

**PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS
(APPLE, CITRUS AND GRAPE)
FROM TURKEY INTO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

1. Turkish fresh fruits (Apple, Citrus and Grape) shall comply with Indonesian phytosanitary requirement and plant health regulations and standards.
2. The orchards that export fresh fruits to Indonesia shall implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including monitoring and investigation of pests and diseases of concern to Indonesia and necessary chemical control or biological control measures.
3. Export fresh fruits to Indonesia shall be packed in registered packinghouse by authorized institution in Turkey. All activities at registered packing houses (sorting, grading, cleaning, packing, and labeling) shall be under controlled by Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey.
4. All orchards and packinghouses shall be registered and established a traceability system with Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey.
5. Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey shall provide the registration information of orchards and packinghouses to IAQA. The registration information shall include the name, identification code and address of orchards and packinghouses to enable trace back in the case of non-compliance.
6. Fresh fruits shall be treated prior exported to ensure the consignment free from fruit fly. The treatment can be used:
 - (i) Cold treatment with 2°C for 18 days or 3°C for 20 days; or
 - (ii) Gamma irradiation with 150 gray.Information of treatment must be stated in the treatment column of Phytosanitary Certificate.
7. Each consignment of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by original hardcopy of Phytosanitary Certificate, issued by National Plant Protection Organization of Turkey. Consignment should be free from viable quarantine pests as indicated by in the Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture No. 51/Permentan/KR.010/9/2015 (Annex 1).
8. The consignment shall be free from any contamination of plant debris, soil, and other inert matter.
9. The consignment well packed and secured against infestation or contamination of pest. Packaging must be undamaged and in clean and either new or refurbished material.
10. The consignment shall fulfill other requirements on Indonesian food safety regulation as mentioned in the Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016.

11. The consignment shall be through the designated point of entry as mentioned in the Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012, as follows:

- (i) Soekarno Hatta International Airport
- (ii) Belawan – Medan Seaport
- (iii) Tanjung Perak – Surabaya Seaport
- (iv) Soekarno Hatta – Makassar Seaport

12. The consignment shall be notified and submitted to the Plant Quarantine Inspector at the point of entry in Indonesia for the purposes of plant quarantine measures.

13. Upon arrival Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) will conduct inspection for phytosanitary purpose according to the sampling standard. If consignments are not compliance with phytosanitary requirement as follows:

- (i) infested by Indonesian quarantine pest concern then consignment will be treated, refused or destroyed;
- (ii) without any treatment for fruit fly will be refused or destroyed; or
- (iii) information treatment not stated in the treatment column of Phytosanitary Certificate, then consignment will be refused or destroyed.

Annex 1

List of Quarantine Pests on Fresh Apple, Citrus and Grape from Turkey

No.	Group of Pest
A. Apple	
	I. Insect
1.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
2.	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>
3.	<i>Parlatoria oleae</i>
	II. Fungi
4.	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>
B. Citrus	
	I. Insect
1.	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>
2.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
3.	<i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i>
4.	<i>Empoasca decipiens</i>
5.	<i>Prays citri</i>
	II. Fungi
6.	<i>Alternaria citri</i>
7.	<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>
	III. Bacterial
8.	<i>Panonychus citri</i>
9.	<i>Panoychus ulmi</i>
10.	<i>Phyllocaptruta oleivera</i>
C. Grape	
	I. Insect
1.	<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i>
2.	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
3.	<i>Hemiberlesia rapax</i>
4.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
	II. Fungi
5.	<i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i>
6.	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>
	III. Bacterial
7.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>
8.	<i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i>