

Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
Durian, (*Durio zibethinus*) from Thailand

Issued pursuant to Section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Date Issued: 7 February 2025

Contents

COMMENCEMENT	3
REVOCATION	3
ISSUING AUTHORITY	3
INTRODUCTION	4
Import Health Standard: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables – Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i>) From Thailand	7
1 Official contact point (New Zealand National Plant Protection Organisation)	7
2 General conditions for the importation of all plants and plant products	7
3 Explanation of pest categories	7
4 Application of measures	8
5 General conditions for fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption	8
6 Specific conditions for durian from Thailand	9
6.1 Pre-shipment requirements	9
6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment	9
6.1.2 Testing of the consignment	9
6.1.3 Measures for high impact pests	9
6.1.4 Documentation	10
6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification	10
6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate	10
6.2 Transit requirements	11
6.3 Inspection on arrival in New Zealand	11
6.4 Actions undertaken on the interception/detection of pests/contaminants	11
6.5 Biosecurity/quarantine directive	12
6.6 Testing for regulated pests	12
6.7 Biosecurity clearance	12
6.8 Audit of offshore measures	12
6.9 Feedback on non-compliance	12
Appendix 1: Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables <i>Durio zibethinus</i> from Thailand	13
Appendix 2: Pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for high impact pests associated with durian in Thailand	15
Appendix 3: Document history	16

COMMENCEMENT

This import health standard comes into force on 7 February 2025.

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces the Import Health Standard *Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Durian, (Durio zibethinus) from Thailand*, dated 28 April 2008.

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

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 this 7th day of February, 2025

Janine Collier
Manager, Standard and Import Pathways
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh durian fruit (*Durio zibethinus*) imported into New Zealand from Thailand for human consumption. *Durio acuminatissima*, *Durio acuminatissimus* and *Durio foetida* are considered synonyms of *Durio zibethinus*.

References

Biosecurity Act 1993

Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas 1996. ISPM Publication No. 4, FAO, Rome.

Glossary of phytosanitary terms 2002. ISPM Publication No. 5, FAO, Rome.

Risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks 2003. ISPM Publication No. 11 (Rev. 1), FAO, Rome.

New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention, November 1997. FAO, Rome.

MPI Plants Biosecurity Pest Risk Assessment Standard (26 September 2001).

MPI Import Health Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand.

Definitions abbreviations and acronyms

Refer to the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 5 *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms* for generic terms. Specific terms relevant to this import health standard are described below.

Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
Broken skin	Any pre-harvest crack, puncture, pulled stem or other break of the skin that penetrates through to the flesh
Certificate	An official document, which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990].
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].

Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly established]
High impact pest	High impact pests are regulated pests that if introduced into New Zealand would have a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment.
Import health standard	A document issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that specifies “... <i>the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods before those goods can be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance</i> ”.
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990].
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999].
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention.
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries. Acronym for the Ministry for Primary Industries which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organisation.

Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997] Note: For the purpose of this standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997] A pest of potential economic importance to New Zealand and not yet present there, or present but either not widely distributed and being officially controlled, or a regulated non-quarantine pest, or having the potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.
Systems approach	A pest risk management option that integrates different measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect [ISPM 14, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2015].
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 15, 2002; ISPM No. 18, 2003].
Viable	Capable of maintaining life, or able to live in a particular environment and able to procreate.

New Zealand legislative requirements and international obligations

All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analyses, which may assess either a commodity or a pest/pathway combination. New Zealand’s legislative requirements and international obligations are taken into account when conducting risk analyses and applying the findings in the development of import health standards. The principal document for all New Zealand import health standards relating to plants and plant products is the Biosecurity Act (1993), whilst the international obligations derive principally from the guidelines on risk analysis developed under the auspices of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures operating within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

Import Health Standard: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables – Durian (*Durio zibethinus*) From Thailand

1 Official contact point (New Zealand National Plant Protection Organisation)

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry for Primary Industries. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager Standards & Import Pathways
Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

E-mail: plantimports@mpi.govt.nz

2 General conditions for the importation of all plants and plant products

Plants and plant products are not permitted entry into New Zealand unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should plants or plant products, for which no import health standard exists, be intercepted by MPI Biosecurity New Zealand, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

The NPPO of the exporting country is required to inform MPI of any newly recorded pests which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

3 Explanation of pest categories

MPI categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests. Measures to prevent the introduction of regulated pests to New Zealand are developed in accordance with the appropriate FAO ISPMs and other relevant international standards.

