



Regulating the Importation of Used Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

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Biosecurity New Zealand

Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatu Ahu Matua



➔ **The Risks**

➔ **The Import Requirements**

➔ **On-Arrival Action Required**

➔ **Pathway Challenges**



Associated Risks

↪ Plant Disease

↪ Animal Disease

↪ Regulated Seeds

↪ Plant Material

↪ Hitch Hiker Pests

↪ Soil



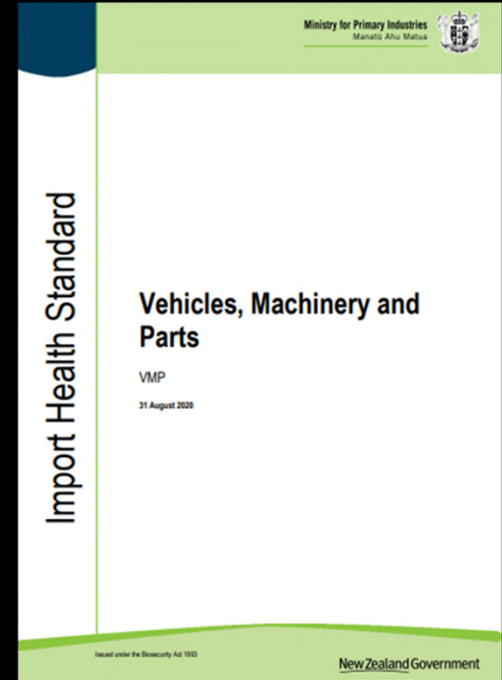
Requirements

MPI sets out the import requirements for 'risk goods' using Import Health Standards (IHS).

Requirements are established after public consultation including a 60-day period required as part of SPS obligations.

Regulation for used machinery is guided by International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (*ISPM*) 41 - *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment*.

Regulation is also based on MPI's Pest Risk Assessment of the vehicle and machinery importation pathway.



MPI Requirements

Used agricultural and forestry machinery fall under MPI's general risk class: "Used Outdoor or Targeted Machinery."

Class captures all used outdoor machinery as well as machinery that is used indoors but has been exposed to biosecurity contamination.



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Requirements

All used machinery must arrive clean and free of all biosecurity contamination.

Importers of used outdoor machinery must submit a certified cleaning certificate to MPI before arrival.

Treatment (fumigation or heat) may be required - 37 BMSB risk countries between September and April.

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Cleaning Certificate for Used Outdoor and Targeted Machinery Exported from All Countries

I (name of declarant) on behalf of (company name and physical address) certify that the used machinery listed below has been thoroughly cleaned (externally and internally) and that the item(s) was disassembled for cleaning (where possible) as per Part 2 of the [Import Health Standard for Vehicles, Machinery and Parts](#).

Machinery Model(s) or Serial Number(s)	Description of Goods Including Quantity, Importer and Exporter

1. Has the interior of all units listed above been fully cleaned removing all visible contamination?	Yes	No
2. Has the exterior of all units listed above been fully cleaned removing all visible contamination?		
3. Has the machinery listed above been disassembled to enable thorough cleaning of all surfaces?		
4. Has the machinery listed above been used in a rural setting and/or around farm animals?		
5. If the answer to question 4 is yes, please list countries the machinery has been used in.		

Name of Declarant: _____
Signature of Declarant: _____
Date of Dismantling & Cleaning: _____
Date of Certification: _____

*The declarant is required to be the person who conducted or supervised dismantling and cleaning of the used machinery.

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Requirements

The IHS includes contamination thresholds linked to the “clean outcome”.

Thresholds:

- 1) Guide the importer around the acceptable standard of cleanliness required
- 2) Are used by MPI to verify compliance with the outcome.

Schedule 2 – Thresholds for Biosecurity Contaminants and Regulated Pests

Guidance

The following table defines the criteria that determines if imported vehicles, machinery and parts (includes tyres) are considered free from biosecurity contaminants and regulated pests. If the quantity of a biosecurity contaminant or regulated pest is below the threshold specified, then it is unlikely to present a biosecurity risk.

Note: This table is subject to periodic change.

Type	Contaminant Type	Threshold Permitted
Animals	Live animals such as amphibians, arthropods, birds, crustaceans, mammals, molluscs, reptiles.	Nil tolerance (always seen as a pest) *. <i>Note: Dead arthropods including dead insects, mites and spiders are not seen as contaminants.</i>
	Animal products or by-products such as blood, bones, carcasses, excretions, leathers, fibre, meat, etc.	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant) *.
Aquatic	Water (pooled or standing).	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant).
Micro-organisms	Fungi that is embedded/systemic in the vehicle, machine or part.	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant) *. <i>Note: Surface fungi (mildew) is not considered as a contaminant if it can be wiped off</i>
Plants	Fresh/green plant material and flowers.	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant) *.
	Fruit (whole) and seeds (including cones with seeds, dried seeds and fruit with seeds).	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant) *. <i>Note: Burnt, dried, scorched seeds that are present in or on exhaust systems and radiators are not seen as contaminants.</i>
	Small pieces of loose dead or dry plant material such as bark, fruit pieces, leaves, sawdust or twigs.	5 pieces More than 5 pieces are seen as actionable contaminants by MPI*. <i>Note: Burnt, dried, scorched pieces of material that are present in or on exhaust systems and radiators are not seen as contaminants.</i>
	Pine needles	Nil tolerance (always seen as a contaminant).
Soil	Clumps or loose soil may contain micro-organisms.	20 grams More than 20 grams is seen as a contaminant. <i>Note: Road film (fine dust or soil particles) that is free of organic material and present as a thin covering is not seen as a contaminant.</i>

* Unless officially identified as otherwise or as a species that is not a regulated pest.

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Requirements

wire cables and ropes that are attached, or have been attached to machinery used for agricultural, horticultural or forestry purposes must be:

- Treated before arrival; and
- Cleaned, free of biosecurity contamination



Verification of compliance

Used high risk outdoor machinery is routinely verified on arrival by MPI due to:

1. Complexity.
2. The difficulty an importer has with cleaning the machine to the required standard.
3. Often requires a direction for further decontamination at an MPI approved facility.

If the contamination can't be dealt with on-arrival, the machinery may face reshipment or destruction at the importer's cost.



The Challenges

NPPOs have low involvement in this pathway (like with most inanimate risk goods).

Machines are complex and usually large. Cleaning is difficult and dismantling is often required.

Because many types of biosecurity contaminants are associated with used machinery, there is often not just one treatment or action that will manage all risk.



The challenges

It is difficult to establish if machinery is highly contaminated until it has been unloaded and inspection starts. Verification inspections are timely, and dismantling may be required.

Reshipment becomes more difficult and costly to direct once the machine is off the vessel.

There may be multiple types of contamination on the machines which require further dismantling or a range of treatments and/treatment rates.



Thank you for your attention.

**Please feel free to contact the Invasive Species Team
(Standards@mpi.govt.nz) if you have any questions.**

