

BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

BNZ-IMP-TUBER

Importation into New Zealand of specified fresh and frozen *Tuber* species (truffles)

Issued as an import health standard pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P O Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND**

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Endorsement

This MAF Biosecurity New Zealand standard is hereby approved. Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, I hereby issue this document as an import health standard.

Signature of Group Manager, Plant Imports and Exports Group
Acting pursuant to delegated Director-General authority

Date: 1 February 2011

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
Fax: +64 4 894 0662
E-mail: plantimports@maf.govt.nz
Website: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ih/pit-imp-tuber.pdf>

Review

This MAF standard is subject to ongoing review.

New Zealand import health standards covering the importation of plants and plant products are updated and published as necessary with the most recent version on the MAF website:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants>

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this standard will be given a consecutive number and will be dated in the body of the table and in the footer. The amended section(s) will be included.

No:	Section(s):	Date:
1	Sections 1; 5; 6.1; 7.3.1;7.3.2; 7.3.3; 7.3.4	11 June 2008
2	Sections 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7.3.1; 7.3.2; 7.3.3; 7.3.4	01 February 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OFFICIAL CONTACT POINT

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 2526
25 The Terrace
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: +64 4 894 0662

E-mail: plantimports@maf.govt.nz

Website: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz>

1.2 REFERENCES

The following Acts, Regulations and MAF standards are referred to, or complement, the implementation of this import health standard:

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 1979 & New Revised International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), FAO, Rome 1997
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication 5; Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, FAO, Rome.
- New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993
- New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF):
 - 155.04.03: Specification for the Registration of a Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory, and Operator.
 - Biosecurity (Costs) Regulations 2010
- New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and ERMA New Zealand:
 - Facilities for Microorganisms and Cell Cultures 2007a

2. SCOPE OF THIS STANDARD

This import health standard describes the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of these species of truffles and no others into New Zealand:

<i>Tuber aestivum</i> Vittad.	Burgundy truffle	(synonym <i>T. uncinatum</i>)
<i>Tuber borchii</i>	bianchetto	(synonym <i>T. albidum</i>)
<i>Tuber magnatum</i>	Italian white truffle	
<i>Tuber melanosporum</i>	Périgord black truffle	

This IHS is for fresh & frozen truffles for all uses (e.g. commercial consignments, non-commercial consignments, for human consumption, for inoculation/propagative purposes). Powdered truffle inocula is not included in the scope of this IHS and there is currently no IHS available.

For bottled and canned truffles for human consumption refer to Plant products for human consumption IHS.

3. PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

3.1.1 Import Permit

An import permit must be obtained from MAF prior to importing truffles into New Zealand. A completed application form <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/forms/imports-plants-ai-mcs> must be returned to Plant Imports. Import permits are issued as “single entry” permits for one consignment only. All permits are valid until the expiry date unless cancelled earlier by MAF.

All import permit applications for the importation of truffles, must be accompanied by the details of the person and facility that is accredited under MAF Standard 155.04.03 (A standard for diagnostic facilities which undertake the identification of new organisms, excluding animal pathogens). The purpose of this accreditation is to ensure there are appropriate systems in place for the macroscopic/ microscopic examinations and PCR testing to validate the identification of the import and the facility that will be used for the identification. Full details about the person’s qualifications and technical skills in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. and the requirements of the facility for this purpose will be assessed as part of the accreditation process.

Any audit testing requirements of the person undertaking the examination and the accreditation of the facility will be specified by MAF in the import permit.

3.1.2 Phytosanitary Certificate

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO is required for truffles.

3.2 PRE-SHIPMENT PHYTOSANITARY ACTIONS

3.2.1 Pre-shipment Lot Inspection

The exporting country’s NPPO must inspect the consignment according to official procedures for visually detectable regulated pests. Should regulated pests be detected, the consignment must be rejected for export to New Zealand or undergo a treatment effective against the detected pests prior to shipment. The

phytosanitary certificate must not be issued until the treatment is deemed efficacious against the detected pests.

