



Risk Management Proposal: Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects IHS

P-EFFECTS.ALL

FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Prepared for public consultation
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Ministry for Primary Industries

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Submissions

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) invites comment from interested parties on the new import health standard *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects* (the Standard). The proposed requirements of the new standard are supported by this risk management proposal. An import health standard “specifies requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with importing risk goods, including risks arising because importing the goods involves or might involve an incidentally imported new organism” (section 22 (1) Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act)).

MPI is seeking comment on the standard *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects*, specifically on:

1. formalising on-arrival procedures and MPI-approved systems in this standard;
2. the weight limit for what constitutes a personal consignment for the products covered by this standard;
3. the inclusion and amendment of requirements for the importation of personal consignments of stored plant products (currently included in the standard *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption*, (SPP.HUMAN)); and
4. new risk management measures for personal effects.

MPI has developed this new standard using existing MPI pest risk analyses (PRAs) and import risk analyses (IRAs), and other information available (such as detection data) on the risks associated with the type of imports and pathways covered by this standard. If you disagree with the measures proposed to manage the risks, please provide either data or published references to support your suggested alternative risk measures or solutions. This will enable MPI to consider additional evidence that may change how MPI proposes managing risks. The following points may be of assistance in preparing comments:

- Wherever possible, comments should be specific to a particular amendment of requirements in the standard or a question asked in this document (referencing part numbers or subjects as applicable).
- Because the requirements for importing specific commodities are mostly requirements from existing standards that have been carried over, limit your comments and suggestions to the new proposed requirements of the standard.
- Where possible, provide reasons, data and supporting published references to support comments. Use examples to illustrate particular points.
- Where comments relate to sections of the standard that you find unclear, please refer to the relevant sections in your comments.

Please include the following in your submission:

- The title of the consultation document in the subject line of your email (if submitting electronically);
- Your name and title (if applicable);
- Your organisation’s name (if applicable); and
- Your address.

MPI encourages respondents to forward comments electronically.

Email submissions to standards@mpi.govt.nz.

If you’d like to post your submission, please send it to the following address, to arrive by close of business on **31 August 2021**.

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Submissions received by the closing date will be considered during the development of the final standard. Submissions received after the closing date may be held on file for consideration when the issued standard is next revised/reviewed.

Official Information Act 1982

Please note that your submission is public information, and it is MPI policy to publish submissions and the review of submissions on the MPI website. Submissions may also be the subject of requests for information under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA). The OIA specifies that information is to be made available to requesters unless there are sufficient grounds for withholding it, as set out in the OIA. Submitters may wish to indicate grounds for withholding specific information contained in their submission, such as information being commercially sensitive or personal. Any decision to withhold information requested under the OIA is reviewable by the Ombudsman.

1 General Information

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this risk management proposal (RMP) is to:

- provide relevant background information about the proposed import health standard for *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects* (the Standard);
- clarify which requirements have been linked to or carried over from the existing relevant commodity product standards: *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption (SPP.HUMAN)*, *Personal Consignments of Animal Products (PERSONAL.ALL)*, and *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand (152.02)*; and
- justify and seek feedback on the proposed new and amended requirements in the Standard.

1.2 CONTEXT

The purpose of developing this standard is to provide a single standard for all of the biosecurity import requirements for personal consignments of products for human consumption and personal effects, giving greater clarity for tourists and New Zealand residents travelling to New Zealand, and people sending packages via air or sea freight. Having one standard for all common personal imports will improve understanding of the requirements and biosecurity compliance for imports. The standard also aims to better align the existing standards with MPI's obligations under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement).

The standard groups all common personal imports across all pathways to ensure that all biosecurity risks associated with those imports are consistently and appropriately managed. This standard will not affect commercial operators or importers but consolidates all the requirements of personal consignments, so they are accessible and easy to locate for importers that are unfamiliar with import requirements.

A **personal consignment** is defined in this standard as “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.” Products for human consumption are also restricted to an overall weight limit for a personal consignment. **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.” The definitions used for the purposes of this standard are intended to encapsulate multiple common commodities and their risk management requirements from the existing relevant standards, linking both plant and animal products into one category of a “personal consignment”. The parameters and requirements of a “personal consignment” are outlined in the standard, and the guidance within the standard also explains that where the goods cannot be imported as a “personal consignment”, they can be imported under the existing relevant commodity product standards.

Most requirements in Parts 1 to 5 of the proposed standard link requirements from existing standards or have been carried over directly from the following the standards:

- a) [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#) (SPP.HUMAN);
- b) [Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand](#) (152.02); and
- c) [Personal Consignments of Animal Products](#) (PERSONAL.ALL).

Some requirements carried over from [SPP.HUMAN](#) have had minor amendments to improve clarity, wording and formatting so that the standard aligns with the updated MPI writing style. The weight restriction requirements (not present in all existing standards) have been included in the proposed standard to distinguish personal consignments of the commodities described in the existing relevant commodity product standards.

Where definitions used in this standard differ from definitions in existing standards, the definitions in this standard do not alter the meaning or intent in the existing standards.

Personal effects are defined as “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.” Part 5 of the standard includes new requirements for personal effects that have yet to be covered by an existing standard. Personal effects are mentioned as a commodity type throughout existing pest risk analyses (PRA) and import risk analyses (IRA) for specific pests or importation pathways that have been referenced in this document.

Pathways that personal consignments of products for human consumption and personal effects can be imported through include:

- a) Accompanied or unaccompanied by international passengers (both air and sea);
- b) Goods in sea cargo; or
- c) Mail or express freight (both air and sea).

The proposed standard is a single document outlining all the requirements for goods commonly imported as personal consignments, intended to facilitate the consistent implementation of the import requirements for personal consignments across all pathways. The standard aims to:

- a) clearly and concisely outline the required risk management requirements for the goods it covers;
- b) aid importers' understanding of and compliance with the requirements; and
- c) support inspectors as they fulfil Section 27(1) of the Act: “An inspector must not give clearance for goods unless satisfied (a) that the goods are not risk goods.”

