



# Importing Fresh Produce for Consumption

MPI.GD.FP

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## Title

Guidance Document: Importing Fresh Produce for Consumption

## About this document

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) publishes a variety of guidance documents. Typically these provide further explanation for the import health standard (IHS) requirements; assist stakeholders to comply with the IHS requirements; explain MPI's role in biosecurity; and guide stakeholders on the required documentation.

Any guidance on how to comply with the applicable requirements is a suggestion of how to achieve compliance – and may not be the only way. Stakeholders are encouraged to discuss significant departures from the approaches outlined in this guidance document with MPI prior to use to avoid expending resources on the development of alternative approaches which may not be acceptable.

The term “must” is not typically used in guidance. In this particular document the term “must” is simply used when quoting or paraphrasing the requirements set out in the related Import Health Standard.

## Related Requirements

This guidance document has been issued to accompany the Import Health Standards (IHS) for fresh produce commodities for consumption.

## Document history

This document is subject to ongoing review and amendment. The most recent version of this guidance document is available on the MPI website. An amendment table can be found in Appendix 2.

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## Disclaimer

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1 Purpose</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 Background</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 Definitions</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4 Quick guide to importing fresh produce for consumption</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Format of fresh produce import health standards</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6 General information</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1 Legal requirements	6
6.2 Principles and policies	6
<b>7 IHS Part 1: General requirements</b>	<b>10</b>
7.1 Application	10
7.2 Incorporation of material by reference	10
7.3 Acronyms and definitions	10
7.4 General	10
7.5 Exporting country systems	10
7.6 Export Plans	12
7.7 Transport requirements	12
<b>8 IHS Part 2: Specific Requirements</b>	<b>14</b>
8.1 Commodity description	14
8.2 Pest lists	14
8.3 Phytosanitary measures	15
<b>9 IHS Part 3: Documentation Requirements</b>	<b>17</b>
9.1 Offshore phytosanitary inspection	17
9.2 Phytosanitary certificates	18
9.3 Phytosanitary security	19
<b>10 Biosecurity clearance</b>	<b>20</b>
10.1 Inspection	20
10.2 National clearance	20
10.3 Trade samples for evaluation	20
10.4 New Zealand product returning from overseas	21
10.5 Non-compliant consignments	21
10.6 Pathway suspension	23
<b>Appendix 1: Definitions</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Amendment Record</b>	<b>28</b>

## 1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this guidance document is to assist with determining how the requirements in an Import Health Standard (IHS) for Fresh Produce can be met, and includes information on:
  - a) for the approval process for importing fresh produce into New Zealand;
  - b) links to approved commodities for import, countries eligible to do so and, commodity pest lists;
  - c) how and when pre-export measures are applied to manage regulated pests of differing risk and impact;
  - d) activities to support phytosanitary assurances;
  - e) biosecurity clearance of consignments of fresh produce on arrival in New Zealand.

## 2 Background

- (1) IHS for fresh produce for consumption contain import requirements for regulated [quarantine] pests associated with the commodity. These requirements are the rules to manage the biosecurity risk of importing fresh produce from any approved country and in doing so meet New Zealand's appropriate level of protection. The standard serves as the basis for country-to-country (bilateral) negotiations with those countries.

## 3 Definitions

- (1) For definitions please refer to Appendix 1.

- (2) Acronyms used in this document:

AD	Additional Declaration
ALOP	Appropriate Level of Protection
BORIC	Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities
CTO	Chief Technical Officer
IHS	Import Health Standard
IRA	Import Risk Analysis
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries
ABTRT	Approved Biosecurity Treatments
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
PFA	Pest Free Area

## 4 Quick guide to importing fresh produce for consumption

- (1) The information below is a quick guide for importers to enable imports of fresh produce into New Zealand to get biosecurity clearance with minimal expense and delay. Further details can be found within specific sections of the guidance document.
  - a) Check out MPI's "[Steps to Importing](#)".
  - b) Check that there is an [IHS for the commodity](#) that you wish to import. If there's no IHS for the commodity, you can't import it. However, you can ask MPI to consider [developing a new IHS](#).
  - c) Check that the country from where you want to import from is recognised by MPI and approved for that commodity.
  - d) Identify the specific requirements of the IHS that relate to your import.
  - e) Check all [other standards](#) you need to comply with.
  - f) Check [New Zealand Customs Service](#) importing requirements.
  - g) Check that your exporter understands and can meet all requirements of the IHS and any other relevant standards. The exporter will need to obtain a phytosanitary certificate for the consignment from their National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) to accompany the consignment.
  - h) Contact the New Zealand Customs Service and MPI as soon as possible before the arrival of goods in New Zealand.
  - i) Supply all documentation and follow any directions given to you by a MPI Quarantine Inspector.
  - j) The consignment will be released when a MPI Quarantine Inspector is satisfied that all requirements have been met.
- (2) If you have questions about fresh produce IHS, email [plantimports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:plantimports@mpi.govt.nz).

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## 5 Format of fresh produce import health standards

- (1) The fresh produce IHSs are structured in three parts:
  - a) [Part 1](#) – contains general requirements for importing fresh produce and is mostly the same for all fresh produce commodities for consumption.
  - b) [Part 2](#) – contains measures that need to be applied to manage certain pests associated with the defined fresh produce commodity. Measures can be *Basic*, *Targeted* or *MPI-Specified* and, depending on the measure, can be applied to the consignment prior to export or during transport to New Zealand. More information about measures can be found in [Section 8](#) of this guidance document.
  - c) [Part 3](#) – contains documentation requirements for the commodity. This section describes the requirements for phytosanitary inspection and certification in the exporting country.
- (2) Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the fresh produce IHS are legal requirements for the importation of fresh produce for consumption.

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## 6 General information

### 6.1 Legal requirements

- (1) The New Zealand biosecurity system is regulated through the [Biosecurity Act 1993 \(the Act\)](#).
- (2) The New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is the lead government agency responsible for maintaining biosecurity standards, such as import health standards (IHS), for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods into New Zealand ([Part 3 of the Act](#)).
- (3) [Section 22](#) of the Act describes the meaning of an import health standard (IHS) and requires all risk goods (including plant and plant products) entering New Zealand to be covered by one. An IHS is not required for goods to transit through New Zealand.
- (4) [Section 16A](#) and [16B](#) of the Act describe the legal responsibilities of importers to comply with IHS.
- (5) If all parts of the IHS are met to the satisfaction of an Inspector (referred to as a MPI Quarantine Inspector in this document) then biosecurity clearance under [section 26](#) of the [Act](#) may be given and the consignment released provided all conditions under [section 27](#) of the Act are also met. The Biosecurity Clearance may be written, oral or tacit depending on circumstances.
- (6) A MPI Quarantine Inspector or a MPI Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may also give directions to an importer which permits entry subject to certain conditions being met or following an on-arrival treatment; or may prohibit entry and provide options for reshipment or destruction of risk goods if they do not comply with requirements.
- (7) Read the full text of the [Act](#) as it relates to importing risk goods.

