 1000	600
450 – 999	450
< 450	All

III. The fruit in the consignment will be sampled proportionally across a single phytosanitary certificate. If a consignment has multiple farm lots associated with a single phytosanitary certificate, the fruit will be sampled across all farm lots, with the number of pieces of fruit from each farm lot being proportional to the number of pieces of fruit in each farm lot to that of the consignment.

5.2.2 Inspection methodology

I. The specific inspection methodology for the fresh produce is detailed in the Appendices.

5.3 On-arrival detections and biosecurity outcomes

I. If quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material are detected, the goods will be placed on hold pending identification and assessment of the risks. If the detection is of biosecurity concern, the consignment will require remedial management (where an effective management option is available) or be exported or destroyed. Any required action will be at the importer's expense.

II. The department may notify PPPD of any detections of quarantine pests, regulated articles, and biosecurity risk material.

III. The department may request PPPD investigate the source of the non-compliance and take appropriate action to manage the pest to ensure detections of the pest do not re-occur (as per Section 3.1.2, paragraph II.).

In addition to the actions described in Section 3.1.2, paragraph II., the department may request PPPD investigate its sampling and pre-export inspection technique if pests detected on arrival should have been detected at pre-export inspection.

IV. If consignments are repeatedly found to arrive with live quarantine pests and/or regulated articles, the department may review the trade in fresh produce from Viet Nam and consider enhanced phytosanitary measures, including mandatory phytosanitary treatment.

V. Other actions, including partial or complete suspension of the import of fresh produce from Viet Nam, may be implemented. The department's decision to suspend trade partially or completely will depend on the importance of the pest found in the consignment. For example, if the pest is identified to be a quarantine fruit fly; or is identified to be a quarantine pest for Australia that Viet Nam is recorded to be free from.

VI. The department reserves the right to suspend the trade of fresh produce from Viet Nam, pending an investigation by PPPD and a review by the department. Trade will recommence when the department is satisfied with the outcome of PPPD's investigation and confirmation that appropriate corrective action has been undertaken.

VII. If an organism is detected on fresh produce from Viet Nam that has not been assessed in the final import risk analysis report, the department will undertake an assessment to determine its quarantine status and if phytosanitary action is required.

6 Audit by the department

I. The department may request to audit the implementation of the agreed import requirements, which could include, for example, registration, pest management, the system of monitoring/auditing and trace-back system.

II. Audit may be via desk audit and/or site visit as required.

III. Where a site audit is deemed necessary, costs associated with travel will be funded by PPPD and/or Viet Nam’s industry (relevant to the specific fresh produce). Travel costs include:

   a. International and domestic flights (including domestic travel)

   b. Accommodation

   c. Meals

   d. Travel insurance

IV. The department will fund costs associated with salaries of departmental officers.

7 Review of policy

I. The department reserves the right to review the import policy at any time after trade commences or when there is reason to believe that the phytosanitary status of Viet Nam has changed.

II. PPPD must inform the department immediately on detection of any new pests or diseases of fresh produce in Viet Nam that may be of potential biosecurity concern to Australia.

Appendix A: Passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*)

This appendix includes the joint understanding between Viet Nam and Australia of the requirements for the export of passionfruit from Viet Nam to Australia. This appendix is based on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's *Passionfruit from Viet Nam: biosecurity import requirements final report* (the report) and Viet Nam's National Technical Standard (TCVN) issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Viet Nam regarding the quality of fresh passionfruit for commerce (refer to the most updated Codex guidelines).

Revisions to the appendix must be agreed to by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment's Plant Production and Protection Department (PPPD) and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (the department) prior to implementation.

Both PPPD and the department retain the right to withdraw from the workplan upon notice to the corresponding country.

A1. Applicable goods

Passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*)

The permitted applicable good is passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*) that is commercially produced in Viet Nam for export to Australia, for human consumption.

Passionfruit is defined as the entire fruit comprising the skin, flesh, seeds, with or without a small portion of peduncle / fruit stalk (up to 3cm).

A2. Registration of entities

Packing houses and treatment facilities approved by PPPD to export passionfruit to Australia must be registered as outlined in Sections 2.3 (Packing houses) and 2.4 (Treatment facilities) of this work plan and PPPD's *Guidance document no. 1776/BNN-BVTV on registration procedure and management for orchards and packing houses of agricultural products for exporting*.

Farms producing passionfruit for export to Australia may be registered by PPPD in accordance with guidance document no. 1776/BNN-BVTV.

A3. Quarantine pests

The following organisms are considered by the department to be quarantine pests and/or regulated articles for Australia associated with passionfruit from Viet Nam. This list is not exhaustive and additional quarantine pests or regulated articles may be added later. Any quarantine pests or regulated articles intercepted on arrival in Australia will be actioned.

Note: *Selenaspidus articulatus*, a quarantine pest for Australia, was assessed in the report as being associated with passionfruit from Viet Nam. *Selenaspidus articulatus* is also a quarantine pest for

Viet Nam. This pest has not been included in the operational work plan, noting Suh's (2016) record of *S. articulatus* on coffee beans from Viet Nam is the only record of the pest from Viet Nam.

