

In the name of God

**AGREED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES FOR APPLE FRUIT EXPORTED FROM
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

Between

**The Department of Plant Protection, Ministry of National Food Security and Research,
Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

And

**The Plant Protection Organization, Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, Government of the
Islamic Republic of Iran**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The Plant Protection Organization (PPO) of the Islamic Republic of Iran and The department of Plant Protection (DPP) of Pakistan, Guided by the intention to develop bilateral cooperation in the field of export of apple fruit from I.R. Iran to Islamic Republic of Pakistan, following the provisions of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, n.r.1997) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and their domestic laws and regulations, have reached the following Agreed Technical Procedures.

1.2 Scope

This document contains the requirements for the importation of fresh apple fruits from Iran into Pakistan. It also outlines the responsibilities of the two National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO's) in implementing this arrangement.

2. Phytosanitary Requirements

2.1 The pest list (*Annexure-I*) for apple fruit imports from Iran into Pakistan, arrived at according to ISPM-2 and ISPM-11, will guide phytosanitary compliance by Pakistan. Imported consignments should be free from the pests identified in the *Annexure-I*. This list does not include all quarantine pests, such as contaminating (passenger) pests that may arrive or a new pest of apple in Iran.

2.2 The Iran NPPO - Plant Protection Organization (PPO) will inspect at least twice during fruiting season, and approve production sites for export of apple fruits into Pakistan, where phytosanitary measures (*Annexure-II*) are carried out to ensure freedom from pests listed in *Annexure-I*. Establishment and maintenance of pest - free places of production or production sites should be in compliance with the relevant international standards (e.g., IPPC, 1996b, 1999, 2006).

2.3 The Iran NPPO will supervise the training of personnel working in registered orchards and packing houses in the monitoring and control of pests, fruit bagging, sanitation and identification of pests.

2.4 The Iran NPPO will share list of approved apple production sites with the Pakistan NPPO - DPP prior to start of apple export season every year. After that, PPO can approve new production sites and make addition and deletion in list of production sites by compliance audit and communicate to DPP, with reference to the *Annexure-I* pest list.

2.5 The Iran NPPO will present the following sentence on a Phytosanitary certificate:

The additional declaration "*This consignment has been produced in Iran in accordance with the Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Apples from Iran to Pakistan, and is free of any pests of biosecurity concern to Pakistan.*"

2.6 The Iran NPPO will report to DPP a new pest of apple fruit in the event of its introduction in Iran and should undertake all measures to manage the new pest, if the fruits are to be exported to Pakistan.

2.7 The Iran NPPO will supervise phytosanitary disinfection treatment for freedom from fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) at DPP approved cold treatment facility (Annexure-III) and PPO approved commercial fumigator (Annexure-IV).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, The Iran NPPO will present the following sentence on a Phytosanitary certificate:

The following statement: "*Subject to in-transit cold disinfection treatment.*"

The cold treatment must meet one of the approved schedules provided in Annexure-II and record of temperature probe calibration (for all the probes) must be included as attachments to the phytosanitary certificate.

OR

The following statement: "*Subject to pre-shipment cold disinfection treatment*" and the following treatment details must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) The name of the treatment facility.
- b) The pulp temperature during cold treatment (°C) which meets the approved schedules.
- c) The cold treatment duration.

OR

The following statement: "*Subject to methyl bromide fumigation and pre-shipment cold disinfection treatment.*" and the following treatment details must be listed:

- a) The names and/or numbers of the fumigation and cold treatment facilities.
- b) Date of fumigation.
- c) The dosage and duration of fumigation.
- d) The ambient air temperature during fumigation (°C).
- e) The pulp temperature during fumigation (°C).
- f) The pulp temperature during cold treatment (°C) which meets the approved schedule.
- g) The cold treatment duration.

Note: If cold treatment is conducted pre-shipment, the temperature and duration of the cold treatment will be noted in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.

If the cold treatment is conducted in-transit, the details will be noted in an additional declaration of the phytosanitary certificate.

2.8 The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Pakistani territory.

2.9 Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging. Each consignment must be secured (i.e., made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option. The packaging must be synthetic or highly processed if of plant origin. No unprocessed plant material such as straw may be included in the packaging.

2.10 Individual cartons or palletized fruit must be labelled with a unique identifier to facilitate traceback. The pallets must be securely strapped. The following information must be visible on each carton:

- a) Product of Iran for Pakistan
- b) Cold Treatment Plant Code (CTP)
- c) Packinghouse Code (PHC)
- d) Orchard Code (PUC)

2.11 Treated product must be protected from pest contamination at all times during packing, treatment, storage and movement between locations. Product inspected and certified by the Iran NPPO must be

maintained under secure conditions to prevent mixing with fruit for export to other destinations or for the domestic market.

