



Import Health Standard

Specified Animal Products

SPECPROD.ALL

25 June 2020

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products

COMMENCEMENT

Clauses 2.1, 2.2, 2.7.2, 3.1 and 3.2 of this Import Health Standard (IHS) come into force on 25 October 2020.

The requirements for commodities covered in clauses 2.1, 2.2, 2.7.2, 3.1 and 3.2 of this IHS remain in the *IHS: Specified Animal Products and Biologicals, INEPROIC.ALL* and the *IHS: Specified Foods for Human Consumption Containing Animal Products, EDIPROIC.ALL* until 25 October 2020.

The remainder of this Import Health Standard comes into force on 25 June 2020.

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following:

- *Import Health Standard: Emu Oil from Australia, EMUOILIC.AUS, 17 June 2004*

This Import Health Standard replaces the following:

- Clauses 6.4, 6.8, 6.16, 6.22, 6.23, 6.24 in the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products and Biologicals, INEPROIC.ALL, 08 June 2011*
- Clauses 2.3 in the *Import Health Standard: Specified Foods for Human Consumption Containing Animal Products, EDIPROIC.ALL, 20 September 2019*

This Import Health Standard amends the following:

- Clauses 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.16, 6.24, 6.25 in the *Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products and Biologicals, INEPROIC.ALL, 08 June 2011*
- Clauses 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15 in the *Import Health Standard: Specified Foods for Human Consumption Containing Animal Products, EDIPROIC.ALL, 20 September 2019*
- *Import Health Standard: Specified Porcine Enzymes from Canada and the United States of America, PORENZIC.NAM, 16 January 1998*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 25 June 2020

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Introduction

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

Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing specified animal products into New Zealand.

Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and before biosecurity clearance can be given.

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

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS applies to importers of specified animal products.

Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of processed animal products will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may issue a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act for the importation of specific goods that allow for measures different from those set out in this IHS to be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction on equivalence will be included as notes in the special conditions section of the permit to inform the inspector's assessment of the commodity.

MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests. Equivalence requests can be lodged with animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

Transitional facility

Any containers not intact on arrival will be required to be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional facility. Any material which has leaked from the container will be destroyed at the port of entry.

Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, health supplements or Chinese and Oriental medicines containing animal products, where applicable, will proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit.

Biosecurity clearance

A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when specified animal products meet all the requirements of this IHS, and the applicable requirements of section 27 in the Act.

Inspection

On arrival, all documentation accompanying the consignment will be verified by an inspector.

Document History

Refer to Schedule 1.

Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Food Act 2014 and Animal Products Act 1999 (applies to Part 2 and 4)

Consignments of food imported for sale into New Zealand for human consumption must comply with relevant requirements of the Food Act 2014, the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, and the Animal Products Act 1999.

The Food Act 2014 requires that importers of food intended for sale for human consumption are registered with MPI prior to the importation of any food into New Zealand. This requirement is independent of the IHS requirements. Importers are advised to consult MPI's website: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/food/> for information on the Food Act requirements that importers must meet to import food for sale in New Zealand.

Some imported foods, known as High Regulatory Interest (HRI) foods and Increased Regulatory Interest (IRI) foods, will require food safety clearance on arrival. These foods include beef and beef products, some seafood products and cheese. A full list of these foods can be found in the Schedules to the [Food Notice: Importing Food](#). A food safety clearance will include a documentation check and may include inspection, sampling and testing at the importers cost.

The importation of the following animal material or product must comply with the requirements issued in Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMAR) 01/172 under the Animal Products Act 1999:

- a) Imported animal material or product, or product containing animal material or product, that is of New Zealand origin and has been returned to New Zealand for re-export where official assurance is required, and
- b) Imported animal material or product of foreign origin intended for export or further processing for export where official assurance is required.

OMAR 01/172 requires that the above is inspected. To arrange for an inspection under the OMAR 01/172, contact your primary verifier or local MPI Verification Services Office.

Import Health Standards

Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity clearance will be issued. These may include but are not limited to the following:

- a) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the following: *IHS: Wood Packaging Material from All Countries*

Harmonised System (HS) Codes

The harmonised system is an international product numbering classification developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The New Zealand harmonised system is found here: <http://aria.stats.govt.nz/aria/>

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to imports of specified animal products from specified countries into New Zealand.
- (2) Specified animal products include:
 - a) Processed animal products and food containing animal products for human consumption (Part 2); and
 - b) Non-food goods containing animal products (Part 3); and
 - c) Other animal products (Part 4).

Guidance for 1.1

- This IHS contains import requirements for commercial consignments of specified animal products. Import requirements for personal consignments can be found in IHSs such as the *IHS PERSONAL.ALL*.
- Import requirements for processed aquatic animal products can be found in:
 - [*IHS for Cooked Fish for Human Consumption from All Countries*](#).
- Import requirements for processed dairy products can be found in several IHSs such as:
 - [*IHS for Specified Foods for Human Consumption containing Animal Products*](#).
- Import requirements for processed egg products can be found in:
 - [*IHS for Egg Products*](#).

