

# **IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO NEW ZEALAND OF FEATHERS FOR COMMERCIAL, FLY-TYING AND ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES FROM ALL COUNTRIES**

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993**

**Dated: 7 October 2004**

## **USER GUIDE**

The information in MAF animal product import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of four parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals and animal products.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections that outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand. When MAF has accepted health certification produced by a government authority in the exporting country as meeting the requirements of the model health certification this is noted. When no health certification is required to accompany consignments Part D. will note "none required".

## **PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD**

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for the importation into New Zealand of feathers for commercial, fly-tying and ornamental purposes from all countries.
- 1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of feathers for commercial, fly-tying and ornamental purposes imported into New Zealand from all countries is dependent upon the consignment meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

- 1.3 This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Director Animal Biosecurity.

## **2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

- 2.1 The costs to MAF in performing functions relating to the importation of feathers for commercial, fly-tying and ornamental purposes shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity direction and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or agent.

## **3 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Biosecurity clearance**

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

### **Director Animal Biosecurity**

The Director Animal Biosecurity, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Director Animal Biosecurity.

### **Equivalence**

Acceptance by MAF that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

### **New Zealand Inspector**

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

### **MAF**

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## **4 EQUIVALENCE**

- 4.1 It is expected that the animal 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.

## **PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE**

### **5 PERMIT TO IMPORT**

5.1 Importation of feathers for commercial, fly-tying and ornamental purposes into New Zealand from all countries which meet the requirements of this import health standard may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act, be given biosecurity clearance and do not require a biosecurity direction to a transitional facility. As such, they do not require a permit to import.

### **6 ELIGIBILITY**

6.1 The following items are eligible for importation under this standard: manufactured items such as quilts, duvets and pillows; loose feathers and/or feathers-on-skin intended for fly-tying material/ornamental purposes, feathers on artifacts and handicrafts.

6.2 Feathers commercially manufactured into articles such as the following may be given clearance. This list is not exhaustive and refers to examples only:

- shuttle cocks;
- feather boas (dyed);
- feathers in hats or other apparel;
- fishing flies (commercially or privately tied).

6.3 Commercially washed loose feathers may be given clearance.

6.4 Private or commercial importations of quilts, duvets, pillows and sleeping bags may be given clearance.

6.5 For musical instruments and cultural performance items refer to clause 6.6 of "Import Health Standard for the importation into New Zealand of ornamental animal products from all countries"

6.6 Feathers on handicrafts, such as fine mats, from Western Samoa, American Samoa and Tonga may be given clearance. From all other countries, such feathers must be fumigated with 10% formalin (formaldehyde) for 8 hours before given clearance.

### **7 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT**

7.1 Documentation shall be in English, but may be bilingual (language of exporting country/English).

7.2 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity clearance or rejection of consignments.

## **PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE**

### **8 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

- 8.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation accompanying the consignment shall be inspected by an Inspector at the port of arrival. The Inspector may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment.
- 8.2 PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION must be completed for items that cannot be given clearance (as defined in Clause 6 Eligibility). For such items, provided that the consignment meets all requirements noted under PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION, the consignment may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, be given a biosecurity clearance pursuant to section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- 8.3 If the consignment does not meet the requirements of this standard, the consignment may be released to the importer after it has been treated at the owner's expense by fumigation with 10% formalin for 8 hours at the port of entry.

## **PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION**

### **9 MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION**

**COMMODITY: ORNAMENTAL ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

**CERTIFYING AUTHORITY:**

Agency:

Department:

Country:

#### **I. ORIGIN OF THE CONSIGNMENT**

#### **II. CONSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION**

(i). The commodity contained in this consignment is:

#### **III. DESTINATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT**

(i). Name and address of New Zealand importer:

#### **IV. ZOOSANITARY INFORMATION**

9.1 The products have been subjected to one of the following treatments:

- i) in an airtight container, the products have been sprayed with a 10% formalin (formaldehyde) solution. The container was left sealed for 8 hours.
- ii) the products have been irradiated with a minimum dose of 5 Mrad (50 kGy) in a closed and sealed package.
- iii) the products have been subject to treatment by fumigation with 10% formalin (formaldehyde) for 8 hours.

Signature of *Official Veterinarian*:

Date:

Name and address of office:

**N.B. Official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of zoosanitary certification.**

Certification is also acceptable in the form of a manufacturer's declaration that has been endorsed by an official government veterinary officer employed by the state veterinary services of the country of origin

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