1.3 TIMING AND CONSULTATION

The proposed standard *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects* was released for consultation on **19 July 2021 and will remain open for consultation until 31 August 2021.**

1.4 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT TO CONSULTATION

1.4.1 International regulation of risk goods

The World Trade Organization and the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) have set in place rules that protect each country's sovereign right to take the measures necessary to protect the life or health of its people, animals, and plants, while at the same time facilitating safe trade. The SPS Agreement embodies and promotes the use of science-based risk assessments to manage the risks associated with the international movement of goods. “The SPS Agreement will continue to guide how New Zealand sets standards and makes decisions related to biosecurity. In particular, it will be important to maintain the standards of transparency and scientific rigour required by the SPS Agreement, and to make decisions as quickly as possible. This will encourage other countries to comply with the rules of the SPS Agreement, and also demonstrate that New Zealand's strict controls are justified to countries that challenge them.” (MAF et al., 2009)

1.4.2 Domestic regulation for the management of biosecurity risks

The New Zealand biosecurity system is regulated through the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act). Section 22 of the Act describes an import health standard and requires all risk goods imported into New Zealand to be managed by an import health standard. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is the New Zealand government ministry responsible for maintaining biosecurity standards that effectively manage risks associated with importing risk goods into New Zealand (Biosecurity Act 1993, Part 3). Section 22 of the Act sets out the meaning of an import health standard (IHS), with section 22(5) of the Act ensuring that the SPS obligations are met. Section 23 of the Act sets out the development of a draft IHS through to recommendation for issue.

MPI is committed to the principles of transparency and evidence-based technical justification for all phytosanitary measures, new and amended, imposed on importing pathways. MPI periodically reviews all import health standards, related documents, and other standards so that the legal requirements are clear and the information is consistently presented and easy to understand.

1.4.3 New Zealand's biosecurity system

New Zealand operates a three-staged biosecurity system (pre-border, border, and post border) and acknowledges that no biosecurity system is capable of reducing risk to zero. The objective of the system is to reduce the likelihood of entry and establishment of regulated organisms (including pests, diseases, and weeds) to an acceptable level. While the system focuses on ensuring that the most significant pests are unlikely to ever establish in New Zealand, the system also manages other risks associated with the commodities imported.

The risk management requirements in import health standards that are applied to plants and plant products (phytosanitary measures) and inanimate objects (phytosanitary and sanitary measures) are a key part of ensuring that the most significant pests affecting animal and plant health are managed to an acceptable level while enabling trade.

Pre-border

It is internationally acknowledged that prevention is the most effective form of pest management. MPI operates on the principle that phytosanitary and sanitary measures are implemented in the country of origin unless it is not possible to do so. The expectation is that personal consignments of products (plant and animal) for human consumption and inanimate objects have met New Zealand's requirements before arriving in New Zealand.

Border

MPI monitors the performance of each pathway to verify that the requirements have been met in accordance with the relevant standard. This is achieved through auditing approved export systems (including MPI-approved systems), or offshore treatment systems, and by conducting verification and inspection activities at the border.

Post-border

An essential part of managing biosecurity risk is monitoring and surveillance for the presence of pests within New Zealand. As part of its surveillance programme, MPI undertakes surveillance in the areas surrounding ports of first arrival and some transitional facilities for specific pests. Additionally, some operators of ports of first arrival and transitional facilities also undertake surveillance on their properties.

1.5 INFORMATION ON THE STANDARD

The standard's form and format align with MPI's current formatting requirements for import health standards, ensuring that the legal requirements are clear and are consistently presented and easy to understand.

Some requirements for personal consignments of plant products for human consumption have been copied from existing standards. The location and format of these requirements in [Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand](#) and [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#) differ from the location and format in the proposed standard. However, these proposed changes do not alter the meaning and intent of the requirements.

The proposed standard also seeks to explicitly state what is currently required (such as not permitting the entry of fresh fruit and vegetables unless they comply with [Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand](#)) and to formalise existing on-arrival procedures that require personal effects to be clean on arrival.

The proposed standard will not be accompanied by a specific guidance document. However, there are guidance boxes throughout the standard that give examples and explain the context for requirements. These guidance boxes have no legal effect.

Information on existing on-arrival processes, such as passenger declarations, passenger processing information, and verification actions that can be expected at the border, will still be available on the MPI website. This information is not covered in a standard.

1.5.1 Linked import health standards

The proposed standard *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects* cross-references the standards *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (152.02) and *Personal Consignments of Animal Products* (PERSONAL.ALL) to inform readers where they can go to see the relevant requirements that apply to personal consignments.

Homegrown fresh fruit and vegetables are not permitted, as they are unable to comply with the requirements of the existing relevant commodity product import health standards (no change from the existing requirements), unless they are part of an MPI-approved system, such as the Pacific Island Food Programme (a proposed requirement).

The proposed standard incorporates animal products covered by the standard *Personal Consignments of Animal Products* (PERSONAL.ALL) in the definition of a personal consignment (weight restrictions). However, this does not alter any existing requirements of the standard. There will be a minor amendment to the PERSONAL.ALL import health standard to mirror the weight requirement set in the proposed standard.

All inconsistencies between the proposed Standard and the linked import health standards will be addressed when the proposed standard is finalised and issued.

1.5.2 Overview of proposed changes

MPI proposes the following changes to existing risk management measures and formalisation of existing on-arrival procedures and programmes:

1. Introducing weight restrictions for all personal consignments of products for human consumption;
2. Including MPI-approved systems for some products;
3. Increasing some risk management requirements for stored plant products based on ISPM 32: *Categorization of Commodities According to their Pest Risk* (FAO, 2009);
4. Increasing risk management requirements for some dried plant products (not permitting all homemade unground products); and
5. Formalising existing procedures to specify a requirement for goods to be free from regulated pests and biosecurity contamination for personal effects.

2 Biosecurity Risk

It is impossible to identify all associated pests and pathogens to any degree of detail for all material and pathways covered under the standard due to the wide range of materials and the sheer number of unknown microorganisms potentially present within these materials. Instead, MPI gave consideration to controlling the introduction of unwanted organisms, new organisms, regulated pests, and organisms listed in the Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR) or listed as 'entry prohibited' in the Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI). The introduction of such organisms poses risk to New Zealand's biosecurity, animal health and plant health.

2.1 EMERGING RISKS

MPI constantly monitors all commodities and pathways for new or emerging risks.