Pest	Common Name
Arthropods	
Diptera [Flies]	
Bactrocera dorsalis	Oriental fruit fly
Zeugodacus cucurbitae	Melon fly
Zeugodacus tau	Pumpkin fruit fly
Hemiptera [Bugs]	
Planococcus minor [WA]	Pacific mealybug
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi [WA]	Dictyospermum scale
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona [WA]	Mulberry scale
Thysanoptera [Thrips]	
Frankliniella schultzei species complex [a]	Cotton thrips
Scirtothrips dorsalis [RA]	Chilli thrips
Thrips palmi [a, SA, WA]	Melon thrips
Acariformes [Mites]	
Brevipalpus phoenicis species complex [a]	False spider mite
Tetranychus piercei	Spider mite
Pathogens	
Viruses	
Potyvirus telosmae	Telsoma Mosaic Virus (TelMV)
Potyvirus orionspassiflorae	East Asian Passiflora Virus (EAPV)
Potyvirus passifloramaculae	Passiflora Mottle Virus (PaMoV)
Fungi	
Colletotrichum brasiliense	

[a] Quarantine species that is also identified as a regulated article for Australia as it vectors quarantine viruses.
[RA] Regulated article
[WA] Regional quarantine pest for Western Australia
[SA] Regional quarantine pest for South Australia

A4. Risk management measures for quarantine pests

The report recommended specific phytosanitary risk management measures to reduce the biosecurity risk to an acceptable level for the following quarantine pests and regulated articles associated with fresh passionfruit from Viet Nam.

A4.1 Fruit flies, mealybugs, scale insects and false spider mites (*Bactrocera dorsalis, Zeugodacus cucurbitae, Zeugodacus tau, Planococcus minor*, *Chrysomphalus*

***dictyospermi, Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* and *Brevipalpus phoenicis* species complex)**

Fruit treatment - Irradiation

The passionfruit must undergo irradiation treatment at an approved facility (refer section A6.1), at the following schedule:

- Minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy.

A4.2 Thrips and spider mites (*Frankliniella schultzei* species complex*, Scirtothrips dorsalis, Thrips palmi,* and *Tetranychus piercei)*

Pre-export visual inspection and, if found, remedial action

Pre-export visual inspection and remedial action, if required, must be undertaken as per section 3.1 Pre-export phytosanitary inspection in this document and Section A9. Managing detections of quarantine pests, regulated articles, and biosecurity risk material in this Appendix.

A5. Packing house processes

A5.1 Registration

The packing houses are registered in accordance with Viet Nam's guidance document 1776/BNN-BVTV. The process includes:

- Packing houses submit an application for an export registration to the local plant protection authority.
- PPPD evaluates whether the packing house complies with the regulations and meets the requirements of Viet Nam and the importing country.
- Assign unique registration numbers to the qualified packing houses and notify the importing country.
- Conduct annual monitoring.

A6. Treatment processes

The irradiation treatment will be applied as outlined in the Irradiation Work Plan.

A6.1 Approved facilities

The irradiation facilities approved to treat passionfruit for export to Australia are:

- Son Son Corporation (01/IRR/BVTV-KD)
  E4/52 Quarter 5
  Le Duc Anh Street
  An Lac Ward
  Ho Chi Minh City

- Toan Phat Irradiation (04/IRR/BVTV-KD)
  Block A24-1, Ngang 1 Street
  Phu An Thanh Industrial Park
  Ben Luc Commune
  Tay Ninh Province
  Viet Nam

A7. Packing and labelling

Passionfruit for export to Australia will be secured using one of the following secure consignment methods:

a. **integral cartons**: produce may be packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons (packages) with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.

b. **ventilation holes of cartons covered**: cartons (packages) with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6mm pore size and not less than 0.16mm strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.

Passionfruit for export to Australia will be labelled with the following details:

- The statement “Product of Viet Nam”
- Fruit type (i.e., Passionfruit)
- Packing house code / name / registration number
- Treatment facility code / name / registration number
- Treatment identification code (TIN)

A8. Pre-export phytosanitary inspection

The pre-export phytosanitary inspection for fresh passionfruit will be conducted according to the procedures regulated in Circular No. 33/2014/TT-BNNPTNT dated October 30, 2014, on procedures for plant quarantine upon import, export and transit and post-import quarantine of articles subject to plant quarantine.

The sampling process for inspection will be regulated in National technical regulation QCVN 01-141:2013/BNNPTNT “National technical regulation on phytosanitary sampling methods”. The national technical regulation was developed in accordance with ISPM No. 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments.

A9. Managing detections of quarantine pests, regulated articles, and biosecurity risk material at pre-export inspection

A9.1 Quarantine fruit flies, mealybugs, scale insects and false spider mites

If quarantine fruit flies (*Bactrocera dorsalis, Zeugodacus cucurbitae, Z. tau*), mealybugs (*Planococcus minor*), scale insects (*Chrysomphalus dictyospermi, Pseudaulacaspis pentagona,* and false spider mites (*Brevipalpus phoenicis* species complex) are detected during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection[3], PPPD may proceed to treat passionfruit with irradiation treatment.

Once treated, passionfruit must be kept secure and insect-proof, and the cartons must remain integral until passionfruit arrives in Australia.

Important note: If other quarantine pests or regulated articles are detected with fruit flies, mealybugs and scale insects during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection, the other quarantine pests and regulated articles must be managed as outlined below in sections A9.2 and A9.3, before passionfruit can be treated with irradiation to manage the fruit flies, mealybugs and scale insects.

A9.2 Quarantine thrips and spider mites

If live quarantine and regulated thrips (*Frankliniella schultzei* species complex*, Scirtothrips dorsalis, Thrips palmi*), and spider mites (*Tetranychus piercei*) are detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- withdraw the consignment from export to Australia, or
- undertake remedial management to mitigate biosecurity risk.

Remedial management can include activities such as applying an approved treatment on the consignment to ensure that a pest is no longer viable.

Records of thrips and spider mite detections made during the inspection (live or dead of any life stage) are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

Section A9.4 describes further requirements in the event of a detection of quarantine and regulated thrips and spider mites.

A9.3 Other quarantine pests and biosecurity risk material

If other pests of biosecurity concern to Australia and/or biosecurity risk material such symptomatic fruit (disease symptoms), trash (for example, loose stem and leaf material), contaminant seeds, soil, and animal matter are detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must undertake remedial management to mitigate biosecurity risk.

Remedial management can include activities such as applying an approved treatment to the consignment to ensure that a pest is no longer viable or 'reconditioning' to remove symptomatic fruit and contaminant material.

