



Animal Products (Official Assurances Specifications) Notice 2005

Pursuant to section 167(1) (k) and (l) of the Animal Products Act 1999, I, Tony Zohrab, Director (Animal Products) issue the following notice for the purposes of —

- (a) setting specifications in relation to the issue and control of official assurances under section 62 of the Act; and
- (b) specifying matters in relation to the obtaining of official assurances under section 63, including the approved manner for applying for official assurances.

This notice also provides the approved application process for the reissue of official assurances for the purpose of section 64 of the Act.

Signed at Wellington this 21st day of July 2005

(signed)

Tony Zohrab
Director (Animal Products)
New Zealand Food Safety Authority
(Acting under delegated authority)

Certified in order for signature

(signed)

Solicitor
Legal Services
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Notice

1 Title

This Notice is the Animal Products (Official Assurances Specifications) Notice 2005.

2 Commencement

This Notice comes into force on 25 July 2005.

Part 1 Preliminary Provisions

3 Application of this Notice

- (1) This Notice contains specifications that apply to official assurances issued under Part 5 of the Act in relation to animal material and products produced under the Meat Act regime, the Apiaries Act regime, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act and in export approved premises.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to official assurances issued for dairy material or product, live animals other than those exported as food, or germplasm of animals.
- (3) All the clauses in this notice apply to E-cert documents unless any clause specifically provides otherwise.

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Notice, unless the context otherwise requires:

approved supplier means a person approved under section 158 of the Act to print and supply preprinted export certificate forms and includes Techniche (previously Prologix)

authorised person means a person designated by the Director-General under section 65 of the Act as an authorised person for the purpose of issuing official assurances and for withdrawing and reissuing official assurances under section 64 of the Act.

authorised user means a person that has met specified competency criteria and has been given E-cert access to enable the raising of eligibility declarations for a premises

compliance database means a record of the ongoing compliance status of premises held by the recognised agency with the responsibility for verifying the premises.

country eligibility when applied to an identified lot of animal material or product means that all export requirements appropriate to the intended country(ies) of export, have been met; and **eligibility status** has a corresponding meaning

E-cert means the electronic programme provided by the Director-General for the processing of eligibility declarations, eligibility documents and electronic export certificates, and includes the NZFSA E-cert help file in that electronic programme

eligibility declaration means a document raised by an operator that confirms the eligibility for export of any fish material or fish product that requires an official assurance

eligibility document (ED) means a document raised by an operator and issued by an official assurance verifier, which confirms the eligibility for export of any animal material or product that requires an official assurance

exhaust means an action taken by an authorised person, official assurance verifier or operator, on a transfer document, to indicate that the product or product item is no longer represented by that transfer document

export approved premises means those premises not covered by the Meat Act or Apiaries Act regimes, or Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the Act, which have, at their request, been specifically approved and listed by the Director-General for the purpose of

producing animal material and product eligible for official assurances subject to the relevant export requirements. This includes but is not limited to premises processing rabbits, avian eggs, blood products and wool

export certificate is the form of an official assurance determined by the Director-General pursuant to section 62 of the Act

export certificate set means the original export certificate form plus the appropriate number of copies; and **certificate set** has a corresponding meaning

export requirement means a requirement specified under section 60 of the Act and notified or made available under section 60A and where appropriate, any exemption issued in accordance with section 60B. Export requirements include overseas market access requirements.

form identifier is the identifier that differentiates one certificate type from other certificate types

germplasm includes embryos, semen and ova

in-clear in relation to any date, means the day is stated in numbers (unless the requirement allows for the day to be omitted), the month is stated as a word either in full or abbreviation, and the year is stated in numbers, e.g. 23 Sept 00; except where only the month and year is required, in which case numbers may be used

inventory control is a system whereby the operator is able to satisfactorily demonstrate the identity, traceability and eligibility of animal material or animal product through their records

import certificate means the official sanitary certificate associated with the animal material or product and issued by the government of the country from which New Zealand has imported the animal material or product

imported animal material or product means animal material or product imported into New Zealand and includes New Zealand animal material or product that is mixed with animal material or product imported into New Zealand

issued in relation to paper documents, means signed by an authorised person, official assurance verifier or in the case of E-cert documents means, approved by an official assurance verifier or authorised person; and issue has a corresponding meaning

letterhead certificate means an export certificate that is printed on to MAF letterhead paper with the New Zealand coat of arms

licensed means licensed or approved under the Meat Act 1981 or any regulations made under that Act; and licensee has a corresponding meaning

listed premises means a premises listed with NZFSA, for the purpose of identifying that establishment as an operation that stores, processes or handles specified animal material or product (eg. hides or skins), with the intent to export with an official assurance

MAF means the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of New Zealand

mobile operation means a land based premises that is able to be transported to another physical location.

NZFSA means the New Zealand Food Safety Authority

NZFSA signatory seal or signatory seal means the unique stamp issued by the Verification Agency to authorised persons and official assurance verifiers employed by the NZFSA

NZFSA website refers to <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz>

official assurance verifier (OA verifier) means a person recognised under section 103 of the Act to undertake official assurance verification and includes an animal product officer employed by the Verification Agency; and verifier has a corresponding meaning

official assurance verification means the functions and activities of confirming compliance with any New Zealand standard and export requirements which apply to the animal material or animal product concerned

operator in addition to the definitions in the Act, includes the licensee of premises licensed under the Meat Act regime and the person in charge of export approved premises, or his or her manager or agent

overseas market access requirements (OMAR) means an export requirement specific to an identified overseas market or markets.

premises means the place where an animal product business is operated

preprinted export certificate form means a paper export certificate that is preprinted and obtained from an approved supplier, as opposed to being printed on to security paper from the E-cert electronic database

print-run number means the number printed in the bottom left hand corner of each preprinted export certificate form

raise in relation to the E-cert system, means to complete and submit an eligibility document, eligibility declaration or an export health certificate in accordance with the [E-cert help file](#).

recognised agency in relation to any function or activity, means a person or body recognised by the Director-General under section 103 of the Act for the purpose of performing that function or activity.

recognised person means a person recognised or accredited by the Director-General under section 103 of the Act to perform specialist functions and activities

ruminant means an animal of the Order Artiodactyla that chews the cud regurgitated from its rumen, for example, cattle, sheep, deer, alpacas and goats

ruminant protein means protein derived from the tissue of a ruminant, except dairy material and product; and for this purpose, 'tissue' includes blood.

security paper is sensodised watermark security paper fully sensitised to CBS1 requirements and includes covert and overt UV flecks. The true watermark, owned by the maker, is applied during manufacture. The front side of each sheet has a disruptive wavy background with the words 'New Zealand SPS Certificate'. The reverse side of each sheet has a unique 8-digit variable number.

shoulder number means the unique number of the eligibility document, eligibility declaration or export certificate allocated by E-cert when a document is raised, or applied at or before signature of a paper document

signing office or **signing location** means the place at which an authorised person issues export certificates

specifications means any specification issued by notice by the Director-General under the Act, including export requirements

the Act means the Animal Products Act 1999.

transfer document means any form of document under this Notice that is able to support the issuing of an export certificate, or the preparation and, where applicable, issuing of another transfer document and includes an eligibility document, eligibility declaration, and exporter and operator declarations

unprocessed means not having been subject to any form of primary processing, as defined in the Act and the Animal Products (Definition of Primary Processor) Notice 2000.

