

MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND
IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

BNZ.GCFP.PHR

**IMPORTATION OF GRAINS/SEEDS FOR
CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING
PLANT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
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REVIEW

This standard was first issued for use from 1 January 2004 (as PIT-GFP-PHR) and is subject to ongoing review. It was re-issued on 16 May 2005 as BNZ-GCFP-PHR to replace PIT-GFP-PHR. Periodic amendments will be issued to ensure the standard continues to meet current requirements and reflects input from stakeholders.

ENDORSEMENT

This import health standard is issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act).

IHS Date: 31 May 2010

Director-General
Plant Imports & Exports Group
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(Issued under delegated authority)

AMENDMENT RECORD & IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This standard is available electronically at the following website:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/standards/bnz-gcfp-phr.htm>

Amendments to this standard will be given a consecutive number and will be dated. All amendments will be recorded in the table below.

Amendment No:	Specification:	Date:
1	Re-issue and re-naming of PIT-GFP-PHR as BNZ-GCFP-PHR. Changes to Section 2: Import Specification. Addition of the option to treat grain and seeds by irradiation for bird feed or stock feed to all schedules. Replacement of import health standard schedules for <i>Helianthus</i> (sunflower), <i>Panicum</i> (millet/panic grass), <i>Phaseolus</i> (green/other beans), <i>Pisum</i> (pea) and <i>Vicia</i> (broad/faba bean).	16/05/05
2	Inclusion of a new import schedule for <i>Cannabis sativa</i> (low THC hemp variety) seeds. Clarification of the requirements for ISTA accreditation for seed sampling and fungal testing. Addition of an option to have different temperature/time regimes to the standard treatment of 85°C for 15 hours. Clarification of the requirements for audit testing for seed viability after heat or irradiation treatments.	17/10/05
3	Addition of an option to import Puy lentils, produced in France under AOC/AOP control and certification, under the BNZ-NPP-HUMAN standard.	9/12/05
4	Removal of non-regulated pest lists. Update of regulated pest lists for <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Vicia</i> , clarification of option 3, transfer requirement for ISTA certification to the PIT-GFP-ISR standard, inclusion of section for equivalency determination.	4/5/06
5	Administrative changes to clarify Option 3 for <i>Vicia</i> and <i>Vigna</i> seeds for processing	2/8/06
6	Introduction of GM protocol for <i>Medicago sativa</i> seeds	30/11/06
7	Update of regulated pest lists for <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum</i> to remove <i>Curvularia inaequalis</i>	2/07/08
8	Update of weblinks, contact details and definitions in Section 1. New schedule for <i>Papaver somniferum</i> has been included. <i>Triticum</i> schedule (Option 2) has been updated to include the option for testing for regulated fungi in the exporting country.	8/6/09
9	Addition of Section 2.1.3 'Trade samples'. Removal of <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> from Section 1.5.2. Addition of MAF-recommended offshore heat treatment specifications in Option 1 of all schedules. Addition to all schedules to clarify the inspection requirement for regulated pests. Removal of Appendix 1 from all schedules, which is replaced by Section 1.5.2 'Schedule of regulated weed seeds'. <i>Sorghum</i> schedule (Option 2) has also been updated to include the option for testing for regulated fungi in the exporting country.	31/05/10

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This MAF Biosecurity New Zealand standard contains the import health standard schedules that specify the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of approved species of grains/seeds for consumption, feed or processing.

MAF requires that this standard (BNZ-GCFP-PHR) is used in conjunction with the complementary operational standard (MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard - PIT-GFP-ISR: Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements) for the purpose of managing biosecurity risks associated with grain importation.

1.2 REFERENCES

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act 1996)
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard - PIT-GFP-ISR: Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements

1.3 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

Accreditation

A process for a supplier to become an accredited facility, operator or person.

Accredited Facility

Official recognition by a Chief Technical Officer that a facility has the capacity and resources to comply with the relevant MAF Biosecurity New Zealand standard.

AOSA

Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Approved

Having received written approval from the Director - General of MAF or delegated authority.

Association of Official Seed Analysts

The Association of Official Seed Analysts is an organisation comprised of member laboratories which are staffed by certified seed analysts. Such seed testing facilities include official state, federal, and university seed laboratories across the United States of America and Canada.

Audit

An official evaluation to determine the degree of conformity with criteria prescribed in a MAF Biosecurity New Zealand standard.

Authorised Movement

Authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act, to move uncleared goods to a transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area. For example, under the requirements of this standard, movement of imported grains or seeds to a transitional facility will be authorised by an inspector.

Biosecurity Act 1993

An Act to restate and reform the law relating to the exclusion eradication and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms.

Biosecurity Clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Biosecurity Direction

Direction from an inspector given under section 122 of the Act to treat, destroy or take steps to prevent the spread of pests or unwanted organisms.

Certificate

An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]. Refer to Appendix B for certificate requirements.

Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

A person appointed by the Director General of MAF as a chief technical officer under section 101 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Compliance

The state of meeting specified requirements, whether in a specification, contract, regulation or standard.

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots). [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].

Contaminant

A contaminant is considered a quarantine contaminant if it is any one of the following:

- a. A regulated organism (including weed seeds);
- b. A viable seed which is a new organism or potentially a new organism (species name unknown);
- c. Material (including soil, debris) that may harbour unwanted or new organisms.

Contamination

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation (Refer to Infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]. Note: For the purpose of this standard a contaminant includes material or an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).

Country of Origin (of a consignment of plant products)

Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999].

Decontamination

Removal and/or sterilisation of contaminants.

Destroyed/Destruction

An approved method of destroying risk goods e.g. incineration, deep burial.

Equivalence

The situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect [FAO, 1995].

Eradication

Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Eradicate].

Grain

A commodity class for seed intended for processing or consumption and not for planting.

Grain Import System (GIS)

The integrated organisational structure, responsibilities, operational procedures, processes and resources for implementing activities associated with importation of grains for processing. The GIS must provide an integrated management system of activities associated with importation of grains for processing to protect the biosecurity of New Zealand. The GIS must cover all activities associated with grain discharge at the border, authorised movement of grains by approved conveyances to approved transitional facilities, processing and other approved treatment requirements and the on-selling of grain by-products to third parties. The GIS must also cover all aspects of required certification and notifications to MAF prior to arrival of grains at the border.

Import Health Standard

A document issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act, which specifies the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with importation of risk goods, before those goods may be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance.

Import Permit

Official document authorising importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements (FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995).

Infestation (of a consignment)

Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM 1999]. Note: For the purpose of this standard "pest" includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect].

Inspector

Person authorised by a National Plant Protection Organisation to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]. In New Zealand, an inspector is a person appointed under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended (FAP 1996).

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

The International Seed Testing Association is a worldwide, non-profit association whose primary purpose of the Association is to develop, adopt and publish standard procedures for sampling and testing seeds, and to promote uniform application of these procedures for evaluation of seeds moving in international trade.

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention.

ISTA Approved Laboratory

An ISTA member laboratory approved by ISTA according to ISTA Approval Standards and authorised to issue ISTA certificates.

Line of Sacks

A series of sacks containing a single type of grains from the same source.

Lot

The number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990].

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ)

The section within MAF responsible for regulatory biosecurity functions.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

The NPPO of New Zealand.

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

Official service established by the government to discharge the functions specified under the IPPC (FAO 1990). Note: MAF is the NPPO of New Zealand.

Official

Established, authorised or performed by a National Plant Protection Organisation [FAO, 1990].

Organism

Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996].

Within New Zealand, an organism, defined by the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993:

Does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being;

Includes a micro-organism;

Subject to paragraph (a) of this definition, includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity):

Includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of this Act:

Includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism:

Includes any particle that is a prion.

Pathway

Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

For New Zealand MAF it also means a series of activities that, when carried out according to documented procedures, form a discrete and traceable export system.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997].

Note: For the purpose of this standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).

Phytosanitary Certificate (PC)

A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC (FAO (1990)). A certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO, in accordance with the requirements of the IPPC, which verifies that the requirements of the relevant import health standard have been met.

Phytosanitary Certification

Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990].

Phytosanitary Regulation

Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification. [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPF, 1999; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].

Plant Product

Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured plant products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the spread of pests. (FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997).

Processing

A system of treatment that destroys the viability of grains and any pests (including contaminant seeds) contained in that grain.

Procedure

A document that specifies, as applicable, the purpose and scope of an activity; what must be done and by whom; when, where, and how it must be done; what materials, equipment, and documentation must be used; and how it must be controlled.

Quarantine

Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEP, 1999]

Within New Zealand, quarantine, defined by the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993, means confinement of organisms or organic material that may be harbouring pests or unwanted organisms.

Reshipped

A direction that risk goods are returned overseas.

Regulated Pest (Quarantine pest)

A pest of potential economic importance to New Zealand and not yet present there, or present but either not widely distributed and being officially controlled, or a regulated non-quarantine pest, or having the potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.

Sample

Method of collecting a representation of a commodity based on a sampling plan in order to ascertain pest levels or for other testing (e.g. germination).

Sack Certificate (SKC)

For grains in sacks, a certificate from the NPPO certifying that the sacks are new and free from soil, and regulated pests (excluding weed seeds) and any other contaminants that may harbour regulated pests.

Sampling Certificate (SC)

A certificate issued by the NPPO in the country of origin which clearly identifies the consignment (e.g. hold number of ship, shipping container number(s) or line of sacks from which the samples were drawn. A certificate that the primary samples for each consignment were officially drawn, in accordance with a quality system approved by MAFBNZ or, during loading of the ship, at a rate of at least one primary sample per 100 tonnes of grain. The submitted samples were prepared and dispatched in accordance with ISTA rules 2.6.6 and 2.6.7.

Seed

The structure formed in the fertilised ovule of an angiosperm, consisting of an embryo surrounded by a food store for nourishment during germination, with an outer hard seed coat, the testa. For New Zealand MAF this includes spores but excludes vegetative propagules.

Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

A certificate documenting the purity and germination of a seed lot taken at a particular point in time. The purity is the percentage of actual seed of the species requested in the seed lot. It is expressed as a percent pure seed. The weeds, crops seed and inert plant material are accounted for and expressed as a per cent of the seed lot that is not pure seed. Note 1: For the purposes of this standard, SACs must be issued by AOSA or ISTA approved seed testing laboratories (either in the country of origin or in New Zealand).

Soil

Soil is also defined as a regulated contaminant under this standard.

Test(ing)

Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990].

Transitional Facility

Any facility approved in accordance with section 39 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purpose of inspection, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding or destruction of uncleared goods.

Treatment

Officially authorised procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995].

1.4 GENERAL INFORMATION

Schedules of grain/seed types for which entry conditions have been developed are listed in the reference index in Section 3. All “basic” seeds (refer to MAF Biosecurity Index - <http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>), where a schedule is not listed, may be imported for consumption, feed or processing purposes without certification being required. However, all “basic” seed consignments must be positively identified to species level and all consignments are subject to inspection for contamination with regulated seeds or pests.

If a grain/seed type is not listed in the plants biosecurity index, it means that conditions for import into New Zealand have not been developed and hence the seed is not permitted entry. Before importation is approved, a full risk assessment must first be undertaken.

The importation of any grains or seeds not covered in this import health standard will not be permitted until MAF has completed a risk assessment and developed appropriate phytosanitary conditions for entry.

For further information, or clarification of these conditions or inquiries about a risk assessments please contact:

Plant Imports
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
Fax: +64 4 894 0662
E-mail: plantimports@maf.govt.nz

1.5 SCHEDULE OF REGULATED WEED SEEDS

1.5.1 Grain/Seed Analysis in New Zealand

Grain or seed consignments that are not accompanied by seed sampling certificates and seed analysis certificates must be sampled and analysed for regulated contaminants on arrival in New Zealand. Consignments that require analysis must be held on board the vessel or in a transitional facility until analysis results have been obtained by MAFBNZ.