2.12 Prior to export, Iran NPPO will inspect or tested each consignment and certified free-from biosecurity pests as per agreed technical procedure. Containers must have been inspected by the Irani NPPO prior to loading to ensure pest freedom and that the vents are covered to prevent entry of pests. Transportation of apple fruit consignments from the cold treatment facilities or packing houses to Pakistan will be carried out by reefers.

2.13 Presence of pests listed in Annexure-I will automatically disqualify that shipment, the particular orchard from which the fruits were derived, for export to Pakistan, the cold treatment facility that disinfest the fruit and the exporter that export the shipment till investigation and corrective measures that the Iran NPPO will share with the Pakistan's NPPO – DPP.

2.14 The Iran NPPO will ensure accompanying a plant import permit issued by DPP and a phytosanitary certificate issued by PPO and should comply with the import conditions specified in this Agreed Technical Procedures. Each phytosanitary certificate will be validated by Iran NPPO on the website: ephyto.pms.ppo.ir.

2.15 Upon arrival in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the importer will notify DPP to inspect the consignment.

2.16 On arrival of the consignment, the DPP inspectors will inspect and take a representative sample of the consignment to verify compliance with the provisions of the bilateral Agreed Technical Procedures. Consignments that do not meet the requirements stated in this bilateral Agreed Technical Procedures will be refused entry.

2.17 Land-bridging of consignments under biosecurity control is not permitted without permission from the DPP. Air and sea under bond movement of consignments for inspection at the port of destination is permitted.

2.18 If live insects of biosecurity concern are detected the consignment will require treatment (where appropriate), or be exported or disposed of. Any required action will be at the importer's expense.

2.19 If disease symptoms are detected the consignment will be placed on hold and an assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by the department to determine the options available to the importer. Options may include release, further identification, treatment, export or disposal.

2.20. If contaminants (e.g., seeds, trash, soil) are detected and determined to be of biosecurity concern, the consignment will require remedial action to remove or treat the contaminants, and will require re-inspection. If the contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must be exported or disposed of. Any required action will be at the importer's expense.

2.21 The detection of living stages of any quarantine pest(s) in any consignment may result in suspension of the concerned phytosanitary treatment facility, packinghouse, orchard, exporter or import until remedial action is taken at origin.

2.22 Noting that the importation or exportation is undertaken by private entities and NOT the respective governments, the Importing Party will remain responsible for valid shipment, if quarantine pests are found to be in the consignment, in which case the Importing Party will remain responsible for the costs relating to disposal and removal of the shipment

2.23 DPP will notify the Iran NPPO of any pest interceptions or other instances of non - compliance with the conditions of this arrangement.

2.24 Amendments: Either of the Parties may suggest changes to the Agreed Technical Procedures at any time, these must be mutually agreed.

2.25 DPP reserves the right to suspend or change the requirements for the importation of apple fruits from the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the event that Pakistan's phytosanitary requirements are not met or a change in the pest status of the commodity in the Islamic Republic of Iran has occurred.

2.26 Entry into Force, Duration and Termination: This Agreed Technical Procedures will commence on the date of the last party signing. The Agreed Technical Procedures will remain in force renewable every three years, unless rescinded due to any circumstances given above as cause for such action.

2.27 Disclaimer

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or the implementation of this Agreed Technical Procedures will be resolved amicably through consultations and/or negotiations through diplomatic channels.

2.28 This bilateral Agreed Technical Procedures is signed in "two copies each in English and Persian languages for the reference of each side on 7 Jul. 2022, corresponding to Iranian dated 1401/04/17 in Tehran. In case of any difference of opinion the English text will prevail.

**On behalf of the Plant Protection
Organization,**

Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

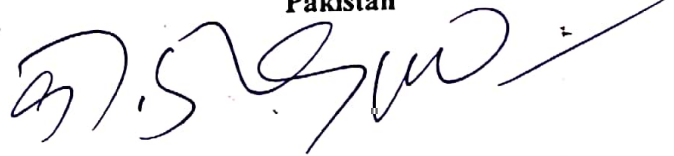
**The Government of the Islamic Republic of
Iran**



**On behalf of the Department of Plant
Protection**

**Ministry of National Food Security and
Research**

**The Government of the Islamic Republic of
Pakistan**



Important pests and diseases of Apple Fruit (*Malus domestica* Borkh.) and Method of Control

Scientific name and Synonym	Organism type (insect/ mite/ fungi/ bacteria)	Situation in Iran	List of plant parts liable to carry pest in trade or transport	Control
Moth (Lepidoptera)				
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Insect	Very wide	fruits	Use of registered biological control agents such as Trichogramma according to the instructions, Orchards sanitation as Collection of infected fruits, Use of pheromone traps to detect the pest, Use of Degree-day/phenological model for pest forecasting Use a carton or sack cover around the trunks of trees to collect pupaeCypermethrin (EC40%), Acetamiprid (SP20%), indoxacarb (SC15%), Thiacloprid (OD24%, Lufenuron (EC5%), Diflubenzuron (SC48%), Phosalone(EC35%), Chlorpyrifos-methyl (EC40%), Kaulan(WP)-Winter Oil (O80%)
<i>Lepidosaphes malicola</i>	Insect	Very wide	Seedlings /fruits most on traditional varieties	Cultural Control and Sanitary Methods, Physical control as same trunk brushing Ethion (EC47%), Chlorpyrifos (EC40.8%), Spirotetramat (SC10%) Winter Oil (O80%)
<i>Cenopalpus pulcher</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	Seedling	No
<i>Rhynchites auratus</i>	Insect	present in Iran but on cherries not	fruit	Plowing in late autumn