### 6.2 Principles and policies

#### 6.2.1 Risk assessment

- (1) MPI analyses or assesses the pest risk associated with importing a fresh produce commodity to determine effective measures when [developing a new IHS](#). Additional pest risk assessments may later be necessary for a number of reasons including:
  - a) regulated pests have not been previously considered; or
  - b) a new *Targeted* or *MPI-Specified* measure is required; or
  - c) a country's pest status changes; or
  - d) an equivalent phytosanitary measure is requested.
- (2) The risk posed by a pest is assessed by MPI using a qualitative methodology. MPI uses likelihood and impact descriptors (e.g. low, medium, high). A "higher likelihood" or "higher impact" is based on a wide range of biotic and abiotic factors and is relative to other organisms assessed in an IRA.
- (3) The determination of pest risk is used to identify an appropriate strength of measure to manage the pest.
- (4) For further information go to MPI's [risk analysis](#) process and procedures.

#### 6.2.2 Intended use

- (1) The intended end-use of a commodity affects its pest risk. For example, commodities for planting have a higher probability of introducing a pest than commodities for consumption or processing ([ISPM 32 \(Categorisation of commodities according to their pest risk\)](#)). This is because consuming or processing a commodity may manage or remove pests. This is an important consideration as the [strength of measures](#) applied to an import pathway should be commensurate with the risk.

### 6.2.3 Strength of measures

- (1) "Strength of measures" is a concept found in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures ([the SPS Agreement](#)).
- (2) MPI determines the strength of measures necessary based on the risk and impact associated with the pest which is determined by risk analysis/assessment. The level of risk/impact a pest poses and the strength of measures is a sliding scale where the strength of measures corresponds to the level of risk/impact.
- (3) High impact pests (such as fruit flies) usually require measures with a high level of efficacy. For lower impact pests the combination of commercial production with packhouse grading of export fruit, official inspection and certification, and inspection on arrival in New Zealand may be considered sufficient to reduce the risk from regulated pests to an appropriate level. See [Section 8.3](#) for further information on measures.
- (4) Other factors considered when setting measures include feasibility, cost effectiveness and how the end use of the product manages risk (e.g. consumption, propagation, processing). Also, MPI considers previous decisions on measures as a guide because they:
  - a) have been previously assessed by technical experts as being sufficient to effectively manage risks in other pest/country/commodity combinations;
  - b) have previously been consulted with stakeholders;
  - c) have been subject to verification by MPI Quarantine Inspectors at the border.
- (5) Minimising impacts on trade is an important factor and MPI accepts that measures on one pathway may have an impact on other pathways. The essential criterion is that any unacceptable risks are managed. Managing risk offshore
  - (1) As identified in '[Protect New Zealand: The biosecurity strategy for New Zealand \(August 2003\)](#)' one stated expectation (number 30) is "That there is a continuous, targeted programme to move risk reduction measures offshore".
  - (2) The offshore management of risk is supported by MPI's recognition of the [export systems](#) used by the exporting country NPPO, and the production and pest management activities in the supply chain ([Export Plans](#)).

### 6.2.4 New and emerging risk

- (1) MPI has a centralised intelligence-led system for identifying new and emerging biosecurity risks. The system identifies potential and emerging threats that may impact import requirements and border processes.
- (2) In some circumstances import requirements may need to be amended rapidly and without consultation to ensure that an emerging risk is effectively managed. There are provisions under the Act ([section 24B \(2\)](#)) that allows for emergency or urgent measures to be implemented as well as international guidelines ([ISPM 13 \(Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action\)](#)) and standards ([RSPM 5 \(Guidelines for the establishment and application of emergency actions and emergency measures\)](#)) that MPI considers when taking action.

### 6.2.5 Management of significant pests

- (1) MPI's system for plant imports focusses on the following elements:
  - a) [strength of measures](#) (rather than categorising pests);
  - b) using terminology to describe and focus on measures;
  - c) transparency of [export systems](#);
  - d) documented systems ([Export Plans](#)) on how an export country will meet New Zealand's requirements; and
  - e) [pathway assurance audits](#) by MPI.



### 6.2.6 Appropriate level of protection

- (1) New Zealand does not define its appropriate level of protection (ALOP) but instead makes a judgement based on the risk and impact posed by various organisms associated with a commodity and the measures available. If certain high risk pests cannot be sufficiently managed then they will not meet New Zealand's ALOP and an IHS will not be issued.
- (2) No biosecurity system is capable of reducing risk to zero. Therefore, New Zealand's phytosanitary system is focused on ensuring that the most significant pests, for example, economically important fruit flies, are unlikely to ever establish in New Zealand.
- (3) Import health standards are only a part of New Zealand's biosecurity system.

### 6.2.7 Consultation

- (1) MPI is legally obligated under section [23\(3\)\(b\)](#) of the Act to consult with interested persons on:
  - a) proposed new draft IHS; and
  - b) major amendments to existing IHS.
- (4) To ensure that you don't miss the opportunity to have your say during consultation subscribe to: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/rss>. Notifications of consultations will be sent to you as they are posted on the MPI website.
- (3) If an IHS needs to be amended or revoked urgently, or the amendment is minor, the provision for consultation is not required ([section 24B\(2\)](#)). Minor amendments include formatting or editorial changes, removal of obsolete contact details, removing non-regulated pests, updating terminology or organism synonyms and clarifying what is meant and currently imposed by an IHS.
- (5) A decision about whether an amendment is minor or urgent is made by the chief technical officer (CTO). If the CTO decides that the amendment is urgent or minor, all other requirements of Section 23 must still be met. This includes being satisfied that the draft IHS is consistent with New Zealand's obligations under the SPS Agreement.
- (6) To keep up to date with all amendments to IHS subscribe to: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/subscribe-to-mpi/>.

### 6.2.8 International context

- (1) MPI's publication, "[Balance in Trade](#)" provides further information about how New Zealand's biosecurity system meets our international trade obligations.

### 6.2.9 Approved commodities and recognised countries

- (1) A list of approved commodities, recognised countries and associated commodity pest lists can be found in [ePest](#).
- (2) Check all [other standards](#) you need to comply with.