An inspector may conduct the sampling for analysis and sampling according to ISTA guidelines. If MAFBNZ cannot provide this resource, sampling may be carried out by a subcontracted (third party) ISTA trained sampler. Such sampling must be conducted under the supervision of MAFBNZ at the importer’s expense.

Samples must be sent by the MAFBNZ inspector to an ISTA accredited seed analysis laboratory that has been approved to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand [Standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods \(BNZ-STD-TFGEN\)](#).
Samples must be accompanied by the following information:

- (a) the permit number of the consignment;
- (b) the name and address of the importer;
- (c) the name and voyage number of the vessel carrying the grain, port(s) of discharge and estimated date of arrival in New Zealand;
- (d) the sampling certificate;
- (e) the weight of each consignment in the shipment and the number of containers if appropriate.

1.5.2 Schedule of Regulated Weed Seeds

The following weed seeds are prohibited. All consignments of imported grains must be managed according to the phytosanitary requirements specified in the specific schedules for entry (refer to Section 3) and MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard: *Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	<i>Cirsium scariosum</i>
<i>Acaena affinis</i>	<i>Berberis haematocarpa</i>	<i>Cirsium scopulorum</i>
<i>Acaena aridula</i>	<i>Berberis trifoliolata</i>	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>
<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>	<i>Brayulinea densa</i>	<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>
<i>Acaena pinnatifida</i>	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
<i>Acaena sericea</i>	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	<i>Cortaderia</i> (all other species except <i>C. fulvida</i> , <i>C. richardii</i> , <i>C. splendens</i> , <i>C. toetoe</i> & <i>C. turbaria</i>)
<i>Acaena subantarctica</i>	<i>Callilepis laureola</i>	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>
<i>Achnatherum calamagrostis</i>	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
<i>Actinidia henanensis</i>	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	<i>Crocasmia xcrocosmiiiflora</i>
<i>Actinidia rubricaulis</i>	<i>Carduus</i> (all species except <i>C. pycnocephalus</i> & <i>C. tenuiflorus</i>)	<i>Cryptostegia</i>
<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	<i>Carex aurea</i>	<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	<i>Carex baldensis</i>	<i>Cuscuta suaveolens</i>
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>	<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i>
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	<i>Cynanchum africanum</i>
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	<i>Cynanchum auriculatum</i>
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	<i>Cynanchum floribundum</i>
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i>	<i>Cynanchum marnieranum</i>
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i>
<i>Ambrosia deltoidea</i>	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	<i>Cynanchum nodosum</i>
<i>Ambrosia tenuifolia</i>	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	<i>Cynanchum perrieri</i>
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	<i>Cephalaria syriaca</i>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
<i>Anemia californica</i>	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	<i>Cyperus glaber</i>
<i>Anemia intermedia</i>	<i>Cestrum laevigatum</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
<i>Arceuthobium</i> (all species)	<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i>	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>
<i>Arctium minus</i>	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
<i>Argemone munita</i>	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	<i>Datura metel</i>
<i>Aristida pallens</i>	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	<i>Dendrophthora</i>
<i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i>	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	<i>Digitaria abyssinica</i>
<i>Arundo donax</i>	<i>Cineraria lyrata</i>	<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	<i>Echinops ruthenicus</i>
<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>	<i>Cirsium badakhschianicum</i>	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
<i>Aspalathus nivea</i>	<i>Cirsium crinitum</i>	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	<i>Cirsium esculentum</i>	<i>Egeria</i> (all species)
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Cirsium kamschaticum</i>	
<i>Berberis canadensis</i>		
<i>Berberis fendleri</i>		

Eichhornia azurea
Eichhornia crassipes
Elaeagnus xreflexa
Eleocharis dulcis
Emex australis
Emex spinosa
Ephedra sinica
Equisetum fluviatile
Eragrostis trichodes
Eremocarpus setigerus
Erica cinerea
Erica lusitanica
Euonymus japonicus
Euonymus monbeigii
Euphorbia esula
Ficus rubiginosa
Galega officinalis
Galeobdolon luteum
Geitonoplesium cymosum
Ginallia (all species)
Gymnema balsamica
Gymnema dentata
Gymnema viscida
Hakea lissocarpa
Halogeton glomeratus
Hedera helix
Helianthus ciliaris
Heliotropium amplexicaule
Heteropogon contortus
Hieracium alpinum
Hieracium bombycinum
Hieracium lachenalii
Hieracium lanatum
Hieracium maculatum
Hieracium pilosella
Hieracium villosus
Hieracium waldsteinii
Hippobroma longiflora
Hippuris vulgaris
Homeria collina
Homeria comptonii
Homeria miniata
Hyparrhenia (all species)
Hypericum androsaemum
Impatiens oncidoides
Ipomoea caerulea
Ipomoea hederacea
Ipomoea plebeia
Ipomoea triloba
Iva axillaris
Ixia aquatica
Jasminum polyanthum
Juglans ailantifolia
Kyllinga monocephala
Leycesteria formosa
Ligustrum sinense
Lycium chilense
Lycium ferocissimum
Lycium tenuispinosum

Macfadyena unguis-cati
Marsilea mutica
Melianthus major
Mikania cordata
Mikania micrantha
Monarda punctata
Monochoria hastata
Monochoria vaginalis
Montanoa hibiscifolia
Myagrum perfoliatum
Myrica californica
Myrica nana
Najas (all species)
Nassella neesiana
Nassella trichotoma
Nassella viridula
Nephrolepis cordifolia
Notothixos
Nuytsia floribunda
Nymphoides aquatica
Onopordum acanthium
Onopordum acaulon
Onopordum illyricum
Onopordum tauricum
Oplopanax horridum
Opuntia aurantiaca
Opuntia ficus-indica
Opuntia imbricata
Opuntia stricta
Ornithoglossum viride
Orobanche ramosa
Orobanche spp. (except *O. minor*)
Oxylobium lanceolatum
Panicum repens
Paraserianthes lophantha
Parthenium hysterophorus
Passiflora ampullacea
Passiflora caerulea
Peganum harmala
Pennisetum orientale
Pennisetum pedicellatum
Pennisetum polystachion
Peraxilla flavida
Petasites hybridus
Phoradendron
Phrynium dubium
Phrynium limosum
Phrynium reniforme
Pistia stratiotes
Plectranthus ecklonii
Plectranthus grandis
Polygala myrtifolia
Polygonum bistorta
Proboscidea altheaefolia
Prosopis pallida
Pueraria lobata
Racosperma longifolium
Racosperma paradoxum

Ranunculus acris
Rhamnus purshiana
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa
Rubus ellipticus
Rubus moluccanus
Sagittaria graminea
Sagittaria latifolia
Sagittaria subulata
Salvinia molesta
Sambucus nigra
Scolymus hispanicus
Scolymus maculatus
Senecio jacobaea
Senecio pterophorus
Senna occidentalis
Setaria lutescens
Silybum marianum
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Solanum mauritanium
Sorghum alnum
Sorghum halepense
Sorghum x alnum
Spartina alterniflora
Spartina anglica
Spartina xtownsendii
Spirodela polyrrhiza
Sporobolus poiretii
Stipa calamagrostis
Stipa gigantea
Stipa hohenackerana
Stipa pennata
Stipa tenacissima
Striga (all species)
Strychnos nux-vomica
Tagetes minuta
Teline monspessulana
Thamnochortus insignis
Themeda quadrivalvis
Thunbergia grandiflora
Tourrettia
Trapa bicornis
Trianthema portulacastrum
Tribulus cistoides
Tribulus terrestris
Ulex europaeus
Urtica dioica
Utricularia biflora
Vallisneria spiralis
Veratrum album
Verbesina encelioides
Vinca major
Viscaceae (all genera and species)
Viscum album
Xanthium spinosum
Xanthium strumarium
Zigadenus venenosus
Zizania (all species)
Zizania palustris

Importation of Specific (Viable) Birdfeed Grains/Seeds

Note 1: Consignments of the viable birdfeed grains/seeds (*Carthamus tinctorius*, *Phalaris canariensis* and *Setaria italica*) may be imported from Australia, Canada and the USA only. These consignments may receive biosecurity clearance at the border if they meet MAF's phytosanitary requirements. As mandatory processing at a MAF approved transitional facility is not required these consignments are regarded as being an equivalent grade to seed for sowing consignments and must be free from regulated weed seeds and other designated pests.

Note 2: All viable bird feed consignments must also be free from contamination with regulated seed species where clearance at the New Zealand border is provided. Contamination with any non-basic seed species (listed in the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard - 155.02.05: Importation of Seed for Sowing - <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/plants/seeds-sowing.htm>) will be classified as regulated contaminants due to the risk of the seeds vectoring regulated pests.

Note 3: In addition, the all viable bird feed consignments for consumption, feed or processing must be free from contamination with seed species (new organisms) that are not specified in the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Plants Biosecurity Index (Biosecurity Index - <http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>). Identification of regulated seeds or exotic contaminants will result in MAF requiring that the grain consignments be treated (includes processing) to remove the contaminants or devitalise the material at a MAF approved transitional facility.

2 IMPORT SPECIFICATION AND ENTRY CONDITIONS

2.1 IMPORT SPECIFICATION

The phytosanitary and documentation requirements are listed in the import schedules in this standard. Note: A sack certificate is required for grain consignments imported in bags or sacks to specify cleanliness (Refer to the Definitions section).

For operational information on the importation of *Avena*, *Hordeum*, *Secale*, *Sorghum*, *Triticosecale*, *Triticum*, and *Zea* grains refer to MAF Operational Standard Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements - *PIT-GFP-ISR*:- <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/standards/pit-gfp-isr.htm>

2.1.1 Regulated pests and contaminants (other than regulated seeds)

On arrival, all consignments of grains/seeds for consumption, feed or processing must be inspected for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds). A 5kg sample will be drawn from the consignment. If the total consignment is 5kg or less, then the whole consignment must be inspected. If the consignment is larger than 5kg, then a 5kg sample must be randomly drawn from representative numbers of bags/containers or representatively from bulk consignments.

- pest contamination shall not exceed the Maximum Pest Limit (MPL) of 0.9 per kg;
- to achieve 95% confidence that the MPL will not be exceeded, no live regulated pests are

permitted in an officially drawn sample of 5kg (i.e. acceptance no = 0).

Consignments that are contaminated with soil (other than traces) shall be treated, re-shipped or destroyed. The detection of other extraneous organic material (other than pieces of leaf or stalk normally associated with grains or seeds), where it cannot be readily removed, may result in treatment, re-shipment or destruction of the consignment.

NPPOs must establish the regulatory status of “unlisted” visually detectable pests prior to export. If visually detectable pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the certifying NPPO must establish their regulatory status prior to issuing the certificate. This information is available in MAF’s Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) register <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/pests-diseases/registers-lists/boric/>.

2.1.2 Equivalence

It is expected that the product will meet the conditions of this import health standard in every respect. If the products do not comply with the requirements, an application for equivalence must be submitted to MAF for consideration.

2.1.3 Trade Samples

Up to 1kg of any product listed in the following schedules may be imported as a trade sample. Importers of trade samples will need to apply for a permit to import by completing an [Application for a Permit to Import](#).

The completed form should be returned to:

Plant Imports Team
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
P.O. Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: +64 4 894 0662

E-mail: plantimports@maf.govt.nz

As part of the requirements stated on the permit to import, importers will need to provide an importer's declaration with each trade sample stating that the sample will only be used for evaluation purposes and will be heat treated, incinerated or autoclaved once the evaluation is completed.