MPI will amend the requirements of any standard where required. MPI advises all stakeholders to notify the MPI Emerging Risk System (EmergingRisks@mpi.govt.nz), and provide any available technical information, if they become aware of any changes to a pest's host or geographic range, establishment, or any other new or unmanaged biosecurity risks on a pathway that may require a technical review and/or amendment to an existing standard.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT REGULATED PESTS

The following species are indicative, high-priority species that have previously been assessed by MPI to be a hazard on pathways and commodity types covered under the draft standard. The risks have been categorised based on their association with commodities of either inanimate or plant origin. Specific requirements that go over and above the basic requirements are ones that manage these biosecurity risks to a higher level of protection based on New Zealand's biosecurity system needs. The following pest summaries are not import risk analyses or pest risk analyses. A specific risk organism may have the ability to infest or contaminate the commodities covered by the proposed standard.

Where there is no specific import risk analysis for the goods covered by this standard, MPI uses all available risk information to assess the risks, including interception data, technical advice and existing pest risk analyses, and scientific information on known pests associated with the commodity types and pathways covered by the proposed standard. This information provides justification for the risk management requirements proposed in this standard.

Risk management requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables already exist and were developed on the basis of pest risk analyses prepared by MPI. This standard does not change those requirements. However, for completeness, some significant pests that may be associated with fresh fruit and vegetables, such as economically important fruit flies, are summarised to provide context and background for the risk management requirements included in the standard.

This document does not readdress any risk considerations of any documented risks. For completeness, MPI has summarised examples of species that demonstrate life stages and biological behaviours of a wide range of contaminating and host-specific pests that can be or have been associated with plant products and personal effects. These include pests such as fruit flies, brown marmorated stink bugs, and invasive ants, all of which are considered significant pests to New Zealand and are known to contaminate specific hosts or random commodities.

The risks summarised below are grouped by contamination type (random or host-specific) and the pathways personal consignments are imported into New Zealand.

INANIMATE

2.2.1 Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) (*Halyomorpha halys*)

The brown marmorated stink bug is a significant and well documented high-risk pest that will have significant adverse effects on New Zealand's economy, environment, and society if it establishes in New Zealand. The brown marmorated stink bug is a contaminating pest during its overwintering phase (in the form of aggregations) and can be associated with random commodity types, including those covered by the proposed standard (Burne, 2019).

The MPI 2019 PRA for *Halyomorpha halys*'s conclusions were:

- The highest risk life stage of brown marmorated stink bugs is adults when they form aggregations (large numbers of individual stink bugs) and hide in goods for their overwintering period. These goods can then arrive in New Zealand from the Northern Hemisphere.
- The highest risk commodities are inanimate imports (vehicles, personal effects, containerised goods regardless of commodity) imported from the Northern Hemisphere during the overwintering period.
- The highest risk pathways are vehicles and sea cargo containers and their contents, including personal effects. Although this stink bug is generally associated with goods stored outdoors, it is known to enter homes to overwinter and has been associated with personal effects packed into sea containers such as household furniture.
- There is a very low likelihood of eggs being deposited on personal effects or luggage if not stored outside near host material (orchards etc.). The likelihood of adult and/or second-instar to fifth-instar nymphs being associated with personal effects and luggage during the spring and summer months, including the Southern

Hemisphere summer from Chile, is very low. (Chile is the only known country in the Southern Hemisphere with brown marmorated stink bugs.)

- The likelihood of personal effects being exposed to brown marmorated stink bugs and imported to New Zealand is dependent on the how the items are used and stored. Personal effects that are stored outside and that undergo minimal disturbance during packing and transport are considered the highest risk. Items like sports equipment and clothing are disturbed more during packing and shipping and are therefore considered less likely to have adult brown marmorated stink bugs (although contamination has been known to randomly occur).

Although brown marmorated stink bug contamination can be completely random, based on the information in the pest risk analysis and MPI detection data, brown marmorated stink bug contamination is:

1. Most likely on personal effects imported in sea containers from the Northern Hemisphere and, to a lesser extent, air passenger personal effects from the Northern Hemisphere (and potentially the Southern Hemisphere); and
2. Not likely on processed plant products for human consumption (as they are not known food sources or aggregation sites for brown marmorated stink bugs).

MPI monitors all import pathways for brown marmorated stink bugs, and constantly checks emerging risks for any changes in pest behaviour. MPI intervenes where and whenever brown marmorated stink bugs are detected and will adapt any border procedures and import requirements to account for any changes in risk from these stink bugs.

2.2.2 Ants

Some invasive ant species are regulated pests in New Zealand (ONZPR, 2021) and have been associated with several inanimate importation pathways, such as used vehicles and sea containers (MAF, 2007). The likelihood of invasive ants, such as red imported fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) being introduced to New Zealand is high for untreated soil-contaminated commodities. This could include soil on containerised household personal effects for people relocating to New Zealand (MPI, 2002). Goods imported on this pathway have the potential to be exposed to environments that support ant populations, such as grassed areas and disturbed land (soil), because the containers in which goods are exported may be placed in residential or rural areas as they are packed. Because soil contamination has been associated with the presence of ants, particularly on the exterior surface of sea containers, the presence of soil in inanimate pathways is an indicator of the potential presence of invasive ants.

Containerised personal effects, particularly outdoor furniture and equipment have a higher risk of soil contamination than the same goods imported through the air (accompanied or unaccompanied) or mail pathways (MPI, 2020). Although some raw plant products may also have soil contamination, processed plant products for human consumption have a reduced risk of soil contamination (MPI, 2020). Personal effects such as outdoor recreational gear (hiking boots, tent pegs, walking poles) are known to potentially be contaminated with soil (MPI, 2020). However, the likelihood of ants being present in soil on these items is reduced as a result of the regular disturbance these items undergo when packed and imported, and the risk is considered negligible. The low risk of soil contamination for the mail pathway is considered the same as the risk for personal effects imported with passengers.

2.2.3 Invasive moth species

For this risk management proposal, MPI is using the fall armyworm and the Asian gypsy moth as examples of moths that can be randomly associated with consignments of personal effects.

Fall armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

A wide range of fresh produce is known to be host material for fall armyworm from countries where the species is present. The likelihood of egg masses and larvae entering New Zealand on fresh produce is low to moderate (with low to moderate uncertainty), as fall armyworm is a comparatively large superficial feeder (therefore easily disturbed) compared to other larvae (e.g. citrus fruit borer) that are internal feeders and may be less likely to be disturbed. Fall armyworm egg masses and larvae on fresh produce have a high likelihood of being removed

during the processes used to make stored plant products. The risks of adult fall armyworm and other unwanted moth species entering New Zealand on stored plant products are considered low and negligible (Benjamin, 2021).