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) The OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), available at the OIE Website: <https://www.oie.int/standard-setting/aquatic-code/access-online/>
 - b) The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), available at the OIE Website: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>.
- (2) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) OIE list of Member Countries with a BSE risk status: <https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/>

1.3 Definitions

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

1.4 Requirements for clearance

- (1) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance, specified animal products must:
 - a) Meet the requirements of clause/s 1.5-1.6 of *Part 1* where applicable, and the requirements in *Part 2*, *Part 3* or *Part 4* specific to the commodity.
 - b) Be accompanied by an import permit where required by clause 1.5.

- c) When applicable, be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of clause 1.6, and details the measures in *Part 2*, *3* or *4* that the exporting country will meet.

1.5 Import permit information

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act issued by the Director-General is required if a CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in this IHS that may be applied to effectively manage the risks.
- (2) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required, when applicable, prior to the importation of consignments of concentrated bile [see clause 3.2 (2)], or dietary supplements and therapeutic products for human use [see clause 4.1(3)] from any country.
- (3) An import permit is not required where a CTO has issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) for a measure that is different from that set in this IHS during negotiation of a country-specific official certificate and the equivalent measure is incorporated into that certificate.

Guidance for 1.5

- Application forms can be found on the MPI website at: [Animal Products Permit Application Form](#).
- Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.
- When applicable, the application form should specify the name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand approved to facility standard to [Transitional Facilities for Animal Products, MPI-STD-ANIPRODS](#) which the consignment is to proceed following importation.

1.6 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) Documentation is required for some commodities listed in *Part 2* and *Part 3*. When applicable, the consignment must arrive in New Zealand with documentation that meets clauses 1.6.1, 1.6.2, 1.6.3 and/or 1.6.4, and must, unless otherwise stated:
 - a) Be original (except manufacturer's declaration), or an electronic copy of the original that is transmitted via an approved government-to-government portal.
 - b) Accompany the imported goods.
 - c) Be In English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.

1.6.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit (copy acceptable) as required by clause 1.5(1).

1.6.2 Official certificate

- (1) An official certificate from the exporting country's Official or Official Veterinarian. The official certificate must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier.
 - b) The description, source species, and amount of product.
 - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - d) Name, signature and contact details of the Official or Official Veterinarian.
 - e) Endorsement on every page by the Official or Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.
 - f) Certification by the Official or Official Veterinarian that the relevant requirements outlined in the relevant commodity clauses in *Part 2* and *Part 3* of this IHS have been met.

1.6.3 Manufacturer's declaration

- (1) A manufacturer's declaration must:
- a) Include statements that the product origin and/or processing as required by the relevant commodity clauses in *Part 2, 3 or 4* of this IHS have been complied with.
 - b) Be prepared by the manufacturer on letterhead paper.
 - c) Be signed and dated by the quality manager or equivalent.

1.6.4 Government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration

- (1) A government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration must:
- a) Meet the requirements of 1.6.3(1).
 - b) Be endorsed by the exporting country's Official or Official Veterinarian.

Part 2: Specified Requirements for Goods Containing Animal Products for Human Consumption

2.1 Canned or retorted animal products

- (1) Canned or retorted animal products may be imported from Australia provided the following requirements are met:
- The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - The package has not been opened or broken.
 - The product is accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating that the product has been heat-treated in a hermetically sealed container to an F0 value of 3 or more (see Schedule 3 for equivalent time/temperatures combinations that achieve an F0 value of 3).
 - The product is:
 - Identifiable as manufactured in Australia (using Australian and/or imported ingredients); or
 - Accompanied by an exporter's declaration identifying the product, the country of origin and the date the product was given quarantine clearance into Australia, if the product had been manufactured in a third country and imported into Australia.
- (2) Canned or retorted animal products may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
- The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - The package has not been opened or broken.
 - The product is accompanied by one of the following documents to state that the product has been heat-treated in a hermetically sealed container to an F0 value of 3 or more (see Schedule 3 for equivalent time/temperatures combinations that achieve an F0 value of 3):
 - A manufacturer's declaration for canned animal products; or
 - An official certificate for non-canned retorted animal products.
 - Excluding products from Australia, products containing beef derived from *Bos taurus* or *B. indicus* are accompanied by an official certificate that meets the specified *Code* recommendations for:
 - a country, zone or compartment posing a **negligible BSE risk**; or
 - a country, zone or compartment posing a **controlled BSE risk**.

