Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Import Health Standard

Aquatic Animal Products

AQUAPROD.GEN

23 December 2022

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Aquatic Animal Products

COMMENCEMENT

This consolidated Import Health Standard comes into force on 23 December 2022.

This Import Health Standard amends the *Import Health Standard (IHS): Aquatic Animal Products*, which came into force on 11 May 2022, and consolidates all amendments up to the commencement of this IHS.

The amendment history to this Import Health Standard is set out in *Schedule 1 – Document History*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 23 December 2022

Stephen Cobb
Manager, Animal Health
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

Contact for further information
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
Biosecurity New Zealand
Animal Imports Team
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Email: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

Contents

Page

Introduction **3**

Part 1: Requirements **9**
1.1 Application 9
1.2 Incorporation by reference 9
1.3 Definitions 9
1.4 Requirements for clearance 9
1.5 Exporting country systems and certification 10
1.6 Processing 10
1.7 Packaging 10
1.8 Third country processed products 11
1.9 Import permit information 11
1.10 Documentation that must accompany goods 11

Part 2: General Processing Requirements **14**
2.1 Salmonid fish products 15
2.2 Non-salmonid fish products 16
2.3 Crustacean products 20
2.4 Mollusc products 22
2.5 Echinoderm products 22
2.6 Tunicate products 22
2.7 Cnidarian (jellyfish) products 23
2.8 Marine annelid products 23
2.9 Aquatic animal meal and aquatic animal oil 23

Schedule 1 – Document History **24**

Schedule 2 – Definitions **25**

Schedule 3 – Fish Families and their Disease Susceptibilities **28**

Schedule 4 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(a) **33**

Schedule 5 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(b) **34**

Schedule 6 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(c) **35**

Schedule 7 – Fish Families Relevant to Clause 2.2.5(1)(b) **36**

Schedule 8 – Crustacean Species Relevant to Clauses 2.3.1(1)(b)(i) and 2.3.3(1)(a) **37**

Schedule 9 – Processing Requirements at the Transitional Facility **38**

Introduction

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

Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum biosecurity requirements that must be met when importing into New Zealand aquatic animal products for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals.

Aquatic animal products are commodities derived from fish, molluscs, crustacea, echinoderms, cnidaria, tunicates, and annelids. *Schedule 2* of this document provides precise definitions for aquatic animals and aquatic animal products.

The identified risk organisms associated with aquatic animal products that are managed by this IHS are:

Risk organisms in fish

Viruses

a) Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus (EHNV) / European catfish virus (ECV) / European sheatfish virus (ESV)
b) European eel virus (EVE)
c) European eel herpesvirus (EEHV)
d) Grass carp haemorrhagic virus (GCHV)
e) Grouper iridovirus (GIV)
f) Hirame rhabdovirus (HIRRV)
g) Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV)
h) Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) / Halibut birnavirus / viral deformity of yellowtail virus
i) Infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV)
j) Koi herpesvirus (KHV)
k) New Japan virus (NJV)
l) Nodaviruses, including viral nervous necrosis virus (NNV)
m) *Oncorhynchus masou* virus (OMV)
n) Piscine aquareovirus (PRV) / Salmon aquareovirus / Tasmanian salmon reovirus / grass carp reovirus / Turbout reovirus (TRV) / Heart and skeletal muscle inflammation syndrome virus
o) Red sea bream iridovirus (RSIV) / Infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus (ISKNV) / Gourami iridovirus
p) Salmon alphavirus (SAV) / Salmon pancreatic disease virus
q) Salmon gill poxvirus (SGPV) / Carp oedema virus / koi sleepy disease virus
r) Spring viraemia of carp virus (SVCV) / Pike fry rhabdovirus
s) Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus (VHSV)

Bacteria

a) *Aeromonas hydrophila* (exotic strains)
b) *Aeromonas salmonicida* var. *salmonicida* (atypical strains)
c) *Aeromonas salmonicida* var. *salmonicida* (typical strains)
d) *Edwardsiella* spp.
e) *Flavobacterium columnare* (exotic strains)
f) *Francisella* spp.
g) *Moritella viscosa*
h) *Piscirickettsia salmonis* and related *Rickettsia*-like organisms
i) *Pseudomonas anguilliseptica*
j) *Renibacterium salmoninarum*
k) *Streptococcus agalactiae* (serotype III: 283)
l) *Streptococcus iniae*

m) *Yersinia ruckeri* (Hagerman and other exotic strains)

Fungi and Microsporidia

a) *Aphanomyces invadans*
b) *Ichthyophonus hoferi*
c) Microsporidian pathogens
d) *Sphaerothecum destruens*

Metazoa

a) *Anguillicola crassus*
b) Myxozoa (including *Enteromyxum, Henneguya, Kudoa, Myxobolus, Sphaerospora*, and *Unicapsula*)
c) Cestode larvae
d) Digenean larvae
e) Monogenean parasites, including *Gyrodactylus salaris*

Risk organisms in crustaceans

Fungus

a) *Aphanomyces astaci*

Protozoa

a) *Hematodinium* and *Hematodinium*-like spp.

Nematode

a) Angiostrongylus cantonensis

Background

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

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

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

A separate *Guidance Document* accompanies this IHS providing information on how requirements may be met. The *Guidance Document* also includes model health certificates and a model government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration that can be used by overseas Competent Authorities for exporting aquatic animal products to New Zealand. In addition, the *Guidance Document* includes a model exporter's declaration that suppliers can use for exporting aquatic animal products from Australia.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of aquatic animal products for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals, imported from all countries. For the purposes of this IHS, aquatic animal products mean non-viable commodities derived from fish, aquatic crustaceans, aquatic molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates, cnidarians, and marine annelids.

Guidance

- Aquatic animal products brought in as private consignments may qualify for clearance under the *Import Health Standard: Personal Consignments Animal Products*, *PERSONAL.ALL*.
- Collagen and gelatine products derived from aquatic animals may qualify for clearance under the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products, SPECPROD.ALL*.

Why is this important?

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

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

Equivalence

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

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction on equivalence will be included as notes in the special conditions section of the permit to inform the inspector's assessment of the commodity.

MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests.

Equivalence requests can be lodged with the Animal Imports Team: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

An import permit application form can be found on the MPI website at: *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or a permit application can be lodged online at the following weblink (when active): https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/

Transitional facility

Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, aquatic animal products (where applicable) must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit.

The documentation will be checked to ensure the aquatic animal products meet the relevant requirements specified in *Part 1: Requirements* and *Part 2: General Processing Requirements.*

Additional information regarding transitional facilities is given in *Schedule 9 (Processing requirements at the transitional facility)* of this document.

Inspection

On arrival, all documentation accompanying the consignment will be verified by an inspector.

Document History

Refer to Schedule 1.

Other information

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

Import health standards

a) Specified aquatic animal products, including salmonid fish products, for human consumption may be imported under the relevant clause in the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products, SPECPROD.ALL.* These include:

   i) Products that are in retort packaging (clause 2.1).
   ii) Products containing less than 5% of aquatic animal ingredient (clauses 2.3.4 and 2.7.1)
   iii) Processed aquatic animal products (clause 2.7.2). Examples include broths, concentrates, extracts, flavourings, and stock.

b) Aquatic animal products that contain other risk ingredients (such as egg, dairy, and honey) must meet the requirements in the relevant IHSs for these additional risk ingredients before biosecurity clearance will be issued. You can view all the IHSs at this link: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/legal/compliance-requirements/ihs-import-health-standards/

c) Aquatic animal products that are of New Zealand origin but are returned to New Zealand must meet the requirements under the *Import Health Standard: Returned New Zealand Animal Products*, *RETURNAP.ALL,* before biosecurity clearance will be issued.

d) Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity clearance will be issued. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

   i) Aquatic animal products imported in sea containers must comply with the *Import Health Standard: Sea Containers*.
   ii) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements in the *Import Health Standard: Wood Packaging Material from All Countries.*

Trout import prohibitions

Imported trout products must comply with the *Customs Import Prohibition (Trout) Order*.

