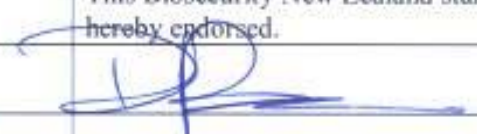


BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Treatment Supplier Programme

Overview and General Requirements

REVIEW	This Biosecurity New Zealand standard is subject to periodic review.
ENDORSEMENT	This Biosecurity New Zealand standard is hereby endorsed.
Director PreClearance Biosecurity New Zealand	
Date	1 June 2006



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Biosecurity New Zealand has responsibility to ensure that official¹ treatments being applied to imported risk goods provide the best practicable level of control, and that official treatments being applied to export goods comply with importing country requirements.

Biosecurity New Zealand has designed and operates a system of control over official treatment activities to ensure that only competent organisations and individuals are involved with the delivery of official treatment activities.

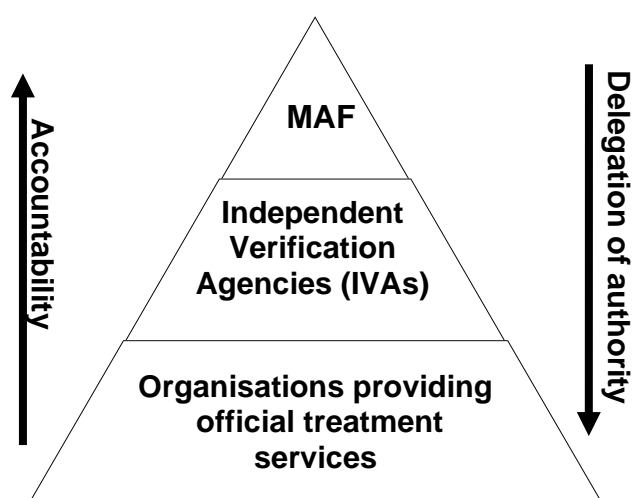
The treatment supplier programme provides an integrated Biosecurity New Zealand system for the:

- i. Formal recognition of competent, professional and effective external independent verification agencies (IVAs) who work as Biosecurity New Zealand Agents for the supply of verification services to treatment suppliers.
- ii. Provision of official treatments to imported and exported goods by an approved treatment supplier.

Official treatments may be provided by treatment suppliers who operate either:

- i. Under direct IVA supervision, where each and every treatment is directly supervised by an IVA. This is known as the “**Supervision Programme**”; or
- ii. Under the “**Approved Treatment Supplier Programme**”, where a treatment supplier establishes and complies with a documented quality management programme, is audited by an IVA, and approved to provide treatments by Biosecurity New Zealand.

The Approved Treatment Supplier Programme is based on an internationally accepted and recognised model:



¹ Official treatments are those required by Biosecurity New Zealand for import risk goods and for export goods to comply with Importing Countries Phytosanitary Requirements (ICPRs). In all Biosecurity New Zealand documents where “treatment” is referred to this means “official treatments”, and does not include those treatments that may be provided outside the scope of this programme.

Figure 1. Simplified model of Approved Treatment Supplier Programme

This model is used world-wide for conformity assessment processes, and is in compliance with World Trade Organisation Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO TBT) agreements.

The documents associated with this programme are structured as in Figure 2.

