



# Import Health Standard

## Grain and Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

GCFP.IHS

11 June 2024

## **TITLE**

Import Health Standard: Grain and Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

## **COMMENCEMENT**

This consolidated Import Health Standard comes into force on 11 March 2024.

## **REVOCATION**

This import health standard revokes and replaces the Import Health Standard: Grain and Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing, 15 September 2023.

The amendment history to this import health standard is set out in Appendix 3: Amendment Record.

## **ISSUING AUTHORITY**

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to incorporate amendments made pursuant to sections 24B and 166A of that Act.

Dated at Wellington, 11 March 2024

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## Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

## Purpose

This IHS specifies the requirements for the importation of grain and seeds for consumption, feed, or processing from all countries.

## Background

An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods, including the risks from incidentally imported new organisms.

IHSs include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the products are exported. IHSs also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the products are in transit and held in a transitional facility before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Post-clearance requirements may also be specified in an IHS.

Guidance boxes throughout the IHS provide information on how the requirements may be met.

## Who should read this?

Anyone who is involved in the process of importing or has an interest in importing grain and seeds for consumption, feed or processing into New Zealand should read and be familiar with this IHS.

## Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that grain and seeds for consumption, feed or processing comply with the requirements of the relevant IHS.

Grain and seeds for consumption, feed or processing that do not comply with the requirements of the IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment (including destructive processing), re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a Chief Technical Officer.

The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or quarantine weed seeds are intercepted.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

## Equivalence

A Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain the same level of protection assured by the current measures. Equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures 24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*.

The CTO may issue a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, setting out specific measures different from those set out in this IHS, to be applied to effectively manage risks associated with specified goods.

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction will be included in the special conditions section of the permit.

## Document history

Refer to Appendix 3 for the Amendment Record for this IHS.

## Other information

Importers of *Cannabis sativa* (low THC hemp seed) and *Papaver somniferum* must contact the [Ministry of Health](#) prior to importation for advice on licensing.

Oil seed meals and other processed plant products that are intended for animal feeds are covered by IHS: [Processed Animal Feeds of Plant Origin](#).

Non-viable grain and seeds imported for human consumption are covered by IHS: [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#).

**Note: It is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws as this is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements.**

## Part 1: General Requirements

### 1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to grain and seeds that are imported for consumption, feed or processing, from plant species that:
  - a) have a schedule in Part 2: *Specific Requirements* and are listed in the MPI [Plants Biosecurity Index \(PBI\)](#); or
  - b) are listed as 'Basic' in the [PBI](#).
- (2) All grain and seeds to which this IHS applies may be imported from any country, unless specified otherwise in Part 2: *Specific Requirements*.

#### Guidance

- If a grain/seed species is not covered by this IHS, the grain and seeds are not eligible to be imported into New Zealand under this IHS.
- 'Basic' grain and seeds are those species with "Basic" requirements listed under the "Seed for sowing Import specification" column in the PBI.
- Processing methods may include cold pressing, cooking, crushing, grinding, milling, rolling, popping, pelletising, steam flaking or a combination of one or more of these methods. For more information regarding processing methods contact [MPI](#).

### 1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
  - a) [ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms](#)
  - b) [ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates](#)
  - c) [ISPM 24. Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures](#)
  - d) [Official New Zealand Pest Register \(ONZPR\)](#)
  - e) [MPI Treatment Requirement: \*Approved Biosecurity Treatments\* \(MPI-ABTRT\)](#)
  - f) [MPI Plants Biosecurity Index \(PBI\)](#)
  - g) [MPI Protocol for Testing Seed Imports for the Presence of Genetically Modified Seeds](#)
  - h) [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#)
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act, it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference that has legal effect as part of those documents.

### 1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions are listed in Appendix 1.

## 1.4 General

- (1) Grain and seeds must be identified to species level.
- (2) All grain and seeds must be free from regulated pests and contaminants.
- (3) All treatments required under this IHS must be carried out:
  - a) in the exporting country prior to export; or
  - b) on board the vessel prior to discharge; or
  - c) on arrival at a transitional facility by either an [approved treatment operator](#) or under an inspector's supervision.
- (4) Movement of uncleared consignments must be undertaken in a secure manner to prevent loss of the goods during movement.
- (5) Biosecurity clearance must not be given to grain and seeds containing viable seeds which are:
  - a) not listed in the [PBI](#); or
  - b) listed as "entry prohibited" in the [PBI](#); or
  - c) listed in the [PBI](#) and present in volumes greater than 0.1% in weight of the sample taken; or
  - d) listed in the [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#).
- (6) Biosecurity clearance must not be given to grain and seeds or their by-products intended to be fed to pigs or ruminants if grain and seeds are imported from countries or zones that are not officially free from foot and mouth disease (FMD); unless one of the following has occurred:
  - a) 31 days have elapsed from the date of shipment;
  - b) the grain and seeds are treated as per Appendix 2 of the standard;
  - c) the grain and seeds are heat treated at one of the following ranges:
    - i) 60°C for no less than 30 minutes;
    - ii) 80°C for no less than 10 minutes; or
    - iii) 85°C for no less than 5 minutes.

### Guidance

- Grain and seeds are subject to inspection on arrival for regulated pests (including quarantine weed seeds) and contaminants.
- Consignments of grain and seeds treated either offshore or in New Zealand are subject to sampling to for verifying the efficacy of the devitalisation process through viability test.
- Countries have 'FMD freedom' if the World Organisation for Animal Health officially recognises them as free from foot and mouth disease. For more information, see [Foot and mouth disease - WOA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).

## 1.5 Documentation

### 1.5.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit is not required for importing commodities under this import health standard, unless specified in a CTO direction setting out alternative measures.

### 1.5.2 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) All consignments of grain and seeds, except those listed as 'Basic' in the [PBI](#), must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.
- (2) The phytosanitary certificate must be issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country in accordance with ISPM 12.

- (3) Prior to issuing the phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO of the exporting country must sample and inspect the consignment, and be satisfied that no regulated pests and contaminants are present in the consignment in accordance with the following:
  - a) In the drawn sample of 5 kg:
    - i) no live regulated arthropods are permitted; and
    - ii) no regulated weed seeds are permitted for import under options 1 and 4; and
    - iii) there is no threshold for regulated weed seeds for import under options 2 and 3, because the contaminant seeds will be devitalised through processing or treatment in New Zealand transitional facilities.
- (4) The phytosanitary certificate must contain:
  - a) sufficient details to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts, including:
    - i) lot number(s);
    - ii) number and description of packages;
    - iii) country/place of origin of the grain/seed; and
    - iv) variety name(s).
  - b) the following declaration:
    - i) *"This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests".*
  - c) any additional declaration(s) as required under Part 2: *Specific Requirements*.