On arrival in New Zealand, the sample is to be given a 100% inspection for regulated pests, regulated weed seeds and other contaminants by a MAF inspector. Inspections must be carried out in a transitional facility or biosecurity control area that has been approved by MAF as suitable for inspecting seed/grain.

3 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD SCHEDULES

Import health standard schedules for permitted types of grains/seeds are listed as below:-

Avena spp. (Oat)
Cannabis sativa (low THC hemp variety)
Carthamus tinctorius (Safflower)
Cicer arietinum (Chickpeas)
Glycine max (Soybean)
Gossypium spp. (Cotton)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger)
Helianthus spp. (Sunflower)
Hordeum spp. (Barley)
Lens culinaris (Lentil)
Lupinus spp. (Lupin)
Medicago spp. (Alfalfa/Lucerne)
Panicum spp. (Millet)
Papaver somniferum (Poppy)
Phalaris canariensis (Canary Grass)
Phaseolus spp. (Green/Other Bean Seeds)
Pisum spp. (Pea)
Secale cereale (Rye/Ryecorn)
Setaria italica (Foxtail/Italian Millet)
Sorghum bicolor (Sorghum)
Triticosecale (Triticale)
Triticum spp. (Wheat)
Vicia spp. (Broad/Faba Bean)
Vigna spp. (Adzuki/Mung Bean/Cowpea)
Zea mays (Maize/Popcorn/Sweetcorn)

Note: Viable grains of *Avena* spp. (Oat), *Hordeum* spp. (Barley), *Secale* (Rye/Ryecorn), *Sorghum* (Sorghum), *Triticosecale* (Triticale), *Triticum* spp. (Wheat) and *Zea mays* (Maize/Popcorn/Sweetcorn Grains) may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities (TFs) by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs).

***Avena* spp. (Oat Grains)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Avena* that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF AVENA GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Avena* spp. grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAINS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grains:

Avena spp. grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Avena* spp. grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Avena* spp. grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Avena spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Avena* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Avena* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS)

(i) Entry conditions:

Avena spp. grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities (ATFs) by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Avena* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Avena* spp. grains for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- sourced from a “Pest free area” or “Pest free place of production”, free from *Cephalosporium gramineum* (as outlined in Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

The *Avena* spp. grains for consumption or processing:-

- sourced from a “Pest free area” or “Pest free place of production”, free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*.

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions

Avena spp. grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Avena* spp. grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Avena spp. grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Avena* spp. grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Avena spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Avena* spp. grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Avena* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAINS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Avena spp. grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

APPENDIX 1: PEST LIST FOR AVENA SPP. (OAT) GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Blattodea

Blattidae

Blatta orientalis oriental cockroach

Coleoptera

Bostrichidae

Prostephanus truncatus larger grain borer

Cryptophagidae

Cryptophagus schmidtii -

Cucujidae

Cathartus quadricollis squarenecked grain beetle

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium khapra beetle

Trogoderma inclusum trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma ornatum trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma simplex dermestid beetle

Trogoderma sternale dermestid beetle

Trogoderma variabile warehouse beetle

Mycetophagidae

Mycetophagus quadriguttatus spotted hairy fungus beetle

Nitidulidae

Carpophilus obsoletus dried fruit beetle

Ptinidae

Gibbium psyllodes shiny spider beetle

Mezium americanum American spider beetle

Niptus hololeucus golden spider beetle

Pseudoeurostus hilleri Spider beetle

Ptinus clavipes brown spider beetle

Ptinus fur whitemarked spider beetle

Ptinus villiger hairy spider beetle

Tipnus unicolor spider beetle

Trigonogenius globulus -

Tenebrionidae

Alphitobius laevigatus black fungus beetle

Alphitophagus bifasciatus two-banded fungus beetle

Blaps mucronata cellar beetle

Gnatocerus maxillosus slenderhorned flour beetle

Latheticus oryzae longheaded flour beetle

Palorus ratzeburgi smalleyed flour beetle

Palorus subdepressus depressed flour beetle

Tribolium audax American black flour beetle

Tribolium destructor dark flour beetle

Trogossitidae	
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i>	Siamese grain beetle
Hemiptera	
Lygaeidae	
<i>Elasmolomus sordidus</i>	seed bugs
Lepidoptera	
Cosmopterigidae	
<i>Pyroderces rileyi</i>	pink scavenger caterpillar
Pyralidae	
<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>	rice moth
<i>Ephestia figulilella</i>	raisin moth
<i>Paralipsa gularis</i>	stored nut moth
Tineidae	
<i>Nemapogon variatella</i>	corn moth
Mite	
Arachnida	
Acarina	
Eriophyidae	
<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	Wheat curl mite
<i>Aceria tulipae</i> [vector]	Wheat curl mite
Siteroptidae	
<i>Siteroptes cerealium</i>	asparagus spider mite
Tarsonemidae	
<i>Steneotarsonemus spirifex</i>	oat spiral mite
Nematode	
Secernentea	
Tylenchida	
Anguinidae	
<i>Anguina tritici</i> [vector]	Seed gall nematode
Fungus	
mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Moniliaceae	
<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>	stripe
Bacterium	
-	
Pseudomonadaceae	
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>	leaf streak
Virus	
High plains virus	-
Genus Rymovirus	
Wheat streak mosaic virus	-

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF AVENA SPP. GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a) **Inspection:** The *Avena* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b) **Treatment:** The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) **Pest free area for *Cephalosporium gramineum*:** The *Avena* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) **Pest free production site for *Cephalosporium gramineum*:** The *Avena* spp. grains in this consignment were sourced from a “pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) **Testing for *Cephalosporium gramineum*:** The *Avena* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Cephalosporium gramineum* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing *Cephalosporium gramineum* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

***Cannabis sativa* (low THC Hemp seed variety)**

These import requirements are for *Cannabis sativa* (low THC variety) that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

Note: Importers of *Cannabis sativa* (low THC hemp seed) must contact the Ministry of Health prior to importation for advice on licensing for low THC hemp seed.

**Ministry of Health
P O Box 5013
Wellington
Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
Telephone: 04 496 2018**

1. ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF CANNABIS SATIVA FOR CONSUMPTION OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Cannabis sativa* seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Cannabis sativa seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Stock Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Cannabis sativa seeds for animal or stock feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seed:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

- The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

C (i) Entry conditions – Dehulled seeds (Animal or Stock Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Dehulled *Cannabis sativa* seeds for animal or stock feed may enter New Zealand. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for dehulled seed:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

- The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment are dehulled and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

AND

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests, including the regulated insects, mites and weed seeds on MAF's "Pest List for *Cannabis sativa*".

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production" free from the named regulated fungi (*Leptosphaeria woroninii*, *Septoria cannabis* and *Curvularia cymbopogonis*)

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Cannabis sativa* seeds in this consignment are dehulled and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

AND

- "The *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing in this consignment have been: sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from _____ (name of the regulated fungi) _____."

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEED)

(i) Entry conditions:

Cannabis sativa seeds may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and met the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests and weed species, including the regulated insects, mites and weed seeds on MAF's "Pest List for *Cannabis sativa*".

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production" free from the named regulated fungi (*Leptosphaeria woroninii*, *Septoria cannabis* and *Curvularia cymbopogonis*)

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing in this consignment have been:

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from _____ (name of the regulated fungi) _____.

Additional Certification Requirements:

Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the sea cargo consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments). Documentation for all other air and mail cargo items must accompany consignment.

Note 1: The *Cannabis sativa* (low THC) seeds must be used for the manufacture of food or animal products only. Unprocessed *Cannabis sativa* seeds may not be removed from, or moved between MAF approved transitional facilities, or distributed to third parties, or used for other purposes without authorisation from the MAF inspector. Any residues must be held and destroyed as directed by the MAF inspector.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION ON ARRIVAL)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Cannabis sativa seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(iii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C for 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Stock Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Cannabis sativa seeds for animal or stock feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(iii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of *Cannabis sativa* seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

2. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests will be conducted on arrival in New Zealand and testing will be conducted for regulated fungi at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

3. SEED NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Cannabis sativa seeds imported for consumption or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

Appendix 1:

Pest List for *Cannabis sativa* seeds for consumption or processing

Pest List for *Cannabis sativa*

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>cannabina</i>	bacterium	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cannabis</i>	bacterium	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
<i>Curvularia cymbopogonis</i>	fungus	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
<i>Leptosphaeria woroninii</i>	fungus	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
<i>Septoria cannabis</i>	fungus	yellow leaf spot	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
hemp mosaic virus	virus	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
hemp streak virus	virus	-	Regulated	4 or 7 or 8	3
<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>	Insect	fire bug	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Insect		Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Ischiodon scutellaris</i>	Insect	syrphid fly	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Metasyrphus latifasciatus</i>	Insect	syrphid fly	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Insect	hover fly	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Insect	hover fly	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Aculops cannabicola</i>	mite	hemp russett mite	Regulated	2 or 4	3
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Weed	branched broomrape	Regulated	2 or 4	3

Measures to prevent entry and establishment

1. No measures.
2. Seed and associated packaging inspected and found to be free from visually detectable regulated pests.
3. Consignments are free from extraneous material, e.g., soil, plant residue that may carry regulated pests.
4. Undergone effective treatment for regulated pests.
5. Undergone specified treatment for regulated pests.
6. Undergone specified testing for regulated pests.
7. Sourced from a pest free area.
8. Sourced from a pest free place of production.

Actions on interception

1. No action.
2. Removal of extraneous material, e.g., soil, plant residue that may carry regulated pests.
3. Treat (if appropriate), reship or destroy.
4. Reship or destroy and suspend pathway.
5. No action if pest not viable.

***Carthamus tinctorius* (Safflower Seeds)**

Countries:	Options 1 & 3: All countries. Option 2: - Australia, Canada & USA
Regulated Pests:	<i>Alternaria carthami</i> ; <i>Cercospora carthami</i> ; regulated weed seeds; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp.
Entry Conditions:	Three options are available for the importation of <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> seeds. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following is required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

- The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

- “The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.”

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Carthamus tinctorius seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* were detected.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Alternaria carthami* and *Cercospora carthami* were detected

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Carthamus tinctorius seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Carthamus tinctorius seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Carthamus tinctorius seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Cicer arietinum* (Chickpea Seeds)**

Countries:	All countries
Quarantine Pests:	<i>Aschochyta rabiei</i> ; <i>Megaselia arietina</i> ; <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.
Entry Conditions:	Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Cicer arietinum seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Cicer arietinum* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Cicer arietinum* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Cicer arietinum seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Cicer arietinum* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Cicer arietinum* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

**OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY
CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)**

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Cicer arietinum* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Ascochyta rabiei* was detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Ascochyta rabiei* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded

in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Megaselia arietina* and *Trogoderma* spp.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Cicer arietinum* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Ascochyta rabiei* was detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Ascochyta rabiei* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Cicer arietinum seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF- approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Cicer arietinum* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* are known not to occur .

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Ascochyta rabiei* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Ascochyta rabiei* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Cicer arietinum* seeds for consumption or processing:

- were sourced from an area where *Ascochyta rabiei* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Ascochyta rabiei* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Ascochyta rabiei* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Cicer arietinum* seeds have been: - inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

The following is required:-

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Cicer arietinum seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(i) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Cicer arietinum seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Cicer arietinum* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds are non-viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from viability testing.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Cicer arietinum* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Cicer arietinum seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests, the incorrect completion of the attachment to Appendix 3) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Glycine max* (Soybean Seeds)**

Countries:	Options 1 & 3: All countries. Option 2: - Australia, Canada, China, & USA
Regulated Pests:	Regulated weed seeds; <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> ; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp.
Entry Conditions:	Three importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Glycine max seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Glycine max* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Glycine max* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Glycine max seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Glycine max* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Glycine max* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Glycine max* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Peronospora manshurica* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that was inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Peronospora manshurica* was detected.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Glycine max* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Peronospora manshurica* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that was inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Peronospora manshurica* was detected.”