### 6.2.10 Equivalence

- (1) The SPS Agreement states that phytosanitary measures must not discriminate unfairly between countries or between imported or domestically produced goods, and where there is a choice of phytosanitary measures to reduce risk to an acceptable level, WTO members must select the least trade restrictive measure.
- (2) Setting the least trade restrictive measure to manage risk to an acceptable level in an IHS may include evaluating alternative or equivalent measures as requested by trading partners (Article 4 SPS Agreement).
- (3) For a phytosanitary measure to be approved by MPI as equivalent it must offer the same or greater level of protection to what it is replacing or is currently in place.

- (4) The assessment of any equivalence request is based on:
  - a) international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs); for example:
    - i) ISPM 24 (2005) Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures;
    - ii) ISPM 28 (2007) Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests.
  - b) efficacy data relating to a treatment (where applicable);
  - c) the target pest(s); and
  - d) other relevant information (e.g. history of trade).
- (5) MPI must ensure that any measure approved is consistent with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and, the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) agreement with regard to scientific justification, non-discrimination and offer transparency in assessment processes and decisions.

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## 7 IHS Part 1: General requirements

### 7.1 Application

- (1) The IHS apply to specific parts of plants which are outlined in the commodity description.

### 7.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the fresh produce IHS and they form part of the requirements. This is done because technical reference documents may be too large or impractical to include in the standard and may be regularly updated.
- (2) Where the standard states that section [142O\(1\)](#) of the Act does not apply, this means that importers need to refer to the most recent version of any standards, guidelines or lists that are incorporated by reference in the standard.

### 7.3 Acronyms and definitions

- (1) No guidance for this section.

### 7.4 General

#### 7.4.1 MPI approval process

- (1) Fresh produce is only approved for import into New Zealand when:
  - a) an IHS for the commodity has been issued under the [Act](#);
  - b) the country's [export system](#) has been assessed and approved by a Chief Technical Officer (CTO, see Section 5.2);
  - c) an [Export Plan](#) has been agreed (where applicable); and
- (2) Requests from exporting countries to negotiate an [Export Plan](#) for the import of the product into New Zealand are prioritised according to MPI resources available at the time of application.
- (3) An [Export Plan](#) is not necessary when only [Basic Measures](#) are required.

#### 7.4.2 Pathway assessment

- (1) A pathway assessment visit may be conducted for new commodity/country combinations. The purpose of these visits is to gather information about the export system used by the export country NPPO, and the production and post-harvest management of the commodity in the export country.
- (2) Pathway assessments assist MPI with determining risk management measures for a commodity and may be funded by New Zealand.

### 7.5 Exporting country systems

- (1) Fresh produce can only be imported subject to an IHS and from a country where the NPPO has provided evidence of national systems, programmes and standards for regulatory oversight of the export industry in accordance with International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [ISPM 7 \(Phytosanitary certification system\)](#) to the satisfaction of a MPI CTO.
- (2) The *Export System* is subject to audit by MPI.

- (3) The *Export System* is the system used by the exporting country NPPO to conduct the necessary oversight in order to provide an assurance to New Zealand (in the form of a phytosanitary certificate) that risks posed by pests present in that country are managed. The *Export System* should be consistent with [ISPM 7](#) and is subject to a systems audit by New Zealand where required. The CTO also needs to be satisfied that the *Export System* meets MPI's requirements as per section 1.5 (1) of the IHS.
- (4) The *Export System* describes the activities, systems and procedures of the NPPO. It does not include pest control activities unless the NPPO directs these activities. Pest control activities are described in the [Export Plan](#).
- (5) In accordance with the IPPC, the NPPO is responsible for providing an assurance that exported product meets the importing country requirements. This assurance is provided through a phytosanitary certification system (as it is for plant products exported from New Zealand).
- (6) In accordance with [ISPM 7](#), "the NPPO should have a management system that ensures that all legislative and administrative requirements related to phytosanitary certification are satisfied and be able to:
- a) identify a person or office within the NPPO responsible for the phytosanitary certification system;
  - b) identify the duties and communication channels of all personnel involved in phytosanitary certification;
  - c) employ or authorise personnel who have appropriate qualifications and skills;
  - d) ensure that adequate and sustained training is provided;
  - e) ensure that adequate personnel and resources are available".
- (7) In addition, the NPPO "should have the capability to undertake the following functions:
- a) document and maintain the information regarding the phytosanitary import requirements where needed for phytosanitary certification and provide appropriate work instructions to personnel;
  - b) perform inspection, sampling and testing of plants, plant products and other regulated articles for purposes related to phytosanitary certification;
  - c) detect and identify pests;
  - d) identify plants, plant products and other regulated articles;
  - e) perform, supervise or audit the required phytosanitary treatments;
  - f) perform surveys and monitoring and control activities to confirm the phytosanitary status attested in phytosanitary certificates;
  - g) complete and issue phytosanitary certificates;
  - h) verify that appropriate phytosanitary procedures have been established and correctly applied;
  - i) investigate and take corrective actions (if appropriate) on any notification of non-compliance;
  - j) produce operational instructions to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met;
  - k) archive copies of issued phytosanitary certificates and other relevant documents;
  - l) review the effectiveness of phytosanitary certification systems;
  - m) implement, to the extent possible, safeguards against potential problems such as conflicts of interest and fraudulent issuance and use of phytosanitary certificates;
  - n) conduct training for personnel;
  - o) verify the competency of authorized personnel;
  - p) ensure through appropriate procedures the phytosanitary security of consignments after phytosanitary certification prior to export".
- (8) For some trading partners the long history of trade and exchanges between officials, and in some cases audits of components of these systems, has provided confidence that the export systems are robust and appropriate for New Zealand. However, for other trading partners further information may be required to provide the necessary phytosanitary assurances that New Zealand requires.
- (9) Knowledge of the export systems (through systems audits), especially for new trading partners, will provide an improved level of assurance for New Zealand in cases where pre-export measures (other than official inspection and certification) for certain pests are required.

