



Import Health Standard

Giant River Prawns (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)

RIVPRAWN.SPE

[Document Date]

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Giant River Prawns (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on [Effective Date]

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, [Document Date]

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

For further information contact:
Animal Imports
Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Email: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

Draft

Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: Requirements	6
1.1 Application	6
1.2 Incorporation by reference	6
1.3 Definitions	6
1.4 Requirements for clearance	6
1.5 Pre-export isolation	7
1.6 Diagnostic tests	8
1.7 Transport	9
1.8 Import permit information	9
1.9 Documentation that must accompany giant river prawns	9
1.10 Post-arrival requirements	10
Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms	12
2.1 Covert mortality nodavirus (CMNV)	12
2.2 Decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)	12
2.3 Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)	12
2.4 <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (MrNV)	12
2.5 White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)	13
2.6 <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (water mould)	13
Schedule 1 – Document history	14
Schedule 2 – Definitions	15

Introduction

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

Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing giant river prawns (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) from Israel or Thailand into New Zealand.

The identified risk organisms associated with giant river prawn that are managed by this IHS are:

- a) Covert mortality nodavirus (CMNV)
- b) Decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV 1)
- c) Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)
- d) *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (MrNV + XSV/WTD)
- e) White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)
- f) *Aphanomyces astaci* (water mould)
- g) *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.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of giant river prawns.

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 tested/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 giant river prawns 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 animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

Transitional facility

Any containers not intact on arrival will be required to be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional facility. Any material which has leaked from the container will be destroyed at the port of entry.

Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the giant river prawns will proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit.

The documentation will be checked to ensure it meets all requirements noted under general requirements in *Part 1: Requirements* and specified requirements (veterinary certification) in *Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms* of this IHS.

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 and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Import health standards

Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity clearance will be issued. These may include the following:

- a) All equipment entering New Zealand with the giant river prawns must comply with the [Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of Equipment Associated with Animals or Water](#).
- a) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the: [IHS: Woodware from All Countries](#).

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and new organisms

Importers of new organisms must meet all requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

Before an inspector can authorise a new organism to go to a containment facility, the EPA must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

Trade Single Window (TSW) and Customs clearance

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

For more information about TSW please visit <https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/trade-single-window/>

Draft

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of adult giant river prawns (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) for use as broodstock from Israel or Thailand into New Zealand.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) The World Organisation for Animal Health *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, available at: [Aquatic Code Online Access - WOA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).
 - b) The World Organisation for Animal Health *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*, available at: [Aquatic Manual Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).
 - c) The *International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
- (2) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) MPI's [Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards, MPI-STD-TVTL](#).
- (3) 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) and (2) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

Guidance

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines, or lists are incorporated into the 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 <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See *Schedule 2* for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 Requirements for clearance

- (1) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance, giant river prawns must:
 - a) Be adult *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. This excludes larval and juvenile (post-larval) stages; and
 - b) Be imported from Israel or Thailand; and
 - c) Be derived from aquaculture broodstock and must not be caught or sourced from the wild; and
 - d) Have been resident in Israel and Thailand since birth, unless otherwise approved by MPI; and
 - e) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.5 to 1.7 and *Part 2*; and
 - f) Be accompanied by an official certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.9, has been agreed by a CTO, and details the measures in clauses 1.5 to 1.6 and *Part 2* that the exporting country will meet; and
 - g) Be accompanied by an import permit as required by clause 1.8.

- h) Meet the post-arrival quarantine (PAQ) requirements in clause 1.10.

