



Import Health Standard

Fresh Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) for Human Consumption

Pineapple-IHS.FP

22 February 2024

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Fresh Pineapple (Ananas comosus) for Human Consumption

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 22 February 2024.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 22 February 2024

Lisa Winthrop
Director, Animal & Plant Health
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

Contact for further information:
Animal and Plant Health
Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Email: plantimports@mpi.govt.nz

Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: General Requirements	5
1.1 Application	5
1.2 Incorporation by reference	5
1.3 Definitions	5
1.4 General requirements for fresh pineapple	6
Part 2: Specific Requirements	7
2.1 Basic measures	7
2.2 MPI-specified measures	7
Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements	8
3.1 Phytosanitary inspection	8
3.2 Phytosanitary certification	8
3.3 Additional declarations	9
Schedule 1: Definitions	10
Appendix 1: Document history	14

Introduction

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

Purpose

This import health standard (Standard) specifies the requirements that must be met when importing fresh pineapple for human consumption into New Zealand.

Background

An import health standard issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods, including the risks from incidentally imported organisms. Import health standards include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the goods are exported. Import health standards also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the goods are in transit to New Zealand and held in a transitional facility. If a consignment meets the requirements of the import health standard, biosecurity clearance may be given at an MPI inspector's discretion under the Act.

Post-clearance conditions may also be specified in an import health standard.

Who should read this?

This import health standard should be read by anyone involved in the process of importing fresh pineapple into New Zealand (or who has an interest in importing fresh pineapple).

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods (i.e. fresh pineapple) comply with the requirements of the relevant import health standard. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an import health standard may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, reshipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a chief technical officer. The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or weed seeds are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

A chief technical officer may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved in accordance with section 27(1)(d)(iii) of the Act, different from that provided for in this Standard, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures.

Equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*.

Document History

Please refer to Appendix 1 for Document history.

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.

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

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (Standard) applies to fresh pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) imported for human consumption ('fresh pineapple').
- (2) A single unit for the purpose of this Standard is an individual fresh pineapple fruit without its crown (i.e. crown and basal leaves removed).

Guidance

- The fruit may have some small remnant crown left after decrowning, but no stem or other plant parts attached including basal leaves.
- This standard is not variety specific.
- MPI has already assessed some processed fresh commodities (commercially manufactured and processed fruit and vegetables of specific commercial brands). You can find these commodities on the MPI website in ["Processed" Fresh Commodities](#). These commodities are not risk goods and do not need to comply with this standard. If you want us to assess a processed fresh commodity, contact Plantimports@mpi.govt.nz.
- Frozen, cooked, pickled, pureed or dried commodities for human consumption are covered by the standard [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#).
- Import requirements for trade samples for evaluation are covered by the standard [Research samples \(excluding animal samples\)](#).
- This standard will apply/should be read along with the standard [Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects](#) (see clause 1.1(2) of the personal consignments standard).

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - b) ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - c) ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - d) ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - e) ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - f) ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - g) ISPM 26. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - h) ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments*. IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - i) Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR). MPI; Wellington.
 - j) *Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds*. MPI; Wellington.
- (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 any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions are listed in Schedule 1.

1.4 General requirements for fresh pineapple

- (1) Importers may only import fresh pineapple from a country where the national plant protection organisation (NPPO) has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a chief technical officer (CTO) that the exporting country has a phytosanitary system that complies with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*.
- (2) For commodities that have regulated pests that require MPI-specified measures, importers may only import those commodities from a country where a bilateral arrangement has been approved by a CTO.
- (3) Consignments of fresh pineapple imported into New Zealand must:
 - a) meet the specific requirements in “Part 2: Specific Requirements”;
 - b) be considered to be free from contamination, regulated pests, and other extraneous material;
 - c) be packaged in clean and either new or refurbished material;
 - d) be secured in a manner to prevent contamination; and
 - e) be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of “Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements”.

Guidance

- Countries that meet the requirements in 1.4(1) and (2) and are approved to export fresh pineapples to New Zealand are listed in [PIER](#).
- Bilateral arrangements are not publicly available because they are government-to-government documents. However, MPI can send you a summary on request.
- Pests assessed that would require additional measures to basic measures are in [PIER](#).
- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand is in [ONZPR](#).