## 7.6 Export Plans

- (1) An *Export Plan* is required for commodities where [Targeted](#) or [MPI-Specified](#) Measures are applied prior to export to manage pests that present a significant risk to New Zealand.
- (2) *Export Plans* detail how the exporting country will meet the import requirements ([Targeted Measures](#) and/or [MPI-Specified Measures](#)) for New Zealand, and will provide the basis for MPI pathway assurance reviews.
- (3) *Export Plans* are negotiated between MPI and the NPPO of the exporting country before new trade can commence.
- (4) [Targeted Measures](#) may differ between countries, but are similarly effective in managing phytosanitary pests. They can include a wide range of options which are negotiated with MPI in the *Export Plan*. Usually these measures are based on qualitative information, expert judgement and experience, and quantitative data if available.
- (5) [MPI-Specified Measures](#) are prescribed in the IHS. These are based on quantitative (when available) scientific information about their efficacy/effectiveness. Certain [Targeted](#) and [MPI-Specified Measures](#) may be effective against non-target pests.
- (6) During the development of an *Export Plan*, the minimum level of information for pests requiring pest control activities or [Pest Free Area](#) as a [Targeted Measure](#) is:
  - a) the level of in-field monitoring of/for the pest and who is performing the activity;
  - b) other pest control activities that are effective against the targeted pests;
  - c) the systems in place for post-harvest inspection; and
  - d) training programmes to ensure competent personnel are available for critical tasks.
- (7) The additional requirements to those above for [MPI-Specified Measures](#) are details about the:
  - a) level of supervision during the application of the required [MPI-Specified Measures](#);
  - b) procedures for the application of the measures;
  - c) product traceability (including registration of participants);
  - d) records completion and maintenance;
  - e) product security during treatment, packaging and storing; and
  - f) NPPO inspection and phytosanitary certification.
- (8) The *Export Plan* is subject to review by MPI in accordance with MPI policies.

### 7.6.1 Approved commodities and recognised countries

- (1) Fresh produce commodities approved for import into New Zealand from approved countries and associated pest lists can be found in [ePest](#).
- (2) A permit is not required to import fresh produce for consumption.

## 7.7 Transport requirements

### 7.7.1 Transiting consignments

#### Consignments transiting another country *en route* to New Zealand

- (1) The NPPO should ensure that the consignment (prior to export) is held in a manner that ensures infestation/re-infestation does not occur following [phytosanitary certification](#). Appropriate procedures should also be in place to ensure that unauthorised product cannot be substituted, or added to certified consignments.

- (2) Packages should not be opened in transit. Where a consignment is under the direct control of the transiting country NPPO and is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in that country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a [Re-Export Certificate](#) is required.
- (3) Where a consignment is held under bond, as a result of the need to change conveyances, and it is kept in the original container / packaging, a [Re-Export Certificate](#) is not required.

#### **Consignments transiting New Zealand *en route* to another country**

- (1) All consignments of fresh fruit/vegetables landed in New Zealand *en route* to another country (transiting) should be held and secured at the port of arrival. In addition, appropriate procedures should be implemented to ensure that the integrity of the consignment is maintained (e.g. unpackaged commodities or commodities that are shipped in “open door” containers, should be immediately pest proofed and/or treated, to prevent the accidental escape of pests).

#### **7.7.2 Transit through New Zealand or “over-carried” cargo**

- (1) Fresh produce may transit through the international airports and seaports of New Zealand provided that the product is not removed from the aircraft or vessel upon which it arrived. No certification or special conditions are required.
- (2) Fresh produce in-transit to another country, may be off loaded at the international airports and seaports of New Zealand for reloading onto another aircraft or vessel provided that pest risk and product security is managed to the satisfaction of a MPI Quarantine Inspector.

#### **7.7.3 Transport to a transitional facility**

- (1) Fresh produce that is covered by correct documentation may be transhipped within New Zealand provided they are in pest proof containers and transported directly to a transitional facility for inspection and biosecurity clearance under the direction of a MPI Quarantine Inspector.

## 8 IHS Part 2: Specific Requirements

### 8.1 Commodity description

- (1) The commodity description (section 2.1 of the IHS) defines the commodity and intended end-use. The commodity description in the IHS gives the common name and scientific name for the approved commodity and defines the plant part that can be imported.
- (2) Soil can present a number of biosecurity risks. As per the [IHS for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Peat, and Water](#), soil that is a contaminant on a consignment should be treated. Therefore, there is no tolerance for soil as a contaminant on fresh produce. Refer to section 10.5.5 '[non-compliances](#)' for exceptions.
- (3) Hybrids between species can be imported but only when each species has an approved commodity. The hybrid should meet the requirements for each species in the hybrid.

#### 8.1.1 Diversion from intended end-use

- (1) Pest risk associated with imported commodities changes depending on the [end-use](#) of the product.
- (2) Severe penalties under [the Act](#) may apply if fresh produce imported for consumption only (including any seed contained within the product) are used for another purpose (such as propagation).

### 8.2 Pest lists

- (1) MPI categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests.
- (2) 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.
- (3) New Zealand's full list of regulated pests is available in MPI's [Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities](#) (BORIC). This website is updated regularly to reflect changes in regulatory status of a pest, taxonomy, additions etc. Pest lists are developed in accordance with the guidelines provided in [ISPM 19 \(Guidelines on lists of regulated pests\)](#).
- (4) [BORIC](#) can be used to determine if remedial pre-export and on-arrival actions are required to ensure commodities are free from quarantine pests. It also assists exporting countries with issuing Phytosanitary Certificates correctly. At present, [BORIC](#) does not list the commodities or countries a pest is associated with.
- (5) A commodity pest list is a subset of [BORIC](#) and lists pests associated with a specific commodity (e.g. citrus fruit, table grapes) from a specific country or countries.
- (6) Organisms are included on the commodity pest list if they are:
  - a) absent from New Zealand or under official control; and
  - b) likely to be present on the pathway if risk was unmanaged; and
  - c) known to be associated with the commodity; and
  - d) hosted by species present in New Zealand; and
  - e) climatically able to establish in New Zealand; and
  - f) likely to cause unacceptable economic, environmental or human health impacts in New Zealand.
- (7) A pest list may also include potential vectors and known contaminating pests of a commodity such as ants and spiders. Pests listed in the commodity pest list require [Basic](#), [Targeted](#) or [MPI-Specified Measures](#). All other lower risk regulated pests requiring can be found in [BORIC](#).

- (8) The inclusion of a pest on a commodity pest list is supported by references in the scientific literature that associate the pest with the particular commodity and MPI's assessment of the level of risk/impact (high or medium) they pose to New Zealand. Commodity pest lists can be found in [ePest](#).
- (9) Linking pest lists to an IHS is an interim measure until a full searchable MPI database has been developed. The database will ensure consistency in quarantine status of pests across commodities and enable updates where emerging risks are identified.

### 8.3 Phytosanitary measures

- (1) Pests categorised as regulated (or quarantine) pests by New Zealand require measures to be applied. Three options for measures are available:

Measures	Components							
	Export System (auditable by MPI)	Measures agreed and detailed in <i>Export Plan</i>	<i>Export Plan</i> (auditable by MPI)	Basic Measures/Commercial Production	MPI specified pre- harvest or post-harvest measures	Treatment parameters detailed on phyto. cert	Additional declarations on Phytosanitary certificate	Phytosanitary inspection & Certification
Basic Measures	✓			✓				✓
Targeted Measures	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
MPI-Specified Measures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- (2) The fresh produce IHS include all measures accepted for pests associated with the commodity.

