



Returned New Zealand Animal Products

RETURNAP.ALL

26 April 2017

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Returned New Zealand Animal Products

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 26 April 2017.

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following standards:

- *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of New Zealand Origin Dairy Products Returning from Other Countries, DAINZOIC.ALL, 29 July 1999*
- *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of New Zealand Origin Meat Products, Meat By-Products and Deer Velvet Returning from Other Countries, MEANZOIC.ALL, 19 July 2001*
- *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of New Zealand Origin Eggs and Egg Products from All Countries, POUNZOIC.ALL, 18 June 2001*

This Import Health Standard also revokes and replaces specific clauses in the following standards:

- *Clause 7.8 in the [Import Health Standard for Specified Processed Bee Products BEEPROIC.ALL](#), 13 November 2006*
- *Clause 2.15 in the [Import Health Standard: Animal Fibre, ANIFIBRE.ALL](#), 25 September 2014*
- *Clause 2.6 in the [Import Health Standard: Hides and Skins HIDESKIN.ALL](#), 7 August 2015.*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington this 26th day of April 2017

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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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 minimum requirements that must be met when importing returned New Zealand animal products into New Zealand.

Background

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

IHSs issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Guidance accompanies this IHS as guidance boxes throughout the IHS itself. Guidance provides information on how the requirements may be met.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS applies to New Zealand importers of returned New Zealand animal products.

Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of commodity will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS, that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these 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.

- a) MPI may accept an alternative method, system or process that can be shown to achieve the biosecurity requirements of the IHS (i.e. equivalence).
- b) Equivalence requests can be lodged with animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.
- c) An import permit is not required to import returned New Zealand animal products into New Zealand if the requirements of the IHS are met.
- d) A permit may be required where specific equivalence measures are approved by MPI. An import permit serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.

- i) Import permit application form can be found on the MPI website at: [Permit Application Form Animal Products](#)
- e) Completed applications are lodged with animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.

Document History

Refer to Schedule 1.

Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Food Act 2014 and Animal Products Act 1999

Commercial consignments of products imported into New Zealand for human consumption must comply with relevant requirements of the Animal Products Act 1999, Food Act 2014, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

Guidance for the Food Act 2014 and Animal Products Act 1999

- The Animal Products Act 1999, Part 5, Section 51 requires the exporter of the animal product to notify MPI as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours of being aware that the animal product:
 - Is not fit, or is no longer fit, for the intended purpose. [This may be as a result of any event which occurred or could have occurred prior to entry into the destination country, regardless of when the event was detected.]
 - Is refused entry by the government of the destination country.
 - Does not meet, or no longer meets, relevant requirements notified or made available under section 60A of the APA.
 - Does not have, or no longer has, the required official assurances.
- Forms for reporting export non-conformances can be found at:
 - [Export Non-Conformance Report - Non Dairy](#)
 - [Export Non-Conformance Report - Dairy](#)
- Reasons for animal products being returned to New Zealand may be regulatory or non-regulatory (e.g. wrong animal products being sent, payment not being made for the animal products, cancellation of orders, etc.).

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all importers of returned New Zealand animal products.

Guidance for 1.1

- Certain Returned New Zealand Animal Products may be given biosecurity clearance if they meet the requirements of another IHS. Some of the other IHSs under which biosecurity clearance may be given are:
 - a) *Import Health Standard: Specified Foods for Human Consumption Containing Animal Products, EDIPROIC.ALL, 30 June 2015*
 - b) *Import Health Standard for Biological Products (including Samples), BIOPRODIC.ALL, 5 November 2015*
 - c) *Import Health Standard for Microorganisms from All Countries, MICROIC.ALL, 31 January 2010*
 - d) *Import Health Standard for Marine Fisheries Products for Human Consumption from All Countries, FISMARIC.ALL, 6 October 2008*
 - e) *Import Health Standard for Shelf-Stable Petfoods containing Animal Products, PETFODIC.ALL, 3 November 2014*

1.2 Outcome

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with returned New Zealand animal products.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this standard, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: www.legislation.govt.nz.
- (2) See Schedule 2 for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 Import permit

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required if a CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in the IHS that may be applied to effectively manage risks.

Guidance for 1.4

- The import permit application form can be found on the MPI website at: [Permit Application Form Animal Products](#)
- Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports animalimports@mpi.govt.nz

1.5 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following documentation:
 - a) A copy of an official assurance (veterinary certificate) for the original export of animal products from New Zealand, where one has been issued by MPI.
 - b) Copies of air waybills (for air freight) or bills of lading (for shipping freight) for the original export from, and its return to, New Zealand.
 - c) An import permit, if required by clause 1.4.
- (2) If the container seal has been broken or the original export was not secured with a container seal (e.g. air freight), one of the following documents issued by the overseas Competent Authority must be provided to MPI:
 - a) A certificate of non-manipulation stating that:
 - i) The animal products have been held under official control at all times.
 - ii) No action has been taken to open the packaging of the animal product.
 - iii) A new security device has been placed by the overseas Competent Authority.
 - b) An official document stating that:
 - i) The animal products have been held under official control at all times.
 - ii) Any discrepancies associated with the animal products since they were originally exported from New Zealand were due to inspection activities conducted by the overseas Competent Authority.
 - iii) A new security device has been placed by the overseas Competent Authority.
 - c) An official notice (e.g. refused entry notice, rejection letter) demonstrating that the animal products have been seized by the overseas Competent Authority and held secure at a facility until their return to New Zealand.
- (3) The unique identifier of the new security device specified in subclauses (2)(a)(iii) and (2)(b)(iii) above must be recorded on the certificate or official document, as applicable.
- (4) All documents must be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible, and must include the following details:
 - a) Product description.
 - b) The number of packages or items.
 - c) The total weight of the consignment.
 - d) A unique identifier that clearly links to the consignment, e.g. lot numbers, container numbers or container seal numbers.
 - e) Official stamp of the overseas Competent Authority.

