



Changes to the Citrus FCM Risk Management System (FMS) for the 2021 Export Season

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The FCM Risk Management System (FMS) for export of citrus (excluding lemons and Key limes) to the EU has been implemented for the last three years. In the 2020 export season, 14 interceptions of live FCM larvae were reported by the EU.

Ongoing EU interceptions are a very serious concern for the industry and failure to ensure compliance places the industry's continued access to this critical market in serious jeopardy. After detailed analysis and deliberation, including representatives from all stakeholder groups in the citrus industry, further changes have again been made to the FMS. At the DALRRD Annual Citrus Co-ordinating meeting held in Port Elizabeth on 12 November 2020, DALRRD emphasized the importance of ensuring full and effective implementation of the FMS to avoid serious consequences. It is imperative that all role players make every effort to ensure diligent and complete implementation of all aspects of the FMS.

This Cutting Edge highlights the changes that have been made to the FMS for the 2021 export season. The relevant section of the FMS is referenced with each change and the changed text is highlighted in italics.

Eligibility and registration (2)

- **Requirements for orchard registration (2.5).**
A requirement for orchard registration is that each producer gives certain undertakings. The following additions have been made to these undertakings:
1) to comply with the FMS protocol and provide accurate data (this includes ensuring the accuracy of any data provided by a third party on behalf of the grower, especially data of fruit infestation monitoring);
5) to use the correct number of data trees for each orchard and to clearly mark the data trees so that the data trees are protected from routine orchard sanitation procedures.

- **Requirements for loading facilities (2.6).**
All loading facilities are required to register and give the following undertakings (2.6.3):
1) to comply with the FMS protocol;
2) to report any detected FMS non-compliance to PPECB.

Loading facilities include dry storage facilities which are involved in the handling, storage and loading of citrus fruit intended for export to the EU.

- **Registration of producers, packhouses, exporters, loading facilities, third parties and freight forwarders on PhytClean (2.9).**
All such parties must be registered with PhytClean to upload any data onto PhytClean.

Pre-harvest fruit infestation monitoring (5 & 6)

- **Fruit infestation – 12 weeks prior to harvest (5).**
The following text has been added to the procedure for evaluating fruit infestation: *and data trees must be clearly marked to protect them from routine orchard sanitation practices (5.5).*

With reference to the data trees, the infestation threshold that makes it compulsory to apply an additional treatment, was changed from 0.2 infested fruit per data tree per week to: *if any infested fruit are detected in the period of 12 to 4 weeks (5.9).*

- **Fruit infestation – 4 weeks prior to harvest (6).**
With reference to the data trees, the level of fruit infestation at which the orchard's status automatically defaults to C, was changed from an average of 0.2 infested fruit per data tree per week to: *if any infested fruit are detected in the four weeks (6.1).*

Conventional shipping - Specialised Refrigerated Vessels (Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 - Table 2)

- A third regime code option (ECV0) was included for under-deck shipping.
- It was clarified that both category A and B fruit can be shipped in specialised refrigerated vessels using these codes and such shipping can be undertaken from any South African port.
- Take note that such shipping requires compliance with a specific PPECB protocol (Protocol for handling EU citrus exports in specialised refrigerated vessels in compliance with the FMS).

Temperature monitoring and loading (Appendix 6)

- Under temperature monitoring, the following has been added: *PPECB to record the serial number of portable logger on the Q08 and verify that it is an FMS approved device (c. iv).*



- Under Loading practices, provision has been made for the exporter or grower to instruct a subsequent reduction in set point temperature in accordance with a PPECB-approved procedure (2.b).
- Under Loading practices provision is made to potentially obtain a conditional PPECB dispensation for 21 pallet loading per container (2.d. 5.).

Corrective actions and voluntary withdrawal (Appendix 7)

- **Exceeding the PPECB inspection threshold (1).**
Take note that the system will be modified to make it more sensitive to PPECB FCM rejections during packhouse inspections.
- **Interception of live FCM in the EU (2).**
In 2.1, it is clarified that interception of FCM in the EU will automatically result in the PUC being suspended for the remainder of the season.
- **Compliance audit system (3).**
Take note that DALRRD has announced it will apply the compliance audit system and use risk profiling to identify entities for focused auditing.
- **Voluntary withdrawal procedure (4).**
A procedure that enables producers to voluntarily de-register orchards for the EU on PhytClean, has been included.

PhytClean

PhytClean is being updated to implement all the changes to the FMS.



Veranderinge aan die Sitrus VKM Risikobestuurstelsel (FMS) vir die 2021- uitvoerseisoen

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Die VKM-risikobestuurstelsel (FMS) vir die uitvoer van sitrus (uitgesluit suurlemoene en Key lemmetjies) na die EU word al vir die afgelope drie jaar geïmplementeer. In die 2020-uitvoerseisoen is 14 onderskepiings van lewende VKM-larwes deur die EU gerapporteer.

Voortgesette EU-onderskepiings is 'n baie ernstige bron van kommer vir die bedryf, en die versuim om nakoming te verseker, plaas die bedryf se voortgesette toegang na hierdie belangrike mark in ernstige gevaar. Na noukeurige ontleding en beraadslaging, waarby verteenwoordigers van alle belangegroepes in die sitrusbedryf betrokke was, is verdere veranderinge aan die FMS aangebring. Tydens DALRRD se jaarlikse Sitrus Koördineringsvergadering wat op 12 November 2020 in Port Elizabeth plaasgevind het, het DALRRD die belang daarvan beklemtoon om 'n volledige en effektiewe implementering van die FMS te verseker om sodoende ernstige gevolge te voorkom. Dit is noodsaaklik dat alle rolspelers alles moontlik moet doen om die noukeurige en volledige implementering van alle aspekte van die FMS te verseker.