Where 'reconditioning' occurs, the goods must be presented for re-inspection.

A9.4 Corrective actions

A9.4.1 Quarantine fruit flies, mealybugs, scale insects and false spider mites

[3] Pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection is the pre-export inspection for goods undergoing irradiation treatment.

If quarantine fruit flies, mealybugs, scale insects and false spider mites are detected during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection[4], PPPD may proceed to treat the passionfruit with irradiation treatment.

Once treated, the passionfruit must be kept secure and insect-proof, and the cartons must remain integral until the passionfruit arrives in Australia.

Records of detections of fruit flies at pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection should be kept to inform PPPD and farms of fruit fly prevalence in export consignments.

A9.4.2 Quarantine thrips and spider mites

Records of corrective actions made in response to detections of quarantine or regulated thrips and spider mites during the inspection are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

Records of detections of these quarantine pests should be kept to inform PPPD, farms and packing houses to assist in managing these pests.

A10. Phytosanitary certification

Passionfruit for export to Australia will be certified by PPPD as per Section 3.2 (Phytosanitary certification by PPPD).

Important note: the consignment must not be certified for export to Australia if symptomatic fruit (disease symptoms) are found during inspection.

The following additional declaration must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate issued by PPPD:

i. "Irradiated at a minimum of 400 Gy."

The following information must be detailed in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate:

- The date of treatment
- The treatment facility registered name and/or number
- The treatment identification number (TIN)

The following information must be detailed on the irradiation treatment certificate:

- The minimum and maximum (D_{min} and D_{max}) irradiation dose for the treatment.

A11. On-arrival verification inspection

[4] Pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection is the pre-export inspection for goods undergoing irradiation treatment.

Sampling undertaken by the department for on-arrival verification inspection will be carried out as per Section 5.2.1 (On-arrival sampling and inspection technique).

The inspection method used by the department to inspect fresh passionfruit on arrival will consist of:

- an examination of 90% of the sample (e.g., 540 units out of 600 units sampled) visually using a maggylamp.
- examination of 10% of the sample (e.g., 60 units out of 600 units sampled) with a minimum of 10x magnification using a microscope.

Fruit with any suspect signs will be investigated with higher magnification and may be cut to examine for internal feeders.

Any sheltered sites will also be examined under higher magnification for the presence of mites, thrips and scale insects.

A12. On-arrival detections and biosecurity outcomes

The department may report to PPPD any quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material detected during on-arrival inspection. The department may request PPPD to manage the quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material as outlined in Section 5.3 (On-arrival detections and biosecurity outcomes).

If the passionfruit is not in ‘secure cartons or pallets’, or the ‘secure cartons or pallets’ are split or damaged, the fruit will be subject to export or disposal. This is because the department cannot verify that live pests detected during on-arrival inspection have been subject to irradiation treatment or the fruit has been exposed to and contaminated (infested) with pests post-treatment.

A13. Agreement

The department and PPPD agree to the conditions set out in this operational work plan and Appendix A – Passionfruit.

This agreement is executed by duly authorised representatives of the department and PPPD.

Signed on behalf of PPPD:

Name: ____

Signature: ____

Date: ____

Signed on behalf of the department:

Name: ____

Signature: ____

Date: ____

APPENDIX A: FINALISED & SIGNED
09 SEPTEMBER 2024

Appendix B: Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)

This appendix includes the joint understanding between Viet Nam and Australia of the requirements for the export of pomelo from Viet Nam to Australia. This appendix is based on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's *Pomelo from Vietnam: biosecurity import requirements final report* (the report) and Viet Nam's National Technical Standard (TCVN) issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Viet Nam regarding the quality of fresh pomelo for commerce (refer to the most updated Codex guidelines).

Revisions to the appendix must be agreed to by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Plant Production and Protection Department (PPPD) and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (the department) prior to implementation.

Both PPPD and the department retain the right to withdraw from the workplan upon notice to the corresponding country.

B1. Applicable goods

Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)

The permitted applicable good is pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) that is commercially produced in Viet Nam for export to Australia, for human consumption.

Pomelo is defined as the entire fruit with the peel, flesh, seeds, calyx, with or without a small portion of the peduncle / fruit stalk (cut short and close to the surface of the fruit).

B2. Registration of entities

Farms (or growers) producing pomelo fruit for export to Australia must be approved and registered by PPPD as outlined in Section 2.2 (On-farm production) of this work plan and PPPD's *Guidance document no. 1776/BNN-BVTV on registration procedure and management for orchards and packing houses of agricultural products for exporting*.

Packing houses and treatment facilities approved by PPPD to export pomelo to Australia must be registered as outlined in Sections 2.3 (Packing houses) and 2.4 (Treatment facilities) of this work plan and PPPD's guidance document no. 1776/BNN-BVTV.

The list of registered farms (or growers) and packing houses must be provided to the department each year, prior to the commencement of trade.

PPPD must notify the department if the registration status of a treatment facility changes before trade commences and/or during the trade season (i.e., the registration has been revoked, cancelled or reinstated).

B3. Quarantine pests

The following organisms are considered by the department to be quarantine pests and/or regulated articles for Australia associated with pomelo from Viet Nam. This list is not exhaustive and additional quarantine pests or regulated articles may be added later. Any quarantine pests or regulated articles intercepted on arrival in Australia will be actioned.