To establish the regulatory status of a visually detectable live organism see MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities": <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/plant-imports/boric> If a visually detectable live organism is not listed in this register, the certifying NPPO must contact MAF (see official contact point) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

Truffles infested with insect larvae can be soaked in a 10% solution of domestic bleach in tap water for 30 seconds. The truffles should then be immediately and thoroughly washed in 3 changes of tap water before drying.

3.3 PACKAGING AND LABELLING

Tuber melanosporum truffles must be individually packed as stated in section 7.3.4 to reduce the risk of contamination with unapproved similar species. It is recommended that all other approved species of truffle be individually packed if possible. The transport container for truffles must be plastic, clear, clean, rigid, free from soil and other contaminants and airtight. It may also contain clean moisture absorbent packing materials. The truffles must be clearly labelled with genus and species so the MAF inspector can identify the product. Each container is to contain one species of truffles only and all measures necessary must be taken to ensure that cross contamination between truffles species does not occur.

3.4 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

Individually sealed packages must not be opened in transit although ice pads used to keep the truffles cool may be replaced *en route* if necessary. If a consignment is under the control of the transiting country NPPO, and it is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in that country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required.

Where a consignment is held under NPPO control as a result of the need to change conveyances, and it is kept in the original container that is not opened in transit, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

3.5 LABORATORY TESTING

If a morphological identification results in a truffle clearly being identified to a species other than the target species, PCR will not be required and the sample may be destroyed.

3.6 EQUIVALENCE

It is expected that the product will meet the conditions of this import health standard in every respect. If the products do not comply with the requirements, an application for equivalence may be submitted to MAF for consideration. Detailed information supporting the application for equivalence must be forwarded to MAF for a decision (see official contact point).

4. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS ON ARRIVAL AT THE BORDER

4.1 DOCUMENTATION ON ARRIVAL

The importer must present all the consignment documentation (including the original version of the phytosanitary certificate and import permit) to the MAF inspector when the truffle consignment arrives at the border.

4.2 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

The MAF inspector will inspect all consignments (refer to 4.3 Sampling) to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of disease, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants. Inspection must be at an approved Transitional Facility (or Biosecurity control area). Frozen consignments need only be checked by the MAF inspector to confirm they are frozen and free from soil or any other visually detectable contaminants before being directed to the containment facility listed on the permit.

4.3 SAMPLING

Each truffle (i.e. 100%) in fresh or chilled consignments must be inspected by the MAF inspector at the Biosecurity control area. At the listed containment facility, all truffles (fresh, chilled or frozen) must be microscopically and macroscopically examined, and tested by PCR where required in Section 7, by the appropriate person and facility as specified in the import permit.

4.4 INTERCEPTIONS OF PESTS & CONTAMINANTS

If live organisms are detected the importer will be given the options of:

- pest identification to determine if the organisms are regulated;
- treatment if possible;
- reshipment or destruction.

All such actions will be at the expense of the importer.

If other visually detectable plant contaminants are detected a treatment may be required, if available.

4.5 STORAGE WITHIN A TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

All truffle consignments, which are not inspected immediately on arrival in New Zealand, shall be held in a MAF-approved transitional facility until an inspection can be undertaken.

4.6 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF PESTS/CONTAMINANTS AT THE BORDER

If regulated pests, extraneous plant material or contaminants are intercepted/detected with the consignment (or individual truffles if packed individually prior to export), or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the contaminant):

- Treatment for pests (where possible)
- Reshipment of the consignment or truffle
- Destruction of the consignment or truffle

If insect larvae are found on the surface of a truffle it can be soaked in a 10% solution of domestic bleach (sodium hypochlorite) in tap water for 30 seconds. The truffle should then be immediately and

thoroughly washed in three changes of tap water before drying.

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-plant pests will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

Consignments (or individual truffles if packed individually prior to export) that are contaminated with extraneous plant material will be held until an assessment has been made to determine the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

Treatments will be carried out at the importers risk and expense.

5. BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If the MAF Biosecurity Officer responsible for the diagnostic standard approval is satisfied that the entry conditions according to this import health standard have been met, biosecurity clearance will be given to the complying truffles.

6. FEEDBACK – INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 INSPECTION REPORT

All inspection, pest identification, treatment and movement details for commercial consignments must be entered into an appropriate MAF Database.