Note 1: If the additional declarations for freedom from *Peronospora manshurica* cannot be provided, prior approval for importation is required from MAF. If approval is granted, a permit to import will be issued stating that the *Glycine max* seeds must be heat treated during processing at 85°C or above for 60 seconds for surface sterilization purposes.

Note 2: The *Glycine max* seeds must be used for the manufacture of food products only. Unprocessed *Glycine max* seeds may not be removed from, or moved between MAF approved transitional facilities, or distributed to third parties, or used for other purposes without authorisation from the MAFBNZ inspector. Any residues must be held and destroyed as directed by the MAFBNZ Inspector.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Glycine max seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Glycine max* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Glycine max seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Glycine max* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Glycine max* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Glycine max seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Gossypium spp. (Cotton Seeds)

Countries:	Options 1 & 3: All countries. Option 2: - Australia, Canada, & USA
Regulated Pests:	Regulated weed seeds; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp.
Entry Conditions:	Three importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Gossypium spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Gossypium* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Gossypium* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Gossypium spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grain:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Gossypium* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Gossypium* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Gossypium* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Gossypium spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Gossypium* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Gossypium spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Gossypium* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Gossypium* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Gossypium spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Guizotia abyssinica* (Niger Seeds)**

Countries:	All countries
Regulated Pests:	Regulated weed seeds; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp.
Entry Conditions:	Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Guizotia abyssinica seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grain:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Guizotia abyssinica seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Guizotia abyssinica seeds grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Guizotia abyssinica seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Guizotia abyssinica* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments should be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Guizotia abyssinica seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reshipe, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Helianthus* spp. (Sunflower seeds)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Helianthus* seeds that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *HELIANTHUS* SPP. SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Four options are available for the importation of *Helianthus* spp. seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Helianthus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Helianthus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

(i) Entry conditions:

Helianthus spp. seeds may receive biosecurity clearance after inspection at the New Zealand border if the following phytosanitary requirements are met in full. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2)."

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

Importers must supply:-

1. A Sampling Certificate that specifies that the grain was officially sampled must accompany the consignment.
2. A Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that specify the identity of any regulated weed seeds listed in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (See Appendix 1) must accompany the consignment. **Note:** Certificates that combine the requirements of Sampling Certificates and Seed Analysis Certificates may be issued in some instances by NPPOs (e.g. Canada, China or USA). These certificates are acceptable if the requirements of the individual certificates are met in full.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Helianthus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF- approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* are known not to occur .

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:

- were sourced from an area where *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Helianthus* seeds have been: - inspected in

accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Helianthus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Helianthus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Helianthus* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Helianthus spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Helianthus* spp. Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

Regulated pests (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Anthribidae

Araecerus fasciculatus coffee bean weevil

Curculionidae

Haplorhynchites aeneus -

Smicronyx fulvus red sunflower seed weevil

Smicronyx sordidus grey sunflower seed weevil

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium khapra beetle

Trogoderma variabile warehouse beetle

Tenebrionidae

Alphitophagus bifasciatus two-banded fungus beetle

Diptera

Cecidomyiidae

Neolasioptera helianthi sunflower seed midge

Lepidoptera

Noctuidae

Helicoverpa punctigera oriental tobacco budworm

Helicoverpa zea American bollworm

Heliothis virescens tobacco budworm

Pyalidae

Conogethes punctiferalis yellow peach moth

Homoeosoma electellum -

Tortricidae

Cochylis hospes -

Orthoptera

Acrididae

Dichroplus elongatus -

Zonocerus variegatus stink locust

Fungus

Ascomycota

Diaporthales

Valsaceae

Diaporthe helianthi (anamorph *Phomopsis helianthi*) -

Dothideales

Leptosphaeriaceae

Leptosphaeria lindquistii leaf spot

mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Septoria helianthi septoria leaf spot

mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)

Hyphomycetales

Moniliaceae

Aspergillus parasiticus mould

Bacterium

-

Pseudomonadaceae

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *aptata*

bacterial spot

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tagetis*

bacterial leaf spot

Virus

family Bromoviridae

genus Ilarvirus

Sunflower ringspot virus

-

family Potyviridae

genus Potyvirus

Sunflower mosaic virus

-

APPENDIX 2: IMPORT OPTION 2 - ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *HELIANTHUS* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

The NPPO must:

- indicate **clearly** on Attachment 1 to Appendix 2, which **ONE** of MAF's approved declaration options was used for each of the regulated pests listed and affix the appropriate completed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects

(a) Inspection: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

AND

2. Bacteria

(c) Pest free area for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites".

OR

(e) Testing for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis* in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tagetis* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

3. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International

Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Aspergillus parasiticus*, *Diaporthe helianthi*, *Leptosphaeria lindquistii* and *Septoria helianthi* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

4. Viruses

(c) Pest free area for *Sunflower mosaic virus* and *Sunflower ringspot virus*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Sunflower mosaic virus* and *Sunflower ringspot virus*: The *Helianthus* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a “pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 2

Phytosanitary Certificate Number _____

IMPORT OPTION 2 - IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER. LIST OF ADDITIONAL DECLARATION PESTS AND APPROVED OPTIONS FOR *HELIANTHUS* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)				
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)
Bacteria					
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>aptata</i>					
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tagetis</i>					
Fungi					
<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>					
<i>Diaporthe helianthi</i>					
<i>Leptosphaeria lindquistii</i>					
<i>Septoria helianthi</i>					
Viruses					
<i>Sunflower mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Sunflower ringspot virus</i>					

Name of authorised officer _____

Signature _____ Date _____
(dd/mmm/yyyy)

***Hordeum* spp. (Barley Grains)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Hordeum* that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *HORDEUM* SPP. GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Hordeum* spp. grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAINS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grain:

Hordeum spp. grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Hordeum* spp. grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Hordeum* spp. grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Hordeum spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Hordeum* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Hordeum* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS)

(i) Entry conditions:

Hordeum spp. grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Hordeum* spp. grains in this consignment:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (refer to Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- were sourced from a “Pest free area” or “Pest free place of production”, free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes*, *Tilletia controversa*, (as outlined in Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

The *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption or processing:-

- sourced from a “Pest free area” or “Pest free place of production”, free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes*, *Tilletia controversa*.

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions

Hordeum spp. grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Hordeum* spp. grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Hordeum spp. grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Hordeum* spp. grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Hordeum spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Hordeum* spp. grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAINS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Hordeum spp. grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Hordeum* spp. (barley) Grains for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Blattodea

Blattidae

Blatta orientalis

oriental cockroach

Coleoptera

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae

broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma grassmani

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma inclusum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma irroratum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma ornatum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma simplex

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma sternale

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Languriidae

Pharaxonotha kirschii

Mexican grain beetle

Tenebrionidae

Embaphion muricatum

false wireworm

Latheticus oryzae

longheaded flour beetle

Palorus ratzeburgi

smalleyed flour beetle

Palorus subdepressus

depressed flour beetle

Tribolium audax

American black flour beetle

Tribolium destructor

dark flour beetle

Lepidoptera

Tineidae

Haplotinea insectella

casemaking moth

Tinea fictrix

casemaking moth

Mite

Arachnida

Acarina

Acaridae

Acarophenax tribolii [Animals Biosecurity]

grain mite

Eriophyidae

Aceria tosichella

wheat curl mite

Aceria tulipae [vector]

wheat curl mite

Pyemotidae

Pyemotes herfsi

straw itch mite

Fungus

Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes

Tilletiaceae

<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	dwarf bunt
Mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Moniliaceae	
<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>	stripe
Tuberculariales	
Tuberculariaceae	
<i>Fusarium longipes</i>	fusarium head blight
Bacterium	
Corynebacteriaceae	
<i>Rathayibacter tritici</i>	yellow ear rot
Pseudomonadaceae	
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>striaefaciens</i>	bacterial stripe blight
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>	leaf streak
<i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i>	bacterial leaf streak
Virus	
<i>Barley mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>High plains virus</i>	-
<i>Wheat streak mosaic virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *HORDEUM* SPP. GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a) Inspection: The *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for regulated fungi: The *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for regulated fungi: The *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for regulated fungi in a NPPO approved laboratory:

The *Hordeum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA methods and tested for regulated fungi at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing for regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

***Lens* spp. (Lentil Seeds)**

Countries: All countries

Regulated Pests: Regulated weed seeds; *Trogoderma* sp.

Entry Conditions: Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

Note: For importation requirements for Puy lentils produced in France under AOC/AOP control and certification please refer to the MAF standard *Importation into New Zealand of Stored Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption*

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/standards/bnz-npp-human.pdf>

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Lens spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Lens* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Lens* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Lens spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Lens* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Lens* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Lens* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Lens* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Lens spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Lens* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Lens spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Lens* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Lens* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Lens spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reshipe, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Lupinus* spp. (Lupin Seeds)**

Countries:	Options 1 & 4: All countries. Option 2 & 3: - Australia, Canada, & USA
Regulated Pests:	Regulated weed seeds; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp. <i>Lupinus</i> spp. seeds
Entry Conditions:	Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Lupinus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grain:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Lupinus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Lupinus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Lupinus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Lupinus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Lupinus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER) - APPROVED SPECIES ONLY

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Lupinus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Lupinus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Lupinus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Lupinus* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Lupinus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment

on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Lupinus* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Lupinus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Lupinus spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Medicago* spp. (Alfalfa/Lucerne Seeds)**

Countries:	All countries
Regulated Pests:	Pea early browning tobnavirus, Peanut stunt cucumovirus, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>alfalfae</i>
Entry Conditions:	Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Medicago spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Medicago* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Medicago* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Medicago spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Medicago* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Medicago* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER) - APPROVED SPECIES ONLY.

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Genetically modified seed test certificate for *Medicago sativa*

Sampling certificate

Seed analysis certificate

Note: Certificates that combine the requirements of Sampling Certificates and Seed Analysis Certificates may be issued in some instances by NPPOs (e.g. Canada, China or USA). These certificates are acceptable if the requirements of the individual certificates are met in full.

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Medicago* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where Pea early browning tobravirus, Peanut stunt cucumovirus or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no Pea early browning tobravirus, Peanut stunt cucumovirus or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae* was detected.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country

NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Medicago* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Pea early browning tobnavirus*, *Peanut stunt cucumovirus* or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Pea early browning tobnavirus*, *Peanut stunt cucumovirus* or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae* were detected.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of the regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds.”

Note 1: If a seed sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate (or re-export certificate) that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(iii) Sampling and testing for adventitious contamination of *Medicago sativa* seed consignments with unapproved genetically modified seeds

MAF requires all consignments of *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa/lucerne) which are imported for sowing or sprouting purposes to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seeds. Alternatively, the seeds must be sourced from countries that MAF has granted area freedom from commercial production of GM *Medicago sativa*. Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed. Complete guidelines for testing and sampling for the presence of unapproved GM seeds are specified in the *Protocol for Testing Seed Imports for the Presence of Genetically Modified Seed*. The protocol includes three further modified options for importers of small quantities (defined as weighing less than 0.1 kg per line) of seeds for cultivar trials and/or multiplication.

