



**RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: CITRUS BLACKSPOT
(EU, REUNION, MAYOTTE, IRAN, MONTENEGRO AND SWITZERLAND)**

**UPDATED FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA ONLY:
May 2022**

This document is intended to be a guide for the management of all citrus fruit that is harvested from the non-Citrus Black Spot free areas. The guide outlines the roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders that are involved in the citrus value chain and is composed of 3 sections, each dealing with a specific risk component. The sections include “**Section A**” which addresses Responsibilities while “**Section B**” explains the CBS hit system and “**Section C**” lists documents that are linked to the Citrus Black Spot Risk Management System (CBS-RMS).

SECTION A: RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Citrus Growers Association (CGA) responsibilities:

- a) Ensure that member citrus growers are aware of the export requirements, have access to this document and are informed about the need to comply with export requirements.
- b) Provide training and extension services to growers for phytosanitary compliance.
- c) Keep growers abreast of any citrus related matters before, during and after the citrus season.

1.1 Producer/ Producer Representative

Registration of a Production Unit (PU) should be justified by well-defined geographical barriers as outlined by the Food Business Operator (FBO) registration guidelines. A blacklisted PU shall **not be split into more PUs and a blacklisted orchard shall not be re-named. Renaming of orchards that are already registered for EU is also not allowed.**

1.2 Orchards shall comply with the following:

- a) Application of CBS controls must be according to the Registration of the products used. Usage of an adjuvant with a systemic fungicide in a tank mixture must be as recommended on the product's label. Omission of adjuvants from systemic fungicide applications is a deviation from the Registration and is not in compliance with the CBS-RMS. Orchards not complying during verification will not be approved for export to the listed countries.
- b) Ensure that the fruit are protected from CBS infection from the onset of the fruit infection period until the end of the fruit susceptibility period (as per regionalised spray program by CRI).
- c) Request orchard inspections for orchards that will ripen naturally and orchards that will be degreened. Inspections for orchards that need to be degreened should be conducted when $\geq 30\%$ of the orchard is on color plate 1-6. After the month of May, inspections for orchards

that need to be degreened will only be allowed when $\geq 50\%$ of the orchard is on color plate 1-6.

- d) The lemon orchards shall be inspected every 90 days for CBS as from the preceding orchard inspection. However, a lemon orchard will not be considered as registered for export to the EU until the first official orchard inspection. **Orchards whose re-inspection is not conducted (after the 90 days from day of previous orchard inspection) shall be refused the PPECB inspection at the pack house.**
- e) Fruit shall be harvested **only** from orchards that are free from CBS symptomatic fruit.
- f) Request the regulatory orchard inspection by using the E-Inspect function. The request must be made no later than 3 weeks before the start of harvest and the inspection shall only be conducted **2 weeks or less before the start of harvest** of the concerned orchard/s. From the 01st August onwards, Valencia citrus type presented for PPECB inspection, requires an orchard inspection report that is no older than 30 days. At the point of post-packing inspections, PPECB will decline to inspect such fruit more than 7 days beyond the 30-day period.
- g) The producer shall keep retrievable records of all pest risk management activities.
- h) CBS interceptions during regulatory inspections (DALRRD orchard inspections, PPECB on line inspections, PPECB 2% packhouse inspection) will be recorded as hits if the interception occurs in an orchard or fruit from that orchard that is registered for EU, irrespective of the market for which the fruit is packed.
- i) Should CBS be intercepted, the producer shall immediately stop supplying/packing fruit from the implicated orchard. (refer to Section B: Hit system)
- j) Orchards that are registered for export to the EU shall have a marking which should indicate an orchard number as minimum if the PU has only one PUC. If the PU has more than one PUC, within a 500m radius or less, a minimum of PUC and orchard number should be indicated on the marking.