Verification Agency (VA) refers to the NZFSA, Verification Agency

Verification Agency team leader means any person appointed to the designation of team leader in the Verification Agency

vessel means a fishing vessel including those registered as limited processing fishing vessels under the Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme-Limited Processing Fishing Vessels) Regulations 2001, vessels operating a registered risk management programme under the Act, and other fishing vessels registered under the Fisheries Act 1996

voided in relation to a box in an export certificate, means ruled off after the last entry and a diagonal line added, or the box otherwise filled so as to prevent the unauthorised addition of information after signing.

- (2) Any term or expression that is defined in the Act, Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999, or regulations made under those Acts and used, but not defined in this Notice, has the same meaning as in those Acts or regulations.

Part 2 General Requirements

5 Requirements on operators

- (1) An operator intending to produce animal material or product for export and for which an official assurance is required must
- (a) give adequate notice to the appropriate official assurance verifier so that any necessary verifications can be carried out; and
 - (b) document and implement procedures necessary to ensure compliance with:
 - (i) any export requirements and
 - (ii) any attestations provided in an official assurance.
 - (c) take all reasonable steps to ensure that animal material and product eligible for official assurances is not mixed with animal material or product that is ineligible.
- (2) An operator intending to produce animal material or product for export, for which an official assurance is required, must:
- (a) check the received animal material or product against the export requirements of the intended markets, including transport conditions, product item marks, labels and any other identifying features; and
 - (b) have a system of clear separation, and where required identification, of animal material and product lines during receipt, processing and subsequent storage; and
 - (c) keep records of these matters to enable the usage and movement of the animal material and product to be traced; and
 - (d) have a written programme(s), which describes how these requirements will be met.
- (3) An operator intending to produce animal material or product for export must clearly identify and record in inventory records and any transfer documents:
- (a) all consignments of imported animal material or product received; and
 - (b) products that contain imported animal material or product.
- (4) All operators must ensure that transfer documents are not sent to foreign governments, or overseas agents or importers except where authorised by the Director-General.

6 E-cert

The [E-cert help file](#) is to be treated as part of these Specifications for the completion and use of electronic documents.

7 Requirements on exporters

All exporters must ensure:

- (a) that before any animal material or product is exported, it is eligible for an official assurance for the intended destination country;
- (b) that where export requirements stipulate the official sealing of containers or cargo holds of a craft carrying animal material or product, the exporter ensures that the sealing is completed before requesting the issue of an export certificate;
- (c) that transfer documents are not sent to foreign governments, or overseas agents or importers except where authorised by the Director-General.

8 Export certificates

Export certificates remain the property of the Director-General until received by a foreign government.

9 Signatory seals

- (1) The use of the signatory seal by an authorised person or official assurance verifier is restricted to authorising things, required by regulations, specifications, notices, or directed by the Director-General.
- (2) The Verification Agency must have a documented procedure for the issue and control of signatory seals, and maintain a register of signatory seals identifying the person to whom a particular signatory seal is issued.
- (3) An up to date copy of the register of signatory seals, as specified in subclause 9(2), must be available at all times to the Director-General on the Verification Agency password secure part of the NZFSA website.
- (4) The Verification Agency must ensure that signatory seals are withdrawn from any person ceasing to be an authorised person or official assurance verifier and the signatory seal destroyed or kept secure and not issued or reissued to another person until an interval of at least two years has elapsed.
- (5) Destroyed signatory seals must be recorded on the register of signatory seals as having been destroyed.

10 Communications with foreign authorities

Recognised agencies, official assurance verifiers, animal product officers, official assessors, recognised persons and authorised persons are not to communicate directly with foreign governments or with New Zealand overseas diplomatic or trade posts on matters relating to official assurances, without prior Director-General authorisation.

Part 3 Transfer Documentation - General

11 Application of this Part

This Part sets out the requirements that apply to all forms of transfer documentation approved for use by this Notice.

12 Preparation of transfer documents

- (1) Transfer documents must be prepared by an operator in accordance with this Notice and other relevant export requirements.

- (2) Operators must ensure that the transfer document is correctly prepared.
- (3) Transfer documents must be prepared by an operator in the following manner:
 - (a) All information on paper transfer documents must be legible, consistently formatted, starting as close as practicable to the top left of the space provided, keeping the information even, closely spaced and within the boundaries of the allocated space.
 - (b) The minimum entry for the consignor and consignee is the operator identification number.
 - (c) Any production dates must be in-clear, or in-clear and code if the animal material or product is marked in code. Official assurance verifiers must regularly audit the code used, to ensure that the explanation used remains correct.
 - (d) Animal material and product must be accurately described and phrases such as "no more than" or "said to contain" are not permitted, except in the case of bulk loads (such as bulk tallow, rendered materials and green runners) where it is not reasonable for the consignor to weigh the consignment, prior to departure. For bulk loads that fit this criterion, an estimate of the weight, based upon experience may be recorded.
- (4) Subject to clause 17, the inclusion of country eligibility in any transfer document means that all export requirements appropriate to that country have been met. Where the export requirements of the eligible country or countries specify a range of options, the operator must endorse the transfer document with the option complied with.

13 Requirements of paper transfer documents

The original signed paper transfer document must be sent by the consignor operator to:

- (a) the operator of the animal product business receiving the transferred animal material or product or
- (b) the exporter of the product; or
- (c) the authorised person issuing the export certificate.

14 Corrections to paper transfer documents

- (1) Errors in paper transfer documents must be struck out so that the previous wording remains legible and may be corrected by hand.
- (2) Corrections must be endorsed by a signatory with the appropriate signing authority and made as close as possible, on the paper transfer document to the erroneous entry.

15 Alteration to eligibility document or eligibility declaration forms

Any alteration to the wording of any eligibility document or eligibility declaration by an operator is prohibited unless the prior approval of the Director-General has been obtained.

16 Imported animal material or product

- (1) In addition to the requirements of Part 17 of this notice, all transfer documentation that is prepared to accompany the transfer of imported animal material or product, must:
 - (a) identify the country or countries of origin of the animal material or product concerned; and
 - (b) refer to the relevant documentation issued by the foreign government; and
 - (c) where paper transfer documentation is used, identify if the imported animal material or product has been further processed in New Zealand.
- (2) Consignor operators transferring imported animal material or product must, where applicable, ensure that a copy of all relevant import certificates are available to the

consignee operator to support the issuing of official assurances in accordance with subclauses 107(1), 107(6) and 107(7).