Guidance for 2.1

- Canned or retorted animal products are in containers that are:
 - Rigid (e.g. metal, glass) or flexible (e.g. flexible retort pouch) or semi-rigid (e.g. paperboard package).
 - Hermetically sealed.
 - Heat-treated in the container so that no refrigeration is required until they are opened.
- Consignments of edible bird's nests and products containing edible bird's nests may be inspected.
 - Processed bird's nest products that are ready-to-eat (commonly referred as instant bird's nests) and have undergone heat treatment meeting clause 2.1 of this IHS can be regarded as retorted products.
 - Natural bird's nests that are fresh, dry or raw but have not undergone heat treatment meeting clause 2.1 of this IHS are not regarded as retorted, and are not eligible for import.

Guidance for 2.1(2)

- The Model Certificate in Schedule 4 meets the requirements in clause 2.1(2), and may be used for trade.
- The list of OIE Member Countries with a BSE risk status can be accessed at: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/>
- Commodities covered by clause 2.1(2) may also be imported under existing country-specific IHSs. For example, canned beef products may be imported under the following IHS:
 - [*IHS for the Importation into New Zealand of Bovine Meat and Meat Products for Human Consumption for Canada and the USA.*](#)

2.2 Collagen (edible)

- (1) Edible collagen derived from any animal species may be imported from Australia provided that:
 - a) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged; and
 - b) The product is:
 - i) Identifiable as manufactured in Australia (using Australian local and/or imported ingredients); or
 - ii) Accompanied by an exporter's declaration identifying the product, the country of origin and the date the product was given quarantine clearance into Australia, if the product had been manufactured in a third country and imported into Australia.
- (2) Edible collagen derived from *Bos taurus* or *B. indicus* and prepared from hides and skins, or tendons, may be imported from any country provided that:
 - a) The product is commercially manufactured; and
 - b) The product is accompanied by an official certificate stating that the collagen has been prepared exclusively from hides and skins, or exclusively from tendons.
- (3) Edible collagen derived from *B. taurus* or *B. indicus*, and prepared from bones may be imported from any country provided the product is commercially manufactured and accompanied by an official certificate stating that:
 - a) The product originates from a country, zone or compartment having a **negligible BSE risk**; or
 - b) The product originates from a country, zone or compartment having a **controlled BSE risk** and is derived from cattle which have passed ante- and post-mortem inspections; and that
 - i) Vertebral columns from cattle over 30 months of age at the time of slaughter and skulls have been excluded; and
 - ii) The bones have been subjected to a process which includes all of the following steps:
 - 1) degreasing;
 - 2) acid demineralisation;
 - 3) acid or alkaline treatment;
 - 4) filtration;
 - 5) sterilisation at >138 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 4 seconds.
- (4) Edible collagen derived from animal species other than *B. taurus* or *B. indicus* may be imported from any country provided the product is commercially manufactured and accompanied by an official certificate that states the animal species, showing that the animal species is neither *B. taurus* nor *B. indicus*.

Guidance for 2.2

- The *Model Certificate Template* in *Schedule 4* meets the certification requirements in clauses 2.2(2), (3) and (4), and may be used for trade.

- The list of OIE Member Countries with a BSE risk status can be accessed at:
<http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/>

2.3 Composite foods

Guidance for 2.3

- Composite foods are products that may contain more than one animal product (e.g. meat, dairy, egg, fish, insect, etc.). For a composite product to be given biosecurity clearance, it should meet:
 - The requirements in clauses 2.3.1 to 2.3.5 for specified commodities; and/or
 - All requirements that are relevant to each constituent animal product described elsewhere in this IHS, or another IHS (e.g. egg ingredients in the *IHS EGGPRODS.ALL*).
- Clause 2.3.1 does not apply to mooncakes. See *IHS EGGPRODS.ALL* for import requirements.

2.3.1 Biscuits, bread, cakes, confectionery, crackers, and puddings containing dairy and/or egg products (excluding mooncakes)

- (1) Biscuits, bread, cakes, confectionery, crackers, and puddings containing dairy or egg products (excluding mooncakes) may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - c) The package has not been opened or broken.

2.3.2 Dry mixes for cakes and other baked goods, puddings, desserts, and sauces containing dairy and/or egg products

- (1) Dry mixes for cakes and other baked goods, puddings and desserts, and sauces containing dairy and/or egg products may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - c) The package has not been opened or broken.

2.3.3 Protein powders containing dairy and/or egg products

- (1) Protein powders containing dairy and/or egg products may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - c) The package has not been opened or broken.

2.3.4 Products containing less than 5% each of aquatic animal, dairy or egg products

- (1) Products containing less than 5% each of aquatic animal, dairy or egg products may be imported from any country provided all of the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - b) The product is in its original sealed packaging on arrival.
 - c) The product:
 - i) Is accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating that the product contains less than 5% each of aquatic animal, dairy or egg products; or
 - ii) Has labelling that states the product contains less than 5% each of aquatic animal, dairy or egg products.

2.4 Egg products

Guidance for 2.4

- Import requirements for egg products can be found in the [IHS for Egg Products, EGGPRODS.GEN](#).

2.5 Gelatine (edible)

- (1) Commercially manufactured gelatine may be imported from any country.

