



Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects

P-EFFECTS.ALL

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TITLE

Import Health Standard: Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 10 January 2022

AMENDMENT

This Import Health Standard amends specific clauses of the following import health standards:

- a) [Import health standard: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand](#), 152.02, 19 November 2020:
Clauses: 1.3, 5.1, 5.4, 6.1.
- b) Import health standard: [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#), SPP.HUMAN.IHS, 14 November 2018:
Clause 1.1, Appendix 1.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, 14 December 2021

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

An IHS specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand from all countries. This IHS specifies the requirements that must be met when importing personal consignments of products for human consumption (including plant and animal products) and personal effects into New Zealand.

Background

An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risks from new incidentally imported organisms. IHSs include measures that must be applied to risk goods in the exporting country or prior to arrival in New Zealand. IHSs also include requirements that must be met by importers before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Who should read this?

This IHS should be read by any person importing (or bringing with them) goods for personal use (not intended for resale) containing plant products (fruit, vegetables, seeds and other products) and animal products (also managed under [IHS for Personal Consignment of Animal Products](#)) for human consumption, and belongings that are for personal use (including any household items and outdoor and sporting equipment) not already covered by an IHS.

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer (or passenger) to ensure that risk goods (i.e. plants and animal products or personal effects) comply with the requirements in this IHS, including those existing requirements of the relevant commodity IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of any IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and will need to be either imported as a commercial consignment or directed for treatment, reshipment, destruction or any further action deemed appropriate by a chief technical officer (CTO). Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be reshipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses. The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of personal consignments will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures.

For plant products or plant pests or diseases, equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*.

Document History

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
14 December 2021	New IHS	

Other information

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by any permits required to meet the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (<http://www.cites.org>). See the Department of Conservation website for further details (<https://www.doc.govt.nz/cites/>). The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal or plant in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and new organisms

Importers of new organisms must meet all requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act). Before an inspector can authorise a new organism to go to a containment facility, the EPA must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This Import Health Standard (IHS) applies to:
 - a) personal consignments of products for human consumption that contain any of the following:
 - i) fresh fruit and vegetables; and
 - ii) stored plant products; and
 - iii) animal products.
 - b) personal effects.
- (2) This IHS must be read in conjunction with any relevant commodity product IHS.

Guidance

- Personal consignments of animal products for human consumption are included in the 40 kg total combined weight limit in this IHS but are subject to additional requirements in the IHS for [Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#). Please refer to that IHS for specific import requirements for animal products for human consumption.
- As a point of clarification, only the requirements that relate to human consumption in the standard [Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#) are relevant to the goods covered by this IHS.
- Products for “human consumption” means food or medicinal products for ingestion by humans, but do not cover cosmetics or topical creams.
- Examples of a “relevant commodity product IHS” that could also cover a common item you might be importing: [IHS for Specified Processed Bee Products](#), [Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water](#), [Woodware from All Countries](#), [Dried and Preserved Plant Material and Plant Material for Research](#), [Preserved Animal Specimens from all Countries](#), [Ornamental Products of Animal Origin](#), [Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates](#), [Seeds for Sowing](#), [Hides and Skins](#), etc.

For more information concerning import health standards for specific goods, see MPI’s [Import webpage](#).

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) [ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms](#). IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - b) [ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates](#). IPPC, FAO; Rome.
 - c) [Official New Zealand Pest Register \(ONZPR\)](#). MPI; Wellington.
 - d) [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#). MPI; Wellington.
 - e) [Plant Biosecurity Index \(PBI\)](#). MPI; Wellington.
 - f) [MPI Standard Approved Biosecurity Treatments \(MPI-ABTRT\)](#). MPI; Wellington.
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act, it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See Schedule 1 for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 Information

- (1) All documentation required by this IHS must be written in English, or if multilingual, English must be one of the languages.

1.4.1 Phytosanitary certificate for plant products

- (1) All phytosanitary certificates (as required in Parts 3) must:
 - a) be the original, or a certified copy of the original; and
 - b) be issued by the national plant protection organisation (NPPO) in accordance with [ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates](#); and
 - c) meet the requirements of the relevant commodity product IHS.

