



Import Health Standard

Duck Meat and Duck Meat Products

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TITLE

Import Health Standard: Duck Meat and Duck Meat Products

PURPOSE

This import health standard specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing duck meat and duck meat products

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on ..

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This import health standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this .

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(Acting under delegated authority)

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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

- (1) The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.
- (2) Import health standards (IHSs) 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 during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.
- (3) This particular IHS sets out the minimum requirements that must be met when importing duck meat and duck meat products into New Zealand.
- (4) A guidance document for duck meat and duck meat products ([weblink to be included](#)) accompanies this standard providing information on how the requirements may be met.

1.2 What and whom this standard applies to

- (1) This IHS applies to importers of eligible consignments of duck meat and duck meat products.

1.3 The outcome this standard is seeking to achieve

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments. The biosecurity risk organisms associated with duck meat and duck meat products that are managed by this IHS are:
 - a) avian paramyxovirus type 1 (Newcastle disease virus)
 - b) highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses
 - c) duck hepatitis virus
 - d) Derzsy's disease virus (Muscovy ducks and their hybrids only)
 - e) *Salmonella arizonae*
- (2) For imported whole duck carcasses or cuts of duck that may contain adherent viscera, risk management requirements are also imposed for:
 - a) avian paramyxovirus-2
 - b) duck virus enteritis virus

1.4 Equivalence

- (1) The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS, that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods. If an equivalence measure is approved a permit to import may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

See guidance document for more information about equivalence and permits

1.5 Consequences of not complying with this standard

- (1) 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.

1.6 Change history

- (1) Refer to Appendix 1

1.7 Definitions

- (1) Refer to Appendix 2.

1.8 Incorporation of material 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 (OIE) *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the *Manual*) (available at the OIE website: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>).
 - b) the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health *Code* (the *Code*) (available at the OIE Website: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>).
- (2) The following MPI CTO guidelines and lists are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) MPI Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL) ([include web link here](#)).
- (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 above listed standards, guideline or lists has legal effect as part of these documents.

See guidance document for more information about incorporation by reference and section 142O(1).

1.9 Other information

Food Act 1981 and Animal Products Act 1999

- (1) Commercial consignments of products imported into New Zealand for human consumption must comply with relevant requirements of the Food Act 1981 and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

See guidance document for more information about the Food Act 1981 and Animal Products Act 1999.

- (2) 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.

See guidance document for more information about retorted products and inspection/verification.

Part 2: General Requirements

2.1 Eligibility

- (1) Eligibility is limited to one or more of the following chilled or frozen meat and meat products:
 - a) whole duck carcasses that have been subject to routine evisceration procedures. These may be uncooked, un-skinned, and may include the head and feet;
 - b) bone-in duck meat and duck meat products such as wings or legs;
 - c) boneless duck meat and duck meat products such as breasts, boned-out thighs;
 - d) reconstituted duck meat and duck meat products comprised of meat and skin.
- (2) and must be derived from one or more of the following species of ducks:
 - a) domestic duck (*Anas platyrhynchos domestica*);
 - b) pekin duck, or (*Anas peking*);
 - c) Muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*);
 - d) Muscovy duck hybrids (mulard or moulard ducks).
- (3) Eligible ducks must have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection in slaughter and processing plants which have Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) approval and operate an effective Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) programme.

2.2 What countries this standard applies to

- (1) Duck meat and duck meat products may be imported into New Zealand from all countries that meet the requirements of this IHS.

2.3 Exporting country systems and certification

- (1) The exporting country must provide evidence of the following and the evidence must be to the satisfaction of MPI:
 - a) The verifiable animal health status of avian populations in the exporting country/zone/compartiment, with respect to biosecurity risk organisms of concern; and
 - b) The national systems/programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the poultry industry; and
 - c) The capabilities and preferences of the exporting country's Competent Authority with respect to achieving equivalent outcomes to requirements stated in this IHS.

See guidance document for more information about exporting country systems.

- (2) Once satisfied, MPI and the Competent Authority may commence negotiation of country-specific Veterinary Certification.

See guidance document for more information about veterinary certificate negotiation.

- (3) Requirements in Part 3 may be met by a specific disease free compartment endorsed by the Competent Authority. Any specific disease free compartment must meet the requirements in Appendix 4 of this IHS.

- (4) All duck meat and duck meat products must be from duck flocks with a production system outline that meets the requirements detailed in Appendix 3 of this IHS.
- (5) Prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand the production system outline (and biosecurity plan when applicable) must be presented to MPI and the evidence provided must be to the satisfaction of MPI.

See guidance document for more information about exporting countries and poultry systems that meet the requirements above.

