



# Guidance Document

## Importing Food into New Zealand

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## Title

Guidance Document: Importing Food into New Zealand

## About this document

This document:

- a) gives an overview of the process of importing food into New Zealand;
- b) outlines how imported foods are categorised and which categories of food require clearance under the Food Act prior to entry into New Zealand;
- c) details the process for obtaining food safety clearance where it is required.

## Related requirements

- (1) This document provides guidance on how to meet requirements set out in:
  - a) The Food Regulations 2015 (Part 5, Subpart 2); and
  - b) The Importing Food Notice 2015.
- (2) Registered food importers also have duties as set out in the Food Regulations 2015 (Part 5, Subpart 1). The guidance document Meeting Requirements as a Registered Food Importer explains these duties further.

## Document history

Previous Version Date	Current Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description

## Contact details

For further assistance with obtaining Food Safety Clearance contact MPI Central Clearing House

Email: [imported.food@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:imported.food@mpi.govt.nz)

Phone: (09) 909 6210 or (09) 909 6211

## Disclaimer

This guidance does not constitute, and should not be regarded as, legal advice. While every effort has been made to ensure the information in this guidance is accurate, the Ministry for Primary Industries does not accept any responsibility or liability whatsoever for any error of fact, omission, interpretation or opinion that may be present, however it may have occurred.

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# 1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to give guidance to registered food importers on:

- the overall process for importing food into New Zealand;
- what categories of food require clearance under the Food Act 2014 before they can enter New Zealand; and
- how to obtain food safety clearance when it is required.

# 2 Background

- (1) In New Zealand food for sale for human consumption is regulated under the Food Act 2014 (the Act) and regulations and notices issued under that Act.
- (2) Anyone importing food into New Zealand for sale for human consumption must be a registered importer or use an agent who is a registered importer. Registered importers have specific requirements to:
  - a) Take all reasonable steps to source safe and suitable food; and
  - b) Take all reasonable steps to ensure the food imported is transported and stored in a way that ensures the food continues to be safe and suitable; and
  - c) Keep or have access to records that allow traceability and verification of the maintenance of the foods safety and suitability; and
  - d) Have recall systems and notify MPI when they intend to conduct a recallGuidance around the general requirements of registered importers can be found in the document [Meeting Requirements as a Registered Food Importer](#).
- (3) Food imported into New Zealand must meet requirements under a number of different Acts as follows:
  - a) Customs and Excise Act 1996
  - b) Biosecurity Act 1993
  - c) Animal Products Act 1999
  - d) Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997
  - e) Food Act 2014
  - f) Fair Trading Act 1986
  - g) Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
- (4) Some foods can't be imported into New Zealand at all and for some other foods there are more checks to be carried out to confirm that they don't cause risks to the NZ environment, plants, animals or public. Food importers need to be aware of:
  - a) information at the NZ Customs website on Prohibited imports;
  - b) any [Import Health Standards](#) that apply (biosecurity risk);
  - c) Standard 1.4.4 of the Australia NZ Food Standards Code (Prohibited and restricted plants and fungi) and the following schedules on prohibited and restricted products (Schedule 23, 24,25 and 26); and
  - d) foods that need clearance under the Food Act. See the Importing Food Notice.
- (5) MPI uses a risk based approach for managing food safety of imported food. Therefore imported foods are categorised according to the level of risk they present to the New Zealand consumer.
- (6) The categories are
  - a) High Regulatory Interest Food;
  - b) Increased Regulatory Interest Food; and
  - c) Low Regulatory Interest Food.

## 3 Definitions

**Food** is defined in the Food Act 2014 and includes anything that is used, capable of being used, or represented as being for use, for human consumption (whether raw, prepared, or partly prepared).

**Food Safety Clearance** means clearance for entry into New Zealand by a Food Safety Officer after consideration of the safety and suitability of the food, as allowed for under Section 109 of Food Act 2014.

**High Regulatory Interest Food** means imported food that presents an increased risk to human health based on the food's inherent nature and hazards associated with it, the nature of its processing or handling, or the nature of the food safety controls in the country of origin; and

**Increased Regulatory Interest Food** means imported food for which there is some uncertainty or concern about the risk to the safety and suitability of the food.