#### Guidance

- The maximum pest limit for pest contamination on grain and seeds is 0.9 pest per kg of seeds. To achieve 95% confidence that the maximum pest limit will not be exceeded, no live regulated pests are permitted in an officially drawn sample of 5kg (i.e., acceptance number = 0).
- For a list of NPPOs, refer to the [International Plant Protection Convention \(IPPC\)](#) website.
- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand can be found in [Official New Zealand Pest Register \(ONZPR\)](#).
- If any visually detectable pests are found by the NPPO during the inspection of the consignment, the certifying NPPO can establish the regulatory status of the pest by referring to ONZPR.
- If the pest is not listed in ONZPR, the certifying NPPO can contact [MPI](#) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

### 1.5.3 Sampling certificate

- (1) Where required by Part 2: *Specific Requirements*, a seed sampling certificate must accompany the grain and seeds.
- (2) The sampling certificate must be issued by the exporting country's NPPO or a third party authorised by NPPO for sampling the consignment.
- (3) The sampling certificate must clearly identify the consignment.
- (4) Prior to issuing the sampling certificate, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the samples were taken and prepared based on the below requirements:
  - a) Primary samples must be taken randomly at the following rates in order to generate a composite sample:
    - i) at least one primary sample per 100 tonnes of grain; OR
    - ii) minimum of 40 primary samples throughout the consignment.



- b) The composite sample may be reduced to a 5kg sample that is submitted for analysis.
  - c) Submitted samples must be labelled, sealed, and dispatched to an Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) accredited seed testing station to be analysed for seed contaminants (Part 1.5.4).
- (5) If a sampling certificate cannot be provided, grain and seeds must be sampled and analysed on arrival in New Zealand in accordance with Part 1.6.

**Guidance**

- Sampling certificate may include hold number of ship, shipping container number(s) or line of sacks from which the samples were drawn to clearly identify the consignment.
- If a phytosanitary certificate specifies the weight of submitted sample, a separate sampling certificate is not required.

**1.5.4 Seed analysis certificate**

- (1) Where required by Part 2: *Specific Requirements*, a seed analysis certificate must accompany the grain and seeds.
- (2) The seed analysis certificate must:
- a) be issued by an Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or ISTA accredited seed testing station;
  - b) state the weight of the sample examined;
  - c) state the scientific name and quantity of contaminant seeds identified in the sample, including:
    - i) any unidentified genera or species; and
    - ii) any quarantine weed seeds (refer to the Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds).
- (3) If a seed analysis certificate cannot be provided, the grain and seeds must be sampled and analysed on arrival in New Zealand for contaminant seeds in accordance with Part 1.6.

**1.6 Grain/seeds analysis in New Zealand**

- (1) Grain and seeds consignments that are not accompanied by seed sampling certificates and seed analysis certificates must be randomly sampled and analysed in New Zealand for contaminant seeds.
- (2) Consignments that require analysis in New Zealand must be held on board of the vessel or in a transitional facility until the analysis has been completed and assessed by MPI.
- (3) Sampling must be carried out by MPI inspector or an ISTA trained sampler under the supervision of MPI at the importer's expense.
- (4) Samples must be sent to an ISTA-accredited seed analysis laboratory approved to [MPI Standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods](#) to be analysed for contaminant seeds. The following information must accompany the samples:
- a) the name and address of the importer;
  - b) the name and voyage number of the vessel carrying the grain and port(s) of discharge;
  - c) the weight of submitted composite samples; and
  - d) the weight of each consignment in the shipment and the number of containers (if applicable).

## 1.7 Trade samples

### Guidance

- Import requirements for trade samples can be found in the [Research Samples \(except animal samples\) import health standard](#).

## Part 2: Specific Requirements

(1) Part 2 sets out the specific phytosanitary requirements that must be met in addition to Part 1: *General Requirements*, for the following grain and seeds:

- Basic grain/seeds
- *Avena* spp. (oats)
- *Brassica napus* (canola, rapeseed, swedes)
- *Cannabis sativa* (low-THC hemp varieties)
- *Carthamus tinctorius* (safflower)
- *Cicer arietinum* (chickpeas)
- *Glycine max* (soybeans)
- *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)
- *Guizotia abyssinica* (niger)
- *Helianthus* spp. (sunflower)
- *Hordeum* spp. (barley)
- *Lens* spp. (lentils)
- *Lupinus* spp. (lupins)
- *Medicago* spp. (alfalfa/lucerne)
- *Panicum* spp. (millet)
- *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* (green millet)
- *Phalaris canariensis* (canary grass)
- *Phaseolus* spp. (green beans, other beans)
- *Pisum* spp. (peas)
- *Secale cereale* (rye/ryecorn)
- *Setaria italic* (foxtail / Italian millet)
- *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum)
- *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. (triticale and wheat)
- *Vicia* spp. (broad beans / faba bean)
- *Vigna* spp. (adzuki beans, black-eyed beans, mung beans, cowpeas)
- *Zea mays* (maize, popcorn, sweetcorn)

## 2.1 ‘Basic’ grain/seeds

- (1) Grain and seeds listed as ‘Basic’ in the “Seed for sowing Import specification” column in the [PBI](#) can be imported into New Zealand for the purposes of consumption, feed or processing.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is not required.

### Guidance

- Under Ministry of Health regulations, importers of *Papaver somniferum* seeds must contact the [Ministry of Health](#) (the Controlled Drugs Advisor for Medicines Control) prior to importation for advice on licensing.

## 2.2 *Avena* spp spp. (oats)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Avena spp.](#) can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Avena* spp. may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.2.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Avena* spp. grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Avena* spp. grain was heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Avena* spp. grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.2.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Avena* spp. grain must be treated to render it non-viable in a transitional facility, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grains that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.2.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Avena* spp. grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (2) *Avena* spp. grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (3) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grains.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

- a) The following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Avena* spp. grain has been:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites.”
- and
- ii) “The *Avena* spp. grain has been:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cephalosporium gramineum*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Cephalosporium gramineum*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on the GIS is prescribed in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.2.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Avena* spp. grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.3 *Brassica napus* (canola, rapeseed, swedes)

- (1) The regulated pest list for *Brassica napus* seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Brassica napus* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.3.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Brassica napus* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) One of the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Brassica napus* seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”
    - or
    - ii) “The *Brassica napus* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy, and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.3.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Brassica napus* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.3.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Brassica napus* seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the *Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods*.
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.
- (3) *Brassica napus* seeds must only be used for the manufacture of food/feed products and any residue must be held and destroyed as directed by an Inspector.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### **2.3.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

- (1) *Brassica napus* seed is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.



## 2.4 *Cannabis sativa* (low-THC hemp varieties)

- (1) The regulated pest list for *Cannabis sativa* seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Cannabis sativa* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### Guidance

- Under Ministry of Health regulations, importers of whole *Cannabis sativa* seeds (low-THC hemp varieties) must contact the [Ministry of Health](#) (the Controlled Drugs Advisor for Medicines Control) prior to importation for advice on licensing.
- There are additional requirements under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act for THC and CBD contents of *Cannabis sativa* seeds used in animal feed. See products regulated under the ACVM Act or contact [approvals@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:approvals@mpi.govt.nz) for more information.

### 2.4.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2 or must be hulled.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate for consignments of heat-treated or irradiated *Cannabis sativa* seeds:
    - i) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”
  - b) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate for consignments of hulled *Cannabis sativa* seeds:
    - i) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds were hulled, and the consignment contains no viable whole seeds.”

### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.4.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

**Guidance**

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

**2.4.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)**

- (1) *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be processed to render them non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.
- (3) *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be used for the manufacture of food or animal products only and any residue must be held and destroyed as directed by an inspector.

**Documentation**

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) The following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds have been:
      - 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Curvularia cymbopogonis*, *Leptosphaeria woroninii* and *Septoria cannabidis*;
      - or
      - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Curvularia cymbopogonis*, *Leptosphaeria woroninii* and *Septoria cannabidis*;
      - or
      - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Curvularia cymbopogonis*, *Leptosphaeria woroninii* and *Septoria cannabidis*.”

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

**Guidance**

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Curvularia cymbopogonis*, *Leptosphaeria woroninii* and *Septoria cannabidis*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

**2.4.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

- (1) *Cannabis sativa* seeds are not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.5 *Carthamus tinctorius* (safflower)

- (1) The regulated pest list for *Carthamus tinctorius* can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.5.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.5.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.5.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds are not eligible for importation for processing in a transitional facility.

### 2.5.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds can only be imported from Australia, Canada, and the USA for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

#### Documentation

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.

(3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

a) The following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:

i) "The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds have been:

1) sourced from an area where *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;

or

2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* were detected;

or

3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami*".

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

## 2.6 *Cicer arietinum* (chickpeas)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Cicer arietinum](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Cicer arietinum* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.6.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Cicer arietinum* seeds were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Cicer arietinum* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.6.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grain and seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.6.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.
- (3) Any residue of *Cicer arietinum* seeds after processing must be held and destroyed as directed by an Inspector.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Cicer arietinum* seeds were:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* is known not to occur/not known to occur;  
or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Ascochyta rabiei* was found;  
or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Ascochyta rabiei*." If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Ascochyta rabiei*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

### B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption

- (1) *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

### 2.6.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at New Zealand border (Option 4)

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Cicer arietinum* seeds were:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* is known not to occur/not known to occur;  
or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Ascochyta rabiei* was found;  
or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Ascochyta rabiei*." If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

**Guidance**

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory against *Ascochyta blight*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

## 2.7 *Glycine max* (soybeans)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Glycine max](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Glycine max* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.7.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Glycine max* seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Glycine max* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.7.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.7.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.
- (3) Any residue of *Glycine max* seeds must be held and destroyed as directed by an Inspector.

#### A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds must be free of unapproved genetically modified (GM) grain/seeds.



**Documentation**

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A genetically modified seed test certificate for *Glycine max* is required, otherwise consignments of *Glycine max* seeds must be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seeds on arrival.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Glycine max* seeds were:
      - 1) sourced from an area where *Peronospora manshurica* is known not to occur/not known to occur;
      - or
      - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Peronospora manshurica* was found;
      - or
      - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Peronospora manshurica*."

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

**Guidance**

- Guidelines for sampling and testing for the presence of GM seeds are specified in the Operational Code: [Protocol for Testing for the Presence of Genetically Modified Plant Material](#).
- A list of [MPI approved GM testing facilities](#) can be found on the MPI website.
- Guidelines for importation of [GM food and ingredients](#) can be found on the MPI website.
- Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be treated (where appropriate), re-shipped or destroyed.
- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Peronospora manshurica*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies.

**B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption**

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

**Documentation**

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Glycine max* seeds were:

- 1) sourced from an area where *Peronospora manshurica* is known not to occur/not known to occur;
- or
- 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Peronospora manshurica* was found;
- or
- 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Peronospora manshurica*."

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

- (4) If additional declarations or a laboratory test result for freedom from *Peronospora manshurica* cannot be provided, the *Glycine max* seeds must be heat-treated during processing at 85°C or above for 60 seconds for surface sterilisation purposes.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Peronospora manshurica*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies.

#### 2.7.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Glycine max* seeds are not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.8 *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Gossypium spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Gossypium* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.8.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Gossypium* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Gossypium* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Gossypium* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.8.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Gossypium* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.8.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Gossypium* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### **2.8.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

- (1) *Gossypium* spp. seeds are not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.9 *Guizotia abyssinica* (niger)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Guizotia abyssinica](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.9.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.9.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.9.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds must be processed to render them non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## **2.9.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

### **Documentation**

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## 2.10 *Helianthus* spp. (sunflower seeds)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Helianthus spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Helianthus* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.10.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.10.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.10.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* is known not to occur/ not known to occur;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* was found;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*."
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory against *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

### B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption

- (1) *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

### 2.10.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects".
- and



- ii) “The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

- iii) “The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

- iv) “The *Helianthus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Sunflower mosaic virus*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Sunflower mosaic virus*.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*, *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 2.11 *Hordeum* spp. (barley)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Hordeum spp.](#) can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Hordeum* spp. may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.11.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Hordeum* spp. grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Hordeum* spp. grain was heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Hordeum* spp. grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.11.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Hordeum* spp. grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grain that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.11.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Hordeum* spp. grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (2) *Hordeum* spp. grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (3) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grains.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Hordeum* spp. grain has been:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites.”
- and
- ii) “The *Hordeum* spp. grain has been:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes* and *Tilletia controversa*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes* and *Tilletia controversa*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes* and *Tilletia controversa*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes* and *Tilletia controversa*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on GIS is prescribed in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.11.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Hordeum* spp. grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.12 *Lens* spp. (lentils)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Lens spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Lens* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.12.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Lens* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Lens* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Lens* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.12.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Lens* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.12.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Lens* spp. seeds must be processed to render non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### **2.12.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

##### **Documentation**

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## 2.13 *Lupinus* spp. (lupins)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Lupinus spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Lupinus* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.13.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Lupinus* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Lupinus* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Lupinus* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.13.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Lupinus* spp. seeds must be treated to render non-viable in a transitional facility, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.13.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Lupinus* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facility for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

**2.13.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)**

- (1) *Lupinus* spp. seeds can only be imported from Australia, Canada, and USA for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

**Documentation**

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## 2.14 *Medicago* spp. (alfalfa/lucerne)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Medicago spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Medicago* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.14.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Medicago* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Medicago* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Medicago* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 K Gy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.14.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Medicago* spp. seeds must be treated to render non-viable in a transitional facility, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.14.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Medicago* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facility for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required.



## 2.14.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Medicago* spp. seeds must be free of unapproved genetically modified (GM) grain/seeds.

### Documentation

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A genetically modified seed test certificate for *Medicago sativa* is required, otherwise consignments of *Medicago* spp. seeds must be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seeds on arrival.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Medicago* spp. seeds have been:
      - 1) sourced from an area where Pea early browning tobravirus, Peanut stunt cucumovirus and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfa* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;
      - or
      - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no Pea early browning tobravirus, Peanut stunt cucumovirus and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfa* was detected;
      - or
      - 3) (only for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfa*) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfa*." If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country

### Guidance

- Guidelines for sampling and testing for the presence of GM seeds are specified in the Operational Code: [Protocol for Testing for the Presence of Genetically Modified Plant Material](#).
- A list of [MPI approved GM testing facilities](#) can be found on the MPI website.
- Guidelines for importation of [GM food and ingredients](#) can be found on the MPI website.
- Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be treated (where appropriate), re-shipped or destroyed.
- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfa*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

## 2.15 *Panicum* spp. (millet)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Panicum spp.](#) grain can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Panicum* spp. grain may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.15.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Panicum* spp. grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Panicum* spp. grain was heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Panicum* spp. grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.15.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Panicum* spp. grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grain that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.15.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Panicum* spp. grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grain.

#### Documentation

- (3) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (4) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Panicum* spp. grain has been:

- 1) sourced from an area where *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;
- or
- 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri* were not detected;
- or
- 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri*.  
If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

- ii) "The *Panicum* spp. grain:
  - 1) was sourced from an area where *Aphelenchoides besseyi* is known not to occur/ not known to occur;
  - or
  - 2) has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

### 2.15.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Panicum* spp. grain has been:
      - 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
      - or
      - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - and
  - ii) "The *Panicum* spp. grain has been:
    - 1) sourced from an area where *Aphelenchoides besseyi* is known not to occur/ not known to occur;

or

- 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of live *Aphelenchoides besseyi*;

and

- iii) “The *Panicum* spp. grain has been:

- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” where *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;

or

- 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” where *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;

or

- 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri*.”

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Balansia claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens* and *Ustilago crameri*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 2.16 *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* (green millet)

- (1) *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.16.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
- a) One of the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”
- or
- ii) “The *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.16.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.16.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds are not eligible for importation for processing in a transitional facility.

### 2.16.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Pennisetum glaucum* and *P. clandestinum* seeds are not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.17 *Phalaris canariensis* (canary grass)

- (1) The regulated pest list for *Phalaris canariensis* seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Phalaris canariensis* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.17.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Phalaris canariensis* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds".
    - or
    - ii) "The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds".

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.17.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Phalaris canariensis* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.17.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Phalaris canariensis* seeds are not eligible for importation for processing in a transitional facility.

### 2.17.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Phalaris canariensis* seeds can only be imported from Australia, Canada, and USA for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

#### Documentation

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## 2.18 *Phaseolus* spp. (green beans, other beans)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Phaseolus spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Phaseolus* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.18.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.18.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.18.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* was not detected;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*."
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

### B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption

- (1) *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

### 2.18.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects."
- and
- ii) "The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were:



- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

iii) “The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were:

- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

iv) “The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds were:

- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from Bean common mosaic virus [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], and Southern bean mosaic virus;
- or
- 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from Bean common mosaic virus [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], and Southern bean mosaic virus.”

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*, *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 2.19 *Pisum* spp. (peas)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Pisum spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Pisum* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.19.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Pisum* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Pisum* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Pisum* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.19.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Pisum* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.19.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Pisum* spp. seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Pisum* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* is known not to occur/ not known to occur;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* was detected;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*."
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.

### B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption

- (1) *Pisum* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

### 2.19.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) The following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Pisum* spp. seeds were:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects."
- and
- ii) "The *Pisum* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from a "pest free area" free from *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*;

or

- 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*;

or

- 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*.”

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

and

- iii) “The *Pisum* spp. seeds were:

- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus and Pea early-browning virus;

or

- 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus and Pea early-browning virus.”

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 2.20 *Secale cereale* (rye/ryecorn)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Secale cereale](#) grain can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Secale cereale* grain may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.20.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Secale cereale* grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Secale cereale* grain were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Secale cereale* grain were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.20.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Secale cereale* grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grains that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.20.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Secale cereale* grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (2) *Secale cereale* grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility operating under the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (3) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grain.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Secale cereale* grain has been:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects.”
- and
- ii) “The *Secale cereale* grain has been:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with the sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on the GIS is prescribed in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.20.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Secale cereale* grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.21 *Setaria italica* (foxtail / Italian millet)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Setaria italica](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Setaria italica* seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.21.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Setaria italica* seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Setaria italica* seeds were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds”;
    - or
    - ii) “The *Setaria italica* seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 K Gy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.21.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Setaria italica* seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.21.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Setaria italica* seeds are not eligible for importation for processing in a transitional facility.

### 2.21.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Setaria italica* seeds can only be imported from Australia, Canada, and USA for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

#### Documentation

- (2) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) The following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Setaria italica* seeds have been:
- 1) sourced from an area where *Sclerospora graminicola* is known not to occur/ not known to occur;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a crop that were inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Sclerospora graminicola* was detected;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Sclerospora graminicola*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

**Guidance**

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Sclerospora graminicola*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.



## 2.22 *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Sorghum bicolor](#) grain can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Sorghum bicolor* grain may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.22.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Sorghum bicolor* grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Sorghum bicolor* grain was heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Sorghum bicolor* grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.22.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Sorghum bicolor* grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grains that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.22.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Sorghum bicolor* grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (2) *Sorghum bicolor* grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (3) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grain.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required:

- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Sorghum bicolor* grain has been:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects.”
- and
- ii) “The *Sorghum bicolor* grain has been:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*;
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.
- or
- 4) (only for *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*) commercially dried to 14% moisture content or less to kill fungal spores of *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*.”

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *Peronosclerospora sorghi*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on GIS is prescribed in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.22.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Sorghum bicolor* grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

### 2.23 *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. (triticale, wheat)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Triticosecale](#) and [Triticum spp.](#) grain can be found in Appendix 4.

- (2) *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.23.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain was heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
- or
- ii) “The *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.23.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grains that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.23.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (2) *Triticosecale* and *Triticum* spp. grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (3) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grain.

#### Documentation

- (4) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (5) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain has been:

- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites;

or

- 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites”.

and

- ii) “The *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain has been:

- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica*, *Alternaria triticina* and *Cephalosporium gramineum*;

or

- 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica*, *Alternaria triticina* and *Cephalosporium gramineum*;

or

- 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica*, *Alternaria triticina* and *Cephalosporium gramineum*.”

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica*, *Alternaria triticina* and *Cephalosporium gramineum*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on GIS is prescribed in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.23.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Triticosecale* / *Triticum* spp. grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## 2.24 *Vicia* spp. (broad beans / faba beans)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Vicia spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Vicia* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.24.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Vicia* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Vicia* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Vicia* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.24.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Vicia* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.24.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Vicia* spp. seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

**B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption**

- (1) *Vicia* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

**Documentation**

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

**2.24.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)****Documentation**

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) "The *Vicia* spp. seeds were:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects;
- or
- 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects."
- and
- ii) "The *Vicia* spp. seeds were:
- 1) sourced from a "pest free area" free from Artichoke yellow ringspot virus, Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus, Broad bean true mosaic virus and Pea early-browning virus;
- or
- 2) sourced from a "pest free place of production" free from Artichoke yellow ringspot virus, Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus, Broad bean true mosaic virus and Pea early-browning virus."

**Guidance**

- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 2.25 *Vigna* spp. (adzuki beans, black-eyed beans, mung beans, cowpeas)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Vigna spp.](#) seeds can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Vigna* spp. seeds may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.25.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Vigna* spp. seeds must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, seeds must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Vigna* spp. seeds were heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Vigna* spp. seeds were irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.25.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Vigna* spp. seeds must be treated in a transitional facility to render them non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For seeds that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.25.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) *Vigna* spp. seeds must be processed in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (2) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing seeds.

## A: Processing of seeds for sprouting

#### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## B: Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption

- (1) *Vigna* spp. seeds must be processed to render them non-viable.

### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

## 2.25.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

### Documentation

- (1) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the seeds must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required:
- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) "The *Vigna* spp. seeds were:
      - 1) sourced from an area where *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Vignicola* are known not to occur/ not known to occur;
      - or
      - 2) sourced from a crop that were inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Vignicola* were detected;
      - or
      - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Vignicola*."

If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country's NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Vignicola*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.



## 2.26 *Zea mays* (maize, popcorn, sweetcorn)

- (1) The regulated pest list for [Zea mays](#) grain can be found in Appendix 4.
- (2) *Zea mays* grain may be imported under one of the following options:

### 2.26.1 Importation of grain/seeds devitalised in the country of origin (Option 1)

- (1) *Zea mays* grain must be rendered non-viable prior to arrival in New Zealand, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.
- (2) Following treatment, grain must be securely held to prevent contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests.

#### Documentation

- (3) A phytosanitary certificate is required.
  - a) the following additional declaration must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
    - i) “The *Zea mays* grain was heat-treated, and the consignment contains no viable seeds”.
    - or
    - ii) “The *Zea mays* grain was irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

#### Guidance

- Offshore treatment details can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.

### 2.26.2 Importation of grain/seeds to be treated in New Zealand (Option 2)

- (1) *Zea mays* grain must be treated in a transitional facility to render it non-viable, using one of the treatment options listed in Appendix 2.

#### Documentation

- (2) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

#### Guidance

- For grains that are to be treated on arrival, the importer should, prior to import, ensure that the transitional facility can treat the consignment.

### 2.26.3 Importation of grain/seeds for processing in New Zealand (Option 3)

- (1) The *Zea mays* grain must be dried to moisture content of 14 % or less before export to New Zealand.
- (2) *Zea mays* grain must be unloaded and transported from the port of first arrival to a transitional facility in accordance with a grain import system that ensures the grain is securely transported.
- (3) *Zea mays* grain must be processed to render it non-viable in a transitional facility approved in accordance with the [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods](#).
- (4) The transitional facility must be approved by MPI for holding and/or processing grain.

#### Documentation

- (5) A sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate are required; otherwise, the grain must be analysed upon arrival in New Zealand, as per Part 1.6.
- (6) A phytosanitary certificate is required.

- a) the following additional declarations must be included on the phytosanitary certificate:
- i) “The *Zea mays* grain has been:
- 1) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insects and mites;
  - or
  - 2) fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live visually detectable regulated insects and mites.”
- and
- ii) “The *Zea mays* grain has been:
- 1) sourced from a “pest free area” free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Stenocarpella macrospora*;
  - or
  - 2) sourced from a “pest free place of production” free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Stenocarpella macrospora*;
  - or
  - 3) representatively sampled with a sample size of five times (5×) ISTA and in accordance with ISTA or AOSA guidelines/methodologies. The samples were tested at a NPPO-approved diagnostic laboratory and the test result was negative for *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Stenocarpella macrospora*.”
- If this declaration cannot be included in the phytosanitary certificate, MPI will accept a separate lab test result endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

#### Guidance

- Importers may also apply to MPI to have consignments that have been representatively sampled by the exporting country’s NPPO, tested at an MPI-approved diagnostic laboratory for the presence of *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Stenocarpella macrospora*. The sample size must be five times (5×) ISTA using ISTA or AOSA guidelines/ methodologies.
- Treatment details for regulated pests can be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Information on the GIS is in the MPI Standard: [Grain Importation System Operational Standard](#).

#### 2.26.4 Importation of grain/seeds for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border (Option 4)

- (1) *Zea mays* grain is not eligible for importation for biosecurity clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border.

## Appendix 1: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by the Act and ISPM 5: *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*, unless set out below:

### **Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA)**

An organisation comprised of member laboratories which are staffed by certified seed analysts. Such seed testing facilities include official state, federal and university seed laboratories across the United States of America and Canada.

### **Biosecurity clearance**

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

### **Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR)**

This is the site for official information about pests and disease-causing organisms in New Zealand, authorised by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

### **Compliance**

The state of meeting specified requirements, whether in a specification, contract, regulation or standard.

### **Contaminants**

Any organic material or substance that (because of its nature, origin, or other relevant factor) may contain regulated pests, new organisms, or unwanted organisms (or parts thereof).

### **Grain import system (GIS)**

A grain import system is a quality management system developed by the importer. The GIS must provide an integrated management system of activities associated with importation of grain for processing to protect the biosecurity of New Zealand. The GIS must cover all activities associated with grain discharge at the border, and authorised movement of grain by approved conveyances to transitional facility. The GIS must also cover all aspects of required certification and notifications to MPI prior to arrival of grain at the border.

### **Import health standard (IHS)**

A standard issued under s24 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) by the Director-General on the recommendation of a Chief Technical Officer, specifying the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods.

### **International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)**

An international, non-profit organisation, the primary purpose of which is to develop, adopt and publish standard procedures for sampling and testing seeds, and to promote uniform import of these procedures for evaluation of seeds moving in international trade. An ISTA member laboratory approved by ISTA according to ISTA Approval Standards and authorised to issue ISTA certificates.

### **Organism**

Definition as per the Biosecurity Act (1993).

### **Re-shipped**

An authorised movement given by an Inspector under s25 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) that risk goods are to be returned overseas from New Zealand.

### **Risk good**

Definition as per the Biosecurity Act (1993).

### **Sample**

Representative of a commodity collected based on a sampling plan, intended to show what the whole is like, in order to ascertain pest levels or for other testing.

**Transitional facility**

Definition as per the Biosecurity Act (1993).

## Appendix 2: Treatment options

- (1) One of the following treatment options from the MPI list of [Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) must be applied to render grain and seeds non-viable:
  - a) heat treatment:
    - i) Core temperature raised from ambient to 85°C at 40% minimum humidity for a minimum of 15 hours (continuous);
    - ii) Core temperature raised from ambient to 100°C for a minimum of 30 minutes;
    - iii) Core temperature raised from ambient to 121°C for a minimum of 15 minutes; or
  - b) irradiation treatment (animal or bird feed only): product irradiated at a dose of 25 KGy.
- (2) Consignments that have undergone irradiation treatment must NOT be used for human consumption (animal and bird feed only).

## Appendix 3: Amendment Record

Amendments to this IHS will be given a consecutive number and dated.

No	Details	Date
0	All amendments from the first issuance date (01 January 2004 as PIT-GFP-PHR) until January 2019 are as follows:	
	1. Re-issue and re-naming of PIT-GFP-PHR as BNZ-GCFP-PHR. Changes to Section 2: Import Specification. Addition of the option to treat grain and seeds by irradiation for bird feed or stock feed to all schedules. Replacement of import health standard schedules for <i>Helianthus</i> (sunflower), <i>Panicum</i> (millet/panic grass), <i>Phaseolus</i> (green/other beans), <i>Pisum</i> (pea) and <i>Vicia</i> (broad/faba bean).	16 May 2005
	2. Inclusion of a new import schedule for <i>Cannabis sativa</i> (low THC hemp variety) seeds. Clarification of the requirements for ISTA accreditation for seed sampling and fungal testing. Addition of an option to have different temperature/time regimes to the standard treatment of 85° C for 15 hours. Clarification of the requirements for audit testing for seed viability after heat or irradiation treatments.	17 October 2005
	3. Addition of an option to import Puy lentils, produced in France under AOC/AOP control and certification, under the BNZ-NPPHUMAN standard.	09 December 2005
	4. Removal of non-regulated pest lists. Update of regulated pest lists for <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Vicia</i> , clarification of option 3, transfer requirement for ISTA certification to the PIT-GFP-ISR standard, inclusion of section for equivalency determination.	04 May 2006
	5. Administrative changes to clarify Option 3 for <i>Vicia</i> and <i>Vigna</i> seeds for processing.	02 August 2006
	6. Introduction of GM protocol for <i>Medicago sativa</i> seeds	30 November 2006
	7. Update of regulated pest lists for <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum</i> to remove <i>Curvularia inaequalis</i>	02 July 2008
	8. Update of weblinks, contact details and definitions in Section 1. New schedule for <i>Papaver somniferum</i> has been included. <i>Triticum</i> schedule (Option 2) has been updated to include the option for testing for regulated fungi in the exporting country.	08 June 2009
	9. Addition of Section 2.1.3 'Trade samples'. Removal of <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> from Section 1.5.2. Addition of MAF recommended offshore heat treatment specifications in Option 1 of all schedules. Addition to all schedules to clarify the inspection requirement for regulated pests. Removal of Appendix 1 from all schedules, which is replaced by Section 1.5.2 'Schedule of regulated weed seeds'. <i>Sorghum</i> schedule (Option 2) has also been updated to include the option for testing for regulated fungi in the exporting country.	31 May 2010

No	Details	Date
	10. Addition of Section 2.1.2 'Tolerance Level for Contaminant Grains/Seeds'. Removal of <i>Wheat Streak mosaic virus</i> and <i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i> .	23 June 2011
1	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> schedule updated.	25 January 2019
2	IHS reformatted to standardised MPI Requirements and Guidelines format. Pest list updated to remove non-regulated pests. Contact details and definitions updated. Schedule for <i>Papaver somniferum</i> (poppy seeds) removed. Requirement for laboratory testing against regulated pests of concern updated throughout the IHS. Requirement for GM seed test updated for <i>Medicago sativa</i> schedule. Country limitation removed for seeds imported for processing in NZ.	11 November 2019
3	Reference to specific sections of the ISTA rules for preparation and dispatch of submitted samples removed.	17 August 2020
4	Broken links and spelling errors were fixed. References to the MPI Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) database replaced with Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR).	21 January 2021
5	Remove the import requirements for trade samples – now under <a href="#">Research Samples (excluding animal samples) IHS</a>	21 June 2021
6	Remove all requirements for import permits under Option 3, for all relevant commodities. Minor editorial updates.	12 November 2021
7	Remove the import requirements for the below organisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artichoke yellow ringspot virus (AYRSV) on <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.</li> <li>• Clover yellow mosaic virus (CYMV) on <i>Pisum</i> spp. and <i>Vicia</i> spp.</li> <li>• Pea enation mosaic virus (PEMV) on <i>Pisum</i> spp. and <i>Vicia</i> spp.</li> <li>• Peanut stunt virus (PSV) on <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. and <i>Vicia</i> spp.</li> <li>• Red clover vein mosaic virus (RCVMV) on <i>Vicia</i> spp.</li> <li>• Sunflower ringspot virus (SRV) on <i>Helianthus</i> spp.</li> </ul>	12 November 2021
8	Appendix 3: Amendment record updated to include all changes to the IHS prior to 2019.	4 February 2022
9	Add clause 1.4(7) to include measures to manage foot and mouth disease (FMD) on grain pathway.	29 July 2022

No	Details	Date
10	<p>Remove the following pests from the <i>Panicum</i> spp. pest list, along with the specific import requirements for those pests in the <i>Panicum</i> spp. schedule:</p> <p><i>Alternaria saparva</i>, <i>Aspergillus tamarii</i>, <i>Balansia andropogonis</i>, <i>B. henningsiana</i>, <i>B. pallida</i>, <i>B. sclerotica</i>, <i>B. strangulans</i>, <i>Bipolaris panici-miliacei</i>, <i>B. urochloae</i>, <i>Claviceps africana</i>, <i>C. fusiformis</i>, <i>C. maximensis</i>, <i>C. sorghi</i>, <i>Cochliobolus setariae</i>, <i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>, <i>Melanomma panici-miliacei</i>, <i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i>, <i>P. sorghi</i>, <i>Sorosporium afrum</i>, <i>S. cryptum</i>, <i>S. formosanum</i>, <i>S. harrismithense</i>, <i>S. manchuricum</i>, <i>S. panici</i>, <i>Sphacelotheca digitariae</i>, <i>S. veracruziana</i>, <i>Sporisorium cenchri</i>, <i>S. sorghi</i>, <i>Tilletia ayresii</i>, <i>T. barclayana</i>, <i>T. biharica</i>, <i>T. courtetiana</i>, <i>T. maclagani</i>, <i>T. narayanaraoana</i>, <i>T. tumefaciens</i>, <i>T. verrucosa</i>, and <i>Ustilago heterogena</i></p> <p>Add new schedule for <i>Brassica napus</i></p> <p>Add new schedule for <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> and <i>P. clandestinum</i>.</p>	21 December 2022
11	<p>Remove the following pests from the pest list of <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. and <i>Pisum</i> spp., along with the specific import requirements for those pests in the relevant schedule:</p> <p><i>Phaseolus</i> spp. schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad bean mottle virus</li> <li>• Cowpea severe mosaic virus</li> <li>• Pea early-browning virus</li> <li>• Peanut mottle virus</li> </ul> <p><i>Pisum</i> spp. schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peanut mottle virus</li> <li>• Peanut stunt virus</li> </ul>	2 February 2023
12	Appendix 2: Treatment options updated to include all heat treatment options for seed devitalisation from MPI Approved Treatment Standard	17 February 2023
13	Remove the fungus <i>Anthracoystis destruens</i> from the <i>Panicum</i> pest lists Fix typos in Part 2.7.3, and Appendix 2.	3 May 2023
14	Remove duplicate information. Clarified the sampling certificate requirements in Part 1.5.	28 June 2023
15	<p>Remove <i>Liposcelis entomophila</i> (<i>Liposcelis entomophilus</i>) and <i>Dinoderus minutus</i> from the pest list for <i>Zea mays</i></p> <p>Remove Tomato black ring virus (TBRV) from the pest list for <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.</p> <p>Correct Section 1.4 (5)(c) by replacing consignment with sample taken.</p>	22 August 2023
16	Add requirements for the import of <i>Glycine max</i> seeds for sprouting by incorporating requirements set under CTO Direction.	15 September 2023
17	<p>Adding a requirement for maize grain imported into New Zealand to be dried to a moisture content of 14% or less before export</p> <p>Removing 11 regulated pests for the <i>Zea mays</i> pest list, along with the requirements to those pest</p>	11 March 2024
18	Removing phytosanitary measures for <i>Curvularia cymbopogonis</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria woroninii</i> , <i>Septoria cannabidis</i> for import of hulled <i>Cannabis sativa</i> seeds	11 March 2024
19	Expanding issuance authority for sampling certificates	11 March 2024



## Appendix 4: Pest List

### Avena spp. REGULATED PESTS

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Alphitophagus bifasciatus</i> <i>Blaps mucronata</i> <i>Blatta orientalis</i> <i>Carpophilus obsoletus</i> <i>Cathartus quadricollis</i> <i>Caulophilus oryzae</i> <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> <i>Cryptophagus schmidtii</i> <i>Elasmolomus sordidus</i> <i>Ephestia figulilella</i> <i>Gibbium psyllodes</i> <i>Gnatocerus maxillosus</i> <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> <i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> <i>Mycetophagus quadriguttatus</i> <i>Nemapogon variatella</i> <i>Niptus hololeucus</i> <i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> <i>Paralipsa gularis</i> <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> <i>Pseudoeurostus hilleri</i> <i>Ptinus villiger</i> <i>Pyroderces rileyi</i> <i>Tipnus unicolor</i> <i>Tribolium audax</i> <i>Tribolium destructor</i> <i>Trigonogenius globulus</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> <i>Trogoderma ornatum</i> <i>Trogoderma simplex</i> <i>Trogoderma sternale</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	<b><u>Mite</u></b> <i>Aceria tosichella</i> <i>Aceria tulipae</i> [vector] <i>Siteroptes cerealium</i> <i>Steneotarsonemus spirifex</i>  <b><u>Nematode</u></b> <i>Anguina tritici</i> [vector]  <b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Undulosa</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> High plains virus
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### Brassica napus REGULATED PESTS