1.3 Voluntary Withdrawal Procedure

- a) The producer/ representative shall voluntarily withdraw PU/ orchards that pose a CBS risk. Withdrawn PUs/ orchards shall be automatically re-instated the following citrus season if the grower included them in the registration form.
- b) **PUs/ Orchards may be withdrawn only on Phytclean by the relevant user.**
- c) Phytosanitary certificates shall not be issued/ certified for packed/ in-transit consignments that contain fruit from orchards withdrawn prior to submission of certification documentation to the relevant regulatory office.
- d) Once a request for withdrawal for a PU or orchard is submitted, it may not be reversed under any circumstance. **Therefore, a withdrawal is valid for the entire season.**

2. Packhouse

- a) Only pack house managers that have attended the official training by the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA) and PPECB on CBS-RMS shall manage pack houses that pack EU fruit.
- b) Pack houses shall facilitate withdrawal of any orchard where CBS symptomatic fruit is

identified or suspected. **No CBS tolerances shall be allowed.**

- c) Only approved packaging, as specified in the Citrus False Codling Moth Management System (Citrus FMS) may be used for export of fruit under the CBS RMS. **For lemons and Key limes only** – packaging options as included in the PACKAGING MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND PALLETISATION PROTOCOLS FOR THE 2022 CITRUS EXPORT SEASON may also be used.
- d) Orchard numbers are compulsory on all cartons and should not be part of the date code.
- e) It is the responsibility of the pack house/ grower to inform exporters, PPECB AND DALRRD **immediately** of CBS hits and withdrawals.
- f) Consignments from orchards that are withdrawn from registration for the EU or not registered for the EU, or rejected for CBS during inspection, but still within the relevant quality standard tolerance allowed, must comply as follows to ensure compliance for re-direction to less CBS stringent/ non-CBS sensitive markets:
 - ✓ The consignment note must be completed using the relevant target market code within the SECOND position of the code - the numeric digit “6” if it will be exported to less CBS stringent markets, OR the numeric digit “8” if it will be exported to non-CBS sensitive markets.
 - ✓ Pallets shall be marked on all four sides with the new target market code, containing the numeric digits “6” or “8”, as applicable. The target market code can be printed on the composite pallet sticker and does not need to be printed on separate labels. The usage of the “6” or “8” in the target market code on pallets and consignment shall be restricted only to consignments from which CBS symptomatic fruits were intercepted, or fruit from orchards that have been withdrawn from registration or not registered for export to the EU due to a risk for CBS.
 - ✓ The relevant country code and /or target region code (as applicable) must be completed on consignment notes.
- g) Regulatory inspections (PPECB and/or DALRRD) shall allocate a CBS hit on any carton that has been marked with a target market code with the numeric digit “8” if:
 - ✓ the orchard has not been officially withdrawn from EU registration (Point 1.3).
 - ✓ and one (or more) CBS symptomatic fruit are intercepted in the consignment.
- h) Superimposing of labels on cartons will not be allowed on consignments that are intended for export to countries that are associated with CBS-RMS.
- j) The packhouse manager shall ensure that the packhouse samplers undergo training and accreditation for line inspections and must inform PPECB if new/ additional samplers need to be trained.
- k) The orchard inspection report/ updated electronic status is pre-requisite for packing citrus fruit that is intended for EU.
- l) In the unlikely event that fruit from the non CBS free areas is transported for packing to packhouses that are located in the CBS free areas, the concerned packhouses shall first be required to register with the DIS. Requests for packhouses that are located in the CBS free areas for this purpose shall be forwarded to the DIS regional managers and CC TankisoA@dalrrd.gov.za at any point during the season. These packhouses shall be required to have an in-house SOP for managing traceability and shall be required to have personnel who are trained to identify CBS and to conduct the procedure for sampling and inspection of the 600 fruit per 30 tonnes.
- m) Packhouses that compromise the CBS-RMS shall be suspended from packing fruit for the EU.