Guidance

- If documents are not written in English and if an inspector cannot determine whether New Zealand's import requirements have been met, MPI may require the importer to obtain an official translation at the importer's expense.
- Please see MPI's website for the relevant commodity product IHSs.
<https://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/ihs-import-health-standards/>

1.4.2 Manufacturer's certificate for plant products

- (1) Manufacturer's certificates (as required in Part 3) must be issued on a company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the manufacturing company and must include:
 - a) name, job title, signature, and contact details of the authorising person;
 - b) supplier name and address (if different to the manufacturer);
 - c) product identity (brand/product name and description e.g. weight, packaging details);
 - d) manufacturing details (type and duration); and
 - e) date of manufacturing/processing.

1.4.3 Treatment certificate for plant products

- (1) Treatment certificates (as required in Part 3) must be issued on a company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the treatment provider and must include:
 - a) name, job title, signature, and contact details of the authorising person;
 - b) date of issue;
 - c) physical address of the place where treatment occurred;
 - d) product description (brand/product name and amount);
 - e) treatment details (type, treatment rates, and duration); and
 - f) date the treatment occurred.

1.5 General Requirements for Personal Consignments

- (1) A personal consignment of products for human consumption must not exceed 40 kilograms in weight (including packaging).

Guidance

- Any weight requirements for specific products still apply to those specific items in each consignment. As an example, if a person is bringing in 40 kg of products for human consumption in total, only 2 kg of that 40 kg may be made up of a dairy product, which must also comply with the import health standard [Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#).
- Any personal consignment may be subject to on-arrival activities such as inspection.

- If a personal consignment of products for human consumption exceeds 40 kg, there may be delays and charges associated with the products' verification, storage or treatment, or anything else needed for the products to become compliant with this IHS or another applicable IHS.
- If products for human consumption arrive unaccompanied, MPI will assess the products and determine the appropriate verification process on a case-by-case basis.
- The 40 kg combined total weight of all food products includes any goods that have gone through an MPI-approved system. For example, a personal consignment could include a Pacific Island Food Programme package like a Samoan Quarantine Service or Tongan Food Programme box of 20 kg, plus any other food products they may be carrying or importing, adding up to a combined total 40 kg only.

Part 2: Personal Consignments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Human Consumption

2.1 General

- (1) Personal consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables for human consumption are not permitted to be imported into New Zealand, unless the consignment:
- a) meets the requirements of the relevant commodity product IHS; or
 - b) is imported through an MPI-approved system.

Guidance

- An MPI-approved system is a system for which the chief technical officer (CTO) has approved the processing and packaging and transport of specific products on the basis that the CTO is satisfied that the system will appropriately manage the biosecurity risk associated with these products, under section 27 of the Act.
- Please contact Standards@mpi.govt.nz for more information.

Part 3: Personal Consignments of Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption

3.1 General Biosecurity Requirements

- (1) Personal consignments of stored plant products for human consumption must be in one or more of the following processing states:
 - a) canned;
 - b) cooked
 - c) preserved;
 - d) dried; or
 - e) frozen.
- (2) All personal consignments of stored plant products for human consumption and associated packaging imported under this IHS must:
 - a) be free from regulated pests and biosecurity contamination; and
 - b) be for human consumption; and
 - c) be clearly identifiable; and
 - d) not be viable or propagatable material of a regulated pest species.
- (3) **The total weight per plant product type per consignment must not exceed 2 kilograms (including packaging).**
- (4) All treatments required within this Standard for plant products must be completed in accordance with the [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments \(MPI-ABTRT\)](#). If treatments are conducted offshore, the consignment must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (5) Low-risk commercially processed foods (from plant products) for human consumption in commercial packaging where no further risk management actions are required are outlined in Schedule 2.
- (6) Personal consignments of stored plant products for human consumption must also meet the requirements applicable to the specific stored plant products type in clause 3.2.

Guidance

- For grains and seed products, please check the [Plants Biosecurity Index \(PBI\)](#) and the Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds.
- Please check below if there are any extra requirements for your specific plant product type.
- All products may be subject to verification activities such as inspection on arrival.
- “Commercially manufactured and packaged” (processed) does not include homemade products. MPI inspectors have the discretion to determine whether a product is commercially processed or homemade.