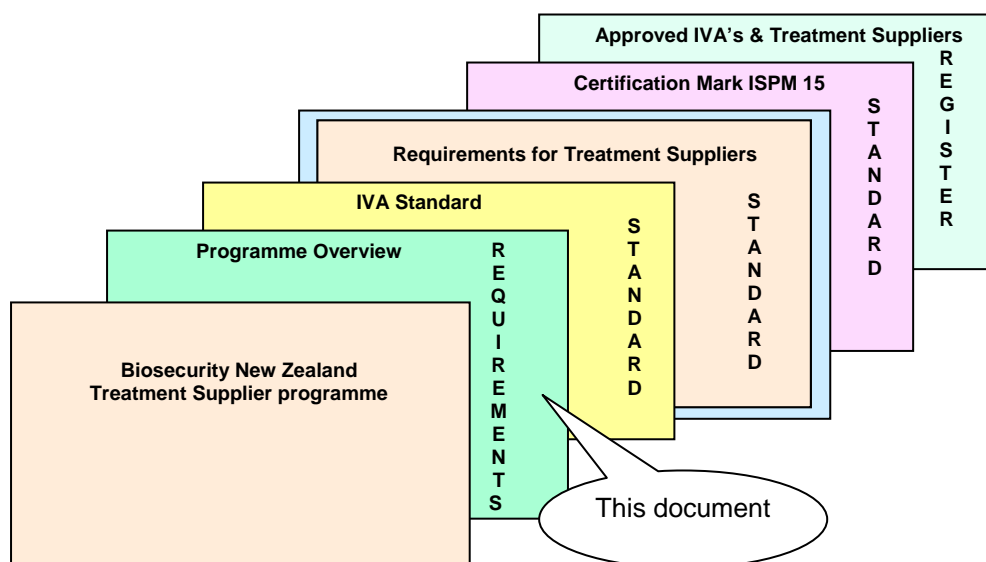


Figure 2. Treatment supplier programme documentation

All of the Biosecurity New Zealand treatment supplier programme operates to one set of policies and procedures which set out its roles and responsibilities for participating parties, with appropriate detailed work instructions provided where required.

Within the treatment supplier programme the main parties involved take the following responsibilities:

- i. Biosecurity New Zealand has the following major roles:
 - a) Standard setting;
 - b) Sets specifications for treatments of import risk goods;
 - c) Identifying and validating importing countries specifications;
 - d) Authorisation of IVAs and approval of Organisations;
 - e) Over sight of compliance processes;
 - f) Keeping of registers.
- ii. IVAs providing supervision and verification (audit) services must comply with all requirements of the Biosecurity New Zealand Export Certification Standard “IVA Requirements: Requirements to be met by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) to gain authorisation to undertake import and plant export certification services”. Their operations, as set out in their quality management systems, are subject to audit by an ISO recognised body and Biosecurity New Zealand and/or their representatives. Once their compliance with requirements is confirmed, they will be authorised to act as an IVA by Biosecurity New Zealand.

- iii. The primary role of approved treatment suppliers is to complete specific treatment activities on behalf of Biosecurity New Zealand in accordance with appropriate standards and specifications.
- iv. MAF Quarantine Service may provide services such as treatment supervision where an IVA is not available to provide this service, and in doing so will charge for those services on a full cost recovery basis. MQS will direct risk goods for treatment and issue clearance when all biosecurity conditions are met.

It is important to note that an IVA does not approve or withdraw approval of a treatment supplier, this is a role that Biosecurity New Zealand performs itself – it has no authority to delegate this to an external third party. An IVA acting as an audit body operates as Biosecurity New Zealand’s Agent.

1.2 Scope

This guidance document sets out how the Treatment Supplier Programme operates and sets out a summary of the roles of the three primary participants (i.e. Biosecurity New Zealand, IVA’s and treatment suppliers), and describes their interactions.

1.3 References

- a) Biosecurity Act 1993 (as amended by the Biosecurity Amendment Act (1997))
- b) Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- c) Health Act 1956
- d) ISO Guide 2:1996 *Standardisation and related activities – General vocabulary*
- e) ISO Guide 65: *General requirements for operating product certification systems*
- f) AS/NZS ISO 9000: 2000 *Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary*
- g) AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000. *Quality management systems - requirements.*
- h) ISO 17011:2004: *Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting of conformity assessment bodies (corrected version February 2005)*
- i) ISO 17020: 1998 *General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.*
- j) ISO 19011:2003 *Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing*
- k) Biosecurity New Zealand Export Certification Standard: “IVA Requirements: Requirements to be met by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) to gain authorisation to undertake import and plant export certification services”
- l) Biosecurity New Zealand Standard: *Requirements for suppliers of official treatments*
- m) Technical Requirements: *Registered certification mark (ISPM 15)*
- n) International Plant Protection Convention 1992
- o) FAO guidelines Paper 54- Manual of fumigation for insect control 1984.

Biosecurity New Zealand Standards are available on the MAF website at:

1.4 Definitions

For the purpose of this guidance document definitions found in Appendix 1 shall apply.

Where terms relating to quality management or conformity audit are not defined, definitions found in (k) above, ISO 9000 and ISO Guide 2 respectively shall be used.

