

OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN FOR THE EXPORT OF APPLES

ORIGINALLY FROM Türkiye TO ECUADOR BETWEEN TARIM ORMAN AND THE AGENCY OF PLANT AND ZOOSANITARY REGULATION AND CONTROL – AGROCALIDAD

In order to export, with the necessary phytosanitary guarantees, apple fruit (*Malus domestica*) originating from the Republic of Turkey to the Republic of Ecuador, based on a Pest Risk Analysis, TARIM ORMAN and the Regulation and Control Agency Phytosanitary and Zoonosanitary (hereinafter "Agrocalidad"), exchanged points of view and reached a consensus as follows:

Article 1. General provisions

Apple fruit (*Malus domestica*) exported from Turkey to Ecuador must comply with the applicable phytosanitary laws and regulations of Ecuador and Turkey, the requirements set forth herein, and be free from any quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1).

The phytosanitary procedures and measures included in this Operational Work Plan (PTO) are intended to mitigate the risk of introducing quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1).

Article 2. Registration

All production sites and packing facilities that export apples to Ecuador must be approved and registered by TARIM ORMAN. Registration must include name, address, and identification codes so that, should a shipment be found to be non-compliant with the requirements of this document, it can be traced back to the production site. The list of registered sites must be submitted by TARIM ORMAN to Agrocalidad for approval before the start of the export season.

TARIM ORMAN will temporarily suspend the registration of any production site or packing facility where any quarantine pest of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1) has been detected, prior to the start of the export season, until corrective actions have been taken at the production site or packing facility to address any irregularities. TARIM ORMAN must immediately report any suspension of authorization to Agrocalidad.

If a second detection of pests of concern to Ecuador is found at the same production site or packing plant, the authorization to export fruit for the remainder of the export season will be cancelled.

Article 3. Phytosanitary measures and actions at production sites

All production sites must comply with the following:

- a) Maintain good sanitary and phytosanitary conditions. b) Implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for the control of pests of concern to Ecuador, listed in Appendix 1.
- c) Take samples of the fruit during the development of the crop to detect the appearance of quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1) and manage the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures that guarantee their control.
- d) Implement the monitoring system targeting pests of concern for Ecuador, listed in Appendix 1.
- e) Pest monitoring and control activities must be carried out under the supervision of a technician trained in plant health, whose actions will comply with the provisions of this PTO and will be performed under the supervision of the TARIM ORMAN. f) Maintain a pest monitoring and control record, which must be submitted to Agrocalidad upon request. The record of chemical pest control must indicate the name of the agrochemical, active ingredient, application date, and doses applied during the production cycle.
- g) During the harvesting process, any damaged or fallen fruit must be discarded to prevent potential pest infestation. h) Fruit must be collected in suitable containers, which, during transport to the processing or packing site, must be protected against potential pest infestation with insect-proof netting. i) All technical personnel will be subject to the supervision of the TARIM ORMAN and must be familiar with the phytosanitary requirements established by Agrocalidad and comply with the conditions of this PTO.

All production sites that export apple fruit to Ecuador must implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to guarantee product quality and traceability of the production process.

Article 4. Receiving, processing, packaging and storage

The reception, processing, packaging and storage of fruit to be exported to Ecuador must be carried out under the guidance and supervision of TARIM ORMAN's technical staff.

Receiving, processing, packaging, and storage areas must have air curtains, rubber curtains, or insect-proof mesh; the facilities must be free of live insects, maintain sanitary conditions, and have control measures in place to prevent re-infestation of pests.

The apple fruit that arrives at the processing area must go through a selection process, in which fruit that does not present the ideal state of ripeness, or that has lesions, bruises, necrotic spots, deformities, signs and/or symptoms, will be removed.

from fungal diseases, perforations, or damage caused by insects. Likewise, any remaining leaves, stems, branches, roots, or soil must be removed.

The rejected fruit that has accumulated outside the protected area must be removed daily and placed in locations where technical management ensures that it does not become a source of contamination.



Fresh fruit should be washed, brushed, and blown with forced air to prevent the inclusion of insects and mites.

To control fungi, phytosanitary products must be applied for the post-harvest treatment of fresh fruit, using products authorized in the country of origin.

Subsequently, the fruit will go through a process of waxing, calibrating, packaging and labeling.

Packaging materials must be clean, new, and free of any foreign material. Each box must be labeled with the fruit name, the exporting country, the name or code of the production site, and the name or code of the packing facility. The following text must be printed in Spanish on each box: "República del Ecuador" (Republic of Ecuador).

Apples packaged for Ecuador must undergo cold treatment, which requires storage in a refrigerated chamber at a temperature no higher than 111°C for 6 weeks (42 consecutive days), properly labeled until shipment.

Mixing fresh apples destined for other countries or with other fruits is not permitted.

and plants of other species.