#### 8.3.1 Basic Measures

- (1) *Basic Measures* are applied to all pests associated with a fresh produce commodity, followed by official inspection and certification.
- (2) *Basic Measures* requires all commodities to be [commercially produced](#) using standard cultivation, pest-control, harvesting, inspection and packing activities.
- (3) The risk of entry and establishment for most regulated pests is managed by the application of these *Basic Measures*.

#### 8.3.2 Targeted Measures

- (1) *Targeted Measures* are required to manage risk of entry and establishment of pests that are not sufficiently managed by [Basic Measures](#). *Targeted Measures* are included in the *Export Plan* negotiated between New Zealand and the exporting country NPPO.
- (2) *Targeted Measures* include a very wide range of options. Usually these measures are based on qualitative information, expert judgement and experience, and quantitative data if available.
- (3) Growing systems and agricultural practices differ between countries but can be similarly effective. For example, some countries use fruit bagging to exclude pests, or hand held air blowing of individual fruits in packing sheds. Neither of these methods are currently used in New Zealand.
- (4) The application of a measure may also be effective against non-target pests.
- (5) The following measures may be considered for managing pests requiring *Targeted Measures*:



- a) *Country freedom*. No additional measures or an *Export Plan* are required where 'country freedom' status is recognised for the export country. Country freedom will be listed on the MPI website.
  - b) *Pest free area*. MPI will audit the management of pest free areas for compliance with *ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas)*.
  - c) *Pest free place of production*. MPI will audit the management of pest free place of production for compliance with *ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)*.
  - d) Pest control activities.
  - e) End-point treatment.
- (6) Describing *Targeted Measures* in an *Export Plan* provides transparency about what activities will be applied to manage certain pest risks.

### 8.3.3 MPI-Specified Measures

- (1) *MPI-Specified Measures* are required when the consequence of establishment of a pest is very high and where entry and establishment is likely as a result of the pathway.
- (2) Wherever possible, MPI uses ISPMs (or regional standards if applicable) to identify the appropriate requirements for imported plant commodities.
- (3) *MPI-Specified Measures* are subject to audit by MPI.

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## 9 IHS Part 3: Documentation Requirements

- (1) The importer/import agent should provide MPI with all details of each consignment as soon as possible before arrival in New Zealand. Failure to do so may result in delays in clearance of a consignment.
- (2) MPI will inspect documentation, and will usually randomly sample and inspect the consignment to verify that the requirements of the IHS have been met in accordance with official MPI procedures. No further action would normally be undertaken if no regulated pests are detected.
- (3) Consignments without phytosanitary certification, or accompanied by incorrect certification, will be held in a transitional facility until correct documentation is presented. Failure to present correct documentation may result in the consignment being re-shipped or destroyed.

### 9.1 Offshore phytosanitary inspection

- (1) Export systems as per [ISPM 7](#) are required to sample and visually inspect consignments of fresh commodities by NPPO officials or, an authorised representative, to verify freedom from regulated pests and diseases prior to [phytosanitary certification](#).
- (2) The exporting NPPO should determine the minimum sample size for inspection based on a 95% confidence level that not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested, *refer* Table 1: *Table of minimum sample sizes for 95% and 99% confidence levels at varying levels of detection according to lot size, hypergeometric distribution, ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments - Appendix 2)*.
- (3) Sampling and visual inspection should be of units from homogeneous lots of fresh commodities.
  - a) A consignment may be made up of more than one lot. Each lot within a consignment should be randomly sampled separately to determine compliance.
  - b) Lots should be identifiable by their homogeneity by being sourced from a pre-determined place of production (a grower) and subjected to the same pest management regime.
  - c) A sample unit may vary depending on the commodity. For most commodities a sample will be an individual piece of produce. However, different sampling units are needed for specific commodities including a hand of bananas, a bunch of grapes and a stem of cut flowers.
  - d) Packaging should also be inspected.
- (4) Inspection should involve an examination of the outer surface of a commodity and enhanced inspection where pest symptoms are detected. Enhanced inspection includes cutting or peeling produce and examining under 10x magnification to confirm absence or presence of pests.
- (5) The timing of phytosanitary inspection for fresh commodities is determined by whether treatment is required and the treatment type. That is, inspection should occur prior to treatment where irradiation is used; or following treatment for other treatment types.
- (6) Where a regulated (quarantine) pest is detected, appropriate pest management (pre-export treatment) action agreed between the exporting NPPO and MPI should be conducted, or the fresh commodity should not be exported to New Zealand.
- (7) Exporting NPPO's should maintain inspection records that, where appropriate, should include:
  - a) inspection date;
  - b) production site, packhouse, treatment and storage facility registration numbers, where applicable;
  - c) size of each lot;
  - d) sample sizes taken;
  - e) pests found and actions taken;
  - f) pre- or post-inspection treatment type.

These records should be made available for review by MPI on request.

- (8) If pests are found in the inspection sample, the exporting NPPO should establish their regulatory status using MPI's [Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#). If a pest is not listed in [BORIC](#), the NPPO should contact MPI and request a determination of regulatory status.
- (9) Alternatively, in some cases an exporting country may apply a treatment to remove a pest from a consignment prior to certification. Details of the remedial treatments are not required by MPI.
- (10) Details of treatments used as [Targeted](#) or [MPI-Specified Measures](#) are required to be recorded in the treatment/disinfestation section of the phytosanitary certificate.

## 9.2 Phytosanitary certificates

- (1) Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated goods meet phytosanitary import requirements.
- (2) An official of the exporting NPPO or authorised representative issues a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with [ISPM 7 \(Export Certification Systems\)](#) and [ISPM 12 \(Phytosanitary certificates\)](#). A phytosanitary certificate should accompany every consignment and has the additional declarations specified in the IHS. The phytosanitary certificate should also include:
  - a) the seal and container numbers;
  - b) the treatment type, temperature and duration, or dosage; and additional declarations (as specified in the IHS).

These details assist MPI with traceability and reconciliation activities.