17 Control declarations

- (1) Notwithstanding clause 15, where the outgoing transfer documentation lists eligible countries, an operator must include on that documentation a declaration stating precisely and succinctly additional controls and procedures if:
 - (a) controls additional to those in specifications are necessary to achieve or maintain country eligibility; or
 - (b) country eligibility requires additional controls which are covered by specifications,and the controls do not undermine existing specifications in any way.
- (2) The operator must keep a copy of all control declarations and a record of the circumstances in which each was required, for a period of 4 years.
- (3) In the case of eligibility documents:
 - (a) all control declarations must additionally be approved by the official assurance verifier responsible for verifying the premises, prior to their use; and
 - (b) the official assurance verifier must keep a copy of all control declarations and a record of the circumstances in which each was required, for a period of 7 years after the last use of the declaration.

18 Changes to country eligibility

- (1) Where the incoming transfer documentation lists eligible countries and an operator of a receiving premises wishes to extend the eligibility of animal material or product to a country or countries other than those already shown on that documentation, the following procedure applies:
 - (a) the operator of the receiving premises must identify any differences between requirements for the additional country or countries and the countries on the incoming transfer document;
 - (b) the operator must keep auditable records to support the extended eligibility. These records must clearly demonstrate the resolution and verification of any differences through examination of the animal material or product, and the processes or procedures that have been applied at the consigning animal product business;
 - (c) the outgoing transfer documentation must include the declaration “eligibility extended”, when extending eligibility to a market with additional requirements to those countries listed in the incoming transfer documentation.
- (2) Where it is not possible to follow the procedure in subclause 18(1)(b) the operator of the receiving premises must require the operator of the consigning premises to amend, or produce a replacement of the incoming transfer document.
- (3) Where eligibility documents are used, the official assurance verifier must identify any differences between the requirements for the additional country(ies) on the outgoing eligibility document and the countries on the incoming eligibility document.
- (4) The official assurance verifier can issue the eligibility document with extended eligibility where this is supported by:
 - (a) official assurance verification of the receiving premises, or
 - (b) subject to this Notice providing for its use, the compliance database.

19 Records and storage of transfer documents

- (1) An operator must keep a record of all their transfer documents for a period of four years.
- (2) Any file copy of a transfer document must be a faithful replica.

20 Airline holding facilities

- (1) This section relates to facilities that are unlicensed, have no risk management programme, handle only consignments fully prepared and packaged for final export, and are situated within the security confines of the airport.
- (2) An inter-premises transfer document is not required for animal material or product sent to an airline holding facility that is within the airport confines, and adjacent to the tarmac.
- (3) The animal material or product intended for consignment in an airline holding facility in subclause 20(2) must be clearly identifiable so that verification can be carried out before export.
- (4) Airline holding facilities must not hold product for more than 24 hours after receipt and all product must be loaded directly onto an aircraft.

**Part 4
Transfer Documentation – Eligibility Documents**

21 Application of this Part

Subject to clause 22, this part sets out the transfer documentation requirements that must be met, in addition to the requirements in Part 3 of this Notice, in order to receive an official assurance for all animal material and product.

22 Alternative supporting documentation

- (1) The official assurance verifier of the animal product business receiving animal material or product, or the authorised person issuing an export certificate, may accept alternative documentation, as specified by the Director-General.
- (2) Parts 5,6 and 7, of this Notice specify Director-General approved alternative documentation to eligibility documents raised on E-cert, for certain classes of animal materials and products.

23 Eligibility documents

- (1) Where it is intended to export animal material or product with an official assurance; and
 - (a) the animal material or product is transferred between premises, or
 - (b) the animal material or product is transferred to the exporter, or between exporters, or
 - (c) the authorised person issuing the export certificate is not involved in direct official assurance verification of the product or material;then the operator of the consigning premises must raise an eligibility document electronically on E-cert.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause 23(1), eligibility documents are not required for the transfer of animal material and animal product;
 - (a) to or from vehicle docking facilities (VDFs);
 - (b) to or from animal material depots;
 - (c) to the exporter, where the operator is preparing the official assurance, and the official assurance is being issued by an authorised person who is also an official assurance verifier for that premises, with current first hand knowledge of that premises;
 - (d) between premises with multiple licences issued under the Meat Act regime, owned or occupied by the same operator and situated within the same boundary fence, with an inventory control system in place that provides for adequate traceability equivalent to that provided for by eligibility documents; and that the transfer is under the direct control of the operator;

- (e) between operators under the Act, that are directly adjoining and managed by a common managerial structure; with an inventory control system in place that provides for adequate traceability equivalent to that provided for by eligibility documents; and that the transfer is under the direct control of the operator;
- (3) The exemption in subclause 23(2)(e) does not apply to mobile operations.

24 Preparation of eligibility documents

Eligibility documents must be raised in accordance with the E-cert help file.

Issuing eligibility documents

25 Authority to Issue eligibility documents

- (1) Eligibility documents may only be issued by an official assurance verifier.
- (2) Any official assurance verifier issuing eligibility documents must:
 - (a) have a thorough knowledge and understanding of this Notice and any export requirements applicable to the operators business; and
 - (b) have current first hand knowledge of the operators business so as to confirm that the details provided in the eligibility document are complete and accurate; or
 - (c) in the case of fish and fish products and hides and skins only, have access to the contributing premises compliance status, product restrictions and other relevant information on the compliance database.
- (3) The eligibility documents are completed once an official assurance verifier:
 - (a) who has current first hand knowledge of the operation and has access to the operators records (including any supporting eligibility documents), has issued the documents; or
 - (b) in the case of fish and fish products and hides and skins only, has checked the eligibility document against the compliance database and has issued the documents.

26 Procedure for official assurance verifiers

- (1) All official assurance verifiers must follow the principles within section 2, Certification, of "The Code of Professional Conduct for Veterinarians".
- (2) Official assurance verifiers must only issue:
 - (a) E-cert eligibility documents raised by an operator in accordance with the E-cert help file on the NZFSA web site; or
 - (b) paper eligibility documents completed by the operator in accordance with the specifications provided in this Notice.
- (3) Eligibility documents must not be issued if the details on the documents are incomplete, inaccurate or not in accordance with the requirements of this Notice, or any relevant export requirements.

Requirements on transfer of animal material and product

27 Management of eligibility documents

- (1) Operators must ensure that an eligibility document for the animal material or product being transferred to another premises, or being exported from that premises, is raised in the E-cert system before that animal material or product leaves those premises.

