

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR SPECIFIED COOKED POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION FROM AUSTRALIA

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated: 26 January 2009

USER GUIDE

The information in this import health standard is in four parts:

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION describes the legal basis for this import health standard and your general responsibilities as an importer.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE outlines whether a permit is required, the conditions of eligibility, and documentation that may need to accompany your consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE describes the clearance requirements at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, whether the consignment must go to a transitional facility or a containment facility.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains the model health certification which must be fully completed and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

- 1.1** Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for specified cooked poultry meat products for human consumption from Australia.
- 1.2** To be eligible for biosecurity clearance the consignment must meet the requirements of this import health standard.
- 1.3** This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked at the discretion of the Animal Import/Export Group Manager.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1** It is the importer's or agent's responsibility to ensure that they are compliant with the current relevant import health standard at the time of importation. Current versions of import health standards are available online at: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/ihs/search>

- 2.2** The costs to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand in performing functions relating to the importation of specified cooked poultry meat products for human consumption from Australia shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance shall be covered by the importer or agent.
- 2.3** Commercial consignments of products imported into New Zealand for human consumption in New Zealand must comply with the Food Act 1981. These requirements are independent of the import health standard requirements and are managed by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA). Importers are advised to contact the NZFSA or consult the NZFSA website at <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/imported-food/index.htm> .

3 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the consignment will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply with this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered, equivalence granted and a permit to import issued at the discretion of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

- which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- the reason why the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status;
- the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Batch

A group of birds that are the same age, that have been reared together in the same poultry shed of the same export farm and that have been processed on the same day.

Biosecurity clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction).

Biosecurity direction

Written authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act (1993), to

move uncleared goods from a transitional facility or biosecurity control area to another transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

Biosecurity plan of a compartment

Comprehensive document that warrants the integrity of a compartment by giving a detailed description of:

- the potential pathways for introduction and spread in the compartment of the agents for which the compartment was defined;
- the critical control points for each pathway; and measures to mitigate exposure for each critical control point;
- the standard operating procedures for the establishment(s) forming the compartment;
- the contingency plan in the event of a change in the level of exposure (e.g. exposure to the specific disease(s) the compartment is free from);
- the reporting procedures to the Veterinary Authority;
- the programme for educating and training all persons involved in the compartment; and
- the health monitoring and the surveillance programmes in place of the agents for which the compartment was defined.

Commodity

Means animals, semen, embryos/ova, products of animal origin that are intended for human consumption, for animal feeding, for pharmaceutical or surgical use or for agricultural or industrial use, biological products, and pathological material.

Compartment

An animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade (*In: Chapter on Zoning and Compartmentalisation, OIE Code*).

Note: For the purpose of this import health standard: the establishment(s) forming the compartment will include a single export farm in Australia or one or more farm(s) in New Zealand. The compartment may also include one processing plant (conducting both primary and secondary processing) in the case of processed poultry products that entirely originate from Australia, or one primary processing plant in New Zealand and one secondary processing plant in Australia in the case of processed poultry products produced from poultry meat from a farm in New Zealand. The biosecurity management system applying to transportation, processing, packaging and labelling will be detailed in the compartment's biosecurity plan.

Consignment (applicable for this import health standard)

Batch(es) of processed poultry meat products that have undergone secondary processing, packaged and labelled in Australia and intended for export to New Zealand. Only consignments that are clearly identified and certified by the official veterinarian in Australia as belonging to a compartment are eligible for export to New Zealand.

Export poultry farm

The land and buildings in Australia used for rearing and keeping of poultry for commercial

meat production that may be exported to New Zealand.

Inspector BA

Means a person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and controls imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996).

IBD(V)

Infectious bursal disease (virus).

MAFBNZ

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand.

Meat

Skeletal muscles of mammalian, reptilian and bird species with naturally included or adherent tissue or bone. This definition excludes animal by-products.

Meat products

This refers to products prepared from or with meat which has undergone treatment such that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat (e.g. cooked or cured). The following are not regarded as meat products: meat which has undergone only cold treatment, or raw meat, which has been minced or seasoned.

Official veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the Chapter 5.2 of the OIE *Code* pertaining to principles of certification.

OIE Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

Permit to import (Import Permit)

A written order issued by the Director-General of MAF authorising the importation of risk goods to a specified facility.

Poultry

All domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds.

Poultry farm - New Zealand (applicable to this import health standard)

The land and buildings in New Zealand used for rearing and keeping of poultry for providing primarily processed poultry meat to the compartment's secondary processing plant in Australia.