The reports generated from the information held in the database may be used by MAF as feedback to the NPPO of the exporting country.

7. SPECIFIC IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TRUFFLES

7.1 TYPE OF *TUBER* APPROVED FOR ENTRY INTO NEW ZEALAND

Fresh or frozen fruiting bodies

7.2 PESTS OF *TUBER*

Refer to Appendix 1

7.3 ENTRY CONDITIONS

7.3.1 *Tuber aestivum* Vittad. from any country

Synonym for *Tuber aestivum* (Burgundy truffle) is *T. uncinatum*

(i) Documentation

Import permit is required. See section 3.1.1

Phytosanitary certificate is required. A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO must accompany all *Tuber aestivum* exported to New Zealand.

(ii) Preparation of commodity prior to shipment and container specifications

Species certification of each individual truffle in the consignment by local experts must be provided whenever possible. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 15g. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed in separate sealed bags. If not individually packed, no pack must exceed 500g. Prior to packing, the truffles must be thoroughly washed with potable water and dried with clean towels and then wrapped in moisture absorbent cloth/paper towel and placed in a sealed bag (under vacuum if this option is available). The bags are then to be placed in sealed rigid, airtight plastic containers for transport. The *Tuber aestivum* must remain in these containers for transport to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers.

(iii) Phytosanitary requirements

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF (NZ MAF) have been undertaken.

The *Tuber aestivum* have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil adhering to the outside.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of bacterial contamination.

Note: Bacterial contamination may be externally visual as slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch.

(iv) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Tuber aestivum* in this consignment have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of bacterial contamination.

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAF inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber aestivum* container, bags and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy bags, bacterial contamination visible as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch, soil (adhering to the outside or enclosed within the fruiting body), and any other external evidence of contamination. If contamination is detected the importer will be given the options of pest identification, treatment if available, reshipment or destruction of the consignment (or contaminated truffle if packed individually) and the packaging.

The MAF inspector at the border is to record the weight of each *Tuber aestivum* that was inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber aestivum* are to be directed by the MAF inspector to the MAF containment facility for macroscopic and microscopic examination, and PCR testing if available, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that truffles in the consignment are *Tuber aestivum*.

The examination and testing is to be of each truffle, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. For frozen truffles, a small nick can be made in the surface of frozen truffles to expose the gleba (the inside of the truffle). The species can be identified from the removed tissue. For fresh truffles, slice off

the side of the truffle, examine the contents, take a scraping off the cut surface and then examine under low and high power.

During this examination, if any truffle is contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber aestivum* then either the consignment or the individual truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) is to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer responsible for the diagnostic standard approval must be confident that either each truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) or the whole consignment to be given clearance complies with the requirements of this standard before biosecurity clearance is given.

Any *Tuber aestivum* that has not been examined and tested to verify the species in accordance with this IHS will remain in a containment facility until this can be completed.

7.3.2 *Tuber borchii* from any country

Synonym for *Tuber borchii* (bianchetto) is *T. albidum*.

(i) Documentation

Import permit is required. See section 3.1.1

Phytosanitary certificate is required. A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO must accompany all *Tuber borchii* exported to New Zealand.

(ii) Preparation of commodity prior to shipment and container specifications

Species certification of each individual truffle in the consignment by local experts must be provided whenever possible. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 15g. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed in separate sealed bags. If not individually packed no pack must exceed 500g. Prior to packing, the truffles must be thoroughly washed with potable water and dried with clean towels and then wrapped in moisture absorbent cloth/paper towel and placed in a sealed bag (under vacuum if this option is available). The bags are then to be placed in sealed rigid, airtight plastic containers for transport. The *Tuber borchii* must remain in these containers for transport to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers.

(iii) Phytosanitary requirements

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF (NZ MAF) have been undertaken.

The *Tuber borchii* have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil adhering to the outside.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of bacterial contamination.

Note: Bacterial contamination may be externally visual as slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch.

(iv) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Tuber borchii* in this consignment have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of bacterial contamination.