**Lot or Batch** means a quantity of specific food which is prepared or packed under essentially the same conditions usually from a particular preparation or packing unit, and during a particular time ordinarily not exceeding 24 hours.

**Low Regulatory Interest Food** means imported food that is neither High Regulatory Interest food nor Increased Regulatory interest food.

**Official certificate** means a certificate issued by, or under the control of the exporting country's competent authority, including by a certifying body recognized by the competent authority to issue such certificates.

**Specific product type** means the same food type, size bottle/packet, variety, brand, and is manufactured by the same company.

## 4 Food Safety Clearance

### 4.1 What is food safety clearance?

- (1) Food safety clearance is the permission for the imported food to enter New Zealand. Food safety clearance is given by a Food Safety Officer under the Food Act 2014.
- (2) To be given clearance for entry and to allow an importer to distribute food for sale, a food safety officer must be satisfied that:
  - a) the importer is a registered importer or acting through an agent who is; and
  - b) the food complies with all applicable requirements under the Food Act, Regulations and Notices under the Act including the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
- (3) In order for a consignment of food to be given clearance, checks are made by a Food Safety Officer to ensure that the food complies with any clearance requirements applicable to the type of food. There are a number of different methods that can be used by the importer to demonstrate that the food meets clearance requirements (refer to section 4.4.).

## 4.2 What foods require food safety clearance?

- (1) Foods that are known to present an increased risk to human health are referred to as High Regulatory Interest (HRI) foods and **always** require food safety clearance.
- (2) Foods where there is uncertainty or concern about the risk they present to human health are called Foods of Increased Regulatory Interest (IRI). **Some** IRI foods require food safety clearance.
- (3) HRI and IRI foods are listed in the Importing Food Notice along with clearance requirements including the evidence required to confirm the food is safe and suitable for people to eat.
- (4) The only foods from Australia that require food safety clearance are:
  - a) bivalve molluscan shellfish and products containing them; and
  - b) bovine meat and meat products containing greater than 5% bovine meat.

## 4.3 How to find out whether a food requires food safety clearance

- (1) The Importing Food Notice is available on the MPI website. Foods that require food safety clearance are listed in Schedules 1 (HRI foods) and 2 (IRI foods).
- (2) For further help contact the MPI Central Clearing House:  
Email: [imported.food@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:imported.food@mpi.govt.nz)  
Phone: (09) 909 6210 or (09) 909 6211

## 4.4 How to meet clearance requirements

- (1) There are different types of evidence that the importer can use to show that the food meets the requirements for clearance. The evidence options available depends on the food and where it comes from. More detail is given in the Importing Food Notice.
- (2) The types of evidence which may be required are as follows:
  - a) NZ Importer Assurance;  
Where a registered importer's business is audited and found to be acceptable MPI will issue a NZ Importer Assurance which can be used to facilitate clearance. Note: this was previously known as a Multiple Release Permit.
  - b) Manufacturer's Declaration;  
A declaration about the product, its origin or processing, by the manufacturer.
  - c) Official Certificates;  
For some foods country agreements are in place and MPI will recognise official certificates from certain agencies in these countries.  
More detail on the official certificates that are accepted is given in Appendix 2.
  - d) Results from Sampling and testing;  
Where sampling and testing is the required method MPI staff decide the frequency that consignments of that food from a specific supplier to a specific importer are sampled and tested.
  - e) Sample of food;  
for some Increased Regulatory Interest foods a sample is required prior to the product being cleared. In such instances clearance is not subject to the results of any testing.

## 5 How to import food – the process

### 5.1 Complete an Import Entry

- (1) All Food Imported into New Zealand must first be cleared by:
  - NZ Customs; and
  - MPI Biosecurity
- (2) Apply for your food to be imported by completing an Import Entry in the Customs Trade Single Window or via your customs broker. For further information on this visit [www.customs.govt.nz](http://www.customs.govt.nz)

#### 5.1.1 Consider making a Non-beef declaration if appropriate

- (1) If you are importing a product that could be thought to contain beef, but either:
  - does not contain any beef; or
  - contains only minimal amounts of beef (less than 5% of the product is beef)

you should consider whether you can make a Non-beef Declaration on your Import Entry with Customs.

