



Fresh Rambutan for Human Consumption

RAMBUTAN-IHS.FP

29 January 2024

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Fresh Rambutan for Human Consumption

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 29 January 2024.

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the Import Health Standard: Fresh Rambutan for Human Consumption 9 June 2017.

The document history to this Import Health Standard is set out in Appendix 1.

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 29th day of January 2024.

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Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: General Requirements	5
1.1 Application	5
1.2 Incorporation of material by reference	5
1.3 Definitions	5
1.4 General	6
1.5 Permit to import	6
Part 2: Specific Requirements	7
2.1 Basic measures	7
2.2 Targeted measures	7
2.3 MPI-specified measures	7
Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements	9
3.1 Phytosanitary inspection	9
3.2 Phytosanitary certification	9
3.3 Additional declarations	11
Schedule 1: Definitions	12
Appendix 1: Document history	13

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

An import health standard specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand from all countries.

Background

An import health standard 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 organisms. Import health standards include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the goods are exported. Import health standards also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation including while the goods are in transit and held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Who should read this?

Anyone who is involved in the process of importing risk goods into New Zealand or who has an interest in importing risk goods into New Zealand should read and be familiar with the relevant import health standard.

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods comply with the requirements of the relevant standard. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an import health standard may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, reshipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a chief technical officer of MPI (CTO). The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or viable unwanted organisms are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

A chief technical officer may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this Standard, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures.

Equivalence 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

Please refer to Appendix 1 for Document history.

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.

Guidance for this import health standard is provided in the guidance document Information on [Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption](#).

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This Import Health Standard (IHS) applies to fresh rambutan imported for human consumption ('fresh rambutan').
- (2) Fresh rambutan is commercially produced rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) fruit with skin and with or without a short stem. The rambutan (fruit) is a single-seeded, round to oval fruit between 3–6 cm long, with a leathery peel covered with fleshy spines and firm whitish flesh.

Guidance

- Frozen, cooked, pickled, pureed or dried rambutan may be imported but are covered by the import health standard [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#).
- Import requirements for trade samples for evaluation are covered by the import health standard [Research samples \(excluding animal samples\)](#).
- To see the import requirements for importing private consignments for fresh fruits and vegetables, go to the import health standard [Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects](#).

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
 - ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (FAO);
 - ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (FAO);
 - ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system* (FAO);
 - ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites* (FAO);
 - ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates* (FAO);
 - ISPM 14. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management* (FAO);
 - ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection* (FAO);
 - ISPM 26. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (FAO);
 - ISPM 28. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests* (FAO);
 - ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* (FAO);
 - [Official New Zealand Pest Register](#) (ONZPR) (MPI);
 - [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#) (MPI).
- (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 Schedule 1.

1.4 General

- (1) Importers may only import fresh rambutan from a country if:
- The NPPO has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a chief technical officer (CTO) that the exporting country has an exporting country system that complies with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. The exporting country system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.
 - A chief technical officer of MPI has approved an export plan that details the activities and processes established to achieve the targeted and MPI-specified measures identified in Part 2 of this Standard.

Guidance

- Countries that meet the requirements in 1.4 (1) a) and 1.4 (1) b) for rambutan are listed in the MPI database [Plant Import Export Requirements \(https://pierearch.mpi.govt.nz/\)](https://pierearch.mpi.govt.nz/).

- (2) Importers may not import from a country if a chief technical officer has:
- determined that the exporting country system no longer meets the requirements of ISPM 7; or
 - has revoked approval of the export plan.
- (3) The scientific name of fresh rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) must be included in documentation (specified in Part 3) accompanying the consignment.
- (4) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance all consignments of fresh rambutan into New Zealand must:
- be free of soil and extraneous material, including flowers and leaves of the plant;
 - be free from viable regulated pests and other viable unwanted organisms;
 - be packaged in clean and either new or refurbished material;
 - be shipped in a secure manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests and other unwanted organisms;
 - meet the specific requirements in Part 2; and
 - be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3.

Guidance

- A list of regulated pests associated with fresh rambutan can be found in the MPI database [Plant Import Export Requirements \(https://pierearch.mpi.govt.nz/\)](https://pierearch.mpi.govt.nz/).
- There is a full list of regulated and non-regulated pests and other unwanted organisms for New Zealand in the [Official New Zealand Pest Register \(ONZPR\) \(https://onzpr.mpi.govt.nz/\)](https://onzpr.mpi.govt.nz/). The register tells you the quarantine status for an organism and whether it is regulated or non-regulated in New Zealand.
- To find out about weed seeds, see the [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds \(https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/7111\)](https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/7111).
- If, during an official inspection, the NPPO detects a pest that is not listed in [PIER](#) or [ONZPR](#), the NPPO should contact MPI to find out the regulatory status of the pest.
- For more information, see the guidance document [Importing Fresh Produce for Consumption \(http://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/13831\)](http://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/13831).

1.5 Permit to import

- (1) A permit to import is not required unless specified in “Part 3: *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements*”.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Basic measures

- (1) Fresh rambutan must be sourced from a production site that uses standard cultivation methods for commercial export-quality product, including pest control, harvesting, sorting, cleaning, inspection and packaging.