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAF inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber borchii* container, bags and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy bags, bacterial contamination visible as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch, soil (adhering to the outside or enclosed within the fruiting body), and any other external evidence of contamination. If contamination is detected the importer will be given the options of pest identification, treatment if available, reshipment or destruction of the consignment (or contaminated truffle if packed individually) and the packaging.

The MAF inspector at the border is to record the weight of each *Tuber borchii* that was inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber borchii* are to be directed by the MAF inspector to the MAF containment facility for macroscopic and microscopic examination, and PCR testing if available, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that truffles in the consignment are *Tuber borchii*.

The examination and testing is to be of each truffle, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. For frozen truffles, a small nick can be made in the surface of frozen truffles to expose the gleba (the inside of the truffle). The species can be identified from the removed tissue. For fresh truffles, slice off the side of the truffle, examine the contents, take a scraping off the cut surface and then examine under low and high power.

During this examination, if any truffle is contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber borchii* then either the consignment or the individual truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) is to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer responsible for the diagnostic standard approval must be confident that either each truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) or the whole consignment to be given clearance complies with the requirements of this standard before biosecurity clearance is given.

Any *Tuber borchii* that has not been examined and tested to verify the species in accordance with this IHS will remain in a containment facility until this can be completed.

7.3.3 *Tuber magnatum* from any country

(i) Documentation

Import permit is required. See section 3.1.1

Phytosanitary certificate is required. A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO must accompany all *Tuber magnatum* exported to New Zealand.

(ii) Preparation of commodity prior to shipment and container specifications

Species certification of each individual truffle in the consignment by local experts must be provided whenever possible. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 15g. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed in separate sealed bags. If not individually packed no pack must exceed 500g. Prior to packing, the truffles must be thoroughly washed with potable water and dried with clean towels and then wrapped in moisture absorbent cloth/paper towel and placed in a sealed bag (under vacuum if this option is available). The bags are then to be placed in sealed rigid, airtight plastic containers for transport. The *Tuber magnatum* must remain in these containers for transport to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers.

(iii) Phytosanitary requirements

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF (NZ MAF) have been undertaken.

The *Tuber magnatum* have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil adhering to the outside.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of internal bacterial contamination.

Note: Bacterial contamination may be externally visual as slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch.

(iv) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Tuber magnatum* in this consignment have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of internal bacterial contamination.

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAF inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber magnatum* container, bags and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy bags, bacterial contamination visible as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch, soil (adhering to the outside or enclosed within the fruiting body), and any other external evidence of contamination. If contamination is detected the importer will be given the options of pest identification, treatment if available, reshipment or destruction of the consignment (or contaminated truffle if packed individually) and the packaging.

The MAF inspector is to record the consignment weight of *Tuber magnatum* that were inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber magnatum* are to be directed by the MAF inspector to the MAF containment facility for macroscopic and microscopic examination, and PCR testing if available, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that truffles in the consignment are *Tuber magnatum*.

The examination and testing is to be of each truffle, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. For frozen truffles, a small nick can be made in the surface of frozen truffles to expose the gleba (the inside of the truffle). The species can be identified from the removed tissue. For fresh truffles, slice off the side of the truffle, examine the contents, take a scraping off the cut surface and then examine under low and high power.

During this examination, if any truffle is contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber magnatum* then either the consignment or the individual truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) is to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer responsible for the diagnostic standard approval must be confident that either each truffle (only if individually packed prior to export) or the whole consignment to be given clearance complies with the requirements of this standard before biosecurity clearance is given.

Any *Tuber magnatum* that has not been examined and tested to verify the species in accordance with this IHS will remain in a containment facility until this can be completed.

7.3.4 *Tuber melanosporum* (Périgord black truffle) from any country

(i) Documentation

Import permit is required. See section 3.1.1

Phytosanitary certificate is required. A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO must accompany all *Tuber melanosporum* exported to New Zealand.

(ii) Preparation of commodity prior to shipment and container specifications

Species certification of each individual truffle in the consignment by local experts must be provided whenever possible. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 25g. Prior to packing, the *truffles* must be thoroughly washed with potable water and dried with clean towels and then must be individually wrapped in moisture absorbent cloth/paper towel and each placed in a separate sealed bag (under vacuum if this option is available). The bags are then to be placed in sealed rigid, airtight plastic containers for transport. The *Tuber melanosporum* must remain in these containers for transport to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers.