Hierdie Snykant dui die wysigings aan die FMS vir die 2021-uitvoerseisoen aan. Daar word na die relevante afdeling van die FMS by elke verandering verwys en die gewysigde teks word in kursief aangedui.

Geskiktheid en registrasie (2)

• Vereistes vir registrasie van boorde (2.5).

'n Vereiste vir registrasie van boorde sluit in dat elke produsent sekere ondernemings moet gee. Die volgende ondernemings is bygevoeg:

- 1) om aan die FMS te voldoen en akkurate data te verskaf (dit sluit die versekering in van die akkuraatheid van enige data wat deur 'n derde party namens die produsent verskaf word, veral moniteringsdata van vrugbesmetting);
- 5) om die korrekte aantal databome vir elke boord te gebruik en om hierdie databome duidelik te merk sodat dit teen roetine boordsanitasie praktyke beskerm kan word.

• Vereistes vir laaifasiliteite (2.6).

Alle laaifasiliteite moet registreer en die volgende ondernemings gee (2.6.3):

- 1) om aan die FMS te voldoen;

2) om enige geval waar die FMS nie nagekom word nie, aan PPECB te rapporteer.

Laaifasiliteite sluit droë stoorfasiliteite in, wat by die hantering, opberging en laai van sitrusvrugte wat vir uitvoer na die EU bestem is, betrokke is.

• Registrasie van produsente, pakhuis, uitvoerders, laaifasiliteite, derde partye en "freight forwarders" op PhytClean (2.9).

Enige soortgelyke party moet op PhytClean geregistreer wees om enige data op PhytClean te kan laai.

Monitering van vrugbesmetting voor oes (5 & 6)

• Vrugtebesmetting - 12 weke voor oes (5).

Die volgende teks is by die prosedure vir die evaluering van vrugbesmetting gevoeg: *en databome moet duidelik gemerk word om dit teen roetine boordsanitasie praktyke te beskerm (5.5).*

Met verwysing na die data-bome, word die infestasiedrempel wat dit verpligtend maak om 'n bykomende behandeling toe te pas, verander van 0,2 besmette vrugte per databoom per week na: *indien enige besmette vrug in die periode van 12 tot 4 weke gevind word (5.9).*

• Vrugtebesmetting - 4 weke voor oes (6).

Met verwysing na die databome, is die vlak van vrugtebesmetting waarop die boord se status outomaties na C sal verander, verander van 'n gemiddelde 0,2 besmette vrugte per databoom per week na: *indien enige besmette vrug in die vier weke gevind word (6.1).*

Konvensionele verskeping - Gespesialiseerde vragkepe (Aanhangsel 3 en Aanhangsel 4 - Tabel 2)

• 'n Derde regime kode opsie (ECV0) is vir verskeping in gespesialiseerde vragkepe ingesluit.

• Beide kategorie A en B vrugte kan onder hierdie kodes in gespesialiseerde vragkepe verskeep word, en sodanige verskeping kan vanaf enige Suid-Afrikaanse hawe plaasvind.

• Neem kennis dat konvensionele verskeping wel aan 'n spesifieke PPECB-protokol moet voldoen (Protokol vir die hantering van EU sitrusuitvoere in gespesialiseerde vragkepe in ooreenstemming met die FMS).

Temperatuurmonitering en laai (Aanhangsel 6)

• Onder temperatuurmonitering is die volgende bygevoeg: *PPECB moet die serie-nommer van die draagbare logger op die Q08 invul en verifieer dat dit 'n FMS-goedgekeurde toestel is (c. iv).*



- As deel van die Laaipraktyke word voorsiening gemaak vir die uitvoerder of produsent, om later 'n verlaging van die stelpunttemperatuur te versoek, volgens 'n PPECB goedgekeurde prosedure (2.b).
- As deel van die Laaipraktyke word voorsiening gemaak om 'n voorwaardelike PPECB dispensasie te verkry om 21 palette per houer te kan laai (2.d. 5.).

Regstellende aksies en vrywillige onttrekking (Aanhangsel 7)

• Oorskreiding van die PPECB inspeksie drempelwaarde (1).

Neem kennis dat die stelsel aangepas sal word om dit meer sensitief vir PPECB VKM onderskeppings tydens inspeksies in die pakhuisse te maak.

• Onderskepping van lewendige VKM in die EU (2).

In 2.1 word dit duidelik gemaak dat onderskepping van VKM in die EU outomaties daartoe sal lei dat die PUC vir die res van die seisoen opgeskort word.

• Voldoenings-oudit (Compliance audit) (3)

Neem kennis dat DALRRD aangekondig het dat 'n voldoenings-oudit stelsel toegepas sal word en dat berekening van risiko profiele gebruik sal word om entiteite vir ouditering te identifiseer.

• Vrywillige onttrekkingsprosedure (4).

'n Prosedure wat produsente in staat sal stel om boorde vrywillig van die EU op PhytClean te onttrek, is ingesluit.

PhytClean

PhytClean is opgedateer om al die veranderinge aan die FMS te implementeer.