Making such a declaration will prevent food safety clearance being required inappropriately.

Examples of products where a Non-Beef Declaration may be made if appropriate are Margarines, Sausages, Stuffed Pasta and Noodles. A full list of foods for which a Non-Beef Declaration can be made if applicable is given in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Receive notification that food safety clearance is needed

- (1) Once NZ Customs and MPI Biosecurity have confirmed that the food meets customs and biosecurity requirements, most food is free to enter New Zealand. When the food requires food safety clearance, the customs system lets the importer or customs broker that this is the case.

### 5.3 Get Food Safety Clearance

- (1) Food Safety Clearance is managed by MPI Central Clearing House and Food Safety Officers (FSOs). Contact details are:  
Central Clearing House  
MPI – Verification Services  
19 Richard Pearse Drive, Airport Oaks, Auckland  
PO Box 53030, Mangere, Auckland 2022  
Email: [imported.food@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:imported.food@mpi.govt.nz)  
Phone: (09) 909 6210 or (09) 909 6211

#### Step 1: Request Food Safety Clearance

- (2) There are two ways to request food clearance:
  - a) Using Trade Single Window ([www.tsw.govt.nz](http://www.tsw.govt.nz)); or

- b) Emailing a Food Safety Clearance Application form to the Central Clearing House. All the fields must be filled in.

## **Step 2: Make sure all relevant information is sent to the Central Clearing House**

- (3) To make sure product is cleared quickly you must either upload into Trade Single Window or email the clearing house the following information when you are told that food safety clearance is required.
  - a) the invoice for the consignment;
  - b) the bill of lading or air way bill for the consignment;
  - c) any official certificate or manufacturer's declarations needed.
- (4) There are different types of official certificates that may be required to get food safety clearance. This depends on agreements between governments. A list of official certificates is given in Appendix 2 of this document.
- (5) Where an official certificate or manufacturer's declaration is the method of confirming safety and suitability then a separate certificate or declaration is required for each food type which is:
  - a) conveyed by the same means of transport; and
  - b) consigned by a single consigner; and
  - c) from the same country or geographic region of harvest, production or manufacture.

## **Step 3: Get food inspected, sampled and tested**

- (6) Consignments of food cleared after review of an official certificate or manufacturer's declaration may also be inspected. The inspection rate is based on the product, supplier, country of origin, importer, frequency of import and any government to government agreements.
- (7) Some foods must be cleared by sampling and testing. In this situation it is up to the FSO to decide how often consignments of such foods from a specific supplier to the particular importer are tested. This is based on how well requirements have been met in the past by the importer and the frequency of import.
- (8) If the consignment requires sampling and testing the MPI staff (FSO) will let the importer know and direct them to transport the product to a place where it can be held until food safety clearance is given.
- (9) Where inspection, or sampling and testing, of a consignment is required:
  - a) the importer must:
    - i) let the FSO know where the food is located.
    - ii) move the food to a specific place if asked to by the FSO
    - iii) give the FSO access to sample the food
    - iv) supply a full inventory of the consignment, including lot details, so the FSO can confirm that the full consignment has been held and is available for sampling.
    - v) select an Approved Laboratory for testing of the samples.  
A list of Approved laboratories for food import testing is available on the MPI website.
    - vi) pay for any movement of the food, sampling or testing.
    - vii) supply the results of the testing to the FSO no later than 3 months from the date of sampling. Note results will not normally be released by the laboratory unless payment has been arranged by the importer. For laboratory costs, the importer should contact the listed laboratories directly.
  - b) The importer may not pre-select samples or sample their own consignment.