Pest	Common Name
Arthropods	
Diptera [Flies]	
Bactrocera carambolae	Carambola fruit fly
Bactrocera correcta	Guava fruit fly
Bactrocera dorsalis	Oriental fruit fly
Bactrocera zonata	Peach fruit fly
Zeugodacus cucurbitae	Melon fly
Zeugodacus tau	Pumpkin fruit fly
Hemiptera [Bugs]	
Diaphorina citri [a]	Asian citrus psyllid
Exallomochlus hispidus	Cocoa mealybug
Planococcus lilacinus	Coffee mealybug
Rastrococcus invadens	Fruit tree mealybug
Parlatoria cinerea	Tropical grey chaff scale
Parlatoria ziziphi	Black parlatoria scale
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona [WA]	Mulberry scale
Thysanoptera [Thrips]	
Scirtothrips dorsalis [RA]	Chilli thrips
Thrips tabaci [RA]	Melon thrips
Acariformes [Mites]	
Brevipalpus phoenicis species complex [a]	False spider mite
Trombidiformes [Mites]	
Panonychus citri [WA]	Citrus red mite
Tetranychus kanzawai [WA]	Kanzawa spider mite
Bacterium [Xanthomonadales]	
Xanthomonas citri subsp. citri	Citrus canker

[a] Quarantine species that is also identified as a regulated article for Australia as it vectors quarantine viruses.
[RA] Regulated article
[WA] Regional quarantine pest for Western Australia

B4. Risk management measures for quarantine pests

The report recommended specific phytosanitary risk management measures listed below to reduce the biosecurity risk to an acceptable level for the following quarantine pests and regulated articles associated with fresh pomelo from Viet Nam.

B4.1 Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*)

Systems approach

A systems approach must be applied to ensure Asian citrus psyllid is not present on pomelo fruit exported to Australia.

The components of the systems approach are outlined in Attachment 1 to this Appendix.

B4.2 Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri*)

Systems approach

A systems approach must be applied to ensure citrus canker is not present on pomelo fruit exported to Australia.

The components of the systems approach are outlined in Attachment 1 to this Appendix.

B4.3 Fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects (*Bactrocera carambolae, B. correcta, B. dorsalis, B. zonata, Zeugodacus cucurbitae, Z. tau*, *Brevipalpus phoenicis* species complex, *Exallomochlus hispidus, Planococcus lilacinus, Rastrococcus invadens*, *Parlatoria cinerea, Parlatoria ziziphi* and *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*)

Irradiation treatment

The pomelo fruit must undergo irradiation treatment at an approved facility (refer section B7.1), at the following schedule:

- Minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy.

B4.4 Spider mites and thrips (*Panonychus citri, Tetranychus kanzawai, Scirtothrips dorsalis* and *Thrips tabaci*)

Pre-export visual inspection and, if found, remedial action

Pre-export visual inspection and remedial action, if required, must be undertaken as per Section 3.1 (Pre-export phytosanitary inspection) of this work plan and Section B10. (Managing detections of quarantine pests, regulated articles, and biosecurity risk material) in this Appendix.

B5. On-farm production processes

B5.1 Registration

The farms (or growers) are registered in accordance with Viet Nam's guidance document 1776/BNN-BVTV for the purposes of implementing the systems approach for managing risks associated with Asian citrus psyllid and citrus canker. This process includes:

- Farms submit an application for an export registration to the local plant protection authority.
- PPPD evaluates whether the farm complies with the regulations and meets requirements of Viet Nam and the importing country.
- Assign unique registration numbers to the qualified farm and notify the importing country.
- Conduct annual monitoring and/or audits.

To be a registered farm (or grower) for exporting pomelo fruit to Australia, the farm (or grower) must:

- have systems in place that have been audited and approved by PPPD, and
- be able to demonstrate the production practices required under the systems approach as outlined in Attachment 1.

B5.2 Training

Technical officers, field technicians, growers and any other personnel involved in pomelo production must be regularly trained in pest and disease monitoring and management, farm hygiene practices and record management to enable traceability.

This may require training and certification by PPPD or training provided by PPPD-authorised training institutions.

B6. Packing house processes

B6.1 Registration

The packing houses are registered in accordance with Viet Nam's guidance document 1776/BNN-BVTV. The process includes:

- Packing houses submit an application for an export registration to the local plant protection authority.
- PPPD evaluates whether the packing house complies with the regulations and meets the requirements of Viet Nam and the importing country.
- Assign unique registration numbers to the qualified packing houses and notify the importing country.
- Conduct annual monitoring and/or audits.

To be a registered packing house for exporting pomelo fruit to Australia, the facility must:

- have systems in place that have been audited and approved by PPPD, and
- be able to demonstrate the processing practices (washing, brushing and waxing) required under the systems approach as outlined in Attachment 1.

Note: The packing house must only source pomelo from a registered farm (or grower) for export to Australia.

B5.2 Training

Packing house personnel involved in packing house processes for pomelo fruit must be regularly trained in pest and disease monitoring and management, fruit quality inspection, facility hygiene practices and record management to enable traceability.

This may require training and certification by PPPD or training provided by packing house qualified personnel.

B7. Treatment processes

The irradiation treatment will be applied as outlined in the Irradiation Work Plan.

B7.1 Approved facilities

The irradiation facilities approved to treat pomelo for export to Australia are:

- Son Son Corporation (01/IRR/BVTV-KD)
E4/52 Quarter 5
Le Duc Anh Street
An Lac Ward
Ho Chi Minh City
- Toan Phat Irradiation (04/IRR/BVTV-KD)
Block A24-1, Ngang 1 Street
Phu An Thanh Industrial Park
Ben Luc Commune
Tay Ninh Province
Viet Nam

B7.2 Irradiation requirements

The approved irradiation facilities must have current dose mapping data for the pomelo fruit–carton configuration being treated for export to Australia.

Should the configuration change the irradiation facilities must undertake dose mapping for the new configuration before the pomelo fruit is exported to Australia under the new configuration.

Note: PPPD must review and approve dose mapping data performed by an approved irradiation facility before pomelo fruit can be exported to Australia.

B8. Packing and labelling

B8.1 Packing

Pomelo for export to Australia will be packed and secured using one of the following secure consignment options:

a. **integral cartons**: produce may be packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons (packages) with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.

b. **ventilation holes of cartons covered**: cartons (packages) with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6mm pore size and not less than 0.16mm strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.