2.0 OVERALL SCHEME OPERATION

2.1 Role of the parties – summary

2.1.1 MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Biosecurity New Zealand is responsible for:

- i. Preparation and publication of all standards and guidance documents associated with this programme;
- ii. Audit and authorisation of IVAs carrying out supervision, evaluation and verification (audit) services of approved treatment suppliers;
- iii. Approval of treatment suppliers based upon IVA recommendations
- iv. Maintenance of databases of all authorised IVAs, approved treatment suppliers, and treatment specifications.

2.1.2 Independent Verification Agencies (IVAs)

An IVA providing services on behalf of Biosecurity New Zealand shall be:

- i. Accredited to:AS/NZS ISO/IEC 17020:2000 ‘General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’; and comply with the independence criteria of a Type A inspection body;
- ii. Authorised as meeting the applicable technical requirements as prescribed by Biosecurity New Zealand Export Certification Standard: “IVA Requirements: Requirements to be met by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) to gain authorisation to undertake import and plant export certification services”

IVAs act as Biosecurity New Zealand’s Agent and are responsible for:

- i. Supervision of treatments being undertaken by non-approved treatment suppliers;
- ii. Making recommendations to Biosecurity New Zealand for approval of treatment suppliers who meet the requirements set out in the treatment supplier standard;
- iii. Audit of approved treatment suppliers;
- iv. Making recommendations to Biosecurity New Zealand for suspension and/or termination of treatments supplier’s approvals.

2.1.3 Treatment Suppliers

Treatment suppliers complying with the treatment supplier standard are responsible for carrying out treatments of products in compliance with Biosecurity New Zealand specifications for imports or importing country requirements (ICPRs) for exports including ISPM 15 and associated country requirements.

Treatment suppliers may elect to operate under one of two programmes:

i. The Supervision Programme

A treatment supplier will perform all treatments under direct IVA supervision, complying with this Biosecurity New Zealand document, or be an approved treatment supplier.

ii. The Approved Treatment Supplier Programme

A treatment supplier will comply with the requirements of the Biosecurity New Zealand standard “Requirements to supply official treatments”, undergo evaluation and audit by an IVA, and once there are no major or critical non compliances outstanding, be recommended to Biosecurity New Zealand for approval by their IVA. If approval is granted by Biosecurity New Zealand the approved treatment supplier may then operate without direct supervision of all treatments under a monitoring programme which involves random sampling of treatments and quality management system surveillance to monitor continued compliance with stated requirements.

Prior to being approved, the treatment supplier shall operate under the supervision programme.

2.1.4 MAF Quarantine Services

MAF Quarantine Services is responsible for:

- i. Identification of imported risk goods requiring official treatment;
- ii. Direct goods for treatment;
- iii. Issue a clearance following successful treatment and all biosecurity requirements are met.

MAF Quarantine Service may provide services such as treatment supervision as a last resort and in doing so will charge for those services on a full cost recovery basis.

2.2. Scope of authorisation and approval

IVAs and treatment suppliers must define the scope of their operations, describing what verification services and types of official treatments they are competent to undertake. The ability of the IVA and treatment supplier to perform the activities described in their scope statements will be verified during audits.

Where a treatment supplier claims a treatment to be official and it is not or claims to be MAF approved for treatments outside of the authorised or approved scope will lead to immediate suspension of the treatment supplier’s approval.

2.3 Interaction of the parties

2.3.1 Model process

The model process for IVA authorisation and treatment supplier approval is set out below in Figure 3:

