

# **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

**Biosecurity New Zealand  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
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Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND**

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## ***Endorsement***

The New Zealand Import Health Standard BNZ-IMP-TUBER - Importation of specified *Tuber* species (truffles) into New Zealand is approved and issued in accordance with Section 22(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

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Date

Chief Technical Officer, Border Standards  
(acting under delegated authority)

**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:

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Web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/imports/plants/standards/pit-imp-tuber.pdf>

## ***Review***

This MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ) 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 Biosecurity New Zealand web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/plant-imports/introduction>

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ALL PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS**

Plants and plant products are not permitted entry into New Zealand, unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should plants or plant products, for which no import health standard exist, be intercepted by New Zealand MAF, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

The NPPO of the exporting country is requested to inform the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of any change of address.

The NPPO of the exporting country is required to inform New Zealand MAF of any newly recorded organisms which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand. Pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the Environmental Risk Management Authority, PO Box 131, Wellington or [info@ermanz.govt.nz](mailto:info@ermanz.govt.nz)

## **1.2 REFERENCES**

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

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 1979 & Revised International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), FAO, Rome 1997
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication 5; Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, FAO, Rome, 2007.
- New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993
  - Biosecurity (Costs) Regulations 2006.
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act 1996)
- New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF):
  - Standard – BMG-STD-ABTRT: Approved Biosecurity Treatments for Risk Goods Directed for Treatment.
  - Standard – 155.04.03: Specification for the Registration of a Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory, and Operator.

## 1.3 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analyses, which may assess either a commodity or a pest/pathway combination. New Zealand's legislative requirements and international obligations are taken into account when conducting risk analyses and applying the findings in the development of import health standards. The principal document for all New Zealand import health standards relating to plants and plant products is the Biosecurity Act (1993), whilst the international obligations derive principally from the guidelines on risk analysis developed under the auspices of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures operating within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

## 1.4 ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

This information has been prepared with reference to the FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, with specific meaning for phytosanitary systems. The Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms has been developed to provide a harmonised internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention and International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures.

Refer to ATTACHMENT [For html version there will be a link to the terms]

## 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 (currently under review).

## 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/files/imports/plants/forms/ai-pspo.doc> must be returned to Plant Imports, MAFBNZ.

Import permits are issued as "single entry" permits for one consignment only. All permits are valid until the expiry date unless cancelled earlier by MAFBNZ.

All import permit applications for the importation of truffles, must be accompanied by the details of the person and facility that is accredited under Biosecurity New Zealand 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 MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ'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 MAFBNZ (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**

The transport container for truffles must be plastic, clear, clean, 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 MAFBNZ 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.

For truffles transported chilled or frozen, any ice that is used in the insulated vessel must meet the requirements of the Section 5.0 Water within *Import Health Standard for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water From any Country* [add link <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/non-organic/standards/bmg-std-sowtr.htm>].

## **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.

## **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 MAFBNZ inspector when the truffle consignment arrives at the border.

### **4.2 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL**

The MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ inspector at the Biosecurity control area. At the listed containment facility, all truffles (fresh, chilled or frozen) must be tested in accordance with the facility's MAFBNZ approved Quality Management System as 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 and once the identification of that organism as a regulated organism is confirmed the importer will be given the option (at the importers expense) for reshipment or destruction of the consignment or treatment (if possible). 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, or further processing (processing is a treatment) in a MAFBNZ approved transitional facility.

### **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 MAFBNZ approved transitional facility until an inspection can be undertaken.

Consignments not complying or suspected of not complying with the specifications detailed in this import health standard shall be held in a MAFBNZ approved transitional facility, until such time as they can be either inspected and directed by authorised movement to the appropriate containment facility for examination and testing, or treated, reshipped or destroyed.

### **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 associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified):

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

If insect larvae are found on the surface of the truffles they 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 immediately in 3 changes of tap water before drying.