3. Inspection points, inland storage facilities, port storage facilities and cold stores

- a) These facilities shall be registered on Phytclean annually to participate in exports to the EU.
- b) A representative of the facilities shall attend the compulsory annual CBS training that is offered by the competent authority.
- c) Must comply with requirements for phytosanitary inspections, as per the relevant checklist.
- d) Ensure that consignments that are marked with the numeric digits “6” or “8” on the second position of the target market code are not loaded out to any CBS sensitive markets.
- e) Have systems in place to calculate and monitor the fruit age for compliance purposes.
- f) All “timelines” related requirements in this CBS-RMS, the first day shall be considered as day zero.
- g) The fruit must reach the facility/ cold store and be **under cooling within 6 days from first regulatory inspection in pack house** under the following maximum delivery air temperatures:
 - ✓ 7°C for lemons and *Citrus aurantifolia* (Key limes, West Indian limes and Mexican limes)
 - ✓ Citrus commodities including *Citrus latifolia* (Bearss limes, Persian limes and Tahiti limes) other than lemons, *Citrus aurantifolia* and kumquats, are subject to storage temperatures as specified in the Citrus FMS.
- h) **EU destined fruit that is under cooling (as per point above):**
 - ✓ shall be exported within 18 days (calculated from first regulatory pack house quality inspection until loading time).
 - ✓ older than 18 days up until 28 days, shall require re-inspection for export to the EU.
 - ✓ older than 28 days shall only be exported to alternative markets other than the EU.
 - ✓ Conventional shipping: If pallets are older than 18 days at this point in the cold chain, and the target temperature of 3°C has not yet been reached, they must be re-inspected for CBS. However, once all pallets in the cold room have reached $\leq 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ they will be deemed as being shipped. No 18-day CBS re-inspection will be required during further cold storage.
- i) Lemons and *Citrus aurantifolia* must be shipped to the EU at maximum 7°C delivery air temperature. All other citrus commodities including *Citrus latifolia* are subject to shipping temperatures as specified in the Citrus FMS.
- j) Use the PO file to exchange consignments.
- k) Inspection points, loading facilities and cold storage facilities that compromise the CBS-RMS shall be suspended from handling fruit for the EU.

4. Fresh Produce Exporter’s Forum (FPEF)

- a) Shall ensure that all their member exporters have access to this document.
- b) Shall keep member exporters abreast of citrus updates and related information.
- c) Shall ensure that member exporters participating in the EU citrus program are all registered.
- d) Shall, on request from NPPOZA, conduct investigations on non-compliance of their member exporters and report to the NPPOZA accordingly.

4.1 Responsibilities of Exporters and their Agents

4.1.1 Exporters and their agents shall:

- a) Register annually on Phytclean to participate in the export of citrus to the EU.
- b) Attend a compulsory pre-season training on EU regulatory procedures by the competent authority.

4.1.2 Exporters and/or their agents shall:

- a) **Take all precautions to ensure that fruit to be exported to the EU meets the phytosanitary requirements as set in terms of Citrus Black Spot (CBS), Fruit Fly (FF) and False Codling Moth (FCM).**
- b) Ensure that all loads packed from an orchard that had a CBS status change prior to submission of certification documentation to DALRRD shall be re-directed to markets other than EU in compliance with Point 2 (g).
- c) Ensure that fruit that is destined to CBS sensitive markets is presented for due official inspections by DIS.
- d) Ensure that citrus fruit lots from orchards or PUs (as applicable per number of hits reported for CBS) are withdrawn from the EU export program and are not presented for inspection at the respective phytosanitary inspection points for export to other CBS sensitive destinations except where allowed and if marked appropriately.
- e) Ensure that EU destined consignments comply with the cooling and the fruit age protocols and request phytosanitary age re-inspections where applicable.
- f) Communicate any CBS hits that take place at the port to the producer.
- g) Ensure that consignments that are redirected to the EU comply with all the requirements including those indicated in point 2 (c, d and g) as well as 5.4 (c) and shall take full responsibility if any non-compliance related to such consignments for the EU.
- h) Should follow the protocol for diverting fruit to the EU if the complying fruit is diverted to the EU.
- i) Avoid loading of any consignments to the EU from orchards that are **“on hold”** (awaiting laboratory results for CBS, FCM and FF)
- j) Immediately when an orchard is intercepted with CBS or when a PUC is implicated with 5 hits, or when a citrus type is implicated with 3 hits, it will stop exporting to the EU.
- k) The mixing of fruit from CBS free areas with fruit from non - CBS free areas within the same container for the EU destination will be allowed in exceptional circumstances and the use thereof will be closely monitored. Where this is practiced, two phytosanitary certificates with relevant additional declarations will be issued for such a container.
- l) *EU consignments that have been issued phytosanitary certificates are referred to as floating.* Therefore, phytosanitary certificates of floating “consignments” that contain fruit from orchard(s) from a PUC implicated in a CBS interception in SA and the EU shall not be recalled. It is the responsibility of the exporter and their agent (relevant operator) to ensure that fruit from these orchard (s) are not presented for inspection in the EU. Exporters shall be fully responsible for

monitoring and declaring the floating consignments to TankisoA@dalrrd.gov.za upon a CBS hit.