- c) the FSO will:
  - i) check the lot numbers and other identification of the consignment to ensure that appropriate and representative samples are taken for testing.
  - ii) select the appropriate products and number of lots for testing.  
take samples of the product
  - iii) individually label each sample, seal samples with sample tape and complete the laboratory sample form that will accompany the samples. A copy of the laboratory sample submission form will be placed in the container with the samples and the container will be sealed by the FSO.
  - iv) transport the samples to the to the laboratory selected by the importer.
- d) Samples will be taken from each specific product type of food requiring clearance. Specific product type means the same food type, size bottle/packet, variety, brand, and is manufactured by the same company.
- e) The number of lots sampled for each product type will be based on the number of lots in the consignment.
- f) We do not allow retesting of a batch or lot of food where the test results exceed the clearance limits except when directed to do so by the Chief Executive of MPI. The Chief Executive may only give such direction where there is a critical non-compliance at the laboratory which may have impacted the integrity of the results.
- g) Retesting is not allowed is because the distribution of the hazards in food is uneven and a second or third test with a result lower than the limit does not mean that the food is safe.
- h) Samples taken are considered to be representative of the food

## Step 4: Receive clearance and directions

- (10) Food Safety clearance may be given with or without direction.
  - a) Direction may be given where:
    - i) the food needs to be re-located to enable inspection and sampling;
    - ii) the hazard in the food is to be managed by further processing in New Zealand;
    - iii) the food is to be relabelled prior to sale; or
    - iv) food has failed the clearance requirements, or is not considered safe or suitable.
  - b) Direction may be to:
    - i) arrange for inspection and sampling;
    - ii) denature or destroy the food to prevent distribution or use;
    - iii) re-export back to the country it came from;
    - iv) re- process the food where the food can be made safe by an appropriate processing step;  
or
    - v) re-label the food to comply with the Australia New Zealand Food Standard Code.

## 6 Management of non-compliant consignments

### 6.1 Failed lots

- (1) Lots that are tested and fail the import criteria, are not permitted to be distributed for sale or consumption.
- (2) The importer is normally given five working days to provide written advice to MPI as to what they intend to do with the failed lots and their intentions for the remaining, untested, lots in the consignment.

Failure to notify MPI within ten working days may result in seizure and destruction of the consignment, in accordance with the Food Act.

- (3) Failed lots must be disposed of in a manner approved by MPI.
- (4) The importer is liable for all seizure and disposal costs for imported product that is non-compliant or otherwise not safe or suitable.
- (5) If an importer fails to carry out the directions given by the FSO as part of clearance, they are in breach of the Food Act and could be fined and prosecuted under the Act. This may also result in cancellation of the importer's registration and, therefore, the ability to import food.

## 6.2 Options for untested lots

- (1) Untested lots of the same specific product type from a non-compliant consignment may be subsequently tested and clearance requested for these specific lots rather than the full consignment.
- (2) If untested lots are not subsequently sampled and tested they must be disposed of in the manner as directed by a MPI.

## 7 Management of food before it is cleared

- (1) The legislation requires that until clearance is given the registered importer must ensure the imported food is:
  - a) stored away from other food; and
  - b) clearly labelled; and
  - c) not sold; and
  - d) not eaten.
- (2) In order to meet this requirement, importers should:
  - a) hold food waiting for clearance in designated and clearly identified locations;
  - b) make sure that all staff are adequately trained on procedures for holding uncleared imported food; and
  - c) clearly label food waiting clearance to indicate that it is on hold.

## 8 Food for personal consumption or use as trade samples

- (1) Imports for personal use or for use as trade samples may be captured by NZ Customs as part of the import entry process and the importer could be requested to obtain food safety clearance of that food if it is HRI or IRI. In this situation an MPI FSO will review the details of the consignment to establish what it is and what it will be used for. They will consider
  - a) the quantity of the food;
  - b) the type of product (the nature of the food);
  - c) the behaviour of the importer; and
  - d) intended product use.
- (2) As a guideline, the following amounts are considered by MPI as appropriate for personal use or for trade samples:
  - a) for food in liquid form: up to 10 Litres;
  - b) for food not in liquid form: up to 10 Kilograms;
  - c) for concentrated liquid food which are used in the preparation of other food or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food e.g. fruit juice concentrate; not more than 2 Litres;

- d) for moisture reduced food , other than liquid food, which are used in the preparation of other food or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food e.g., a powdered drink base: not more than 2 Kilograms; and
  - e) for spices which are used in the preparation of other food or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food: not more than 1 Kilogram.
- (3) Importers importing HRI or IRI foods for personal consumption or for trade samples will be required to sign a declaration that the products are for personal use or trade samples and that they understand it is an offence for the food to be sold.
- (4) Where trade samples are being imported for human consumption the FSO may require that the food should be subject to the same requirements as if it is imported for sale.
- (5) Irrespective of the quantity of the food the FSO may still make a decision that the food must be treated as a commercial quantity which should be subject to the same requirements as if it is imported for sale.