3.2 Specific Requirements for Stored Plant Products Types

3.2.1 Cooked

- (1) All jackfruit (from *Artocarpus heterophyllus*) must be commercially processed and packaged, in original and sealed packaging on arrival unless it is deep-fried chips that are thin and completely cooked.
- (2) Subject to 3.2.1(3), all breadfruit (from *Artocarpus altilis*) must be commercially processed and packaged, in original and sealed packaging on arrival unless deep-fried chips that are completely cooked.
- (3) Breadfruit from Samoa that is a cooked product other than deep-fried chips must:

- a) be prepared, cooked, and packaged in Samoa;
 - b) be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate; and
 - c) have a Samoan Quarantine Service numbered seal on the packaging.
- (4) All salted seaweed must be commercially processed and packaged.
 - (5) All corn-on-the-cob must be commercially processed and packaged.

Guidance

- MPI has approved the Samoa Quarantine Service (SQS) cooked breadfruit pathway treatment specification (250°C for a minimum of 90 minutes) as an effective fruit fly treatment for cooked breadfruit from Samoa.

3.2.2 Dried Products

Dried beverages, herbs, roots, and spices

- (1) All unground beverages (including tea), herbs (rubbed and unrubbed), roots, and spices must be commercially processed and packaged, in original and sealed packaging on arrival.
- (2) Whole pink peppercorns (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

Guidance

- Ground coffee beans, instant beverages, and spices in non-commercial packaging do not need to meet the requirement of 3.2.2(1).
- Traditional medicines such as dried herbs may be subject to verification upon arrival.
- Psyllium seeds or husks can only be from the *Plantago* species listed in the [Plants Biosecurity Index](#) as “Basic” and are subject to those requirements.

Dried fruit and vegetables

- (3) Monk fruit (*Siraitia grosvenorii* / *Momordica grosvenorii*) must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#). (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (4) Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) must be compressed pulp.

Dried fungi

- (5) Fungi must be completely dried.
- (6) All woody fungi must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (7) All items of pure *Ganoderma* or containing *Ganoderma* (other than soup mixes or tablets/capsules) must be commercially packaged and labelled as *Ganoderma*.

Guidance

- All dried fruit and vegetable products (particularly those containing fruit fly host material) and fungi may be subject to verification actions (such as inspection) on arrival to ensure products are dried (comply with all requirements) and therefore unlikely to contain any live pests.
- Whole truffles should be imported under the [Fresh Truffles for Human Consumption](#) standard, as these are generally not completely dried.

Dried grains and seeds

- (8) All whole grain and seeds must be listed as “Basic” in the [Plants Biosecurity Index](#); or
- (9) If the grain or seeds are not listed as “Basic”, they must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (10) All non-commercially produced muesli, bars, or snacks must be baked.
- (11) Cracked and kibbled grain and seed must be free of whole seed.
- (12) Bread mixes for baking must not contain more than 5% whole grain or seed by weight as part of the ingredients.

Guidance

- For pink peppercorns, see the section ‘Spices’ (clause 3.2.2 (2)).
- To import poppy seeds, MPI requires written approval from the [Ministry of Health](#) to import *Papaver somniferum* or an import declaration stating that the poppy seeds are not *Papaver somniferum*.

Dried legumes

- (13) Subject to clause 3.2.1(14), all dried legumes must be split or ground.
- (14) Dried legumes that are not split or ground must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (15) Puy lentils must be in sealed commercial packaging. The packaging must clearly state that the puy lentils have been produced under *Appellation d’origine Protégée* in France.
- (16) Whole tonka beans (*Dipteryx odorata*) must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

Guidance

- All *Senna* and *Cassia* spp. beans must be listed in the [Plants Biosecurity Index](#) as “Basic.”
- All green cocoa and coffee beans are able to grow and can only be imported under the [SPP.HUMAN IHS](#).
- Legumes that are split are also described as ‘dahl’, ‘grit’, ‘kibble’ or ‘seed coating (testa) removed’.
- Legumes imported for sprouting are covered by the [Grains for Consumption, Feed or Processing](#) standard.