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Basic measures

- (1) Fresh pineapple must be sourced from a production system that uses standard commercial production methods.
- (2) Standard commercial production means that pineapples can be harvested at various stages of ripeness but must exclude harvesting pineapples once they are overripe.

Guidance

- Overripe is considered equivalent to C4 or greater as per the UNECE Standard on the marketing and commercial quality control of pineapples: [Explanatory Brochure](#)

2.2 MPI-specified measures

- (1) The following pest requires MPI-specified measures:
 - a) *Bactrocera dorsalis*
- (2) At least one of the following MPI-specified measures must be applied in relation to fresh pineapple to manage the pest listed in 2.2(1):
 - a) Country freedom: A CTO is satisfied that a country is free of the pest in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* or ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area*.
 - b) Pest-free area: The fresh pineapple is sourced from a pest-free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* or ISPM 26. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*.
 - c) MPI-recognised non-host: Fresh pineapple fruit is considered a non-host for *B. dorsalis* if harvested at the mature green stage.
 - i) The NPPO of the exporting country must verify the mature green stage at harvest.

Guidance

- [PIER](#) has country-specific pest lists for each commodity. It also lists the phytosanitary measures that MPI and the NPPO of the exporting country have agreed on to manage each pest.
- Mature green stage can be determined by physical and chemical maturity indices. Bilateral arrangements will include the method used by which NPPOs determine ripeness.

Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements

3.1 Phytosanitary inspection

- (1) The NPPO of the exporting country must:
 - a) sample each homogeneous lot of fresh pineapple. The minimum sample size for inspection must be based on a 95% confidence level that not more than 0.5% of the units in the lot are infested, as set out in ISPM 31. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments* Appendix 2, Table 1;
 - b) visually inspect each sample unit according to official phytosanitary procedures in accordance with ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection*;
 - c) verify that the requirements of “Part 1: General Requirements” have been met and verify that the phytosanitary measures in “Part 2: Specific Requirements” have been applied;
 - d) reconcile that the number of packages presented for inspection is consistent with documentation;
 - e) verify that traceability is complete; and
 - f) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.
- (2) The NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of any pests not listed in [ONZPR](#) and found during an inspection.

Guidance

- Typically, the minimum sample size for the NPPO phytosanitary inspection is 600 units from each homogeneous lot.
- For information on clearance at the New Zealand border, see the guidance document [Information on Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption](#).

3.2 Phytosanitary certification

- (1) Each consignment must meet the requirements set out in 3.1 “Phytosanitary inspection” and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*.
- (2) The phytosanitary certificate must include all of the following where applicable:
 - a) Sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country or place of origin.
 - b) The scientific name of pineapple (*Ananas comosus*).
 - c) Full details of any phytosanitary treatments applied to fresh pineapple in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate or as an NPPO-endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate. All details of the treatment applied must be recorded, e.g. minimum irradiation dose, duration and temperature, chemical (active ingredient) and concentration.
 - d) The following certifying statement or a variation that is compliant with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates* and has been approved by a chief technical officer:
 - i) “This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.”

- e) Any additional declaration specified in 3.3 “Additional declarations”.
- (3) If a consignment of fresh pineapple is opened, split up, or has its packaging changed before it arrives in New Zealand, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is required from the transiting country, in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*, and must accompany each consignment.

Guidance

- If the phytosanitary requirements are not met, a phytosanitary certificate should not be issued. The bilateral arrangement may list remedial actions that can be taken for different problems. Exporting countries may apply a remedial action to remove a viable regulated pest or contamination from a consignment prior to certification. The details of the remedial action do not need to be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate unless recording these details has been specified in the bilateral arrangement.

3.3 Additional declarations

- (1) If there is a pest listed in 2.2(1) where a country does not have country freedom from the pest, the phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration:
- a) “This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed bilateral arrangement.”
- (2) The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration for the pest listed in 2.2(1) where the country does not have country freedom from the pest:
- a) “This consignment [insert name of approved measure from bilateral arrangement] for [name of pest].”