Regulated pests are those pests for which actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. As well as quarantine pests these include pests that may pose a risk to human or animal health or to the environment, vectors of associated quarantine pests, and virulent strains (not present in New Zealand) of non-regulated pests and contaminants. Non-

regulated pests are those pests for which actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Pests (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

4 Application of measures

A number of different measures may be applied to pests based on the outcome of pest risk analyses. Required measures may include:

- Surveillance for pest freedom
- Testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material)
- Specific pre-shipment pest control activities to be undertaken by the supply country's contracting party
- The application of a pre-shipment treatment
- Inspection of the export consignment
- Issuance of a phytosanitary certificate which attests to the phytosanitary status of a consignment
- Treatment on arrival in New Zealand

5 General conditions for fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

Only clean, inert/synthetic material may be used for the protection, packaging and shipping of fresh fruit/vegetables.

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests (e.g. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance (see section 7.4 in the MPI standard *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1147>).

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's NPPO must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to New Zealand.

MPI will inspect all consignments of fresh fruit/vegetables to verify that New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements have been met.

6 Specific conditions for durian from Thailand

6.1 Pre-shipment requirements

6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

MPI requires that the Thailand NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by MPI and ensure that it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pest(s) are detected, unless the consignment is treated in order to eliminate these. If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the Thailand NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This information is available in MPI's "Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR)" <https://onzpr.mpi.govt.nz/>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the Thailand NPPO must contact MPI (see Section 1) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

6.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for regulated pests which are not visually detectable (such as fungi and bacteria) is not generally required for fresh durian from Thailand.

6.1.3 Measures for high impact pests

MPI requires additional mandatory pre-export measures for high impact pests. One high impact pest is associated with durian in Thailand: Yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*).

MPI currently approves systems approach as a phytosanitary measure for *Conogethes punctiferalis* on fresh durian from Thailand. The application of the agreed system approach must be carried out in accordance with the Export Plan for fresh fruit and vegetables between the Department of Agriculture of Thailand and the Ministry for Primary Industries of New Zealand.

MPI accepts that durian fruit may be an occasional host of endemic fruit flies when physical damage of the fruit has taken place to such an extent as to allow the fruit flies to oviposit directly into the flesh of the fruit. Therefore, fruit for export to New Zealand must be commercially produced and without damage to the skin. Refer to Appendix 2 for details.

6.1.4 Documentation

Bilateral quarantine arrangement/Workplan: Required for fruit flies.

Durian may only be imported into New Zealand from Thailand under the terms of the Export Plan for fresh produce from Thailand to New Zealand.

Phytosanitary certificate: Required.

Import permit/Authorisation to import: Exempt under Gazette Notice: No. AG12, 13 July 1995.

6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Thailand NPPO must accompany all durian consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the Thailand NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MPI have been undertaken.

The durians in this consignment have:

- (i) been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any regulated pests and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of MPI

AND

- (ii) undergone the Systems Approach agreed in the Export Plan for *Conogethes punctiferalis*

6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the Thailand NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

This is to certify that the durians in this consignment have:

- (i) been produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed bilateral arrangement.

6.2 Transit requirements

The durian must be packed and held to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following phytosanitary certification. Where a consignment is split or has its packaging changed while in another country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required. Where a consignment is held under bond as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

6.3 Inspection on arrival in New Zealand

MPI will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it is correct and reconciles with the actual consignment.

MPI requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, viable, regulated pests. To achieve this, MPI will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

6.4 Actions undertaken on the interception/detection of pests/contaminants

If viable, regulated pests, extraneous plant material or trash are intercepted/detected with the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified):

- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment
- Reshipment of the consignment
- Destruction of the consignment
- Treatment for those pests for which specific pre-export pest control activities are required
- The suspension of trade on the detection of pests for which a pest free area has been implemented
- The suspension of trade (economically important fruit fly species), until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of MPI.

If an organism is intercepted/detected that is not on the pest list (appended to this document), the consignment will be held (or equivalent) until an assessment is undertaken to determine the organism's categorisation (i.e. regulated or non-regulated) and appropriate measures developed and taken if required.

Consignments that are contaminated with extraneous plant material and/or trash in the 600 unit sample will result in the consignment being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

6.5 Biosecurity/quarantine directive

The consignment may be directed to a MPI approved facility for further treatment if required.

