

**Import Health Standard**  
**Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables**  
**Tahitian Lime, (*Citrus latifolia*)**  
**from Samoa**

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993**  
**Date Issued: 18 September 2009**

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### ***Endorsement***

Import health standards for plants and plant products imported into New Zealand are a requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) Biosecurity New Zealand.

This standard was endorsed by the Deputy Chief Technical Officer, Border Standards, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, on 18 September 2009.

### ***Review and amendment***

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment.

New Zealand import health standards are updated and republished as necessary with the most recent version published on the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand web site:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/fruit-veg>

### ***Distribution***

Import health standards are made available for public access on the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry web site:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/fruit-veg>

## INTRODUCTION

### SCOPE

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with imports of fresh Tahitian lime (*Citrus latifolia*) into New Zealand from Samoa, for human consumption.

### REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993

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

*Glossary of phytosanitary terms* 2008. ISPM Publication No. 5, FAO, Rome.

Import Risk Analysis: *Fresh Citrus Fruit (7 species) from Samoa, October 2008*. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

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

*MAF BNZ Risk Analysis Procedures 2006*.

*MAF Plants Biosecurity Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (November 2008).

Project on Regional Management of Fruit Flies in the Pacific. Part 1 Technical Report, Terminal Report May 1997- December 2000

*Risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks* 2006. ISPM Publication No. 11 (Rev. 1), FAO, Rome.

### DEFINITIONS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement	An inter-agency technical arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the counterpart National Plant Protection Organisation which documents New Zealand's requirements for the control of fruit fly species of economic significance (i.e. those fruit fly species categorised as pests) that are associated with fruit fly host material imported into New Zealand.
Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
Certificate	An official document, which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [ISPM 5].
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [ISPM 5].
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) [ISPM 5].
Contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products [ISPM 5]

High impact pest	(Note: Has also been known as a Hitch-hiker 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 22 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> ”.
Infestation of a consignment Inspection	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [ISPM 5]. Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to confirm compliance with phytosanitary regulations [ISPM 5].
International Plant Protection Convention IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [ISPM 5]. Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention.
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures.
Lot	The number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990].
MAF	Acronym for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.
MAF BNZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand
National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)	Official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [ISPM 5]
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [ISPM 5].
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [ISPM 5] 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).
Phytosanitary certificate	A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [ISPM 5].
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [ISPM 5].
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [ISPM 5].
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and (is) being officially controlled [ISPM 5].
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 5]

	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.
Treatment	Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalisation [ISPM 5].
Viable	Capable of maintaining life, or able to live in a particular environment and able to procreate.

## **OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS**

This import health standard outlines the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival in New Zealand for fresh Tahitian lime imported from Samoa for human consumption.

This standard is replicated at the following Internet address:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/fruit-veg>

Generic requirements for the importation of all fresh fruit and vegetables into New Zealand are described in *MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand*.

## **NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**

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 Interim 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 – TAHITIAN LIME (*Citrus latifolia*) FROM SAMOA.**

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

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAF BNZ). All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager, Plant Imports and Exports Group  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand  
PO Box 2526  
Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 64-4-894 0662

E-mail: [PlantImports@maf.govt.nz](mailto:PlantImports@maf.govt.nz)

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz>

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

Plants and plant products cannot enter New Zealand, unless an import health standard (IHS) has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Plants or plant products intercepted by MAF without an IHS will be seized and 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 MAF Biosecurity New Zealand of any newly recorded pests which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

## **3 Explanation of pest categories**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand has categorised pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated organisms. Measures to prevent the establishment of regulated pests in New Zealand are developed in accordance with the appropriate FAO ISPMs and other relevant international standards.

Regulated pests are those pests or organisms which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. As well as quarantine pests these pests 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-regulatory pests and contaminants. Non-regulatory pests are those pests for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These would include new organisms which could not establish in New Zealand.

Pests (including weeds) associated with the commodity 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 propagable 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.

All host material (fruit/vegetables) of fruit fly species (*Diptera: Tephritidae*) of economic significance shall only be imported under the terms of a Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement (e.g. agreement, workplan) between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Chief Technical Officer, MAF BNZ and the head of the supply country's NPPO.

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 acceptance level (see section 7.4 in the MAF standard Importation and clearance of fresh fruit and vegetables into New Zealand <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ih/152-02.pdf>).

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's NPPO must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to New Zealand. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand will inspect all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables to verify that New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements have been met.

## **6 Specific conditions for Tahitian limes from Samoa**

This import health standard covers the requirements for the entry of Tahitian lime (*Citrus latifolia*) (fresh fruit/vegetables) from Samoa only.