Personal effects and inanimate objects such as containers have a very low to negligible risk of association with fall armyworm. Eggs are generally laid on vegetation but may be deposited on inanimate items such as sea containers or personal effects stored outside prior to packing and shipping when moth population numbers are high. However, based on average vessel hold temperatures, eggs are expected to hatch in transit. Fall armyworm larvae do not aggregate on inanimate items or other non-feeding substrates, such as containers and their contents. The larvae are expected to disperse to find food. If food is absent, cannibalism is common. Given that fall armyworm moths do not commonly lay eggs on inanimate objects and that larvae and adults are mobile and will be seeking host plants and mates when active, the likelihood of fall armyworm eggs, larvae or adults entering New Zealand on personal effects or inanimate commodities is considered very low (with low uncertainty).

Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar*)

The Asian gypsy moth is an example of a contaminating moth that is considered a high-risk pest to New Zealand. This moth has a known association with inanimate importation pathways (MAF, 2008). Asian gypsy moth larvae are voracious feeders on a wide range of host plants including forestry and horticultural species. This moth could significantly impact New Zealand's primary industries.

The risk of Asian gypsy moth being associated with personal consignments of stored products (plant and animal) for human consumption is considered low and negligible. However, there is the potential risk of Asian gypsy moths contaminating and arriving with personal effects, particularly items that are stored outdoors under lights (which attract moths) and then transported in sea containers.

The likelihood of items being contaminated with regulated moths is dependent on how the items are used and the storage conditions prior to transport rather than the nature of the commodity, and the likelihood of the moths entering New Zealand is dependent on the nature and scale of the transport of the goods (type of conveyance and duration length of transport).

2.2.4 Spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*)

The spotted lanternfly is a regulated pest for New Zealand (ONZPR, 2021) and is a known contaminating pest for personal effects from countries with well-established and high-density populations (USDA, 2021), with egg masses as the highest likely risk. High-density populations may affect the behaviour of egg-laying females, as preferred laying sites on host plants are reduced, leading to eggs being laid on inanimate commodities (Burne, 2020). The likelihood of exposure to personal effects becomes moderate to high if the contaminated goods are exposed to suitable conditions and host material for the pest's survival before being transported to New Zealand. However, the risk of entry is low on inanimate commodities. The eggs are likely to hatch during the normal shipping periods to New Zealand particularly for sea containers and their contents, such as containerised personal effects and mail (Burne, 2020), however emerging nymphs are not expected to survive the remainder of the voyage without access to food. Given the type of commodities and their use and storage imported as personal consignments imported in the passenger pathway, these commodities are also unlikely to be exposed to contamination (egg laying).

PLANT ORIGIN

2.2.5 Fruit flies of economic significance

Fruit flies are internationally recognised as an invasive pest that have significant economic impacts and require stringent measures to manage risk, with most regions having import conditions to prevent the establishment of invasive species (DAWE, 2020).

The Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*), along with other fruit fly species, is considered a significant economic quarantine pest, both in New Zealand and elsewhere. MPI has not conducted a formal pest risk analysis on fruit fly species specifically. However, MPI has extensively assessed the risk of association for different fruit fly species with various fresh fruit and vegetable products as part of the import risk analysis that is conducted before these products can be imported to New Zealand. These analyses include pest risk information and can be used

as technical advice. Due to the wide range of fresh produce that can be hosts for fruit flies, there is a high likelihood of association with those commodities. Fruit flies can become established in warmer temperate areas of New Zealand (Northland). However, their survival range will increase with global warming. Stored plant products that are made from fruit fly host material such as jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) must undergo processing (i.e. cooking or deep frying) to reduce the viability of any fruit fly that may be present. Stored products like this are considered low risk. The processing required to create stored plant products reduces the likelihood of fruit flies surviving on the host material to such an extent that there is a reduced likelihood of entry and establishment in New Zealand.

2.2.6 Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*)

The khapra beetle is a regulated stored plant product pest known to feed on over 100 different commodities including dried plant products (PHA, 2005). There is a potential risk of khapra beetle arriving in sea containers that have previously carried grain or dried plant products that have been exported from countries with established khapra beetle populations. The khapra beetle is being monitored as an emerging risk as the species spreads globally. Additional requirements may be added to target commodities of cargo being exported from countries with known khapra beetle populations if there are any changes to the risk profile.

2.3 BIOSECURITY CONTAMINATION

Biosecurity contamination is the presence of any item, substance or substrate that can harbour or provide a habitat for regulated pests. The most common examples of biosecurity contamination are seeds, plant and animal material, other waste (excrement), soil, rubbish (uncleaned recycling or food packaging), and standing water. The biosecurity risks associated with these contaminants are generally not visible to the human eye, and so the “thing” or substrate that can harbour organisms is considered the biosecurity risk that requires management.

- Seeds and plant material (fresh and desiccated) are either a biosecurity risk themselves (reproductive or propagatable plant material of regulated plant species) or are capable of harbouring plant pests and diseases (ONZPR, 2021). Seed and plant material biosecurity contamination can be either contamination of commodities or conveyance (in the tread of a shoe or cargo spill contamination of air or sea containers of personal effects) or be a contaminant of packaging (food packaging, etc.) (MPI, 2020).
- Similar to plant material, animal material (generally dead animals or parts thereof) can either be biosecurity risks themselves (regulated pests’ eggs, larvae, or pupae) or be capable of harbouring animal pests and diseases (carrying pathogens). Animal contamination can be contamination of commodities (tramping or outdoor sport equipment) or a conveyance (air or sea containers of personal effects), or it can be food remaining in packaging (for example left over food with meat consumed on route to New Zealand) (MPI, 2020).
- Excrement is another form of biosecurity contamination that can harbour weed seeds, animal pests (larvae etc.) and both animal and plant pathogens. Excrement has been associated with personal effects imported by passengers (in treads of shoes and other outdoor gear) and as containerised personal effects (pest excrement left behind in the container itself during packing or on outdoor equipment within the container) (MPI, 2020).
- Soil is known to harbour plant and animal pathogens as well as nematodes (worms) and regulated weed seeds (McNeill et al., 2011). Soil is known to contaminate a wide range of personal effects used outdoors, that are imported as containerised personal effects, with passengers, as well as with air freight (MPI, 2020). Examples of personal effects that could contain soil are outdoor furniture, poles, children’s toys, tramping gear, camping gear and bicycles.
- Rubbish and other waste are known to be habitats for regulated invasive ant species, controlled species (vermin and invertebrates) as well as pathogens. Rubbish is also known to have residual food or whatever the packaging was containing (plant and animal products). Rubbish and other waste can be imported by passengers, within containerised personal effects, or sent in the mail (MPI, 2020).
- Water that has been standing in a vessel (bucket or something similar) or structure (used tyre or other outdoor equipment) outside for sufficient time may become a breeding habitat for regulated pests such as regulated mosquito species (Ammar et al., 2019). This type of water is commonly referred to as

standing water. Standing water has been associated with containerised personal effects but is unlikely to be imported through the passenger or mail pathway (MPI, 2020).