B8.2 Labelling

Pomelo for export to Australia must be labelled with the following details:

- The statement "Product of Viet Nam"
- Fruit type (i.e., Pomelo)
- Production unit code / name / registration number
- Packing house code / name / registration number
- Treatment facility code / name / registration number
- Treatment identification code (TIN)

B8.3 Storage

Pomelo for export to Australia must be kept secure and stored as per Section 2.6 (Security and storage) of this work plan.

B9. Pre-export phytosanitary inspection

The pre-export phytosanitary inspection for fresh pomelo will be conducted according to the procedures regulated in Circular No. 33/2014/TT-BNNPTNT dated October 30, 2014, on procedures for plant quarantine upon import, export and transit and post-import quarantine of articles subject to plant quarantine.

The sampling process for inspection will be regulated in National technical regulation QCVN 01-141:2013/BNNPTNT "National technical regulation on phytosanitary sampling methods". The national technical regulation was developed in accordance with ISPM No. 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments.

Note: It is the department's expectation that Viet Nam's pre-export sampling and inspection requirements align with Sections 3.1 and 5.2 of the work plan and Section B12. of this Appendix.

B10. Managing detections of quarantine pests, regulated articles, and biosecurity risk material at pre-export phytosanitary inspection

B10.1 Asian citrus psyllid

If live Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*) is detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- withdraw the consignment from export to Australia.

Records of Asian citrus psyllids detections made during the inspection (of any life stage) are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

Section B11.1 describes further requirements in the event of a detection of Asian citrus psyllid.

B10.2 Citrus canker

If Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri*) is detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- withdraw the consignment from export to Australia.

Records of citrus canker detections made during the inspection are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

Section B11.2 describes further requirements in the event of a detection of citrus canker.

B10.3 Quarantine fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects

If live quarantine fruit flies (*B. carambolae, B. correcta, B. dorsalis, B. zonata, Z. cucurbitae* and *Z. tau*), false spider mites (*Brevipalpus phoenicis* species complex), mealybugs (*Exallomochlus hispidus, Planococcus lilacinus, Rastrococcus invadens*), and scale insects (*Parlatoria cinerea, Parlatoria ziziphi, Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*) are detected during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection[5], PPPD may proceed to treat pomelo with irradiation treatment.

Once treated, pomelo fruit must be kept secure and insect-proof, and the cartons must remain integral until pomelo fruit arrives in Australia.

Important note: If other quarantine pests or regulated articles are detected during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection, the other quarantine pests and regulated articles must be managed as outlined below in Sections B10.4 and B10.5, before pomelo can be treated with irradiation to manage these pests.

Records of fruit fly, false spider mite, mealybug and scale insect detections made during the inspection (of any life stage) are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

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[5] Pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection is the pre-export inspection for goods undergoing irradiation treatment.

Section B11.3 describes further requirements in the event of a detection of fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects.

B10.4 Quarantine thrips and spider mites

If live quarantine and regulated thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis* and *Thrips tabaci*) and spider mites (*Panonychus citri* and *Tetranychus kanzawai*), are detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- withdraw the consignment from export to Australia, or
- apply an approved treatment on the consignment to ensure that a pest is no longer viable.

Records of thrips and spider mite detections made during the inspection (of any life stage) are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

Section B11.4 describes further requirements in the event of a detection of quarantine and regulated thrips and spider mites.

B10.5 Other quarantine pests and biosecurity risk material

If other pests of quarantine concern to Australia and/or biosecurity risk material such as trash (for example, loose stem and leaf material), contaminant seeds, soil, and animal matter are detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must withdraw the consignment from export unless remedial management is undertaken to mitigate biosecurity risk.

Remedial management can include activities such as applying an approved treatment to the consignment to ensure that a pest is no longer viable or ‘reconditioning’ to remove contaminant material.

Where ‘reconditioning’ occurs, the goods must be presented for re-inspection.

B11. Corrective actions

B11.1 Asian citrus psyllid

If live Asian citrus psyllids are detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- suspend the relevant registered farm (or grower) and packing house under the systems approach pathway,
- inform the department of the detection and suspension,
- investigate the source of the detection and review pest management practices on the pathway, and
- provide a report to the department.

Trade will not re-commence from the relevant farm (or grower) and packing house until the department is satisfied that appropriate policy and practice is in place.

Records of detections of these quarantine pests should be kept to inform PPPD, farms and packing houses to assist in managing these pests.

Records of corrective actions made in response to detections of quarantine pests during the inspection are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

B11.2 Citrus canker

If citrus canker is detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD must:

- suspend the relevant registered farm (or grower) and packing house under the systems approach pathway,
- inform the department of the detection and suspension,
- investigate the source of the detection and review pest management practices on the pathway, and
- provide a report to the department.

Trade will not re-commence from the relevant farm (or grower) and packing house until the department is satisfied that appropriate policy and practice is in place.

Records of detections of citrus canker should be kept to inform PPPD, farms and packing houses to assist in managing this pest.

Records of corrective actions made in response to detections of this quarantine pest during the inspection are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

B11.3 Quarantine fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects

If live quarantine fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects are detected during pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection[6], PPPD may proceed to treat the pomelo with irradiation treatment.

Once treated, the pomelo must be kept secure and insect-proof, and the cartons must remain integral until the pomelo arrives in Australia.

Records of detections of fruit flies, false spider mites, mealybugs and scale insects at pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection should be kept to inform PPPD and farms of fruit fly prevalence in export consignments.

B11.4 Quarantine thrips and spider mites

If live quarantine and regulated thrips and spider mites are repeatedly detected during pre-export phytosanitary inspection, PPPD may investigate:

[6] Pre-treatment phytosanitary inspection is the pre-export inspection for goods undergoing irradiation treatment.

