Commodity: Mango - Fresh
Scientific name: Mangifera indica
Country: Only: India
End use: Human consumption
Date printed: Jul 19 2012

The information here covers AQIS quarantine requirements only and is current on the date of transmission but may change without notice. AQIS makes no warranties or representations with respect to the accuracy or completeness of that information and will bear no liability with respect to that information. Importers must satisfy quarantine concerns and comply with quarantine conditions applicable at the time of entry. The Commonwealth through AQIS is not liable for any costs arising from or associated with decisions of importers to import based on conditions presented here which are not current at the time of importation. It is the importer’s responsibility to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information at the time of importation.

It is the importer’s responsibility to identify and to ensure it has complied with, all requirements of any other regulatory and advisory bodies prior to and after importation including the Australian Customs Service, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Department of Health and Ageing, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority and any State agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities.

Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive. Importers should also note that all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the Imported Food Control Act 1992, an Act which is administered by AQIS.

Notification of the import must be provided to AQIS for all imported goods other than goods imported as accompanied baggage or goods imported via the mail and not prescribed under the Customs Act 1901. Notification must be consistent with Quarantine Regulations 2000 (examples include a Quarantine Entry or a Quarantine declaration).

Condition C19291

Note: Only mangoes from DAC registered orchards in Uttar Pradesh may be exported to Australia after treatment at a DAFF approved facility.

Approved origins
1. Entry is only permitted for mangoes sourced from the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

2. Orchards, treatment facilities and packing sheds supplying and handling mangoes for Australia must be registered with India’s Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

   a) DAC will send the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) a list of registered orchards before the start of each season and notify DAFF of any changes to the list as they occur during the season.

   **Mandatory pre-export treatment – General requirements**

3. All Indian mangoes must undergo pre-export Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) OR Hot Water Dipping Treatment (HWDT) against fruit flies.

4. The following facilities are registered with India’s Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) and are pending approval by DAFF to treat and pack fresh mangoes for Australia. Importers must nominate the treatment facility on Import Permit applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Facility Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Treatment type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mango Packhouse</td>
<td>Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti Rehman KheraLucknow, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>HWDT only.</td>
<td>Pending approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango Packhouse unit</td>
<td>Navin Mandi Sthal Chilkana Road Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>VHT only.</td>
<td>Approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango Packhouse unit</td>
<td>Navin Mandi Sthal Chilkana Road Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>HWDT</td>
<td>Pending approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. DAC must supervise all VHT and HWDT treatments performed on mangoes destined for Australia.
Pre-export Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT)

6. The treatment schedule for VHT treatment is as follows:

   a) Pulp core temperature of 46.5°C maintained for a minimum of 30 minutes; OR

   b) Pulp core temperature of 47.5°C maintained for a minimum of 20 minutes.

7. Treatment commences when the fruit pulp temperature of all probe-monitored fruit reaches, or is above, the required temperature.

8. The total treatment time will be for a minimum of two hours, including the warming and cooling periods to bring the fruit pulp to the target temperature.

Pre-export Hot Water Dipping Treatment (HWDT)

9. The treatment schedule for HWDT is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit weight (grams)</th>
<th>Water temperature</th>
<th>Dip time*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 500 grams</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 700 grams</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
<td>75 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 to 900 grams</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
<td>90 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* dipping time must be extended for an additional 10 minutes if hydrocooling starts immediately after the hot water immersion treatment.

a) Fruit pulp temperature must be 21 °C or above prior to treatment commencing.

b) Fruit must be submerged at least 10 centimetres below the water surface.

c) Water must circulate constantly and remain at 48 °C or above throughout the treatment period.

i) During the first five minutes of treatment, temperatures may be allowed to fall as low as 47.4 °C provided the temperature is at least 48 °C at the end of the five minute period.

ii) For treatments lasting 60 minutes, temperatures may be allowed to fall as low as 47.4 °C
for not more than 10 minutes during the treatment period.

iii) For treatments lasting 75 to 90 minutes, temperatures may be allowed to fall as low as 47.4°C for not more than 15 minutes.

10. Fruit must be pre-sorted by weight class prior to treatment and submersed according to the treatment schedule above.

Product labelling

11. Treated mangoes must be labelled to identify the treatment facility and export orchard.

12. Each carton must be labelled with the packing date, registered packing house name or number and registered treatment facility name or number.

Pre-export Phytosanitary inspection by DAC

13. DAC will conduct a pre-export inspection of treated and packed fruit using an inspection regime of 600 units per lot.

a) An inspection ‘lot’ is no greater than all mango fruit treated for export to Australia on one day from one registered treatment centre.

