



INTRA - ASEAN PHYTOSANITARY GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH PINEAPPLE FRUIT (*Ananas comosus*) FOR CONSUMPTION

RISK MANAGEMENT

The principle of risk management is to manage pests risks in order to achieve the appropriate level of protection of importing country, be scientifically justified and is feasible within the limits of available options and resources. Pest risk management (in the analytical sense) is the process of identifying ways to react to a perceived risk, evaluating the efficacy of these actions, and identifying the most appropriate options (ISPM 11, 2005). The effectiveness of any risk management measures depends on our perception and understanding of the disease and the risk pathways. Phytosanitary measures drawn up on the basis of science and practicality that are essentially easy to implement, have minimal economic impact and are non-discriminating.

I. INTRODUCTION

Common name : Pineapple
 Scientific Name : *Ananas comosus* (L) Merr.
 Type of Commodity : Fresh fruit (crowned and decrowned)
 Intended use of the Commodity : Consumption
 Production Areas : ASEAN Member States (not for re-export purposes)

II. QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN

Table 8. Overall Risk Rating (ORR) for the Quarantine Pests of Concern for Pineapple*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Probability for entry, establishment and spread	Potential for consequences	Total Risk Level
Diseases:				
<i>Dickeya chrysanthemi</i> syn. <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i>)	Bacterial wilt / Bacterial heart rot/ Fruit collapse, bacterial wilt of chrysanthemum and other ornamentals	Moderate	High	High
<i>Dickeya zea</i>	Bacterial stalk rot of maize	Moderate	High	High

Scientific Name	Common Name	Probability for entry, establishment and spread	Potential for consequences	Total Risk Level
<i>Pantoea ananatis</i> ; <i>Erwinia ananas</i> (= <i>E. herbicola</i> var. <i>ananas</i> and <i>Pseudomonas ananas</i>)	Marbled Fruit' (Fruitlet Brown Rot, Fruitlet Black Rot, Bacterial Fruitlet Rot /fruitlet rot of pineapple)	Moderate	High	High
<i>Pantoea citrea</i>	Pineapple pink fruit	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i>	Fruitlet core rot	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Pseudocochliobolus (Curvularia) eragrostidis</i>	Curvularia fruit rot	Moderate	High	High
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Antirrhini</i>	Leaf spot, stem lesions	Low	High	Moderate
Arthropods:				
<i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i>	Boisduval scale	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Diaspis bromeliae</i>	Pineapple scale	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Dolichotetranychus floridanus</i>	Pineapple false spider mite	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Phenacoccus madeirensis</i>	Madeira mealybug	Moderate	High	High
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	Long-tailed mealybug	Low	High	Moderate
<i>Urophorus humeralis</i>	Pineapple sap beetle	Low	High	Moderate

*Only pests with Unacceptable Risk (moderate and high) ratings are considered as Quarantine Pests and included in this Phytosanitary Guidelines (based on the ASEAN Guidelines for the Conduct of Pest Risk Analysis, 2014)

III. REQUIREMENTS

3.1. PRE-EXPORT REQUIREMENT

- a. An import permit requirement will depend on the legislations/regulations of respective member countries.
- b. To mitigate the risks associated with pests concern on fresh pineapple fruit:
 - (i) Orchards involved in the production and packinghouse for export must be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country to facilitate traceability.

- (ii) Export orchards shall implement Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). All pesticides usage in the farms must be approved by the respective NPPO.
 - (iii) Fruits shall be processed for export in the export packing houses.
 - (iv) At the export packing houses, fruits shall be sorted (culling of damaged/diseased fruit), washed and dried to ensure pineapple fruits are free from living arthropods as pests concern, selected/graded (grouping the sorted fruit based to its size, maturity level or peel color index (PCI) and uniformity), physically inspected for signs of damages and presence of pests concern on the fruits prior packing.
 - (v) Fruits shall be well packed with new and clean packaging material to ensure pineapple fruits are free from re-infestation and contamination of pests and the packaging shall be labelled with relevant information. The packaging material and labelling requirements may differ according to the market and the importing country.
 - (vi) Fruits shall be stored in and transported with appropriate means that ensure the fruits are free from re-infestation and contamination of pests.
- c. Prior to the issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate by the NPPO of exporting country, fruits shall be inspected by the Plant Quarantine Officers of the exporting country to ensure the fruits consignment is free from quarantine pests (in Table 8) and has met the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

3.2. ENTRY REQUIREMENT

The consignment of fresh pineapple fruits is subject to quarantine inspection at the entry point to ensure the consignment is free from quarantine pests concern and meets phytosanitary requirements of importing country. Thus, the consignment shall be:

- a. Accompanied with Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin and/or transit.
- b. Imported through designated ports of entry.
- c. Notified and submitted to the Plant Quarantine Officer at the point of entry for plant quarantine inspection.

IV. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

1. Fresh pineapple fruits from ASEAN Member States shall be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country to ensure that the consignment has been inspected and certified free from quarantine pests concern of the importing country.
2. A Phytosanitary Certificate shall have the following additional declaration:
“The fresh pineapple fruits in this consignment produced in (exporting country) in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh pineapple fruits for consumption and has been inspected and found to be free from any quarantine pests of (importing country)”.

Notes:

1. These Guidelines were developed based on the pests list reported by the NPPO of ASEAN Member States and CABI Crop Protection Compendium online version.
2. These Guidelines are not mandatory but are recommended to be followed by all ASEAN Member States to facilitate trade of pineapple fruits within the ASEAN Community.
3. ASEAN Member States may not be obliged to follow the Guidelines in case where there are changes in the pest status of the exporting country or in the event of emergencies.
4. These Guidelines may be updated depending on the actual situation.