- (6) MPI reserves the right to perform an in-country or desk-top audit at any time, including prior to the first shipment of goods.

2.4 Diagnostic testing and vaccination

- (1) Where diagnostic testing is required it must be conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country to conduct the required pre-export and/or surveillance testing.
- (2) Where flock testing options are used to satisfy requirements in Part 3, sampling of birds for diagnostic testing must be randomised, and representative of the flock from which the product is derived and samples must be collected under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian.
- (3) Laboratory samples from birds must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code* and/or the *Manual*.
- (4) OIE prescribed diagnostic test(s) for international trade and vaccines in accordance with the *Manual* must be used unless otherwise stated in the IHS or listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL).

See guidance document for more information about OIE prescribed and alternative tests and OIE requirements for vaccinations.

2.5 Processing

- (1) Ducks must be slaughtered in an abattoir approved by the Competent Authority for export of duck meat and duck meat products to New Zealand, and pass ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection. The abattoir and processing plant must have GMP and HACCP programme approval.

2.6 Packaging and storage

- (1) The product for export must be commercially packaged in sealed, leak proof packaging.
- (2) The product for export must be stored and subsequently transported in a hygienic manner and be free of contaminants.
- (3) The container in which the product for export is to be transported must be sealed under Competent Authority supervision and the unique seal number and date of sealing must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.

2.7 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following:

- a) veterinary certificate; and either
 - i) a tabulated summary of laboratory results (must include dates of sample collection, test type, test results, and sample size); or
 - ii) copies of laboratory reports;
- (2) The exporting country's official veterinarian must certify the consignment meets all the requirements of this IHS. Where equivalence has been negotiated and agreed with MPI, a country-specific veterinary certificate must be certified.
- (3) Veterinary certificate(s) that accompany consignments must include the following:
 - a) unique consignment identifier;
 - b) description, species, and amount of product;
 - c) name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor);
 - d) the name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian;
 - e) general requirements for laboratories, processing and packaging and storage, outlined in Part 2 of this IHS, to be certified and endorsed by the Official Veterinarian;
 - f) specified requirements, outlined in Part 3 of this IHS, to be certified and endorsed by the Official Veterinarian;
 - g) the name of diagnostic test(s), treatments and vaccines used to meet this IHS, and date of application to the supply flock.
- (4) A separate veterinary certificate must be supplied for each flock from which the product for export has been sourced.

See guidance document for more information about the country-specific veterinary certificates that have been agreed for trade and a model (sample) veterinary certificate.

- (5) All documents must:
 - a) be original, unless otherwise stated; and
 - b) accompany the imported goods; and
 - c) be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible; and
 - d) 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.

2.8 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act 1993, may be issued when the duck meat and duck meat products meet all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of the section 27 of the Act are met.

Part 3: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

See guidance document for more information about specified requirements for risk organisms and the term surveillance.

3.1 Avian paramyxovirus-1 (APMV-1), Newcastle disease virus (NDV)

- (1) The product for export must be cooked in accordance with the *Code* recommendations for inactivation of NDV in meat; or
- (2) The product for export must be derived from flocks;
 - a) kept in a country/zone/compartiment free from NDV since hatching or for the 21 days before export, with *Code* surveillance requirements being met to claim freedom; and
 - b) with a vaccination status of not vaccinated for Newcastle disease (ND); or vaccinated using an inactivated vaccine for ND; or vaccinated with a live lentogenic vaccine strain where the master seed virus has been demonstrated to have an ICPI not exceeding 0.4.

3.2 Avian paramyxovirus-2 (APMV-2)

- (1) The product for export must not include entire carcasses or cuts of duck that may contain remnants of adherent viscera, such as bone-in breast and leg quarter or thighs with back bone; or
- (2) If the product for export includes entire carcasses or cuts of duck meat that may contain remnants of adherent viscera one of the following requirements apply;
 - a) The product must be derived from flocks kept in a country/zone/compartiment free from APMV-2 since hatching or for the 21 days before export and surveillance demonstrates the absence of disease or infection; or
 - b) The product must be derived from flocks demonstrated to be free of APMV-2 by testing at least 60 birds at slaughter with either:
 - i) virus isolation on samples of pooled faeces or intestinal content; or
 - ii) a test for APMV-2 listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL); or
 - c) The product for export must be cooked in accordance with the *Code* recommendations for inactivation of NDV in meat.

3.3 Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses

- (1) The product for export must be derived from flocks kept in a country/zone/compartiment free from HPAI since hatching or for the 21 days before export, with *Code* surveillance requirements being met to claim freedom; or
- (2) The product for export must be cooked in accordance with the *Code* recommendations for inactivation of avian influenza virus in meat.