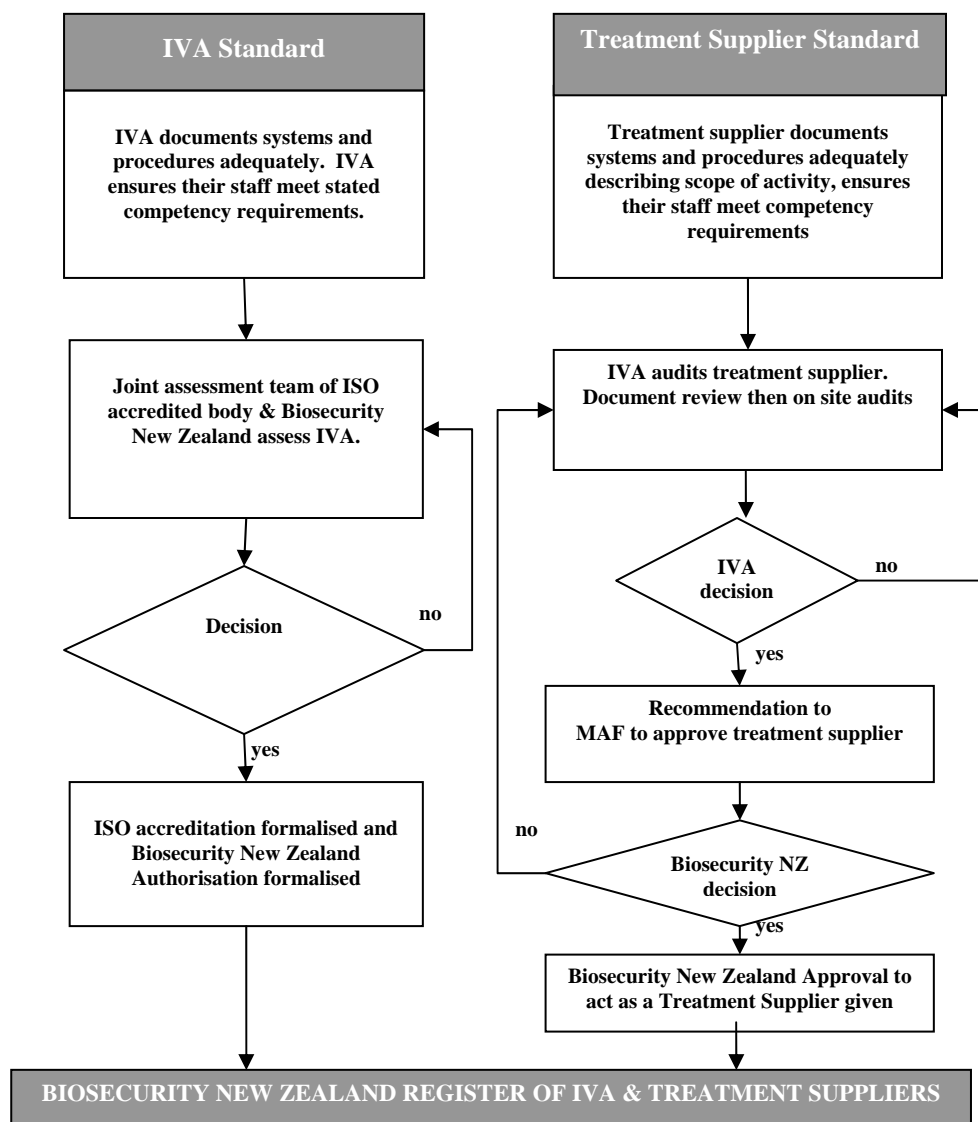


Figure 3. Model process for IVA authorisation and treatment supplier approval

2.3.2 IVA authorisation process

The steps to gain authorisation to operate as an IVA are in section 2.3 of Biosecurity New Zealand Export Certification Standard: “IVA Requirements: Requirements to be met by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) to gain authorisation to undertake import and plant export certification services”

2.3.3 Treatment supplier approval process

The main steps to gain approval to operate as an approved treatment supplier are:

- i. Selection of an IVA, and application to that IVA;
- ii. Application and payment of fees to Biosecurity New Zealand;
- iii. Submission of documents to the IVA for desk review to ensure that documented procedures meet the specifications set out in the treatment supplier standard;
- iv. Undergoing a system audit to validate that the ‘actual operations’ correspond to the documented procedures at each of the locations where treatments will be undertaken. For treatment suppliers with less than three locations, two additional consecutive on site audits will be undertaken. (see section 6.3 for minimum audit frequencies once approved);
- v. Satisfactorily addressing any non-compliances raised by the IVA (see section 8 for information on non-compliances);
- vi. Gaining Biosecurity New Zealand approval following a recommendation from an IVA.

2.4 Process for provision of official treatments

The process for the provision of official treatments is set out in Figure 4.