- m) **Only lemons, limes (*C. aurantifolia*) and kumquats shall be allowed transit through airfreight.**
- n) Exporters that compromise the CBS-RMS shall be suspended from exporting fruit to the EU.

5. Responsibilities of the National Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA)

5.1 Verification for phytosanitary pre-harvest treatments

- a) Conducts the treatment verification for the registration of orchards that intend to export to the EU.

5.2 Orchards Inspection

- a) Conducts phytosanitary inspections on all orchards that are registered for export to the EU. The hit system is applicable to the CBS symptomatic fruit in the orchards as well as **on out of season fruit and sanitation fruit.**
- b) Shall inspect each EU registered orchard for all varieties prior to packing for the EU. No fruit shall leave the PU without at least one prior regulatory orchard inspection, including those that will be de-greened.
- c) Issues inspection reports (valid until 1 **complete** harvest of inspected fruit and in compliance with point 1.2 (e)) at all times to the responsible person at the farm or his /or her representative. However, NPPOZA reserves the right to conduct re-inspections if deemed necessary.

5.3 Symptom expression test of Valencia

- a) All Valencia consignments that are intended for EU destinations shall undergo compulsory CBS symptom expression treatment annually prior to registration for export to the EU.

5.4 Regulatory packhouse inspection

- a) The trained samplers shall sample 600 fruits for every 30 tonnes upon arrival of fruit at the packing facility, prior to processing. The sample must be inspected by the trained sampler and inspection records must be kept by the packhouse.
- b) The trained samplers shall sample 600 fruits for every 30 tonnes along the line between arrival and packaging. The sample must be presented to PPECB for inspection and the findings must be recorded by PPECB. Line inspections may be opted for by the PPECB (instead of a sample) depending on the size of the packhouse.
- c) Inland phytosanitary inspections are conducted on a 2% representative basis from every pallet using the latest updated version of the approved PUC and orchard list for the EU.
- d) **In the case of a pallet with mixed PUCs and/ or orchard numbers, all PUCs and/ or orchard numbers that are present in the pallet shall be represented in the inspection sample.**
- e) An interception of one (or more) CBS lesion(s) on fruit will constitute an INTERCEPTION and the hit system will immediately apply. The regulator shall endorse the consignment note and the pack house to co-sign. This shall be reported immediately to DPH as a HIT.
- f) The producer / pack house representative or exporter may appeal an interception and request

an official laboratory test. In this case, the sample needs to be sealed and the affected consignment/s of the PU or orchard be put on hold (as is relevant per hit) and shall not be exported to the EU pending the results from the lab.

- g) Ensure temperature protocol compliance of all containers of lemons and limes (*C. aurantifolia*) that are loaded inland to the EU.
- h) Shall conduct compliance inspections for all degreened EU destined fruits (with consideration of Point 1.2 C).

5.5 Phytosanitary certification

- a) Fruit lots that required a re-inspection because of the time period between the first quality assurance inspection and time of export shall not receive a phytosanitary certificate if the consignment was not re-inspected.
- b) No phytosanitary certificate shall be issued for EU shipments that do not arrive at the port and be placed under cooling within 6 days unless re-inspected. Fruit that is not under cooling within 14 days (or more) from the first pack house inspection shall not be allowed export to the EU.
- c) No phytosanitary certificate shall be issued for EU shipments stored under cooling for more than 18 days without re-inspection prior to export and if exported after 28 days of cooling. For conventional shipping refer to Section 3(h).
- d) Applications for Phytosanitary Certification of fruit lots inspected at port due to non-compliance with the 6 day cooling or 18 days storage period should be accompanied by a copy of a stamped and signed consignment note with the relevant pallet ID's (proof of re-inspection).
- e) Phytosanitary certificates will not be issued for export to the EU for consignments that had a CBS status change. NPPOZA shall also not certify phytosanitary certificates where orchards are withdrawn from registration to the EU prior submission for certification.
- f) The NPPOZA reserves the right to recall consignments that have been issued with phytosanitary certificates or refuse the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for consignments that pose a potential risk of CBS infection.