Products derived from the following trout species are prohibited from being imported in quantities of 10 kilograms or more (or less than 10 kilograms if the goods are intended for sale) unless prior consent is obtained from the New Zealand Minister for Conservation. The order does not prohibit the import of a consignment that is less than 10 kilograms and is not intended for sale. The Department of Conservation's Permissions Team at permissionshamilton@doc.govt.nz processes consent applications.

a) Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
b) Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, formerly known as *Salmo gairdneri*)
c) American brook trout or char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
d) Lake trout or char (*Salvelinus namaycush*)
e) Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*, formerly known as *Salmo clarki*)
f) Golden trout (*Oncorhynchus aguabonita*, formerly known as *Salmo aguabonita*)
g) Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*, formerly known as *Salmo gilae*)
h) Apache trout (*Oncorhynchus apache*)
i) Mexican trout (*Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*).

The order is managed at the border by the New Zealand Customs Service.

The requirements under the above order are in addition to the biosecurity import requirements as set out in clause 2.1 (Salmonid fish products) of this IHS.

Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) import prohibitions

Requirements under the *Fisheries (Import Prohibitions—Southern Bluefin Tuna) Regulations* apply for importing southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) products.

Import of southern bluefin tuna products are prohibited unless one of the following exceptions applies:

a) The consignment is accompanied by relevant catch documents set out in the *Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme*. All imports of southern bluefin tuna products must be accompanied by an appropriately completed and validated catch monitoring form or re-export/export after landing of domestic product form.
b) The consignment contains less than 10 kilograms of southern bluefin tuna and is not intended for sale.
c) The consignment does not include meat, i.e., flesh. The definition of meat does not include the non-meat/non-flesh parts of the southern bluefin tuna: its head, eyes, roe, fins, gills, gill covers, guts, and tail.

These regulations are managed at the border by the New Zealand Customs Service.

The requirements under these regulations are in addition to the biosecurity import requirements as set out in clause 2.2 (Non-salmonid fish products) of this IHS.

Toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni* and *Dissostichus eleginoides*) import prohibitions

Requirements under the *Fisheries (Import and Export Prohibitions—Toothfish) Regulations* apply for importing products derived from Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*) and Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*).

Import of toothfish products are prohibited unless a *Dissostichus* Catch Document has been issued by the exporting country using the *Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources'* (CCAMLR) electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (e-CDS). The catch document verifies that the toothfish was either caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR's conservation measures, or that it was caught outside the waters covered by the Convention. All imports and exports of toothfish must be accompanied by a *Dissostichus* Export Document (DED) or, for toothfish that has been previously exported, a *Dissostichus* Re-export Document (DRED).

These regulations are managed at the border by the New Zealand Customs Service.

The requirements under these regulations are in addition to the biosecurity import requirements as set out in clause 2.2 (Non-salmonid fish products) of this IHS.

Food Act 2014 and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code

Consignments of food imported for sale into New Zealand for human consumption must comply with relevant requirements of the Food Act 2014 and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

The Food Act 2014 requires that importers of food intended for sale for human consumption are registered with MPI prior to the importation of any food into New Zealand. This requirement is independent of this IHS requirements. Importers are advised to consult MPI's website (www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/food/) for information on the Food Act requirements that importers must meet to import food for sale in New Zealand.

Some imported seafood products are considered High Regulatory Interest (HRI) food or Increased Regulatory Interest (IRI) food and will require food safety clearance on arrival at the New Zealand border. A full list of these foods can be found in the *Food Notice: Importing Food*. Food safety clearance will include a documentation check and may include inspection, sampling and testing at the importer's cost.

Food sold in New Zealand must comply with the labelling, composition, and contaminant requirements as set out in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Importers are advised to consult MPI's website for more information on this code: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/food-safety/australia-new-zealand-co-operation/food-standards-australia-new-zealand-fsanz/.

Animal Products Act 1999

The importation of the following animal material or product must comply with the requirements issued in Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMAR) 01/172 under the Animal Products Act 1999:

a) Imported animal materials or products, or products containing animal materials or products, that is of New Zealand origin and has been returned to New Zealand for re-export where official assurance is required, and
b) Imported animal material or product of foreign origin intended for export or further processing for export where official assurance is required.

To arrange for inspection of any animal materials or animal products, contact your primary verifier or local MPI Verification Services office.

CITES

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by any permit(s) required to meet the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) http://www.cites.org. See the New Zealand Department of Conservation for further details: https://www.doc.govt.nz/cites.

The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer.

Trade Single Window (TSW) and Customs clearance

All goods imported into New Zealand need to be cleared by the New Zealand Customs Service and MPI. To gain customs clearance, the required documentation must be lodged through the Trade Single Window (TSW) portal.

For more information about the TSW portal, please visit www.customs.govt.nz/business/trade-single-window/.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This IHS applies to aquatic animal products imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals.

(2) Aquatic animal products sourced from within New Zealand's Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone are deemed to be of New Zealand origin. The requirements of this IHS do not apply to these products (see definitions for Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone in *Schedule 2* of this IHS).

(3) Aquatic animal products sourced from areas of the ocean outside New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone are deemed to be of New Zealand origin provided they are covered by a valid high seas fishing permit issued by the Director-General of MPI (detailed information is available at this *Apply for High Seas Fishing Permit*).

1.2 Incorporation by reference

(1) The following international standard and database are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:

a) The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), available at the WOAH website: Aquatic Code Online Access - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health
b) FishBase (www.fishbase.org).

(2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act, it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply. That is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the standards, guideline or lists incorporated under clauses 1.2(1) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

Guidance for clause 1.2

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines, or lists are incorporated into this IHS, and they form part of the requirements.

1.3 Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this IHS and the associated guidance, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at www.legislation.govt.nz.

(2) See *Schedule 2* of this IHS for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 Requirements for clearance

(1) To obtain biosecurity clearance, aquatic animal products for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals must:

a) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.6 and 1.7 of *Part 1: Requirements*, and applicable clauses in *Part 2: General processing requirements*; and
b) For products described in clauses 2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.3.1, be imported from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the exporting country systems and certification requirements of clause 1.5; and
c) Be accompanied by an import permit for products described in clauses 1.9(1)(b); 2.1(1)(c)(ii), 2.2.4(1), 2.2.8(2)(b), 2.3.4(2)(b), and 2.4.2(1)(b), as applicable; and

d) Where required by this IHS, be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of clause 1.10 and details the measures in *Part 2* that the exporting country will meet.

1.5 Exporting country systems and certification

(1) Importers may import aquatic animal products described in clauses 2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.3.1 only if a CTO is satisfied, on the basis of evidence, that the Competent Authority of the exporting country is capable of ensuring that aquatic animal products imported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.

(2) The evidence must include details about all of the following matters, that the CTO considers applicable to aquatic animal products from that exporting country:

a) The ability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to verify the health status of aquatic animals in the exporting country, zone, or compartment, with respect to the risk organisms identified in *Schedule 3* (for risk organisms in fish) and clause 2.3.1 (for risk organisms in crustaceans) of this IHS.
b) The adequacy of the national systems and/or programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the aquatic animal products industry.
c) The capability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to support the issue of health certificates as required by this IHS.

(3) Importers may not import from a country where the CTO has determined that the Competent Authority of the exporting country is no longer capable of ensuring that aquatic animal products from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.

Guidance for clause 1.5

- The evidence will be obtained during evaluation of the Competent Authority of the exporting country in accordance with section 3 of the *Aquatic* Code titled *Quality of Aquatic Animal Health Services*.
- Once the CTO is satisfied with the exporting country's evidence for exporting systems and certification, MPI and the Competent Authority of the exporting country may commence negotiation of the country-specific health certificate.
- To be satisfied with the evidence provided, an in-country or desk-top audit may be carried out at any time, including prior to the first shipment of the commodity.
- See the *Guidance Document* accompanying this IHS for more information about exporting country systems and certification, and for a list of recognised countries and country-specific health certificates.

1.6 Processing

(1) The aquatic animal products must be processed at premises that implement Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) programmes to the satisfaction of the Competent Authority of the exporting country.

(2) The aquatic animal products must be processed at premises that are approved for their export by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.

1.7 Packaging

(1) Packaging containing aquatic animal products must be clean, secure, and free of any organic contaminants.

1.8 Third country processed products

(1) Where aquatic animal products described in clauses 2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.3.1 for export to New Zealand originate from a country other than the exporting country, the country of origin (source country) of the aquatic animal products must be New Zealand or a country recognised under clause 1.5 to export the aquatic animal products to New Zealand.

