

PITAYA - Phytosanitary Requirements for Commodities Granted Market Access by Various Countries

Importing country	Exporting country	Phytosanitary Requirements
Australia	All countries	This commodity is prohibited entry into Australia
Singapore	All countries	Phytosanitary Certificate No Treatment is required but must be free from any pest and disease
Hong Kong	All countries	Phytosanitary Certificate No Treatment is required but must be free from any pest and disease
Europe	All countries	This commodity is allowed entry into Europe No Treatment is required but must be free from any pest and disease
USA	Vietnam	<p>Need to apply for an APHIS import permit</p> <p>To ensure that pests of quarantine significance do not enter the United States, APHIS preclearance officers in Vietnam will inspect dragon fruit shipments for pests prior to their export</p> <p>If there are no pests present, the fruit will be treated with specified doses of irradiation at an APHIS-certified facility prior to export.</p> <p>If, however, APHIS officers find live pests during a preclearance inspection, the shipment will not be eligible for treatment or export to the United States.</p> <p>Dragon fruit must be packed in insect-proof boxes and safeguarded after treatment to prevent the risk of subsequent pest infestation.</p> <p>The fruit must also be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Vietnam with additional declarations certifying that the fruit's treatment and inspection were completed in accordance with USDA regulations.</p>
	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	<p>Need to apply for an APHIS import permit</p> <p>Effective May 16, 2012, APHIS has amended the fruits and vegetables regulations to allow the importation of fresh pitaya fruit from Central America into the continental United States.</p> <p>As a condition of entry, the pitaya fruit must be produced in accordance with a systems approach that includes requirements for monitoring and oversight, establishment of pest-free places of production, and procedures for packing the pitaya fruit.</p> <p>This action will allow for the importation of pitaya fruit from Central America into the continental United States while continuing to provide protection against the introduction of plant pests.</p> <p>Under the final rule, the countries' national plant protection organizations must inspect and certify that pitaya growing sites and packaging facilities do not contain infestations of fruit flies and mealybugs, which could lead to various plant diseases if the pests reach the U.S.</p> <p>Further, no fruit that has been on the ground will be allowed to be packaged for shipping and all pitaya fruit must be shipped within 24 hours of harvest, according to APHIS.</p> <p>If inspectors discovered a single fruit fly larva in a shipment, the entire shipment would be rejected and the producer's right to export suspended pending investigation and clearance, the notice said.</p>