5.6 Training, audit and investigations

- a) Shall train, authorize and audit all the role players that participate in the export of citrus to the EU.
- b) In every season, the first 3 consecutive fruit intercepted by the NPPOZA inspector and identified as CBS by the inspector will be submitted to the DALRRD Diagnostics in Stellenbosch for laboratory confirmation. Once the inspector has correctly identified the CBS lesion he/she will be accredited and he/she may identify CBS without laboratory confirmation unless he/she decides that a laboratory confirmation is required or in a case of a dispute by the producer or representative.
- c) Will conduct investigations (during the year of interception) on the PU obtaining a CBS Hit in South Africa/ EU regardless of the number of hits. Should the implicated orchard be found to have had treatment gaps, the whole PUC shall be blacklisted immediately.

6. CBS intercepted during fruit age re-inspections or random audit inspections will lead to:

- a) Rejection of the lot of pallets of the applicable PU and fruit type as per stock sheet to all CBS sensitive markets (refer Section B - CBS hit system).

- b) The rejected pallets will be marked and changed on system by the storage facility to the numeric digit "8" target market code.

7. Countries that are affected by the CBS RMS

- a) The technical and administrative prescriptions of the document for CBS are applicable to the official EU member countries, Iran, Mayotte, Reunion, Montenegro and Switzerland.
- b) **However, additional declarations are only applicable to EU and Switzerland.**

SECTION B: THE CBS HIT SYSTEM EXPLAINED

1. Hit system for local and EU (combined) CBS interceptions per PUC:

- a) **HIT ONE:**
First interception of CBS symptomatic fruit within a PUC. **This hit disqualifies the implicated orchard from exporting to the EU.**
- b) **HIT TWO:**
Second interception of CBS symptomatic fruit within a PUC. **This hit disqualifies the implicated orchard from exporting to the EU.**
- c) **HIT THREE:**
Third interception of CBS symptomatic fruit within a PUC. **This hit disqualifies the implicated orchard from exporting to the EU. In cases where all three hits are from the same citrus type, the third hit will disqualify the implicated PUC to export the implicated citrus type to the EU.**
- d) **HIT FOUR:**
Fourth interception of CBS symptomatic fruit within a PUC. **This hit disqualifies the implicated orchard from exporting to the EU. In cases where three of the hits are from the same citrus type, the third hit will disqualify the implicated PUC to export the implicated citrus type to the EU.**
- e) **HIT FIVE:**
Fifth interception of CBS symptomatic fruit within a PUC. **This hit disqualifies the implicated PUC from exporting to the EU.**

NB: Orchards/ citrus types/ PUCs (based on the number of hits) that are implicated in local and EU interceptions will be suspended from export to the EU for the remainder of the year of interception and the complete consecutive year. However, CBS findings during the packhouse's 600 fruit per 30t inspections as well as CBS findings from the Valencia symptom expression tests shall be handled as voluntary withdrawals for the implicated orchards.

2. Implications for incurring orchard interceptions for consecutive export seasons

- a) Orchards that were implicated in local CBS interceptions and EU interceptions in 2022 shall not be allowed to register for export to the EU in 2023.

