Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Risk Management Proposal

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Import Health Standards for Human Consumption format update

Prepared for public engagement
By Horticulture Imports

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Submissions

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) invites comment from interested parties on the new import health standard (IHS) format for all fresh fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

An IHS "specifies requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with importing risk goods, including risks arising because importing the goods involves or might involve an incidentally imported new organism" (section 22(1) Biosecurity Act 1993).

MPI is seeking comment on the inclusion of terminology such as "commercial production" and requirement for fresh fruits and vegetables for human consumption to be free of defects such as broken skin, bruising, rot and damage. MPI also seeks comment on the readability of IHSs *Private Consignments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable for Human Consumption* and *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Trade Samples for Evaluation,* the usability of the accompanying import guidance document and clearance document.
The following points may be of assistance in preparing comments:

- Wherever possible, comments should be specific to a particular change in this document (referencing section numbers or commodity names as applicable).
- Where sections of the new IHS format are unclear, comments should refer to relevant section of the relevant IHS.
- Where sections of the accompanying guidance documents are unclear, comments should refer to the relevant section of the guidance document.
- The use of examples to illustrate particular points is encouraged.
- As the requirements for importing specific commodities are not changing, comments should not be made regarding current requirements.

MPI encourages respondents to forward comments electronically. Please include the following in your submission:

- The title of the consultation document in the subject line of your email;
- Your name and title (if applicable);
- Your organisation's name (if applicable); and
- Your address.

Send submissions to: plantimports@mpi.govt.nz

However, should you wish to forward submissions in writing, please send them to the following address to arrive by close of business on 17 January 2020:

Plant Imports
Plants & Pathways
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140
New Zealand

Submissions received by the closure date will be considered during the development of the final IHS. Submissions received after the closure date may be held on file for consideration when the issued IHS is next revised/reviewed.

Official Information Act 1982

Please note that your submission is public information and it is MPI policy to publish submissions and the review of submissions on the MPI website. Submissions may also be the subject of requests for information under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA).

The OIA specifies that information is to be made available to requesters unless there are sufficient grounds for withholding it, as set out in the OIA. Submitters may wish to indicate grounds for withholding specific information contained in their submission, such as the information is commercially sensitive or they wish personal information to be withheld.

Any decision to withhold information requested under the OIA is reviewable by the Ombudsman.

1 Purpose

1. The purpose of this risk management proposal (RMP) is to provide information about the revisions to the IHS's following feedback from the first consultation and subsequent discussions with submitters. The RMP includes:

    a. Justification for requirements for commercial production and relationship of commodity defects to biosecurity risk;
    b. Justification for other changes to new IHS format (discussed in Part 2 of this RMP); and
    c. Explanation of how import requirements in the current IHSs have been transferred to the new IHS format [Appendix 2].

2 Scope

2. This RMP provides justification and clarification for the changes made in the new IHS format fresh fruit and vegetables for human consumption. In also covers concerns raised in submissions from domestic stakeholders during the previous consultation of the new IHS format including:

    a. Use of terms such as commercial production, export quality and "principles of Good Agricultural Practices" which were perceived as the addition of new measures
    b. Lack of clarity on the relationship between IHSs and online pest database
    c. Absence of guidance on biosecurity clearance
    d. Bulk publication of 121 commodity IHSs
    e. Short time period (15 working days from 30 July 2019 to 29 August 2019 for domestic stakeholders) allowed for comment.

3. This RMP provides information to support the consultation but is not itself the subject of comment. However, MPI will accept comments and suggestions on the RMP in order to improve future IHS consultations.

4. The RMP is divided into 3 parts:

    a. Part 1 provides background information
    b. Part 2 provides justification and clarity for the changes made in the new format IHS
    c. Part 3 discusses other changes made as a result of feedback from the public consultation.

5. As part of this consultation, MPI encourages the readers to comment on:

    a. format and composition of the import health standard and whether it provides clarity of the importation requirements;
    b. new terminology and definition for commercial production and export quality (now expressed as free of broken skin, rot and damage);
    c. format and composition of import health standards *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Trade Samples for Evaluation* and *Private Consignments of Plant Products for Human Consumption*; and
    d. the usefulness of the supporting guidance documents titled *Import of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption* and *Clearance Process for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption.*

6. Comments on the following are outside the scope of this project and therefore for this consultation. However, MPI will consider these when a technical review of individual fresh fruit and vegetable commodity IHSs for human consumption is undertaken in due course:

a. agreed phytosanitary measures listed in the IHS 152.02 and individual IHSs to manage pests on approved commodities;
b. pests listed as being associated with currently approved commodities; and
c. processes captured in the supporting import and clearance documents.

7. MPI advises its stakeholders to notify the MPI Emerging Risk System, and provide any available technical information, if they become aware of any changes to pest host range or any other unmanaged biosecurity risks on a pathway that may require a technical review and/or amendment to an existing IHS.

3 Part 1: Background

3.1 PREVIOUS CONSULTATION

8. MPI undertook consultation on IHS format update from 30 July 2019 to 19 August 2019 (for domestic stakeholders) and 30 July 2019 to 29 August 2019 (for overseas National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs)).

9. The consultation invited feedback on the changes in the format of IHS for all fruit and vegetables for human consumption which included:

    a. separating import requirements from guidance,
    b. removing biosecurity clearance guidance and operational procedures from the IHS,
    c. fixing ambiguous statements, errors and name changes, and
    d. inclusion of relevant annexes of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 28. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*.

10. The previous risk management proposal (RMP) for the IHS format update can be found here.

11. MPI received feedback from a number of stakeholders and some NPPO's as part of this first consultation. As a result the new format IHSs have been updated and MPI is undertaking another consultation to invite further feedback on the revisions to the IHS's.

12. MPI is reviewing its internal processes for development and review of IHSs and administering systems improvement.

13. A key system improvement is the standardisation of fresh fruit and vegetable IHSs via a new format. MPI is proposing to replace the current "country: commodity IHSs" format, which contains requirements for a specific commodity from a specific country, with "commodity IHSs" format.

14. The drivers include:

    a. Separating requirements from guidance in preparation to ensure that all stakeholders understand what regulatory requirement must be met prior to exporting fresh fruits and vegetables into New Zealand.
    b. Provide greater clarity for overseas exporters and domestic importers to improve biosecurity compliance rates for imported risk goods.
    c. To simplify the structure of IHSs to provide greater clarity and prepare for the development of an online delivery platform (Product Import and Export Requirements (PIER) currently known as online pest database).
    d. To better align IHSs with MPI's obligations to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) under ISPM 1. *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade.*

15. The current IHS system is document based and complex:

    a. IHS 152.02 is large (422 pages) and covers a wide range of fresh fruits and vegetables from a number of countries.
    b. In addition, requirements for 99 country:commodity combinations are covered in multiple documents. For example, requirements for bananas from Australia are listed in 152.02, but also covered by a standalone IHS (IHS *Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Bananas,* (Musa sp.) *from Australia*). The requirements contained in these documents are sometimes repeated, or listed separately or differently, adding to confusion for exporters, importers, and MPI operations staff.

16. The new commodity IHS format will contain import requirements for all countries that have been approved by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO) to export a particular commodity to New Zealand.

17. The change in IHS format is to improve clarity and transparency of the importation requirements, any technical concerns raised as part of this consultation will be considered separately when a technical review of the commodity IHSs is undertaken in due course.

18. As part of this current IHS review, MPI also aimed to:
    a. correct any administrative inaccuracies such as incorrect references to current Bilateral Quarantine Arrangements (BQA), Official Assurance Programmes (OAP) or other government to government arrangements; and,
    b. clarify any ambiguities surrounding current import requirements. The current requirements and phytosanitary measures in the current IHS 152.02 and any individual IHSs have not changed. The new format IHSs now reflect the import requirements only and the clearance and guidance information have been removed from the IHSs.

19. A guidance document, titled *Guidance Document: Import of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption* accompanies the new IHSs and has been provided as supporting information for both consultations. The guidance document should be read in conjunction with the new IHS format. Information on clearance currently in IHS 152.02 has been captured in a separate clearance document *Clearance Process for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption.* A draft of this clearance document has been provided as supporting information during this consultation and should be read in conjunction with the new IHS format.

20. Import requirements for trade samples for evaluation and private consignments which are currently included in IHS 152.02 are now separate standalone standards. The IHS *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Trade Samples for Evaluation* andand IHS *Private Consignments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption* have been provided for comment as part of the this consultation.

21. MPI would like to assure trading partners and importers that there will be no disruption to existing trade as a result of this format change. All technical and phytosanitary certification requirements will remain unchanged and reflect current agreements as per BQAs, OAPs and other government to government arrangements. Phytosanitary treatments as per relevant annexes of ISPM 28. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests* provide internationally accepted treatments to manage relevant pest; these treatments offer alternative options but the currently agreed phytosanitary measures are still applicable. If the exporting NPPO would like to adopt a measure as per ISPM 28, MPI will still require detailed information on how the measure will be applied and the details will be captured in a government to government arrangement.

4 Part 2: Changes made to the new format IHSs

22. Part 2 discusses specific sections or clauses from the new format IHSs where either changes have been based on feedback from the first consultation or further clarification has been provided as part of the second consultation.

4.1 1.4 (1) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

23. For commodities requiring *Basic Measures* only, for example Fresh Banana Leaf (*Musa* sp.) for Human Consumption, reads as follows:
    a. **Importers** may only **import fresh [commodity name]** from a country where the **NPPO** has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a **CTO** that the exporting country has a **phytosanitary certification** system that complies with **ISPM 7.** *Phytosanitary certification system.* The **phytosanitary certification** system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.