Testing may be conducted by facilities approved by MAF under the requirements specified in the Standard “*Approval of Facilities for Genetically Modified Organism Testing*”. If testing is conducted offshore, a copy of the completed test certificate (from a MAF-approved facility) must accompany the consignment imported into New Zealand. MAF will examine the test certificates on arrival to confirm that they reconcile with the actual consignment. Importers must ensure that MAF has access to all pertinent testing records held by MAF-approved testing facilities for audit purposes.

If consignments arrive at the New Zealand border without having been tested for the presence of unapproved GM seeds, MAF will offer the importer the options of re-shipping or destroying the consignment, or having the consignment sampled and tested as above at the importer’s expense. Any consignment held at the New Zealand border that is tested and found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed.

The protocol, the Standard, and a list of MAF-approved facilities for testing for the presence of GM material in *Medicago sativa* are located at the following address on the MAF web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/gmo>

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be germinated for sprouting or processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

The following are required:-

Import permit

Phytosanitary certificate

Genetically modified seed test certificate for *Medicago sativa*

Sampling certificate

Seed analysis certificate

Note: Certificates that combine the requirements of Sampling Certificates and Seed Analysis Certificates may be issued in some instances by NPPOs (e.g. Canada, China or USA). These certificates are acceptable if the requirements of the individual certificates are met in full.

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Medicago* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Medicago* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds”.”

Note 1: If a seed sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate (or re-export certificate) that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(iii) Sampling and testing for adventitious contamination of *Medicago sativa* seed consignments with unapproved genetically modified seeds

MAF requires all consignments of *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa/lucerne) which are imported for sowing or sprouting purposes to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seeds. Alternatively, the seeds must be sourced from countries that MAF has granted area freedom from commercial production of GM *Medicago sativa*. Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed. Complete guidelines for testing and sampling for the presence of unapproved GM seeds are specified in the *Protocol for Testing Seed Imports for the Presence of Genetically Modified Seed*. The protocol includes three further modified options for importers of small quantities (defined as weighing less than 0.1 kg per line) of seeds for cultivar trials and/or multiplication.

Testing may be conducted by facilities approved by MAF under the requirements specified in the Standard “*Approval of Facilities for Genetically Modified Organism Testing*”. If testing is conducted offshore, a copy of the completed test certificate (from a MAF-approved facility) must accompany the consignment imported into New Zealand. MAF will examine the test certificates on arrival to confirm that they reconcile with the actual consignment. Importers must ensure that MAF has access to all pertinent testing records held by MAF-approved testing facilities for audit purposes.

If consignments arrive at the New Zealand border without having been tested for the presence of unapproved GM seeds, MAF will offer the importer the options of re-shipping or destroying the consignment, or having the consignment sampled and tested as above at the importer’s expense. Any consignment held at the New Zealand border that is tested and found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed.

The protocol, the Standard, and a list of MAF-approved facilities for testing for the presence of GM material in *Medicago sativa* are located at the following address on the MAF web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/gmo>

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Medicago spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Medicago* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Medicago spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment

on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Medicago* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Medicago* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Medicago spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Panicum* spp. (Millet and Panic Grass Seeds)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Panicum* seeds that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF PANICUM SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Four options are available for the importation of *Panicum* spp. seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Panicum spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Panicum* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Panicum* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Panicum spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Panicum* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Panicum* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

(i) Entry conditions:

Panicum spp. seeds may receive biosecurity clearance after inspection at the New Zealand border if the following phytosanitary requirements are met in full. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2)."

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Note: Seeds must be processed at MAF approved transitional facilities by MAF approved methods to ensure non-viability of the end product. Regulated contaminants must be devitalised using approved methods, or removed and disposed of under MAF supervision.

(i) Entry conditions:

Panicum spp. seeds may only enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that have been approved by MAF to operate approved transitional facilities. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other contaminants that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of, or having undergoing appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section against *Palorus ratzeburgi*, *Trogoderma inclusum* and *Trogoderma ornatum*.

AND

- was sourced from an area where *Aphelenchoides besseyi* is known not to occur.

OR

has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment:

- were sourced from an area where *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Alternaria saparva*, *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Balansia andropogonis*, *B. claviceps*, *B. epichloe*, *B. henningsiana*, *B. oryzae-sativae*, *B. pallida*, *B. sclerotica*, *B. strangulans*, *Bipolaris panici-miliacei*, *B. urochloae*, *Claviceps africana*, *C. fusiformis*, *C. maximensis*, *C. sorghi*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *C. setariae*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Melanomma panici-miliacei*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *P. sorghi*, *Sorosporium afrum*, *S. cryptum*, *S. formosanum*, *S. harrismithense*, *S. manchuricum*, *S. panici*, *Sphacelotheca digitariae*, *S. veracruziana*, *Sporisorium cenchri*, *S. sorghi*, *Tilletia ayresii*, *T. barclayana*, *T. biharica*, *T. courtetiana*, *T. maclagani*, *T. narayanaraoana*, *T. tumefaciens*, *T. verrucosa*, *Ustilago crameri*, and *U. heterogena* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

- was sourced from an area where *Aphelenchoides besseyi* is known not to occur.

OR

has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions

Panicum spp. seeds may only be imported into New Zealand for storage or processing by organisations who have been approved by MAF to operate approved transitional facilities under MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard - General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods (BNZ-STDTFGEN), or MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard - PIT-GFP-ISR: Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements. Importing organisations that are approved under these standards may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Panicum* spp. seeds at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Panicum spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Panicum* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Panicum spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Panicum* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 2: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Panicum spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Panicum* spp. Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Dermestidae

Trogoderma inclusum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma ornatum

trogoderma beetle

Tenebrionidae

Palorus ratzeburgi

smalleyed flour beetle

Nematode

Secernentea

Tylenchida

Aphelenchoididae

Aphelenchoides besseyi

rice white-tip nematode

Fungus

Ascomycota

Dothideales

Melanommataceae

Melanomma panici-miliacei

-

Pleosporaceae

Cochliobolus pallescens (anamorph *Curvularia pallescens*)

--

Cochliobolus setariae (anamorph *Bipolaris setariae*)

bipolaris flower and leaf spot

Hypocreales

Clavicipitaceae

Balansia andropogonis

-

Balansia claviceps

-

Balansia epichloe

Fescue foot of fescue pasture

Balansia henningsiana

Black ring of Panicum

Balansia oryzae-sativae

-

Balansia pallida (anamorph *Ephelis pallida*)

--

Balansia sclerotica

-

Balansia strangulans

-

Claviceps Africana

ergot

Claviceps fusiformis

-

Claviceps maximensis

-

Claviceps sorghi (anamorph *Sphacelia sorghi*)

ergot

Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes

Ustilaginales

Tilletiaceae

Tilletia ayresii

bunt of guinea grass

Tilletia barclayana

-

Tilletia biharica

-

Tilletia courtetiana

-

Tilletia maclagani

smut

Tilletia narayanaraoana

-

Tilletia tumefaciens

-

Tilletia verrucosa

-

Ustilaginaceae	
<i>Sorosporium afrum</i>	smut
<i>Sorosporium cryptum</i>	-
<i>Sorosporium formosanum</i>	Smut
<i>Sorosporium harrismithense</i>	-
<i>Sorosporium manchuricum</i>	-
<i>Sorosporium panici</i>	-
<i>Sphacelotheca digitariae</i>	-
<i>Sphacelotheca veracruziana</i>	-
<i>Sporisorium cenchri</i>	loose smut
<i>Sporisorium destruens</i>	head smut
<i>Sporisorium sorghi</i>	kernel smut
<i>Ustilago crameri</i>	kernal smut
<i>Ustilago heterogena</i>	-
Oomycota	
Sclerosporales	
Sclerosporaceae	
<i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i>	graminicola downy mildew
<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	sorghum downy mildew
mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Dematiaceae	
<i>Alternaria saparva</i>	-
<i>Bipolaris panici-miliacei</i>	-
<i>Bipolaris urochloae</i>	bipolaris flower speck
Moniliaceae	
<i>Aspergillus tamaraii</i>	--
<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	zonate leaf spot
Virus	
..	
family Potyviridae	
genus Rymovirus	
<i>Wheat streak mosaic virus</i>	-
family Tombusviridae	
genus Panicovirus	
<i>Panicum mosaic virus</i>	PMV
Weed	
Angiospermae	
Scrophulariales	
Scrophulariaceae	
<i>Striga densiflora</i>	-
<i>Striga hermonthica</i>	witch-weed

APPENDIX 2: IMPORT OPTION 2 - ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *PANICUM* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

The NPPO must:

- indicate **clearly** on Attachment 1 to Appendix 2, which **ONE** of MAF's approved declaration options was used for each of the regulated pests listed and affix the appropriate completed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects

(a) Inspection: The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

AND

2. Nematodes

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

OR

(c) Pest free area for *Aphelenchoides besseyi*: The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

AND

3. Fungi (refer to Appendix 1)

(c) Pest free area for regulated fungi: The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for regulated fungi: The *Panicum* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites".

OR

(e) Testing for regulated fungi in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for regulated fungi at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

OR

(f) Drying the grain consignment to 14% moisture content or less: The *Panicum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were commercially dried to 14% moisture content or less to kill fungal spores of *Peronosclerospora sorghi*.

AND

4. Viruses

(c) Pest free area for *Panicum mosaic virus* and *Wheat streak mosaic virus*: The *Panicum* seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Panicum mosaic virus* and *Wheat streak mosaic virus*: The *Panicum* seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 2

Phytosanitary Certificate Number _____

IMPORT OPTION 2 - IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER. LIST OF ADDITIONAL DECLARATION PESTS AND APPROVED OPTIONS FOR *PANICUM* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)					
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)	(f) Grain moisture content 14% or less
Nematode						
<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>						
Fungi						
<i>Alternaria saparva</i>						
<i>Aspergillus tamarii</i>						
<i>Balansia andropogonis</i>						
<i>Balansia claviceps</i>						
<i>Balansia epichloe</i>						
<i>Balansia henningsiana</i>						
<i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>						
<i>Balansia pallida</i>						
<i>Balansia sclerotica</i>						
<i>Balansia strangulans</i>						
<i>Bipolaris panici-miliacei</i>						
<i>Bipolaris urochloae</i>						
<i>Claviceps africana</i>						
<i>Claviceps fusiformis</i>						
<i>Claviceps maximensis</i>						
<i>Claviceps sorghi</i>						
<i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i>						
<i>Cochliobolus setariae</i>						
<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>						
<i>Melanomma panici-miliacei</i>						
<i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i>						
<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>						
<i>Sorosporium afrom</i>						
<i>Sorosporium cryptum</i>						
<i>Sorosporium formosanum</i>						
<i>Sorosporium harrismithense</i>						
<i>Sorosporium manchuricum</i>						
<i>Sorosporium panici</i>						
<i>Sphacelotheca digitariae</i>						
<i>Sphacelotheca veracruziana</i>						
<i>Sporisorium cenchri</i>						
<i>Sporisorium sorghi</i>						
<i>Tilletia ayresii</i>						
<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>						
<i>Tilletia biharica</i>						
<i>Tilletia courtetiana</i>						

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)					
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)	(f) Grain moisture content 14% or less
<i>Tilletia maclagani</i>						
<i>Tilletia narayanaraoana</i>						
<i>Tilletia tumefaciens</i>						
<i>Tilletia verrucosa</i>						
<i>Ustilago crameri</i>						
<i>Ustilago heterogena</i>						
Viruses						
<i>Panicum mosaic virus</i>						
<i>Wheat streak mosaic virus</i>						

Name of authorised officer _____

Signature _____ Date _____
 (dd/mm/yyyy)

***Papaver somniferum* (Poppy Seeds)**

SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM* SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Importers of *Papaver somniferum* seed must obtain written approval from the Ministry of Health prior to importation. Before applying for approval importers must provide a letter of declaration stating the intended use of the seed to:

**Ministry of Health
P O Box 5013
Wellington
Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
Telephone: 04 496 2018**

***Phalaris canariensis* (Canary Grass Seeds)**

- Countries:** Options 1 & 3: All countries. Option 2: - Australia, Canada, & USA
- Quarantine Pests:** Regulated weed seeds; *Trogoderma* sp.
- Entry Conditions:** Three importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Phalaris canariensis seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Phalaris canariensis seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Phalaris canariensis* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Phalaris canariensis seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Phalaris canariensis* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a

temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Phalaris canariensis seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Phalaris canariensis* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Phalaris canariensis* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Phalaris canariensis seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all

regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Phaseolus* spp. (Green/Other Bean Seeds)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Phaseolus* seeds that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF PHASEOLUS SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Four options are available for the importation of *Phaseolus* spp. seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Phaseolus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Phaseolus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

(i) Entry conditions:

Phaseolus spp. seeds may receive biosecurity clearance after inspection at the New Zealand border if the following phytosanitary requirements are met in full. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF’s approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF’s approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2)."