- (3) Information on phytosanitary certificates should be in English.
- (4) Country/place of origin is defined under IPPC as; country of origin; country where the plants, from which the plant products are derived, were grown or, place of origin; where the commodity was grown or produced. The origin is the place where the product is exposed to possible infestation or contamination by pests.
- (5) The declaration in section 3.2.2 of the IHS is consistent with ISPM 12, which uses 'Quarantine Pest' whereas MPI has historically used the term 'Regulated Pest'. The IPPC defines 'regulated pest' as "a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest", however MPI does not use the 'regulated non-quarantine' pest category.
- (6) MPI will continue to use the term 'Regulated Pest' defined to include 'Quarantine Pests' as defined by IPPC, and 'unwanted organisms' as defined by the [Biosecurity Act 1993](#).
- (7) Details of the treatment are not required by MPI when the exporting country voluntarily chooses to apply a treatment to remove a pest from a consignment prior to certification. Details of treatments used as [Targeted](#) or [MPI-Specified Measures](#) are required to be recorded in the treatment/disinfestation section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- (8) Multi-page documents need to show a clear link to all pages and be endorsed by the NPPO of the exporting country.

### 9.2.1 Electronic certification

- (1) As described in [ISPM 7](#), "When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued, the certification data should be authenticated by the issuing NPPO. This authentication process is equivalent to the signature of the authorized public officer and stamp, seal or mark. Authenticated electronic certification data is equivalent to the completed paper document of the phytosanitary certificate for export".
- (2) The data in an electronic phytosanitary certificate is securely transmitted between exporting and importing NPPOs using XML.

### 9.2.2 Additional declarations

- (1) Additional declarations (AD) are kept to a minimum and include the certifying statement in [ISPM 12](#).
- (2) A further AD may be required if Pest Free Area (PFA) is used as a [Targeted Measure](#).
- (3) All details of required treatments should be included in the treatment/disinfestation section of the phytosanitary certificate and not as an AD.

### 9.2.3 Short shipped consignments

- (1) If a "[short shipped](#)" consignment (portion of the intended shipment is unexpectedly off-loaded at the port of export) arrives more than 24 hours after the original shipment then a new phytosanitary certificate will need to be issued.

## 9.3 Phytosanitary security

- (1) The level of pre-export phytosanitary product security needed for consignments is determined by the level of associated pest risk. The following table provides a summary of the phytosanitary security control points to be applied product for export based on the measures required by MPI in the IHS.

**Table 1: Phytosanitary security control points**

IHS Measures	Phytosanitary security control points
<a href="#">Basic</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-phytosanitary inspection including storage</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Targeted</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport/transit (from MPI-recognised PFA to non-PFA depending on pest dispersal mechanism)</li> <li>• Post-endpoint treatment* (where applicable)</li> <li>• Post-phytosanitary inspection including storage</li> <li>• Loading of export conveyances (dependent on pest dispersal mechanism &amp; conditions)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">MPI-Specified</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport/transit (from MPI-recognised Pest Free Area (PFA) to non-PFA)</li> <li>• Receiving facility (for product from a PFA)</li> <li>• Post-endpoint treatment* including storage (where applicable)</li> <li>• Official phytosanitary inspection</li> <li>• Post-phytosanitary inspection including storage</li> <li>• Loading of export conveyances</li> </ul> <p>Note: Not applicable to commodities that are non-hosts or conditional non-hosts of a high risk pest. <i>Basic Measures</i> apply unless the commodity is host to other medium or high risk pests.</p>

\* The control points for phytosanitary security of treated product is dependent on the treatment type and point of packaging e.g. irradiated product is packed before treatment whereas heat treated product is packed after treatment.

- (2) Details of phytosanitary product security should be included in the [Export Plan](#) for pests requiring [Targeted](#) and [MPI-Specified Measures](#).

## 10 Biosecurity clearance

### 10.1 Inspection

- (1) Before, or when, a consignment arrives in New Zealand, MPI conducts risk profiling activities to determine biosecurity risk. This determination and any directions for action are then communicated to MPI Quarantine Inspectors.
- (2) MPI inspects documentation accompanying consignments to verify compliance with the IHS. Paper-based phytosanitary certificates need to be original and electronic phytosanitary certificates (e-Cert) will be securely transmitted directly from the exporting country authority to MPI. All documents need to be correct and presented to a MPI Quarantine Inspector prior to biosecurity directive/clearance being issued.
- (3) Where a treatment has been applied *en route* to New Zealand, a MPI Quarantine Inspector will verify that the treatment has been completed before or on-arrival of the consignment in New Zealand.
- (4) MPI may conduct a reconciliation inspection to validate phytosanitary certification details (e.g. number of packages, consignment composition) for consignments arriving in New Zealand.
- (5) MPI will, in most circumstances, inspect a sample of the fresh produce consignment on arrival in New Zealand to verify that product is correctly described and that the consignment is free from regulated pests. Any reduction in the level of inspection from current on-arrival levels is based on sound evidence of the compliance of a pathway.
- (6) Biosecurity clearance refers to the stage at which risk goods being imported are no longer considered risk goods and are free from any quarantine restriction. A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the [Act](#), may be issued when the products meet all the requirements of the IHS, provided the applicable requirements of [Section 27](#) of the Act are met.
- (7) Inspections and other functions undertaken by MPI pertaining to importing fresh produce will be charged as per the current [Biosecurity \(Costs\) Regulations](#).

### 10.2 National clearance

- (1) Consignments of fresh fruit/vegetables shipped as sea cargo may be cleared on a national basis at the first port of entry when they are to be discharged at more than one port provided that all the following conditions are met:
  - a) the importer should advise a MPI Quarantine Inspector of their desire to obtain national clearance at least two working days prior to the arrival of the consignment;
  - b) correct certificates/documents should be presented prior to arrival of the consignment;
  - c) the consignment should be covered by one original phytosanitary certificate.

### 10.3 Trade samples for evaluation

- (1) Trade samples (<30 kgs) may be imported for evaluation purposes subject to the following conditions:
  - a) the consignment is covered by a letter of approval signed by a MPI Fresh Produce Imports Adviser or Manager;
  - b) a MPI Quarantine Inspector at the port of entry is notified in writing as soon as possible before the arrival of goods in New Zealand;
  - c) the trade sample may be used for sensory evaluation (e.g. taste, visual appearance) and the entire consignment and packaging will be destroyed within 48 hours of importation;

- d) the consignment is subject to 100% inspection by a MPI Quarantine Inspector and any units with signs or symptoms of pest infestation or infection will be removed and destroyed. (Note: The detection of fruit fly infestation would result in destruction of the entire consignment);
- e) after MPI inspection, sensory evaluation can be undertaken in a MPI operated transitional facility under the supervision of a MPI Quarantine Inspector (at the importers cost);
- f) the consignment and packaging will be destroyed (at the importers cost) to the satisfaction of a MPI Quarantine Inspector following evaluation;