24. For commodities requiring *Targeted* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures,* for example Fresh Banana/Plantain (*Musa* sp.) for Human Consumption, reads as follows:

    1. **Importers** may only **import fresh [commodity name]** from a country where:
       a. the **NPPO** has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a **CTO** that the exporting country has a **phytosanitary certification** that complies with **ISPM 7.** *Phytosanitary certification system.* The **phytosanitary certification** system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance; and
       b. an Export Plan has been approved by a CTO.

25. New Zealand and other countries that are signatories of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), are required to develop and maintain a phytosanitary certification system for certifying compliance of plants, plant products and other regulated articles with the phytosanitary import requirements of importing contracting parties as well as their freedom from regulated pests.

26. Clause 1.4 (1) makes it explicit that exporting countries are required to have a certification system in compliance with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system.* This requirement is not new and is consistent with article V1 of the International Plant Protection Convention. MPI has included this requirement in the IHSs to provide clarity and transparency to domestic importers, overseas exporters and exporting NPPOs.

27. MPI undertakes a pre-export pathway visit prior to undertaking risk assessment work to develop an IHS. During this visit, MPI technical staff determine whether the exporting country has a certification system compliant with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system* and that can meet MPI's requirements.

28. For commodities that require *Targeted* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures,* each country will need to negotiate and sign an Export Plan before trade can occur. Export Plans capture how the exporting NPPO will manage medium and high risk pests. These requirements were previously outlined in the individual country's list of treatment appendices in 152.02 and the associated bilateral arrangements.

29. MPI is proposing a three year transitional period for the transition from BQAs, OAPs and other government to government arrangements to an Export Plan. During this transitional period, MPI

will work with exporting NPPO to develop the Export Plan, until then the existing bilateral arrangements will remain in place.

4.2 1.4 (2) & (3) COMMERCIALLY PRODUCED EXPORT QUALITY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

30. As part of the first consultation, MPI had the following general requirement in the draft IHS section 1.4 (2):

    *In order to obtain **biosecurity clearance** all **consignments** of **fresh [commodity name]** imported into New Zealand must:*

    a. *meet the specific requirements in Part 2* Specific Requirements*;*
    b. *be considered **free from viable regulated pests,** soil and other **contaminations;***
    c. *at the time export, be commercially produced in accordance with the principles of **Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)** and meet the requirements relating to export quality in 1.4(3);*
    d. *be **packaged** in clean and either new or refurbished material;*
    e. *be exported in a secure manner to prevent **contamination**; and*
    f. *be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3* Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements.

31. 1.4 (3) read as follows:

    All consignments of fresh [commodity name] must be:

    a) *Intact, sound and clean;*
    b) *Free from:*
        i) *rot, signs of shrivelling and dehydrating;*
        ii) *any visible foreign matter;*
        iii) *damage caused by pests affecting the flesh; and*
        iv) *abnormal moisture;*
    c) *Able to withstand transportation and handling.*

32. As part of the first consultation, some stakeholders raised concerns around 'commercial production', 'export quality' and 'the principles of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)'. In their submissions, some stakeholders stated that these were new requirements that were not present in IHS 152.02. Other stakeholders requested further clarity around the terminology used, i.e. commercial production, export quality and GAP.

33. Based on the feedback received, MPI has made some changes to provide clarity to the above clauses.

4.2.1 Commercial production

34. Clause 1.4 (2) c) reference to 'commercial production' has been deleted as the requirement for commercial production is captured in clause 2.1 of *Basic Measures* as follows:

    *Fresh (commodity name) must be sourced from a **production site** that uses standard **commercial production** methods.*

35. Some stakeholders had requested that MPI define what is meant by commercial production. As a result, MPI has now added the following definition for commercial production to the new format IHSs:

    *Process (system) where activities, such as in-field monitoring, in-field **pest control activities,** harvesting, cleaning, sorting and grading have been undertaken to produce a **commodity** that is free of defects such as broken skin, rot and damage. Depending on the systems in place, these activities can be undertaken at any stage from the point of planting to the point of export.*

4.2.2 Export quality

36. Some stakeholders found that the term "export quality" in clause 1.4 (2) c) was unclear. In addition, they stated that defects listed in clause 1.4 (3) b) in the draft IHS that was consulted on, were subjective and were not relevant to all commodities.

37. It was MPI's intention to define 'export quality' using the minimum requirements for commercial quality product captured in the internationally accepted UNECE FFV standards. However, following feedback from the first consultation, the term 'export quality' previously included in clause 1.4(2) has been deleted and instead the requirement for the consignment to be free from defects has been moved to clause 3.1 (2) c) as follows:

    *The **NPPO** of the exporting country must verify that the **consignment** is free from defects such as broken skin, rot and damage.*

38. Defects such as broken skin, rot and damage can result in potential exposure of the commodity to pests such as diseases and fruit flies that were not considered to be associated with the commodity as part of MPI's Import Risk Analysis (IRA). IRAs are conducted prior to the development of an IHS.

39. This statement has been moved to 3.1 (2) to ensure that this requirement must be verified by the exporting NPPO prior to issuing a phytosanitary certificate.

40. References to "shrivelling and dehydration and abnormal moisture" in 1.4 (3) have been removed.

41. Please note that for commodities such as leaves that do not have skin, clause 3.1(2) will read as "be free from defects such as rot and damage".

4.2.3 Good Agricultural Practice

42. Some stakeholders expressed concern around the use of "the principles of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)" in clause 1.4 (2) c). Some stakeholders stated that this appeared as a requirement for exporters to be GAP certified in order to export to New Zealand. This was not MPI's intention. MPI was using good agricultural practice in the sense of good general husbandry. However, to avoid further confusion, "the principles of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)" has been removed from this section. Instead, MPI has included some of the aspects of good husbandry that can have an effect on the biosecurity risk associated with the commodity into the commercial production definition, i.e. in-field monitoring, in-field pest control activities, harvesting, cleaning, sorting and grading. These aspects have been added to the definition of 'commercial production'.

4.2.4 Discussion

43. Despite the changes above, MPI does not agree with stakeholders that inclusion of these terms (i.e. commercial production, good agricultural practice and export quality) are new requirements. These terms (or derivatives of these terms) have formed the basis of the risk assessment process for many years.

44. Commercial production, export quality and good agricultural practice are captured in IRAs and/or country bilateral arrangements such as work plans. With the IHS format update, MPI has aimed to provide clarity and transparency to the process that is undertaken as part of pathway risk assessment and IHS development.

45. Import standards have been based on risk assessment for more than twenty years, although not all the early assessments were documented.
    a) For example, the IHS Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple *Ananas comosus* from Thailand, issued in 2001 states "All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analysis, which may assess a commodity or a pest/pathway combination".

46. A number of IRAs that have been publically consulted on as part IHS consultation process, and have been available on the MPI website, consider these general requirements. IRAs developed prior to 2006 were not published on the MPI website but were provided to relevant working groups at the time as part of the IHS development process.

47. The following MPI IRAs used commercial production as the baseline from which they considered whether certain types of pests would be managed or would require additional phytosanitary treatments:

    a) Australia litchi IRA (MPI, 2008a), under the heading *Description of the import pathway* states "Litchi are harvested, inspected and graded with the best quality fruit washed, pre-treated and packed in boxes".

    b) IRA for mangoes exported from Australia using irradiation (MPI, 2003) determined commercially produced mangoes from Australia to be a low risk pathway for the introduction of regulated fungi into New Zealand. The IRA considered that there was a low likelihood of regulated fungi surviving commercial management practices such as field control activities and post-harvest activities (e.g. quality control checks) in Australia. In addition, the IRA also considered the low likelihood of presence of extraneous plant material such as trash, leaves, stems and inflorescences being associated with this pathway "under normal commercial production systems (e.g. smooth skinned tree fruit harvested and graded in accordance with 'good agricultural practice') (MPI,2003).

    c) IRA for pears from China (MPI 2009a) states "The commodity definition "Pyrus fresh fruit from China" includes fruit in their skins with a pedicel attached, and no leaves. The risk assessment for potential hazard organisms take on the base line that the pear production and export process (standard commercial practice) will be undertaken and managed as described by the General Administration for Quality Supervision and Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China".

    d) IRA for table grapes from China (MPI, 2009b) notes that "table grapes for export are produced and packed in China in accordance with commercial packing processes managed by the Chinese inspection and quarantine authority. These processes are taken in to account in the risk assessment for potential hazards". IRA determines a

number of pests as being regulated, however concludes that "risk management measures over and above standard commercial practices" are not justified. IRA notes that consignments intercepted with these pests would be treated, reshipped or destroyed at the importers option and expense on arrival.

e) IRA for onions from China (MPI, 2009c) states that "the description of the commodity on which this risk analysis has been completed takes account of existing industry practices and systems established in China. The commodity description for fresh onion (Allium cepa) bulbs exported from China is therefore as follows: farm blocks used for growing onion for export and their processing and storage facilities must be registered…During the growing season pests and diseases are controlled to limit impacts on onion yields. Consignments of bulbs will have been graded to remove obviously damaged bulbs, plant material…Consignments of onion bulbs that do not, as a minimum, conform to this commodity description are not covered by this risk analysis". This also connects to export quality (see paragraph 56 onwards).