If an organism is intercepted/detected that is not on the pest list (appended to this document), the consignment will be held until an assessment is undertaken to determine the organism's categorisation (i.e. regulated or non-regulated) and appropriate measures developed if required. Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-plant pests will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

Consignments 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 containment facility listed in the permit is satisfied that the entry conditions according to this import health standard have been met, biosecurity clearance of the consignment will be given.

## **6. FEEDBACK – INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **6.1 INSPECTION REPORT**

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

The reports generated from the information held in the database may be used by MAFBNZ 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 Pest List

### **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. Prior to packing, the *truffles* must be thoroughly washed with potable water and then dried with clean towels. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 15g. Truffles must be packed in sealed plastic bags (under vacuum if this option is available) not exceeding 500g each. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed. The *Tuber aestivum* must remain packed and transported in a sealed airtight container(s) to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. All truffles packed in the same container will result in the same actions upon arrival for any intercepted pests or contaminants. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers. The container must be rigid, airtight and plastic. The individual containers can be lined with moisture absorbent cloth.

For truffles transported chilled or frozen, any ice that is used in the insulated vessel must meet the requirements of the Section 5.0 Water within *Import Health Standard for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water From any Country* [add link <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/non-organic/standards/bmg-std-sowtr.htm>].

(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 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch."

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAFBNZ inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber aestivum* container and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy container, 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 occurs the importer will be given the option of reshipment or destruction of all truffles in the container and its contents. Any truffle samples with contaminants will be sent to the lab for identification in case this is a new pest.

The MAFBNZ inspector at the border is to record the consignment weight of *Tuber aestivum* that were inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber aestivum* are to be directed by the MAFBNZ inspector to the MAFBNZ containment facility for examination as per the facility's MAFBNZ approved Quality Management System: macroscopic, microscopic, and PCR testing (Mello et al. 2002) by a

person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that all 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 truffles are contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber aestivum* then they are to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer must be confident that the whole consignment of truffles complies with the requirements of this IHS 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. Prior to packing, the *truffles* must be thoroughly washed with potable water and then dried with clean towels. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen and preferably weighing at least 15g. Truffles must be packed in sealed plastic bags (under vacuum if this option is available) not exceeding 500g each. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed. The *Tuber borchii* must remain packed and transported in a sealed airtight container(s) to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. All truffles packed in the same container will result in the same actions upon arrival for any intercepted pests or contaminants. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers. The container must be rigid, airtight and plastic. The individual containers can be lined with moisture absorbent cloth.

For truffles transported chilled or frozen, any ice that is used in the insulated vessel must meet the requirements of the Section 5.0 Water within *Import Health Standard for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water From any Country* [add link <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/non-organic/standards/bmg-std-sowtr.htm>].

#### (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 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch."

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAFBNZ inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber borchii* container and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy container, 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 occurs the importer will be given the option of reshipment or destruction of all truffles in the container and its contents. Any truffle samples with contaminants will be sent to the lab for identification in case this is a new pest.

The MAFBNZ inspector is to record the consignment weight of *Tuber borchii* that were inspected.

(vi) Testing at the containment facility

Following border inspection the *Tuber borchii* are to be directed by the MAFBNZ inspector to the MAFBNZ containment facility for examination as per the facility's MAFBNZ approved Quality Management System: macroscopic, microscopic, and PCR testing (Amicucci *et al.* 1998) by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that all 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 truffles are contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber aestivum* then they are to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer must be confident that the whole consignment of truffles complies with the requirements of this IHS 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. Prior to packing, the *truffles* must be thoroughly washed with potable water and then dried with clean towels. Only complete, intact truffles are to be chosen chosen and preferably

weighing at least 15g. Truffles must be packed in sealed plastic bags (under vacuum if this option is available) not exceeding 500g each. Truffles exceeding 100g are preferably individually packed. The *Tuber magnatum* must remain packed and transported in a sealed airtight container(s) to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. All truffles packed in the same container will result in the same actions upon arrival for any intercepted pests or contaminants. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers. The container must be rigid, airtight and plastic. The individual containers can be lined with moisture absorbent cloth.