Guidance for 2.5

- Intermediate gelatine products (e.g. gel bone) are not eligible for importation under this IHS.
- Intermediate gelatine products may be eligible for importation under the relevant commodity- and country-specific IHS. For example, bovine gel bone may be eligible for importation under:
 - [IHS for the Importation into New Zealand or Bovine Meat \(Beef\) for Human Consumption from the European Community, MEABEEIC.EEC](#).

2.6 Insect and arachnid based products

- (1) Insect and arachnid based products may be imported from any country provided the product is accompanied by a government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration stating that:
- a) The insect or arachnid is raised in farms specifically for human consumption; and
 - b) The product is processed in facilities operating a current Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) programme; and
 - c) The product does not contain viable insects or arachnids.

2.7 Meat and meat products

2.7.1 Processed foods containing less than 5% meat

- (1) Processed foods containing less than 5% meat may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
- a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - c) The package has not been opened or broken.
 - d) The product is accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating that the product contains less than 5% meat.

2.7.2 Processed foods containing meat-based ingredients or floss

- (1) Processed foods containing meat-based ingredients (ingredients include broth, concentrate, meat extract, rendered fat, flavours, stock or tallow) or floss may be imported from Australia provided the following requirements are met:
- a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured.
 - c) The package has not been opened or broken.
 - d) The product is:
 - i) Identifiable as manufactured in Australia (using Australian and/or imported ingredients); or

- ii) Accompanied by an exporter's declaration identifying the product, the country of origin and the date the product was given quarantine clearance into Australia, if the product had been manufactured in a third country and imported into Australia.
- (2) Processed foods containing meat-based ingredients (ingredients include broth, concentrate, meat extract, rendered fat, flavours, stock or tallow) or floss may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - b) The package has not been opened or broken.
 - c) The product is not in bulk form.
 - d) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged for:
 - i) Direct human consumption; or
 - ii) Direct use as an ingredient in the preparation of food for human consumption.

Guidance for 2.7.2

- Meat-based ingredients are those that do not contain discernible meat or meat pieces.
- [Food Notice: Importing Food](#) may contain additional food safety requirements.
- Commodities covered under this clause generally do not require further cooking before consumption, but may require rehydration or reheating prior to consumption.
- Examples of processed foods containing meat-based ingredients are:
 - Bakery products in which the only meat product is rendered animal fat, e.g. cookies, pastries.
 - Dips and salad dressing with natural meat and/or meat product flavouring.
 - Dry soup mixes containing beef extract.
 - Foods that are intended to be used in minimal amounts as a flavouring ingredient, e.g. flavouring sauces and pastes, gravies, stock powder and bouillons.
 - Foods, other than meat products, fried in rendered animal fat, e.g. potato chips, donuts, snack foods.
 - Instant noodles with natural meat and/or meat products flavouring
- Clause 2.7.2 (2) does not apply to meat-based ingredients in bulk form that are not for direct human consumption or use (e.g. drums of meat extract for further processing). They may be eligible for importation under a commodity-specific IHS.

2.7.3 Pork crackling

- (1) Pork crackling may be imported from any country provided the product is accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating that the product has been subjected to a heating process of F03 or greater (see Schedule 3 for equivalent time/temperatures combinations to achieve an F0 value of 3).

2.8 Enzymes, microorganisms and other products used in food

- (1) Brewer's yeast, baker's yeast or any other yeast products used in the food industry may be imported from any country.
- (2) Commercially manufactured food cultures, enzymes or starters derived from or consisting of microorganisms (e.g. yoghurt, cheese and sausage starters, enzymes or cultures) may be imported from any country.
- (3) Commercially packaged isinglass air bladder of fish (clarifying agent for alcoholic beverages) may be imported from any country.
- (4) Products containing probiotic microorganisms may be imported from any country if:

- a) The microorganism has been advised or determined by the New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to be present in New Zealand under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996; and
- b) The microorganisms are not unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Guidance for 2.8

- Clause 2.8.2 does not apply to porcine enzymes for technical use. See 3.7 of this IHS.
- For products containing microorganisms:
 - The HSNO Act is administered by EPA. For a list of microbes that EPA has advised or determined are present in New Zealand, access the 'List of microbes present in New Zealand' by clicking into the databases of organisms present in New Zealand here: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/new-organisms/about-new-organisms/>. However, absence of an organism from this list does not necessarily mean that it is a new organism.
 - The Unwanted Organism Database can be accessed at: <https://www1.maf.govt.nz/uor/searchframe.htm>

Part 3: Specified Requirements for Non-Food Goods Containing Animal Products

3.1 Bile derivatives

- (1) Bile derivatives of any animal species may be imported from any country.

Guidance for 3.1

- Bile derivatives may include mixed bile acids, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, sodium deoxycholate, dehydrocholic acid, ursodeoxycholic acid, bile salts, special bile, bile powder, bile extract and natural taurine.