(iii) Phytosanitary requirements

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF (NZ MAF) have been undertaken.

The *Tuber melanosporum* have been:

- washed, inspected and found to be free of soil either adhering to the outside.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of internal bacterial contamination.

Note: Bacterial contamination may be externally visual as slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch.

(iv) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Tuber melanosporum* in this consignment have been:

- washed, inspected and found free of soil.

AND

- inspected and found visually free of internal bacterial contamination.

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAF inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment of dried or chilled truffles by checking the *Tuber melanosporum* container and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy bags, bacterial contamination visible as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch, soil (adhering to the outside or enclosed within the fruiting body), and any other external evidence of contamination. If contamination is detected in any truffle the importer will be given the options (at the importer's expense) of pest identification, treatment if available, re-shipment or destruction of the contaminated truffle and its packaging. The MAF inspector is to record the weight of the consignment of *Tuber melanosporum* that was inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber melanosporum* are to be directed by the MAF inspector to the MAF containment facility for macroscopic and microscopic examination, and PCR testing, by a person

qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that individual truffles in the consignment are *Tuber melanosporum*.

The examination and testing is to be of each truffle, by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. For frozen truffles, a small nick can be made in the surface of frozen truffles to expose the gleba (the inside of the truffle). The species can be identified from the removed tissue. For fresh truffles, slice off the side of the truffle, examine the contents, take a scraping off the cut surface and then examine under low and high power.

During this examination and analysis of PCR results, if any truffle is contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber melanosporum* then it is to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer responsible for the diagnostic standard approval must be confident that each truffle to be given clearance complies with the requirements of this standard before biosecurity clearance is given.

Any *Tuber melanosporum* that has not been examined and tested to verify the species in accordance with this IHS will remain in a containment facility until this can be completed.

8. VALIDATION OF TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS AT MAF-ACCREDITED LABORATORIES OR FACILITIES

For all imported *Tuber*, MAF reserves the right to validate all testing and audit all treatment processes that are undertaken by a facility accredited by MAF for testing/treatment purposes. This applies to MAF-accredited facilities offshore and within New Zealand.

Audits will be conducted on a regular basis and at the expense of the importer. Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MAF with prior notification.

APPENDIX 1 - PEST LIST FOR FOLLOWING SPECIFIED TUBER SPECIES ONLY

Tuber aestivum Vittad. Burgundy truffle (synonym *T. uncinatum*)
Tuber borchii bianchetto (synonym *T. albidum*)
Tuber borchii Italian white truffle
Tuber melanosporum Périgord black truffle

Scientific name	Organism type	Taxonomy	Common name	Pest assessment across all host plants										Probability of entry	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception	Data sheet available	Commodity association record	Notes on commodity association	
				Quarantine status	Present in NZ?	Vector of viable regulated organisms?	Establish in NZ?	Impact of damage across all host plants worldwide	Impact on NZ domestic production (all hosts)	Impact on NZ exports (all hosts)	Impact on the NZ environment (all hosts)	Vectored organism	Strains recorded							Plant parts affected (all hosts)
<i>Suila lineata</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	truffle fly	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	0	n	n	Truffles.	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Olivier et al. 2002	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Helomyza tuberivora</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	truffle fly	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	0	n	n	Truffles.	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	CAB AN: 850326742	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Leiodes cinnamomea</i>	ins	Coleoptera: Leiodidae	truffle beetle	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	0	n	n	Truffles.	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	CAB AN: 740518797	
<i>Suillia fuscicornis</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia gigantea</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	truffle fly	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia hispanica</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.