3.4 Duck hepatitis virus (DHV)

- (1) The product for export must be derived from flocks kept since hatching in a country recognised by the Competent Authority as free of DHV; or
- (2) The product for export must be derived from flocks:
 - a) kept since hatching in an establishment managed in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for biosecurity procedures in poultry that is free from DHV; and
 - b) that showed no clinical signs of duck viral hepatitis on the day of slaughter; and
 - c) that have a vaccination status of either not vaccinated for DVE, or vaccinated with a vaccine for DVE listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL); or
- (3) The product for export must be cooked to a core temperature of at least 62°C for no less than 30 minutes.

3.5 Duck virus enteritis (DVE) virus

- (1) The product for export must not include entire carcasses or cuts of duck that may contain remnants of adherent viscera, such as bone-in breast and leg quarter or thighs with back bone; or
- (2) If the product for export includes entire carcasses or cuts of duck that may contain remnants of adherent viscera one of the following requirements apply:
 - a) The product for export must be derived from flocks kept since hatching in a country recognised by the Competent Authority as free of DVE; or
 - b) The product for export must be derived from flocks:
 - i) kept since hatching in an establishment managed in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for biosecurity procedures in poultry where DVE has not been recognised; and
 - ii) that showed no clinical signs of DVE on the day of slaughter; and
 - iii) that have a vaccination status of either not vaccinated for DVE, or vaccinated with a vaccine for DVE listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL); or
 - c) The product for export must be cooked in accordance with the *Code* recommendations for inactivation of NDV in meat.

3.6 Derzsy's disease virus

- (1) The product for export must not contain duck meat derived from Muscovy ducks (*Cairina moschata*) or their hybrids (known as mulard or moulard ducks); or
- (2) If the product for export is derived from Muscovy ducks or their hybrids:
 - a) The product for export must be derived from flocks kept since hatching in a country recognised by the Competent Authority as free of Derzsy's disease; or
 - b) The product for export must be derived from flocks:
 - i) kept since hatching in an establishment managed in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for biosecurity procedures in poultry where Derzsy's disease has not been recognised; and
 - ii) that showed no clinical signs of Derzsy's disease on the day of slaughter; and

- iii) that have a vaccination status of either not vaccinated for Derzsy's disease, or vaccinated with a vaccine for Derzsy's disease listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL).

3.7 *Salmonella arizonae*

- (1) The product for export must be derived from flocks kept in a country/ zone/ compartment free of *Salmonella arizonae* as demonstrated by surveillance, conducted in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for prevention, detection and control of *Salmonella* in poultry; or
- (2) The product for export must be derived from breeding flocks, hatcheries, and rearing farms free from *S. arizonae*, as demonstrated by surveillance conducted in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for prevention, detection and control of *Salmonella* in poultry; or
- (3) The product for export must be derived from a flock that has been demonstrated to be free of *S. arizonae* by testing at least 60 birds at slaughter with either:
- a) *Salmonella* culture on samples of pooled faeces or intestinal content; or
- b) A test for *S. arizonae* listed in the MPI document, Approved diagnostic tests, vaccines, treatments and post-arrival testing laboratories for animal import health standards (MPI-STD-TVTL); or
- (4) The product for export must be cooked to a time/temperature parameter as specified below:

Core Temperature (°C)	Time (seconds)
60	2030
62	1073
65	370
70	41
72	19
74	9
76	4
79	1

Part 4: Appendices

Appendix 1 – Change history

No.	Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
1.			

Appendix 2 – Definitions and acronyms

- (1) For the purposes of this standard and the attached guidance document, terms used that are defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 have the meanings set out there. The following specific definitions also apply.

Abattoir

Premises (including facilities for moving and lairaging ducks) used for the slaughter of ducks to produce duck products and approved by the Official Veterinarian of the Competent Authority of the exporting country.

Ante-mortem inspection

An Official Veterinarian or Competent Authority approved veterinarian inspection on the day of slaughter to determine freedom from clinical signs of infectious diseases in duck flocks destined for product for export to New Zealand.

Biosecurity Clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Act for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction).

Biosecurity Plan

A plan that identifies potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describes the measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the disease risks, if applicable, in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code*. A Biosecurity Plan must comply with the *Code* Chapters on zoning and compartmentalisation, and application of compartmentalisation.

Carcass

The processed body of a slaughtered duck after evisceration procedures. For the purposes of the IHS for duck meat and duck meat products, carcasses may be uncooked, unskinned and may include the head and feet.

Code

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, as found on the OIE website.

Compartment

An animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE 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.

Giblets

Edible components of the carcass removed during routine evisceration.

GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice)

Part of a 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.

HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point)

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

Flock

A number of birds of one kind kept together and share the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen e.g. the same environment and the same management practises.

Inspector

A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and controls imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species.

Manual

The OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the 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 OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

Permit to import

A permit issued by the Director General of MPI under section 24 (D)(2) of the Act.

Post mortem inspection

Inspection of the carcass and viscera at slaughter, carried out under supervision of the Official Veterinarian, to determine freedom from gross pathological signs of infectious diseases.

Prescribed diagnostic test

Prescribed tests are diagnostic tests which are required by the OIE *Code* for the international movement of animals and animal products and are considered optimal for determining the health status of animals.

Production cycle

The production cycle refers to all operations that take place between and including hatching, and the processing plant(s) associated with the consignment for export to New Zealand.

Reconstituted meat

Reconstituted meat is also known as meat slurry or emulsified meat. It is a liquefied meat produce used as a meat supplement in foods and food for domestic animals. Poultry is the most common meat slurry. For the purposes of this IHS reconstituted meat products must be comprised of only duck meat and skin.

Surveillance

Competent Authority supervised systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken. For the purposes of this IHS, for risk organisms, where disease specific surveillance recommendations are made in the *Code*, the *Code* recommendations must be met. For other risk organisms, surveillance must meet the recommendations in the *Code* Chapter for animal health surveillance.

Veterinary Certificate

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

Zone

A clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Appendix 3 – Production system outline requirements

- (1) A production system outline must be provided to the satisfaction of MPI prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand.
- (2) A production system outline must:
 - a) Be officially endorsed by the exporting country's Competent Authority.
 - b) Provide the location of establishments identified in all parts of the production cycle.
 - c) Provide specific detail of the duck farm health monitoring and surveillance programmes/systems for risk organisms to meet the requirements of this IHS including the following:
 - i) diagnostic tests used;
 - ii) frequency and timing of testing;
 - iii) number of birds tested and associated flock sizes;
 - iv) measures taken in case of positive results;
 - v) relevant historical laboratory reports;
 - vi) flock management practices from hatching through to slaughter e.g. all-in-all-out;
 - vii) details of vaccines administered to the source flock (must include vaccine name and nature, manufacturer's recommendation and registration information i.e. use in ducks).
 - d) Provide evidence of slaughter and processing plants' current Competent Authority approval of the following:
 - i) GMP
 - ii) HACCP programme
 - e) Provide evidence of the laboratory's approval by the Competent Authority of the exporting country to conduct the required pre-export and/or surveillance testing.
 - f) Provide evidence of abattoir approval by the Competent Authority.
 - g) Provide evidence of the standard operating procedures in place for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections carried out under supervision of the Official Veterinarian in accordance with the *Code* Chapter for Biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem inspection.
 - h) Outline the precautions used during processing, storage and transport to avoid contact of the commodity with risk organisms.
- (3) Any change to the production system must be notified to the Competent Authority and re-approved. Re-approval must be to the satisfaction of MPI.
- (4) MPI reserves the right to audit facilities production systems prior to the export of product to New Zealand.

Appendix 4 – Compartment requirements

- (1) If the option of importing from a specified disease free compartment is selected for any of the identified risk organisms a biosecurity plan must be provided, to the satisfaction of MPI prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand.
- (2) A biosecurity plan will:
 - a) Be prepared in accordance with the *Code*.
 - b) Be officially endorsed by the exporting country's Competent Authority.
 - c) Meet the requirements of a specific disease free compartment.
 - d) Include an original letter dated, officially stamped and signed by the Competent Authority of the exporting country:

- i) stating that the compartment's biosecurity plan under which trade is eligible to occur has been officially endorsed;
 - ii) stating that the surveillance and monitoring programme in place has been audited against the biosecurity plan and that the Competent Authority is satisfied that it can verify that the compartment is free of the disease for which the compartment is formed.
 - e) Include an original letter dated, officially stamped and signed by the Competent Authority of the exporting country:
 - i) certifying that the compartment has been maintained free of the disease for which the compartment is formed for at least the 12 months prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand;
 - ii) stating that records of procedures and systems (including test results) of the establishment(s) forming the compartment, for at least the 12 months prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand, are available to MPI upon request;
 - iii) stating that all procedures, systems and characteristics of the establishment(s) forming the compartment have been maintained and are identical to those described in the approved biosecurity plan.
- (3) Any change to the biosecurity plan or production system outline must be notified to the Competent Authority and re-approved. Re-approval must be to the satisfaction of MPI.
- (4) MPI reserves the right to audit facilities prior to the export of product to New Zealand.
- (5) MPI reserves the right to audit compartments prior to the export of product to New Zealand.