Guidance

- Examples of the additional declaration mentioned in 3.3(2)a) are “This consignment was sourced from a pest-free area for *Bactrocera dorsalis*” and “This consignment was harvested at the mature green stage for *Bactrocera dorsalis*.”

Schedule 1: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined in ISPM 5 *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* or the Act unless set out below. Derived forms of terms set out in the aforementioned sources, e.g. inspect from inspection, are considered to have the same meaning as the defined term.

additional declaration

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

bilateral arrangement

an export plan, bilateral quarantine arrangement or official assurance programme, negotiated between MPI and the NPPO of an exporting country, that details how the exporting country will meet the import requirements (Targeted Measures and/or MPI-Specified Measures) for New Zealand

biosecurity clearance (including **clearance/cleared**)

definition as per the Act

chief technical officer (CTO)

a person appointed under section 101 of the Act

commercial production

a process (system) where activities, such as in-field monitoring, general pest control activities, harvesting, cleaning, sorting and grading, have been undertaken. These activities are carried out to minimise:

- a) the presence of regulated pests; and
- b) damage which may be a result of the presence of a regulated pest or could expose the commodity to regulated pests.

commodity

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

consignment

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

contamination

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

entry (of a **consignment**)

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

entry (of a **pest**)

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

equivalence

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

extraneous material

Any plant material that is not part of the commodity description

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

free from (of a **consignment**, field or **place of production**)

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

fresh

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

fruits and vegetables

fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting

homogenous (lot)

an identifiable lot of produce which has undergone a known and documented process or production method resulting uniformity of pest contamination at a specific level

import

definition as per the Act

import health standard (IHS)

definition as per the Act

importer

definition as per the Act

in transit

refers to risk goods (consignments) in the process of being shipped to New Zealand, for example risk goods in sea containers on board a vessel. These risk goods or consignments may have treatments applied (for example cold treatment) while the risk goods are en route to New Zealand

incidentally imported new organism

definition as per the Act

inspection

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

inspector

a person appointed as an inspector under section 103(1) of the Act

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention

ISPM

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, available from: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm/>

lot

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

MPI

The Ministry for Primary Industries

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

non-host status (of a **fruit fly** species)

fruit and vegetables at a specified maturity and specified physical condition that cannot support the development of viable adults of a fruit fly species. Definition as per the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission's Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 4. *Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host*

status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies

non-regulated pest

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

official

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR)

MPI database which identifies the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. ONZPR is available at: <https://onzpr.mpi.govt.nz/>

organism

definition as per the Act

packaging

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

pathway

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

pest

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

pest control activities

activities such as cultural, chemical, biological, physical, genetic, behavioural for the purpose of pest control including phytosanitary measures such as pest free area, in-field pest controls, phytosanitary treatment

pest-free area

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

phytosanitary certificate

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

phytosanitary certification

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

phytosanitary measure

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

phytosanitary procedure

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

phytosanitary security

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

PIER

MPI database that lists which countries are approved to export a specific commodity to New Zealand, the pests associated with specific country:commodity combinations and provides a high-level overview of the measures to manage those pests. The database is available at: <https://piersearch.mpi.govt.nz/>

place of production

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

plants

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

production system

the procedures and arrangements for growing, harvesting, packing, and treatment, which include all functions required to produce fresh fruits and vegetables for export

quarantine

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

re-export (consignment)

definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

regulated organism/regulated pest

a pest that is identified as a regulated pest in ONZPR or the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds

risk goods

definition as per the Act

transitional facility

definition as per the Act

viable (regulated pest)

any regulated pest that is capable of reproduction and development, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms

Appendix 1: Document history

This Standard replaces the following schedules in the standard *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand*:

- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Australia
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Ecuador
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Fiji
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, New Caledonia
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Philippines
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Thailand
- Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Vanuatu

This Standard replaces the following standards:

- *Import Health Standard Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, Ananas comosus from Ecuador*
- *Import Health Standard Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, Ananas comosus from Fiji*
- *Import Health Standard Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, Ananas comosus from Thailand*
- *Import Health Standard Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pineapple, Ananas comosus from Vanuatu*

Version date	Section changed	Change description
22 February 2024	All	New document