1.5 Pre-export isolation

- (1) The giant river prawns must have been kept in a pre-export isolation (PEI) facility that complies with the following requirements.
 - a) **Approval and audit**
 - i) The PEI facility must be approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country as meeting the requirements of this clause 1.5.
 - ii) The PEI facility must be audited at least annually by the Competent Authority of the exporting country or an organisation authorised by the Competent Authority and records of inspections retained for audit purposes for at least 7 years.
 - iii) MPI reserves the right to approve and audit facilities and their standard operating procedures and records, on a case-by-case basis.
 - b) **Records**
 - i) The PEI facility manager must implement and maintain an effective record keeping system that describes how the requirements of clause 1.5 are met.
 - c) **Facility**
 - i) The facility must be lockable to ensure that there is no entry of unauthorised personnel.
 - ii) The PEI facility must be constructed so it can be easily cleaned and disinfected.
 - iii) All giant river prawns must be held in tanks.
 - iv) The tanks must be kept clean and be suitable for easy inspection of the giant river prawns.
 - v) The tanks must be permanently identified so that records of the giant river prawns can be correlated with each tank.
 - d) **Management and operation**
 - i) All equipment used in the feeding, handling, and treatment of giant river prawns in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of the PEI.
 - ii) During PEI, the giant river prawns must remain isolated from all other aquatic animals and invertebrates that are not of an equivalent health status.
 - iii) Procedures must be in place to prevent the potential transfer of pathogenic agents. These procedures must address the risk of transfer via equipment, hands, arms, clothing, and other fomites.
 - iv) Procedures must be in place to prevent the introduction of pathogenic agents to the facility, on either people or equipment.
 - v) The PEI facility must have a designated manager who has responsibility for the day-to-day running of the facility, and who must report any problems promptly to the Official of the Competent Authority.
 - vi) Access to the PEI facility must be limited to staff essential to the running of the facility. Other personnel may be granted access only where approval is given by the Official. A register of visitors must be maintained.
 - vii) Personnel and visitors to the facility must have a thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements and the sanitation procedures of the PEI.
 - viii) Movement of giant river prawns into, within, and out of the PEI facility must be documented.
 - e) **Water management**
 - i) Giant river prawns must be continuously held in water that has:
 - 1) Passed through a filter capable of removing suspended organic material, and other filtration that may be necessary, to ensure that the UV transmittance of the water is

- within the range specified by the manufacturer of the PEI Facility's commercial UV water treatment unit; and
- 2) Been treated through the PEI Facility's commercial UV water treatment unit operating in the spectral range of 190-280 nm delivering doses of at least 130 mWs/cm².
- f) **Disease surveillance**
- i) The giant river prawns must be observed for signs of illness and abnormal behaviour periodically throughout the day. Daily records must be kept by tank and batch including, as a minimum, the number of prawns affected and a brief description of any abnormalities observed, including dead prawns.
 - ii) Any morbidities or mortalities must be investigated. Where clinical signs are attributed to any of the identified risk organisms listed in *Part 2* of this IHS, or high unexplained mortalities occur, the consignment for export to New Zealand is suspended until the prawns have been tested for the risk organisms listed in *Part 2* of this IHS, with negative results, or to the satisfaction of MPI. The Official of the Competent Authority must notify MPI of the outcome of the investigation and wait for MPI to communicate its decision on whether the prawns can be exported to New Zealand.
- g) **Duration**
- i) Giant river prawns must be held in the PEI facility for at least 30 days before the scheduled date of export.
- h) **Supervision by the Competent Authority**
- i) The competent authority must have systems in place that allow an official of the competent authority to verify that the relevant requirements of this IHS have been met before export, including that:
 - 1) During PEI, giant river prawns from countries, zones, or compartments not free from infection with risk organisms in *Part 2* are tested as described in *Part 2* of this IHS;
 - 2) The giant river prawns are certified as being free from clinical signs of diseases identified in *Part 2* of this IHS for the entirety of PEI, and before prawns are moved to the port of departure;
 - 3) The giant river prawns are exported in water that has been treated by the method described in 1.5(1)(e) of this IHS; and
 - 4) The giant river prawns are placed in a container with an official seal and precautions taken so that there will be no water exchange during transport.

1.6 Diagnostic tests

- (1) All pre-export and surveillance testing required by this IHS must be:
 - a) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country; or
 - b) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of any other country approved under this IHS to export giant river prawns to New Zealand.
- (2) All laboratory samples required by this IHS must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), the WOAH *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Aquatic Animals* (the *Aquatic Manual*), or as described in [MPI-STD-TVTL](#).
- (3) All diagnostic tests that are required to be used or undertaken by this IHS must be those that have been approved by MPI for that purpose and documented in [MPI-STD-TVTL](#).

1.7 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport by:
- Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements in the *International Air Transport Association: Live Animal Regulations*.
 - Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements must have been inspected and meet the requirements of the *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (which is equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*).

Guidance

- Any containers not intact on arrival must be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional facility. Any material which has leaked from the container must be destroyed at the port of entry.

1.8 Import permit information

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of each consignment of giant river prawns from Israel or Thailand.

Guidance

- Ensure you have all relevant documentation prepared prior to applying for an import permit
- Apply for the import permit at the following weblink: <https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/>
- Specify the name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand approved to the facility standard *Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates, MPI-STD-ORNAMARI* to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
- If a CTO has approved an equivalent measure, under section 27(1)(d) of the Biosecurity Act for a measure that is different from that set in this IHS prior to import, that may be applied to effectively manage risks, this will be recorded on the import permit.