- (2) The operator must have a system to show any movement of animal material or product from the incoming eligibility document to the outgoing eligibility document.
- (3) Where an export certificate is issued based on an electronic eligibility document, the authorised person must exhaust the electronic eligibility document at the time the export certificate is issued.
- (4) Where product is covered by incoming inter-premises eligibility documents, and that product is subsequently transferred:
 - (a) to the local market; or
 - (b) to export without an export certificate, or
 - (c) to export with an export certificate issued by an authorised person based on current first hand knowledge;

then the operator must exhaust, on the incoming eligibility document, the relevant product item, when all product within the relevant product item has left that premises, in accordance with the [E-cert help file](#).

28 Transfer of animal material or product

- (1) This clause applies to animal material or product derived from mammals, fish and birds (excluding hides, skins, game trophies and animal fibre not for human or animal consumption and eggs).
- (2) Every operator must provide the official assurance verifier with notice of intent to load out or receive any consignment of animal material or product intended for export.
- (3) Official assurance verifiers must, at not less than twelve-weekly intervals, check loading in and loading out of consignments at export premises in accordance with the [Verification 2005 Statement of Policy](#), or any subsequent amendments to, or replacements of, this Statement of Policy.
- (4) The official assurance verifier may carry out additional checks on export premises to confirm compliance with export requirements.
- (5) Animal material or product diverted to premises that are not its intended destination, as recorded in the eligibility document, cannot leave those premises until the eligibility document is either replaced or amended, and issued by the official assurance verifier. The amended or replacement eligibility document that has been issued must be available to the operator and official assurance verifier of the premises to which the animal material or product was diverted.

Receipt of eligibility documents on transfer

29 Receipt of eligibility documents

- (1) The issued eligibility document must be accessible to the operator and official assurance verifier of the receiving premises before the animal material or product concerned is:
 - (a) processed at the receiving premises in the case of animal material or product intended for human consumption; or
 - (b) despatched from the receiving premises in the case of animal material or product intended for human consumption, but not processed at those premises; or
 - (c) despatched from the receiving premises, in the case of animal material or product not intended for human consumption.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause 29(1), the word “processed” does not include refrigeration or other means of preservation and storage necessary to ensure that the animal material or product can be held without deterioration.

- (3) An operator that receives a consignment of animal material or product without an issued eligibility document, must identify and segregate that consignment from all other animal material or product at the premises.
- (4) Animal material or product intended for human consumption that is processed without the issued eligibility document being available to the operator and official assurance verifier, in accordance with subclause 29(1)(a), is ineligible for export with an official assurance.

Amendment of eligibility documents

30 Amendment of E-cert eligibility documents

The amendment of eligibility documents in E-cert must follow the procedure provided on the [E-cert help file](#) on E-cert.

Part 5 Transfer Documentation – Fish Material and Fish Products

31 Application of this Part

- (1) In addition to the requirements contained in Part 3 of this Notice, this Part sets out an alternative to the eligibility document requirements in Part 4 of this Notice for the transfer documentation requirements that must be met to receive an official assurance for fish material and fish products.
- (2) In this Part, where an eligibility document is raised in place of an eligibility declaration, references to the use and availability of eligibility declarations applies to eligibility documents. In the case of clause 41, eligibility documents must be in an approved state.

32 Eligibility declarations

- (1) Where it is intended that fish material or fish product be exported with an official assurance; and
 - (a) the fish material or fish product is transferred between land based premises; or
 - (b) the fish material or fish product is transferred directly from a vessel to export; or
 - (c) the fish material or fish product is transferred to the exporter, or between exporters; or
 - (d) the authorised person issuing the export certificate is not involved in the final direct official assurance verification of the product or material;then the consigning premises operator must raise an eligibility declaration electronically on E-cert.
- (2) Eligibility declarations are not required for the transfer of:
 - (a) fish and fish product to and from vehicle docking facilities (VDFs); or
 - (b) fish and fish product to or from premises located at the same physical location as another premises; or
 - (c) fish and fish product from a vessel into a land based premises; or
 - (d) unprocessed fish from a listed fish depot to a land based premises; or
 - (e) unprocessed chilled fish on ice between land based premises operating under common management control; or
 - (f) fish or fish product to the exporter, where the operator is preparing the official assurance, and the official assurance is being issued by an authorised person who is also an official assurance verifier for that premises, with current first hand knowledge.

- (3) Where transfers between premises are permitted under this clause without eligibility declarations, the operator must be able to satisfactorily demonstrate that:
 - (a) transferred product can be accurately and comprehensively identified by inventory records; and
 - (b) assurances for certification can be met.

33 Chilled airfreight, fish consignments transiting freight forwarders - (12 hour rule)

- (1) Notwithstanding subclause 32(1)(a), this clause applies where chilled fish or fish product consignments are packed for export at the final processing premises, and sent directly to freight forwarding cold stores for dispatch on a flight within 12 hours of arrival at that coldstore.
- (2) Where this clause applies:
 - (a) Eligibility declarations must be raised from the final processing premises to the exporter.
 - (b) The freight forwarding cold store must be given third party access to the eligibility declaration, and the following declaration must be included in the eligibility declaration product items comments field "Transiting [premises identifier]".
 - (c) The operator of the freight forwarding coldstore must notify the Verification Agency Technical Supervisor, of any consignment where inspection at loadin or loadout reveals that the consignment is no longer fit for its intended purpose and such a consignment must be detained to prevent export.
 - (d) The operator of the freight forwarding coldstore must keep records of shoulder numbers of eligibility declarations for product that transits the coldstore.

34 Preparation of eligibility declarations

- (1) Eligibility declarations must only be raised by authorised users.
- (2) Eligibility declarations must not be raised for consignments containing animal material and product other than fish material and fish product.
- (3) Eligibility documents for fish material and fish product, may be raised in place of eligibility declarations at any time.
- (4) Where a premises does not have an authorised user with current first hand knowledge of the operation, the operator must in place of eligibility declarations, raise an eligibility document.

35 Authorised users

- (1) Any person requesting authorised user status must:
 - (a) have gained at least the NZQA unit standard 20831 "Describe and operate the New Zealand Food Safety Authority's electronic certification system"; and
 - (b) understand and operate to Section 2, Certification, of the Code of Professional Conduct for Veterinarians, the Official Assurances Programme, and this Notice; and
 - (c) have a current first hand knowledge of the animal product business for which they are raising an eligibility declaration. This knowledge must include an understanding of the relevant requirements within and made under the Act, including specifications and export requirements.