Dried nuts with a shell

- (17) All chestnuts (*Castanea sativa*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), pecans (*Carya illinoensis*) or walnuts (*Juglans* spp.) with a shell must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

- (18) All hazelnuts (*Corylus* spp.) and macadamia (*Macadamia integrifolia*) nuts with a shell must be fumigated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

Dried nuts without a shell

- (19) Ginkgo nut (*Ginkgo biloba*) must not contain any outer fleshy coating.
- (20) Pine nut (*Pinus* spp.) must be extracted from the cone and be free of the cone scales (woody covering).

Guidance

- Check MPI's [Importing Food webpage](#) before importing nuts, because some nuts may have food safety requirements (e.g. apricot kernels (*Prunus armenica*), betel nut (*Areca catechu*)).
- Non-commercially processed and packaged dried nuts listed above in clause 3.2.2 (17) to (20) may be subject to verification upon arrival and may require treatment.
- Dried coconut can also be described as 'desiccated', 'grated', or 'shredded'.

Dried seaweed and algae

- (21) Cyanobacteria (*Nostoc commune*) must be imported as balls of filament and must be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

3.2.3 Frozen Plant Products

Frozen beverages, herbs, roots, and spices

- (1) All unground beverages (including tea), herbs (rubbed and unrubbed), roots, and spices must be commercially processed and packaged, in original and sealed packaging on arrival.
- (2) Frozen unprocessed citrus peel and leaves are not permitted entry.

Frozen fruit and vegetables

- (3) For fruit fly host material, the product must have been subject to commercial freezing until the core temperature has been held at (or below) minus 18°C for a minimum of 7 days in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (4) Avocado (*Persea americana*) must not contain seed (stone removed).
- (5) Lily bulbs (*Lilium* spp.) must be peeled.
- (6) Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) must be compressed pulp.

Frozen fungi

- (7) The only frozen fungi species that may be imported are *Agaricus bisporus*, *Boletus edulis*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Craterellus cornucopioides*, *Lentinula edodes*, *Marasmius oreades*, *Morchella conica* and *Morchella esculentus*.
- (8) Fungi must be an eligible species and be frozen at a temperature of at least minus 10°C for a minimum of 7 days in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).

Frozen grains and seeds

- (9) All whole grain and seeds must:
- be listed as “Basic” in the [Plants Biosecurity Index](#); or
 - be heat treated in accordance with [MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (MPI-ABTRT). All offshore treated consignments must be accompanied by a treatment certificate (clause 1.4.3).
- (10) Frozen unprocessed grains and seeds are not permitted entry.

Frozen legumes

- (11) Frozen unprocessed legumes are not permitted entry.

Frozen seaweed and algae

- (12) All seaweed and algae must be in a commercial package stating that one of the following processes was completed prior to freezing:
- boil (minimum of 90°C for minimum of 60 seconds) followed by freezing to minus 18°C;
 - grilling at 300°C and seasoning; or
 - heating and seasoning (must comply with the clause 3.2.2 (20)).

3.2.4 Extracts of Plant Products

- (1) All extracts must be commercially processed and packaged, shelf-stable and in one of the following forms:
- capsule;
 - liquid;
 - paste;
 - pill;
 - powder;
 - syrup; or
 - tablet.

Guidance

- For bee products or other animal products for therapeutic use, please refer to the [IHS for Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#) in Section 3.

Part 4: Personal Consignments of Animal Products for Human Consumption

- (1) All personal consignments of animal products for human consumption must comply with the requirements of the import health standard [Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#).

Guidance

- All consignments of animal products for human consumption are subject to clause 1.5 (1) and are included in the 40 kg total weight limit of an overall personal consignment under this IHS.

Part 5: Personal Effects

5.1 General Biosecurity Requirements

- (1) All personal effects must be cleaned, dry and free from regulated pests and biosecurity contamination.
- (2) Clause 5.1(1) does not apply to personal effects which are imported under a relevant commodity product IHS.
- (3) Personal effects which are imported under a relevant commodity product IHS must comply with the requirements of that relevant commodity product IHS instead of the requirements of clause 5.1(1).