SECTION C: Documents that are linked to the CBS RMS

- a) Procedure for diverting fruit to the EU.
- b) Re-instatement procedure
- c) Procedure for symptom expression test for the Valencia citrus type

ANNEXURE 1

Citrus types:

- (A) **Grapefruit**
- (B) **Lemons**
- (C) **Limes** - *only Citrus aurantifolia* (Key lime, West Indian lime, Mexican lime) is affected by CBS. *Citrus latifolia* (Bearss limes, Persian limes and Tahiti limes) is not susceptible to CBS and therefore not affected by the CBS-RMS.
- (D) **Easy-Peelers/ Soft Citrus**
- (E) **Navels**
- (F) **Valencias**
- (G) **Kumquats**

ANNEXURE 2

Abbreviation Glossary:

CBS: Citrus Black Spot

CGA: Citrus Growers Association

CRI: Citrus Research International

DALRRD: Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

DIS: Directorate Inspection Services

DPH: Directorate Plant Health

NPPOZA: National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa

EU: European Union

EC: European Commission

FCM: False Codling Moth

FF: Fruit Fly

PH: Pack House

PPECB: Perishable Products Export Control Board

PU: Production Unit

PUC: Production Unit Code

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

RMS: Risk Management System

ANNEXURE 3

Registered laboratories (*DD: DIS Nolan Africander to maintain list of registered laboratories*):

- **DALRRD: Stellenbosch**
Dept. of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Plant Quarantine Station
Polkadraai Road
Stellenbosch, 7599

- **Incotec Proteios SA (Pty) Ltd**
4 Shortts Retreat Road
Pietermaritzburg, 3201

- **Citrus Research International**
2 Baker Street
Nelspruit, 1200

- **Food chain laboratories**
38, 4th Avenue
Newton Park
Port Elizabeth, 6045

ANNEXURE 4:

4.1 CBS free citrus production areas (PFA):

- Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State
- Two magisterial districts of North West (Christiana and Taung)

4.2 Non-CBS free citrus production areas:

- Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu Natal, North West (except for magisterial districts of Christiana and Taung), Gauteng and Eastern Cape

ANNEXURE 5: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632 of 13 April 2022

1. The specified fruits have been produced in a place of production consisting of one or more sites of production which have been identified as unique and physically distinct parts of a place of production, and both the place of production and its production sites have been approved by the NPPO of South Africa for the purpose of export to the Union.
2. The approved places of production and the sites of production thereof have been registered by the NPPO of South Africa under their respective traceability codes.
3. The specified fruits have been produced in an approved site of production, which has undergone treatments and cultural measures effective against the specified pest, at the appropriate time since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and their application has been verified under the official supervision of the NPPO of South Africa.
4. Official inspections, including testing in the case of doubts, have been carried out in the approved sites of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation by inspectors accredited by the NPPO for the detection of the specified pest, and the specified pest has not been detected in the specified fruits.
5. A sample has been taken:
 - (a) upon arrival to the packing facilities, prior to processing, of at least 600 fruits per 30t of specified fruits;
 - (b) 600 fruits per 30t of specified fruits along the line between arrival and packing in the packing facilities;
 - (c) before departure from the packing facility, as part of the final official inspection to issue the phytosanitary certificate, of at least 2% of specified fruits.
6. All of the specified fruits referred to in point 5 have been found free from the specified pest on the basis of inspections carried out by accredited inspectors and in the case of doubts of the presence of the specified pest, by testing.
7. In the case of *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck 'Valencia', in addition to the samples referred to in points 5 and 6, a representative sample per batch of 30 tonnes, or part thereof, has been tested for latent infection and found free from the specified pest.
8. The specified fruits have been transported in packages, with each package bearing a label with the traceability code of the site of production from which they originate.
9. Before the start of the export season of the specified fruits, the NPPO of South Africa has communicated to the relevant professional operators and to the Commission the list of traceability codes of all approved sites of production per place of production, and any updates to that list, have been immediately communicated to the Commission and to the relevant professional operators.
10. The specified fruits are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, which includes the date of the last inspection and the number of packages from each site of production, the relevant traceability codes, and under the heading 'Additional Declaration', the following statement: 'The consignment complies with Annex III of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632'.
11. The specified fruits are produced in an approved site of production: where, during the official inspections referred to in point 4, the specified pest has not been found on the specified fruits; which is the origin of the specified fruits as referred to in point 5, on which the specified pest has not been found;
 - (a) which is the origin of consignments of the specified fruits on which the specified pest has not been found during the official checks carried out when entering the Union during the same growing and export season; and
 - (b) which is the origin of the specified fruits on which the specified pest has not been found, during the preceding growing and export season, in official inspections in South Africa or the checks carried out on consignments