If the cold treatment period has not been completed during storage, it may be completed in transit; for which, the vehicles or containers transporting the shipment must be hermetically sealed and at a temperature no higher than 1.11°C, in order to maintain the cold chain at all times.

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Article 5. Phytosanitary inspection at origin

The TARIM ORMAN inspector must verify that the fruit comes from approved and registered production sites.

The sample taken for phytosanitary inspection for the shipment must represent all production sites, varieties, and packing dates. This sample must be 2% of the total fruit in the shipment. Ten percent of this sample will be dissected and examined on inspection tables under white light, using a stereoscope, to verify that it does not contain quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1). This procedure will comply with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures of the IPPC (ISPM No. 31).

Fruit lots where live quarantine pests (at any stage of development: egg, larva, pupa, adult or nymph as applicable) of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1) are identified will be rejected by TARIM ORMAN and will not be allowed to be exported; corrective actions will be taken and if a second infestation occurs at the same production site, it will be excluded from the export program to Ecuador for the remainder of the season.

Any pest detected must be identified to the species level. Any pest that cannot be identified to the species level or whose quarantine importance to Ecuador is unknown will be considered a quarantine pest for regulatory purposes. The export of apple fruit from the production site where the pest was found will not be permitted, and the site will be excluded from the export program to Ecuador for the remainder of the season.

In the event of rejection of previously approved batches of fresh fruit, due to the detection of quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador, and which are still in the packing plants, the export process to Ecuador cannot be continued.

Wooden packaging material must comply with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM No. 15).

TARIM ORMAN must have a database of the export program to Ecuador, where the observations made by the inspector during the phytosanitary supervisions and inspections are recorded.

Upon completion of the inspection, TARIM ORMAN will issue the Phytosanitary Export Certificate for the approved shipment, with the following additional statement: "This shipment complies with the Operational Work Plan for the export of apple fruit originating in Turkey to Ecuador. It is free from any quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador, corresponding to Appendix 1 of the Operational Work Plan."

TARIM ORMAN will provide Agrocalidad with a blank Phytosanitary Certificate template for registration and reference before the export season. This is a standardized template in accordance with the IPPC International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM No. 12).

Article 6. Transport

The packaged product will be loaded in the container or vehicle loading area. This area must be clean, free of weeds, and have no open spaces that allow pests to enter the internal loading area. Appropriate measures include the use of air curtains, rubber curtains, or insect-proof mesh to prevent pests from entering the transport vehicle. Loading should not be done at night under lights that may attract flying insects.

Before being loaded, all containers must be washed, disinfected and inspected to ensure they are free of quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador, as well as free of branches, foliage and soil, among other contaminants.

Loaded containers must be sealed under TARIM ORMAN's supervision with a seal before export, which will contain the unique export code. Phytosanitary protections, including insect-proof packaging, must be implemented.

and sealed containers, must remain intact until arrival and verification at the point of entry in Ecuador.

In the case of transferring certified fruit from a transport involved in an accident or with mechanical problems to another transport, the exporter must contact TARIM ORMAN, so that the activity is supervised by the institution and the phytosanitary conditions of the product are maintained.

TARIM ORMAN will guarantee the integrity and phytosanitary safety of the shipment during transport from the packing plant to the point of arrival.

Article 7. Phytosanitary inspection at points of entry into Ecuador

The entry points for apple fruit originating from Türkiye are all border crossings, seaports and airports authorized by Agrocalidad in mainland Ecuador.

When the apple fruit originating from Turkey arrives at the point of entry in Ecuador, Agrocalidad inspectors will verify the Phytosanitary Export Certificate and carry out the phytosanitary inspection in order to demonstrate compliance with the established phytosanitary requirements.

Fruit shipments originating from unregistered or unauthorized production sites and packing facilities will not be permitted. If live organisms of quarantine pests of concern to Ecuador (Appendix 1) are intercepted during the inspection process, Agrocalidad will reject the shipment (reshipment or destruction) and promptly notify TARIM ORMAN, who will investigate the cause and take the necessary phytosanitary measures to prevent recurrence. If a second infestation of these pests occurs in a lot from the same production site, that lot will be excluded from the export program to Ecuador for the remainder of the export season.

If any live quarantine pest not included in the list (Appendix 1) is intercepted, the shipment will not be allowed to enter Ecuador; it will be rejected (reshipped or destroyed). Agrocalidad will inform TARIM ORMAN of the situation and must conduct an investigation to identify the cause and take the appropriate corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

If, during the phytosanitary inspection of the shipments, the presence of leaves, peduncles and other plant remains (of the imported fruit species or other plant species) or soil is detected, the shipment will be rejected.

Article 8. Audit

TARIM ORMAN will periodically audit the certification program operations to ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with this PTO and applicable Agrocalidad and TARIM ORMAN regulations.