		on Apple		
Rhynchites heros	Insect	absent in Iran	fruit	No
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Insect	Internal quarantine	fruit	Orchards sanitation: Pruning, Collecting and burning infected leaves, fruits and branches
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi	Insect	present in Iran but on citrus not on Apple	fruit	Present but there is not on apple in Iran
<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	Insect	Almost wide	fruit/Trunk	chemical methode:use of oil with formulation O80, EthionEC 47%, chlorpyrifosEC 40.8%,Spirotetramat SC 10%
<i>Parlatoria crypta</i>	Insect	Bushehr, Fars, Hormozgan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khouzestan, Sistan & Balouchestan, that they are not the Apple production provinces	Seedlings	Oil usage in Winter
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Insect	present in Iran but on peach, morus and Kiwifruit not on Apple	Seedlings	Biological control with Parasitoids, Oil usage in Winter
<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>	Insect	Present in Kermanshah, Tehran but there is not on apple	fruit	It is not Controlled separately
<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	Insect	absent in Iran	Seedlings, fruit	No
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Insect	Present in Ghazvin, Gilan, Khorasan -e Shomali, Mazandaran, Tehran but not on Apple	Seedlings, fruit	It is not controlled separately
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (Fisher von Roeslerstamm, 1834)	Insect	Quarantine pest (A1)		No
<i>Archips podanus</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	leaf, seedling	No
<i>Argyresthia assimilis</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	fruit	No

<i>Carposina sasakii</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	fruit	No
<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	Insect	It is common on forest trees	leaf, seedling	No
<i>Euzophera pyriella</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	fruit	Present but there is not on apple in Iran
<i>Grapholita funebrana</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	fruit	NO
<i>Grapholita inopinata</i>	Insect	Absent in Iran	fruit	No
<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Busck, 1916)	Insect	Quarantine pest (A1)	fruit	No
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	Insect	Almost wide	leaf, seedling	DiflubenzuronWP25%,Deltamethrin EC2/5, PermethrinEC25%,Fenvalerate EC20%,Acetamiprid SP20%
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Insect	Very wide in forest trees	leaf, seedling	Biological control
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Insect	Present but there is not on apple in Iran	leaf, seedling	No
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Insect	Absent in Iran		No
<i>Spilonota albicana</i> (Motschulsky, 1866)	Insect	Absent in Iran		No
<i>Armillaria gallica</i>	fungi	Absent in Iran	-	No
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	fungi	Very Wide	seedlings	Cultural Control and Sanitary Methods.Thiophanate-methylWP70%
<i>Cryptosporiopsis curvispora</i> (Peck) Gremmen	fungi	Ansent in Iran	-	No
<i>Diplocarpon mali</i> Y. Harada & Sawamura	fungi	Absent in Iran	leaf, seedling	No

<i>Gymnosporangium yamadae</i> Miyade ex G. Yamada		Absent in Iran	fruit	No
<i>Lewia infectoria</i> (Fuckel) M.E. Barr & E.G. Simmons	fungi	It is a pest only on wheat not on Apple		No
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> Honey		It is common	fruit	Cultural Control and Sanitary Methods. Cyflufenamid + TriflumizoleWDG18/4%
<i>Mucor mucedo</i> Fresen.	fungi	It is a pest on grapes not on Apple	fruit	No
<i>Mucor racemosus</i> Fresen.		It is a pest only on barely not on Apple	fruit	absent in Iran
<i>Neonectria ditissima</i> (Tul. & C. Tul.) Samuels & Rossman	fungi	very limited	Seedlings	No
<i>Phyllosticta arbutifolia</i> Ellis & G. Martin		Absent in Iran	Seedlings	No
Fungi associated with sooty blotch and flyspeck disease complex	fungi	present but not important	fruit	No
<i>Truncatella hartigii</i> (Tubef) Steyaert	fungi	Absent in Iran	.	No
Apple scar skin viroid	viroids	limited (It does not consider to transmit fruits to other countries according to PRA)	Seedlings	No
Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus	virus	Limited (It does not consider to transmit by fruits to other countries according to PRA)	Seedlings	No

Apple stem pitting virus	virus	very limited, Present within the National Iranian Apple Collection (It does not consider to transmit by fruits to other countries according to PRA)	Seedlings	No
Tobacco necrosis viruses	virus	There is not on apple in Iran (It does not consider ransmitted by fruits to other countries according to PRA)	Seedlings	No