Guidance

- Any equipment associated with animals, hunting (knives), farming and agriculture, or fishing comes under the IHS for [Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water](#).
- Cleaning of personal effects should take place prior to packing luggage, sea containers, etc. and includes personal effects on-person.
- Cleaned is defined as “a reasonable effort through shaking, wiping, washing, vacuuming, or scraping the entire item, particularly in the corners or folds, to remove all contamination such as soil, leaves, seeds, water, insects, eggs, etc. so that it is visibly clean afterwards.”
- Personal effects covered by this clause may be subject to on-arrival activities including, but not limited to, any or all of the following: further risk assessment, inspection, and treatment on arrival.
- Common examples of personal effects imported under this standard include:
 - All footwear and clothing
 - Bags or luggage
 - Golf bags and associated equipment
 - Bicycles and associated equipment
 - All other outdoor activity equipment (includes tramping or hiking packs, swags, tents, sleeping bags, walking poles, pegs, any protective gear (jackets), climbing equipment, all water sports equipment (excluding fish gear), snow sports equipment, paragliding, or kiting equipment)
 - All non-commercial gardening and work equipment and accessories (including tarps, sheets, covers, lawnmowers, garden, or construction tools (powered or unpowered))
 - All outdoor furniture (common examples include seats, tables, sculptures, pots, marquees, BBQs).
- Personal effects covered by this IHS include items imported through the following ways:
 - Accompanied or on-person via air or sea;
 - In air and sea containers; or
 - In the mail (standard mail or courier packages).

Schedule 1 – Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by FAO, ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* or the Act unless set out below. Derived forms of terms, e.g. *inspect* from *inspection*, are considered to have the same meaning as the defined term.

Appellation d'origine protégée (AOP)

French protected designation of origin certification.

Biosecurity contaminant(s)

Any organic material, thing, or substance that (because of its nature, origin, or other relevant factor) may contain a regulated pest (or parts thereof). Therefore, that organic material/thing/substance is not intended for biosecurity clearance under the Act. Includes contamination defined by ISPM 5.

Cleaned

Recent and reasonable effort through shaking, wiping, washing, vacuuming, or scraping the entire item, particularly in the corners or folds, to remove all possible contamination such as soil, leaves, seeds, water, insects, or moth eggs, etc. so that it is visibly clean afterwards.

Commodity

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

Commercially manufactured and packaged (produced food or product)

A product that has been manufactured in a commercial environment by a commercial enterprise and is packaged and labelled in sealed containers or in tamper-proof packaging and is intended for retail or wholesale. This does not include home-made products.

Contamination

Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*:

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

Cooked

To prepare (products or goods) by heating (e.g. boiling, roasting, baking) at a temperature/time combination that results in the destruction of contaminants. Examples include baked taro, bread, roasted nuts, and vegetable curries.

Dried

A preparation method that results in a stored product through the removal of a significant amount of natural moisture. Examples include curing, drying, freeze-drying, heating, and spray-drying.

Dried beverages

Dried plant material (e.g. bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, fruit peel, seeds, stems and roots) that is later reconstituted into a beverage through the addition of liquid (usually water). Examples include instant and freeze-dried coffee, tea (bags, loose tea, homemade tea), fruit infusions, and dried mixtures of plant material.

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Economically important fruit flies

Those regulated fruit flies which, on entry into New Zealand, would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic impacts on their production and/or have significant economic impacts on the environment.

Fruit fly host material

Fruit fly hosts are defined as “any fruit or vegetable in which under field conditions fruit flies oviposit, the eggs hatch into larvae, and the larvae acquire sufficient sustenance to form pupae from which viable adults emerge” under ISPM 4. *Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures*.

Herbs

Leaves, roots, flowers, or stems of plants used for flavouring or as a garnish.

Homemade

Any product that is not commercially produced or packaged.

Human consumption

In relation to products, that the products are intended to be eaten or taken orally.

Lichen

A composite organism that arises from algae or cyanobacteria living amongst filaments of multiple fungi species in a mutualistic relationship.

MPI

The Ministry for Primary Industries.

MPI-approved system

A system for which the Chief Technical Officer (CTO) has approved the processing and packaging and transport of specific products on the basis that the CTO is satisfied that the system will appropriately manage the biosecurity risk associated with these products, under section 27(1)(d)(iii) of the Act.