3.2 Concentrated bile (bovine and ovine)

- (1) Bovine and ovine concentrated bile may be imported from any country provided the product is accompanied by an official certificate that states the bile:
- a) Has been collected from animals that have passed ante- and post-mortem inspection at premises with competent authority oversight.
 - b) Has undergone a heat treatment of 100 °C for a minimum of 8 hours.
 - c) Has been treated with sodium hydroxide.
 - d) Has been managed in a way that prevents contamination prior to dispatch from the processing premises.
 - e) Is in packaging that is clean and free from visible signs of contamination.
- (2) Bovine and ovine concentrated bile may be imported from any country provided it is accompanied by:
- a) A manufacturer's declaration that states the bile:
 - i) Has been collected from animals that have passed ante- and post-mortem inspection at premises with competent authority oversight.
 - ii) Has undergone a heat treatment of 100 °C for a minimum of 8 hours.
 - iii) Has been managed in a way that prevents contamination prior to dispatch from the processing premises.
 - iv) Is in packaging that is clean and free from visible signs of contamination.
 - b) An import permit that nominates an MPI-approved transitional facility where the bile will be treated with sodium hydroxide.

3.3 Emu oil and products containing emu oil from Australia

- (1) Emu oil and products containing emu oil may be imported from Australia when accompanied by a government-endorsed manufacturer's declaration that certifies that the emu oil was subjected to a heat treatment process that is effective in raising the core temperature of the product to a minimum of 100°C for at least 1 minute during manufacturing.

Guidance for 3.3

- The *Model Certificate Template* in *Schedule 5* meets the certification requirements in clause 3.3(1), and may be used for trade.

3.4 Gelatine (inedible)

- (1) Commercially manufactured inedible gelatine may be imported from any country.

Guidance for 3.4

- Intermediate gelatine products (e.g. gel bone) are not eligible for importation under this IHS.
- Intermediate gelatine products may be eligible for importation under the relevant commodity- and country-specific IHS.

3.5 Highly processed inedible collagen/protein products

- (1) Highly processed inedible collagen/protein products may be imported from any country provided the following requirements are met:
- a) The product is not for use as animal feed; and
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured.

Guidance for 3.5

- Examples of highly processed inedible collagen/protein products are keratin setting retarder (product used for making plaster), hydrolysed collagen, and other products containing animal proteins for use in the building trade (e.g. Durafoam protein).

3.6 Other non-food animal products

- (1) Commercially manufactured glue or size made from animal skin/hide may be imported from any country.

3.7 Specified porcine enzymes

- (1) The porcine enzymes pancreatin and pepsin may be imported from Australia provided:
- a) The product is commercially packaged.
 - b) The product is manufactured from animal products sourced from Australia.
- (2) The porcine enzymes lipase, pancreatin, pepsin or trypsin may be imported from Canada and the United States of America provided:
- a) The product is commercially packaged with tamperproof seals applied to bags.
 - b) The product is accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating:
 - i) The product was derived from pigs born, raised and slaughtered in Canada, or the United States of America; and
 - ii) The pigs passed veterinary ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; and
 - iii) The pigs were processed in meat packing premises inspected by and registered with the government veterinary authority of the country of origin of the pigs.
 - c) The product is accompanied by a veterinary certificate stating that African swine fever, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera (classical swine fever), and swine vesicular disease have not occurred in the country of origin of the pigs during the twelve months prior to the date of departure of the product for New Zealand.

Guidance for 3.7

- The Model Certificate Template in Schedule 6 meets the certification requirements in clause 3.7(2)b & c), and may be used for trade.

Part 4: Other animal products

4.1 Dietary Supplements and Therapeutic Products for Human Use (excluding bee products)

- (1) Cordyceps (non-viable caterpillars that have been parasitised by a fungus) may be imported from any country provided they are non-viable and free from visible contamination.
- (2) Dietary supplements and therapeutic products (including Chinese and Oriental medicines) containing animal products from any country may be imported provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not contain bee products.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and compounded into pills, tablets, capsules, liquids, syrups, oils or medicated plasters.
 - c) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - d) The packaging indicates that the product is intended for human use.
- (3) Dietary supplements and therapeutic products (including Chinese and Oriental medicines) containing animal products from any country that do not meet clause 4.1(2)b) may be imported provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) The product does not contain bee products.
 - b) The product does not require refrigeration before the package is opened.
 - c) The packaging indicates that the product is intended for human use.
 - d) The product is accompanied by an import permit that nominates an MPI-approved transitional facility where the dietary supplements and therapeutic products (including Chinese and Oriental medicines) containing animal products will be further processed to meet the special conditions stated on the import permit.
- (4) Homeopathic medicines containing animal products from any country may be imported provided they meet the following requirements:
 - a) The product does not contain bee products.
 - b) The product is commercially manufactured and packaged.
 - c) The product is labelled as being a homeopathic medicine.
 - d) The packaging indicates that the product is intended for human use.