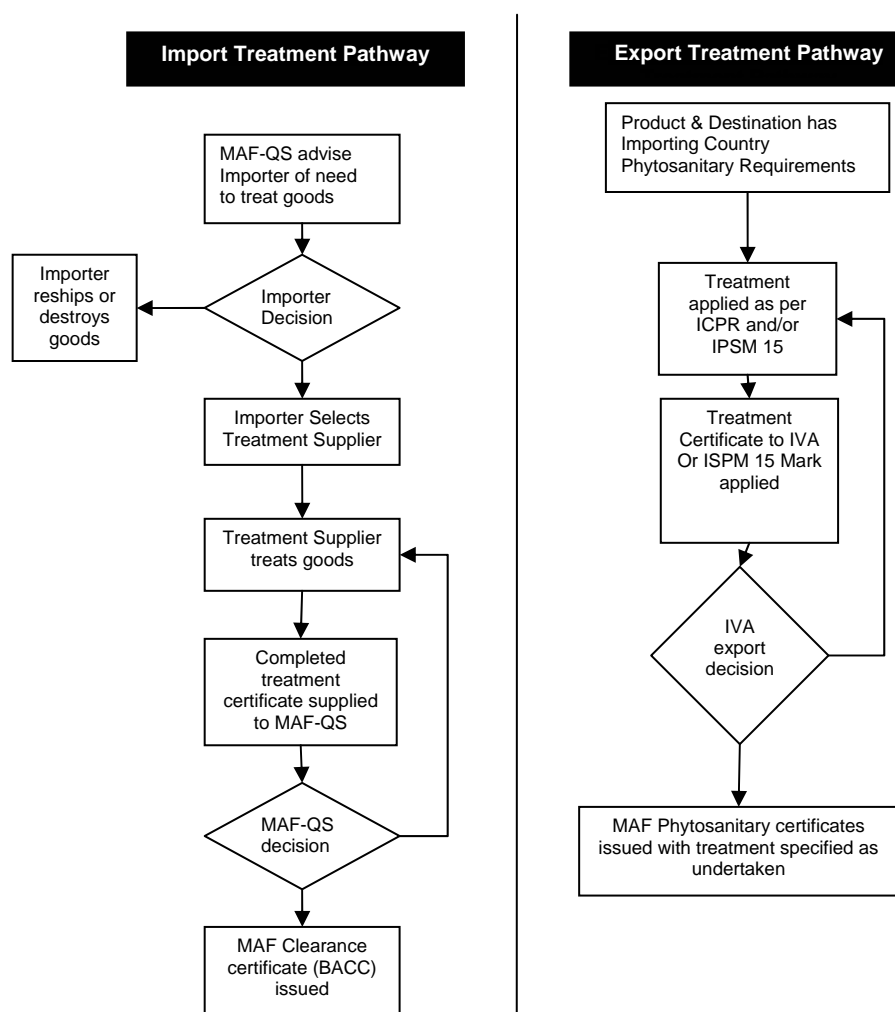


Figure 4. Process for the provision of official treatments

2.5 Contractual relationship between Biosecurity New Zealand Authorised IVAs and Treatment Suppliers

All treatment suppliers must enter into a contract with a Biosecurity New Zealand authorised IVA of their choice.

If the approved treatment supplier programme option is taken, once the treatment supplier has been audited, and recommended by its chosen IVA to Biosecurity New Zealand for approval, and that recommendation has been accepted by MAF, the treatment supplier must enter into a contract with Biosecurity New Zealand prior to commencing treatment services.

The contracts, amongst other things, must establish the fees payable and any relevant time frames, together with the rights and responsibilities of the parties, including Biosecurity New Zealand.

A signed contract is required between Biosecurity New Zealand and an IVA.

3.0 TREATMENT SUPPLIER SUPERVISION – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Note: For best fumigation practice treatment suppliers and IVAs should reference FAO guidelines Paper 54- Manual of fumigation for insect control.

3.1 Summary

The main steps to operate as a treatment supplier working under supervision are:

- i. Selection of an IVA, and application to that IVA;
- ii. Undergoing an on-site supervision each time a treatment is performed;
- iii. Satisfactorily addressing any non-compliances raised by the IVA;
- iv. Issue of a treatment certificate countersigned by the IVA after each official treatment.

Note: The IVA remains responsible for verifying treatments carried out under supervision and shall ensure that it, or it and the treatment supplier, comply with the requirements for supervision set out in this document.