National plant protection organisation (NPPO)

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

Nut

A fruit consisting of hard or tough shell around a (generally edible) kernel which when dried is often referred to as the nut itself.

ONZPR

Official New Zealand Pest Register. A MPI database that identifies the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. The ONZPR is available at:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/biosecurity-organisms-register-for-imported-commodities/>

Personal consignment

A consignment imported for personal use, not for resale, scientific and research purposes, commercial distribution, or any other commercial purposes. Maximum sizes of personal consignments are specified in the individual clauses of this IHS.

A consignment relates to:

- (1) a passenger in the case of international passengers; or
- (2) cargo in the case of cargo containers containing personal effects; or
- (3) a mail or express freight item in the case of international mail or couriered services.

Personal effects

Goods for Personal Use that are not already covered by an existing IHS, including but not limited to clothing, footwear, furniture, and outdoor, sports and gardening equipment.

Personal use

Personal use relates to the purpose for which goods are imported and excludes imports intended for re-sale, scientific and research purposes, commercial distribution, or any other commercial purpose.

Pest

Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*:

“Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, “plant pest” is sometimes used for the term “pest” [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; CPM, 2012]”

Phytosanitary certificate

Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*:

“An official paper document or its official electronic equivalent, consistent with the model certificates of the IPPC, attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2012]”.

Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI)

A database that lists plant species that can be imported into New Zealand.

Preservation

Treatments used to prevent goods and products [food] from decay, deterioration, and spoilage (usually through the action of microorganisms), including drying, pickling, smoking, fermenting, canning, pasteurisation, freezing, irradiation, salting. Product that has undergone a preservative treatment such as blanching, bleaching, crystallisation, glazing, jellied, marinating, pickling, and salting. Examples include jams, pickles, kimchi, sauerkraut, and truffles in oil.

Regulated pest(s)

- a) any regulated pest, quarantine pest, regulated non-quarantine pest as those terms are defined in the International Plant Protection Convention; and
- b) exotic diseases, infections and infestations as listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health; and
- c) any organism that may cause unwanted harm to natural and physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or may interfere with diagnosis, management, or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms.

Relevant commodity product IHS

An import health standard containing requirements that are specific to the commodity being imported. For example, the import health standards *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand*, *Personal Consignments of Animal Products*, and *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption*.

Seasoned

To improve the flavour of savoury food by adding salt, herbs, or spices when cooking or preparing it.

Spice

Seeds, fruits, roots, bark, or other plant substance primarily used for flavouring, colouring, or preserving food.

Stored plant products

A product derived from plants, fungi, macroalgae or lichen products intended for human consumption or processing, held in a state that prevents or minimises decay, degradation, deterioration and/or decomposition. Includes products held in a cooked, dried, frozen, freeze-dried, or preserved form. Stored plant products cover both commercial and home processing (homemade).

Traditional medicines

Products used in a style of traditional medicine. Examples include traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs), dried herbal products, leaves, roots, and seeds.

Viable

Capable of growth and reproduction.

Whole seed

A complete seed, not ground, chipped, or split.

Schedule 2 – Highly Processed Plant Products

The following list sets out commercially manufactured or processed foods (from predominantly plant origin) for consumption in commercial packaging where no further risk management actions are required:

Baking decorations including icing and formed decorations (shapes, etc.)

Baked goods (cake, biscuits, slices, and muffins)

Bread, excluding bread that has animal product topping or filling (for animal product toppings or fillings, refer to [PERSONAL.ALL](#))

Candies (including lollies, lollipops)

Canned plant products

Cereals (cornflakes, puffed rice, porridge)

Chocolate (including novelty chocolate bars containing nuts, dried fruit)

Dried and ground herbs and spices

Dried pasta

Flour (wheat, rice, almond, potato)

Instant noodles

Jams, preserves, spreads (including nut butters)

Pastes (including curry, chilli, tomato)

Plant-based essences (vanilla, peppermint, etc.)

Plant-based milk substitutes (almond and coconut milks, etc., and protein powders)

Rice

Tea