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Phaseolus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF- approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and met the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* are known not to occur .

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:

- were sourced from an area where *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Phaseolus* seeds have been: - inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Phaseolus spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Phaseolus spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Phaseolus* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid

contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Phaseolus spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Phaseolus* spp. Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Bostrichidae

Prostephanus truncatus

larger grain borer

Bruchidae

Acanthoscelides argillaceus

bean weevil

Acanthoscelides obvelatus

bruchid beetle

Bruchidius atrolineatus

seed beetle

Bruchidius incarnatus

seed beetle

Bruchus pisorum

pea weevil

Callosobruchus analis

cowpea weevil

Callosobruchus maculatus

cowpea weevil

Callosobruchus phaseoli

cowpea weevil

Zabrotes subfasciatus

Mexican bean weevil

Lepidoptera

Pyralidae

Etiella grisea

pod borer

Etiella grisea drososcia

pod borer

Etiella zinckenella

limabean pod borer

Tortricidae

Cydia fabivora

pod moth

Matsumuraeses phaseoli

Adzuki pod worm

Fungus

Ascomycota

Dothideales

Elsinoaceae

Elsinoe phaseoli

scab

Pleosporaceae

Cochliobolus miyabeanus (anamorph

-

Bipolaris oryzae)

mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Phoma exigua var. *diversispora*

ascochyta leaf spot

Bacterium

Corynebacteriaceae

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv.

bacterium wilt

flaccumfaciens

Virus

Artichoke yellow ringspot virus

-

Bean common mosaic virus [blackeye cowpea

-

mosaic strain]

<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>	-
<i>Cowpea severe mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>	-
<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>	-
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	-
<i>Southern bean mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Tomato black ring virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: IMPORT OPTION 2 - ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *PHASEOLUS* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

The NPPO must:

- indicate **clearly** on Attachment 1 to Appendix 2, which **ONE** of MAF's approved declaration options was used for each of the regulated pests listed and affix the appropriate completed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects

(a) **Inspection:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

OR

(b) **Treatment:** The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

AND

2. Bacteria

(c) **Pest free area for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) **Pest free production site for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites".

OR

(e) **Testing for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in a NPPO approved laboratory:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

3. Fungi

(c) **Pest free area for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) **Pest free production site for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*:** The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary

Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Colletotrichum truncatum*, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* at a NPPO approved accredited diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing *Cochliobolus miyabeanus* (anamorph *Bipolaris oryzae*), *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

4. Viruses

(c) Pest free area for *Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Bean common mosaic virus* [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Cowpea severe mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*, *Southern bean mosaic virus* and *Tomato black ring virus*: The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Bean common mosaic virus* [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Cowpea severe mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*, *Southern bean mosaic virus* and *Tomato black ring virus*: The *Phaseolus* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 2

Phytosanitary Certificate Number _____

IMPORT OPTION 2 - IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER. LIST OF ADDITIONAL DECLARATION PESTS AND APPROVED OPTIONS FOR *PHASEOLUS* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)				
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)
Bacteria					
<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i>					
Fungi					
<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> (anamorph <i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>)					
<i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i>					
<i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>diversispora</i>					
Viruses					
<i>Artichoke yellow ringspot virus</i>					
<i>Bean common mosaic virus</i> [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain]					
<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>					
<i>Cowpea severe mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>					
<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>					
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>					
<i>Southern bean mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Tomato black ring virus</i>					

Name of authorised officer _____

Signature _____ Date _____
(dd/mm/yyyy)

***Pisum* spp. (Pea seeds)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Pisum* seeds that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *PISUM* SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Four options are available for the importation of *Pisum* spp. seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Pisum spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Pisum spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

(i) Entry conditions:

Pisum spp. seeds may receive biosecurity clearance after inspection at the New Zealand border if the following phytosanitary requirements are met in full. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF’s approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF’s approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2)."

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Pisum spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF-approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and met the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* are known not to occur .

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:

- were sourced from an area where *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* are known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* were not detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

Note: If a seed sampling certificate and a seed analysis certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate (or re-export certificate) that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds will be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Pisum* seeds have been: - inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Pisum spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Pisum* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Pisum spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Pisum* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Pisum spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Pisum* spp. Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Bruchidae

<i>Acanthoscelides zeteki</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchidius atrolineatus</i>	seed beetle
<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>	seed beetle
<i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus affinis</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus emarginatus</i>	Mediterranean pulse beetle
<i>Bruchus ervi</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus lentis</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	pea weevil
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	broad bean weevil
<i>Bruchus tristis</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i>	cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	oriental cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	cowpea weevil

Dermestidae

<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
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Lepidoptera

Lycaenidae

<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i>	blue butterfly
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Noctuidae

<i>Spodoptera praefica</i>	western yellowstriped armyworm
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Pyralidae

<i>Etiella zinckenella</i>	limabean pod borer
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Tortricidae

<i>Cydia nigricana</i>	pea moth
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Fungus

mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)

Hyphomycetales

Dematiaceae

<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> f. sp. <i>pisicola</i>	cladosporium blight
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Virus

<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>	-
<i>Broad bean stain virus</i>	-
<i>Clover yellow mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>	-
<i>Pea enation mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>	-
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: IMPORT OPTION 2 - ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *PISUM* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

The NPPO must:

- indicate **clearly** on Attachment 1 to Appendix 2, which **ONE** of MAF's approved declaration options was used for each of the regulated pests listed and affix the appropriate completed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects

(a) Inspection: The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*: The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola*: The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites".

OR

(e) Testing for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *pisicola* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

3. Viruses

(c) Pest free area for *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, and *Peanut stunt virus*: The *Pisum* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, and *Peanut stunt virus*: The *Pisum* spp. seeds in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary

Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 2

Phytosanitary Certificate Number _____

IMPORT OPTION 2 - IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER. LIST OF ADDITIONAL DECLARATION PESTS AND APPROVED OPTIONS FOR *PISUM* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)				
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)
Fungi					
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> f. sp. <i>pisicola</i>					
Viruses					
<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>					
<i>Broad bean stain virus</i>					
<i>Clover yellow mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>					
<i>Pea enation mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>					
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>					

Name of authorised officer _____

Signature _____

Date _____

(dd/mmm/yyyy)

***Secale cereale* (Rye/Ryecorn Grains)**

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *SECALE CEREALE* GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Secale cereale* grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAIN)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grain:

Secale cereale grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grain:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Secale cereale* grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Secale cereale* grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grain (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Secale cereale grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grain:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Secale cereale* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Secale cereale* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAIN)

(i) Entry conditions:

Secale cereale grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Secale cereale* grains for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (refer to Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa*, *Urocystis occulta* (as outlined in Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have

been:

- sourced from a “Pest free area” or “Pest free place of production”, free from *Septoria secalis*, *Tilletia controversa*, *Urocystis occulta*.

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions

Secale cereale grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Secale cereale* grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAIN FOR DEVITALISATION))

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Secale cereale grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Secale cereale* grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Secale cereale grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Secale cereale* grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 2: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAINS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Secale cereale grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests, the incorrect completion of the attachment to Appendix 2) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Secale cereale* (rye) Grains for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Tenebrionidae

Embaphion muricatum

false wireworm

Fungus

Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes

Ustilaginales

Tilletiaceae

Tilletia controversa

dwarf bunt

Urocystis occulta

--

mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Septoria secalis

--

Bacterium

-

Pseudomonadaceae

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *undulosa*

leaf streak

Xanthomonas translucens pv. *cerealis*

-

Xanthomonas translucens pv. *secalis*

bacterial streak

Virus

genus Tobravirus

Tobacco rattle virus [strains not in NZ]

TRV

family Potyviridae

genus Rymovirus

Wheat streak mosaic virus

-

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *SECALE CEREALE* GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a) Inspection: The *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta*: The *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Urocystis occulta*: The *Secale cereale* grains in this consignment were sourced from a “pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta* in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Secale cereale* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing *Tilletia controversa* and *Urocystis occulta* in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

***Setaria italica* (Foxtail/Italian Millet Seeds)**

Countries:	Options 1 & 3: All countries. Option 2: Australia, Canada & USA
Quarantine Pests:	Regulated weed seeds; <i>Sclerospora graminicola</i> ; <i>Trogoderma</i> sp.
Entry Conditions:	Three importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Setaria italica seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Setaria italica* seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Setaria italica* seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Setaria italica seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Setaria italica* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Setaria italica* seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

The following certificates are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Setaria italica* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were sourced from an area where *Sclerospora graminicola* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that was inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Sclerospora graminicola* was detected.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or having undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) against *Trogoderma* spp.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Setaria italica* seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area where *Sclerospora graminicola* is known not to occur.
- OR**
- were sourced from a crop that was inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Sclerospora graminicola* was detected.”

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Setaria italica seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Setaria italica* seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Setaria italica seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Setaria italica* seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Setaria italica* seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Setaria italica seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Sorghum bicolor* (Sorghum Grains)**

These import requirements are for the entry of *Sorghum bicolor* into New Zealand.

1. ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *SORGHUM BICOLOR* GRAINS FOR PROCESSING FOR ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Sorghum bicolor* grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAIN)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grains:

Sorghum bicolor grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Sorghum bicolor grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS)

(i) Entry Conditions:

Sorghum bicolor grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for importation of *Sorghum bicolor* grains for processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in the consignment:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (refer to Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi* (as outlined in Appendix 2).