<i>Suillia lurida</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	garlic fly	R	n	n	y	2	2	1	1	n	n	Larval infestation interfered with growth of the leaves, causing them to be distorted (Kahrer, 1987 CAB AN: 891122233). Also associated with truffles (CAB AN: 840518517).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia notata</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia pallida</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	CAB AN: 941106392	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia tuberiperda</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia univittata</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	2	2	1	1	n	n	Larval infestation interfered with growth of the leaves, causing them to be distorted (Kahrer, 1987 CAB AN: 891122233). Also associated with truffles (CAB AN: 840518517).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Suillia ustulata</i>	ins	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	-	R	n	n	y	1	1	1	1	n	n	Truffles (Ciampolini and Suss, 1984).	3	1 & 2	2	Yes	Ciampolini and Suss, 1984	Eggs are laid on truffles.
<i>Costelytra zealandica</i>	ins	Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae	grass grub	NR	y	n	n		1	-	.		Hall et al, 1994	

Generic sources checked to develop pest list:	CAB Abstracts: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Abstracts Database: author/s and year as listed. CAB INTERNATIONAL, 2000 Edition. Crop Protection Compendium. Wallingford, UK: CAB INTERNATIONAL. CAB INTERNATIONAL, 2003 Internet Edition. Crop Protection Compendium. Wallingford, UK: CAB INTERNATIONAL. Checklist of New Zealand Diptera - http://www.ento.org.nz/Diptera.htm
(Details of other references mentioned in the commodity association record can be available on request).	Common and Scientific Names for Insects and Allied Organisms. 1999 Bulletin of the Entomological Society of New Zealand Hall, Ian; Brown, Gordon and Byars, James (1994). The Black Truffle. New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited, Christchurch. Leschen et al. 2003 Coleoptera genera of New Zealand. New Zealand Entomologist 26:15-28 MAF Interception Records. PPIN: Plant Pest Information Network, MAF database. (date of search indicated) Scott, R R & Emberson, R M (1999) Handbook of New Zealand Insect Names. Search using Internet search engine Spiller, D M; Wise, K A J (1982) A catalogue (1860 - 1960) of New Zealand insects and their host plants. DSIR; Wellington; 260 pp. Standard names for common insects of New Zealand. (1977) Bulletin 4. The Entomological Society of New Zealand. 42pp.

Key:

Quarantine status	R	Regulated
	NR	Non-regulated
	UQ	Undetermined
	S	quarantine status

Present in NZ	y	Yes
Vector (viable regulated organism/s)?	n	No
Establish in NZ?	uk	unknown

Impact of damage on all host plants	0	No impact or significance
Impact on domestic production	1	Low to moderate
Impact on exports	2	Moderate to high
Impact on the environment	3	Very High
Significance in SS Pathway	uk	unknown

Vectored organism	y	Yes
Strains recorded	n	No
	uk	unknown

Organism type	fun	funus
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nem	nematode
bac	bacterium
ins	insect
mit	mit
phy	phytoplasma
vir	virus

Measures to prevent entry and establishment	
.	No measures.
1	Produce and associated packaging inspected and found to be free from visually detectable regulated pests.
2	Consignments are free from extraneous plant material, e.g., leaves, stems, flowers that may carry regulated pests.
3	Undergone effective pre-export treatment for regulated pests.
4	Undergone specified pre-export treatment for regulated pests.
5	Undergone specified pre-export testing for regulated pests.
6	Sourced from a pest free area and verified by official detection survey.
7	Sourced from a pest free place of production.
8	Bilateral quarantine agreement required for economically important fruit fly species.

Actions on interception	
.	No action.
1	Removal of extraneous plant material, e.g., leaves, stems, flowers that may carry regulated pests.
2	Treat, reship, destroy.
3	Reship or destroy and suspend pathway.
4	No action if pest not viable.

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APPENDIX 2 - ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Additional declaration

A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment [FAO, 1990]

Approved facility

A transitional or containment facility approved by the Director-General under s39 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993). Note: the term accredited facility as used in previous MAF standards prior to 30 January 2004 is an approved facility.

Approved operator

A person approved by the Director-General under s40 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993) to operate a specified transitional or specified containment facility.

Approved

Having received written approval from the Director-General.

Area

An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPMP, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]

Audit

An official evaluation to determine the degree of conformity with criteria prescribed in a MAF standard.

Authorised movement

Authority from an inspector, given under s25 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993), to move uncleared goods to a transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to be exported from New Zealand.