14. If internal feeding insects are detected during DAC inspection, the insect must be identified and the results submitted together with the source and date of harvest to DAFF. Fruit in the inspection lot and any future fruit lots treated by the same facility must not be exported to Australia while identification of the pest detected and investigation are pending.

Monitoring by DAFF in India

15. DAFF officers will observe commercial treatments and the phytosanitary inspection conducted by DAC officers at the commencement of the export season in the first year of trade, and for any new treatment facilities after commencement of trade.

Phytosanitary certification

16. All consignments of Indian mangoes must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary
certificate issued and stamped by an authorised officer of DAC.

17. The Phytosanitary certificate must be endorsed with the following additional declarations:

a) “The mangoes in this consignment have been produced in India in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh mango fruit to Australia and inspected and found free of quarantine pests” AND

b) “The mangoes in this consignment have been sourced from a designated place of production or production site in India which is free of Sternochetus mangiferae and S. frigidus” AND

c) “The mangoes in this consignment have been sourced from a designated place of production or production site in India which is free of Deanolis sublimbalis”.

18. The following information must be included on the Phytosanitary certificate:

a) Treatment details, including date of treatment, temperature and duration of treatment

b) Packing house / treatment facility registration numbers

c) Number of cartons per consignment

d) Container and seal number (seafreight only)

19. For mangoes that have undergone VHT treatment, a copy of the VHT data logger records for each respective treatment must be forwarded to DAFF as an attachment to the Phytosanitary certificate.

Condition C6000

Non-Commercial

1. The conditions under the Commercial section apply.

Commercial
Note: Where applicable, any additional requirements that are specific to this commodity will follow these conditions, and must be read in conjunction with the conditions outlined below.

1. An Import Permit is required and must be valid at the time the goods are imported into Australia. Permit applications can be sent to AQIS Plant Quarantine Program, Canberra for assessment.

2. An original Phytosanitary certificate, correctly completed and relating to the consignment, as per information in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website at http://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/standards.htm, must be sighted by AQIS prior to the commencement of the product inspection in Australia.

   a) Consignments that have a Phytosanitary certificate which is not correctly endorsed, or where the original Phytosanitary certificate has not been sighted by AQIS, will be held pending presentation of a correctly filled out and original Phytosanitary certificate. AQIS will accept appropriately amended or re-issued Phytosanitary certificates (including faxed or scanned copy transmitted directly to an AQIS office from the certifying authority).

3. All consignments treated prior to export must have a commercial treatment certificate attached referencing the consignment however any mandatory preshipment treatments carried out must have the treatment details included on the Phytosanitary certificate or as otherwise stated in the ICON conditions under specific commodities.

4. Each consignment must be packed in clean, new packaging.

5. Timber packaging, pallets or dunnage in Full Container Loads (FCL) containers or on flat racks will be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival, unless certified as having been treated by an AQIS approved method. (Refer to the AQIS publication ‘Cargo Containers: Quarantine aspects and procedures’).

6. All consignments (other than those pre-cleared in the country of origin under an arrangement approved by AQIS) are subject to inspection on arrival and any treatment necessary before release.

7. Inspection must occur at the first port of call. With the exception of goods that are pre-cleared by AQIS offshore, no land-bridging of consignments will be permitted unless the
goods have cleared quarantine.

8. Open (door ajar) dry boxes that are used to ship produce that requires airing during transport are acceptable provided the containers are secured by replacing or closing the doors prior to movement from the wharf to the site of inspection. Alternative security can be provided by securely meshing, screening, covering with a heavy plastic sheet or tarping over the open containers.

9. All fresh horticulture produce must be securely packaged at origin and the following packaging requirements must be adhered. Any breach to the secure packaging requirements for airfreighted perishables will be addressed through additional verification of packaging at Cargo Terminal Operators (CTO) on arrival in Australia, prior to movement to inspection sites for inspection and clearance.

Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival. One of the following secure packaging options must be used to maintain the quarantine security of goods arriving in Australia.

a) Integral cartons

Produce may be packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.

b) Ventilation holes of cartons covered

Cartons with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm pore size and not less than 0.16 strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.

c) Polythene liners

Vented cartons with sealed polythene liners within are acceptable (i.e. produce packed in polythene bags - folded polythene bags are acceptable).

d) Meshed or shrink wrapped pallets

Cartons with vent holes or gaps that are packed on a pallet, the pallet must be covered or
wrapped with polythene/plastic/foil sheet or mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm diameter pore size and not less than 0.16 strand thickness.

e) Produce transported in sealed containers

Cartons with holes as loose boxes or on pallets may be transported in sealed containers. The container must be transported to the inspection point intact.