Biosecurity contamination is unlikely to be directly associated with stored plant and animal products for human consumption because the importer or passenger is likely to notice the presence of contaminated product and unlikely to export it for their personal consumption. The likelihood of biosecurity contamination arriving in New Zealand and being released to the environment from contaminated food products is considered low because food products are imported to be eaten and these products are generally unpacked into a kitchen or household rather than outside. Soil is more likely to be present as a biosecurity contaminant associated with the food product's transport mechanisms (air can or sea container) rather than the product itself. These transport mechanisms are already managed under existing standards.

3 Proposed Risk Management Requirements and Rationale

The biosecurity risks associated with importing plant products for human consumption and personal effects can be managed with requirements that either:

- reduce the likelihood of the plant material or personal effects from being infested with regulated pests;
- render the pests unviable;
- kill the pests; or
- render the plant material itself unviable.

This section sets out the proposed risk management requirements in the standard and outlines how they will manage the risks outlined in Part 2. The section is set out in the same order as requirements appear within the standard.

General Biosecurity Requirements:

3.1 CLAUSE 1.5: WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL CONSIGNMENTS

Because the proposed standard only applies to personal consignments of food products, we need to define what constitutes a personal consignment. The definition of a personal consignment includes the product's intended end use, but we also need another characteristic so that importers as well as MPI in its capacity as verifier can readily establish whether a consignment is personal or commercial.

MPI is proposing weight limits. These weight limits are what MPI consider a fair and reasonable weight for a personal consignment of food products. They are not based on any biosecurity risk considerations.

Weight delineation was considered the most appropriate tool to establish the difference between a personal and commercial consignment for food products. This is easy to set out in the requirements and provides quick and clear understanding for importers and verifiers. While the definition of a personal consignment in the definitions section of the standard, the weight delineation is also explicitly mentioned in the requirements, so the requirements are easy to understand and more accessible for the importer.

The weight delineation for food products includes an overall weight limit and a weight limit per plant product type. This approach is considered a fair and reasonable way of ensuring a consignment of food products accurately represents what the proposed standard applies to: an individual importing items for their personal consumption.

The standard proposes a total combined weight limited of 40 kg of products for human consumption per person per import (clause 1.5 (1)). Given that the proposed standard covers all possible pathways private importers can import items for their personal use, due consideration was given to what was a fair and reasonable weight. Because food products are imported within containerised personal effects (essentially entire households moving to New Zealand) and because people also import shelf-stable food products via sea freight, MPI has set the limit at 40 kg to enable food products that are for personal use to be imported via sea freight.

By including an individual plant product weight limit (discussed further in section 3.4 below), the proposed standard ensures that no personal consignments comprise of solely one food product. For example, 40 kg of tea is not considered a fair and reasonable amount of tea for personal use.

PART 2 FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Part 2 sets out the requirements for personal consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables.

All but one of the requirements (MPI-approved system) in this part are carried over or directly reference the existing standard *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (152.02) and do not change the requirements already in place.

3.2 CLAUSE 2.1 GENERAL

This clause states that consignments of fresh fruit or vegetables are not permitted unless they meet the requirements of the existing commodity standard or are imported under an MPI-approved system.

Under the Act, a good imported into New Zealand either must not be a risk good or, if a risk good, must comply with a standard or Chief Technical Officer Direction and be issued with a biosecurity clearance by an inspector. What this means for risk goods covered under a standard is that they are not permitted to be imported into New Zealand unless they comply with the existing relevant commodity product standard. In this case, clause 2.1 is simply explicitly stating this requirement of the Act and is not a change to the existing requirements.

3.3 CLAUSE 2.1 (B) MPI-APPROVED SYSTEMS

This is a new requirement, in that there are no MPI-approved systems for personal consignments within the pre-existing commodity product import health standards. However, there is an existing on-arrival procedure for systems of processed plant products no longer considered fresh fruit and produce (the Pacific Island Food Programme).

Under clause 2.1(b), systems such as the Pacific Island Food Programme and other MPI initiatives that reduce risk by managing and mitigating it offshore will now be assessed and approved by the Chief Technical Officer. This is considered to be explicitly enabling these existing operational programs within the relevant standard.

The Pacific Island Food Programme has been operating for several years. Under this programme, seafood (frozen or cooked), prepared produce (not fruit fly host material) and cooked food products are inspected by the exporting country's national plant protection organisation (NPPO) (the exporting country's equivalent of MPI). On-arrival actions vary under a performance-based verification model (higher ongoing compliance results in less verification). For a country to participate in this programme, MPI must first assess and approve the procedures (inspection and documentation processes) from the country's NPPO. The programmes are audited, and auditors look at both commodities on arrival and offshore procedures.

The commodities exported via MPI-approved systems are considered low risk because they are all processed to some degree (peeled, dehusked, made non-viable), they have low levels of associated pest and disease risk to New Zealand once processed (MPI data), and their end use is consumption or further processing.

Historically, the MPI-approved systems pathway has been highly compliant with low biosecurity risk for a pathway that has been previously been resource intensive (inspection of the high volume of passengers carrying large quantities of processed plant and animal products). To provide continued assurance while allowing MPI to prioritise resources according to risk, the Pacific Island Food Programme was established with Tonga. The programme has proven to reduce biosecurity risk (regulated pest and biosecurity contamination presence) along the pathway and provide assurance that the products imported under the programme are processed sufficiently.