Guidance for 4.1

- Clause 4.1 does not apply to products containing bee products. See the [IHS for Specified Bee Products](#).
- For import requirements of protein powder containing dairy and/or egg products, see clause 2.3.3 of this IHS.
- For import requirements of products containing probiotic microorganisms, see clause 2.8 of this IHS.
- *Cordyceps chlamydosporia*, *Diheterospora chlamydosporia*, *Diheterospora chlamydosporia* var. *chlamydosporia*, *Metacordyceps chlamydosporia*, *Pochonia chlamydosporia*, *Pochonia chlamydosporia* var. *chlamydosporia*, *Verticillium chlamydosporium* and *Verticillium chlamydosporium* var. *chlamydosporium* are the scientific names for cordyceps. They have been deemed as being present in New Zealand.
- See clause 2.3.3 of this IHS for protein powders that contain dairy and/or egg products.
- Dietary supplements are regulated under the Food Act 2014 and are subject to the [Dietary Supplements Regulations 1985 administered by MedSafe](#).
- Therapeutic products are products that claim or imply a therapeutic purpose. For a definition of therapeutic purpose, see [Section 4 of the Medicines Act 1981](#).

- MedSafe has definitions for the different types of therapeutic products in this document: <http://www.medsafe.govt.nz/regulatory/Guideline/GRTPNZ/overview-of-therapeutic-product-regulation.pdf>.
- Examples of therapeutic products for human use include: chondroitin sulphate, dermatan sulphate, glucosamine sulphate, heparin, heparanoid, and hydrolysed collagen.

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
25 June 2020	Import Health Standard: Specified Animal Products	IHS SPECPROD.ALL
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Bee Products

Include bee pollen, bee venom, beeswax, honey, propolis and royal jelly derived from honey bees (*Apis mellifera*).

Commercially Manufactured and Packaged

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

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* or *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Emu oil

This product is produced by the rendering of fat derived from emus.

EPA

Environmental Protection Authority, New Zealand.

F0

A measure of the amount of lethal heat which results from a specified thermal process (usually measured at the point of lowest lethality in the container). The F0 number is the lethal effect equivalent to the number of minutes at 121.1 degree Celsius when assuming instantaneous heating and cooling and a z value of 10 degree Celsius.

GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice)

A Competent Authority approved food control system aimed at ensuring that products are consistently manufactured to a specified quality appropriate to their intended use. It thus has two complementary and interacting components; the manufacturing operation itself and the control system and procedures.

HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point)

A system that identifies, evaluates and controls hazards that are significant for food safety.

Hermetically Sealed

A package is hermetically sealed if it is "airtight" e.g. heat sealed plastic bag, sealed can or glass jar with screw cap. Hermetically sealed goods may also be heat-treated but 'hermetically sealed' is not the same as 'canned' or 'retorted'. Many foods are packed in hermetically sealed containers, but do not undergo heat treatments in that package. These foods cannot be considered as retorted foods as they may not be sterile. Examples of such foods are milk powders and some types of cheeses.

HSNO Act 1996

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Meat

All edible parts of an animal. This includes blood, fat and offal.

Microorganism

A microscopic organism including protozoa, fungi, bacteria, viruses, unicellular algae and prions.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

New Organism

A new organism is defined in section 2A of the HSNO Act 1996 as:

- a) *An organism belonging to a species that was not present in New Zealand immediately before 29 July 1998,*
- b) *An organism belonging to a species, subspecies, infrasubspecies, variety, strain, or cultivar prescribed as a risk species, where that organism was not present in New Zealand at the time of promulgation of the relevant regulation,*
- c) *An organism for which a containment approval has been given under this Act,*
 - i) *An organism for which a conditional release approval has been given,*
 - ii) *A qualifying organism approved for release with controls,*
- d) *A genetically modified organism; or*
- e) *An organism that belongs to a species, subspecies, infrasubspecies, variety, strain, or cultivar that has been eradicated from New Zealand.*

Official Certificate

A certificate describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Official or Official Veterinarian

An Official or Official veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities.

Retort pouches/packaging

A retort pouch/package is a lightweight, flexible container or pouch in which foods are heated and sterilised. Retort pouches generally have the following features:

- a) Manufactured from laminated polyester, nylon and/or aluminium. The polyester and nylon films usually have a layer of aluminium foil between them.
- b) Material used for manufacture of retort pouches may be thicker than the polyethylene used for vacuum pouches.
- c) Soft and flexible to touch.
- d) Do not require special storage conditions to maintain product quality e.g. refrigeration to maintain food quality prior to opening i.e. are shelf stable.

Retorted products

Retorted products are heated in an unopened, hermetically sealed container for a time, and to a temperature sufficient to render the contents commercially sterile. In order to meet the requirements of this IHS, all retorted products must not require freezing or refrigeration before the package is opened in order to maintain their safety and quality.