48. In addition to IRAs, the requirements around commercial production have also been included in country specific work plans in the past.

    a) Requirements for commercial production must be met by the exporters, however, the work plans are government to government documents that exporters and importers do not have access to. MPI has moved these requirements into the IHS to provide transparency and clarity around the requirements.

    b) For example The Western Samoa Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries Work Plan for the Export of Bananas to New Zealand (MPI, 1991) and Work Plan Agreement (Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement) between New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food for the Export of Banana (Musa spp.) into New Zealand from Tonga (MPI, 2004) states "registered growers must have the sites where they intend to grow bananas for export approved by the Western Samoa Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries/ the Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food who will keep a register of such sites…The Western Samoa Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries/ The Global Trading Company Limited will only accept bananas for export to New Zealand from a registered grower on presentation of the packed cartons. The Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries/ Global Trading Company Limited will inspect all fruits and only accept that which is in a mature hard green condition and free of pests…"

49. The inclusion of commercial production (or equivalent terms) as the basis of risk assessment is also consistent with international best practice as the following examples show:

    a) Canadian Food Inspection Agency; Import Requirements for Fresh Apples (Malus spp,) from Japan:

        i. Apples must be <u>commercially produced.</u>

    b) Biosecurity Australia: Extension of Existing Policy for Cherry Fruit (Prunus avium) Exported from New Zealand into Western Australia:

        i. The pathway is considered to be fresh cherry fruit for consumption from <u>export orchards</u> in New Zealand.

    c) Biosecurity Australia: Salacca from Indonesia

i. This report recommends that Indonesia's existing commercial practices for the production of fresh salacca fruit for export, combined with a system of operational procedures to ensure quarantine standards are met, will provide an appropriate level of protection to address any risks of quarantine pests entering Australia on fresh salacca fruit.

d) USA. Import Requirements for Mangoes from Pakistan:

i. We propose that mango fruit from Pakistan may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions: (a) The fruit must be commercially produced and part of a commercial consignment.

50. Therefore, based on commercial practices in place in the exporting country, an IRA makes two conclusions:

a) a number of pests to have a low likelihood of survival on commercially produced commodities and determines that additional measures (*Targeted* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures*) would not be required, and

b) application of phytosanitary treatments to commercially produced commodities provides a high level of cumulative biosecurity protection from regulated pests specified in the IHSs.

51. MPI also disagrees that a requirement for 'export quality' is new as this general requirement for imported fruit and vegetables has been included in import standards from at least 1996. The MAF Regulatory Authority Standard 152.02: *Clearance of Fresh Produce*, issued on 2nd August 1996 included the following requirement (paragraph 3.2.7 (j)):

a) On arrival in New Zealand, fruit must be sound and firm.

52. Export quality has also been included as a base line concept during the risk assessment process when developing an IHS. By requiring fresh fruits and vegetables to meet these general quality requirements, IRA is able to exclude a number of pests that are either only associated with damaged and/or rotting hosts or that opportunistically infest damaged and/or rotting fresh fruits and vegetables that are not their natural hosts.

53. 'Export quality' has been included in a number of IRAs, such as:

a) Australia litchi IRA (MPI, 2008), commodity descriptions states "For the purpose of this analysis fresh *Litchi* species from Australia is defined as fruits in their skins with or without a panicle and no other vegetative parts attached." The IRA assumes "that fruit will be graded for export quality, and any diseased fruits removed before export". Under section *Production and pre-export handling of commodity* states "After picking, fruit is destalked and sorted visually on mechanical conveyors to remove small poorly coloured to damaged specimens."

b) China pear IRA (MPI, 2009a) states that "fruit not of export quality is diverted to the domestic market. Diseased or infested fruit is reported to be destroyed by deep burial 2km away from any registered orchard or processing facility".

c) IRA for stonefruit from the United States of America (MPI, 2009d) used the following harvest and post-harvest information as the baseline on which it considered unmanaged risks associated with this pathway: "Fruit is then graded, both manually to

remove damaged fruit and leaf trash and then electro-optically. Various computerised optical methods are used to assess the colour, size and weight of the fruit to sort them according to quality standards. Industry quality standards have been developed for commercial stonefruit, which are graded according to USDA Agriculture Marketing Service inspection and grade standards. These define the minimum quality standards fruits must meet in order to be sold".

d) China grapes IRA (MPI, 2009b) notes that "diseased or damaged fruit are removed during de-bagging with "substandard" fruit sold to the domestic market". The IRA further explains the harvest, processing, packing and transportation procedures undertaken by China's competent authority that "the basic requirements for all grape bunches are: a complete and pure bunch without diseases, unusual smell or abnormal internal moisture content, full growth, vigorous and healthy fruit stalk. The basic requirements of all grade grapes include: good shape, full growth, suitable maturity, grapes without shatter and peduncle without wrinkle".

e) IRA for *Citrus* from Samoa (MPI, 2008b) captures the production, harvest, inspection and treatment of *Citrus* fruit in Samoa (based on the information provided by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology, (MAFFM), Samoa). The IRA notes that "Fruit on the ground will not [be] collected because the likely damage and increased fungal infection that can occur…[at the packhouse] Fruit will be graded to select unblemished, undamaged, export quality fruit". In addition, a number of pests that were considered in the IRA had the following stated as risk management options "The post-harvest washing of fruit following by visual inspection is a supplementary measure to be implemented in conjunction with the chosen disinfection treatment to reduce pest numbers in fruit for export. *Citrus* fruit harvested for export to New Zealand should be free from any scabbing, holes, cracks or damage to the skin, free from any abnormal discolouration and pests or pathogens".

f) The IRA for fresh island cabbage leaves from Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu (MPI, 2011) makes the following assumption in regards to risk associated with waste disposal "…it is a highly perishable food item and so it is expected only whole, undamaged leaves will be packaged for export; the whole leaf and petiole that is imported is eaten therefore not generating any trimmed (unavoidable) waste…"

g) The PRA for *Drosophila suzukii* (MPI, 2012) on fresh fruits and vegetables imported from USA notes that while "most vinegar flies are attracted primarily to damaged, rotting or fermented fruit, *D. suzukii* is able to attack the fresh, ripe fruit of some hosts by laying eggs under the soft skin", *Drosophila suzukii* can attack "whole, healthy, ripening or ripe fruit" of natural hosts such as blueberries and grapes. However, the PRA also notes that there are "commodities currently imported from the USA whose ripe, healthy, commercially-produced fruit is considered to be very unlikely to host *Drosophila suzukii*". These commodities included *Citrus* spp. for which the PRA reported a *D. suzukii* host association with "old fallen citrus; trapped in citrus orchards with fallen citrus fruit." More recently, *Citrus* from the USA was suspended due to the interception of *D. suzukii* from damaged fruit.

h) The Western Samoa Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries Work Plan for the Export of Bananas to New Zealand (MPI, 1991) and Work Plan Agreement (Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement) between New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food for the Export of Banana (Musa spp.) into New Zealand from Tonga (MPI, 2004) states:

i. When harvesting bananas for export to New Zealand, growers will select only bananas that are free from physical defects (e.g. bruises, blemishes, cracking etc.). When harvested, bananas must be handled in accordance with the procedures specified by the exporter, which are designed to prevent fruit damage.
ii. Banana packers will inspect every individual fruit for freedom from bruising, soft spots, insect infestation etc. and reject such fruits accordingly. Also, they will ensure that only unripe fruit is packed.
iii. The Western Samoa Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries/ The Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food will ensure that the transporter is aware of the requirement for non bruising/damage to the fruit.

54. The inclusion of export quality, or an equivalent term or description, is also consistent with international best practice as the following examples show:

a) Biosecurity Australia: Final import risk analysis report for fresh salacca fruit from Indonesia (Australian Government Department of Agriculture, 2014):

i. Salacca fruit packed for export to Australia must be undamaged, clean and free from any pests, soil, and any other plant material.
ii. Fruit that is damaged or does not meet the export quality standard is removed by the packing house staff before packing for export. The criteria for export quality fruit are as follows:
- fruit is free of damage and other abnormalities, soil, pests and rot
- fruit is firm and skin intact, with no cracks or punctures

b) Biosecurity Australia: risk analysis for importation of fresh banana from the Philippines (Biosecurity Australia, 2008):

i. Under section *Visual inspection for discolouration of pseudostem and peduncle followed by corrective action* states "these inspections would be in addition to the routine quality assurance regime targeted at ensuring the removal of fruit with blemishes, obvious distortion in shape, premature ripening and visible splits".

c) USDA: Importation of Fresh Fruit of Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), Longan (*Dimocarpus longan*), and Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) into the Continental United States from ASEAN Countries: A qualitative pathway-initiated pest risk assessment (USDA, 2011):

i. For litchi, longan and rambutan from Vietnam and for rambutan from Malaysia, the exporting countries state that the fruit will be **sorted (culled) for quality** and pest absence, followed by packaging in specific materials.
ii. The IRA states that culling and packaging are expected standard practices for all **commercial quality** litchi, longan and rambutan fruit and assumes that all three commodities from all eight ASEAN countries considered will undergo, at a minimum, these two steps as part of post-harvest processing.

55. MPI recognises that while the concepts of 'commercial production' and 'export quality' form the basis of the risk assessment and therefore the general basic requirements, not including these in IHSs has led to a lack of transparency amongst importers and overseas exporters about the requirements for importation. Including these details in the new format IHSs will provide greater clarity and transparency to importers and exporters about the requirements for importation and clearance of the commodity.

4.3 ADDITION OF CLAUSE 1.4 (3)

56. The following clause has been added to 1.4 (3):

*A **consignment** of **fresh [commodity name]** may receive a **biosecurity clearance** if the **fresh [commodity name]** meets the requirements of this IHS.*

57. This clause has been added to inform the reader that if the consignment meets the requirements of the IHS, biosecurity clearance may be given. However, under some circumstances the MPI officer may determine there to be unmanaged biosecurity risk associated with clearing a consignment. The Act 1993 section 27 allows MPI officers discretion to determine whether biosecurity clearance should be given.

4.4 CLARITY AROUND CLAUSES 3.1 (1) & (2)

58. Phytosanitary inspection requirements are captured in clauses 3.1 (1) and (2).

59. Prior to issuing a phytosanitary certificate, the exporting NPPO undertakes an official phytosanitary inspection. Clause 3.1 (1) of the draft IHS states the sample unit that must be used when undertaking an official inspection. The unit will depend on the commodity, e.g. a bunch of fresh banana fruit, an individual fresh plantain fruit, an individual stem of fresh basil leaves etc. These details are currently captured in IHS 152.02 and/or individual IHSs.