The processing applied to plant products imported through an MPI-approved system reduces the likelihood of the regulated pests and biosecurity contamination risk associated with the plant material to an acceptable level. Washing and peeling removes external regulated insects and other biosecurity contaminants that may be

associated with the plant product's surface. Cooking destroys the viability of the plant material (its ability to grow or reproduce) and any potentially destroys any pathogens that are present.

Where required by the proposed standard, commodities that are imported under an MPI-approved system will have to meet all relevant requirements of the stored plant products section (Part 3). For example, breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) and jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) from Samoa need to be deep-fried chips that have been certified by the NPPO to manage the Pacific fruit fly (*Bactrocera xanthodes*) and other fruit fly species, the main risk associated with the commodity.

PART 3 STORED PLANT PRODUCTS

Part 3 of the proposed Standard sets out the requirements for stored plant products in 2 parts; general and specific requirements.

The standard defines **stored plant products** as “a product derived from plants, fungi, microalgae or lichen products intended for human consumption or processing, held in a state that prevent or minimises decay, degradation 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).”

General requirements (3.1) apply to all plant products. Specific requirements (3.2) apply to specific plant products and apply in addition to the general requirements.

Most of the requirements in the proposed standard for stored plant products have been carried over from *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption* (SPP.HUMAN).

3.4 CLAUSE 3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORED PLANT PRODUCTS

To be a stored plant product (Clause 3.1.(1))

These requirements set out what state stored plant products are required to be in to be imported under this Standard, however products can be processed in multiple ways before their final state. For example, pre-prepared meals in cans (soups, etc.) that may undergo cooking before they are canned.

The International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC) International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures ISPM 32: *Categorisation of commodities according to their pest risk* (ISPM 32) provides criteria on how to categorise commodities according to the pest risk when considering import requirements. The criteria include if and how the commodity is processed and the intended end use (although contaminating pests that may become associated with the commodity after processing are not in scope of the ISPM).

ISPM 32 enables an importing country to identify a group of commodities (Category 1) that are considered not to have the potential to introduce and spread regulated pests. Category 1 commodities are those commodities that have been processed to such an extent that they are not capable of being infested with regulated pests ordinarily associated with that plant material and are not considered to require further risk management measures by the importing country.

Category 2 commodities in ISPM 32 are those commodities that have the potential to be infested with regulated pests after processing and where the intended end use becomes a consideration when developing risk management measures. Where the end use of a Category 2 commodity is consumption, ISPM 32 enables allows some of these commodities to be reclassified as Category 1, and no further risk management measures are required.

MPI considers most stored plant products to meet criteria for Category 1 commodities because they have been processed to such an extent that the pests associated with the plant material will not be present and because the products are for consumption. Where a stored plant product is considered to requires specific processing or additional risk management requirements, the specific processing or other requirements are set out in clause 3.2 of the proposed standard.

In addition to the processing of these products, the packaging and storage of these products reduces the likelihood of these products being infested or contaminated after they are processed. Generally, cooked, preserved, and frozen plant products need to be stored in airtight containers or packaging to ensure the products are shelf-stable and transportable. Although the products that are commercially manufactured have an added level of assurance as a result of food safety regulations, some homemade products are also considered may also have had sufficient processing to reduce the likelihood of being infested or contaminated with regulated pests.

Freedom of regulated pests and biosecurity contamination (Clause 3.1.(2) a)

The intent of the Biosecurity Act, as stated in the Act itself, and the clauses of the Act itself is to ensure that all goods that enter New Zealand are free from regulated pests. With this clause, the proposed standard is considered to be explicitly states the fundamental intent of the Act as well and formalises long standing on-arrival procedures. This and will aide an imported goods' compliance with the Biosecurity Act.

While the requirement for stored plant products for human consumption to arrive free of regulated pests and biosecurity contamination already exists on-arrival and is the intent of the relevant commodity product standard, the proposed requirement for personal consignments of these products has been worded explicitly in the proposed standard for clarity and to align with MPI standardised formatting. The different new wording is not considered to change the meaning or intent of the existing requirements for goods to arrive clean and free of regulated pests.

Be for human consumption, identifiable, comply with PBI and not be a weed species (Clause 3.1.(2) b through e))

In order for the proposed standard to apply, the stored plant is required to be for human consumption and be clearly identifiable as such to enable verification that the products meet the proposed requirements.

The New Zealand Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI) and seeds from regulated weed species are not eligible for importation, as such clauses 3.1.(2) d) and e) and are considered existing requirements that are mentioned within the proposed standard.

Weight limits for individual products (Clause 3.1 (3))

Given that stored plant products comprise of a wide range of weights (from the very light to heavy), MPI considered whether each product should have a weight limit based on its volume to weight ratio. MPI concluded that a single weight limit for all stored plant product types would be considered to be the most effective way to ensure that the proposed standard will be easily understood by both the private importers and the verifiers, which, in turn, to increases compliance.

The standard proposes an individual weight limit of 2 kg per plant product type per consignment. Using information on the most common stored plant products imported by passengers, in containerised personal effects, and by sea and air freight, MPI concluded that 2 kg is considered a fair and reasonable weight for a personal consignment of each plant product type.

3.5 CLAUSE 3.2 SPECIFIC REQUIRMENTS FOR STORED PLANT PRODUCTS

For stored plant products where the general requirements of clause 3.1 are not considered sufficient, specific risk requirements are proposed in addition to the general requirements to be a stored plant product.

The standard proposes setting out specific requirements for certain types of stored plant products. For example:

- All cooked corn on the cob (clause 3.2.1(5)), and all unground dried beverages (including tea), herbs (rubbed and unrubbed), roots, and spices (clause 3.2.2.(1)) must be commercially produced and packaged.
- Fruit and vegetables must undergo a commercial level of freezing (Clause 3.2.3 (3)).

- All breadfruit and jackfruit must be deep-fried chips (Clauses 3.2.1(1) and 3.2.1(2)), and Samoan cooked breadfruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and numbered seal from the Samoan Quarantine Service (Clause 3.2.1(3)).

MPI has reduced confidence that the risks associated with the products covered by clause 3.2.2. are sufficiently mitigated to an appropriate level by the non-commercial processing (homemade) or without specific processing type. Even though their end use is for consumption, MPI considers the risks associated with these raw products through processing to the end use is sufficient to justify the proposed additional requirements. Therefore, MPI does not consider these products to be Category 1 or 2 under ISPM 32, unless they meet the proposed additional requirements. That is, MPI does not consider that the homemade processing removes or kills the pests or diseases associated with the plant products effectively. Further requirements that are an extra risk management measure above the ISPM 32 standard ensures effective management of the biosecurity risk of the commodity type.