## 9 Returned New Zealand exports

- (1) Food exported from New Zealand can only be considered returned New Zealand export only if it has been rejected prior to clearing Customs in the destination country.
- (2) All exporters of foods containing animal products (meat, seafood, dairy, honey) are legally obliged to notify MPI should their export be rejected by an importing country or the export is turned around during transit.
- (3) Following Biosecurity clearance all returned New Zealand foods (i.e. originally exported from New Zealand) which have been rejected by the importing country or turned around in transit are subject to specific MPI import requirements as follows:
  - a) Returned animal products (excluding dairy) are regulated under the Animal Products Act 1999 and associated requirements under OMAR 01/172. An Animal Products Officer (APO) is responsible for assessing the returned food. Should the food be intended for sale on the domestic market, the APO must seek confirmation from a FSO prior to releasing the food.  
Note: Although outside the scope of this document, OMAR 01/172 also applies to returned animal products for animal consumption or industrial/technical uses;
  - b) Returned dairy products are regulated under the Animal Products Act 1999. The requirements for returned dairy product will differ depending on the reason for the return and intended use when re-imported into New Zealand. The exporter/importer should email full details to: [food.assurance@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:food.assurance@mpi.govt.nz) before product is returned.
  - c) Returned 'other' foods that come to the attention of MPI is assessed on a case-by-case basis by a FSO to determine disposition.

## Appendix 1: Foods for which non-beef declarations may be made

- (1) There is a provision in the Import Entry to make a “Non-Beef” declaration, where the product is one that could be thought to contain beef, but either:
- does not contain any beef; or
  - contains only minimal amounts of beef (less than 5% of the product is beef)
- (2) The following is a full list of foods for which a Non-Beef Declaration can be made if applicable.

<b>“NON-BEEF DECLARATION”</b>	
<b>If product does not contain bovine ingredients, importer or Customs agent can declare “no beef” for product captured under the following:</b>	
0210 Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	
0210.99.30.	Other Including Edible Flours And Meals Of Meat Or Meat Offal - Other Animals
0504 Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	
0504.00.00.49J	Vells (Rennet Bags).
0504.00.00.89H	Other Guts Bladders And Stomachs Of Animals- Whole And Pieces Thereof
0506 Bones and horn-cores, un-worked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or de-gelatinised; powder and waste of these products	
0506.10.00.00F	Ossein and Bones Treated with Acid
0506.90.00.01C	Bone Meal or Powder
1502 Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03	
1502.90.00.10E	Fats Of Bovine Animals Sheep Or Goats From Bones Or Waste Crude
1502.90.00.15F	Refined Fats From Bones Or Waste Of Bovine Animals Sheep Or Goats - Neats Foot
1502.90.00.19J	Refined Fats From Bones Or Waste Of Bovine Animals Sheep Or Goats - Other
1502.10.00.10F	Edible Tallow Obtained From Beef Fat
1502.10.00.15G	Edible Tallow Obtained From Bovine (Other Than Beef) Sheep Or Goat Fats
1502.90.00.29F	Bovine Sheep Or Goat Fats Other Than From Bones Or Waste Other Than Tallow
1503 Lard stearin, lard oil, oleo-stearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared	
1503.00.01.00K	Oleo Oil
1503.00.09.01J	Edible Stearin
1503.00.09.09D	Other Lard Stearin Lard Oil Etc
1506 Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1506.00.00.01F	Fractions Of Other Animal Fats And Oils
1506.00.00.11C	Other Crude Animal Fats And Oils Other Than Fractions
1506.00.00.19J	Other Refined Animal Fats And Oils Other Than Fractions
1516.10.00 Animal fats and oils and their fractions	
1516.10.00.09B	Other Animal Fats And Oils And Their Fractions
1517 Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils of heading 15.16:	
1517.10.00.01E	Polyunsaturated Margarine
1517.10.00.09L	Saturated Table Margarine
1517.10.00.11B	Other Polyunsaturated Margarine