3.2 The IVA supervision process

3.2.1 The IVA shall have documented procedures to ensure that treatments carried out under supervision meet the requirements of Section 5.0 Technical requirements and sections 4.6 and 4.8 of the standard Requirements for the Supplier of Official Treatments.

3.2.2 The treatment supplier shall provide advance notice of treatments for which it requires supervision, adequate to ensure that the IVA has time to ensure that a qualified person is available to perform supervision.

- 3.2.3 The IVA's qualified representative shall perform an on-site supervision for each treatment to verify that the treatment supplier's performance of the treatment complies with Biosecurity New Zealand specifications and all the relevant requirements of the treatment supplier programme. At a minimum the following shall be verified:
- i. That the treatment technician is qualified to undertake the treatment;
 - ii. That the treatment is the appropriate one, i.e. as specified by MAF or by ICPRs;
 - iii. That the aspects of the treatment observed meet the specifications for the treatment required;
 - iv. That the required unique identification of the material being treated is in-place;
 - v. That all measuring and monitoring equipment used is suitable for use, and is correctly verified or calibrated;
 - vi. That the required records are being created;
 - vii. That the treatment certificate details are correct.
- 3.2.4 The duration of the on-site supervision need not match the duration of the treatment, but shall be of sufficient duration and be at a time during the treatment when required information and activities may be verified.
- 3.2.5 After the completion of all supervised treatments the IVA shall sign or otherwise endorse a treatment certificate verifying that they have observed the treatment and that the treatment in all ways complied with the requirements of the relevant parts of the treatment supplier standard and the relevant treatment. The treatment certificate shall bear, amongst other things, the name of the supervisor, the name of the IVA, and the date.
- 3.2.6 During all treatment supervision the IVA shall check that the treatment supplier is not making claims of Biosecurity New Zealand authorisation in compliance with its agreed scope, and that it not using the Biosecurity New Zealand or MAF logo. Claims of approval shall not be used in such a way that they are misleading to any other parties, and shall comply with Biosecurity New Zealand requirements regarding use of its logo and claims of approved status.
- 3.2.7 Any non-compliances identified during surveillance are addressed.
- 3.2.8 Should a non-compliance be raised, a closing meeting shall be held to explain the non-compliance(s) and to obtain the treatment supplier's acknowledgement of those non-compliance(s), and to agree a timeframe for resolving them. At or immediately following the closing meeting a written report shall be provided to the treatment supplier identifying the non-compliance(s) to be resolved in order to prevent a reoccurrence.
- 3.2.9 The treatment supplier shall be invited to respond to any report of non-compliance and to take specific action, within a defined time, to resolve any identified non-compliances.
- 3.2.10 The IVA shall, once the treatment supplier has advised that corrective action has been completed, verify that effective action has been taken to address the cause(s) of non-

compliance and to ensure that all critical and major non-compliances have been corrected within agreed and appropriate timeframes.

3.3 Supervision frequency

All official treatments shall be supervised where a treatment supplier is not approved by Biosecurity New Zealand.

4.0 PERSONNEL COMPETENCIES

Personnel competencies for treatment technicians and IVA staff are set out in each of the appropriate standards

5.0 COMPLAINTS

5.1 Complaints about aspects of the operation of the treatment supplier approval programme should be directed to the appropriate party, as set out in the table below:

	Complaint	Responsible body for first response	Biosecurity New Zealand follow up needed?
1	Performance of a treatment relating to level of service quality provided by treatment supplier	Treatment Supplier	No
2	Performance of a treatment relating to apparent non compliance with treatment supplier standard	IVA	Yes, after IVA has investigated
3	Performance of a treatment relating to ineffectual treatment	Biosecurity New Zealand	Yes, with IVA
4	Treatment supplier complaint about IVA service quality	IVA	No
5	Treatment supplier complaint about IVA audit process not being followed	IVA	Yes, at next scheduled audit
6	Treatment supplier complaint about Biosecurity New Zealand decision making processes and outcomes	Biosecurity New Zealand	Yes

6.0 APPEALS

Treatment suppliers considering an appeal should first discuss that appeal with their chosen IVA, who has an appeal process to deal with appeals on audit process.

Biosecurity New Zealand has procedures to address appeals made by IVAs and treatment suppliers regarding granting or not granting of authorisation or approval.