PART 5 Personal Effects

Part 5 of the proposed standard sets out the requirements for commodities imported as personal effects that are generally considered inanimate (such as clothing, bags, tents, shoes etc).

3.6 CLAUSE 5.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS

Although the requirement for all personal effects to arrive clean and free from regulated pests and biosecurity contamination (clause 5.1) has not previously been documented, this requirement merely explicitly states the existing operational procedures. Longstanding on-arrival procedures for all personal effects (based on the generic requirements of the Biosecurity Act) have required these items to be clean and free of regulated pest in order to be imported into New Zealand. MPI also has information on its [website](#) that informs passengers that outdoor equipment (like tents, hiking boots, mountain bikes) should be cleaned prior to departure for New Zealand. Therefore, although the proposed requirements are not documented in a current standard, they are considered existing requirements.

Personal effects, such as outdoor furniture, sporting equipment, etc., that may be stored outside for prolonged periods can become contaminated with pest species that use the items for certain activities (nesting, egg-laying, sheltering). Commodities that are stored inside but remain undisturbed for prolonged periods can also be contaminated with pests, such as brown marmorated stink bugs, that seek shelter in dark places, such as wardrobes and drawers. If commodities sheltering pests of this kind are packed with minimal disturbance or in such a manner that the pests cannot leave the items, the pests can be imported (MPI, 2020)

The intended use and the type of personal effects have been considered when setting import requirements because this changes the likelihood that particular biosecurity risks will be imported. The proposed standard requires all personal consignment goods including personal effects to be cleaned and free from biosecurity contamination. For example, used hiking boots and camping equipment are more likely to have been exposed to soil, seeds, and plant material than clothing and footwear for city use. Cleaning or removal is sufficient to manage the risk of contaminating pests on personal effects along the all pathways.

Please note, the products covered by the import health standards *Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water, Ornamental Products of Animal Origin, Woodware from All Countries, Seeds for Sowing, and Cut Flowers and Foliage* are not covered by the proposed standard. These existing standards will all work together with the proposed standard to effectively manage all the commodities imported as personal consignments.

4 Feasibility of the Proposed Change to the Standard

The proposed standard does not significantly change the existing risk management for personal consignments of goods. Instead, the proposed standard consolidates and formalises existing on-arrival procedures, and amends and incorporates existing risk management measures (requirements). The standard also clarifies existing on-arrival procedures and processes for personal consignments of goods across all pathways (air, mail, sea cargo).

It incorporates elements from multiple standards into one for ease of use and understanding by the importer. Given the rapid and continuously evolving changes in international trade and operational logistics, the proposed risk management measures of the standard do not adversely impact the Crown, personal importers, or industries. Implementing the standard will positively affect the Crown and have a minor impact and will not adversely affect the importation of consignments by personal importers. The proposed requirements will not add any onerous operational tasks or costs to the Crown. Instead, the standard may, in time, reduce some costs to the Crown as the processing of personal consignments becomes more streamlined.

Appendix I Comparison table for summary of proposed requirements and changes

The following table compares formatting and requirements found in the new standard *Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects* with those of the existing commodity standard *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption*.

The *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption* (SPP.HUMAN) standard still applies to stored plant products imported as a non-personal consignment, i.e. personal consignments that exceed the weight restrictions of the proposed standard (both combined and individual product weight limits) or are imported as a commercial consignment.

Section	Topic and requirements—previous standard (SPP.HUMAN)	Proposed topic and requirement—new standard (P-EFFECTS.ALL)
1.1	<p><u>Application</u> <i>(1) Dried and/ or processed plant products imported for human consumption including frozen food of plant origin. (2) Peeled, shredded, and diced fresh commodities are subject to the requirements of fresh fruit and vegetable IHSs unless listed as a processed fresh commodity as per Part 5.5.3.</i></p>	<p><u>Application</u> 1.1(1)a <i>Personal consignments for human consumption include i) fresh fruit and vegetables, ii) stored plant products, iii) and animal products.</i> 1.1b <i>Personal effects</i> 1.1(1)b <i>All personal effects.</i> Explanation: Applies to personal consignments of plant and animal products for consumption, and personal effects. 1.1(2) <i>This IHS must be read in conjunction with relevant commodity product IHS.</i> Explanation: Read in conjunction with 152.02, PERSONAL.ALL, for plant and animal products. Personal effects (clothing, equipment's etc.) must also follow the relevant commodity product standard if already covered by an existing IHS.</p>
1.2	<u>Incorporation by reference</u>	<u>Incorporation by reference</u>
1.3	<u>Biosecurity Clearance</u> Requirements rewritten into Information and requirements throughout the proposed standard.	<u>Definitions</u>
1.4		<p><u>Information</u> Explanation: Updated documentation procedures, replaces and rewords SPP.HUMAN's clause 2.1(1). No changes to actual documentation and labelling requirements.</p>
1.5		<p><u>General requirements for personal consignments</u> Explanation: 40 kg combined total of plant and animal products for consumption per consignment. 40 kg is what MPI considers fair and reasonable amount for a personal consignment. Any weight above 40 kg is considered a non-personal consignment and falls under the relevant commodity product IHS.</p>
2		<u>Part 2 Personal consignments of fresh fruit and vegetable for human consumption</u>
2.1	<u>Required documentation</u> 1.4 in P-EFFECTS.ALL.	<p><u>General</u> Explanation: Links in existing requirements from 152.02 with addition of MPI-approved systems.</p>
2.2	<u>Pre-shipment phytosanitary actions</u> Referred to in 1.4 in P-EFFECTS.ALL	