60. This change has been made to provide clarity to exporters when presenting their lots for official inspection and to exporting NPPOs when undertaking official inspection. This is aligned with ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* that states:
Sampling first involves the identification of the appropriate unit for sampling (for example, a fruit, stem, bunch, unit of weight, bag or carton)…Sample unit should be consistently defined and independent from each other. This will allow NPPOs to simplify the process of making inferences from the sample to the lot or consignment from which the sample was selected.

61. MPI officers will also be using these unit descriptions when undertaking verification inspection when the consignment arrives in New Zealand.

62. Clause 3.1 (2) specifies the requirements that the exporting NPPO must meet prior to issuing a phytosanitary certificate. These requirements are based on ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection* and ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments.* The IHS format update aimed to better align IHS requirements to MPI's obligations under SPS.

63. It is MPI's expectation that as signatories to SPS, MPI's trading partners are compliant with ISPMs along with requirements of IHSs.

64. Clause 3.1 (2) specifies the requirements for the exporting NPPOs when undertaking an official phytosanitary inspection. The official phytosanitary inspection is 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.*

65. Some stakeholders raised concern that the requirement for official inspection to be undertaken at the lot level was a new requirement.

66. MPI does not agree as this requirement has been in the IHS 152.02 in sections 2.3 and 2.4. Section 2.3 notes that "at a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptable level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample size of 600 units)." In addition, section 2.4 titled 'Pre-export lot inspection' states MPI's requirement for the exporting country's NPPO to undertake sampling and inspection to determine the consignment is free from regulated pests.

67. IHS 152.02 defines 'lot' as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* and ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignment* as "a number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment." IHS 152.02 also defines 'homogeneous' as "An identifiable lot of produce which has undergone a known and documented process or production method resulting in uniformity of pest contamination at a specific level."

68. It is MPI's requirement that official inspection be undertaken at a lot level as pest distribution and profile may differ across lots.

69. IHS 152.02 further distinguishes 'consignment' from 'lot' by defining consignment as "one or more lots imported by one importer, on one conveyance, at one time which is covered by one phytosanitary certificate." Both ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* and ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignment* state that "a consignment may consist of one or more lots."

70. MPI understands that IHS 152.02 has not been very clear and interchanges between 'lot' and 'consignment'. Clause 3.1 in the new format IHS provides clarity around MPI's requirements for official inspection at lot level.

4.5 ONLINE PEST DATABASE

71. In the new format, an individual commodity IHS specifies the pests from all approved countries that require *Targeted* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures.*

72. Each of the approved countries will have their own pest profile, therefore not every pest listed in the IHS is present in every country approved for that commodity. The online pest database should be used to determine whether pests listed in an IHS are present in an approved country and therefore require a measure.

73. In some instances, a pest may be listed in the commodity IHS due to its association with the commodity, however, if a Chief Technical Officer (CTO) has determined that a country has Country Freedom for that pest, the pest will not be listed on the specific country's pest list on the online pest database.

74. MPI is not intending on undertaking technical review of pest lists at this stage, therefore existing import requirements and pest lists have been transferred as they were in the current IHS 152.02 and individual IHSs. However pests which are no longer regulated and were not updated in the IHS pest lists at the time have been removed to avoid inaccuracies and confusion.

75. However, to provide further clarity, MPI has updated the online pest database webpage to provide guidance around this.

76. MPI advises its stakeholders to notify the MPI Emerging Risk System, and provide any available technical information, if they become aware of any changes to pest host range or any other unmanaged biosecurity risks on a pathway that may require a technical review and/or amendment to an existing IHS.

77. The online pest database will be replaced by a new online requirements database (Product Import Export Requirements – PIER). PIER will be available early 2020 and will include an option to select a specific pest list by commodity and country.

4.6 ABSENCE OF A CLEARANCE DOCUMENT

78. It was noted in the first consultation that MPI would be providing a separate clearance document in due time. A draft of this document, titled *Clearance Process for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption*, has been provided as part of this consultation.

79. MPI encourages readers to provide comment on the readability of this document.

80. The information captured in this document is as per IHS 152.02. Further review of this document may be undertaken after this consultation.

4.7 BULK PUBLICATIONS AND CONSULTATION TIMEFRAME

81. Once the commodity IHSs have been finalised, MPI intends to publish all 121 commodity IHSs at the same time.

82. Some stakeholders expressed concern and requested that MPI considers prioritising and publishing a few IHSs at a time over a period of 12 months.

83. MPI is unable to do this as this would cause major disruptions for trade. By publishing some IHSs in new format while others are under the old format would require the exporting NPPOs to work under two systems to find requirements and pest lists. As discussed, IHS 152.02 is unclear on requirements and guidance while other requirements are hidden in IRAs, BQAs, work plans etc. Working under two systems would cause further confusion for exporting NPPOs while undertaking phytosanitary certification on what requirements must be met.

84. Similarly, MPI officers at the border would also have to work under two systems which would cause confusion and potential delays at the border.

85. Some domestic stakeholders also raised concern that 15 working days for consultation was not adequate and requested additional time for consultation.

86. Since April 2018, MPI has been engaging with stakeholders and trading partners to communicate the proposed changes to the IHSs, including format. The regular engagement between MPI and its stakeholders throughout this process was an influencing factor in determining the current consultation time (i.e. 15 working days for New Zealand stakeholders and 30 days for trading partners). MPI also took into account that in the new IHSs:

    a) sections and clauses are derived from sections of MPI Standard 152.02: *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (see Appendix 1), although some have been reworded to aid clarity while others have been moved out of IRAs to provide transparency;

    b) pest lists and phytosanitary measures to manage pests have not changed;

    c) current market access has not changed;

d) import requirements reflect existing requirements using more explicit and clearer language;

e) no new measures (except for adoption of ISPM 28 annexes) have been introduced;

f) in 2017, MPI issued two IHSs (Fresh Rambutan for Consumption and Fresh Salacca for Consumption) in the commodity format and containing similar wording as the IHSs subject to this consultation process. Both these IHSs underwent stakeholder consultation (including NZ FPIA) and stakeholders were aware that these were the prototypes for future IHSs, MPI received no submissions objecting to the new format or wording;

g) stakeholders weren't required to review all 121 commodity IHSs. Due to the generic nature of the new commodity IHS format, MPI issued a risk management proposal (RMP) that identified four IHSs that are representative of the new IHS format across all commodities. Additionally, the RMP communicated MPI's rationale for the inclusion/clarification of certain sections and/or clauses.

87. However, as noted this RMP is to support a second consultation. This second consultation will begin on 26 November 2019 and close 5pm on 17 January 2020. MPI encourages anyone interested to provide comment on the draft IHSs.

5 Part 3: Other changes

88. Clause 1.4 (2) b) has been edited to remove "viable regulated pests" as the term "contamination" is defined in ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* The ISPM 5 defines contamination as "presence of contaminating pest or unintended presence of a regulated article…" MPI believes that this conveys the requirements of the IHS.

89. Clause 1.4 (4) of the draft IHSs that was consulted on stated "***Fresh [commodity name]*** *must not include flower, leaves, roots or any other plant parts."* This clause was edited in each commodity IHS to be relevant to the commodity, e.g. "leaves" was removed from fresh herb or other leaf commodity IHSs etc. However, this clause has been removed from the draft IHSs that have been provided as part of the second consultation and replaced with "be free from contamination and other extraneous material" in clause 1.4 (2) b). This action was taken as any parts of the plant that are not included in the commodity description in clause 1.1 or the guidance box under clause 1.1 must not be imported in the consignment.

6 Summary

90. MPI is proposing to transfer current import requirements for all fresh fruits and vegetables from the current country:commodity format to commodity format.

91. MPI undertook consultation on this new IHS format from 30 July to 19 August 2019. MPI received a number of submissions and as a result, has made updates to the format. This RMP has been provided to support a second consultation of the IHS format.

92. As part of this second consultation, MPI requests that feedback is restricted to the scope of the consultation as described in the scope and background of this document.

93. If feedback is received on the existing import requirements, MPI will not review these as part of this review but will respond to them in due course.

94. MPI has provided two draft supporting documents: *Guidance Document: Import of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption* and *Clearance Process for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption.* It is encouraged that these documents should be read in conjunction with the new format IHSs as they provide further guidance.

7 References

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Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), 2009a. Import Risk Analysis: Pears (*Pyrus bretschneideri, Pyrus pyriolia, and Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis*) fresh fruit from China. Wellington, New Zealand.

Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), 2009b. Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from China. Wellington, New Zealand.

Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), 2009c. Import Risk Analysis: Onion (*Allium cepa* Liliaceae) Fresh Bulbs for Consumption from China. Wellington, New Zealand.

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8 Appendix 1

Table 1: Import requirements in the current IHS 152.02 and individual IHSs replaced in comparison to the new format IHSs (using Fresh Banana/Plantain (*Musa* sp.) for Human Consumption as an example)

The following table compares requirements found in the new IHS: Fresh Banana/Plantain (Musa sp.) for Human Consumption with requirements found in:

- 152.02: *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables for Human Consumption,*
- the individual IHSs for bananas (*Musa spp*), and
- other documents listed, as appropriate.