- the commercial management practices by the relevant grower

Records of corrective actions made in response to detections of quarantine pests during the inspection are to be maintained by PPPD and made available to the department, if requested.

B11. Phytosanitary certification

Pomelo for export to Australia will be certified by PPPD as per Section 3.2 (Phytosanitary certification by PPPD) of this work plan.

Important note: the consignment must not be certified for export to Australia if live quarantine pests or symptomatic fruit (disease symptoms) are found during inspection.

The following additional declarations must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate issued by PPPD:

i. "The fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with the systems approach for the management of Asian citrus psyllid and citrus canker on pomelo fruit exported from Viet Nam to Australia."

AND

ii. "Irradiated at a minimum of 400 Gy."

The following information must be detailed in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate:

- The date of treatment
- The treatment facility registered name and/or number
- The treatment identification number (TIN)

The following information must be detailed on the irradiation treatment certificate:

- The minimum and maximum (D_{min} and D_{max}) irradiation dose for the treatment.

B12. On-arrival verification inspection

Sampling undertaken by the department for on-arrival verification inspection will be carried out as per Section 5.2.1 (On-arrival sampling and inspection technique) of this work plan.

The inspection method used by the department to inspect fresh pomelo on arrival will consist of:

- Examination of 40% of the sample (e.g., 240 units of a random 600-unit sample), visually using a magnification lamp.
- Examination of 50% of the sample (e.g., 300 units of a random 600-unit sample), under 10x magnification using a microscope.
- Examination of 10% of the sample (e.g., 60 units of a random 600-unit sample), under higher magnification (30x) using a microscope.

Any suspect signs will be investigated with microscope magnification, as required.

The department will examine sheltered sites for the presence of false spider mites, mealybugs, spider mites, scale insects, thrips and other pest insects that can be hidden under buttons.

Fruit with signs of internal infestation will be cut to inspect for internal feeders.

B13. On-arrival detections and biosecurity outcomes

The department may report to PPPD any quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material detected during on-arrival inspection. The department may request PPPD to manage the quarantine pests, regulated articles and biosecurity risk material as outlined in Section 5.3 (On-arrival detections and biosecurity outcomes).

Important note: If irradiated pomelo fruit are not in 'secure cartons or pallets', or the 'secure cartons or pallets' are split or damaged, the fruit will be subject to export or disposal. This is because the department cannot verify that:

- live fruit fly pests detected during on-arrival inspection have been subject to irradiation treatment, or
- the fruit have not been exposed to and contaminated (infested) with pests post-treatment.

B14. Agreement

The department and PPPD agree to the conditions set out in this operational work plan and Appendix B – Pomelo.

This agreement is executed by duly authorised representatives of the department and PPPD.

Signed on behalf of PPPD:

Name: ______________________________

Signature: ______________________________

Date: ______________________________

APPENDIX B: FINALISED & SIGNED
09 OCTOBER 2025

Signed on behalf of the department:

Name: ______________________________

Signature: ______________________________

Date: ______________________________

Attachments

This section includes reference material and other information required to be used for the export of fresh produce from Viet Nam to Australia. Where an attachment is required for a specific commodity, the attachment will clearly specify the relevant commodity.

The attachments in this section are listed in numerical order:

Attachment	Title
1	Systems approach for the management of Asian citrus psyllid and Citrus canker on pomelo fruit exported from Viet Nam to Australia

Attachment 1

Systems approach for the management of Asian citrus psyllid and Citrus canker on fresh pomelo fruit exported from Viet Nam to Australia

The department considers a range of phytosanitary measures, combined with operational systems, will reduce the risks posed by quarantine pests on fresh pomelo fruit from Viet Nam to achieve the appropriate level of protection for Australia.

The details of the systems approach to manage the risks associated with Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*) and citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri*) on fresh pomelo fruit, to an acceptable level, are outlined in Table 1.

The operational systems for the assurance, maintenance and verification of phytosanitary status are summarised in Table 2; for further detail refer to the operational work plan.

Please note:

- This Attachment must be read in conjunction with Appendix B – Pomelo.
- Approved and registered orchards (or growers) and packing houses must have SOPs approved by PPPD that describe the operational activities required to implement the systems approach described in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Activities and requirements of the systems approach measure to manage the risk of Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) and citrus canker

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
Production		
New planting and propagative material	New planting and propagative material must be sourced from accredited nurseries growing disease-free seedlings. Nurseries are to be accredited and/or registered with PPPD. Seedlings propagated within the registered orchard must be produced from healthy (elite) mother trees using safe propagation materials/practices. Records of nursery activities associated with new planting and propagative material must be kept and made available to the department upon request.	• Records of new plantings including the nursery they were sourced from. • Accreditation status of nurseries.
In-field pest monitoring and control	**Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) and Citrus canker** Regular monitoring for ACP and citrus canker – at least once each week during critical growth stages / flush	• Orchard supervisors can demonstrate an understanding of these requirements at audit and provide evidence