10. All consignments must be free of live insects, disease symptoms, trash, contaminant seeds, soil and other debris on arrival in Australia.

11. If live insects are detected, the consignment must be held at the importer's expense, entomologist must be consulted and consignment must be treated, where appropriate, by an AQIS approved method (i.e. Methyl Bromide fumigation as per T9030 in the event of externally feeding insects been detected or pest specific treatments or corrective actions as listed under individual commodity cases) or the goods must be re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense.

12. If disease symptoms or pathogens are detected, then consignments must be held at the importer's expense, Quarantine Plant Pathologist consulted on the identification and one or more of the following options will be made available to the importer:

a) appropriate treatment (if required and if possible only following confirmation of identification by Plant Pathologist)

b) to send for external identification of the disease/pathogen prior to assessment on the quarantine status of the organism detected.

d) re-export

e) destruction

13. If contaminants including unidentified plant material, seeds (other than the permitted commodity) or trash or soil are found on inspection the consignment must be held at the importer's expense and one or more of the following options below must made available to the importer:
a) contaminants removed/ produce reconditioned by an AQIS approved method (trash/plant material/seeds/soil/debris)

b) to send for external identification (seeds - contaminant seeds of the species not listed on ICON or not identified to species level require an assessment by Plant Quarantine Program prior to any action being taken.

d) re-export

e) destruction

Entry Management EM0184

**DAFF Biosecurity minimum documentary requirements to support assessment of all documentation**

All documentation presented to DAFF Biosecurity as part of the import process must meet the requirements of the [Minimum Documentary Requirements Policy](#). These requirements include:

1. Overarching Requirements (e.g. legible, in English, signed, dated, linked to the consignment);
2. Document Format Requirements (e.g. as per nationally accepted practice and standards, or on company letterhead); and
3. Prescribed Information Requirements (e.g. treatment certificates must include a description of the goods/packaging treated)

Entry Management EM0185

**AQIS information requirements to support assessment of non-commodity concerns associated with imported cargo**

All documentation presented to AQIS to assist in determining the level of quarantine risk posed by transportation pathways and packaging must meet the requirements of the [Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy](#). These requirements address:

1. Container cleanliness;
2. Packaging concerns (e.g. presence of timber or prohibited packaging material); and
3. Destination concerns (e.g. destined for a rural unpack location).
### Entry Management EM0200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity Docs</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>AIMS Comments</th>
<th>Notes / QAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory:</strong></td>
<td>All Docs OK</td>
<td>All Cargo Types</td>
<td>1) Documentation - Present all Documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) A valid Import Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FCL or LCL: Class: 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) An original Phytosanitary Certificate endorsing: (i) Additional declarations AND (ii) Pre-shipment treatment.</td>
<td>2) Inspection – Fresh produce inspect</td>
<td><strong>Standard Comments for Inspection Direction</strong></td>
<td>Airfreight: Class 2.4 or 20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For mangoes that have undergone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Docs NOT OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Cargo Types, nil valid import permit/ phytosanitary certificate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vapour Heat Treatment:**

1. **Documentation - Present all Documentation**
   - **Standard Comments for Documentation Direction**
     - Present all docs including valid <Import Permit/phytosanitary certificate>. Alternatively the goods may be exported or destroyed at importer’s expense.

2. **If a valid import permit/phytosanitary certificate does not exist goods to be held and importer referred to Plant Quarantine Operations on:**
   - Phone: (02) 6272 3917
   - Fax: (02) 6272 3745
   - Email: plantquar@aqis.gov.au

**NOTE:** Import permit requirements outweigh ICON conditions and work instructions unless otherwise stated within the permit.

**Treatment T9901**

Treatment is required when goods are found to be infested or contaminated with live quarantine pests or there are other biosecurity concerns present. An appropriate treatment (or treatment options) will be determined by AQIS.
Import Permit Fee IPF0002

Import Permit Fees (where applicable) – Category 1

This commodity is classified as a Category 1 assessment for the purposes of determining the Import Permit fee rate that applies. The fee rate is $40.00 per assessable item in addition to the electronic lodgement fee of $85.00 or the manual lodgement fee of $150.00 applies.

Note that the fee for the lodgement and assessment of an ePermit application is $125.00. An assessable item means an item identified on an Import Permit application as consisting of goods of a class imported, or to be imported, from a particular country for a particular use.

Further information on AQIS fees and charges can be found on the AQIS website. Import Permit issuing fees are specified in the Quarantine Service Fees Determination 2005.