ANNEXURE 6

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE CBS RMS STAKEHOLDERS:

GROUP	NAME	EMAIL	MOBILE	RMS RESPONSIBILITY	ORGANISATION
1	Mr. Ernest Phoku	ErnestP@dalrrd.gov.za	0660190812	Director: Inspection Service	NPPOZA
	Mr. Gilbert Mediroe	Gilbert@dalrrd.gov.za	0609732550	Deputy Director: NPPPIS	NPPOZA
2	Mr. JanHendrik Venter	JanHendrikV@dalrrd.gov.z	0674106098	Director: Plant Health	NPPOZA
	Mr. Patrick Magadani	PatrickMag@dalrrd.gov.za	0788274821	Senior Plant Health Officer	NPPOZA
	Mr. Tshivhidzo Sikhwari	TshivhidzoS@dalrrd.gov.za	0634723177	Senior Plant Health Officer	NPPOZA
3	Ms. Joey Coetzee	JoeyC@dalrrd.gov.za	0609732733	Regional Manager: GP (Kempton Park)	NPPOZA
	Ms. Lee-Ann Moodley	Lee-AnnM@dalrrd.gov.za	0788247136	Regional Manager: GP	NPPOZA
	Mr. Preggy Pillay	PreggyP@dalrrd.gov.za	0609738298	Regional Manager: EC	NPPOZA
	Mr. Kuben Naidoo	KubenN@dalrrd.gov.za	0828812262	Regional Manager: KZN	NPPOZA
	Mr. Gcobani Tsako	GcobaniT@dalrrd.gov.za	0663170794	Regional Manager: WC	NPPOZA
	Mr. Tankiso Mpholo	TankisoA@dalrrd.gov.za	0609734536	National Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Ms. Mahlogonolo Lebea	MahlogonoloL@dalrrd.gov.z	0722096927	Regional Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Mr. Happy Nyalungu	HappyN@dalrrd.gov.za	0609735155	Regional Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Mr. Haswell Mkhize	HaswellM@dalrrd.gov.za	0609735952	Regional Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Mr. Jimmy Mogodi	SerageM@dalrrd.gov.za	0609734428	Regional Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Ms. Liezl Wentzel	LiezlVr@dalrrd.gov.za	0609730742	Regional Coordinator EU	NPPOZA
	Mr. Khuliso Mulaudzi	KhulisoM@dalrrd.gov.za	0609738081	Training and Investigations	NPPOZA
	Ms. Lebitso Tlou	LebitsoT@dalrrd.gov.za	063005456	Registrar of EU role players	NPPOZA
	Ms. Philile Lukhele	PhilileL@dalrrd.gov.za	0609734233	National Coordinator: Systems	NPPOZA
Ms. Phindile Ngesi	PhindileN@dalrrd.gov.za	0762239055	Ass. Coordinator: Systems	NPPOZA	
4	Mr. Cyril Julius	CyrilJ@ppecb.com	0827725000	PPECB COO	PPECB
	Mr. Vijan Chetty	VijanC@ppecb.com	0824910809	General Manager	PPECB
	Ms. Sinovuyo Matai	SinovuyoM@ppecb.com	0760169456	General Manager	PPECB
	Ms. Natasha Wentzel	NatashaW@ppecb.com	0824143351	Standards Coordinator	PPECB
5	Mr. Justin Chadwick	justchad@iafrica.com	0836549591	CGA CEO	CGA
	Mr. Paul Hardman	ph@cga.co.za	0828807933	Industry Affairs Manager	CGA
	Mr. Deon Joubert	DeonJ@cga.co.za	0836753785	Special Envoy	CGA
6	Prof. Vaughan Hattingh	vh@cri.co.za	0218828553	CRI CEO	CRI
	Dr. Elma Carstens	ec@cri.co.za	0824194424	CRI	CRI
7	Mr. Werner van Rooyen	Werner@fpef.co.za	0842308116	Exporters Forum	FPEF