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
	periods, and every 3 weeks during other periods / outside of flush periods. Additional monitoring to be carried out following weather events conducive to disease spread (e.g., heavy rain, storms, etc.). Sticky traps for monitoring ACP must be placed in areas of young flush (1.5–2m above ground) at a density of 1 trap per 2 hectares. Traps must be monitored weekly during flushing periods and every 3 weeks during other times and replaced as necessary to ensure they remain effective in trapping psyllids. Records of sticky trap monitoring must be kept and made available to the department upon request. For citrus canker, randomly select 1% of total trees and inspect leaves, branches, and fruits for symptoms such as lesions, exudation or abnormal leaf drop. Implement appropriate pest control activities to reduce or prevent pest prevalence: • Preventative and/or management sprays for ACP and citrus canker to be applied to reduce insects and inoculum on new foliage, to protect expanding fruit surfaces from infestation/infection, and to protect pruning wounds from infection following pruning. • Registered orchards must implement targeted spray programs to suppress ACP populations and reduce citrus canker inoculum on new growth, protect developing fruit, and prevent infection or pruning wounds. • Citrus canker – apply appropriate bactericides during flush periods, after pruning, and at the onset of rainy seasons. Mancozeb or mineral oil may be added to improve coverage and efficacy. Avoid overhead irrigation in diseased orchards. • ACP – initiate sprays when monitoring indicates pest presence, especially during young flush stages. Alternate chemical groups to prevent resistance. Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that spray decisions are guided by monitoring results and ACP population density, rather than following fixed, calendar-based spray schedules.	that these activities have been undertaken. • Pest monitoring and control activities are covered in SOPs approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform monitoring and control activities effectively. • Monitoring records. • Spray records for ACP, CC and Citrus leafminer. • Records of management actions for ACP, CC and Citrus leafminer other than spraying. • Lists and detail of diagnostics laboratories approved to be used, monitoring/surveillance records, records of any samples sent to the labs and the diagnostic results. • A documented orchard hygiene plan or evidence of orchard hygiene activities (i.e., pruning, tools maintenance, fallen fruit, disposal of plant material).

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
	• Application frequency – conduct 2 applications per flush cycle – first when shoots reach 5-10 mm and second, 6-7 days later. Additional sprays should be based on pest thresholds and weather conditions conducive to disease spread. • Conduct crop hygiene practices that reduce pest prevalence through the removal of pest repository sources (such as fallen fruit, diseased plant parts, etc.), and through natural pest control activities (e.g. release of biological control agents, pruning to reduce canopy humidity). During monitoring, if ACP is detected, insect samples are collected and sent to qualified laboratories for accurate identification. During monitoring, if citrus canker is suspected, samples are to be sent to an independent diagnostic laboratory. The diagnostic laboratory must have demonstrated technical competence, use diagnostic methods appropriate for the target pest, and be approved by PPPD for the diagnostics service. A negative result for ACP and citrus canker is required for the orchard to maintain its registration code. If the result is positive, the orchard will be suspended from harvesting fruit for export to Australia and corrective actions must be applied. Registration may only be reinstated after two consecutive negative test results, at least 30 days apart. Monitoring of ACP and citrus canker, and control practices in the registered orchards must be conducted by appropriately trained personnel, under the supervision of PPPD or an Authority approved by PPPD. Monitoring and management records must be kept and made available to the department upon request. This includes records of weather events and the activities carried out in response to these events. **Citrus leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella*)** Monitoring and management of citrus leafminer in registered orchards – foliar damage caused by citrus leafminers can increase risk of citrus canker infection: • Citrus leafminer activity in registered orchards must be monitored regularly, particularly during new flush periods when young leaves are most susceptible. Inspections should be conducted	

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
	weekly during flush, by selecting representative trees and examining young shoots and leaves for typical mining patterns. • Maintain balanced fertilisation and irrigation to promote uniform flushes; prune to improve air circulation and reduce humidity; protect natural enemies such as parasitoid wasps and weaver ants (*Oecophylla smaragdina*). Avoid excessive nitrogen that encourages tender foliage. • Use yellow sticky traps or pheromone traps to detect adult moth activity and determine optimal spray timing. • Apply insecticides when infestation exceeds threshold levels. Preferred active ingredients include abamectin, emamectin benzoate, spinetoram, spinosad, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and chlorantraniliprole. Apply sprays when leaves are 5–10 days old and repeat after 6–7 days if necessary. Alternate chemical groups to avoid resistance and prioritise biological or selective products to conserve natural enemies. Only pesticides registered for use in Viet Nam and compliant with Australian requirements may be used. Monitoring of citrus leafminer and control practices in the registered orchards must be conducted by appropriately trained personnel, under the supervision of PPPD or an Authority approved by PPPD. Monitoring and management records must be kept and made available to the department upon request. This includes records of weather events and the activities carried out in response to these events.	
Post-production		
Harvesting fruit free of disease symptoms	Fruit for export to Australia may only be harvested from registered orchards that demonstrate no detections of ACP or symptoms of citrus canker through regular monitoring. Only fruit free from damage and disease symptoms and other serious defects can be harvested and transported to the packing houses. Fallen fruit must not be harvested.	• Orchard supervisors can demonstrate an understanding of these requirements. • Harvesting requirements are covered in SOPs approved by PPPD.

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
	Pre-sorting of fruit in the orchard must remove diseased or damaged fruit and plant debris such as leaves and stems.	• Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively.
Hygiene and sanitation program at packing houses	Packing houses must implement hygiene and cleanliness programs and be certified and/or registered by PPPD.	• A documented packing house hygiene plan – as part of packing house SOPs approved by PPPD. • Packing house supervisor can explain the hygiene plan. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively.
Initial sorting when fruit arrives at the packing house	Registered packing houses shall only receive fruit from registered orchards. Registered packing houses must have a receival area that is separated from the secure area where fruit cleaning and packing occurs within the packing house. All pomelo fruit must undergo an initial sorting upon receival at the packing house to remove all damaged, diseased or pest-infested fruit before further handling.	• Packing house supervisor understands and can explain the activity. • Activity is documented in a SOP approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively.
Disinfection cleaning of each individual fruit to be conducted at the packing house	All pomelo fruit must undergo an initial washing with clean water at the packing house. Following an initial wash, the fruit must then undergo disinfection cleaning at the packing house which includes washing with an approved disinfectant and brushing followed by wax application and drying. This is to mitigate the risk of bacteria and psyllids on the fruit surface and postharvest infection. Approved disinfectants include: - sodium hypochlorite at 200±20 ppm chlorine for 1-2 minutes at a pH of 5.5-7.5. For approved chlorine-based disinfectants, chlorine concentration is to be verified using a DPD (diethyl-p-phenylene diamine) test kit every 2 hours or whenever water is changed. Solution is to be replaced if concentration falls below 150 ppm or water becomes turbid.	• Documentation (e.g. Material Data Sheet or similar) for all the chemicals used for cleaning/disinfection, etc. • Packing house supervisor understands and can explain the activity. • Activity is documented in a SOP approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively. • Records of maintenance of washing bath. Replacing water, adding chemical, etc.