2.3	<u>Packaging and Labelling</u> Now referred to throughout the P-EFFECTS.ALL IHS only for specific commodities, MPI-Approved Systems, or types of processing for stored plant products that have packaging requirements.	
2.4	<u>Transit requirements</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL not an import requirement.	
3.1	<u>Travellers entering NZ</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL, not an import requirement. Information will still be available on the MPI website.	<u>General biosecurity requirements</u> Explanation: Method of cooking/treatment listed. -Plant products and packaging. -Total weight per product must not exceed 2 kg. This is considered a fair and reasonable amount for an individual product of a personal consignment. Method of cooking/treatment aligning with ISPM 32 where the method of processing is the risk management. -2 kg per product is the limit for personal (non-commercial) use. -All treatments in accordance with MPI-Approved Biosecurity Treatments Standard -ABTRT.
3.2	<u>Mail entering New Zealand</u> Proposed P-EFFECTS.ALL Standard does not cover specifics for mail as Standard covers all three pathways (mail, sea, and air).	<u>Specific requirement for Stored Plant Products processing type</u> Explanation: 3.2.1. Cooked. Breadfruit and jackfruit must be deep-fried chips, unless from Samoa and meets those requirements of 3.2.1(3). Including Pacific Island Food Programme Samoan Quarantine Service, formalising an already existing on-arrival procedure. 3.2.2. Dried. Homemade unground Beverages, herbs, roots, and spices no longer permitted (must be commercial). 3.2.3. Frozen plant products. No Change. 3.2.4. Extracts of Plant Products. Limited to 1 kg or 1 litre, aligned with other IHSs limits for extracts and deemed appropriate for personal use.
3.3	<u>Documentation upon arrival</u> Now in Section 1.4 of P-EFFECTS.ALL	
3.4	<u>Inspection upon arrival</u> Section not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL, not an import requirement but a verification measure. Changed to "Inspection may be required." Referred to throughout standard where applicable. Sampling plan removed as that is an operational instruction rather than an import requirement. Information will now be on MPI website.	
3.5	<u>Interceptions of pest and contaminants</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL Information will be on MPI website, not an import requirement.	

3.6	<u>Storage within a transitional facility</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL Now referred to in Section 1.5 guidance. Not an import requirement. Information will be available on the MPI website.	
3.7	<u>Treatments</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL treatment standard is referred to throughout the standard.	
3.8	<u>Stored plant products imported directly for processing</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL Mentioned for legumes and referred to another standard which requirement must be met. Plant products intended use for immediate consumption or further processing i.e. products act as ingredients for more cooking.	
3.9	<u>NZ product returning from overseas</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL	
4	<u>Entry Conditions for non-commercially manufactured or produced plant, algal or fungal products</u> Fungi now referred to in the section of processing type.	<u>Personal Consignments of Animal Products for Human Consumption</u> Explanation: All animal products for consumption must comply with <u>PERSONAL.ALL</u> . Guidance: All consignments of animal products for 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 standard.
4.1	<u>General importation requirements</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL. Referred to throughout proposed IHS. Homemade unground beverages, herbs, roots, and spices are no longer permitted.	
4.2	<u>Cooked, roasted, parboiled, baked, or preserved food of plant origin</u> Now in Part 3 of P-EFFECTS.ALL. Amalgamated to "Cooked" and defined in definitions. Headings changed to "Cooked," "Dried," "Frozen" to incorporate specific unchanged requirements. Categories now aligned with ISPM 32.	
5	<u>Entry condition for commercially manufactured or produced stored plant, algal or fungal products</u> Fungi, algae etc. now fit under each subheading for method of processing type (cooked, dried etc.).	<u>Personal effects</u> Personal effects must be cleaned and free from regulated pests and biosecurity contamination. Personal effects <u>may</u> be inspected on arrival, also noted in section 1.5. Explanation: Formalising existing on-arrival procedures as a new requirement rather than a Verification measure as previously managed (no IHS).
5.1	<u>Cooked or preserved canned foods of plant, algal or fungal origin</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL	

5.2	<u>Cooked, roasted, parboiled, baked, or preserved food of plant, algal or fungal origin</u> Fungi, algae etc. now fit under each subheading for method of processing (cooked, dried etc.).	
5.3	<u>Dried cereals, cereal products, and seeds</u> As above, now in 3.2.2.	
5.4	<u>Dried herbs, spices, roots, and beverages</u> Now in 3.2.2. Requirement table has been removed. If dried products meet section 3.2.2 clauses (1) and (2), no verification is required.	
5.5	<u>Fruit and Vegetables</u> 5.5.1-5.5.3 now in Part 2. Rewritten for simplification, no change to requirements. 5.5.4-5.5.8 removed. Commercially processed fruit and vegetables are permitted entry (no requirement change). 5.5.9-5.5.10 now 3.2.3.	
5.6	<u>Fungi</u> Covered in various processing types in Part 3.	
5.7	<u>Legumes</u> Covered in various processing types in Part 3.	
5.8	<u>Nuts</u> Covered in various processing types in Part 3.	
5.9	<u>Plant oils and processed solid oils</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL as already covered by processing type in Part 3.	
5.10	<u>Plant, algal and fungal manufactured extracts</u> Covered in in Part 3.2.4.	
5.11	<u>Honey</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL, refer to PERSONAL.ALL.	
5.12	<u>Pollen</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL.	
5.13	<u>Starters</u> Removed.	
5.14	<u>Algal therapeutic or food supplement live preparations</u> Not included in P-EFFECTS.ALL	
Appendix 1	<u>Definitions</u> Now Schedule 1 of P-EFFECTS.ALL.	
Appendix 2	<u>Amendment record</u> Not included in the first iteration of the new proposed Standard.	
Schedule 1		<u>Definitions</u>

		Amended to include other IHS's definitions. Minor amendments to current definitions to align with the Biosecurity Act, ISPM 5, or as commonly used.
Schedule 2		Highly Processed Plant Products Processed to a point where associated regulated pests would have been removed or killed and contaminating pest infestation postproduction is unlikely. No further risk management actions required.

Note: There is no comparison table for *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (152.02) or *Personal Consignment of Animal Products* (PERSONAL.ALL) because there are no major changes to those existing import health standard requirements (other than the addition of the 40 kg weight limit and including MPI-approved systems). Personal effects or used equipment covered by the proposed standard have no established IHS.

The Amendment section on the title page references where the proposed standard amends existing clauses in 152.02 and SPP.HUMAN. Those amendments such as definitions, or clauses that contain those definitions will be updated for those IHS's next iterations and are considered minor. The consultation of this standard is in turn, consulting on those minor changes to the existing IHSs on their behalf.

The import health standard *Personal Consignments of Animal Products* will include a statement mirroring the proposed standard to include the weight restriction of 40 kg for a total combined weight limit of plant and animal products (clause 1.5(2)). That amendment will be made on the next iteration of that IHS.

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