Guidance for clause 1.8

- The ability to export aquatic animal products from source countries other than the exporting country will be considered during the assessment of an exporting country's export and certification systems.

1.9 Import permit information

(1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act issued by the Director-General is required if:

a) It is required in this IHS; or
b) A CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in this IHS that may be applied to effectively manage risks.

(2) An import permit is not required where a CTO has issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) for a measure that is different from that set in this IHS during negotiation of a country-specific veterinary certificate and the equivalent measure is incorporated into that certificate.

Guidance for clause 1.9

- Apply for an import permit online at the following weblink: https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/
- Where required, specify in the application the name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand approved to the *Facility Standard: Transitional Facilities for Animal Products*, *MPI-STD-ANIPRODS,* to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
- Completed application forms can be submitted to the Animal Imports Team: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

1.10 Documentation that must accompany goods

(1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.10(2) to 1.10(4) below.

(2) All documentation that is required by clause 1.10 to accompany the aquatic animal product must, unless otherwise stated:

a) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
b) Be original.

(3) Health certification that is in a paper format must, unless otherwise stated, be endorsed on every page by the Certifying Official with their original stamp, signature, and date or be endorsed in the space allocated, and all pages have paper-based alternative security features.

(4) Health certification that is in an electronic format must, unless otherwise stated, be transmitted directly from the Competent Authority of the exporting country to MPI, using an electronic system approved by the Director-General of MPI for that purpose.

1.10.1 Import permit

(1) An import permit (copy acceptable), where required by this IHS, must meet the requirements of clause 1.9(1).

1.10.2 Health certificate

(1) A health certificate from the exporting country's Certifying Official, where required by this IHS, must include the following:

a) A unique consignment identifier.
b) The description, aquatic animal species and/or family (where applicable), and amount of product.
c) The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
d) The name, signature, and contact details of the Certifying Official.
e) Certification and endorsement by the Certifying Official that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1: Requirements* of this IHS have been met.
f) Certification and endorsement by the Certifying Official that the relevant requirements outlined in *Part 2: General Processing Requirements* of this IHS have been met (except for those requirements that a CTO has agreed during negotiation under clause 1.5 as not being required for a country-specific health certificate).

Guidance for clause 1.10.2

- Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed between MPI and the exporting country, and a CTO has, prior to import, issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard in the form of a negotiated health certificate, a country-specific health certificate must accompany the consignment.
- See the *Guidance Document* for more information about equivalence and country-specific health certificates.

1.10.3 Government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration

(1) A government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration, where required by this IHS must:

a) Include information that supports that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1: Requirements* of this IHS have been complied with.
b) Include information that supports that the relevant requirements outlined in the specific commodity clauses in *Part 2* of this IHS have been complied with.
c) Include consignment-specific information that links to the accompanying commercial document(s).
d) Be prepared by the manufacturer on letterhead paper.
e) Be signed and dated by the quality manager (see *Schedule 2* of this IHS) or equivalent.
f) Be endorsed by the exporting country's Certifying Official.

Guidance for clause 1.10.3(1)(c)

- Commercial documents may include air waybill, bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, and packing list.

1.10.4 Exporter's declaration

(1) An exporter's declaration (copy acceptable), where required by this IHS must:

a) Include information that supports that the relevant requirements outlined in the specific commodity clauses in *Part 2* of this IHS have been complied with.
b) Include consignment-specific information that links to the accompanying commercial document(s).
c) Include one or both the following statements, if applicable:

i) The product was manufactured in Australia using local and/or imported ingredients.
ii) The product was manufactured in a third country and given quarantine clearance for sale in Australia.

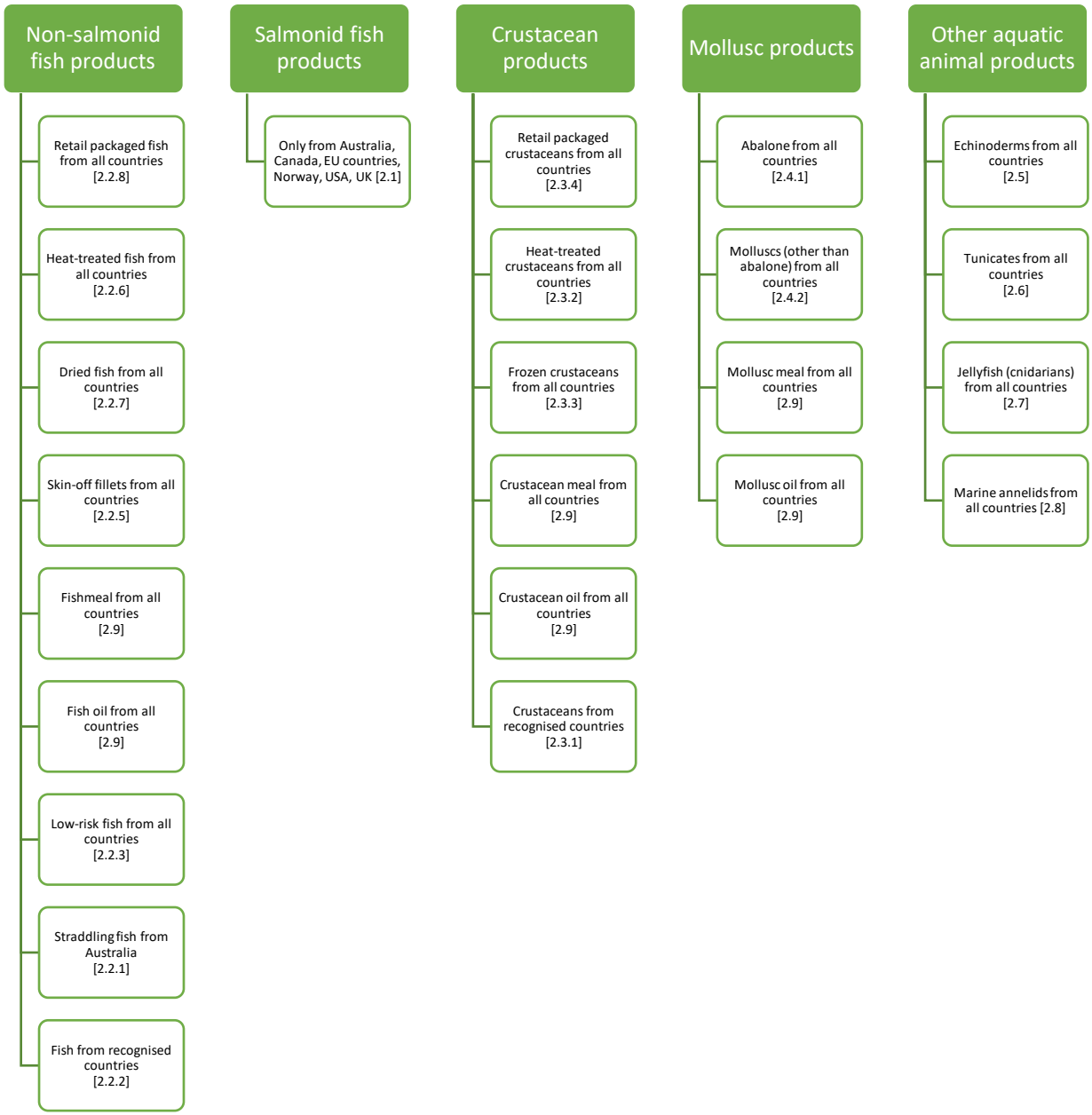
Guidance to clause 1.10.4(1)(b)

- Commercial documents may include air waybill, bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, and packing list.

Part 2: General Processing Requirements

Guidance for Part 2

- The below chart provides a visual representation of the aquatic animal products that can be imported into New Zealand under this IHS.
- The numbers within the brackets refer to the clauses in this IHS for the product.



2.1 Salmonid fish products

30 August 2023
The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 046 [G].

Salmonid fish roe may be imported from any country under clause 2.2.8 (Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged for direct retail sale) of this IHS. For details, please see information in the grey box under clause 2.2.8 of this IHS.