36 Official assurance verifiers

- (1) The official assurance verifier of the premises where eligibility declarations are raised must, on an ongoing basis, check at least 10% of eligibility declarations to ensure that they have been raised correctly.
- (2) In addition to subclause 36(1), as part of the normal verification programme for that premises, an official assurance verifier must check all supporting documentation in

relation to a selection of eligibility declarations, which have been raised to support export certificates, for premises for which they have direct responsibility. This check must ensure that supporting documentation:

- (a) identifies lots;
- (b) has traceability via the inventory control system;
- (c) has traceability to incoming eligibility declarations;
- (d) includes examination of transfer documents to verify that there is sufficient information to support export certification.

- (3) In addition to the requirements of clause 36(1) an official assurance verifier may at any time, where they have reasonable grounds for doing so, audit official assurance supporting documentation.

37 Non-compliance

- (1) Where the Director-General believes on reasonable grounds that an operator or their employee, agent or contractor has misused, or has failed, or is failing, to comply with clauses 33-35, the Director-General may notify the operator of this belief.
- (2) Notice under subclause 37(1) must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) clearly document the grounds of alleged non-compliance; and
 - (c) specify a reasonable period within which the operator must remedy any non-compliance and/or make submissions to the Director-General regarding the non-compliance.
- (3) Notwithstanding subclause 37(2)(c) the Director-General may immediately require that an operator raise eligibility documents, in place of eligibility declarations, in accordance with Part 4 where non-compliance or misuse threatens the integrity of official assurances issued under the Act.
- (4) If, following the expiry of the reasonable period specified under subclause 37(2)(c), the Director-General is satisfied that the operator has failed to comply with clauses 33-35, the Director-General may require that eligibility documents are raised electronically in E-cert, in place of eligibility declarations.

38 Compliance database

- (1) The recognised agency providing the official assurance verification service must provide official assurance verifiers with access, at all times, to a compliance database.
- (2) The compliance database must record product restrictions (if any), verification results, including audit results from the NZFSA Compliance and Investigation Group, and those conducted by overseas authorities. Any other information relevant to the issuing of eligibility documents and issuing of official assurances must also be recorded.
- (3) The official assurance verifier, with direct responsibility for premises, must ensure that they maintain the compliance database so that information for that premises is current.

Management of eligibility declarations

39 Management of eligibility declarations

- (1) Operators must ensure that the eligibility declaration for fish material or fish products transferred from one premises to another premises is completed and accessible in the E-cert system within 24 hours of the fish material or fish product leaving the consigning premises.

- (2) If during weekends or public holidays extenuating circumstances can be demonstrated, the time period described in subclause 39(1) can be extended to 36 hours.
- (3) The operator must have a system to show any movement of animal material or product from the incoming eligibility declaration to the outgoing eligibility declaration.
- (4) Where an export certificate is issued based on an electronic eligibility declaration, the authorised person must exhaust the electronic eligibility declaration at the time of issuing the export certificate.
- (5) The operator must exhaust, on the incoming inter-premises eligibility declaration, the relevant product item, when all product within that product item has left that premises (see E-cert help file for further details).

40 Transfers of fish material or product

- (1) Every operator must, when requested, provide the official assurance verifier with notice of intent to load out or receive any consignment of fish material or fish product intended for export.
- (2) Official assurance verifiers must, at not less than twelve-weekly intervals, check loading in and loading out of consignments at export premises in accordance with the [Verification 2005 Statement of Policy](#), or any subsequent amendments to, or replacements of, this Statement of Policy.
- (3) The official assurance verifier may carry out additional checks on export premises to confirm compliance with export requirements.
- (4) Fish material or product diverted to premises that are not its intended destination, as recorded in the eligibility declaration, cannot leave those premises until the eligibility declaration is either replaced or amended. The amended/replacement eligibility declaration must be available to the operator and official assurance verifier of the premises to which the animal material or product was diverted.

Receipt of eligibility declarations on transfer

41 Receipt of eligibility declarations

- (1) The eligibility declaration must be accessible to the operator and official assurance verifier of the receiving premises before the fish material or product concerned is:
 - (a) processed at the receiving premises, in the case of fish material or product intended for human consumption; or
 - (b) despatched from the receiving premises, in the case of fish material or product intended for human consumption, but not processed at those premises; or
 - (c) despatched from the receiving premises, in the case of fish material or product not intended for human consumption. Fish material or product not intended for human consumption may be processed prior to the eligibility declaration being available.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause 41(1) the word “processed” does not include refrigeration or other means of preservation and storage necessary to ensure that the fish material or product can be held without deterioration.
- (3) An operator that receives a consignment of fish material or product without an eligibility declaration, must identify and segregate that consignment from all other fish material or product at the premises.
- (4) Fish material or fish product intended for human consumption that is processed without the eligibility declaration being available to the operator and official

assurance verifier, in accordance with subclause 41(1), is ineligible for export with an official assurance,

Amendment of eligibility declarations

42 Amendment of E-cert eligibility declarations

The amendment of E-cert eligibility declarations must follow the procedure provided on the [E-cert help file](#) on E-cert.

Part 6

Transfer Documentation – Hides and Skins not for Human or Animal Consumption

43 Application of this Part

In addition to the requirements of Part 3 of this Notice, this Part sets out an alternative to the eligibility document requirements in Part 4 of this Notice for the transfer documentation requirements that must be met to receive an official assurance for hides and skins that are not for human or animal consumption.

44 Operator declarations

- (1) Where it is intended that the hides or skins are to be exported with an official assurance, a completed and signed operator declaration or an eligibility document raised on E-cert must accompany all transfers between listed premises.
- (2) Operator declarations must include:
 - (a) consignor (place name and identifier);
 - (b) consignee (place name and identifier);
 - (c) description of goods;
 - (d) number and kind of packages;
 - (e) net weight;
 - (f) declarations required to support the issuing of the required official assurance;
 - (g) date of signature;
 - (h) signature of operator;
 - (i) name of signatory in capital letters.

45 Additional declarations

- (1) The operator of each listed premises must ensure that where any additional declarations are:
 - (a) required to support the issue of an official assurance for a market; and/or
 - (b) notified by way of OMAR for a market;for which a consignment of hides or skins is intended to be eligible, such declarations must be added to the operator declaration as required by subclause 44(2)(f).
- (2) Where additional declarations are added they must be supported by operator procedures and supplier operator declarations or eligibility documents, where appropriate.

46 Eligibility documents

- (1) Where it is intended to export hides or skins with an official assurance, an eligibility document raised on E-cert, must accompany the transfer of hides or skins from listed hides and skins premises to exporters.
- (2) The eligibility documents are completed once:

- (a) an official assurance verifier has checked the eligibility document against the compliance database and has issued the eligibility document; or
- (b) an official assurance verifier who has current first hand knowledge of the operation and who has access to the operators records (including any supporting documents), has issued the eligibility document.