### **6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand requires that the Samoan NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand 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 effectively treated. If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the Samoan NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This information is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities"  
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/boric>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the Samoan NPPO must contact MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (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 is not generally required for fresh Tahitian limes from Samoa.

### **6.1.3 Phytosanitary measures**

The strength of phytosanitary measures will generally be greater for high impact pests than for other regulated pests, reflecting the greater risks associated with these pests. In most circumstances phytosanitary measures for high impact pests will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

### **6.1.4 Documentation**

**Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement:** Required

Fresh Tahitian limes may only be imported into New Zealand from Samoa under the terms of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement.

**Phytosanitary certification:** Required.

### **6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification**

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Samoan NPPO must accompany all Tahitian lime consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before an export phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the Samoan NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand have been undertaken.

The Tahitian limes have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of visually detectable regulated pests specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

AND

- (ii) undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against fruit flies.

AND

- (iii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:
  - Thrips palmi*
  - Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*
  - Chrysomphalus aonidum*
  - Aleurodicus disperses*

#### **6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate**

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

"The Tahitian limes in this consignment:

- (i) have been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any detectable regulated pests specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

AND

- (ii) have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those regulated high impact pests specified by MAF BNZ;

AND

- (iii) been treated in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement between MAF Biosecurity New Zealand and MAF Samoa Quarantine Division.

### **6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS**

The limes must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.

The package should not be opened in transit. However, 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 it is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

### **6.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it is correct and reconciles with the actual consignment.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5%

of the units (for limes, a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable regulated pests. To achieve this, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

#### **6.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE**

The consignment may be directed to a MAF Biosecurity New Zealand approved facility for further treatment if required.

#### **6.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand may, on the specific request of the Chief Technical Officer, test the consignment for regulated pests.

#### **6.6 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF PESTS/CONTAMINANTS**

If 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 where an efficacious treatment is available
- The suspension of trade on the detection of high impact pests for which specific pre-arrival phytosanitary measures are required. Suspension of trade will continue until the cause of the non-compliance has been identified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

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 regulatory status and appropriate measures developed 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.

#### **6.7 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**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand 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 exporting country's NPPO will be informed by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" pests, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

## **7 Contingencies Following Biosecurity Clearance**

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

## Appendix 1      Regulated Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables, *Citrus latifolia* from Samoa

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Tetranychus neocaledonicus</i>	mite	Mexican spider mite	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aleurodicus disperses</i>	insect	Spiralling whitefly#	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aonidiella inornata</i>	insect	Papaya red scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	insect	Coconut scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	insect	Florida red scale#	1a & 1b & 2a	2 or 2a
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	insect	Spanish red scale#	1a & 1b & 2a	2 or 2a
<i>Coccus viridis</i>	insect	Soft green scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	insect	Pineapple mealybug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i>	insect	Annona mealybug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i>	insect	Striped mealybug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Howardia biclavis</i>	insect	Mining scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i>	insect	Black thread scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>	insect	Glover scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Leptoglossus gonagra</i>	insect	Coreid bug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Parabemesia myricae</i>	insect	Japanese bayberry whitefly	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Paraleyrodes bondari</i>	insect	whitefly	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i>	insect	Apple parlatoria	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i>	insect	Chaff / oyster scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pinnaaspis strachani</i>	insect	Hibiscus snow scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus citri</i>	insect	Citrus mealy bug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus minor</i>	insect	Passionvine mealy bug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus cryptus</i>	insect	Cryptic mealy bug	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	insect	Peach scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Unaspis citri</i>	insect	Citrus snow scale	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	insect	Yellow crazy ant	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	insect	Crazy ant	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	insect	Tropical fire ant	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Prays citri</i>	insect	Citrus flower moth	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	insect	Hawaiian flower thrips	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	insect	Palm thrips#	1a & 1b & 2a	2a
<i>Capnodium citri</i>	fungi	Sooty mould	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Corticium koleroga</i>	fungi	Web blight	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Elsinoë australis</i>	fungi	Sweet orange scab	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Meliola citricola</i>	fungi	Sooty blotch	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phaeosaccardinula javanica</i>	fungi	Sooty mould	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>	fungi	Black rot	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

# Denotes a high impact pest.

Measures to prevent entry & establishment	NA	No actions as pest is 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 appropriate pest control activities
	2b	Pest free area (based on official detection survey)
	3	Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment and Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement required
	4	Approved generic treatment
	Actions on interception	NA
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