Appeals will only be considered once the complaint procedure process has been tried and has proven ineffectual in addressing the problems.

Appeals should be sent to the director.

6.1 Process for appeals

A Treatment Supplier may appeal an IVA decision in the following manner:

- i. Treatment Supplier is to formally notify the IVA of their request to appeal;
- ii. The Treatment Supplier and IVA shall cooperatively attempt to resolve the appeal in accordance with the IVA appeals process;
- iii. If a mutually satisfactory resolution of the appeal cannot be achieved, the Treatment Supplier and the IVA shall jointly meet with Biosecurity New Zealand to resolve the appeal.

Biosecurity New Zealand costs associated with mediation of appeals shall be borne equally by the Treatment Supplier and the IVA.

If a mutually satisfactory resolution is not possible, follow the disputes resolution procedure in clause 11 of the contract of approval (Biosecurity New Zealand Standard: Requirements for the Supplier of Official Treatments Appendix 2).

7.0 TREATMENT SUPPLIER TRANSFER BETWEEN IVAS

A treatment supplier may elect to transfer to another IVA, subject to the following conditions being met:

- i. Must notify the existing IVA of their decision to transfer to a new IVA;
- ii. Must continue with the existing IVA until the new IVA has formalised the transfer;
- iii. Shall recognise that the newly selected IVA will be undertaking a systems audit within one month of accepting the transfer and this system audit to be regarded as the annual system audit.

7.1 Eligibility for transfer

Treatment suppliers shall not be eligible for transfer until all non compliance findings have been closed out to the existing IVA.

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

- 1 Approval**
Having been formally recognised by the Director as competent to act on MAF's behalf to provide a service in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant MAF Standard(s).
- 2 Audit**
A systematic and independent process for obtaining information and examining it objectively to determine the degree of conformity with prescribed criteria.
 - 2.1 A System Audit** is a comprehensive evaluation of the entire Quality Management System and compliance with that system. A full system audit usually has two stages, a desk audit or desk review, and an on-site audit;
 - 2.2 A Surveillance Audit** is an evaluation of specific parts of the organisation's system, to confirm that the product or service meets the required specifications.
- 3 Auditor**
A person with the competence to carry out an Audit to determine the degree of conformity with prescribed criteria.
- 4 Authorised**
Having been formally recognised by the Director as competent to act on MAF's behalf to provide a service in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant Biosecurity New Zealand Standard(s).
- 5 Certificate**
An official document which attests to the status of any consignment affected by regulations.
- 6 Certification**
All those activities leading to, but not including, the issuance of Certificates
- 7 Competence**
Demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills.
- 8 Consignment**
A quantity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single Certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots).
- 9 Decision Maker**
The person or committee within Biosecurity New Zealand that reviews recommendations for Approval and Authorisation and makes decisions on whether Approval or Authorisation shall be granted.
- 10 Director**

The Director, PreClearance Biosecurity New Zealand of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and is appointed as a Chief Technical Officer under section 101 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 or delegate.

11 Event Reports

A written report submitted to Biosecurity New Zealand by an Independent Verification Agency or Treatment Supplier in response to specific situations defined in the standard being followed.

12 Hazard

The potential to cause harm. Types of hazards can be divided into biological, chemical or physical.

13 ICPR

Importing Countries Phytosanitary Requirements, available at:
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-exports/plant-exports/icpr-register>.

14 Independent

Not having a commercial interest in the operation and not depending on another body for its validity.

15 Independent Verification Agency (IVA)

An organisation accredited as meeting ISO 17020 and its independence criteria type A, and Biosecurity New Zealand supplementary technical requirements, and authorised by Biosecurity New Zealand to carry out services associated with import and plant export certification.

16 Inspection

An official visual examination of plant products or other regulated articles to determine compliance with regulations. For phytosanitary regulations inspection is to determine if pests are present.

17 Inspector

Means a person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

18 Location

An operational site, within a Biosecurity New Zealand approved Organisation's system, where phytosanitary activities are undertaken, or reference documents, or records, or fixed equipment are kept, or if the phytosanitary activity involves a mobile facility then that mobile facility.

19 MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Biosecurity New Zealand)

The part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that is responsible for biosecurity functions.