(1) Salmonid fish products may be imported for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when all of the following requirements are met:

a) The exporting country is recognised under clause 1.5 of this IHS.

i) If the exporting country is not the source country, then the source country must be recognised under clause 1.5 of this IHS.

b) The product is:

i) Gutted salmonid fish from Australia, or headed, gilled, and gutted salmonid fish from all other recognised countries; or
ii) Salmonid fish fillets or salmonid fish steaks; or
iii) Salmonid fish commercially packaged for direct retail sale (see definition in *Schedule 2* of this IHS).

c) The consignment is accompanied by all of the following documents:

i) The negotiated health certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country attesting all of the following:

1) The product is derived from fish within the family Salmonidae.
2) The product is derived from salmonid fish that were harvested from a population for which a documented health surveillance programme exists which is administered by a competent government-authorised agency.
3) The product is derived from salmonid fish that were not slaughtered as an official disease control measure as a result of an outbreak of disease.
4) The product is derived from salmonid fish that were processed in premises under the supervision of a competent government-authorised regulatory agency with responsibility for food safety standards during processing of fish for export.

ii) An import permit for:

1) Salmonid fish processed as per clause 2.1(1)(b)(i) of this import health standard. The salmonid fish must be further processed in accordance with *Schedule 9* of this IHS at the transitional facility listed on the import permit.
2) Salmonid fish product commercially packaged for direct retail sale that has a net content of more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre.

Guidance for clause 2.1

- Australia, Canada, European Union countries, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America are countries recognised under clause 1.5 of this IHS for export of salmonid fish products. See Section 5.5 of the *Guidance Document* for additional details.
- For importing trout products, see details under the heading Trout import prohibitions in the Introduction section of this IHS.
- Specified salmonid fish products may be eligible for biosecurity clearance under the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products, SPECPROD.ALL;* see details in the *Other information* section of this IHS.

Guidance for clause 2.1(1)(b)(iii)

- Salmonid fish products that are commercially packaged for direct retail sale include, but are not limited to, products such as salmon balls, salmon cakes, salmon collars, salmon heads, salmon mince, salmon caviar/roe, kippered salmon, marinated salmon, ready-to-eat salmon meals, salmon sashimi, smoked salmon, salmon whole, and salmon wings.

Guidance for clause 2.1(1)(c)(ii)(2)

- An import permit may be issued after assessment by MPI on a case-by-case basis. An import permit application form can be found on the MPI website *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or apply for the permit online at the following weblink (when active): https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/

2.2 Non-salmonid fish products

2.2.1 Non-salmonid straddling fish from Australia

30 August 2023

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 048 [B].

- **Whole orange roughy** (Hoplostethus atlanticus) fish may be imported under clause 2.2.1 (Non-salmonid straddling fish from Australia) when the consignment is accompanied by an exporter's declaration that the fish was harvested from the areas St Helens Hill or the Cascade Plateau, off the eastern coast of Tasmania in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery of Australia.

- **Whole hoki/blue grenadier** (Macruronus novaezelandiae) fish may be imported under clause 2.2.1 (Non-salmonid straddling fish from Australia) when the consignment is accompanied by an exporter's declaration that the fish was harvested from the area of the South East Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery, west of, and 12 to 50 nautical miles from, Tasmania.

(1) Whole non-salmonid fish and products derived from non-salmonid fish may be imported from Australia for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when the consignment is accompanied by an exporter's declaration that the fish was caught in one or both of the following fisheries:

a) Lord Howe Rise Deepwater Fishery.
b) Macquarie Island Fishery Zone.

2.2.2 Non-salmonid fish products from recognised countries

(1) Eviscerated non-salmonid fish and products derived from non-salmonid fish species belonging to families listed in *Schedule 3* may be imported for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when all of the following requirements are met:

a) The exporting country is recognised under clause 1.5.
b) The exporting country is free from the risk organisms of concern to New Zealand as listed in *Schedule 3* of this IHS for the family the fish species belongs, or the product has been treated by an MPI-approved process to mitigate the risk organisms of concern to New Zealand for the family the fish species belongs to.
c) The product is accompanied by the negotiated health certificate naming the fish species that is from a family listed in *Schedule 3* of this IHS.

Guidance for clause 2.2.2

- For non-salmonid fish species belonging to families not listed in *Schedule 3* of this IHS, an application can be made to MPI to request an additional risk assessment for these species to be added to this IHS.
- FishBase (www.fishbase.org), the online global biodiversity information system on fish, has the *Information by Family* section that provides the list of fish species within a family.

2.2.3 Low-risk non-salmonid fish products from any country

(1) Whole non-salmonid fish and any product derived from non-salmonid fish may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) For fish species listed in Schedule 4:

i) The fish is a species listed in *Schedule 4* of this IHS.

b) For fish species listed in Schedule 5:

i) The fish is a species listed in *Schedule 5* of this IHS.
ii) The fish has been frozen to a minimum core temperature of -18°C for a period of not less than 168 hours:

1) Prior to transport; and/or
2) During transport.

c) For fish species listed in Schedule 6:

i) The fish is a species listed in *Schedule 6* of this IHS.
ii) The fish has been frozen to a minimum core temperature of -18°C for a period of not less than four months:

1) Prior to transport; and/or
2) During transport.

(2) Where the fish is a species listed in *Schedule 5* or *Schedule 6* and the freezing requirements set out in clauses 2. 2.2.3(b)(ii)(2) and 2.2.3(c)(ii)(2) apply, the importer must submit the relevant bill of lading or data logs of temperature records of the refrigerated container to MPI on arrival.

Guidance to clauses 2.2.3(1)(b)(ii) and 2.2.3(1)(c)(ii)

- For meeting the freezing duration requirement, the freezing period can be met by a combination of time prior to transport and during transport.
- The bill of lading accompanying refrigerated containers includes storage temperature information that can be used for calculating the duration the fish has been frozen for during transport.

2.2.4 Non-salmonid fish for further processing in New Zealand

(1) Whole non-salmonid fish may be imported from any country for further processing in New Zealand when accompanied by an import permit. The non-salmonid fish must be processed in accordance with *Schedule 9* of this IHS at the transitional facility listed on the import permit.

Guidance for clause 2.2.4(1)

- An import permit application form can be found on the MPI website *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or apply for the import permit online at the following weblink (when active) https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/

2.2.5 Non-salmonid fish skin-off fillets

26 July 2024

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer direction CTOd 2024 036 [B].

Skin-on non-salmonid fish fillets, and products derived from skin-on or skin-off fillets of non-salmonid fish are eligible for biosecurity clearance under clause 2.2.5 (Non-salmonid fish skin-off fillets) of this IHS when the freezing and documentation requirements of the clause are met.

This CTOd replaces 2024 012 [G] and 2023 041 (B), previously in this grey box.

(1) Non-salmonid fish skin-off fillets may be imported from all countries for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries, with one of the following attestations:

a) The skin-off fillets are from a non-salmonid fish species and frozen to a minimum core temperature of -20°C for a period of not less than 168 hours:

i) Prior to transport; and/or
ii) During transport; or

b) The skin-off fillets are from a fish species belonging to a family listed in *Schedule 7* of this IHS.

(2) Where clause 2.2.5(1)(a)(ii) applies, the importer must submit the relevant bill of lading or data logs of temperature records of the refrigerated container to MPI on arrival.

Guidance to clause 2.2.5

- For meeting the freezing duration requirement, the freezing period can be met by a combination of time prior to transport and during transport.
- The bill of lading accompanying refrigerated containers includes storage temperature information that can be used for calculating the duration the fish has been frozen for during transport.

2.2.6 Heat-treated non-salmonid fish products

(1) Heat-treated non-salmonid fish products may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) The product is derived from a fish species that does not belong to the family Salmonidae.
b) The product has been heat treated to one of the following time/temperature parameters:

i) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 85°C for a period of not less than 15 minutes; or
ii) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 90°C for a period of not less than 10 minutes.

2.2.7 Dried non-salmonid fish products

(1) Dried non-salmonid fish products may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries with all of the following attestations:

a) The product is derived from a fish species that does not belong to the family Salmonidae.
b) The fish is eviscerated.

c) The product has been mechanically dried at a minimum core temperature of 100°C for a period of not less than 30 minutes.

Guidance to clause 2.2.7

- See *Schedule 2* of this IHS for the definition of mechanically dried.

2.2.8 Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged for direct retail sale

30 August 2023
The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 046 [G].

Salmonid fish roe may be imported from any country under clause 2.2.8 (Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged for direct retail sale) of this IHS.

22 September 2023

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 064 [B].

Certification is not required for **non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged for direct retail sale,** with a net content of not more than 1.0kg or 1.0 litre, if the product is **shelf stable.**

(1) Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged with a net content of not more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre for direct retail sale can be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) The product is derived from a fish species that does not belong to the family Salmonidae.
b) The product is commercially packaged for direct retail sale.
c) Each package has a net content of not more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre.

(2) Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged with a net content of more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre for direct retail sale can be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by all of the following documents:

a) From Australia, an exporter's declaration, and all other countries a health certificate or a government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration with all of the following attestations:

i) The product is derived from a fish species that does not belong to the family Salmonidae.
ii) The product is commercially packaged for direct retail sale.
iii) The package net content (which must not be more than the weight recorded on the import permit).

b) An import permit.

(3) The product must not be opened or repackaged prior to sale to household consumers or businesses in the food service sector unless the seller operates in the food service sector.

Guidance for clause 2.2.8

- Specified non-salmonid fish products may be eligible for biosecurity clearance under the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products, SPECPROD.ALL;* see details in the *Other information* section of this IHS.
- Non-salmonid fish products commercially packaged for direct retail sale include, but are not limited to, fish balls, fish cakes, fish collars, fish mince, fish roe, kippered fish, marinated fish, ready-to-eat fish meals, sashimi, smoked fish, surimi, whitebait, and whole fish.
- For packages with net content of more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre, an import permit may be issued after assessment by MPI on a case-by-case basis. An import permit application form can be

found on the MPI website at this *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or apply for the import permit online at the following weblink (when active): https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/
- See *Schedule 2* of this IHS for the definitions of commercially packaged for direct retail sale and food service sector.

2.3 Crustacean products

2.3.1 Crustacean products from recognised countries

(1) Crustacean products may be imported for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when the following requirements are met:

a) The exporting country is recognised under clause 1.5.
b) The consignment is accompanied by the negotiated health certificate identifying the exporting country as being free from the identified risk organisms for the product as specified below:

i) For products derived from crustacean species listed in *Schedule 8* of this IHS, the exporting country must be free from *Aphanomyces astaci*.
ii) For products derived from crab and lobster species, the exporting country must be free from *Hematodinium* spp.
iii) For products derived from freshwater crustaceans, the exporting country must be free from *Angiostongylus cantonensis.*

2.3.2 Heat-treated crustacean products

(1) Heat-treated crustacean products may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) For crustacean species listed in *Schedule 8* of this IHS, the product has been heat treated to one of the following time/temperature parameters:

i) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 100°C for a period of not less than one minute; or
ii) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 90°C for a period of not less than 10 minutes.

b) For all other crustacean species, the product is heat treated until all protein in the crustacean meat is coagulated.

Guidance for clause 2.3.2

- Dried crustacean products for uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals may be eligible for import under clause 2.3.2.
- Crustacean meals for uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals may be eligible for import either under clause 2.3.2 or clause 2.9 of this IHS.

2.3.3 Frozen crustacean products

(1) Frozen crustacean products may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration if exported from all other countries that has one of the following attestations:

a) For crustacean species listed in *Schedule 8* of this IHS, the product has been frozen to a minimum core temperature of -20°C for a period of not less than 72 hours.

b) For all other crustacean species, the product has been frozen to a minimum core temperature of -18°C for a period of not less than 12 hours.

Guidance to clause 2.3.3

- For meeting the freezing duration requirement, the freezing period can be met by a combination of time prior to transport and during transport.
- The bill of lading accompanying refrigerated containers includes storage temperature information that can be used for calculating the duration the fish has been frozen for during transport.

2.3.4 Crustacean products commercially packaged for direct retail sale

22 September 2023

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 064 [B].

Certification is not required for **crustacean products commercially packaged for direct retail sale,** with a net content of not more than 1.0kg or 1.0 litre, if the product is **shelf stable.**

(1) Crustacean products commercially packaged for direct retail sale and with a net content of not more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre can be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) The product is commercially packaged for direct retail sale.
b) Each package has a net content of not more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre.

(2) Crustacean products commercially packaged for direct retail sale and with a net content of more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre can be imported when accompanied by all of the following documents:

a) An exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

i) The product is commercially packaged for direct retail sale.
ii) Each package has a net content of more than 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre.

b) An import permit.

(3) For crustacean products shipped in fresh or chilled form, the packaging must be labelled with the words "*Not to be used as bait or feed for aquatic animals*".

(4) The product must not be opened or repackaged prior to sale to household consumers or businesses in the food service sector unless the seller operates in the food service sector.

Guidance for clause 2.3.4

- Specified crustacean products may be eligible for biosecurity clearance under the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products, SPECPROD.ALL;* see details in the *Other information* section of this IHS.
- Crustacean products commercially packaged for direct retail sale include, but are not limited to, butterflied prawns, dried shrimps, peeled prawns, prawn cakes, prawn cutlets, ready-to-eat crustacean meals, shrimp balls, shrimp roe, tempura prawns, and whole prawns.
- For packages over 1.0 kg or 1.0 litre, an import permit will be issued after assessment by MPI on a case-by-case basis. An import permit application form can be found on the MPI website at this *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or apply for the import permit online at the following weblink (when active): https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/
- See *Schedule 2* of this IHS for the definitions of commercially packaged for direct retail sale and food service sector.

2.4 Mollusc products

2.4.1 *Haliotis* spp. (abalone) products

(1) *Haliotis* spp. (abalone) products may be imported when accompanied by an exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

a) The product is derived from *Haliotis* spp. (abalone).
b) The shell has been removed.
c) The meat of the *Haliotis* spp.(abalone) has been heated to a minimum core temperature of 55°C for a period of not less than 10 minutes.

2.4.2 Mollusc products other than *Haliotis* spp. (abalone)

22 September 2023

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 064 [B].

Certification is not required for **Mollusc products other than Haliotis spp. (abalone),** provided the product is commercially packaged for direct retail sale, with a net content of not more than 1.0kg or 1.0 litre, and the product is **shelf stable.**

(1) Mollusc products other than *Haliotis* spp. (abalone) may be imported from any country when accompanied by:

a) An exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

i) The product is derived from a mollusc species other than *Haliotis* spp. (abalone).
ii) For mollusc species that have an external shell, the shell has been removed.
iii) The meat of the mollusc is cooked, dried, or frozen.

b) An import permit for products where the meat of the mollusc has been put on to a cleaned and sanitised shell.

Guidance for clause 2.4.2

- For mollusc species such as octopus, squid, and cuttlefish, that do not have an external shell, the statement regarding removal of the shell on documents required by the IHS is not required.
- An import permit for mollusc meat put on to a cleaned and sanitised shell will only be issued if MPI is satisfied with the shell cleaning and sanitising process.

2.5 Echinoderm products

(1) Echinoderm products may be imported from any country provided they are commercially packaged for direct retail sale.

2.6 Tunicate products

(1) Tunicate products may be imported from any country provided they are commercially packaged for direct retail sale.

2.7 Cnidarian (jellyfish) products

(1) Cnidarian (jellyfish) products may be imported from any country provided they are commercially packaged for direct retail sale.

2.8 Marine annelid products

(1) Marine annelid products may be imported from any country provided they are commercially packaged for direct retail sale.

Guidance for clauses 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8

- For the products described in clauses 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8, biosecurity clearance at the border will be facilitated if the exporter includes a document identifying that the product is an echinoderm, or tunicate, or cnidaria (jellyfish) or marine annelid, and that they have been commercially packaged for direct retail sale.

2.9 Aquatic animal meal and aquatic animal oil

(1) Aquatic animal meal and aquatic animal oil may be imported from any country for all uses other than as bait or feed for aquatic animals when accompanied by:

a) An exporter's declaration if exported from Australia, or a health certificate or government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration from all other countries, with all of the following attestations:

i) The product is derived only from aquatic animal species.
ii) The product was heat treated at a minimum core temperature of 80°C for a period of no less than 20 minutes.

(2) Composite products containing aquatic animal meal and/or aquatic animal oil that are not a bait or feed for aquatic animals may be imported from any country when:

a) The product is commercially prepared and packaged for direct retail sale; and
b) Accompanied by an import permit.

Guidance for clause 2.9(1)

- Meal and oil derived from fish belonging to the family Salmonidae may be eligible for import under clause 2.9 of this IHS.
- Meal and oil derived from any crustacean species may be eligible for import under clause 2.3.2, or 2.3.4, or 2.9 of this IHS.

Guidance for clause 2.9(2)(b)

- An import permit may be issued after assessment by MPI on a case-by-case basis. An import permit application form can be found on the MPI website *Permit to Import Animal Products*, or apply for the permit online at the following weblink (when active): https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/.

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Short code
11 May 2022	Import Health Standard: Aquatic Animal Products	IHS AQUAPROD.GEN
Amendments	Title	Short code
23 December 2022	Import Health Standard: Aquatic Animal Products	IHS AQUAPROD.GEN

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Annelid

A member of the phylum Annelida. For the purposes of this IHS, annelids are limited to those species found in marine aquatic environment. Examples include, but are not limited to, sipunculid worm (also known as peanut worm or star worm) and palolo worm.

Aquatic animal

An animal belonging to:

a) Superclass Osteichthyes, including, but not limited to, bony fish like salmon, perches, cods, herrings, and eels.
b) Class Chondrichthyes, including, but not limited to, cartilaginous fish like sharks and stingrays.
c) Phylum Mollusca*,* including, but not limited to, clams, mussels, oysters, scallops, octopus, squids, and aquatic snails. Excludes terrestrial mollusc species.
d) Subphylum Crustacea, including, but not limited to, crabs, lobsters, shrimp, prawns, and crawfish. Excludes terrestrial crustacean species.
e) Phylum Echinodermata, including, but not limited to, sea cucumbers, sea stars, and sea urchins.
f) Phylum Cnidaria, such as jellyfish.
g) Subphylum Tunicata, including, but not limited to, sea squirts, sea tulips, sea peaches (*Halocynthia aurantium*) sea pineapples/hoyas (*Halocynthia roretzi*), *Pyura* spp.*,* and *Microcosmus* spp.
h) Phylum Annelida limited to worm species found in marine aquatic environment. Examples include, but are not limited to, sipunculid worm (also known as peanut worm or star worm) and palolo worm.

Aquatic animal product

A non-viable (non-living) product derived from an aquatic animal. For the purposes of this IHS, roe (fish eggs) and milt (fish seminal fluid) are aquatic animal products.

Bait

Any substance derived from aquatic animals used to attract and catch aquatic animals.

Certifying Official

The person authorised by the Competent Authority of the exporting country to sign health certificates for aquatic animal products.

Commercially packaged for direct retail sale

Product manufactured and packaged in a commercial environment and not undergoing further packaging and/or processing prior to retail sale or use in the food service sector in New Zealand.

Competent Authority

The Governmental Authority of a WOAH Member that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of aquatic animal health and welfare measures, international health certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Aquatic Code* in the whole territory.

Composite product

A product that contains ingredients in addition to those of aquatic animal origin.

Crustacean product

An aquatic animal product derived from subphylum Crustacea, including, but not limited to, crabs, crawfish, crayfish, krill, lobsters, scampi, shrimp, and prawns. Excludes terrestrial crustacean species.

Echinoderm

A member of the phylum Echinodermata. Examples include sea cucumbers, sea stars, and sea urchins.

Exclusive Economic Zone

The area of the sea stretching from a country's baseline out to 200 nautical miles offshore.

For New Zealand, the Exclusive Economic Zone is as described in Section 9 of the *Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977*.

Fillet

A slice of fish flesh that is removed by a cut made parallel to the backbone.

Fish

A member of the superclass Osteichthyes (bony fish, including, but not limited to, salmon, perches, cods, herrings, and eels) or class Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish like sharks and stingrays).

Food service sector

Businesses that prepare and serve food that is ready to eat on site or to be taken away to be eaten in the vicinity without necessarily requiring any further preparation by consumers.

Food service sector has the same meaning as given in Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Food Act 2014.

Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)

A Competent Authority approved food control operation aimed at ensuring that products are consistently manufactured to a specified quality appropriate to their intended use. It thus has two complementary and interacting components; the manufacturing operation itself and the control system and procedures.

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

A system that identifies, evaluates and controls hazards that are significant for biosecurity and food safety.

Headed, gilled, and gutted fish

A fish that has its head, gills, and gut removed.

Mechanically dried

Removing moisture from the aquatic animal by blowing heated air through it. The following processes do not meet the definition for mechanical drying:

a) Drying under the sun
b) Freeze-drying
c) Drying by infrared radiation
d) Salting
e) Smoking

Mollusc

An animal belonging to the phylum Mollusca. Examples include clams, cuttlefish, mussels, octopus, oysters, snail, and squids. For the purposes of this IHS, terrestrial molluscs, such as land snails (escargots), are excluded from the definition of mollusc.

Salmonid

Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae.

Straddling fish

Non-salmonid fish species caught in one or both of the following fisheries:

(1) Lord Howe Rise Deepwater Fishery: The area covering the waters south of the fishery's northern boundary at a line at 154° 40' 04" East and 24° 29" 54" South, following the Australian Fishing Zone boundary to include Lord Howe Island, and intersect with a line from the Australian Fishing Zone boundary at 33° 34' 54" South to the coast, excluding the inshore waters managed by the State Governments of Australia and the inshore areas of the Commonwealth Southeast Trawl Sector.

(2) Macquarie Island Fishery Zone: The area covering the waters within a 200 nautical mile radius of Macquarie Island, south of the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone.

Quality manager

A person employed by the company manufacturing the animal product in question and whose role is to ensure that the animal product manufactured by the company meets its minimum standard of quality.

Steak

A cross-section cut of a fish that may include a piece of the backbone.

Territorial sea

Means New Zealand's area of sea as described in Section 3 of the *Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977*. In simple terms, New Zealand's Territorial Sea is the area of water not exceeding 12 nautical miles measured from the shores.

Tunicate

A member of the subphylum Tunicata. Sea squirts and sea pineapples are members of this subphylum.

WOAH

The World Organisation for Animal Health (World Health Organization (WHO)).

Schedule 3 – Fish Families and their Disease Susceptibilities

See clause 2.2.2 of this IHS for information relevant to this schedule.

RISK ORGANISM KEY

Key	Risk organisms of concern to New Zealand
1	*Aeromonas hydrophila* (exotic strains)
2	*Aeromonas salmonicida* var. *salmonicida* (atypical strains)
3	*Aeromonas salmonicida* var. *salmonicida* (typical strains)
4	*Anguillicola crassus*
5	*Aphanomyces invadans*
6	Cestode larvae
7	Digenean larvae
8	*Edwardsiella* spp.
9	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus (EHNV) / European catfish virus (ECV) / European sheatfish virus (ESV)
10	European eel herpesvirus (EEHV)
11	European eel virus (EVE)
12	*Flavobacterium columnare* (exotic strains)
13	*Francisella* spp.
14	Grass carp haemorrhagic virus (GCHV)
15	Grouper iridovirus (GIV)
16	Hirame rhabdovirus (HIRRV)
17	*Ichthyophonus hoferi*
18	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV)
19	Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) / Halibut birnavirus / Viral deformity of yellowtail virus
20	Infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV)
21	Koi herpesvirus (KHV)
22	Microsporidian pathogens
23	Monogenean parasites, including *Gyrodactylus salaris*
24	*Moritella viscosa*
25	Myxozoa (including *Enteromyxum*, *Henneguya*, *Kudoa*, *Myxobolus*, *Sphaerospora*, and *Unicapsula*)
26	New Japan virus (NJV)
27	Nodaviruses, including nervous necrosis virus (NNV)
28	*Oncorhynchus masou* virus (OMV)
29	Piscine aquareovirus (PRV) / Salmon aquareovirus / Tasmanian salmon reovirus / Grass carp reovirus / Turbout reovirus (TRV) / Heart and skeletal muscle inflammation syndrome virus
30	*Piscirickettsia salmonis* and related *Rickettsia*-like organisms
31	*Pseudomonas anguilliseptica*
32	Red sea bream iridovirus (RSIV) / Infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus (ISKNV) / Gourami iridovirus
33	*Renibacterium salmoninarum*
34	Salmon alphavirus (SAV) / Salmon pancreatic disease virus
35	Salmon gill poxvirus (SGPV) / Carp oedema virus / Koi sleepy disease virus
36	*Sphaerothecum destruens*
37	Spring viraemia of carp virus (SVCV) / Pike fry rhabdovirus
38	*Streptococcus agalactiae* (serotype III: 283); *Streptococcus iniae*
39	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus (VHSV)
40	*Yersinia ruckeri* (Hagerman and other exotic strains)

SCHEDULE 3: FISH FAMILIES AND THEIR DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITIES	
Fish Family	**Risk Organisms** (For risk organism names see the Risk Organism Key table at the beginning of Schedule 3)
1. Acanthuridae	23; 27
2. Achiridae	5
3. Acipenseridae	1; 18; 19; 21; 27; 35; 40
4. Acropomatidae	27
5. Alestidae	5
6. Ambassidae	5
7. Amiidae	19
8. Ammodytidae	2; 19; 39
9. Anabantidae	5; 8
10. Anarhichadidae	2; 19; 27; 35
11. Anguillidae	2; 4; 5; 6; 8; 10; 11; 18; 19; 22; 23; 25; 27; 31; 35; 38; 39; 40
12. Anoplopomatidae	2; 5; 33; 39
13. Argentinidae	29; 35; 39
14. Ariidae	5; 35; 38
15. Atherinidae	19; 35
16. Aulorhynchidae	19; 39
17. Bagridae	5
18. Batrachoididae	8; 27
19. Belonidae	5; 39
20. Berycidae	25
21. Bothidae	19; 27; 35
22. Carangidae	5; 8; 17; 19; 22; 23; 25; 27; 29; 31; 32; 35; 38; 39
23. Carcharhinidae	25
24. Catostomidae	2; 19; 23; 35; 39
25. Centrarchidae	2; 4; 5; 8; 12; 19; 27; 29; 31; 32; 35; 37; 39
26. Chaetodontidae	23
27. Chanidae	27
28. Channidae	5; 7; 8; 19; 23; 29; 38
29. Chirocentridae	25
30. Cichlidae	2; 4; 5; 7; 8; 11; 12; 13; 19; 23; 25; 27; 30; 31; 37; 38; 40
31. Clariidae	5; 8; 12; 25
32. Clupeidae	2; 5; 6; 7; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 25; 27; 29; 31; 33; 38; 39
33. Cobitidae	31
34. Congridae	23
35. Coryphaenidae	25
36. Cyclopteridae	2; 24
37. Cynoglossidae	27
38. Cyprinidae	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 12; 14; 17; 19; 21; 23; 25; 27; 29; 31; 32; 33; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40
39. Cyprinodontidae	19
40. Dasyatidae	8; 25; 38

SCHEDULE 3: FISH FAMILIES AND THEIR DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITIES	
Fish Family	**Risk Organisms** (For risk organism names see the Risk Organism Key table at the beginning of Schedule 3)
41. Distichodontidae	25
42. Eleotridae	5; 7; 8; 27
43. Embiotocidae	18; 19; 23; 33; 39
44. Engraulidae	25; 39
45. Esocidae	2; 3; 4; 7; 9; 18; 19; 25; 37; 39
46. Exocoetidae	5
47. Fundulidae	39
48. Gadidae	2; 3; 13; 17; 18; 19; 20; 24; 25; 27; 31; 34; 39; 40
49. Galaxiidae	9
50. Gempylidae	25
51. Gerreidae	2
52. Glaucostegidae	25
53. Gobiidae	4; 5; 8; 27; 39
54. Haemulidae	8; 27; 32; 38
55. Hapalogenyidae	27
56. Hexagrammidae	2; 23; 33
57. Ictaluridae	1; 5; 7; 8; 9; 12; 19; 23; 25; 29; 38; 39; 40
58. Kurtidae	5
59. Kyphosidae	23; 32
60. Labridae	2; 3; 19; 23; 34
61. Lateolabracidae	7; 16; 23; 27; 32
62. Latidae	5; 8; 12; 23; 25; 27; 31; 32; 35; 38
63. Latridae	2; 27
64. Leiognathidae	27
65. Lepisosteidae	19
66. Lethrinidae	27; 32
67. Lophiidae	27
68. Lotidae	1; 2; 39; 40
69. Lutjanidae	5; 17; 25; 27; 38
70. Macrouridae	19; 25; 27
71. Malacanthidae	27
72. Mastacembelidae	5
73. Merlucciidae	19; 25; 33; 39
74. Monacanthidae	27
75. Moronidae	2; 3; 5; 8; 13; 17; 18; 19; 27; 30; 31; 32; 38; 39
76. Mugilidae	5; 7; 8; 17; 24; 27; 32; 38; 39
77. Mullidae	19; 25; 27; 39
78. Muraenesocidae	27
79. Nemipteridae	25
80. Notopteridae	5
81. Ophidiidae	39

SCHEDULE 3: FISH FAMILIES AND THEIR DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITIES	
Fish Family	**Risk Organisms** (For risk organism names see the Risk Organism Key table at the beginning of Schedule 3)
82. Oplegnathidae	27; 32
83. Orectolobidae	25
84. Osmeridae	4; 17; 29; 39
85. Osphronemidae	5; 8
86. Pangasiidae	12; 23
87. Paralichthyidae	8; 16; 17; 19; 25; 27; 32; 38; 39
88. Percicithyidae	5; 9; 12; 15; 19; 27; 32
89. Percidae	2; 4; 6; 7; 9; 12; 19; 21; 25; 27; 37; 39; 40
90. Percithyidae	19
91. Percopsidae	39
92. Pimelodidae	25
93. Platycephalidae	5; 27; 33
94. Plecoglossidae	5; 16; 19; 22; 26; 31; 33; 35
95. Pleuronectidae	2; 3; 8; 13; 16; 17; 19; 22; 24; 25; 27; 32; 34; 39
96. Plotosidae	9; 27; 31
97. Polynemidae	25; 29
98. Polyodontidae	19
99. Polyprionidae	23
100. Pomatomidae	5
101. Priacanthidae	27
102. Psettodidae	5
103. Rachycentridae	27; 32
104. Rhinobatidae	25
105. Scaridae	23; 38
106. Scatophagidae	5
107. Schilbeidae	5
108. Sciaenidae	5; 13; 19; 25; 27; 30; 32; 38; 39
109. Scombridae	13; 17; 25; 32; 39
110. Scophthalmidae	2; 3; 8; 13; 18; 19; 24; 25; 27; 29; 31; 34; 39; 40
111. Scorpaenidae	39
112. Sebastidae	16; 17; 23; 27; 32; 39
113. Serranidae	7; 8; 15; 23; 25; 27; 30; 31; 32; 38; 39
114. Serrasalmidae	7; 12
115. Siganidae	27; 38
116. Sillaginidae	5; 25; 27; 39
117. Siluridae	4; 5; 7; 8; 9; 21; 25; 27; 37
118. Soleidae	5; 7; 19; 22; 27; 39; 40
119. Sparidae	2; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 16; 17; 18; 19; 23; 25; 27; 31; 32; 38; 39
120. Sphyraenidae	19; 25
121. Sphyrnidae	25
122. Stichaeidae	16

SCHEDULE 3: FISH FAMILIES AND THEIR DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITIES	
Fish Family	**Risk Organisms** (For risk organism names see the Risk Organism Key table at the beginning of Schedule 3)
123.Stromateidae	39
124.Synbranchidae	5
125.Synodontidae	38
126.Terapontidae	2; 5; 9; 27
127.Tetraodontidae	25; 27; 30; 32
128.Trichiuridae	17; 39
129.Triglidae	19; 27
130.Uranoscopidae	39
131.Zeidae	27
132.Zoarcidae	2; 27

Schedule 4 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(a)

Fish species listed in this schedule can be imported in whole form, provided they meet the requirements in clause 2.2.3(1)(a) of this IHS.

30 August 2023
The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction CTO 2023 060 [B].

Scomberesox scombroides is included in Schedule 4 of this IHS.

Fish Species

(1) *Alopias superciliosus*
(2) *Auxis rochei*
(3) *Auxis thazard*
(4) *Brama brama*
(5) *Carcharhinus brachyurus*
(6) *Carcharhinus falciformis*
(7) *Carcharhinus galapagensis*
(8) *Carcharhinus longimanus*
(9) *Cetorhinus maximus*
(10) *Cololabis adocetus*
(11) *Coryphaena equiselis*
(12) *Coryphaena hippurus*
(13) *Euthynnus affinis*
(14) *Galeocerdo cuvier*
(15) *Hexanchus griseus*
(16) *Istiompax [Makaira] indica*
(17) *Istiophorus platypterus*
(18) *Isurus oxyrinchus*
(19) *Isurus paucus*
(20) *Kajikia [Tetrapterus] audax*
(21) *Katsuwonus pelamis*
(22) *Lamna nasus*
(23) *Lampris guttatus*
(24) *Lampris immaculatus*
(25) *Makaira mazara*
(26) *Makaira nigricans*
(27) *Prionace glauca*
(28) *Rhinocodon typus*
(29) *Sphyrna zygaena*
(30) *Tetrapturus angustirostris*
(31) *Thunnus alalunga*
(32) *Thunnus albacares*
(33) *Thunnus maccoyii*
(34) *Thunnus obesus*
(35) *Thunnus orientalis*
(36) *Xiphias gladius*

Schedule 5 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(b)

Fish species listed in this schedule can be imported in whole form, provided they meet the requirements in clause 2.2.3(1)(b) of this IHS. This clause requires the fish to be frozen to a minimum core temperature of - 18°C for a period of not less than 168 hours.

Fish species

(1) Cololabias saira

(2) Engraulis ringens

(3) Hemiramphus balao

(4) Hemiramphus brasiliensis

(5) Hemiramphus dussumieri

(6) Hemiramphus lutkei

Schedule 6 – Fish Species Relevant to Clause 2.2.3(1)(c)

Fish species listed in this schedule can be imported in whole form, provided they meet requirements in clause 2.2.3(1)(c) of this IHS. This clause requires the fish to be frozen to a minimum core temperature of -18°C for a period of not less than four months.

Fish species

(1) Euthynnus alletteratus

(2) Sarda chilensis

(3) Sarda lineolata

(4) Sarda sarda

Schedule 7 – Fish Families Relevant to Clause 2.2.5(1)(b)

Skin-off fillets derived from fish belonging to the families listed in this schedule can be imported as per clause 2.2.5(1)(b) of this IHS.

Fish families		
1. Acanthuridae	40. Engraulidae	79. Percopsidae
2. Achiridae	41. Exocoetidae	80. Pimelodidae
3. Acipenseridae	42. Fundulidae	81. Platycephalidae
4. Acropomatidae	43. Gadidae	82. Plecoglossidae
5. Alestidae	44. Galaxiidae	83. Pleuronectidae
6. Ambassidae	45. Gasterosteidae	84. Plotosidae
7. Amiidae	46. Gempylidae	85. Poeciliidae
8. Ammodytidae	47. Gerreidae	86. Polynemidae
9. Anabantidae	48. Glaucostegidae	87. Polyodontidae
10. Anarhichadidae	49. Haemulidae	88. Polyprionidae
11. Anoplopomatidae	50. Hapalogenyidae	89. Pomatomidae
12. Apogonidae	51. Helostomatidae	90. Priacanthidae
13. Argentinidae	52. Hexagrammidae	91. Psettodidae
14. Ariidae	53. Kurtidae	92. Rachycentridae
15. Atherinidae	54. Kyphosidae	93. Rhinobatidae
16. Aulorhynchidae	55. Labridae	94. Scaridae
17. Bagridae	56. Latidae	95. Scatophagidae
18. Batrachoididae	57. Latridae	96. Schilbeidae
19. Belonidae	58. Leiognathidae	97. Scophthalmidae
20. Berycidae	59. Lepisosteidae	98. Scorpaenidae
21. Bothidae	60. Lethrinidae	99. Sebastidae
22. Carangidae	61. Liparidae	100. Siganidae
23. Carcharhinidae	62. Lophiidae	101. Sillaginidae
24. Catostomidae	63. Lutjanidae	102. Sphyraenidae
25. Centropomidae	64. Macrouridae	103. Sphyrnidae
26. Chaetodontidae	65. Malacanthidae	104. Stichaeidae
27. Characidae	66. Mastacembelidae	105. Stromateidae
28. Chirocentridae	67. Merlucciidae	106. Synbranchidae
29. Clariidae	68. Monacanthidae	107. Synodontidae
30. Cobitidae	69. Moronidae	108. Terapontidae
31. Congridae	70. Muraenesocidae	109. Tetraodontidae
32. Coryphaenidae	71. Nemipteridae	110. Trichiuridae
33. Cottidae	72. Notopteridae	111. Triglidae
34. Cyclopteridae	73. Ophidiidae	112. Umbridae
35. Cynoglossidae	74. Oplegnathidae	113. Uranoscopidae
36. Cyprinodontidae	75. Orectolobidae	114. Zeidae
37. Dasyatidae	76. Osphronemidae	115. Zoarcidae
38. Distichodontidae	77. Percicithyidae	
39. Embiotocidae	78. Percithyidae	

Schedule 8 – Crustacean Species Relevant to Clauses 2.3.1(1)(b)(i) and 2.3.3(1)(a)

Crustaceans listed in this schedule are susceptible to the risk organism *Aphanomyces astaci*. Products derived from these crustaceans can be imported provided they meet the requirements in either clause 2.3.1(1)(b)(i) or clause 2.3.3(1)(a) of this IHS.

Under clause 2.3.1(1)(b)(i), products derived from crustacean species listed in this schedule may be imported from countries recognised by MPI as being free from *A. astaci*. The exporting country must be recognised under clause 1.5 of this IHS. Each consignment must be accompanied by the negotiated health certificate.

Under clause 2.3.3(1)(a), products derived from crustacean species listed in this schedule may be imported from any country, provided each consignment is accompanied by a health certificate attesting the product has been heat treated to one of the following time/temperature parameters:

(1) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 100°C for a period of not less than one minute; or

(2) Heat treated to a minimum core temperature of 90°C for a period of not less than 10 minutes.

Crayfish families (all species from within these families)

(1) Astacidae

(2) Cambaridae

(3) Parastacidae

Other crustacean species

(1) *Eriocheir sinensis*

(2) Macrobrachium dayanum

(3) Potamon potamios

Schedule 9 – Processing Requirements at the Transitional Facility

Guidance

- A transitional facility is a place approved under Section 39 of the Biosecurity Act for the purpose of inspection, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding, or destruction of uncleared goods. A transitional facility may need to comply with the requirements set out in one or more facility standards. Detailed information on transitional facilities is available on MPI's website at this link.

(1) This schedule applies to the following consignments of aquatic animal products imported to New Zealand that have been authorised to be moved for further processing at the transitional facility (TF) listed on the import permit.

a) Gutted salmonid fish from Australia imported under clause 2.1(1)(b)(i) of this IHS.
b) Headed, gilled, and gutted salmonid fish from recognised countries other than Australia imported under clause 2.1(1)(b)(i) of this IHS.
c) Non-salmonid fish imported under clause 2.2.4 of this IHS.

(2) Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the above aquatic animal products will proceed from the border to the TF named on the import permit. The TF must be approved to the *Facility Standard: Transitional Facilities for Animal Products, MPI-STD-ANIPRODS*.

(3) Prior to processing at the TF, the imported aquatic animal products must be marked, stored, and handled in accordance with *MPI-STD-ANIPRODS*.

(4) To be eligible for biosecurity clearance, the TF operator must ensure that the imported aquatic animal products are processed as below:

a) Salmonid fish imported in forms specified in clause 2.1(1)(b)(i) of this IHS must be processed in accordance with the requirements detailed in clauses 2.1(1)(b)(ii) or 2.1(1)(b)(iii) of this IHS.
b) Non-salmonid fish must be processed in accordance with the requirements detailed in clauses 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, or 2.2.8 of this IHS.

(5) The TF operator must ensure that all trimmings and solid waste associated with aquatic animal products are treated, destroyed, or disposed of by one of the following methods at the transitional facility.

a) Heat treating at a minimum core temperature of 100°C for a period of not less than 30 minutes; or
b) Rendering; or
c) Incineration; or
d) Deep burial; or
e) Any other method approved by a CTO.

(6) The facility operator must ensure that all packaging that has been in contact with the aquatic animal products is destroyed or disposed of by incineration or deep burial at a transitional facility.

(7) The facility operator must ensure that all effluent generated during processing is:

a) Discharged into a municipal sewage system; or
b) Discharged into a securely fenced and isolated soak-pit.