47 Compliance database

- (1) The recognised agency providing the official assurance verification service must provide official assurance verifiers with access, at all times, to a compliance database.
- (2) The compliance database must record product restrictions (if any), verification results, including audit results from the NZFSA Compliance and Investigation Group, and those conducted by overseas authorities. Any other information relevant to operator declarations and signing of official assurances must also be held.
- (3) The official assurance verifier, with direct responsibility for premises, must ensure that they maintain the compliance database so that information for that premises is current.
- (4) Official assurance verifiers may at any time, where they have reasonable grounds for doing so, audit official assurance supporting documentation.

Part 7 – Transfer Documentation – Bee Products

48 Application of this Part

In addition to the requirements of Part 3 of this Notice, this Part sets out an alternative to the eligibility documents requirements in Part 4 of this Notice for the transfer documentation requirements that must be met to receive an official assurance for bee products.

49 Eligibility documents

- (1) Where it is intended to export bee products with an official assurance, and the authorised person issuing the export certificate is not involved in direct official assurance verification of the product or material, then the operator of the consigning animal products business must prepare an eligibility document.
- (2) The eligibility document can either be raised;
 - (a) electronically on E-cert, in accordance with the [E-cert help file](#), or
 - (b) on paper in accordance with Part 13 of this Notice.

Part 8 Obtaining an Official Assurance

50 Obtaining an Official Assurance

- (1) Only a registered exporter or an exporter exempt from registration under Part 5 of the Act may apply for an official assurance. Registered exporters may apply for official assurances on behalf of exporters not required to be registered under Part 5 of the Act.
- (2) An exporter applying for an official assurance has all the duties of exporters, as stated in section 51 of the Act, for that consignment. That exporter must maintain procedures and processes to demonstrate that those duties are met.

- (3) To obtain an official assurance, in the form of an export certificate for animal material or product, an exporter must apply to an authorised person in the following manner and provide the following information:
- (a) The exporter must raise the relevant electronic export certificate or prepare the relevant paper export certificate set and provide it to an authorised person for issue;
 - (b) The exporter of a consignment containing:
 - (i) animal material and product produced in premises from which it will be exported; and
 - (ii) animal material and product produced in other premises;

must provide the appropriate transfer documentation for the products produced in each premises, except where subclause 50(4) applies.

- (4) Transfer documentation is not required for operations carried out by the final premises, where the official assurance is being issued by an authorised person who is an official assurance verifier for that premises with current first hand knowledge of that premises.

51 Preparation of the export certificate

- (1) It is the exporter's responsibility to raise export certificates.
- (2) Only export certificates produced on E-cert, on a preprinted export certificate form or a NZFSA letterhead certificate may be used.
- (3) Electronic export certificates must be raised by the exporter in accordance with the [E-cert help-file](#).
- (4) Exporters must ensure that the raised export certificate is correct prior to it being submitted to an authorised person for issuing.
- (5) The consignor must be a registered exporter unless exempted from registration under Part 5 of the Act, and, where a New Zealand Customs export entry is submitted, the registered exporter must be identified in that entry as the exporter. The consignor must either be a New Zealand exporter or the New Zealand agent for a foreign exporter and their full name and physical address and identifier as appears in the exporter register must be included in the export certificate.
- (6) Where the port of discharge is in a different country from the final destination, the consignor must comply with any notified export requirements for transit from the country of discharge to the final country.
- (7) Subject to 51(8), dates must be stated in clear and not code.
- (8) Where dates are attested to on an export certificate and the corresponding dates are coded on labels (including bar coding); a full explanation of the code must be entered on the export certificate, in addition to the dates in clear.
- (9) If paper export certificates sets are used they must be prepared by the exporter in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) the form of the export certificate is specified in the overseas market access requirements for the final destination country of the consignment, and must bear the current print-run number for that form as advised to all registered exporters by the Director-General;
 - (b) forms bearing out of date or obsolete print-run numbers must not be used;
 - (c) all information entered on the export certificate must be in the same typeface style (whether typed, computer generated or otherwise produced), including authorised additional declarations. Handwriting is not permitted;
 - (d) all information must be entered as close to the top left of each box as is practicable, spacing lines closely and evenly and not leaving obvious gaps. Information entered must not overlap the boxes allocated;
 - (e) the main panel below the last entry must be voided;

- (f) all boxes that remain empty must be voided. The words 'not applicable' in full may be used but not abbreviations such as "NA";
 - (g) unless specific headings for this information are provided on the export certificate form, the container and MAF seal numbers (if applicable) must be entered such that they are clearly linked with the relevant consignment information, in the main panel;
 - (h) information may be placed on the reverse of the export certificate form if there is no room on the front. The layout of information placed on the reverse side must match the headings and layout of the front. The words 'continued overleaf' must be applied to the front, in the appropriate box, to indicate that the reverse has been used.
 - (i) as an alternative to subclause 51(9)(h), where there is insufficient space in the boxes provided for species, slaughter, processing or storage information, the words "see above" may be placed in the respective box and the information placed in the main panel, above the delimiter line.
- (10) Where overseas market access requirements state that a foreign government requires further hand-signed certificates, the exporter must prepare an official copy certificate.
- (11) Where overseas market access requirements state that the foreign government concerned requires an additional associated certificate, the exporter must prepare and provide both sets of certificates to the authorised person.
- (12) Exporters must also comply with any additional instructions on preparing export certificates contained in export requirements relevant to the intended market(s).

52 Additional exporter declarations, endorsements, etc

- (1) An export certificate must not be modified by any person with any alterations, deletions, additional declarations, endorsements, or other wording, unless the Director-General has given prior written authorisation, or where specified by an export requirement.
- (2) For paper export certificates prepared manually, additional declarations (if authorised) must be entered by the exporter on the export certificate:
- (a) in the main panel immediately under the consignment, container or MAF seal information; or
 - (b) if the main panels are full, the declaration must be entered on the reverse of the export certificate form; and
 - (c) each declaration must span the full width of the certificate, or the blank area alongside the declaration must be voided.
- (3) If practicable, commercial information such as contract numbers and bank arrangements must not be entered on an export certificate. If it is not practicable, commercial information may only be added to the main panel and must be placed in a bordered area. The information must be placed under the heading 'Unofficial commercial information'. This information is not officially verified.
- (4) Commercial inventory references to products, including product item numbers, are valid product identifications. The references may be placed with the product description on the export certificate, and are verifiable.
- (5) Information about New Zealand's animal health, sanitary controls, animal welfare or any other information required by or under the Act (including any export requirement) must not be entered by the exporter under the heading of "Unofficial commercial information".