1517.10.00.19H	Other Saturated Margarine
1517.10.00.29E	Other Margarine Not Liquid
1517.90.01.02J	Edible Mould Release Preparations In Aerosol Containers With CFC's
1517.90.01.08H	Edible Mould Release Preparations In Aerosol Containers With No CFC's
1517.90.01.19C	Edible Mould Release Preparations Not In Aerosol Containers
1517.90.09.01A	Polyunsaturated Liquid Margarine
1517.90.09.09G	Saturated Liquid Margarine
1517.90.09.19D	Other Liquid Margarine
1517.90.19.02E	Other Edible Mixtures In Aerosol Containers With CFC's
1517.90.19.08D	Other Edible Mixtures In Aerosol Containers Without CFC's
1517.90.19.19K	Other Edible Mixtures Not In Aerosol Containers
1601 Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	
1601.00.00.01A	Chicken Sausages
1601.00.00.09G	Turkey Sausages
1601.00.00.11J	Duck Sausages
1601.00.00.19D	Sausages Of Other Poultry
1601.00.00.29A	Sausages Of Other Than Poultry
1602 Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood	
1602.10.01.00A	Homogenised Preparations Of Meat Etc In Cans Or Jars With Vegetables Etc And Meat Pastes
1602.10.09.11H	Other Kinds Of Tongues Homogenised Preparations In Cans Or Jars
1602.10.09.29L	Other Meats Homogenised Preparations In Cans Or Jars
1602.10.19.00H	Homogenised Preparations Of Meats Etc Other Than In Cans Or Jars
1602.20.09.00F	Homogenised Preparations Of Liver Other Than Pates De Foie Gras
1602.90.01.00L	Preparations Of Blood
1602.90.11.00F	Other Meat Preparations In Cans Or Jars With Vegetables Etc
1602.90.19.19H	Other Meat Prepared In Cans Or Jars
1602.90.29.00B	Other Meat Prepared Packed Other Than In Cans Or Jars
1603 Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	
1603.00.01.01D	Meat Extracts
1603.00.01.09K	Meat Juices
1902 Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:	
1902.20.00.00H	Stuffed Pasta
1902.30.01.01F	Dried Noodle Cake With Flavour Sachet
1902.30.01.09A	Other Pasta In Combination With Other Food Substances Other Than Dried Noodle Cake
2103 Sauces and preparations therefore; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	
2103.90.00.15D	Other Sauces Not Elsewhere Specified
2103.90.00.27H	Mixed Condiments - Other
2103.90.00.39A	Mixed Seasonings - Other
2103.90.00.10C	Sauces containing peanuts
2103.90.00.23E	Mixed Condiments containing peanuts
2103.90.00.33B	Mixed Seasonings containing peanuts

2104 Soups and broths and preparations therefore; homogenized composite food preparations	
2104.10.09.41K	Soups And Broths Etc Of Meat
2104.10.09.49E	Soups And Broths Etc Other Than Meat And Vegetable
2104.20.00.00J	Homogenised Composite Food Preparations
2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	
2106.10.09.00J	Protein Concentrates Other Than TVP
2106.90.99.01E	Mixtures Of Chemicals & Foodstuffs Of A Kind Used In The Prep Of Human Foodstuff
2106.90.99.79A	Other Food Preps Not Listed Elsewhere
3507 Enzymes; prepared enzymes not elsewhere specified or included	
3507.10.01.00G	Flavoured Coloured Or Simply Prep Rennet & Concentrates Thereof
3507.10.09.00H	Rennet Other Than Flavoured Coloured Or Simply Prepared
3507.90.00.00K	Prepared Enzymes Other Than Rennet