1.6 Inspection and Verification

Guidance for 1.6

- Shipping containers with their container seals originally applied in New Zealand do not usually require further inspection unless there is reason to suspect the animal products have been tampered with.
- As described in 1.5 (2), if the original container seals have been broken, shipping containers that have security devices applied and/or documentation issued by the overseas Competent Authority do not usually require further inspection unless there is reason to suspect the animal products have been tampered with.
- Returned New Zealand animal products that are intended to be re-exported with official assurances must comply with the requirements in the *Animal Products Notice: Inspection of Returned Animal Products for Re-export*, located at <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/animal-products-act-notices/>, issued under the Animal Products Act 1999. Depending on whether further biosecurity inspection is required and on the inspection location, an MPI inspector warranted under both the Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Animal Products Act 1999 may be available to carry out both inspections.

Part 2: Specified Requirements

- (1) Returned New Zealand animal products must have been under Overseas Official Control while overseas.
- (2) Where packaging integrity has been lost, the animal products must be treated or disposed of in accordance with Schedule 3.

Guidance for 2 (2)

- Loss of packaging integrity may be due to inspection activities carried out by the overseas Competent Authority (e.g. sampling of animal products, opening of packaging), or mechanical damage due to handling procedures during shipping.
- Packaging integrity refers to the intactness of both the animal products' primary packaging and the packaging's seal (if there is one). Primary packaging is the layer of packaging in direct contact with the animal product. For the purposes of this IHS examples of primary packaging are (but not limited to):
 - Bottles containing honey or capsules of bee product in retail ready packaging;
 - Drums for transporting honey or animal fat in bulk;
 - Bladder tanks and pillow tanks for transporting animal fat;
 - The plastic wrap (vacuum sealed or otherwise) covering the meat or butter transported within cardboard cartons;
 - Pouches containing petfood;
 - Bulk bags, sacks, bins, and totes for transporting milk powder;
 - Sea containers transporting meat and bone meal in bulk.

- (3) Returned New Zealand animal products that do not comply with sub-clause (1) must be disposed of in accordance with Schedule 3: Biosecurity treatments for disposal.

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
26 April 2017	Import Health Standard: Returned New Zealand Animal Products	RETURNAP.ALL
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Code* in the whole territory

CTO Direction

Chief Technical Officer (CTO) Direction - equivalent measures recorded by number under section 27(1)(d)(iii) of the Act, to enable border staff to clear the goods and record the number in the MPI database.

Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Overseas Official Control

For the purpose of this IHS, New Zealand animal products are deemed to be under Overseas Official Control while they are overseas until overseas customs and biosecurity clearance are given.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

Returned New Zealand Animal Products

Animal products that were originally exported from New Zealand. Without being reprocessed, remanufactured or repackaged, they were subsequently returned to New Zealand after failing to complete border clearance procedures within expected timeframes at the destination country, for regulatory or non-regulatory reasons.

The Code

The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* as found on the OIE website.

Veterinary Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Schedule 3 – Treatment or Disposal

Returned New Zealand animal products specified in clauses 2 and 3 of Part 2 of this IHS must be treated or disposed of at a transitional facility approved to one of the following standards:

- MPI [Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods, MPI-STD-TFGEN](#)
- MPI [Standard for Transitional Facilities for Animal Products, MPI-STD-ANIPRODS](#)

Commodity-specific treatments

The following is a list of treatment options for mitigating biosecurity risks. The approved transitional facility applying a treatment must also be approved specifically for carrying out that treatment.

Guidance

- This list will be reviewed and updated as new or amended import risk analyses or IHSs become available.
- MPI may consider treatments that provide equivalent biosecurity risk mitigation, alternative to those listed below. Please refer to Equivalence of this IHS for details.

Meat, tallow, offal, bone, blood and products thereof

- (1) Heat treatment to a core temperature of 121°C for 3 minutes, or any alternative time/temperature parameters that are recognised to be equivalent to F₀3.

Non-salmonid freshwater fish products

- (2) Heat treatment to a core temperature of 85°C for at least 15 minutes.

Processed bee products (except honey)

- (3) Gamma irradiation with 15 kGy for products not intended for human consumption.
- (4) A heat treatment in which the bee products have reached a core temperature of:
 - a) 50°C for a minimum of 54 hours
 - b) 60°C for a minimum of 10 hours
 - c) 70°C for a minimum of 1 hour and 48 minutes
 - d) 80°C for a minimum of 22 minutes
 - e) 90°C for a minimum of 5 minutes

Honey

- (5) Honey must be managed using a biosecurity treatment option specified in the 'Biosecurity treatments for disposal' section of this Schedule.

Hides and skins

- (6) Refer to MPI [Import Health Standard for Hides and Skins, HIDESKIN.ALL](#), for specified requirements.

Animal fibre

- (7) Refer to MPI [Import Health Standard for Animal Fibre ANIFIBRE.ALL](#), for specified requirements.

Note: Some of the above biosecurity treatments may alter the original intended purpose (e.g. export eligibility and intended consumers) of the New Zealand animal products. Please check with your transitional facility operators or biosecurity treatment suppliers.

Biosecurity treatments for disposal

Returned New Zealand animal products that cannot meet Part 1 and Part 2(1) of this IHS must be managed in accordance with one of the following options:

- (1) Incineration
- (2) Rendering
- (3) Deep burial