Section	New format IHS Requirements	Document	Section	Current Requirements
Purpose	An IHS specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand.	152.02	2.1	All fresh fruit and vegetables are prohibited entry into New Zealand unless they are covered by a valid import health standard.
Background	An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risk from incidentally imported new organisms. IHSs include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the risk goods are exported. IHSs also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the risk goods are in transit to New Zealand and held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.	152.02	Definitions 2.2	Import Health Standard A document issued pursuant to section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions. Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country's national plant protection organisation must be satisfied that the following general activities, for each consignment, have been undertaken. [see section 2.2 for the requirements].
Why is this important?	It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods (i.e. fresh banana/plantain) comply with the requirements of the relevant IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a CTO. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.	152.02 The Biosecurity Act 1993	4.9 7.3.2, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7 16B	All consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables not complying or suspected of not complying with the specifications detailed in this standard shall be stored in a transitional facility, until such time as they can be inspected and or cleared, reshipped or destroyed. …reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense. Section 16B of the Act states that an importer of risk goods must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the goods comply with the applicable IHS.
Equivalence	A CTO may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measure(s). 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.*	NA	NA	This has not previously been covered in the IHS. Consideration by a CTO for an equivalent phytosanitary measure is a MPI process guided by the ISPM 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures.*
1.1 (1) Application	This import health standard (IHS) applies to whole fresh banana/plantain fruit (*Musa* sp., *M. acuminata, M. paradisiaca* and *M.* x *sapientum*) imported for human consumption ('fresh banana/plantain').	152.02 152.02 152.02	Scope Appendix 1 1.3	This standard describes the phytosanitary requirements for the importation and clearance of fresh fruit and vegetables (for consumption) into New Zealand. Species names are listed in the relevant country:commodity schedule. Fresh fruit and vegetables All unprocessed fruits, vegetables and herbs imported for human consumption.
		Individual IHS for banana from Australia	Scope	This import health standard describes the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh bananas (*Musa* spp.) imported into New Zealand from Australia.
1.2 Incorporation by reference	Lists ISPMs and other documents that have been incorporated into the IHS.	NA	NA	This was not previously done. All incorporated ISPM reference documents have been Gazetted by MPI.

1.4 (1) a)	Importers may only import fresh banana from a country where: the NPPO has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a CTO that the exporting country has a phytosanitary certification system that complies with **ISPM 7.** *Phytosanitary certification system*. The phytosanitary certification system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	Scope	This import health standard describes the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh bananas (Musa spp) imported into New Zealand from Australia
		152.02	2.1 General	All fresh fruit and vegetables are prohibited entry into New Zealand unless they are covered by a valid import health standard. Unless specified, a completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's national plant protection organisation must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit/vegetables exported to New Zealand.
1.4 (1) b)	Importers may only import fresh banana from a country where: a. an Export Plan has been approved by a CTO.	152.02	2.2 RG2 Pests 2.2 RG3 Pests 7.6 7.7.1	Each consignment has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective for those risk group 2 quarantine pests specified by MPI. OR been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by official detection survey, for those risk group 2 quarantine pests as specified by MPI. Each consignment has undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against RG3 pests. Where specifically endorsed on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate (i.e. additional declaration stating that the bananas and/or pineapples have been harvested and packed at the mature green stage, or treated in accordance with the relevant BQA treatment pathway), lots containing units at the colour break to full ripe stage shall not be held. Fresh fruit/vegetables that require treatment before biosecurity clearance shall only be treated by a method which is proven to be effective against intercepted pests and is documented in a recognised publication. Treatments are to be in accordance with *MPI Standard MPI-STD-ABTRT: Approved Biosecurity Treatments for Risk Goods Directed for Treatment.*
		Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.1.4	Bilateral quarantine arrangement/Workplan: Required for fruit flies. Bananas may only be imported into New Zealand from Australia under the terms of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement between New Zealand MAF and the Australia NPPO.
1.4 (2) a)	Consignments of fresh banana/plantain imported into New Zealand must: a) meet the specific requirements in Part 2 *Specific Requirements*;	152.02	Appendix 1	Any specific requirements that must be met prior to a commodity arriving in New Zealand are listed in country:commodity schedules in IHS 152.02 and/or individual IHSs. Verification inspection verifies that these requirements have been met prior to giving biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.
1.4 (2) b)	Consignments of fresh banana/plantain imported into New Zealand must: b) be free from contamination and other extraneous material;	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	5	All consignments shall be practically free of soil and other extraneous matter.
		152.02	2.3 2.4	At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample unit of 600 units). A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pest(s) are detected, unless the consignment is treated in order to eliminate these.
1.4 (2) c)	Consignments of fresh banana/plantain imported into New Zealand must: c) be packed in clean and either new or refurbished material;	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	4.6	Packaging associated with fresh fruit/vegetables must be clean, free from soil and other contaminants.

1.4 (2) d)	Consignments of fresh banana/plantain imported into New Zealand must: d) be exported in a secure manner to prevent contamination;	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.2	The bananas must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post inspection/treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests.
		152.02	5.2	Fruit fly host material shall be shipped in pest proof packages. All packages shall be sealed with a destructible sticker/label identifying the authority in the exporting country and directly traceable to the phytosanitary certificate. The package and seal shall be intact on arrival in New Zealand. If the seal(s) or package(s) are insecure or have been tampered with, the fresh fruit/vegetables shall be reshipped or destroyed.
		152.02	2.6	The NPPO must ensure that the consignment (prior to export) is held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following phytosanitary certification. Appropriate procedures must also be in place to ensure that unauthorised product cannot be substituted, or added to, cleared consignments.
1.4 (2) e)	Consignments of fresh banana/plantain imported into New Zealand must: e) be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3 *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements;*	152.02	5.1	All unaccompanied consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables must have a valid phytosanitary certificate with the necessary additional declaration (refer Appendix 1). Consignments accompanied by correct documentation will be sampled and inspected as specified in section 4.4 and 4.5 of this standard.
1.4 (3)	A consignment of fresh banana/plantain may receive a biosecurity clearance if the fresh banana/plantain meets the requirements of this IHS.	152.02	7.6 7.6	Where specifically endorsed on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate (i.e. additional declaration stating that the bananas and/or pineapples have been harvested and packed at the mature green stage, or treated in accordance with the relevant BQA treatment pathway), lots containing units at the colour break to full ripe stage shall not be held.
1.5	Transitional section has been added to ensure IHS uses are aware that there will be a three year transitional period whereby the existing bilateral arrangements will remain in place and MPI will work with the exporting NPPO to develop an Export Plan.	NA	NA	
2.1 (1)	Fresh banana/plantain must be sourced from a production site that uses standard commercial production methods. Definition of commercial production: Process (system) where activities, such as in-field monitoring, in-field pest control activities, harvesting, cleaning, sorting, and grading have been undertaken to produce a commodity that is free from defects such as broken skin, rot and damage. Depending on the systems in place, these activities can be undertaken at any stage from the point of planting to the point of export.	Import Risk Analysis (IRA)	MPI risk assessment	[See section 5.2 of this document for specific examples].
2.2 (1)	The following pest(s) require Targeted Measures: a) *Aleurocanthus woglumi* b) *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*	152.02	(*A.Woglumi*) Mexico (*M.hirsutus*) Australia	Additional declarations of both Mexico and Australian IHSs. *M. hirsutus* is also listed on the Australian pest list.
		Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.1.6	The bananas in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* OR The bananas in this consignment have been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* AND The bananas in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 6 of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement between NZ MAF and AQIS.
2.2 (2)	At least one of the following *Targeted Measures* must be applied in relation to fresh banana/plantain to manage each of the pest(s) listed in 2.2 (1):	152.02	Appendix 1	Schedules in IHS 152.02 and individual IHSs - Australia, - Cook Islands, - Ecuador,

	a) Country Freedom: a country has country freedom status in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* in relation to the pest. b) Pest Free Area: the fresh banana/plantain is sourced from a pest free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. b. Pest Free Place of Production: the fresh banana/plantain 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*. c. In-field Pest Controls: in-field pest control activities are undertaken that are effective for managing the pests. d. Phytosanitary Treatments: a phytosanitary treatment that is effective for managing the pests in accordance with the efficacy requirements of ISPM 28. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests* is applied prior to export or in transit to New Zealand. e. Systems Approach: two or more independent measures listed above are applied in a way that accords with the systems approach described in ISPM 14. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*.			- Mexico, - Niue - Panama - Philippines, - Samoa, and - Tonga
		Individual IHS for banana from Australia	4	A number of different measures may be applied to pests based on the outcome of pest risk analyses. Required measures may include: - Surveillance for pest freedom - Testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material) - Specific pre-shipment pest control activities to be undertaken by the supply country's contracting party - The application of a pre-shipment treatment - Inspection of the export consignment - Issuance of a phytosanitary certificate which attests to the phytosanitary status of a consignment - Treatment on arrival in New Zealand
2.3 (1)	The following pest(s) require *MPI-Specified Measures*: a) Fruit flies of economic importance, including: i) *Bactrocera bryoniae* ii) *Bactrocera cucumis* iii) *Bactrocera dorsalis* iv) *Bactrocera frauenfeldi* v) *Bactrocera jarvisi* vi) *Bactrocera musae* vii) *Bactrocera neohumeralis* viii) *Bactrocera tryoni* ix) *Ceratitis capitata*	152.02/ Individual IHS for banana from Australia	Appendix 1	Pest Lists of relevant country:commodity combination.
2.3 (2)	At least one of the following *MPI-Specified Measures* must be applied in relation to fresh banana/plantain to manage each of the pest(s) listed in 2.3 (1): Country Freedom: a country has country freedom status in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* in relation to the pest. MPI Non-host: the fresh banana/plantain is considered a non-host for target fruit fly species based on the condition of the commodity such as stage of maturity and undamaged state.	152.02	BQA Appendices	BQA Appendix 1 BQA Appendix 6
3.1 (1)	A sample unit for the purpose of this IHS is an individual bunch of fresh banana fruits or an individual fresh plantain fruit.	152.02	1.3 Definitions	An individual piece of produce. In the case of bananas a unit is one hand or grapes a bunch.
3.1 (2) a)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: a) sample each homogeneous grower lot of fresh banana/plantain.	152.02	2.4 Pre-export lot inspection	MPI requires that the exporting country's national plant protection organisation (NPPO) sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by MPI and ensure that it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements. Definition in 152.02: 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. Definition in 152.02: Consignment One or more lots imported by one importer, on one conveyance, at one time which is covered by one phytosanitary certificate. Definition in 152.02: homogeneous An identifiable lot of produce which has undergone a known and documented process or production method resulting in uniformity of pest contamination at a specific level.
3.1 (2) a)	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;	152.02	2.3	The MAP for visually detectable regulated organisms on fresh fruit/vegetables is as follows: "At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample size of 600 units)".
3.1 (2) b)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: b) visually inspect each sample unit according to official phytosanitary procedures in accordance with ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection* and ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* for all regulated pests required by New Zealand	152.02	2.2 RG1 Pests	Each consignment has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests specified by MPI. OR been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by an official detection survey, for those regulated organisms specified by MPI for which there is no practical means of inspection or testing.
3.1 (2) c)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: c) verify that the consignment is free from defects such as broken skin, rot and damage;	IRA	MPI risk assessment	[See section 5.2 of this document for specific examples].
3.1 (2) d)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: d) verify that the *Basic Measures*, *Targeted Measures* and *MPI-Specified Measures* have been applied as outlined in Part 2 *Specific Requirements*	152.02	RG2 Pests	Each consignment has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective for those risk group 2 quarantine pests specified by MPI. OR been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by official detection survey, for those risk group 2 quarantine pests as specified by MPI.
		152.02	RG3 Pests	Each consignment has undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against RG3 pests.
3.1 (2) e)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: e) reconcile that the number of packages presented for inspection is consistent with documentation	ISPM 12	Section 5: Number and description of packages	The number of packages and their description should be included. Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to link the phytosanitary certificate for export with the corresponding consignment.
3.1 (2) f)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: f) verify that traceability labelling is complete	152.02	5.2	All packages shall be sealed with a destructible sticker/label identifying the authority in the exporting country and directly traceable to the phytosanitary certificate.
3.1 (2) g)	The NPPO of the exporting country must: g) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.2	The bananas must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post inspection/treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests.
3.1 (3)	The NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of any pests not listed in BORIC and found during an inspection.	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.1.1	If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the Australia 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-diseases/registers-lists/boric/ If a pest is not listed in this register, the Australia NPPO must contact MAF (see Section 1) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