## 10.4 New Zealand product returning from overseas

- (1) All returning product of New Zealand origin will be reshipped or destroyed on arrival except under the following circumstances:
  - a) Product “unopened” offshore - Product in its original (pest proof) container with the original seals intact is permitted entry subject to a product reconciliation check on arrival to verify that it is New Zealand produce.
  - b) Product “opened” offshore - Fresh fruit/vegetables inspected offshore, and rejected for any reason, is permitted entry subject to the following:
    - i) satisfactory information is provided about the reason for rejection offshore;
    - ii) verification that the fruit/vegetables was either returned to its original pest proof container and resealed immediately after inspection or stored in pest proof facilities prior to re-export;
    - iii) the consignment was reshipped back to New Zealand by the first available means;
    - iv) inspection, clearance and reconciliation of the consignment on arrival in New Zealand.
- (2) Inspection on arrival in New Zealand is not necessary if a MPI Quarantine Inspector is confident that the produce was maintained under quarantine security during overseas inspection, and quarantine security was maintained following inspection.
- (3) Where consignments consist of multiple containers, any unopened containers with original seals intact are considered to be “unopened” and the sampling will be based on the remaining “opened” containers.

## 10.5 Non-compliant consignments

- (1) A consignment may be determined to be non-compliant by a MPI Quarantine Inspector if it fails to meet all the requirements prescribed in the IHS or, a MPI Quarantine Inspector considers it to be a risk when it arrives in New Zealand (refer [section 27](#) of the Act).
- (2) It is expected that all consignments of fresh produce will meet the requirements of the IHS. However, a Chief Technical Officer may periodically issue guidelines or give directions on alternative measures to manage biosecurity risks under [section 27\(1\)\(d\)\(iii\)](#) of the Act.
- (3) Examples of areas where non-compliances can occur and actions taken by MPI are described below.

### 10.5.1 Documentation

- (1) A consignment will be rejected by MPI if it is not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or it cannot be presented to a MPI Quarantine Inspector in a responsible time period of a consignment arriving in New Zealand.
- (2) In addition, a phytosanitary certificate may be rejected by a MPI Quarantine Inspector when:
  - a) it is illegible;
  - b) it is incomplete;
  - c) the period of validity has expired or not complied with;
  - d) it includes unauthorized alterations or erasures;

- e) is not in English;
  - f) the wording does not meet the requirements of an import health standard (or permit to import, where applicable);
  - g) it is not an original certificate;
  - h) is not representative of the contents of the consignment it accompanies (e.g. The consignment contains more product than described on the phytosanitary certificate; the species on the phytosanitary certificate does not match the product in the consignment); or
  - i) it is deemed to be fraudulent.
- (3) The consignment should be held in secure custody until correct documentation is received.
- (4) Minor typographical and spelling errors are permissible provided the meaning of the text is clear and in accordance with the requirements.

### 10.5.2 Pest interceptions

- (1) Intercepted pests will be identified at the importers expense. However, a MPI Quarantine Inspector may authorise a treatment *in lieu* of formal identification except as identified in (a) below.
- a) Treatment *in lieu* of pest identification is not an option:
    - i) for potentially high impact pests (examples include fruit flies, mites, thrips, whiteflies, ants and plant pathogens), or
    - ii) when new trade commences and pathway monitoring/survey is required.
  - b) If an importer chooses to treat a consignment while waiting for the pest to be identified, this is at their own risk. Not all treatments are efficacious against all pests, and following identification the consignment may need to be retreated, reshipped or destroyed.
  - c) Consignments are held in a secure manner in a transitional facility as authorised by the MPI Quarantine Inspector until the pest has been identified.
- (2) If any viable regulated quarantine pests are identified, the consignment may be treated (if an approved treatment is available), reshipped or destroyed.
- (3) Actions would not normally be required for non-regulated pests intercepted on arrival unless their presence indicates a pre-export [treatment failure](#).
- (4) MPI will provide advice of significant non-compliances to the exporting country. [ISPM 13](#) outlines non-compliance criteria to which the NPPO of the exporting country is to provide actions to resolve the issue.

### 10.5.3 High impact regulated pests

- (1) Consignments found to contain suspected viable high impact pests will be held in a secure manner until:
- a) the intercepted pest has been identified; or
  - b) it has been determined whether a pre-export treatment, such as an effective dose of irradiation rendering pests non-viable, was applied.
- (2) Actions on interception of viable high impact pests may include treatment and/or re-shipment or destruction of the consignment and suspension of the import pathway.
- a) No on-arrival treatments for viable fruit flies are approved and therefore the only options for remedial action are re-shipment or destruction at the importers expense.
- (3) Consignments found to contain viable high impact pests, or high impact pests in which the phytosanitary measure is either pest free area or non-host status, will be held in a secure manner until further investigation or actions are determined.
- (4) Future shipments may be prevented entry or the pathway suspended.

#### 10.5.4 Other regulated pests

- (1) Non-compliant consignments that require treatment directed by a MPI Quarantine Inspector should be treated by an approved method (see [MPI Standard MPI-STD-ABTRT: Approved Biosecurity Treatments for Risk Goods Directed for Treatment](#)). Alternatively, the consignment should be resorted (dependent on the pest or contaminant) or reshipped or destroyed at the importers request and expense.
- (2) A MPI CTO may direct a consignment for an alternative treatment if it provides an appropriate level of protection against the target pest(s). Pests that are unable to be identified to genus or species level (e.g. family or order taxonomic level) are actioned as regulated pests.
- (3) For pests that can easily be removed, resorting may be an option.

#### 10.5.5 Soil and foliage contamination

- (1) For certain products (e.g. root crops) contaminated with soil, a practical tolerance of up to 25 g of soil per 600 units sampled may be applied at the discretion of a MPI Quarantine Inspector. Above a contamination level of 25 g, product may be washed free of soil or reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.
- (2) Consignments contaminated with foliage in excess of one piece of foliage per 50 units should be resorted, reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.
- (3) Resorting or washing to remove contamination should be carried out by the importer or their agent under supervision of a MPI Quarantine Inspector. Resorted lines should be re-sampled and re-inspected by a MPI Quarantine Inspector to determine whether or not they comply with the IHS.

#### 10.5.6 Weed seeds contamination

- (1) Consignments contaminated with regulated weed seeds at levels greater than 8 in a 600 unit sample will be deemed non-compliant and will be treated (e.g. resorted), reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.
- (2) Resorting should be carried out by the importer or their agent under supervision of a MPI Quarantine Inspector. Resorted lines are re-sampled and re-inspected by a MPI Quarantine Inspector to determine whether or not they comply with the weed seed acceptance level.
- (3) Treatments for regulated weed seeds on pineapples may include resorting, or elimination of contamination site (i.e. cutting/removal of pineapple crown).