Activities and requirements	Detail	Evidence required
Final quality inspection of fruit	Following the cleaning of fruit, all pomelo fruit must be inspected for quality and to ensure the cleaning process was effective and the fruit are free from pest and disease symptoms. Registered packing houses must have a separate secure area for the final quality inspection and packing of the fruit. If any pests or disease symptoms are found, the fruit must be examined and confirmed for the absence of quarantine pests before processing further for export. If the examination confirms detection of citrus canker or huanglongbing (citrus greening disease), then the lot must be withdrawn from export to Australia. The orchard must be suspended from exporting to Australia until corrective action is completed. Staff undertaking the quality inspection must be trained and approved by PPPD to detect the quarantine pests. The technique for checking the fruit must be appropriate for detecting the quarantine pests.	• Packing house supervisor understands and can explain the activity. • Records of documented activity as outlined in a SOP approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively, including pest/disease detection.

Table 2: Summary of operational systems for the assurance, maintenance and verification of phytosanitary status of pomelo fruit exported from Viet Nam to Australia

Operational measure	Detail	Evidence required
Registration and auditing of orchards and packing houses	Orchards (or growers) must be compliant with requirements for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems, approved SOPs and be registered with PPPD in accordance with the operational work plan (OWP). Orchards (or growers) must be registered and regularly audited by PPPD, ensuring that orchards (or growers) are implementing and complying with GAP and IPM and that records of farm practices are being kept for quality control and traceability. Packing houses must be registered and audited at least annually, with additional audits as required, by PPPD and comply with requirements, including certifications for sanitation and hygiene. PPPD must ensure that the registered orchards (or growers) and packing houses are suitably equipped	• Lists of registered orchards (growers) and packing houses • Orchard and packing house SOPs accurately reflect the requirements of the systems approach. • PPPD audit reports of orchards (growers) and packing houses.

Operational measure	Detail	Evidence required
	and have systems in place to carry out the specified risk mitigation measures of the systems approach. The list of registered orchards (or growers) and packing houses must be made available to the department prior to the commencement of trade each year. Records of audits by PPPD must be made available to the department, upon request.	
Movement control in orchards	To minimise the risk of introducing or spreading citrus canker in registered orchards, the following hygiene and movement control measures must be applied: • All persons entering orchards must disinfect hands, footwear, and tools using approved disinfectants (e.g. 70% alcohol, 1% sodium hypochlorite) before contact with plants. • Vehicles, machinery, tools, and containers used to harvest and transport fruit must be cleaned and disinfected before harvest and movement of fruit to ensure fruit are free from contamination. • Harvested fruit must not come into direct contact with soil or unsanitary surfaces. Equipment and containers must be maintained in clean, serviceable condition, and stored away from potential pest sources when not in use. Records of cleaning and disinfection activities must be maintained and made available to the department, upon request.	• Orchard supervisors can demonstrate an understanding of these requirements at audit and provide evidence that these activities have been undertaken. • Evidence of where washing, disinfection, etc., occurs. • Movement controls are covered in SOPs approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively.
Harvested fruit to be maintained under secure conditions	Fruit transported to the packing house are to be covered in clean and secure containers and vehicles. To prevent any potential contamination of pomelo fruit for Australia from any plant produce intended for domestic or other export markets, the processing equipment in packing houses must be suitably cleaned prior to the commencement of processing pomelo for export to Australia. Where packing houses process a range of commodities segregation measures must be in place to prevent pests from non-export pomelo fruit or other fruit contaminating pomelo fruit for export.	• Post harvest security is covered in SOPs approved by PPPD.
Fruit grading, and export-quality fruit to be packed for export	Pomelo fruit must be graded for quality. Fruit must be undamaged and free of any disease symptoms or signs of internal infestation.	

Operational measure	Detail	Evidence required
	Fruit that are not of export quality or are damaged, have disease symptoms or signs of internal infestation are to be removed from export.	• Packing house supervisor understands and can explain the activity. • Activity is documented in SOP approved by PPPD. • Records of training of staff to perform these activities effectively.
Safeguarding measures in place to protect the cleaned product from reinfestation	Safeguarding measures must be employed to prevent pest reinfestation during and after processing, (e.g. processing areas physically separated from storage areas, secure and protected packing house facilities).	
Fruit for export are packed in clean and secure (insect-proof) packaging	Fruit must be packed in boxes that are clean, sealed insect-proof boxes, to prevent pest reinfestation. Packing and storage materials must be kept in pest-proof conditions, with measures such as traps or covers to prevent contamination by rodents, birds, or insects.	
Consignment is to be secured prior to shipment	Packed fruit must be stored in a secure area segregated from other commodities and pomelo fruit packed for other destinations, prior to transport for export. Segregation acts as a physical barrier preventing pests from entering and reinfesting packed fruit. Storage areas must be maintained under hygienic, pest-proof conditions, with effective pest control measures such as bait stations, traps or sealed entry points.	
Pre-export phytosanitary inspection (600 units) by PPPD and certification	All consignments must be inspected by PPPD to certify the consignment is free of quarantine pests in accordance with the OWP.	• Evidence that PPPD has trained inspection and certifying officers so they are aware of the operational requirements in the OWP. • Appropriate inspection area. • Inspection records. • Other records and forms used to certify consignments.

References

FAO (2016), *International standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) no. 31: Methodologies for sampling of consignments*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

FAO (2019), *International standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) no. 23: Guidelines for inspection*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

FAO (2023a), *International standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) no. 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

FAO (2023b), *International standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) no. 12: Phytosanitary certificates*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome