



Fresh Truffles for Human Consumption

IHS.FP.TRUFFLE

2 October 2018

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Fresh Truffles for Human Consumption

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on the date of issue.

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard: Fresh Truffles for Consumption dated 1st August 2017

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated at Wellington this 2nd day of October 2018

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Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: General Requirements	4
1.1 Application	4
1.2 Incorporation of material by reference	4
1.3 Definitions	4
1.4 General	4
1.5 Permit to import	5
1.6 Transit requirements	5
Part 2: Specific Requirements	6
2.1 Commodity description	6
2.2 Pest list	6
2.3 <i>Basic Measures</i>	6
2.4 Phytosanitary inspection	7
Part 3: Documentation Requirements	8
3.1 Phytosanitary certification	8
3.2 Species validation	8
Appendix 1: Definitions	9
Appendix 2: Amendment Record	10
Appendix 3: Truffles Regulated Pest List	11

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 minimum requirements for importing fresh truffles for human consumption into New Zealand.

Background

The New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing regulated pests and unwanted organisms.

Each IHS issued under the Act specifies requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risks from incidentally imported organisms. They include requirements that must be met by the exporting country, during transit, importation and while held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Post- clearance conditions may be also be specified in the IHS.

Guidance accompanies the IHS as either a separate document or as guidance boxes throughout the IHS itself. Guidance provides information on how the requirements may be met.

Who should read this?

Anyone who is involved in the process of importing fresh truffles for consumption into New Zealand or who has an interest in importing fresh truffles for consumption into New Zealand should read and be familiar with this IHS.

Why is this important?

It is the importers responsibility to ensure the risk goods comply with the requirements of this IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand.

Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be directed for treatment, re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The importation of risk goods under this IHS may be suspended, if certain types of viable regulated pests are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

The CTO may consider a pre-export application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in the IHS, to maintain the same level of protection assured by the current measures in this IHS.

Equivalence requests from the exporting National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

Document history

Refer to Appendix 2 for the amendment record for this IHS.

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to fresh truffles for human consumption from all countries.

Guidance

- Fresh, frozen or dried truffles for propagation can be imported under IHS: Truffles for Propagation.
- Cooked and processed truffles can be imported under IHS: Stored plant products for human consumption.

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:

[MPI Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#)

[International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\)](#)

- ISPM 5 (*Glossary of terms*)
- ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary Certification System*)
- ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary Certificates*)
- ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for Inspection*)

- (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 has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions are listed in Appendix 1.

1.4 General

- (1) Importers must only import fresh truffles for consumption from a country where:
- a) the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a CTO that the exporting country has an *Exporting Country System* that complies with ISPM 7: *Phytosanitary certification system*;
 - b) the *Exporting Country System* (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.
- (2) Importers must not import from a country where a CTO has determined that the *Exporting Country System* no longer meets the requirements of ISPM 7.
- (3) All consignments of fresh truffles for consumption must be clearly identified with the scientific name (including genus and species) as per Part 2.3 *Basic Measures*.
- (4) All consignments of fresh truffles for consumption imported into New Zealand must:
- a) be free of soil and extraneous material;
 - b) be free from visible regulated pests;
 - c) be packaged in clear, clean and new material; and
 - d) be shipped in a secure manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.

- (5) All consignments must meet the requirements of this IHS before biosecurity clearance can be given.
- (6) Consignments of fresh truffles for consumption imported under this IHS must not be used for any other purpose, such as propagation.

1.5 Permit to import

- (1) All consignments of fresh truffles for consumption require a permit to import.
- (2) The permit will specify whether molecular testing is required to validate species identity, as per Part 3.2.2: *Molecular testing*.

Guidance

- [Permit to import application](#) forms can be found on the MPI website.
- Regularly imported consignments with a history of compliance and the same importer and supplier, may have the frequency of molecular testing reduced at the discretion of an inspector.
- MPI approved suppliers of pest identification services for molecular testing can be found on MPI website.

1.6 Transit requirements

- (1) If a consignment is opened, stored, split up, or has its packaging changed prior to when it arrives in New Zealand, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is required from the transiting country, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary Certificates*) and must accompany each consignment.

Guidance

- A consignment that arrives in New Zealand without an import permit or appropriate phytosanitary certification, or accompanied by incorrect certification, may be directed to a transitional facility until documentation is presented.
- Fresh truffles may be kept cool with ice pads. These may be replaced in-transit provided individual packages are not opened.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Commodity description

- (1) Fresh truffles for consumption are “fresh, whole, mature, export-quality truffles”.
- (2) A “whole truffle” is one that is fully intact other than where minor damaged parts have been intentionally cut out.
- (3) The following four species are eligible for import into New Zealand:
 - a) *Tuber aestivum* Vittad. (synonym *T. uncinatum*) – Burgundy/ Summer truffle;
 - b) *Tuber borchii* (synonym *T. albidum*) – Bianchetto truffle;
 - c) *Tuber magnatum* – Italian white truffle; and
 - d) *Tuber melanosporum* – Périgord black truffle.

Guidance

- The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) considers applications for the import and release of new organisms.
- To register an application to import a new truffle species to New Zealand contact EPA.

2.2 Pest list

- (1) Appendix 3: *Truffles Regulated Pest List* sets out the known pests associated with truffles.

Guidance

- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand can be found in MPI BORIC.

2.3 Basic Measures

- (1) Fresh truffles must be washed and excess moisture removed prior to export.
- (2) When more than one species is being exported in the same consignment, each species must be separately packaged and labelled.
- (3) Consignments must contain information on country/place of origin.

Guidance

- Country/place of origin is defined as a country where the truffles were produced or harvested.
- Basic Measures are required to manage pests and other regulated articles that present a risk to New Zealand on this pathway.

2.4 Phytosanitary inspection

- (1) For the purposes of Part 3.1 *Phytosanitary Certificates*, the NPPO of the exporting country must:
- visually inspect each consignment according to official procedures in accordance with ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for Inspection*) and verify freedom from regulated pests specified by New Zealand;
 - verify that the *Basic Measures* have been applied (Part 2.3);
 - verify that the required morphological identification has been completed (Part 3.2.1);
 - verify that the consignment is correctly packaged (Part 1.4 (2c)) and correctly labelled for transport (Part 2.3 (2)).

Guidance

- If the verifying NPPO detects a pest during an official inspection that is not listed on BORIC, MPI may be contacted to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

Part 3: Documentation Requirements

3.1 Phytosanitary certification

- (1) Each consignment of fresh truffles must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary Certificates*).
- (2) A phytosanitary certificate must not be issued if regulated organism(s) are detected.

3.2 Species validation

3.2.1 Morphological examination and report

- (1) Each consignment of fresh truffles for consumption must be accompanied by a morphological report from the exporter, specifying the identity of the species in the consignment. The examination must be undertaken by persons competent to identify species by visual and aroma characteristics.
- (2) The report must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company. The report must include the following information:
 - a) authorised person's name, signature, job title and date of issue;
 - b) truffle species and genus;
 - c) MPI import permit number; and
 - d) the following statement:
 - i) "Each truffle has been identified as a species eligible for import under the import health standard: Fresh Truffles for Consumption: IHS.FP.TRUFFLES."

3.2.2 Molecular testing

- (1) If a permit states that a consignment must undergo molecular testing, then upon arrival in New Zealand the consignment will be sent to the diagnostic facility stated on the permit.
- (2) Molecular testing must be carried out on a sample of truffles within the consignment to confirm that the species matches that which is stated on the phytosanitary certificate.
- (3) Provided all other requirements of this IHS have been met, the remainder of the consignment can be released to the importer.

Guidance

- The diagnostician will take a small slice from a maximum of two truffles from each species in the consignment for molecular testing.
- Polymerase chain reaction and DNA sequence analysis will be used to confirm species identity.
- Test results will be provided by the diagnostic laboratory to the inspector.
- The importer is liable for all costs associated with testing.
- Detection of any truffle species not included in this IHS may result in further permit applications from the same supplier being declined.

Appendix 1: Definitions

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

Arrival (in New Zealand)

In relation to goods, means to reach land within New Zealand territory after a flight or voyage originating outside New Zealand territory.

BORIC

Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities: MPI database which informs on the regulatory status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. BORIC is available at <http://archive.mpi.govt.nz/applications/boric>.

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention.

ISPM

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. The list of ISPMs are available from: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm/>.

NPPO

National Plant Protection Organisation.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plant or plant products [IPPC].

Regulated Pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest as set out in BORIC.

Appendix 2: Amendment Record

The following table provides a summary of the amendments to this IHS.

Number	Details	Date
1	Part 1.7 <i>Permit to import</i> Guidance box: Removed “<i>All permits will be issued as single use only</i>”. Part 3.2.1 (2) d) 1) <i>Species validation</i>: Changed to “IHS.FP.TRUFFLES”. Part 3.2.2 <i>Molecular testing</i> Guidance box: Changed to “<i>A small slice will be taken from a maximum of two truffles from each species in the consignment</i>”.	1 August 2017
2	Title and Part 1.1: Added the word “<i>human</i>” for human consumption. Part 1.5 moved to Part 1.4: <i>General</i> and Part 1.6 removed. Part 2.3: <i>Basic Measures</i> replaced “<i>dried</i>” with “<i>excess moisture removed</i>”. Permit to Import: Guidance added “<i>Regularly imported consignments with a history of compliance and the same importer and supplier, may have the frequency of testing reduced at the discretion of an inspector</i>”. Part 3.2.1: Replaced the term “<i>persons trained</i>” with “<i>persons competent</i>”.	2 October 2018

Appendix 3: Truffles Regulated Pest List

The regulated pest list for truffles imported from all countries can be found in the table below.

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name
<i>Bolborhachium</i> sp.	Insect	earth- borer beetle
<i>Blackbolbus</i> sp.	Insect	earth-borer beetle
<i>Leiodes cinnamomea</i>	Insect	truffle beetle
<i>Suillia fuscicornis</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia gigantea</i>	Insect	truffle fly
<i>Suillia hispanica</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia lurida</i>	Insect	garlic fly
<i>Suillia notata</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia pallida</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia tuberiperda</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia univittata</i>	Insect	-
<i>Suillia ustulata</i>	Insect	-