Processing plant

Establishment where birds are slaughtered and processed into final products following specific standard operating procedures. The overall operating system includes cooking, packaging and, for the purpose of this import health standard, labelling of the products as originating from a compartment free from infectious bursal disease.

Primary and secondary processing

Primary processing includes slaughter and dressing of poultry and associated activities, whereas secondary processing includes any processing beyond slaughter and dressing of poultry, and associated activities.

Traceability system

System that identifies and registers all animals of a subpopulation (in the present case, all animals within a compartment) in such a way that their history and movements can be documented and audited. In cases where individual identification may not be feasible, for example for broilers and day-old chicks, the Veterinary Authority should provide sufficient assurance of traceability.

Veterinary Authority

Means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the OIE *Code* in the whole territory.

PART B: IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

5.1 A permit to import is required for importing processed poultry products, whether they originate entirely from compartments in Australia or they are derived from meat that originates from farm(s) in New Zealand.

A permit to import will be granted only after MAFBNZ has accepted the compartment's biosecurity plan and recognised the compartment's freedom from infectious bursal disease.

5.2 Application for a compartment

The importer or exporter must contact the Australian Veterinary Authority to submit an application for a compartment free of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV). A biosecurity plan for the compartment with reference to all stages of production and following the most up-to-date OIE guidelines will be submitted with this application. Records of procedures and systems (including test results) of the establishment(s) forming the compartment for at least the 12 months preceding reception of the application by MAFBNZ must be made available to MAFBNZ upon request.

Once the compartment has been officially approved respectively by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ, the importer or exporter may apply for a permit to import as stated below.

5.3 Application for a permit to import

This application must be made prior to the proposed date of importation of products into New Zealand in writing to the Animal Imports Exports Group, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand (Email: animalimports@maf.govt.nz or fax: +64 4 894 0733).

All following documents must be attached to the application:

- (i) Original letter dated and signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority, stating: that the compartment's biosecurity plan under which trade is eligible to occur has been officially endorsed; that the surveillance and monitoring programme in place has been audited against the biosecurity plan and that the Australian Veterinary Authority is satisfied that it can verify that the compartment is free of infectious bursal disease.
- (ii) Original letter dated and signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority, certifying that the compartment has been maintained free of infectious bursal disease for at least the 12 months preceding the application for a permit.
- (iii) Original letter dated and signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority, stating that records of procedures and systems (including test results) of the establishment(s) forming the compartment for at least the 12 months preceding the application for a permit are available to MAFBNZ upon request.
- (iv) Original letter dated and signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority, stating that all procedures, systems and characteristics of the establishment(s) forming the compartment have been maintained identical to those described in the biosecurity plan approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ.

Following reception of the above documents and provided the compartment's approval is current, a multiple entry permit to import may be issued for the period leading to the annual reassessment of the compartment by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ. Note: the poultry farm(s) and primary processing plant in New Zealand may be part of the compartment.

The exporting company must receive either a faxed copy or a scanned and emailed copy of the permit to import prior to commencing the production cycle for specified cooked poultry products for export to New Zealand.

6 DOCUMENTATION

6.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the following documentation:

6.1.1. A copy of the import permit; AND

6.1.2. All appropriately completed health certification which meets the requirements of Part D. of the Zoosanitary Certification; AND

6.1.3. All laboratory test results (certified copy or original) for this consignment (which must accompany the zoosanitary certification).

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

7 ELIGIBILITY

7.1 Products eligible for importation must be poultry meat products that have been at least secondarily processed in a processing plant that belongs to a compartment free of infectious bursal disease in Australia. The compartment from which the consignments originate must have a current valid certification for a compartment approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ.

7.2 The poultry meat used for processing of products originates:

7.2.1 Either from an export poultry farm in Australia that is part of a compartment recognised by both the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ as free from infectious bursal disease;

7.2.2 Or from farm(s) in New Zealand: that is recognised as free from infectious bursal disease by the Australian Veterinary Authority and by MAFBNZ and that uses a full traceability system approved by MAFBNZ; or that is part of a compartment free from infectious bursal disease.

AND:

7.2.3 From poultry farm(s) complying with Parts B and D of this import health standard, that were found to be fully compliant with the biosecurity plan of the compartment signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ, after being audited against it.

7.3 The poultry meat used for processing of products must not include any internal organs such as the bursa of Fabricius, crop, gizzard, heart, intestine, kidney, liver, proventriculus, or spleen.