Agrocalidad reserves the right to request audits of the program, which must be planned and coordinated with TARIM ORMAN.

The operations and activities carried out at the apple production sites and packing facilities for export to Ecuador will be reviewed and evaluated by a technical team from Agrocalidad, on a one-time basis, during the first year of implementation of this work plan (prior to the start of the export season), to ensure that all aspects of the operations and activities related to this Operational Work Plan are carried out effectively, in accordance with applicable procedures and standards. Expenses incurred for local and international transportation, food, and lodging will be the responsibility of the counterpart in Turkey.

Article 9. Entry into force and review of the PTO

This PTO is signed by both parties in Turkish and Spanish, and both texts are equally valid. This PTO will enter into force on the date of its

The agreement between TARIM ORMAN and Agrocalidad will be applied until one of the parties requests its update.

Exports may begin when all the requirements of the PTO are met, after being verified and approved by the Phytosanitary and Zoonosanitary Regulation and Control Agency (Agrocalidad).

Article 10. Approval

This Operational Work Plan was approved on XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, in duplicate and each party will have a copy of the text.

Signatory Türkiye

Mr. Yunus Bayram

Deputy Director General

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Food and Control

TARIM ORMAN

Signatory Ecuador Eng.

Patricio Almeida

Executive Director of

the Phytosanitary and Zoonosanitary Regulation and Control Agency – Agrocalidad

Appendix 1

**LIST OF QUARANTINE PESTS FOR ECUADOR ASSOCIATED WITH FRESH FRUIT
APPLE (*Malus domestica*) ORIGINALLY FROM TURKEY**

Ord.	Scientific name of the pest	Phytosanitary measure	Affection
MITES			
1	<i>Aculus schlechtendali</i> (Eriophyidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing.	External
2	<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (Tetranychidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing.	External
3	<i>Cenopalpus pulcher</i> (Tenuipalpidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing.	External
4	<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> (Tetranychidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing.	External
5	<i>Tarsonemus confusus</i> (Tarsonemidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing.	External
CHROMISTS			
6	<i>Phytophthora syringae</i> (Peronosporales; Peronosporaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection. Fungicidal treatment.	External
FUNGUS			
7	<i>Cadophora malorum</i> (Leotiomyces; Helotiales)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
8	<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> (Sordariomycetes; Glomerellaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
9	<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i> (Sordariomycetes; Glomerellaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External

10	<i>Colletotrichum Siamese</i> (Sordariomycetes: Glomerellaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
11	<i>Fusarium acuminatum</i> (Sordariomycetes; Nectriaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection of fungicide treatment.	External
12	<i>Gymnosporangium confusum</i> (Pucciniomycetes: Pucciniaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection of fungicide treatment.	External
13	<i>Gymnosporangium sabinae</i> (Pucciniomycetes: Pucciniaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
14	<i>Microcyclospora tardicrescens</i> (Dothideomycetes; Capnodiales)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection of fungicide treatment.	External
15	<i>Microcyclosporella mali</i> (Dothideomycetes; Mycosphaerellaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection of fungicide treatment.	External
16	<i>Monilia laxa</i> (Leotiomycetes; Sclerotiniaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
17	<i>Neofusicoccum ribis</i> (Dothideomycetes: Botryosphaeriaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
18	<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> (Mont. & Fr.) Arx 1959 (Dothideomycetes: Schizothyriaceae)	Integrated Pest Management. Selection Fungicidal treatment.	External
INSECTS			
19	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (Lepidoptera; Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal

20	Anarsia lineatella (Lepidoptera; Gelechiidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
21	Bactrocera zonata (Diptera: Tephritidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
22	Chrysomphalus aonidum (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
23	Comstockaspis perniciosa (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
24	Cydia pomonella (Lepidoptera; Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
25	Diaspidiotus perniciosus (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
26	Drosophila suzukii (Diptera; Drosophilidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
27	Grapholita funebrana (Lepidoptera; Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
28	Grapholita molesta (Lepidoptera; Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
29	Halyomorpha halys (Stal, 1855) (Hemiptera; Pentatomidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
30	Hemiberlesia lataniae (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External

31	<i>Hemiberlesia rapax</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
32	<i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
33	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i> (Lepidoptera; Noctuidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
34	<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Hemiptera: Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
35	<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
36	<i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i> (Hemiptera: Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
37	<i>Pandemis heparana</i> (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal
38	<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
39	<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
40	<i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
41	<i>Rhynchites bacchus</i> (Coleoptera: Attelabidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	Internal



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42	<i>Russellaspis pustulans</i> (Hemiptera; Asterolecaniidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest process: selection, washing, brushing, forced air blowing and waxing. Phytosanitary inspection.	External
43	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i> (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)	Integrated Pest Management. Post-harvest selection process. Cold treatment. Phytosanitary inspection and fruit dissection.	External