Part 9

Procedure for the Issue of Export Certificates

53 Issue of Export Certificates

- (1) Export certificates may be issued by an authorised person provided the requirements of the Meat Act regime, Apiaries Act regime or the Act, or in the case of export approved premises the conditions of approval, have been met, including any relevant export requirements.
- (2) An authorised person must not issue an export certificate unless:
 - (a) the certificate is covered by the appropriate transfer documentation provided for in this Notice; and / or
 - (b) the person is also an official assurance verifier, and has current first hand knowledge of the on-site operation to state that the information on the export certificate set is complete and accurate.
- (3) Authorised persons are not required to reconcile the consignor on the export certificate with the related customs entry, in accordance with 51(5).
- (4) Where an eligibility declaration is used to support the issuing of an official assurance, the authorised person, prior to issuing the export certificate, must check the contributing premises compliance status, product restrictions and other relevant information on the compliance database.
- (5) An export certificate must not be issued by an authorised person if the information provided by the exporter is known by the authorised person to be incomplete, inaccurate, or, otherwise not in accordance with any requirement of the Act.
- (6) An authorised person must not issue an export certificate that has been altered or modified in any way other than in accordance with an export requirement, or an authorisation given by the Director-General under clause 52 of this Notice.

54 Faxed copies of paper transfer documents

- (1) When the use of paper transfer documents is provided for within this Notice, a fax copy of the transfer document may be used to support the issuing of an export certificate. The original must be provided to the authorised person who signed the export certificate within 5 working days.
- (2) For eligibility documents, the official assurance verifier must add a signed statement on the face of an eligibility document, before it is faxed, confirming that he or she has approved the faxing of the document to the named signing office.
- (3) For eligibility declarations, the authorised user must add a signed statement on the face of the eligibility declaration, before it is faxed, confirming that he or she has approved the faxing of the document to the named signing office.
- (4) The authorised person must compare all faxed copies of transfer documents with the original hand-signed copy of the same document when received. If any discrepancies are found, the authorised person must commence an investigation into possible offences under to the Act. Investigation findings must be sent to the Director-General.

55 Multiple certification not permitted

- (1) Authorised persons may issue only one export certificate set per consignment except where export requirements provide otherwise.
- (2) Additional sets of export certificates to cover alternative destinations for the same consignment must not be issued.

56 Requirements for paper export certificates

- (1) Every hand-signed export certificate must have:

- (a) the authorised person's name and qualifications (where applicable) shown legibly below the signature;
- (b) the authorised person's signatory seal; and
- (c) the date of signature.

Handwriting, other than the authorised persons signature, is not permitted.

- (2) The signature and signatory seal of an authorised person must be in a colour different from that of the text of the export certificate, except where automatically applied by E-cert during the printing process.
- (3) Only one hand-signed original export certificate may be issued by an authorised person as a single certificate or in a set. The original certificate must be stamped in red with the word 'ORIGINAL' unless it is pre-printed on the certificate by the approved supplier of the certificate form. A hand-signed copy, marked as "copy", must be issued for those countries specified in overseas market access requirements as requiring two hand-signed certificates.
- (4) Any unsigned copies of preprinted export certificate forms must have the signature space voided.
- (5) Where any information is entered on the reverse side of an export certificate, the reverse side of the export certificate must have the authorised person's name and qualifications, be signed, signatory sealed and dated in the same manner as on the front of the certificate, as required by subclause 56(1).
- (6) Authorised persons must keep file copies of all paper export certificates they sign for 7 years. The file copies must be exact replicas of the original completed certificate. The file copy must be an official B copy of the certificate, when available, otherwise a photocopy of the stamped signed original is to be used.
- (7) Where paper export certificates are prepared manually, the file copy of the export certificate must have a file copy of any supporting paper transfer documents attached, or alternatively a reference to the electronic document.

57 Numbering of export certificates

- (1) Authorised persons must ensure all export certificates are issued with a unique shoulder number.
 - (a) For electronic export certificates, any E-cert style shoulder number provided as part of the computer programme may be used.
 - (b) For paper export certificates at Verification Agency signing offices, an eight-digit shoulder number format, unique to the signing location, must be used with the first three digits as shown below:
 - (i) Head Office 099
 - (ii) Auckland 098
 - (iii) Hastings 097
 - (iv) Hamilton Circuit 081
 - (v) Wanganui 096
 - (vi) Wellington District 095
 - (vii) Christchurch 094
 - (viii) Dunedin 093
 - (ix) Invercargill 092
 - (x) Auckland Airport 091
 - (xi) Tauranga 090
 - (xii) Nelson 089
 - (xiii) Christchurch Circuit 048
 - (xiv) Christchurch Circuit 049
 - (xv) Auckland Airport (MQS) 190
 - (xvi) Wellington Airport (MQS) 191
 - (xvii) Christchurch Airport (MQS) 192

- (c) For paper export certificates issued at other signing locations, an E-cert style numbering format unique to the signing location must be used, with the first part the New Zealand identifier and the year, the middle part the premise identifier, and the last part the unique document serial number, e.g. NZL2000/PH654/342.
- (2) The shoulder numbers must be entered by an authorised person or exporter with the authorised person's consent, below the export certificate title unless a reserved space is pre-printed on the certificate form.
- (3) The same shoulder number must be used on the original and all copies in the same export certificate set.
- (4) Where any export requirement states that an additional associated certificate is required for the same consignment, the same shoulder number must be entered on both export certificate sets.
- (5) In applying shoulder numbers to export certificates the following directions apply:
 - (a) the entire number must be in the same style or font;
 - (b) spaces are not permitted;
 - (c) certificate numbers must be issued sequentially unless export certificates are generated electronically using e-cert;
 - (d) shoulder numbers must not be repeated within any two-year period;
 - (e) all numbers in a sequence must be accounted for in the records kept by authorised persons, whether they have been used for issued export certificates, or not.

58 Date stamping of export certificates

- (1) Authorised persons issuing export certificates must enter the actual date the export certificate is issued in the designated box in clear.
- (2) The date entered must be the actual date of issue of the export certificate and no other.

59 Allocation of signatory seals

- (1) Each authorised person employed by NZFSA is issued with a signatory seal by the Verification Agency. Each signatory seal has a unique four-digit individual number, which must be used only by the person to whom it is issued.
- (2) Signatory seals issued to authorised persons who are non-veterinarians have the prefix 'I' in front of the four-digit number. Signatory seals issued to authorised persons who are veterinarians do not have a prefix.

60 Use of signatory seals

- (1) The signatory seal must be affixed, at the time of issue to:
 - (a) each original paper export certificate and
 - (b) any B copies of that original.
- (2) Where a person is both an official assurance verifier and an authorised person, the same signatory seal is used in both capacities.

Part 10 Lost Paper Export Certificates

61 Application of this Part

This Part sets out the procedures for the replacement of an export certificate where a paper export certificate is lost.

62 Procedure for lost export certificates

- (1) Where an original paper export certificate has been lost in New Zealand after issue, the exporter may;
 - (a) in the case of manually prepared and issued paper export certificates only, request the issue of a certified copy of the export certificate, except where an overseas market access requirement states the destination country will not accept a certified copy; or
 - (b) request the issue of a replacement export certificate.
- (2) The Director-General may approve on a case by case basis other procedures for the issue of replacement export certificates for animal material or product which may perish or be condemned if not cleared promptly.