3.2 (1)	Each consignment must meet the requirements set out in Part 3 *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements* and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*.	152.02	2.1	Unless specified, a completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's national plant protection organisation must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit/ vegetables exported to New Zealand.
3.2 (2) a), b), c)	The phytosanitary certificate must include all of the following (if applicable) a) Sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country/place of origin. b) The scientific name of fresh banana (*Musa acuminata, Musa* sp., *Musa* x *sapientum*). c) Full details of any phytosanitary treatments applied to fresh banana in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an NPPO-endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate. i) All details of the treatment applied must be recorded, e.g. minimum irradiation dose, duration and temperature, chemical (active ingredient) and concentration etc.	152.02	2.1	The phytosanitary certificate shall contain all information as detailed in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, Publication No. 12 (2011) – *Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*.
3.2 (2) d) i)	d) The following certifying statement, or a variation that is compliant with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates* and has been approved by a CTO: "*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*."	152.02/ Individual IHS for banana from Australia	Appendix 1 (152.02)/additional declarations	Variation of the certifying statement can be found in each country:commodity schedule.
3.2 (3) a)	When the consignment is treated in transit: the phytosanitary certificate must state "Treated in transit" in the "Disinfestation and / or Disinfection Treatment" section of the phytosanitary certificate; and			
3.2 (3) b)	When the consignment is treated in transit: the importer must provide evidence of the in transit treatment record (including temperature and duration).	152.02	Appendix 1	Schedules for specific country:commodity combinations that have been approved to apply cold treatment in-transit to New Zealand have this requirement under "Note" or "Other information"
3.2 (4)	If a consignment of fresh banana/plantain is 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. Phytosanitary certificates, and must accompany each consignment.	Individual IHS for banana from Australia	6.2	Where a consignment is split or has its packaging changed while in another country (or countries) en route to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required. Where a consignment is held under bond as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.
3.3 (1) a)	Unless Country Freedom (2.2 (2)(a) or 2.3 (2)(a)) applies to all pests listed in 2.2 (1) and 2.3 (1), the phytosanitary certificate must also include the applicable additional declarations when *Targeted* or *MPI-Specified Measures* are required: "This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed Export Plan."	NA	NA	This is a new additional declaration that will be used once the country has transitioned to an Export Plan.
3.3 (1) b)	"This consignment [insert name of approved measure] for [name of pest]."	NA	NA	This is a new additional declaration that will be used once the country has transitioned to an Export Plan.
Schedule 1	Definitions	152.02	1.3	-

Schedule 1	Table 1 specifies the additional declarations, relevant to the exporting country, which must be used instead of the additional declarations required by 3.3 during the transitional period identified in 1.5 (2).	152.02/individual IHS for bananas	Appendix 1/additional declarations	-

9 Appendix 2

Table 2: The current schedules in 152.02 and individual IHSs replaced by new IHSs

New IHS	Current schedule in IHS 152.02	Current individual IHS outside of IHS 152.02
IHS with *Basic Measures* only		
Fresh Banana Leaf (*Musa* sp.) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Banana (*Musa* spp.) from Samoa	NA
Fresh Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) for Human Consumption	Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) from Australia Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Beach Bean Leaf (*Vigna Marina*) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Beach bean (*Vigna Marina*) from Samoa Leaves, Beach bean (*Vigna Marina*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Bel Leaf (*Aegele marmelos*) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Bel (*Aegele marmelos*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Betel Nut (*Areca cathecu*) for Human Consumption	Betel nut (*Areca cathecu*) from Fiji Betel nut (*Areca* catechu) from Papua New Guinea	NA
Fresh Betel/Paan Leaf (*Piper betle*) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Betel/paan (*Piper betle*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*) for Human Consumption	Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*) from Niue	NA
Fresh Broccoflower (*Brassica oleracea*) for Human Consumption	Broccoflower/Broccoli/Brussel Sprouts/Cabbage/ Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*) for Human Consumption	Broccoflower/Broccoli/Brussel Sprouts/Cabbage/ Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Brussels Sprout (*Brassica oleracea*) for Human Consumption	Broccoflower/Broccoli/Brussel Sprouts/Cabbage/ Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) for Human Consumption	Broccoflower/Broccoli/Brussel Sprouts/Cabbage/ Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) for Human Consumption	Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Cook Islands Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Fiji Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Niue Cassava (*Manihot esculentus* from Papua New Guinea Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Samoa Cassava (*Manihot* esculentus) from Solomon Islands Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Tonga Cassava (*Manihot esculentus*) from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) for Human Consumption	Broccoflower/Broccoli/Brussel Sprouts/Cabbage/ Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Celery (*Apium graveolens*) for Human Consumption	Celery (*Apium graveolens*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Chauria/Choraiya Leaf (*Amaranthus* sp.) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Chauria/choraiya (*Amaranthus* spp.) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*) for Human Consumption	Chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Coriander (*Coriandrum* sp.) for Human Consumption	Coriander (*Coriandrum* sp.) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) for Human Consumption	Cow pea/Long beans (*Vigna unguiculata, (V. sesquipedalis, V.sinensis*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Curry Leaf (*Murraya koenigii*) for Human Consumption	Leaves, Curry (*Murraya koenigii*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Dill (*Anethum* sp.) for Human Consumption	Dill (*Anethun* sp.) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Dolichos/Hyacinth Bean (*Lablab niger*) for Human Consumption	Bean Dolichos/papdi (*Lablab niger*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) for Human Consumption	Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Duruka (*Saccharum edule*) for Human Consumption	Daruka (*Saccharum edule*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh *Evodia hortensis* Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Evodia hortensis* from Samoa Leaves *Evodia hortensis* from Tonga	NA
Fresh Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) for Human Consumption	Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) from Australia	NA
Fresh *Ficus obiqua* Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Ticus obiqua* from Samoa Leaves *Ticus obiqua* from Tonga	NA
Gardenia taitensis Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Gardenia taitensis* from Samoa Leaves *Gardenia taitensis* from Tonga	NA
Fresh Giant Taro/Kape/Taamu (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) for Human Consumption	Giant Taro/Kape/Taamu (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) from Samoa Giant Taro/Kape/Taamu (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* and *Z. zerumbet*) for Human Consumption	Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) from Fiji Ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*) from Niue Ginger *Zingiber zerumbet*) from Papua New Guinea	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Ginger, *Zingiber officinale* from Thailand Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Ginger, *Ginger officinale* from Vanuatu

	Ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*) from Samoa Ginger (*Zingiber* officinale) from Thailand Ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*) from Tonga Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) from Vanuatu	
Fresh *Glochidion ramiflorum* Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Glochidion ramiflorum* from Samoa Leaves *Glochidion ramiflorum* from Tonga	NA
Fresh Guar/Cluster Beans (*Cyamopsis tetragonolobus*) for Human Consumption	Beans, Guar/Cluster (*Cyamopsis tetragonolobus*) from Australia Beans, Guar/Cluster (*Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* / *C. psoraloides*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh *Hoya australis* Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Hoya australis* from Tonga Leaves *Hoya australis* from Samoa	NA
Fresh Indian Mulberry Leaf (*Morinda citrifolia*) for Human Consumption	Indian Mulberry Leaves (*Morinda citrifolia)* from Niue Indian Mulberry Leaves (*Morinda citrifolia*) from Samoa Indian Mulberry Leaves (*Morinda citrifolia*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Indian Pennywort Leaf (*Centella asiatica*) for Human Consumption	Indian Pennywort Leaves (*Centella asiatica*) from Samoa Indian Pennywort Leaves (*Centella asiatica*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Island Cabbage Leaf (*Abelmoschus manihot*) for Human Consumption	Island Cabbage Leaves/raukau viti (*Abelmoschus manihot*) from Cook Islands Island cabbage Leaves/pele (*Abelmoschus manihot*) from Fiji Island Cabbage Leaves/lau pele (*Abelmoschus manihot)* from Samao Island Cabbage Leaves/pele (*Abelmoschus manihot*) from Tonga Island Cabbage Leaves/ailan kapis *(Abelmoschus manihot)* from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Kava (*Piper methysticum*) for Human Consumption	Kava (*Piper methysticum*) from Fiji Kava (*Piper methysticum*) from Samoa Kava (*Piper methysticum*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Khatta/Roselle Leaf (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) for Human Consumption	Khatta/Roselle Leaves (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Lemon Grass (*Cymbopogon citratus* and C. *schoenanthus*) for Human Consumption	Lemon Grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) from Australia Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus* / *C. schoenanthus*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) for Human Consumption	Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) from Fiji Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) from New Caledonia	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* from Fiji
Fresh Lillypilly Leaf (*Syzygium cornocarpus, S. inophylloides*) for Human Consumption	Lillypilly Leaves (*Syzygium cornocarpus*) from Niue Lillypilly Leaves (*Syzygium cornocarpus*) from Samoa Lillypilly Leaves (*Syzygium inophylloides*) from Samoa Lillypilly Leaves (*Syzygium cornocarpus*) from Tonga Lillypilly Leaves (*Syzygium inophylloides*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Long Beans (*Vigna sesquipedalis*) for Human Consumption	Cow Pea/Long Beans (*Vigna unguiculata, V. sesquipedalis, V. sinensis*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Malay Apple Leaf (*Syzygium malaccense*) for Human Consumption	Malay Apple Leaves (*Syzygium malaccense,* from Niue Malay Apple Leaves (*Syzygium malaccense*) from Samoa Malay Apple Leaves (*Syzygium malaccense*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Mango Leaf (*Mangifera indica*) for Human Consumption	Mango Leaves (*Mangifera indica*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Mint (*Mentha arvensis*) for Human Consumption	Mint (*Mentha arvensis*) from Fiji	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Okra, *Abelmoschus esculentus* from Fiji
Fresh Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) for Human Consumption	Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Oregano (*Origanum* sp.) for Human Consumption	Oregano (*Origanum* sp.) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) for Human Consumption	Parsley (*Petroselinum cripsum*) from Australia	NA
Fresh Pawpaw Leaf (*Carica papaya*) for Human Consumption	Pawpaw Leaves (*Carica papaya*) from Fiji Pawpaw Leaves (*Carica papaya*) from Samoa	NA
Fresh Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) for Human Consumption	Fresh Peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Pepper Leaf (*Piper graeffei*) for Human Consumption	Pepper Leaves (*Piper graeffei*) from Samoa	NA
Fresh Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*) for Human Consumption	Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Rocket (*Eruca sativa*) for Human Consumption	Rocket (*Eruca sativa*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Sage (*Salvia* sp.) for Human Consumption	Sage (*Salvia* sp.) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Salad for Human Consumption	Salad Mix from Australia	NA
Fresh Shiitake Mushroom (*Lentinus edodes*) for Human Consumption	Shiitake Mushroom (*Lintinus edodes*) from Singapore	NA
Fresh Soap Bush Leaf (*Colubrina asiatica*) for Human Consumption	Soap Bush Leaves (*Colubrina asiatica*) from Samoa Soap Bush Leaves (*Colubrina asiatica*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) for Human Consumption	Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) from Fiji Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) from Samoa Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) for Human Consumption	Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Cook Islands Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Fiji Taro (*Colocasia* esculenta) from New Caledonia Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Niue Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Papua New Guinea Taro (*Colocasia esculentaI*) from Philippines Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Samoa Taro (*Colocasia* esculenta) from Thailand Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Tonga	NA

	Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Vanuatu Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Vanuatu	
Fresh Taro Bavia (*Colocasia idica*) for Human Consumption	Taro Bavia (*Colocasia indica*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Taro Leaf (*Colocasia esculenta*) for Human Consumption	Taro Leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Fiji Taro Leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Samoa Taro Leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) from Tonga Taro Leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) for Human Consumption	Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Cook Islands Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Fiji Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from New Caledonia Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Papua New Guinea Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Samoa Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Tonga Tarua (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Tarua Leaf (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) for Human Consumption	Tarua Leaves (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Fiji Tarua Leaves (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Samoa Tarua Leaves (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Tonga Tarua Leaves (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) for Human Consumption	Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) for Human Consumption	Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) from Fiji	NA
Fresh Vanilla (*Vanilla* sp.) for Human Consumption	Vanilla (*Vanilla* sp.) from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Wart Fern Leaf (*Microsorium scolopendria*) for Human Consumption	Wart Fern Leaves (*Microsorium scolopendria*) from Samoa Wart Fern Leaves (*Microsorium scolopendria*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh *Wedelia biflora* Leaf for Human Consumption	Leaves *Wedelia biflora* from Samoa Leaves *Wedelia biflorai* from Tonga	NA
Fresh Wild Coffee Leaf (*Psychotria insularum*) for Human Consumption	Wild Coffee Leaves (*Psychotria insularum*) from Samoa Wild Coffee Leaves (*Psychotria insularum*) from Tonga	NA
Fresh Yam (*Dioscorea* sp.) for Human Consumption	Yam (*Dioscorea alata*) from Fiji Yam (*Dioscorea* sp.) from Niue Yam (*Dioscorea* sp.) from Papua New Guinea Yam (*Dioscorea* sp.) from Samao Yam (*Dioscorea* spp.) from Tonga *Yam (Dioscorea* sp.) from Vanuatu	NA
IHS with *Basic* and *Targeted Measures*		
New IHS	**Current schedule in IHS 152.02**	**Current individual IHS outside of IHS 152.02**
Fresh Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) for Human Consumption	Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) from United States of America	
Butter/Green/French Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) for Human Consumption	Green/French Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) from Australia Green/French Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) from Cook Island Papdi Beans (*Phaseolus lunatus*) from Fiji Green/French Beans (*Phaseolus* spp.) from Fiji Beans (*Phaseolus* spp.) from New Caledonia Bean *(Phaseolus* spp.) from South Africa Green/French Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) from Vanuatu Green Beans *(Phaseolus* sp.) from Zimbabwe	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Green Beans, *Phaseolus* spp. from Fiji Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Green beans, *Phaseolus* spp. from New Caledonia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Green beans, *Phaseolus* spp. from South Africa Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Green Beans, *Phaseolus* spp. from Zimbabwe
Fresh Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) for Human Consumption	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Cook Islands Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Fiji Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Kiribati Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from New Caledonia Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Niue Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Papua New Guinea Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Philippines Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Samoa Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Solomon Islands Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Tokelua Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Tonga Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Tuvalu Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) from Tuvalu
Fresh Garlic (*Allium sativum*) for Human Consumption	Garlic -bulb, stem and leaves (*Allium sativum*) from China Garlic (*Allium sativum*) from United States of America	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Garlic, *Allium sativum* from the People's Republic of China