20 Non-compliance

An action or inaction by an Independent Verification Agency or Treatment Supplier that results in the Organisation not complying with requirements specified in this programme's standards, or in Treatment specifications .

Non compliances shall be classified into one of three categories:

21.1 Critical Non-compliance

Actions or inactions that lead to the total loss of confidence in the Independent Verification Agency's or Treatment Supplier's compliance with the requirements of its Approved or Authorised Quality Management System, or that will lead to Treatments not complying with Specifications Overseas, through direct observation, pre-determined activities being undertaken by another party, to confirm compliance with specifications and/or procedures.

21.2 Major Non-compliance

Actions or inactions that, if not attended to urgently, will lead to the total loss of confidence in the Independent Verification Agency's or Treatment Supplier's compliance with the requirements of its Approved or Authorised Quality Management System, or that will lead to Treatments not complying with Specifications.

21.3 Minor Non-compliance

Actions or inactions that are not considered by Biosecurity New Zealand or the Independent Verification Agency to result in total loss of confidence in the Independent Verification Agency's or the Treatment Supplier's Quality Management System, or that do not lead to Treatments not complying with Specifications.

22 Official

Established, authorised or performed by Biosecurity New Zealand.

23 Official treatments

Those required by Biosecurity New Zealand for import risk goods or for export goods to comply with Importing Countries Phytosanitary requirements (ICPRs).

24 Organisation

The legal entity, be it an individual, partnership, company or other form of legal entity, responsible for the performance of the system approved by Biosecurity New Zealand.

25 Organism

As defined by the Biosecurity Act (1993) (as amended by the Biosecurity Amendment Act (1997) and for the purposes of this standard:

- i. Does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being;
- ii. Includes a micro-organism;
- iii. 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);
- iv. 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;
- v. Includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an Organism;
- vi. Includes any particle that is a prion.

- 26 Pest**
Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants, plant products or animals.
- 27 Phytosanitary Certificate**
Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
- 28 Plant Products**
Any material of plant origin
- 29 Procedure**
A document that specifies 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 and recorded.
- 30 Quality Management System**
A set of interrelated or interacting elements (procedures and/or processes) within an organisation to establish policy and objectives and to achieve those objectives, used to direct and control an organisation with regard to fulfilling requirements.
- 31 Regulated Article**
Any plant, forest or plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil or any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved.
- 32 Risk Goods**
Means 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.
- 33 Scope of Approval or Authorisation**
The specific tasks for which Approval or Authorisation is sought or has been granted. Scope shall be described as a combination of:
- i. For Treatment Suppliers ,
 - a) whether they are choosing the Supervision Programme, or the Approved Treatment Supplier (34) Programme; and
 - b) Types of treatment that may be applied; and
 - c) Locations of treatments; and
 - d) Names of qualified Treatment Technicians; or
 - ii. For Independent Verification Agencies
 - a) Locations of major offices at which recommendations for Approval are made;
 - b) Names of qualified auditors.
 - c) Types of treatment that the agency has proficiency in.
- 34 Specification**

A prescription of the requirements with which the product or service has to conform.

35 Supervision

Oversee, through direct observation, pre-determined activities being undertaken by another party, to confirm compliance with specifications and/or procedures.

36 Transitional facility

- i. Any place approved as a transitional facility in accordance with Section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purpose of inspection, storage, Treatment, quarantine, holding, or destruction of uncleared goods; or
- ii. A part of a port declared to be a transitional facility in accordance with Section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

37 Treatment

Officially authorised procedure, for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests; and also for the purposes of this standard rendering non-viable or devitalising a consignment of plants, forest or plant products, and animals.

38 Treatment Supplier

The legally identifiable Organisation responsible for performance of the Treatment Supplier's Quality Management System.

39 Treatment Supplier Quality Management System

The organisational structure, responsibilities, operational procedures, processes and resources for implementing activities associated with the application of Treatments.

40 Treatment Technician

A person familiar with the Treatment methods and procedures, the objectives of the Treatment and the Audit of the Treatment results but operate under effective oversight by the Treatment Supplier.

41 Treatment Certificate

A uniquely numbered certificate issued by a Treatment Supplier verifying that an approved Treatment has been completed in accordance with this Standard and includes a description of the Treatment.