Biosecurity clearance

A clearance under s26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993) from the inspector for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Biosecurity control area

A place, in accordance with the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993), that is:

- (a) Part of a port approved as a place of first arrival in accordance with s37(1); and
- (b) By written agreement with the port's operator, under the control of the Director-General for the purposes of above mentioned Act.

Biosecurity direction

See Authorised movement

Biosecurity inspector

See Inspector.

Certificate

An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]

Certification

The process of providing certificates to verify that an activity has taken place to meet import requirements.

Chief Technical Officer

A person appointed by the Director-General as a chief technical officer under s101 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993).

Clearance (of a consignment)

Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995]

Commodity

A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose. [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001]

Consignment in transit

Consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and without being exposed in that country to contamination or infestation by pests. The consignment may not be split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; formerly country of transit]

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots). [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001]

Contaminating pest

A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]

(Note: Has also been known as a Hitch-hiker pest)

Contamination

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation (See Infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]

Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)

Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999].

Country of transit

See Consignment in transit

CTO

Chief Technical Officer

Destroyed/destruction

An official method of destroying risk goods e.g. incineration, deep burial.

Diagnostic Facility (Plants)

An approved facility for the purpose of identifying plant species or plant pests.

Diagnostic Operator (Plants)

An approved operator designated to operate a diagnostic facility (plants) in accordance with MAF standard: *Specification for the Registration of a Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory and Operator*.

Endangered area

An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995].

Entry (of a consignment)

Movement through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995]

Entry (of a pest)

Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. [FAO, 1995]

Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand

Authority responsible for administering the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Equivalence

The situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]

ERMA NZ

Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand

Frozen

Product that has been subject to freezing until the core temperature is held at (or below) minus 18°C for a minimum of 7 days.

Genetically Modified Organism

Unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations under the HSNO Act (1996), any organism (as defined under the HSNO Act) in which any of the genes or any other genetic material have been modified by in vitro techniques or are inherited or otherwise derived, through any number of replications, from any genes or other genetic material which has been modified by in vitro techniques.

Gleba

The inside of a truffle

GMO

Genetically Modified Organism

Hitch-hiker pest

See Contaminating pest

IHS

Import health standard

Import health standard

A standard issued under s22 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993) by the Director-General on the recommendation of a Chief Technical Officer, specifying the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods.

Import permit

Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

(Note: Permits for imports into New Zealand are issued by MAF)

Infestation (of a consignment)

Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM 1999].

Infested unit

A unit of imported plants or plant products vectoring any organism.

Inspect

see Inspection

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect]

Inspector

Person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]

In New Zealand, an inspector is a person appointed under section 103 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993) to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993).

Interception (of a consignment)

The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Interception (of a pest)

The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

International Plant Protection Convention

International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures

An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]

International standards

International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997]

Introduction

The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

IPC

International Phytosanitary Certificate

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention

ISPM

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures

Lot

The number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990]

MAF Quarantine Service

The section within MAF responsible for inspection and related activities at the border for commodities imported into New Zealand.

MAF

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The national plant protection organisation of New Zealand.

National Plant Protection Organisation

Official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC. [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)].

Non-compliance

An incidence where the requirements of a specification, contract, regulation or standard are not met.

Non-quarantine pest

Pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995]

Non-regulated pest

A pest that is present in New Zealand, not officially controlled, not a regulated non-quarantine pest and has no potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.

NPPO

National Plant Protection Organisation.

Official control

The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests (see Glossary Supplement No. 1). [ICPM, 2001]

Official

Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]

Organism

Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]

Within New Zealand, an organism, defined by the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993):

- (a) Does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being;
- (b) Includes a micro-organism;
- (c) Subject to paragraph (a) of this definition, includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity);
- (d) Includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of this Act:

(e) Includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism:

(f) Includes any particle that is a prion.

Pathway

Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

For New Zealand MAF it also means a series of activities that, when carried out according to documented procedures, form a discrete and traceable export system.