1.9 Documentation that must accompany giant river prawns

- (1) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.9 to accompany giant river prawns must, unless otherwise stated:
- Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
 - Be original.
- (2) Documentation that is in a paper format must, unless otherwise stated, be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature, and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features
- (3) Documentation 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 MPI for that purpose.

Guidance

- Copies of all documents that are required to accompany the goods should be submitted to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival as early as possible to avoid delays in border clearance. The recommended timeframe is at least 7 working days before arrival.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
 - Auckland: liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| – Wellington: | liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz |
| – Christchurch: | liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz |

- (4) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.9.1 to 1.9.3 below.

1.9.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit (copy acceptable) for a single consignment.

1.9.2 Official certificate

- (1) An official certificate from the exporting country's Competent Authority which must include the following:
- The import permit number.
 - The species, age, and unique identifier of each giant river prawn batch.
 - The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - The name, signature, and contact details of the Official of the Competent Authority.
 - Certification and endorsement by the Official of the Competent Authority that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1* of this IHS have been met.
 - Certification and endorsement by the Official of the Competent Authority that the relevant requirements outlined in *Part 2* of this IHS have been met.

Guidance

- See *Guidance Document: Giant River Prawns (Macrobrachium rosenbergii)* for more information about model official certificate.

1.9.3 Laboratory reports

- (1) Original laboratory reports, copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official of the Competent Authority, or a tabulated summary of laboratory results endorsed by the Official of the Competent Authority of all tests where required by *Part 2* of this IHS, which must include the following:
- Unique identification number, consistent with the official certificate.
 - Sample size.
 - Dates of sample collection.
 - Test type.
 - Test result.

1.10 Post-arrival requirements

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the giant river prawns must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit and approved under the facility standard [*Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates, MPI-STD-ORNAMARI*](#).
- (2) The documentation must be checked, and the giant river prawns held for at least 30 days in the transitional facility to ensure requirements in *Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms* of this IHS are met.
- (3) During PAQ, giant river prawns from countries, zones, or compartments not free from infection with risk organisms in *Part 2* must be tested as described in *Part 2* of this IHS.
- (4) During PAQ, water control in the transitional facility must meet the requirements of [*Facility Standard: Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates, MPI-STD-ORNAMARI*](#).

Guidance

- The minimum holding period for giant river prawns is PAQ is 30 days. Giant river prawns from regions not free from risk organisms managed by this IHS may have additional holding requirements as specified in *Part 2* of this IHS.

Draft

Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms

- (1) Giant river prawns must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms, where required.

2.1 Covert mortality nodavirus (CMNV)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with covert mortality nodavirus as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for CMNV, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved RT-PCR test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*.

2.2 Decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for DIV1, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved RT-PCR or a nested PCR test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
- (3) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be imported according to the recommendations in the *Code* chapter for aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from infection with DIV1.

2.3 Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for IHHNV, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
- (3) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be imported according to the recommendations in the *Code* chapter for aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from infection with IHHNV.

2.4 *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (MrNV)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for MrNV, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
- (3) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be imported according to the recommendations in the *Code* chapter for aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from infection with MrNV.

2.5 White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with white spot syndrome virus as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for WSSV, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
- (3) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be imported according to the recommendations in the *Code* chapter for aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from infection with WSSV.

2.6 *Aphanomyces astaci* (water mould)

- (1) Giant river prawns must originate from a country, zone, or compartment free from infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* as agreed by MPI; or
- (2) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be tested with negative results for *A. astaci*, prior to export and on arrival in New Zealand, using an MPI-approved test following MPI-approved subsampling procedures as documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
- (3) Giant river prawns from an MPI-approved country, zone or compartment must be imported according to the recommendations in the *Code* chapter for aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from infection with *A. astaci*.

Draft

Schedule 1 – Document history

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
14 April 2023 Internal consultation	Import Health Standard: Giant River Prawns (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>)	IHS RIVPRAWN.SPE
10 July 2023 External consultation	Import Health Standard: Giant River Prawns (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>)	IHS RIVPRAWN.SPE
Date of Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Draft

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of the World Organisation of Animal Health (WOAH) Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Code in the whole territory.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official

An officer authorised by the Competent Authority of a country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the World Organisation for Animal Health Aquatic Animal Health Code Chapter for certification procedures.

The Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Aquatic Animal Health Code.

The Manual

The World Organisation for Animal Health Aquatic Animal Health Manual.

Official Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the Code Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

WOAH

The World Organisation for Animal Health.