- 7.4** Each consignment must be clearly identified with a unique number and with the date of processing and sealing of the products.
- 7.5** All consignments must be sealed with a government official seal at the processing plant where the poultry meat was processed, under the supervision of an officer accredited by the Australian Veterinary Authority. Poultry meat from the same export farm of a compartment can be processed at one or more processing plants in Australia, provided the operation complies with the biosecurity plan signed by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ. However, the same processing plant in Australia cannot process poultry meat originating from more than one compartment free of infectious bursal disease at the same time.
- 7.6** Where pre-export laboratory tests are required as specified in the Veterinary Certificate, these tests must be carried out at a laboratory approved by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (Australian Veterinary Authority) using a test approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority. The test results must be negative and these results (original or copy certified by the Australian Veterinary Authority) must be attached to the zoosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment.

PART C: CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

8 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

- 8.1** Upon arrival in New Zealand, the documentation accompanying the consignment shall be inspected by a MAFBNZ Inspector at the port of arrival. The Inspector may also inspect the consignment or a sample of the consignment.
- 8.2** Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under Part D. Zoosanitary Certification, and the consignment meets the conditions of Eligibility, the consignment may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, be given a biosecurity clearance pursuant to section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

9 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

- 9.1** The following model zoosanitary certificate contains the information required by MAFBNZ to accompany each imported consignment of processed poultry meat products for human consumption from Australia. There must be one zoosanitary certificate per consignment.

10 MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

COMMODITY: Cooked Poultry Meat Products for Human Consumption

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

CERTIFYING AUTHORITY: AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY AUTHORITY

I. ORIGIN OF THE CONSIGNMENT

- (i) Name and address of the export poultry farm in Australia or poultry farm(s) in New Zealand:
.....
.....
.....
.....

- (ii) Name and address of the processing plant(s) (*including primary processing plant in New Zealand where applicable*):
.....
.....
.....

II. CONSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

- (i) The commodity contained in this consignment is (describe form and packaging):
.....
.....

- (ii) Amount of the consignment (in kilograms):

Identification number of the consignment:

III. DESTINATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

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

- (ii) Name and address of New Zealand recipient (*if different from New Zealand importer*)
.....
.....

IV. ZOOSANITARY INFORMATION

POULTRY FARM DECLARATION (A)
(Entire production and processing in Australia) *

I,, being the manager of the export poultry farm in Australia, identified in this zoosanitary certificate and from which the poultry meat intended for processing for human consumption originates certify that:

1. The integrity of the poultry farm belonging to the compartment free of infectious bursal disease complying with the procedures in the biosecurity plan has been maintained prior to the scheduled date of slaughter for at least the time defined in the biosecurity plan.

AND

2. Sections of the biosecurity plan applying to the compartment's poultry farm have been adhered to during the production of the batch of birds intended for processing into final specified products for export to New Zealand, including traceability and procedures for transport and delivery.

AND

3. Birds will be delivered to the processing plant under the conditions specified in the biosecurity plan.

Signature of Manager:.....Date:.....

Address of poultry farm:
.....
.....

AUSTRALIA.

* to be used when poultry entirely originates from Australia

POULTRY FARM DECLARATION (B)
**(Where production and primary processing are undertaken in New Zealand
and secondary processing in Australia) ***

I,, being the manager of the poultry farm** in New Zealand, identified in this zoosanitary certificate and from which the poultry meat intended for processing for human consumption originates certify that:

1. The poultry farm has been maintained free of infectious bursal disease prior to the scheduled date of slaughter.

AND

2. Sections of the biosecurity plan applying to the compartment's poultry farm in New Zealand have been adhered to during the production of the batch of birds intended for processing into final specified cooked products for export to New Zealand, including traceability and procedures for transport and delivery.

AND

3. Birds were delivered for primary processing to a New Zealand processing plant under the conditions specified in the biosecurity plan.

Signature of Manager:.....Date:.....

Address of poultry farm:
.....
.....
NEW ZEALAND.

* to be used when poultry meat originates from New Zealand
** where the meat originates from more than one poultry farms in New Zealand, there MUST be one poultry farm declaration per New Zealand farm.

PROCESSING PLANT DECLARATION (A)
(Entire processing in Australia) *

I,, being the manager of the company owning the processing plant from which the compartment's processed poultry meat products for human consumption identified in this zoosanitary certificate originate certify that:

1. All sections of the biosecurity plan applying to the compartment's processing plant have been adhered to during the processing of the batch of birds for export to New Zealand.
2. The poultry meat products were derived from birds that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections. Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections were conducted by trained operators following the standard operating procedures stated in the compartment's biosecurity plan.
3. The equipment used for processing was equipped with a system approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority for recording the cooking time and core temperature of the product.
4. The poultry meat products were cooked to a minimum core temperature of greater than 60 degrees Celsius for at least 30 minutes, and achieved a minimum core temperature of greater than 80 degrees Celsius for at least 10 minutes.
5. The processed poultry meat products have not been in contact with any avian products not destined for export to New Zealand.