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungal pests at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Sorghum bicolor* grains in this consignment:

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora graminicola*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*.
OR
- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungal pests at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions:

Sorghum bicolor grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Sorghum bicolor* grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Sorghum bicolor grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Sorghum bicolor* grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Sorghum bicolor grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Sorghum bicolor* grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAIN NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Sorghum bicolor grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reshipe, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum) Grains for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Bostrichidae

Dinoderus distinctus

bostrichid beetle

Prostephanus truncatus

larger grain borer

Dermestidae

Trogoderma glabrum

khapra beetle

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma grassmani

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma simplex

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma sternale

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Languriidae

Pharaxonotha kirschii

Mexican grain beetle

Tenebrionidae

Alphitobius laevigatus

black fungus beetle

Latheticus oryzae

longheaded flour beetle

Palorus subdepressus

depressed flour beetle

Diptera

Cecidomyiidae

Contarinia sorghicola

sorghum midge

Hymenoptera

Formicidae

Solenopsis invicta

red imported fire ant

Lepidoptera

Pyralidae

Corcyra cephalonica

rice moth

Fungus

Ascomycota

Dothideales

Pleosporaceae

Cochliobolus nodulosus (anamorph *Bipolaris nodulosa*)

leaf blight

Cochliobolus tuberculatus (anamorph *Curvularia tuberculata*)

leaf spot

Hypocreales

Clavicipitaceae

Claviceps africana

ergot

Claviceps sorghi (anamorph *Sphacelia sorghi*)

ergot

Claviceps sorghicola

Ergot

Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes

Ustilaginales

Ustilaginaceae

Sporisorium cruentum

loose smut

Sporisorium sorghi

kernel smut

Tolyposporium ehrenbergii

long smut

Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

<i>Phoma sorghina</i>	seed disease
Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Dematiaceae	
<i>Cochliobolus geniculatus</i>	leaf spot
<i>Curvularia penniseti</i>	leaf spot
<i>Drechslera longirostrata</i>	seed rot
<i>Drechslera sorghicola</i>	grain mould
Moniliaceae	
<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.	coloured moulds
<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	zonate leaf spot
Tuberculariales	
Tuberculariaceae	
<i>Fusarium chlamydosporum</i>	root and stem rot
Oomycota	
Sclerosporales	
Sclerosporaceae	
<i>Peronosclerospora graminicola</i>	graminicola downy mildew
<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	Philippine downy mildew
<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	sorghum downy mildew
Virus	
-	-
peanut clump furovirus	-
sugarcane mosaic potyvirus [strain]	-
..	
family Bromoviridae	
genus Bromovirus	
<i>Brome mosaic virus</i>	-
family Rhabdoviridae	
genus Nucleorhabdovirus	
<i>Maize mosaic virus</i>	-
family Sequiviridae	
genus Wakavirus	
<i>Maize chlorotic dwarf virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *SORGHUM BICOLOR* GRAINS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a) Inspection: The *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for regulated fungi: The *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for regulated fungi: The *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for regulated fungi in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA and tested for regulated fungi at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing for regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

OR

(f) Drying the grain consignment to 14% moisture content or less: The *Sorghum bicolor* grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were commercially dried to 14% moisture content or less to kill fungal spores of *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* and *P. sorghi*.

***Triticosecale* (Triticale Grains)**

Import requirements for *Triticosecale* are covered by the import requirements for *Triticum*.

***Triticum* spp. (Wheat Grains)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Triticum* that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF *TRITICUM* SPP. GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Triticum* grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAINS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grains:

Triticum spp. grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Triticum* spp. grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Triticum* spp. grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Triticum spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Triticum* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Triticum* spp. grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS)

(i) Entry Conditions:

Triticum spp. grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (refer to Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Alternaria triticina*, *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica* (as outlined in Appendix 2).

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungal pests at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment:

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Alternaria tritricina*, *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia indica*"

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungal pests at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory".

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. Importers must supply verifiable copies of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so may result in delays to the clearance of consignments).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions

Triticum spp. grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Triticum* grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Triticum spp. grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Triticum* spp. grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Triticum spp. grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Triticum* spp. grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of an inspector of MAFBNZ, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAINS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Triticum spp. grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reshipe, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Triticum* (wheat) Grains for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Blattodea

Blattidae

Blatta orientalis

oriental cockroach

Coleoptera

Bostrichidae

Dinoderus distinctus

bostrichid beetle

Prostephanus truncatus

larger grain borer

Bruchidae

Callosobruchus chinensis

oriental cowpea weevil

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae

broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Trogoderma glabrum

khapra beetle

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma grassmani

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma inclusum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma ornatum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma simplex

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma sternale

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Languriidae

Pharaxonotha kirschii

Mexican grain beetle

Tenebrionidae

Cynaesus angustus

larger black flour beetle

Latheticus oryzae

longheaded flour beetle

Palorus ratzeburgi

smalleyed flour beetle

Palorus subdepressus

depressed flour beetle

Tribolium audax

American black flour beetle

Tribolium freemani

flour beetle

Ulomoides dermestoides

darkling beetle

Diptera

Cecidomyiidae

Contarinia pisi

pea midge

Lepidoptera

Noctuidae

Faronta albilinea

wheat head armyworm

Pyralidae

Corcyra cephalonica

rice moth

Paralipsa gularis

stored nut moth

Tineidae

Cephitinea colonella

grain moth

Haplotinea insectella

casemaking moth

Psocoptera

Liposcelidae

Troctes minutus

psocid

Mite	
Arachnida	
Acarina	
Acaridae	
<i>Caloglyphus krameri</i>	-
<i>Michaelopus macfarlanei</i>	-
Eriophyidae	
<i>Aceria tulipae</i> (vector)	wheat curl mite
<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	wheat curl mite
Tarsonemidae	
<i>Tarsonemus granarius</i>	-
Tuckerellidae	
<i>Tuckerella ablutus</i>	-
unknown Acarina	
<i>Paratriophtydeus coineaurius</i>	-
Nematode	
Secernentea	
Tylenchida	
Anguinidae	
<i>Anguina tritici</i> [vector]	seed gall nematode
Fungus	
Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes	
Ustilaginales	
Tilletiaceae	
<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	dwarf bunt
<i>Tilletia indica</i>	karnal bunt
Mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Dematiaceae	
<i>Alternaria triticina</i>	-
Moniliaceae	
<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>	stripe
Corynebacteriaceae	
Bacterium	
<i>Rathayibacter tritici</i>	yellow ear rot
Pseudomonadaceae	
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>	leaf streak
<i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i>	bacterial leaf streak
Virus	
<i>High plains virus</i>	-
<i>Indian peanut clump virus</i>	-
<i>Wheat streak mosaic virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *TRITICUM* GRAINS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a). Inspection: The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b). Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

AND

2. Fungi

(c) Pest free area for regulated fungal pests: The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(d) Pest free production site for regulated fungal pests: The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a “Pest free production site”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(e) Testing for regulated fungal pests in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Triticum* spp. grains for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungal pests at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory. Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing for regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

***Vicia* spp. (Broad/Faba Bean Seeds)**

These import requirements are for all species of *Vicia* seeds that are permitted entry into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. SPECIES-SPECIFIC ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF VICIA SEEDS FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Four options are available for the importation of *Vicia* spp. seeds from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Vicia spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Vicia* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Vicia* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Vicia spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Vicia* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Vicia* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER)

(i) Entry conditions:

Vicia spp. seeds may receive biosecurity clearance after inspection at the New Zealand border if the following phytosanitary requirements are met in full. The following documents and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and met the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for imported *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2). **Note:** Any regulated weed seeds or other regulated pests that are detected must be specified on the associated Seed Analysis Certificate or certificates that must accompany the consignment.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section) that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's

approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2 (and specified in Attachment 1 to Appendix 2)."

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Vicia spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF-approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2) and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Vicia* seeds have been: - inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Vicia spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Vicia* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Vicia spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Vicia* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis

certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Vicia spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Vicia* spp. Seeds for Consumption, Feed or Processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Bruchidae

<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>	seed beetle
<i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus dentipes</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	pea weevil
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	broad bean weevil
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	oriental cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i>	cowpea weevil

Dermestidae

<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
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Tenebrionidae

<i>Tribolium destructor</i>	dark flour beetle
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Diptera

Cecidomyiidae

<i>Contarinia pisi</i>	pea midge
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Lepidoptera

Lycaenidae

<i>Virachola livia</i>	pomegranate butterfly
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Virus

<i>Artichoke yellow ringspot virus</i>	-
<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>	-
<i>Broad bean stain virus</i>	-
<i>Broad bean true mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Clover yellow mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>	-
<i>Pea enation mosaic virus</i>	-
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	-
<i>Red clover vein mosaic virus</i>	-

APPENDIX 2: IMPORT OPTION 2 - ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *VICIA* SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

The NPPO must:

- indicate **clearly** on Attachment 1 to Appendix 2, which **ONE** of MAF's approved declaration options was used for each of the regulated pests listed and affix the appropriate completed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects

(a). Inspection: The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

OR

(b). Treatment: The consignment was fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect pests.

AND

2. Viruses

(c) Pest free area for *Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Broad bean true mosaic virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut stunt virus* and *Red clover vein mosaic virus*: The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "Pest free area", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas".

OR

(d) Pest free production site for *Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Broad bean true mosaic virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut stunt virus* and *Red clover vein mosaic virus*: The *Vicia* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing in this consignment were sourced from a "pest free production site", as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 "Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites".

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 2

Phytosanitary Certificate Number _____

IMPORT OPTION 2 - IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS WITH BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER. LIST OF ADDITIONAL DECLARATION PESTS AND APPROVED OPTIONS FOR VICIA SPP. SEED FOR CONSUMPTION, FEED OR PROCESSING FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Scientific name of regulated pest	Approved declaration options (Tick only ONE option (box) for each regulated pest)				
	(a) Inspection	(b) Treatment	(c) Pest free area	(d) Pest free production site	(e) Testing (NPPO approved laboratory)
Viruses					
<i>Artichoke yellow ringspot virus</i>					
<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>					
<i>Broad bean stain virus</i>					
<i>Broad bean true mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Clover yellow mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>					
<i>Pea enation mosaic virus</i>					
<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>					
<i>Red clover vein mosaic virus</i>					

Name of authorised officer _____

Signature _____

Date _____

(dd/mmm/yyyy)

Vigna spp. (Adzuki/Mung Bean/Cowpea Seeds)

Countries:	All countries
Quarantine Pests:	<i>Curatobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> ; <i>Earias vitella</i> ; <i>Maruca testulalis</i> ; <i>Trogoderma</i> spp.; <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vignicola</i>
Entry Conditions:	Four importation options are available as below. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE SEEDS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated seeds:

Vigna spp. seeds may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Vigna* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Vigna* spp. seeds in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated seeds (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Vigna spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable seeds:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Vigna* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Vigna* spp. seeds in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE AT THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER) - APPROVED SPECIES ONLY.

The following are required:-

Phytosanitary certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and meet the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(i) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Vigna* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* was detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found free of regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds" (refer to Section 1.5.2).

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and found to be free of, or has undergone appropriate pest control activities (treatments to be recorded in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section) against *Earias vitella*; *Maruca testulalis* and *Trogoderma* spp.

(ii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

“The *Vigna* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were sourced from an area *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* is known not to occur.

OR

- were sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* was detected.

OR

- were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines, and were tested and found free of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR PROCESSING AT MAF-APPROVED TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES)

Vigna spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for processing by organisations that operate MAF-approved transitional facilities. There are two sub-options **A** – Processing of seeds for sprouting or **B** - Processing of seeds into a manufactured product or commercially processed for consumption.

A ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS FOR SPROUTING

(i) The following documents and conditions apply:

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

Sampling and Seed Analysis Certificate - Note: Certificates issued by the NPPO that combine and met the individual requirements of both the seed analysis and sampling certificates are acceptable. If a seed analysis and sampling certificate cannot be provided, a phytosanitary certificate that meets the additional declaration requirements for these schedules may still be issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. Under equivalence the seeds must be sampled and analysed for contaminants on arrival at the New Zealand border (refer to Section 1.5.1 of BNZ-GCFP-PHR).

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Vigna* spp. seeds for consumption or processing:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the “Schedule of regulated weed seeds” (refer to section 1.5.2) and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

B (i) ENTRY CONDITIONS - PROCESSING OF SEEDS INTO A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT OR COMMERCIALY PROCESSED FOR CONSUMPTION

The following documents and conditions apply:

An **Import Permit** will be issued for seeds for consumption that are processed in a MAF approved transitional facility in such a manner that manages risk. MAF will evaluate the suitability of the facility for processing, the accredited operator and the products, by-products and intended use.