2.2 Targeted measures

- (1) The following pests require targeted measures:
 - *Conogethes punctiferalis*
 - *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*
- (2) At least one of the following targeted measures must be applied in relation to each pest listed above in Part 2.2(1):
 - a) Country freedom: A chief technical officer is satisfied that a country has country freedom status in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* or ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area*.
 - b) Pest-free area: The rambutan is sourced from a pest-free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*.
 - c) Pest-free place of production: The rambutan is sourced from a pest-free place of production established in accordance with ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*.
 - d) Systems approach: Different measures, at least two of which act independently, are integrated and have a cumulative effect that is effective for managing the pest(s) in accordance with ISPM 14. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*.
 - e) In-field pest controls: Pest control activities in-field are undertaken that are effective for managing the pests, consistent with good agricultural practice.
 - f) Phytosanitary treatments: A phytosanitary treatment that is effective for managing a pest is applied prior to export or in transit to New Zealand. This includes treatments specified in relevant annexes of ISPM 28. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*.
- (3) The specific measures employed by a country in relation to each pest and the supporting activities and processes that relate to that measure must be outlined in the export plan.

2.3 MPI-specified measures

- (1) The pest that requires MPI-specified measures is:
 - *Bactrocera dorsalis*
- (2) At least one of the following measures must be applied in relation to fresh rambutan to manage the pest listed above in Part 2.3(1):
 - a) Country freedom: A chief technical officer is satisfied that a country has country freedom status in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* or ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area*.
 - b) Pest-free area: The rambutan is sourced from a pest-free area established in accordance with ISPM 26. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*.

- c) Irradiation: The rambutan is treated by irradiation before being exported to New Zealand as specified in annex 7 of ISPM 28 at a facility that is competent to carry out irradiation treatment to prevent the emergence of adult fruit flies.
- (3) The specific measures used for each pest and the detailed activities and processes that relate to the measures must be outlined in the export plan.

Guidance

- To establish that the commodity is sourced from a pest-free area, the phytosanitary measures and officially approved procedures used for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free area should be documented in accordance with ISPM 26. MPI will review this information before accepting that this measure can be used.
- Irradiation treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure.*
- Irradiation treatment facilities are usually approved by the exporting country's NPPO and are often audited by MPI.

Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements

3.1 Phytosanitary inspection

- (1) The NPPO of the exporting country must:
 - a) sample each homogeneous lot of fresh rambutan. The minimum sample size for inspection must be based on a 95% confidence level that not more than 0.5% of the units in the lot are infested, as set out in ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments*, Appendix 2, Table 1;
 - b) visually inspect each sample unit according to official procedures in accordance with ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection* for all pests and unwanted organisms regulated by New Zealand (for the purposes of this Standard, a sample unit is a single rambutan fruit);
 - c) verify that the basic measures, targeted measures and MPI-specified measures have been applied as outlined in “Part 2: *Specific Requirements*”;
 - d) reconcile that the number of packages presented for inspection is consistent with documentation;
 - e) verify that traceability labelling is complete; and
 - f) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.
- (2) The NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of any pests found during an inspection that are not listed in [ONZPR](#).

Guidance

- Typically, the sample size for the NPPO phytosanitary inspection is 600 units from each homogeneous lot.
- For information on clearance at the New Zealand border, see the guidance document [Information on Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption](#).

3.2 Phytosanitary certification

- (1) Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that has been issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates* and that meets the specified requirements set out in this Part.
- (2) The phytosanitary certificate must include:
 - a) sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country/place of origin;
 - b) full details of any end point treatments applied to fresh rambutan in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an NPPO-endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate. All details of the treatment including minimum irradiation dose, duration and temperature, chemical (active ingredient) and concentration must be recorded;
 - c) the following declaration:

“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.”
- (3) When the consignment is treated in-transit, the certificate must state “Treated in-transit” in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- (4) If a consignment of fresh rambutan is stored in another country in transit to New Zealand or opened, 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, and must accompany each consignment.

Guidance

- NPPOs should not issue a phytosanitary certificate if they find viable regulated pests or viable unwanted organisms unless an appropriate phytosanitary measure has been applied.

3.3 Additional declarations

- (1) The phytosanitary certificate must also include the following additional declaration when targeted or MPI-specified measures (Parts 2.2 and 2.3) are required:
 - a) “This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed export plan.”
- (2) Unless 2.3(2)(a) applies, the following additional declaration must also be included on the phytosanitary certificate for each MPI-specified measure (Part 2.3) used and the specified pest/s:
 - a) “The consignment was [select applicable] {produced and packed in a pest free area; subjected to irradiation} for {name of pest/s}.”

Guidance

- This additional declaration should be repeated for each measure and pest combination.
- Recognised pest-free areas are recorded in the export plan.

Schedule 1: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993 or ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, unless set out below:

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ISPM

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

ISPMs are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/>

lot

As defined per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

NPPO

national plant protection organisation

pest

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

regulated pest

a pest that is identified as a regulated pest in [ONZPR](#) or the [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#)

viable

in relation to a pest or unwanted organism, means capable of reproduction and/or development

Appendix 1: Document history

Version date	Section changed	Changes description
9 June 2017	All	New document
29 January 2024	1.4 General 3.1 Phytosanitary inspection	Amended guidance. Changed 'homogenous grower lot' to 'homogenous lot' to align with ISPM 31. Added guidance.