Signature of Manager:.....Date:.....

Address:.....
.....
AUSTRALIA

* to be used when poultry entirely originates from Australia

PROCESSING PLANT DECLARATION (B)
**(Where primary processing has been undertaken in New Zealand
and secondary processing in Australia) ***

I,, being the manager of the company owning the **secondary processing plant** from which the compartment's processed poultry meat products for human consumption identified in this zoosanitary certificate originate certify that:

1. All sections of the biosecurity plan applying to the compartment's secondary processing plant have been adhered to during the processing of the batch of birds for export to New Zealand.
2. The meat originated from primary processing plant(s) in New Zealand and was maintained separated from any meat, meat products and animal by-products not belonging to the compartment free of infectious bursal disease until delivery to the secondary processing plant in Australia.
3. The primary processing plant(s) in New Zealand has provided evidence that birds had passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, that ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections were conducted by trained operators and that the standard operating procedures stated in the compartment's biosecurity plan were followed.
4. The equipment used for secondary processing was equipped with a system approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority for recording the cooking time and core temperature of the product.
5. The poultry meat products were cooked to a minimum core temperature of greater than 60 degrees Celsius for at least 30 minutes, and achieved a minimum core temperature of greater than 80 degrees Celsius for at least 10 minutes.
6. The final processed poultry meat products have not been in contact with any avian products not destined for export to New Zealand.

Signature of Manager:.....Date:.....

Address:.....
.....
AUSTRALIA

* to be used when poultry meat originates from New Zealand

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I,, being an official veterinarian authorised by the Australian Veterinary Authority, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the specified cooked poultry meat products identified in this zoosanitary certificate, that:

1. The processing plant in Australia is approved by the Veterinary Authority and fully complies with New Zealand’s import requirements set in the compartment’s biosecurity plan.
2. For poultry meat that originates from an export poultry farm in Australia that belongs to the compartment free of infectious bursal disease: (*)
 - 2.1 The poultry products originate from birds that have not been vaccinated against infectious bursal disease.
 - 2.2 The export poultry farm of the approved compartment has maintained its status free of infectious bursal disease prior to the date of slaughter (according to the recommendations in the OIE *Code*) for at least the time defined in the biosecurity plan.
 - 2.3 The export poultry farm was inspected by a veterinarian accredited by the Australian Veterinary Authority or official veterinarian at least twice during the production cycle of the birds intended for export to New Zealand, and was found to fully comply with the requirements for the export poultry farm in the compartment’s biosecurity plan approved by the Australian Veterinary Authority and MAFBNZ.

Dates of inspection:.....

2.4 At slaughter, birds were randomly selected from each batch processed for export to New Zealand and a full necropsy was conducted during which samples were collected under the direct supervision of the official veterinarian. For all necropsied birds, there was no macroscopic sign suggesting clinical infection with infectious bursal disease virus AND all samples returned negative results when subjected to both of the following tests:

- (i) PCR for infectious bursal disease virus type 1, approved for use by the Australian Veterinary Authority and conducted on a sufficient number of bursae to be able to detect a prevalence of 20% with a confidence of 99%.

Total number of birds tested (PCR):

Date of sampling / date of test results:..... /

AND

- (ii) Antigen ELISA for infectious bursal disease, approved for use by the Australian Veterinary Authority and conducted on a sufficient number of serum samples to be able to detect a prevalence of 10% with a confidence of 99%.

Total number of birds tested (ELISA):

Date of sampling / date of test results:..... /

Page 1/2 Veterinary Certificate

3. For poultry meat that originates from poultry farm(s) in New Zealand: (*)

3.1 From completion of primary processing in New Zealand, the poultry meat intended for supplying the compartment in Australia has been maintained separated from any other meat, meat products and animal by-products not intended for the compartment.

*** DELETE whichever clause 2 or 3 is NOT applicable**

4. The poultry meat used for processing of products did not include any internal organs such as the bursa of Fabricius, crop, gizzard, heart, intestine, kidney, liver, proventriculus or spleen.

5. After examination of all records and documentation on which the Processing Plant Declaration is based including recordings of the time and temperature of cooking and subsequent enquiry, I have no reason to doubt the veracity of the Processing Plant Declaration.

6. The processed meat products are fit for human consumption.

7. An official seal of the government veterinary authority has been applied on the consignment at the processing plant where the poultry meat underwent final processing into specified products for export to New Zealand.

Signature of Official Veterinarian:Date:

Name and address of office:
.....

Note: Official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of the Zoosanitary Certification