<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Alternaria ethzedia</i>	<b><u>Virus</u></b> Turnip yellow mosaic virus
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**Cannabis sativa REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Episyrphus balteatus</i> <i>Ischiodon scutellaris</i> <i>Metasyrphus latifasciatus</i> <i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> <i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i> <i>Syrirta pipiens</i>  <b><u>Mite</u></b> <i>Aculops cannabicola</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Curvularia cymbopogonis</i> <i>Leptosphaeria woroninii</i> <i>Septoria cannabis</i>
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**Carthamus tinctorius REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Alternaria carthami</i> <i>Cercospora carthami</i>
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**Cicer arietinum REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Megaselia arietina</i> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>
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**Glycine max REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Peronospora manshurica</i>
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**Gossypium spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	
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**Guizotia abyssinica REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	
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**Helianthus spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Alphitophagus bifasciatus</i> <i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> <i>Cochylis hospes</i> <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> <i>Dichroplus elongatus</i> <i>Haplorhynchites aeneus</i> <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Homoeosoma electellum</i> <i>Neolasioptera helianthi</i> <i>Smicronyx fulvus</i> <i>Smicronyx sordidus</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i> <i>Zonocerus variegatus</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i> <i>Diaporthe helianthi</i> (anamorph <i>Phomopsis helianthi</i> ) <i>Leptosphaeria lindquistii</i> <i>Septoria helianthi</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>aptata</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tagetis</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> Sunflower mosaic virus
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**Hordeum spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Blatta orientalis</i> <i>Caulophilus oryzae</i> <i>Embaphion muricatum</i> <i>Haplotinea insectella</i> <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> <i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> <i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i> <i>Tinea fictrix</i> <i>Tribolium audax</i> <i>Tribolium destructor</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma grassmani</i> <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> <i>Trogoderma irroratum</i> <i>Trogoderma ornatum</i> <i>Trogoderma simplex</i> <i>Trogoderma sternale</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	<b><u>Mite</u></b> <i>Acarophenax tribolii</i> [Animals Biosecurity] <i>Aceria tosichella</i> <i>Aceria tulipae</i> [vector] <i>Pyemotes herfsi</i>  <b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i> <i>Fusarium longipes</i> <i>Tilletia controversa</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Striafaciens</i> <i>Rathayibacter tritici</i> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> High plains virus
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**Lens spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	
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**Lupinus spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	
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**Medicago spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>alfalfa</i>	<b><u>Virus</u></b> Pea early browning tobravirus Peanut stunt cucumovirus
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**Panicum spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> <i>Trogoderma ornatum</i>  <b><u>Nematode</u></b> <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Balansia claviceps</i> <i>Balansia epichloe</i> <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i> <i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia pallescens</i> ) <i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i> <i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i> <i>Sorosporium afrum</i> <i>Sorosporium cryptum</i> <i>Sorosporium formosanum</i> <i>Ustilago crameri</i>
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**Phalaris canariensis REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	
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**Phaseolus spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Acanthoscelides argillaceus</i> <i>Acanthoscelides obvelatus</i> <i>Bruchidius atrolineatus</i> <i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i> <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> <i>Callosobruchus analis</i> <i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i> <i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> <i>Cydia fabivora</i> <i>Etiella grisea</i> <i>Etiella grisea drososcia</i> <i>Etiella zinckenella</i> <i>Matsumuraeses phaseoli</i> <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> <i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> (anamorph <i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> ) <i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i> <i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>diversispora</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> Bean common mosaic virus [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain] Southern bean mosaic virus
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**Pisum spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Acanthoscelides zetekii</i> <i>Bruchidius atrolineatus</i> <i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i> <i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i> <i>Bruchus affinis</i> <i>Bruchus emarginatus</i> <i>Bruchus ervi</i> <i>Bruchus lentis</i> <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> <i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> <i>Bruchus tristis</i> <i>Callosobruchus analis</i> <i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> <i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i> <i>Cydia nigricana</i> <i>Etiella zinckenella</i> <i>Euchrysops cnejus</i> <i>Spodoptera praefica</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> f. sp. <i>pisicola</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> Broad bean mottle virus Broad bean stain virus Pea early-browning virus
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**Secale cereale REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Embaphion muricatum</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>  <b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Septoria secalis</i> <i>Tilletia controversa</i> <i>Urocystis occulta</i>	<b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Undulosa</i> <i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>Cerealis</i> <i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>secalis</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> Tobacco rattle virus [strains not in New Zealand]
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**Setaria italica REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Sclerospora graminicola</i>
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**Sorghum bicolor REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> <i>Dinoderus distinctus</i> <i>Fusarium chlamydosporum</i> <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> <i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i> <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> <i>Trogoderma glabrum</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma grassmani</i> <i>Trogoderma simplex</i> <i>Trogoderma sternale</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	<b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. <i>Claviceps africana</i> <i>Claviceps sorghi</i> (anamorph <i>Sphacelia sorghi</i> ) <i>Claviceps sorghicola</i> <i>Cochliobolus tuberculatus</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia tuberculata</i> ) <i>Curvularia penniseti</i> <i>Drechslera longirostrata</i> <i>Drechslera sorghicola</i> <i>Gloeocerospora sorghi</i> <i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i> <i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i> <i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i> <i>Phoma sorghina</i> <i>Sporisorium cruentum</i> <i>Sporisorium sorghi</i> <i>Tolyposporium ehrenbergii</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> Peanut clump furovirus Sugarcane mosaic potyvirus [strain]
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**Triticosecale and Triticum spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Blatta orientalis</i> <i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> <i>Caulophilus oryzae</i> <i>Cephitinea colonella</i> <i>Contarinia pisi</i> <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> <i>Cynaues angustus</i> <i>Dinoderus distinctus</i> <i>Faronta albilinea</i> <i>Haplotinea insectella</i> <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> <i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> <i>Paralipsa gularis</i> <i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i> <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> <i>Tribolium audax</i> <i>Tribolium freemani</i> <i>Troctes minutus</i> <i>Trogoderma glabrum</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma grassmani</i> <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> <i>Trogoderma ornatum</i> <i>Trogoderma simplex</i> <i>Trogoderma sternale</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i> <i>Ulomoides dermestoides</i>	<b><u>Mite</u></b> <i>Aceria tosichella</i> <i>Aceria tulipae</i> [vector] <i>Caloglyphus krameri</i> <i>Michaelopus macfarlanei</i> <i>Paratriophtydeus coineaurius</i> <i>Tarsonemus granarius</i> <i>Tuckerella ablutus</i>  <b><u>Nematode</u></b> <i>Anguina tritici</i> [vector]  <b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Alternaria triticina</i> <i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i> <i>Curvularia verruculosa</i> <i>Tilletia controversa</i> <i>Tilletia indica</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Rathayibacter tritici</i> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>  <b><u>Virus</u></b> High plains virus Indian peanut clump virus
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**Vicia spp. REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i> <i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i> <i>Bruchus atomarius</i> <i>Bruchus dentipes</i> <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> <i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> <i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> <i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i> <i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> <i>Contarinia pisi</i> <i>Tribolium destructor</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Virachola livia</i>	<b><u>Virus</u></b> Artichoke yellow ringspot virus Broad bean mottle virus Broad bean stain virus Broad bean true mosaic virus Pea early-browning virus
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**Vigna spp. REGULATED PESTS (actionable)**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Euris vitelli</i> <i>Maruca testulalis</i> <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.	<b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vignicola</i>
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**Zea mays REGULATED PESTS**

<b><u>Insect</u></b> <i>Attagenus unicolor</i> <i>Carpophilus freeman</i> <i>Carpophilus lugubris</i> <i>Cathartus quadricollis</i> <i>Caulophilus oryzae</i> <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> <i>Cynaues angustus</i> <i>Dinoderus distinctus</i> <i>Doloessa viridis</i> <i>Euxesta stigmatias</i> <i>Gibbium psyllodes</i> <i>Glischrochilus quadrisignatus</i> <i>Gnatocerus maxillosus</i> <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> <i>Lepinotus reticulatus</i> <i>Leptoglossus zonatus</i> <i>Mussidia nigrivenella</i> <i>Pagiocerus frontalis</i> <i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> <i>Paralipsa gularis</i> <i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i> <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> <i>Pyroderces rileyi</i> <i>Sesamia calamistis</i> <i>Sesamia nonagrioides</i> <i>Teretriosoma nigrescens</i> <i>Tribolium freemani</i> <i>Trogoderma glabrum</i> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> <i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	<b><u>Mite</u></b> <i>Acaropsellina sollers</i>  <b><u>Fungus</u></b> <i>Botryosphaeria zeae</i> (anamorph <i>Macrophoma zeae</i> ) <i>Cephalosporium maydis</i> <i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia pallescens</i> ) <i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i> <i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i> <i>Ustilago maydis</i>  <b><u>Bacterium</u></b> <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>Avenae</i> <i>Clavibacter nebraskensis</i>
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