Retorting

Retorting refers to the process of cooking canned food or food in a retort pouch after it has been sealed in the container. The packages either go through a continuous retort (i.e. continually moving conveyor system) or may be cooked in a batch retort (i.e. big sealed pressure cooker). Many different types of food may be canned and retorted e.g. canned meals (e.g. Irish stew), canned soups, retort pouches of tuna, etc.

Sealed packaging

The packaging is impervious and sealed at the point of manufacture. The original packaging must be intact i.e. has not been opened.

Shelf-stable

Shelf stable animal products means animal products that can be safely stored without refrigeration. For example canned/retorted animal products are considered as shelf-stable because they can be stored 'on the shelf' at room temperature and remain safe and suitable for consumption for a long time (years).

Specified animal products

Products that are derived from animals or containing animal products, and that are specified in Part 2, 3 and 4 of this IHS.

Specified risk materials (SRMs)

From animals of all ages: the entire head (excluding the tongue) including the brain, eyes, trigeminal ganglia and tonsils; the thymus; and the intestines from the duodenum to the rectum.

From animals older than 6 months: the spleen and spinal cord.

From animals older than 30 months: the vertebral column (including dorsal root ganglia).

The Aquatic Code

The OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website.

The Code

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website.

Vacuum packaging (e.g. corvac or cryovac)

Vacuum packaging refers to food that is packaged in heat sealed polyethylene bags, from which the air has been removed prior to sealing. 'Vacuum packaging' is not the same as 'retort packaging'. Features of vacuum packaging include:

- a) Generally constructed of transparent nylon or polythene in varying thicknesses (no aluminium foil).
- b) Soft plastic and wrinkled appearance due to the bag clinging to the product as there is no air inside the bag.
- c) Some vacuum packaged foods require special storage conditions to maintain product quality e.g. vacuum packaged meat or fish require refrigeration, i.e. are not shelf stable.

Schedule 3 – F03 Time and Temperature

(1) Equivalent time/temperature combinations that achieve an F0 value of 3:

Temperature at the slowest heating point of the product (°C)	Process time (min)	Temperature at the slowest heating point of the product (°C)	Process time (s)
110	40	127	46
111	32	128	37
112	25	129	29
113	20	130	23
114	16	131	18
115	13	132	15
116	11	133	12
117	9	134	9
118	7	135	7
119	6	136	6
120	5		
121	3		
122	3		
123	3		
124	3		
125	2		
126	1		

Schedule 4 – Model Certificate Template

- (1) Below is a model certificate template for trade of canned or retorted animal products and collagen, which meets the requirements of the IHS.

Guidance		
Model Certificate Template for canned/retorted products and edible collagen		
Part 1: Consignment information		
1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:	1.2. Certificate reference number:	1.3. Competent Authority:
1.4. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:		
1.5. Country of origin:		
1.6. Country of destination:		
1.7. Place of origin: Name: Address:		
1.8. Place of shipment:	1.9. Date of departure:	
1.10. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Identification:	1.12. Commodity intended for use: <input type="checkbox"/> Human consumption	
1.11. Description of commodity:		
1.13. Temperature of commodities for transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Ambient	1.14. Total number of packages:	
1.15. Identification of container/serial number:	1.16. Type of packaging:	
1.17. Identification of commodity:		
Species (Scientific Name)	Net Weight	Lot ID/Code

Part 2: Official Certification	
Country:	Certificate reference number:
<p>I, the undersigned Official or Official Veterinarian, certify that the product described above satisfies the following requirements: Delete clauses not applicable to the product for import.</p> <p>Non-canned retorted animal products for human consumption</p> <p>(1) The animal product has been heat-treated in a hermetically sealed container with a F0 value of 3 or more.</p> <p>Canned and non-canned retorted animal products for human consumption (applicable to <i>Bos taurus</i> and <i>B. indicus</i>)</p> <p>(2) The animal products were entirely derived from cattle born and continuously raised in a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk in accordance with the Code; and,</p> <p>a) The cattle from which the meat products were derived passed ante- and post-mortem inspections; and</p> <p>b) Where there have been indigenous cases of BSE in the country of export, the meat products were derived from cattle that were born after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants had been effectively enforced; or</p> <p>(3) The animal products were entirely derived from cattle born and continuously raised in a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled BSE risk, in accordance with the Code; and</p> <p>a) The cattle from which the meat products were derived passed ante- and post-mortem inspections; and</p> <p>b) The cattle were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process, and</p> <p>c) The fresh meat and meat products were produced and handled in a manner which ensures that such products do not contain and are not contaminated with:</p> <p>i) The tonsils or distal ileum of cattle of any age; and</p> <p>ii) The brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column of cattle that were over 30 months of age, and</p> <p>iii) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from cattle over 30 months of age.</p> <p>Collagen (edible) that is prepared from hides and skins, or tendons (applicable to <i>B. taurus</i> and <i>B. indicus</i>)</p> <p>(4) The collagen has been prepared exclusively from hides and skins, or exclusively from tendons.</p> <p>Collagen (edible) that is prepared from bones (applicable to <i>B. taurus</i> and <i>B. indicus</i>)</p> <p>(5) The product originates from a country, zone or compartment having a negligible BSE risk; or</p> <p>(6) The product originates from a country, zone or compartment having a controlled BSE risk and are derived from cattle which have passed ante- and post-mortem inspections; and that</p> <p>a) Vertebral columns from cattle over 30 months of age at the time of slaughter and skulls have been excluded; and</p> <p>b) The bones have been subjected to a process which includes all of the following steps:</p> <p>i) degreasing;</p> <p>ii) acid demineralisation;</p> <p>iii) acid or alkaline treatment;</p> <p>iv) filtration;</p> <p>v) sterilisation at >138 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 4 seconds.</p> <p>Collagen (edible) derived from animal species other than <i>B. taurus</i> and <i>B. indicus</i></p> <p>Note: no other certification requirement except the animal species as shown in box 1.17 of this certificate is neither <i>B. taurus</i> nor <i>B. indicus</i>.</p>	