Phytosanitary Certificate – before the phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the *Vigna* seeds have been: - inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

OPTION 4: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE SEEDS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Vigna spp. seeds may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(i) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Vigna* spp. seeds must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Vigna spp. seeds for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Vigna* spp. seeds must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Vigna* spp. seeds for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

SEEDS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Vigna spp. seeds imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

***Zea mays* (Maize/Popcorn/Sweetcorn Grains)**

These import requirements are for the entry of *Zea mays* into New Zealand as listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

1. ENTRY CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF ZEA MAYS GRAINS FOR PROCESSING FOR ALL COUNTRIES

General Entry Conditions: Three options are available for the importation of *Zea mays* grains from all countries. For all options, grains/seeds require inspection on arrival for regulated pests (other than regulated seeds or weed seeds).

OPTION 1: (IMPORTATION OF NON-VIABLE GRAINS)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treated grains:

Zea mays grains may enter New Zealand after heat treatment. Grains/seeds can be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to be effective in devitalising seed. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Zea mays* grains in this consignment were heat-treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Zea mays* grains in this consignment were heat treated and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiated grains (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption):

Zea mays grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand after irradiation treatment. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for non-viable grains:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have been undertaken.

- The *Zea mays* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds.

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate:

- "The *Zea mays* grains in this consignment were irradiated at 25 kGy and the consignment contains no viable seeds."

Note: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

OPTION 2: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS)

(i) Entry conditions

Zea mays grains may only enter New Zealand for processing at MAF approved transitional facilities by organisations operating MAF-approved grain importation systems (GISs). The following documents and conditions apply:-

Import Permit

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Phytosanitary requirements for importation of *Zea mays* grains for processing from all countries:

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the NPPO of the exporting country must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Zea mays* grains in the consignment:-

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and examined for regulated weed seeds as specified by MAF in the "Schedule of regulated weed seeds (refer to Section 1.5.2).

Note: Any regulated weed seeds that are detected refer to appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#)

AND

- were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of regulated pests (see Appendix 1) or if appropriate, has undergone pest control activities that are effective against these pests in accordance with MAF's approved options as outlined in Appendix 2.

AND

- sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Peronosclerospora maydis*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sacchari*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Sclerophthora rayssiae* var. *zeae*, *Stenocarpella macrospora* (as outlined in Appendix 2).

(iii) Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Zea mays* grains in this consignment:

- were sourced from a "Pest free area" or "Pest free place of production", free from *Peronosclerospora maydis*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sacchari*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Sclerophthora rayssiae* var. *zeae*, *Stenocarpella macrospora*ere".

(iv) Additional Certification Requirements:

1. The importer must supply a verifiable copy of the import permit to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand at least 5 days before the arrival of the consignment (failure to do so will delay clearance of the consignment).
2. The requirements for seed analysis certification are listed in appendix B of the MAF operational standard *Grain for processing, import system requirements* [PIT-GFP-ISR](#).

(v) Post – entry transport, storage and processing restrictions:

Zea mays grains may only be imported into New Zealand by MAF approved importing organisations. Approved importing organisations must operate a MAF approved grain import system (GIS) or have applied to have a GIS approved by MAF. Importing organisations that operate GISs may apply to MAF for approval to store or process *Zea mays* grains at ATFs anywhere in New Zealand. For details of the operational standard refer to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (Plants) Operational Standard [PIT-GFP-ISR](#), Grain for Processing, Import System Requirements.

OPTION 3: (IMPORTATION OF VIABLE GRAINS FOR DEVITALISATION)

A (i) Entry conditions – Heat treatment:

Zea mays grains may enter New Zealand for heat treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Heat treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Zea mays* grains must be heat treated at 85°C (core temperature) and 40% relative humidity for a minimum of 15 continuous hours or at a temperature/time regime verified to be effective in devitalising seed. Treatments must be carried out in a MAF approved transitional facility and treatment operator or under MAF supervision.

OR

B (i) Entry conditions – Irradiation treatment: (Animal or Bird Feed only – not for Human Consumption)

Zea mays grains for animal or bird feed may enter New Zealand for irradiation treatment on arrival. The following document and conditions apply:-

Phytosanitary Certificate

(ii) Irradiation treatment on arrival:

On arrival in New Zealand the *Zea mays* grains must be directed for irradiation treatment at a dose of 25 kGy under the supervision of a MAFBNZ inspector, at the following MAF approved transitional facility:

Schering Plough Pty Ltd
33 Whakatiki Street
Upper Hutt

Importers must also ensure that Schering Plough Pty Ltd have the ability to treat the consignment prior to arrival.

Post-Treatment Requirements

Note 1: A 1 in 10 audit for seed viability will be conducted. The consignment is not to be held during the audit process. If the audit demonstrates that viability is present when the phytosanitary certificate indicates otherwise all following consignments must be held and undergo viability tests until 5 consecutive conforming consignments are achieved. Audits for seed viability will not be required for consignments that are accompanied by a seed analysis certificate issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited laboratory that specifies that the seeds have been analysed and are not viable.

Note 2: Transportation of seeds from the border to transitional facilities for treatment must be conducted using leak proof containers or vehicles.

Note 3: All consignments of 20 kgs or less are exempt from these viability testing requirements.

3. VALIDATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, TEST RESULTS AND AUDIT OF TREATMENTS

For all imported *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing, MAF reserves the right to validate all phytosanitary measures, testing methods or treatment methods used to meet MAF's import requirements. Consignments must be held in such a manner as to avoid contamination or re-infestation with regulated pests after treatment or inspection. Audit inspection and/or sampling for regulated pests may be conducted on arrival in New Zealand at MAF-registered laboratories or facilities and at the expense of the importing organisation.

4. GRAINS NOT MEETING MAF'S PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Zea mays grains imported for consumption, feed or processing that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements described above (e.g. additional declarations not provided for all regulated pests) will not be provided with biosecurity clearance. The importer will be given the option to treat (if possible, e.g. by application of an appropriate pesticide treatment), reship, or destroy the consignment. Any required treatments (including fumigation, processing or heat treatment) must be carried out on board the vessel prior to discharge or if possible, in a MAF approved transitional facility. All activities must be conducted under the supervision of MAF.

Appendix 1: Pest List for *Zea mays* (maize) Grains for consumption, feed or processing

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Bostrichidae

Dinoderus distinctus

bostrichid beetle

Dinoderus minutus

bamboo powderpost beetle

Prostephanus truncatus

larger grain borer

Cucujidae

Cathartus quadricollis

squarenecked grain beetle

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae

broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Attagenus unicolor

black carpet beetle

Trogoderma glabrum

khapra beetle

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma inclusum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Histeridae

Teretriosoma nigrescens

-

Languriidae

Pharaxonotha kirschii

Mexican grain beetle

Melyridae

Nitidulidae

Carpophilus freemani

dried fruit beetle

Carpophilus lugubris

dusky sap beetle

Glischrochilus quadrisignatus

four-spotted sap beetle

Ptinidae

Gibbium psylloides

shiny spider beetle

Scolytidae

Pagiocerus frontalis

bark borer

Tenebrionidae

Alphitobius laevigatus

black fungus beetle

Cynaues angustus

larger black flour beetle

Gnatocerus maxillosus

slenderhorned flour beetle

Latheticus oryzae

longheaded flour beetle

Palorus ratzeburgi

smalleyed flour beetle

Palorus subdepressus

depressed flour beetle

Tribolium freemani

flour beetle

Diptera

Otitidae

Euxesta stigmatias

-

Hemiptera

Coreidae

Leptoglossus zonatus

coreid bug

Lepidoptera

Cosmopterigidae

Pyroderces rileyi

pink scavenger caterpillar

Noctuidae

Sesamia calamistis

pink stalk borer

Sesamia nonagrioides

pink borer

Pyralidae

Corcyra cephalonica

rice moth

<i>Doloessa viridis</i>	-
<i>Mussidia nigrivenella</i>	pyralid moth
<i>Paralipsa gularis</i>	stored nut moth
Tortricidae	
<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	false codling moth
Psocoptera	
Liposcelidae	
<i>Liposcelis bostrychophilus</i>	booklouse
<i>Liposcelis entomophilus</i>	grain psocid
<i>Liposcelis paetus</i>	booklouse
Trogiidae	
<i>Lepinotus reticulatus</i>	-
Mite	
Arachnida	
Acarina	
Pyemotidae	
<i>Acaropsellina sollers</i>	-
Fungus	
Ascomycota	
Dothideales	
Botryosphaeriaceae	
<i>Botryosphaeria zeae</i> (anamorph <i>Macrophoma zeae</i>)	grey ear rot
Pleosporaceae	
<i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia pallescens</i>)	--
<i>Cochliobolus tuberculatus</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia tuberculata</i>)	leaf spot
Hypocreales	
Clavicipitaceae	
<i>Claviceps gigantea</i>	ergot
Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes	
Ustilaginales	
Ustilaginaceae	
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	boil smut
Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)	
Sphaeropsidales	
Sphaerioidaceae	
<i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i>	dry rot of maize
<i>Phaecyostroma ambiguum</i>	-
Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
Hyphomycetales	
Moniliaceae	
<i>Cephalosporium maydis</i>	--
Oomycota	
Sclerosporales	
Sclerosporaceae	
<i>Peronosclerospora heteropogoni</i>	-
<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i>	Java downy mildew
<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	Philippine downy mildew
<i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i>	-
<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	sorghum downy mildew

Verrucalvaceae	
<i>Sclerophthora rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i>	--
Zygomycota: Zygomycetes	
Mucorales	
Mucoraceae	
<i>Rhizopus maydis</i>	rhizopus seed rot
Bacterium	
Corynebacteriaceae	
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>nebraskensis</i>	Goss' bacterial wilt
Enterobacteriaceae	
<i>Pantoea stewartii</i>	Stewart's bacterial wilt
Pseudomonadaceae	
<i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>avenae</i>	bacterial blight
Virus	
..	
High plains virus	-
family Potyviridae	
genus Potyvirus	
<i>Maize dwarf mosaic virus</i>	-
genus Rymovirus	
<i>Wheat streak mosaic virus</i>	-
Weed	
Angiospermae	
Scrophulariales	
Scrophulariaceae	
<i>Striga asiatica</i>	witch-weed
<i>Striga hermonthica</i>	witch-weed

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF *ZEa MAYS* GRAINS FOR PROCESSING FROM FOR ALL COUNTRIES

Descriptions of the additional declaration options

1. Insects and Mites

(a) Inspection: The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

OR

(b) Treatment: The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were fumigated with an appropriate pesticide and subsequently found to be free of any live, visually detectable regulated insect or mite pests.

2. Fungi

(a) Pest free area for regulated fungi: The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 4 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas”.

OR

(b) Pest free production site for regulated fungi The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were sourced from a “Pest free area”, as defined by the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Food & Agriculture Organisation, publication No. 10 “Requirements for the establishment of pest free production sites”.

OR

(c) Testing for regulated fungi in a NPPO approved laboratory: The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines and tested for regulated fungi at a NPPO approved diagnostic laboratory.

Note: Importers may also apply to MAF to have consignments representatively sampled using ISTA or AOSA guidelines by the NPPO of the exporting country and the samples sent to New Zealand for testing for regulated fungi in a MAF-approved diagnostic laboratory.

OR

(d) Drying the grain consignment to 14% moisture content or less: The *Zea mays* grains for consumption, feed or processing in the consignment were commercially dried to 14% moisture content or less to kill fungal spores of *Peronosclerospora maydis*, *P. philippinensis*, *P. sacchari*, and *P. sorghi*.