Fresh Onion/Shallot (*Allium cepa*) for Human Consumption	Onion (*Allium cepa*) from Australia Onion (*Allium cepa*) from Japan Onion (*Allium cepa*) from United States of America	Fresh Onion for Consumption Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Onion, *Allium cepa* from the United States of America
Fresh Green/Snow/Sugar snap Peas (*Pisum sativum*) for Human Consumption	Green/Snow/Sugersnap Pea (*Pisum sativum*) from Australia Green/Snow/Sugar Snap Peas (*Pisum sativum*) from South Africa Green/Snow/Sugar Snap Peas (*Pisum sativum*) from United States of America Green/Snow/Sugar Snap Pea (*Pisum sativum*) from Zambia Green/Snow/Sugar Snap Pea (*Pisum sativum*) from Zimbabwe	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Peas (including sugar snaps and snowpeas) *Pisum sativum,* from South Africa Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Peas (including sugar snap and snowpeas), *Pisum sativum* from Zimbabwe
Fresh Sweet Corn (*Zea mays)* for Human Consumption	Sweetcorn (*Zea mays*) from Australia Sweetcorn (*Zea mays*) from South Africa Sweetcorn (*Zea mays*) from Vanuatu Sweetcorn (*Zea mays*) from Zimbabwe	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Sweet Corn, *Zea mays*, from South Africa Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Sweet Corn, *Zea mays* from Vanuatu Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Sweetcorn (including Babycorn), *Zea mays* from Zimbabwe
IHS with *Basic* and *MPI-Specified Measures*		
New IHS	**Current schedule in IHS 152.02**	**Current individual IHS outside of IHS 152.02**
Fresh Date (*Phoenix dactylifera*) for Human Consumption	Dates (fresh) (*Phoenix* dactylifera) from United States of America	NA
Fresh Green Kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) for Human Consumption	Green Kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) from Italy Green Kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) from United States of America	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Kiwifruit, *Actinidia deliciosa* from Italy
Fresh Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) for Human Consumption	Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Australia Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Ecuador Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Fiji Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from New Caledonia Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Philippines Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Thailand Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, *Ananas comosus* from Ecuador Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, *Ananas comosus* from Fiji Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, *Ananas comosus* from Thailand Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, *Ananas comosus* from Vanuatu
Fresh Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) for Human Consumption	Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) from United States of America	NA
Fresh Strawberry *(Fragaria sp.)* for Human Consumption	Strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) from Australia Strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) from New Caledonia Strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) from United States of America	NA
IHS with *Basic, Targeted,* and *MPI-Specified Measures*		
New IHS	**Current schedule in IHS 152.02**	**Current individual IHS outside of IHS 152.02**
Fresh Apple (*Malus sylvestris*, *M. sylvestris* var. *domestica* and *M*. x *domestica*) for Human Consumption	Apple (*Malus sylvestris*) from Chile Apple (*Malus* x *domestica*) from Japan Apple (*Malus sylvestris* var. *domestica*) from United States of America (State of California/Washington)	NA
Fresh Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) for Human Consumption	Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) from United States of America	NA
Fresh Avocado (*Persea americana*) for Human Consumption	Avocado (*Persea americana*) from Australia Avocado (*Persea americana*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Avocado, *Persea americana* from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Avocado, *Persea americana* from Tonga
Fresh Banana/Plantain (*Musa* sp.) for Human Consumption	Banana (*Musa* spp.) from Australia Banana (*Musa acuminata*, *M.* x *sapientum*) from Ecuador Banana (*Musa* sp.) from Mexico Banana (*Musa acuminate, M.* x *sapientum*) from Niue Banana (*Musa acuminata, M.* x *sapientum*) from Panama Banana (*Musa acuminata, M.* x *sapientum*) from Philippines Banana (*Musa* spp.) from Samoa Banana (*Musa* spp.) from Tonga Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Ecuador Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Fiji Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Panama Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Philippines Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Samoa Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Bananas, (*Musa spp*) from Australia Fresh Banana for Consumption from the People's Republic of China.
Fresh Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) for Human Consumption	Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) from Fiji Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) from Samoa Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Breadfruit *Artocarpus altilis* from Fiji
Fresh Butternut (*Cucurbita moschata*) for Human Consumption	Squash/Butternut (*Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita moschata*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Squash and Butternut (*Cucurbita maxima* and *Cucurbita moschata*) from Tonga
Fresh Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) for Human Consumption	Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) from Australia Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) from Netherlands Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*) from New Caledonia	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Capsicum, *Capsicum annuum* from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Capsicum, *Capsicum annuum*, from Netherlands Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Capsicum, *Capsicum annuum*, from New Caledonia
Fresh Cherry (*Prunus avium*) for Human Consumption	Cherry (*Prunus avium*) from United States of America (State of California) Cherry (*Prunus avium*) from United States of America (States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington)	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Cherries, *Prunus avium* from the United States of America-States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Fresh Chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*) for Human Consumption	Chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*) from Cook Islands Chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*) from Fiji Chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Chilli, *Capsicum frutescens* from the Cook Islands
Fresh Choko *(Sechium edule)* for Human Consumption	Choko (*Sechium edule*) from New Caledonia	NA
Fresh Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) for Human Consumption	Cucumber (Cucumis *sativus*) from Australia Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) from New Caledonia Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Cucumber, *Cucumis sativus* from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Cucumber, *Cucumis sativus* from Vanuatu
Fresh Dragon Fruit (*Hylocereus* sp.) for Human Consumption		Fresh Dragon Fruit for Consumption, *Hylocereus spp.*
Fresh Durian (*Durio zibethinus*) for Human Consumption	Durian (*Durio zibethinus*) from Thailand	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Durian, (*Durio zibethinus*) from Thailand
Fresh Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) for Human Consumption	Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from Cook Islands Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from Fiji Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from New Caledonia Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from Samoa Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from Tonga Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Eggplant, *Solanum melongena* from Fiji Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Eggplant, *Solanum melongena* from New Caledonia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Eggplant, *Solanum melongena* from Samoa Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Eggplant, *Solanum melongena* from Tonga Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Eggplant, *Solanum melongena* from Vanuatu
Fresh Grapes (*Vitis labrusca*, *V. labruscana* and *V. vinifera*) for Human Consumption	Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) from Australia Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) from Chile Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from China, People's Republic of Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) from Italy Table grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.*, Vitus labrusca* L. *and Vitis labruscana* L.) from Korea Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from Mexico Table grape (*Vitis vinifera*) from Peru Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) from United States of America (State of California)	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera*) from the People's Republic of China Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera* L., *Vitis labrusca* L. and *Vitis labruscana* L.) from the Republic of Korea Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera*) from Mexico Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera* L.) from Peru Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera*) from the United States of America- State of California
Fresh Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*) for Human Consumption	Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) from Australia Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus paradisi* x *C. maxima*) from United States of America Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp*. from Vanuatu
Fresh Honeydew melon *(Cucumis melo)* for Human Consumption	Honeydew Melon/Rockmelon (*Cucumis melo*) from Australia Honeydew melon (Cucumis melo) from New Caledonia	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Melon, *Cucumis melo* from Australia
Fresh Lemon (*Citrus limon*) for Human Consumption	Lemon (*Citrus limon*) from United States of America Lemon (*Citrus limon*) from Vanuatu	NA
Fresh Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*) for Human Consumption	Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*) from Australia Lime (other than Tahitian) (*Citrus aurantiifolia*) from Vanuatu Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*) from United States of America	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu
Fresh Longan (*Dimocarpus longan*) for Human Consumption	Longan (*Dimocarpus longan*) from Thailand	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Longan, (*Dimocarpus longan*) from Thailand
Fresh Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) for Human Consumption	Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) from Australia Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) from New Caledonia Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) from Taiwan Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) from Thailand	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Litchi, (*Litchi chinensis*) from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Litchi, *Litchi chinensis* from New Caledonia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Lychee, *Litchi chinesis* from Taiwan Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Lychee (*Litchi chinensis)* from Thailand
Fresh Mandarin/Tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*) for Human Consumption	Mandarin/Tangarine (*Citrus reticulata*) from Australia Mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*) from Japan Mandarin/Tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*) from United States of America Mandarin/tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mandarin, *Citrus reticulata* from Japan
Fresh Mango (*Mangifera indica*) for Human Consumption	Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Australia Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Cook Islands Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Ecuador Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Fiji Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from India Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Mexico Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from New Caledonia Mango (*Magnifera indica*) from Peru Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Philippines Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Taiwan Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Thailand Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Tonga Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from United States of America (State of California) Mango (*Mangifera indica*) from Viet Nam	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from the Cook Islands Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Ecuador Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Fiji Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from New Caledonia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Peru Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from the Philippines Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Taiwan Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from Thailand Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Magnifera indica* from Tonga Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mango, *Mangifera indica* from the Unites States of America – State of California Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mangoes, (*Mangifera indica)* from India Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mangoes (*Magnifera indica*) from Vietnam
Fresh Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) for Human Consumption	Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) from Indonesia Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) from Thailand	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) from Indonesia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Mangosteen, (*Garcinia mangostana*) from Thailand
Fresh Nectarine/Peach (*Prunus persica*) for Human Consumption	Nectarine/Peach (*Prunus persica*) United States of America (State of California)	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Peach and Nectarine, *Prunus persica*, *P. persica* var. *nucipersica* from the United States of America – Stae of California
Fresh Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) for Human Consumption	Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) from Australia Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) from Mexico Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) from United States of America (State of California) Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu
Fresh Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) for Human Consumption	Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Australia	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, (*Carica papaya*) from Australia

	Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Cook Islands Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Fiji Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Philippines Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Samoa Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Tonga Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from United States of America (Sate of Hawaii) Papaya/Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, *Carica papaya* from Fiji Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, *Carica papaya* from the Philippines Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, *Carica papaya* from Samoa Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, *Carica papaya* from Tonga Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, (*Carica papaya*) from the United States of America – State of Hawaii Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Papaya, (*Carica papaya*) from Vanuatu
Fresh Pear (*Pyrus bretschneideri*, *P. communis*, *P*. sp. nr. *communis* and *P. pyriofolia*) for Human Consumption	Pear (*Pyrus communis*) from Australia Pear (*Pyrus bretschneideri*, *Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis* and *Pyrus pyrifoliaI*) from People's Republic of China	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* from the Republic of Korea Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, *Pyrus communis* from the United States of America-State of California Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, *Pyrus communis* from the United States of America-State of Idaho Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, *Pyrus communis* from the United States of America-State of Oregon Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, *Pyrus communis* from the United States of America-State of Washington Fresh Fruit/Vegetables *Pyrus bretschneideri, Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis* and *Pyrus pyrifolia* from the People's Republic of China
Fresh Plum (*Prunus domestica*) for Human Consumption	Plum (*Prunus domestica*) from Chile Plum (*Prunus domestica*) from United States of America	NA
Fresh Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) for Human Consumption	Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) from United States of America Pomelo (Reinkin variety) (*Citrus grandis*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu
Fresh Pumpkin *(Cucurbita pepo)* for Human Consumption	Pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) from Australia Pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) from New Caledonia	NA
Fresh Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) for Human Consumption		Fresh Rambutan for Human Consumption
Fresh Rockmelon *(Cucumis melo)* for Human Consumption	Honeydew Melon/Rockmelon (*Cucumis melo*) from Australia Rockmelon (*Cucumis melo*) from New Caledonia	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Melon, *Cucumis melo* from Australia
Fresh Scallopini *(Cucurbita pepo)* for Human Consumption	Scallopini (*Cucurbita pepo*) from Australia Scallopini (*Cucurbita pepo*) from New Caledonia	NA
Fresh Squash *(Cucurbita maxima)* for Human Consumption	Squash (*Cucurbita maxima/pepo*) from New Caledonia Squash/Butternut (*Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita moschata*) from Tonga Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) from Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Squash and Butternut, (*Cucurbita maxima and Cucurbita moschata*) from Tonga Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Squash, *Cucurbita maxima* from Vanuatu
Fresh Tahitian Lime (*Citrus latifolia*) for Human Consumption		Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu
Fresh Tangelo (*Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus paradisi*) for Human Consumption	Tangelo/tangor, *Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus paradise,* Vanuatu	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables citrus, *Citrus spp.* from Vanuatu
Fresh Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) for Human Consumption	Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) from Australia Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) from Australia Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum* from Tonga
Fresh Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) for Human Consumption	Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) from Australia Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) from New Caledonia Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) from Tonga	Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Watermelon, *Citrullus lanatus* from Australia
Fresh Zucchini *(Cucurbita pepo)* for Human Consumption	Zucchini (*Cucurbita pepo*) from Australia Zucchini (*Cucurbita pepo*) from New Caledonia	Fresh fruit/vegetables Zucchini (*Cucurbita pepo*) From Australia