#### 10.5.7 Treatment failure

- (1) Consignments contaminated with live pests which should have been effectively killed by a pre-export treatment may be deemed non-compliant and will be treated (e.g. resorted), reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.
- (2) Treatments *en route* to New Zealand are expected to be completed by the time of arrival in New Zealand.
  - a) A MPI Quarantine Inspector may authorise a treatment of a consignment that has failed in-transit treatment if an option is available.
  - b) A MPI CTO, if requested, may consider completion on-shore on a case-by-case basis. A CTO will direct a consignment that fails in-transit treatment for reshipment or destruction if no other feasible options are available.

### 10.6 Pathway suspension

- (1) MPI reserves the right to suspend the importation of a fresh produce pathway or part of a pathway in the event that:



- a) a country's pest status changes due to the introduction of a pest(s) of quarantine concern to New Zealand;
  - b) a pest is detected in a consignment originating from a pest free area for that pest;
  - c) new information or circumstances have changed the risk of an organism;
  - d) New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements relating to pests of quarantine concern are breached.
- (2) The suspension could be at the treatment facility, pack house, production area, province/region/State or country level depending on the significance of the pest and the interception.
  - (3) The suspension of the pathway will continue until the CTO is satisfied that the cause of the non-conformance or non-compliance has been identified and corrective actions have been implemented.

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## Appendix 1: Definitions

### Arrival (in New Zealand)

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

### Basic Measures

Commodities must be commercially produced using standard cultivation, pest-control, harvesting, inspection and packing activities. *Basic Measures* are applied to all fresh produce to manage the associated regulated pests.

### Biosecurity clearance

A clearance issued by a MPI Quarantine Inspector under [Section 26](#) of the [Biosecurity Act 1993](#). The clearance is given only when all the conditions of the Import Health Standard have been met. The Biosecurity Clearance may be written, oral or tacit depending on circumstances.

### Biosecurity direction

The method whereby a MPI Quarantine Inspector informs an importer that the risk good does not comply with any known import health standard and may only be:

- permitted entry subject to certain conditions being met; or is
- prohibited and is to be reshipped or destroyed.

If the direction is required in writing, then it should contain the name of the importer, the method of arrival, a description of the risk good, the date, the location, and the MPI Quarantine Inspector who is issuing the written notice. It may also contain other information at the discretion of the Management Representative.

### BORIC

[Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities](#): MPI database which informs on the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand.

### Certification

Any accompanying document that verifies an activity has taken place to meet import requirements.

### Commercial production

Fresh fruit and vegetables grown for, and at a quality suitable for market. The scope of commercial production may include variable numbers of activities to achieve export quality pre- and/or post-harvest. These activities will depend on the crop/plant produced, any associated plant pests that impact the quality of the produce, and local environmental and regulatory conditions.

### Commodity pest list

A list of pests present in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity ([ISPM 5 \(Glossary of phytosanitary terms\)](#)).

### Consignment

One or more lots imported by one importer, on one conveyance at one time, and covered by one phytosanitary certificate.

### Consignment in-transit

A consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures.

### Contaminant

Any imported plant or animal material, including soil, which may introduce unwanted organisms or regulated pests into New Zealand but not including bonafide cargo.

### **Country / place of origin**

Country/place of origin is defined as country where the plants, from which the plant products are derived, were grown or place of origin; where the commodity was grown or produced.

### **Import health standard**

Specifies the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods before those goods may be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance.

### **Inspection**

Includes inspection of certification, or the actual consignment and any conveyance or packaging or other thing that has been in direct contact with that consignment.

### **Inspector**

A person appointed as an Inspector under section 103 of the [Biosecurity Act 1993](#).

### **Interception (of a pest)**

The detection of a pest during inspection or testing an imported consignment ([ISPM 5 \(Glossary of phytosanitary terms\)](#)).

### **Lot**

The number of units of a single commodity (i.e. species), identifiable by such things as its homogeneity of composition and origin which forms part of a consignment.

### **MPI-Specified Measures**

*MPI-Specified Measures* are prescribed measures set out by MPI in the import health standard. They are reserved for pests presenting a very high risk to New Zealand, such as economically important fruit flies, and have known efficacy to detect, remove or kill those pests.

### **Non-host status**

Fruit or vegetables that will not support the complete development of a particular pest. Non-host status may be conditional based on the stage of maturity or specified physical condition.

### **Non-regulated pest**

Non-regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These may include new organisms which could not establish in New Zealand.

### **Pathway**

A series of activities that, when carried out according to documented procedures, form a discrete and traceable export system.

### **Pest**

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

### **Pest List**

List of regulated quarantine pests established by an importing country.

### **Place of production**

A single contiguous area of land as identified by a property valuation number(s) operated as a single production or farming until on which the plant material for export is grown.

### **Regulated Pest**

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest as set out in [BORIC](#).

**Re-sort**

To remove the pest or contamination from a consignment by a process of inspecting and securely discarding infested/infected units or trash.

**Risk goods**

Means any organism, organic material, or other thing, or substance, that (by reason of its nature, origin, or other relevant factors) it is reasonable to suspect constitutes, harbours, or contains an organism that may:

- (a) Cause unwanted harm to natural and physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or
- (b) Interfere with the diagnosis, management, or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms.

**Short Shipped**

A portion of the intended consignment is unexpectedly offloaded at the port of export and does not arrive in New Zealand at the same time as another portion of the consignment.

**Targeted Measures**

*Targeted Measures* may be proposed by the exporting country and must be negotiated with MPI. The *Targeted Measure* must be effective in reducing the risk of the regulated pest associated with the commodity to an acceptable level. The details of any *Targeted Measure* should be incorporated into the *Export Plan*.

The exporting country provides assurance that this measure has been applied by way of an additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate. Selection of an appropriate *Targeted Measure* is based on qualitative information, expert judgement and experience, and quantitative data (where available).

**Treatment**

Removal and/or sterilisation of contaminants within a secure environment and includes fumigation, heat, cold, pesticides.

**Unit**

An individual piece of produce. In the case of bananas a unit is one hand, or grapes one bunch.

**Viable**

Any organism that is capable of development and/or reproduction, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms that have not been through a de-vitalisation or sterilisation treatment.

Other definitions can be found in Appendix 1 of each import health standard.

## Appendix 2: Amendment Record

The following table provides a summary of the last amendment to the Guidance Document for Fresh Products Imported for Consumption.

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
2 September 2016	All	New format and branding
?? 2017		

Draft