For truffles transported chilled or frozen, any ice that is used in the insulated vessel must meet the requirements of the Section 5.0 Water within *Import Health Standard for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water From any Country* [add link <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/non-organic/standards/bmg-std-sowtr.htm>].

(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 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch."

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAFBNZ inspector will inspect 100% of the consignment by checking the *Tuber magnatum* container and the truffles for signs of contamination e.g. cloudy container, 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 occurs the importer will be given the option of re-shipment or destruction of all truffles in the container and its contents. Any truffle samples with contaminants will be sent to the lab for identification in case this is a new pest.

The MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ inspector to the MAFBNZ containment facility for examination as per the facility's MAFBNZ approved Quality Management System: macroscopic, microscopic, and PCR testing (Amicucci *et al.* 1998) by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that all 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 truffles are contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber magnatum* then they are to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer must be confident that the whole consignment of truffles complies with the requirements of this IHS 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. Prior to packing, the *truffles* must be thoroughly washed with potable water and then dried with clean towels, and then individually wrapped. Only complete, intact truffles weighing at least 25g are to be chosen and must be individually wrapped in a sealed plastic bag (under vacuum if this option is available). *Tuber melanosporum* must remain packed and transported in a sealed airtight container(s) to prevent contamination with insects, mites, fungi and bacteria. All truffles packed in the same container will result in the same actions upon arrival for any intercepted pests or contaminants. Truffles from different sources must not be packed in the same containers. The container must be rigid, airtight and plastic. The individual containers can be lined with moisture absorbent cloth.

For truffles transported chilled or frozen, any ice that is used in the insulated vessel must meet the requirements of the Section 5.0 Water within *Import Health Standard for Soil, Rock, Gravel, Sand, Clay and Water From any Country*

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/non-organic/standards/bmg-std-sowtr.htm>

##### (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 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a 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 to be free of internal bacterial contamination externally visual as a slime on the surface of the truffles which will also be very soft to the touch."

(v) Inspection on arrival at the border

Upon arrival, the MAFBNZ 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 container, 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 occurs the importer will be given the option of reshipment or destruction of all truffles in the container and its contents. Any truffle samples with contaminants will be sent to the lab for identification in case this is a new pest.

The MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ inspector to the MAFBNZ containment facility for examination as per the facility's MAFBNZ approved Quality Management System: macroscopic, microscopic, and PCR testing (Rubini et al 1998) by a person qualified in the taxonomy of *Tuber* spp. to ensure that all 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 truffles are contaminated or deemed not to be *Tuber melanosporum* then they are to be destroyed as specified by the Biosecurity Officer at the importer's expense. The Biosecurity Officer must be confident that the whole consignment of truffles complies with the requirements of this IHS 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*, MAFBNZ reserves the right to validate all testing and audit all treatment processes that are undertaken by a facility accredited by MAFBNZ 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 MAFBNZ 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:  (Details of other references mentioned in the commodity association record can be available on request).	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 - <a href="http://www.ento.org.nz/Diptera.htm">http://www.ento.org.nz/Diptera.htm</a> 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.
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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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# ATTACHMENT - 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 Biosecurity New Zealand 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.

Note: the term accredited operator as used in previous Biosecurity New Zealand standards prior to 30 January 2004 is an approved operator.

## **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; CEP, 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 [Biosecurity New Zealand 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](#).

## **Biosecurity New Zealand**

That part of MAF responsible for enforcement of regulatory biosecurity functions.

## **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 [Biosecurity New Zealand](#) 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 [Biosecurity New Zealand](#))

### 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. This can be found at the following web site: [https://www.ippc.int/servlet/BinaryDownloaderServlet/16199\\_ISPM\\_12\\_E.pdf?filename=1146658528409\\_ISPM12.pdf&reflD=16199](https://www.ippc.int/servlet/BinaryDownloaderServlet/16199_ISPM_12_E.pdf?filename=1146658528409_ISPM12.pdf&reflD=16199)

### **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]

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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 CEPMP, 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.