## Appendix 2: Official assurances and issuing bodies

Food	Market	Official Certificate accepted for clearance
Raw milk products	Countries of the European Union Switzerland	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 8 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 with respect to the Standard for Milk and Milk Products for Human Consumption from the European Union and Swiss Confederation
Fresh cheese, curd cheese and soft cheese (pasteurised)	Norway	Certificate from Kontrollinstituttet for Meierprodukter (KIM)
Fresh cheese, curd cheese and soft cheese (pasteurised)	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 8 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 issued by the competent authorities of EC member states
Histamine susceptible fish and fish products	Canada	Certificate from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency
	Thailand	Certificate from either the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thailand Department of Fisheries; or</li> <li>• Thailand Centre of Export Inspection and Certification for Agricultural Products.</li> </ul>
	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 9 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 issued by the competent authorities of EC member states
Puffer Fish	Korea	Sanitary Certificate from the Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency; Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea
Ready to Eat smoked fish and smoke flavoured fish (chilled)	EU	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 9 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 issued by the competent authorities of EC member states
	Canada	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
	Thailand	Department of Fisheries, Centre of Export Inspection and Certification of Agricultural Products (CEICAP)

Bovine meat and products	Brazil	Agreed certificate issued by the Brazil Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health (SDA); Inspection Department of Animal Products (DIPOA)
	Canada	Health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY in the relevant IHS. The certificate must contain a statement that bovine meat and bovine meat products originate (born, reared, slaughtered, manufactured and processed) in Canada and / or United States and exported from Canada.  The official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of zoosanitary certification.
	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 5, 6 or 7 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084, as applicable to the product exported issued by the competent authorities of EC member states  Health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY in the relevant IHS
	Japan	Veterinary Certificate from representative of Japans government veterinary authority as per the relevant IHS  The certificate must be endorsed on every page by the 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.
	Mexico	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; National Service for Health, Safety and Food Quality; General Direction of Animal Health – Export Zoosanitary Certificate of Animals
	Thailand (NZ origin Beef only)	Certificate issued by the Thailand Food and Drug Administration of the Ministry of Public Health  Health certification which meets the requirements of the applicable Import Health Standard - Animal products that have undergone third country processing
	United States of America	Health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY in the relevant IHS.  US FSIS Certificate 9060-5 Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness

		The official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of zoosanitary certification.
	Vanuatu	Health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY in the relevant IHS.  The official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of zoosanitary certification.
Fermented meat products, meat paste and pate	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 5, 6 or 7 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084, as applicable to the product exported issued by the competent authorities of EC member states
Peanuts and pistachio nuts and their products	China	Certificate stating the level of aflatoxins detected prior to shipment of the consignment issued by China Inspection and Quarantine (CIQ)
	United States of America	Certificate stating the level of aflatoxins detected prior to shipment of the consignment issued by United States Department of Agriculture or State Department of Food and Agriculture (for peanuts only)
Bivalve molluscan shellfish	Australia	Health certification issued by the Australian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources attesting that the product(s) listed are from MAWR registered premises. Certification is required for each consignment. All types of BMS within a single consignment can be listed on once certificate.
	Canada	Agreed certification issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
	Chile	Agreed certification issued by the Fisheries Health Department, National Fisheries Services (SERNAPESCA), Government of Chile
	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 9 or 10 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 as applicable to the product exported issued by the competent authorities of EC member states
	Japan	Agreed certification issued by the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Government of Japan
	Korea	Agreed certification issued by the Fishing Leisure and Inland Fisheries Division, Ministry of Food Agriculture,

		Forestry and Fisheries (MiFAFF), Government of the Republic of Korea
	Peru	Agreed certification issued by National Fishery Health Services (SANIPES) Fisheries Technological Institute of Peru, Government of Peru
	Thailand	Agreed certification issued by Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division, Department of Fisheries, Government of Thailand
	United States of America	Documentary evidence that the consignment is of US origin and does not contain BMS from the Gulf States
	Vietnam	Agreed certification issued by the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam (NAFIQAD), Government of Vietnam.
Ready to Eat (RTE) Crustaceans - lobsters, crabs, bugs, shrimps and prawns and their products	Canada	Agreed certification issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency
	Malaysia	Malaysian Ministry of Health
	Thailand	Certificate from either the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thailand Department of Fisheries; or</li> <li>• Thailand Centre of Export Inspection and Certification for Agricultural Products.</li> </ul>
	Countries of the European Union	Animal Health and Public Health Certificate that complies with Part 9 or 10 of Annex V of the European Union Decision 2015/1084 as applicable to the product exported issued by the competent authorities of EC member states