PC

Phytosanitary Certificate

Peridium

The skin of a truffle

Permit

See Import permit

Pest risk analysis

The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]

Pest risk assessment

Determination of whether a pest is a quarantine pest and evaluation of its introduction potential [FAO, 1995]

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997].

Note: For the purpose of this standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).

Phytosanitary action

An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary regulations or procedures. [ICPM Amendments, April 2001]

Phytosanitary certificate

Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990]. This certificate issued by exporting country NPPO, in accordance with the requirements of the IPPC, verifies that the requirements of the relevant import health standard have been met. The certificate must be issued in accordance with ISPM number 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates, Appendix Model phytosanitary certificate, April 2001.

Phytosanitary certification

Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990]

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]

Phytosanitary regulation

Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification. [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM Amendments, April 2001]

Plant pest

See Pest

Plant Products

Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly Plant product]

Plant Protection Organization (National)

See National Plant Protection Organisation

Plants

Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]

PRA

Pest risk analysis

Procedure

A document that specifies, as applicable, the purpose and scope of an activity; what shall be done and by whom; when, where, and how it shall be done; what materials, equipment, and documentation shall be used; and how it shall be controlled.

Processed

Frozen fruit/vegetables which are commercially processed, packaged and labelled.

Dried, freeze dried, cooked, pickled, preserved, pureed or shredded fruit/vegetables which are shelf stable and are not required to be kept under refrigeration (e.g. fruit jams/conserves, tinned fruit, dried fruit, vegetable purees, rolled oats, flaked barley, roasted barley, etc).

Quarantine direction

See Authorised movement

Quarantine pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]

Re-export certificate

A modified phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO that records the circumstantial details about the re-exported consignment.

Re-exported consignment

Consignment which has been imported into a country from which it is then exported without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]

Refusal

Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Regulated non-quarantine pest

A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]

Regulated pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997]

A pest of potential economic importance to New Zealand and not yet present there, or present but either not widely distributed and being officially controlled, or a regulated non-quarantine pest, or having the potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.

Release (of a consignment)

Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995]

Reshipped

An authorised movement given by an inspector under s25 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act (1993) that risk goods are to be exported from New Zealand.

Risk good

Any organism, organic material, or other thing, or substance, that (by reason of its nature, origin, or other relevant factors) it is reasonable to suspect constitutes, harbours, or contains an organism that may: cause unwanted harm to natural and physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or interfere with the diagnosis, management or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms.

Sample

Method of collecting a representation of a commodity based on a sampling plan in order to ascertain pest levels or for other testing (e.g. germination).

Soil

The upper layer of earth containing a mixture of organic material, sand, gravel, clay and silt.

Specification

An official document, or part thereof, that describes the requirements with which the product or service has to conform.

Standard

Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context [FAO, 1995; ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:1991 definition]

Stored product

Unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) [FAO, 1990]

Technically justified

Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]

Transit

See Consignment in transit

Transitional Facility

An approved facility for the purpose of inspection, testing, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding or destruction of uncleared goods, which may be harbouring pests or unwanted organisms, until a biosecurity clearance is given by an inspector.

Transparency

The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]

Treatment

Officially authorized procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No 15, 2002; ISPM No 18, 2003]

Uncleared goods

Imported goods for which no biosecurity clearance has been given.

Unit

A single undivided plant or plant product entity, often used in sampling procedures.

For fresh fruit and vegetables: a unit is an individual piece of produce. e.g. for bananas a unit is one hand, for grapes a unit is one bunch.

For nursery stock: e.g. a unit is one plant, one bulb or one cutting. For tissue cultures it is the vessel containing the cultures.

For fresh cut flowers and foliage: e.g. a unit is an individual fresh flower, a single piece of foliage or a stem as appropriate.

Unwanted organism

Any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health; and

(a) Includes-

i. Any new organism, if ERMA NZ has declined approval to import that organism; and

ii. Any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; but

(b) Does not include any organism approved for importation under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, unless-

i. The organism is an organism which has escaped from a containment facility; or

ii. A chief technical officer, after consulting ERMA NZ and taking into account any comments made by ERMA NZ concerning the organism, believes that the organism is capable of potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources of human health:

Viable

Capable of germination or other means of maintaining life.