6.6 Testing for regulated pests

MPI may, on the specific request of a Chief Technical Officer, test the consignment for regulated pests.

6.7 Biosecurity clearance

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

6.8 Audit of offshore measures

MPI reserves the right to audit all processes that are undertaken offshore, including phytosanitary measures for high impact pests.

6.9 Feedback on non-compliance

The Thailand NPPO will be informed a MPI's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" pests, or non-compliance with measures specified in this import health standard.

Appendix 1: Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables *Durio zibethinus* from Thailand

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Cochliobolus eragrostidis</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia eragrostidis</i>)	fungus	leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Meliola durionis</i>	fungus	sooty mould	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>	fungus	black rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	insect	coconut scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	insect	yellow peach moth	Regulated	2a	2a
<i>Cryptophlebia ombrodelta</i>	insect	macadamia nut borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eublemma versicolor</i>	insect	noctuid moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hemicentrus attenuatus</i>	insect	horned treehopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Mudaria luteileprosa</i>	insect	durian seed borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Mudaria magniplaga</i>	insect	mudaria fruit borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Nodostoma</i> spp	insect	leaf beetles	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i>	insect	red tree ant	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Orgyia postica</i>	insect	cocoa tussock moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus citri</i>	insect	citrus mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i>	insect	citrus mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus minor</i>	insect	passionvine mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Remelana jangala ravata</i>	insect	fruit eating moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	insect	Hawaiian flower thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tirathaba ruptione</i>	insect	fruit boring caterpillar	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eutetranychus africanus</i>	mite	African red spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Achatina fulica</i>	mollusc	giant African snail	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	fungus	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA

Denotes a high impact pest for which additional pre-arrival measures are necessary

Measures to prevent entry & establishment	.	No measures as pest non regulated
	1a	Visual inspection of produce and associated packaging
	1b	Consignment must be free from extraneous material – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g. leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil
	2a	Undergone an agreed systems approach as per Export Plan
	3	Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment and bilateral quarantine agreement required
	4	Approved generic treatment
Actions on interception	NA	No actions as pest is non regulated

- 0 No action due to low risk pathway
- 1 Removal of extraneous material - pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g. leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil
- 2 Treat, reship or destroy
- 2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
- 3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

Appendix 2: Pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for high impact pests associated with durian in Thailand

Durians have been reported to be an occasional host of fruit fly if the skin has cracks and punctures, and accordingly, appropriate phytosanitary measures must be implemented to mitigate the risk of these species being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity.

MPI and the Thailand NPPO have agreed to the use of conditional [non-]host status of durian to fruit flies.

1. Orchard and Packhouse Registration

The Department of Agriculture, Thailand will register all orchards and packhouses from which it is intended to produce or pack fruit of durian for export to New Zealand. Records of registrations will be held and maintained by the Department of Agriculture and will be available for inspection by MPI.

2. Integrated pest management and monitoring program (IPM)

Durian fruit must be tree harvested at the mature stage. The fruit must be commercially produced, and without broken skin (cracks, punctures, bruising etc) or pest infestations to the skin of the fruit. Broken skin includes any pre-harvest crack, puncture, pulled stem or other break that penetrates through to the flesh. All fruit will be visually examined in the packhouse for signs of damage to the skin or pest infestations. Any fruit showing signs of damage/broken skin or pest infestations will be rejected for export.

Fruit must only be exported from orchards that have a comprehensive IPM program for durian that encompasses monitoring, chemical, biological and cultural control measures.

3. Packing and Packaging

Durian fruit for export to New Zealand will be clearly identified and kept segregated from other fruit. Any fruit identified with obvious signs of deformity or infestation/infection, during grading and packing, are to be culled for export. Fruit harvested for New Zealand is to be kept segregated in individual cold rooms. All cartons of durian shall be traceable to place of production.

4. Product security

The security of all product exported to New Zealand will be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures.

Appendix 3: Document history

This document history lists amendments since 2025.

Version Date	Section Changed	Change Description
28 June 2008	All	Standard issued
7 February 2025	Part 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, and 6.1.6, and Appendix 2	Added systems approach measure for <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> .
	Appendix 1	Removed pest free area as a measure for <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> .
	Appendix 3	Added an appendix showing the amendments to this standard.
	Throughout	Minor amendment to change the formatting of the additional declarations and update terminology.