<p>Official or Official Veterinarian</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Email:</p>	<p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>[Official or Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date]</p>
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Schedule 5 – Model Certificate Template

- (1) Below is a model certificate templates for trade of emu oil from Australia, which meets the requirements of the IHS.

Guidance		
Model Certificate Template for emu oil from Australia		
Part 1: Consignment information		
1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:	1.2. Certificate reference number:	1.3. Competent Authority:
1.4. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:		
1.5. Country of origin:		
1.6. Country of destination:		
1.7. Place of origin: Name: Address:		
1.8. Place of shipment:	1.9. Date of departure:	
1.10. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Identification:	1.12. Commodity intended for use: <input type="checkbox"/> Human use	
1.11. Description of commodity:		
1.13. Temperature of commodities for transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen	1.14. Total number of packages:	
1.15. Identification of container/serial number:	1.16. Type of packaging:	
1.17. Identification of commodity:		
Species (Scientific Name)	Net Weight	Lot ID/Code

Part 3: Official Certificate	
Country: Australia	Certificate reference number:
<p>I, the undersigned government veterinary officer of Australia, certify with respect to the emu oil described in this certificate that I have examined the records of the manufacturer and have no reason to doubt the veracity of the manufacturer's declaration.</p>	
Official Veterinarian Name: Address: Email:	Signature: Date: <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">[Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date]</p> </div>

Schedule 6 – Model Certificate Template

- (1) Below is a model certificate template for trade of specified porcine enzymes from Canada and the United States of America, which meets the requirements of the IHS.

Guidance														
<p>Model Certificate Template for specified porcine enzymes from Canada and the United States of America</p> <p>Part 1: Consignment information</p>														
1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:		1.2. Certificate reference number:												
		1.3. Competent Authority:												
1.4. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:														
1.5. Country of origin:														
1.6. Country of destination:														
1.7. Place of origin: Name: Address:														
1.8. Place of shipment:		1.9. Date of departure:												
1.10. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Identification:		1.12. Commodity intended for use: <input type="checkbox"/> Technical use												
1.11. Description of commodity: Porcine lipase, pancreatin, pepsin or trypsin (delete as appropriate)														
1.13. Temperature of commodities for transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen		1.14. Total number of packages:												
1.15. Identification of container/serial number:		1.16. Type of packaging:												
1.17. Identification of commodity:														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species (Scientific Name)</th> <th>Net Weight</th> <th>Lot ID/Code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Species (Scientific Name)	Net Weight	Lot ID/Code									
Species (Scientific Name)	Net Weight	Lot ID/Code												
<p>Part 2: Manufacturer's Declaration</p>														

Country: Canada or the United States of America	Certificate reference number:
<p>I, the undersigned manager of the factory where the porcine lipase, pancreatin, pepsin or trypsin (delete as appropriate) has been manufactured, certify that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The product was derived from pigs born, raised and slaughtered in Canada or the United States of America (delete as appropriate). (2) The product was derived from pigs which passed veterinary ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection. (3) The product was derived from pigs processed in meat packing premises inspected by and registered with the government veterinary authority of the country of origin of the pigs. <p>Name and Signature of Manager</p> <p>Date</p>	
Part 3: Official Certificate	

<p>Country: Canada or the United States of America</p>	<p>Certificate reference number:</p>
<p>I, the undersigned government veterinary officer of Canada or the United States of America (delete as appropriate), certify that:</p> <p>(1) African swine fever, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera (classical swine fever), and swine vesicular disease have not occurred in the country of origin of the pigs during the twelve months prior to the date of departure of the product for New Zealand</p> <p>(2) I have examined the records of the manufacturer and have no reason to doubt the veracity of the manufacturer's declaration.</p>	
<p>Official Veterinarian</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Email:</p>	<p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>