63 Issue of a certified copy

- (1) The procedure in this clause is not available where paper export certificates have been printed from the E-cert database, and is only applicable where a legible photocopy of the lost signed original export certificate can be produced by the exporter.
- (2) Subject to clause 66, the exporter must submit a signed statement detailing the circumstances of the loss and present it to the original signing office with:
 - (a) a photocopy of the original lost export certificate; and
 - (b) the prescribed fee.
- (3) Authorised persons may, if satisfied with the statement and the explanation provided, issue a certified copy of the original export certificate by:
 - (a) endorsing the photocopied certificate with the words;

“I certify that this document is a true and accurate copy of the original, which has been lost.”; and
 - (b) including the authorised person’s name and qualifications, signing, dating and stamping their signatory seal on the endorsed photocopy.

64 Issue of a replacement certificate lost within New Zealand

- (1) To obtain a replacement export certificate, the exporter must provide to the original signing office:
 - (a) a signed statement detailing the circumstances of the loss of the original signed export certificate including, if appropriate, the name of the courier or other party that had control of the export certificate at the time of its loss, and any relevant reference numbers, (e.g. courier pack number); and
 - (b) the prescribed fee.
- (2) If satisfied with the declaration and explanation provided, authorised persons may issue a replacement export certificate set. In the case of manually prepared export certificates only, the replacement export certificate set must have endorsed in the body of the certificate the following declaration:

“Replacement of Certificate No Dated which has been lost.”
- (3) Replacement export certificates must be issued with a new shoulder number. Authorised persons must record on the file copies of the original certificate that the certificate has been cancelled and replaced, and record the new shoulder number of the replacement certificate.

65 Export certificates lost overseas

- (1) Where a signed original paper export certificate has been lost overseas, the exporter must apply for a replacement certificate within the period of the voyage or as soon as practicable after arrival and inspection, at the destination, of the animal material or product to which the certificate relates.

- (2) The application must contain a signed statement detailing the circumstances of the loss, including the details specified in subclause 64(1)(a).
- (3) The authorised person must obtain authorisation from the Director-General prior to signing a replacement certificate.
- (4) In the case of manually prepared export certificates only, the exporter must endorse the body of any replacement paper certificate with the following declaration:
“Replacement of Certificate No Dated which has been lost.”
- (5) Replacement export certificates must be issued with a new shoulder number. Authorised persons must record on the file copies of the original certificate that the certificate has been lost and replaced, and record the new shoulder number of the replacement certificate.

66 Signing location

Nothing in this part prevents an application for the issue of a replacement export certificate being made to any signing office. The replacement export certificate must be accompanied by a written statement from the original signing office confirming that the replacement certificate is consistent with their records, and that there is no objection to the replacement being issued. Authorised persons who sign replacement certificates must notify the original signing office of the replacement certificate set number, so their records may be amended.

67 Notification of replacements for export certificates lost overseas

As soon as is reasonably practicable after issuing a replacement for a certificate lost overseas, in accordance with clause 65, authorised persons must provide to the Director-General:

- (a) the certificate shoulder number in full;
- (b) the exporter’s name and address;
- (c) the country of destination;
- (d) the vessel name (if applicable);
- (e) the known or approximate date of loss of the original export certificate;
- (f) the date the replacement export certificate was issued; and
- (g) the name and title of the authorised person issuing the export certificate.

Part 11 Reissue of Export Certificates

68 Application of this Part

This Part sets out the procedure for the reissue of an export certificate where there is an error in the issued certificate.

69 Procedure where a foreign government is not involved

- (1) This clause sets out the procedure for the reissue of an export certificate where the reissue is required due to the detection of an error, other than by a foreign government.
- (2) The exporter must prepare a replacement export certificate set and in the case of manually prepared export certificate sets only, endorse the replacement export certificate set in the body of each document with the statement:
“Replacement of certificate No Dated which is cancelled.”
- (3) The exporter must complete a signed statement, or may alternatively when requesting a replacement in E-cert, enter in the “verification and status change panel” a statement:
 - (a) outlining the reasons for replacement;

- (b) stating that no authorities of foreign governments are involved in the need to replace the original issued export certificate.
- (4) Where the error is a consequence of an inadvertent change of destination or method of conveyance of the consignment, the exporter must provide details of the circumstances, and whether the consignment has been discharged in another country.
- (5) Subject to clause 71, the exporter must present the replacement export certificate set to the signing office where the original export certificate was issued along with:
 - (a) the original issued export certificate; or
 - (b) evidence that the original issued export certificate is held by a New Zealand diplomatic or trade post; and
 - (c) any corrected documentation to support the issue of the replacement certificate;
 - (d) any prescribed fee; and
 - (e) the statement specified in subclause 69(3).
- (6) The exporter must ensure that details entered on the replacement export certificate are consistent with the corrected supporting documentation, and inventory records where appropriate.
- (7) The authorised person must compare the details entered on the replacement certificate with the corrected documentation provided to support the issue of the replacement certificate. Any inconsistencies must be verified by the official assurance verifier at the originating premises before the replacement certificate may be issued.
- (8) Replacement export certificates must be issued with a new shoulder number. Authorised persons must record on the replaced original certificate and its file copies that the certificate has been cancelled and replaced, and record the new shoulder number of the replacement certificate.
- (9) The authorised person must attach the original of the replaced export certificate to the file copy of the new certificate, except where that certificate is destroyed by a New Zealand diplomatic or trade post.

70 Procedure where a foreign government is involved

- (1) This clause sets out the procedure for the reissue of an export certificate where the reissue is as a result of a foreign government detecting an error on the original issued certificate. The original issued certificate may be returned to the original signing office, retained by that foreign government or be handed to a New Zealand diplomatic or trade post for destruction.
- (2) The exporter must provide full details of the consignment and the detection/rejection to the Verification Agency certification technical support group, accompanied by the prescribed fee, so that the Verification Agency certification technical support group can seek authorisation from the Director-General prior to the reissue of the export certificate.
- (3) If the Director-General authorises the reissue of the export certificate, the exporter may prepare a replacement export certificate set and in the case of manually prepared export certificate sets only, endorse the replacement export certificates in the body of the document with the statement:

“Replacement of certificate No Dated which is cancelled.”
- (4) Subject to clause 71, the exporter must provide the replacement export certificate set to the signing office where the original export certificate was issued along with:
 - (a) the original issued export certificate; or
 - (b) evidence that the original issued export certificate is held by a New Zealand diplomatic or trade post or the foreign government; and

- (c) any corrected documentation to support the issue of the replacement certificate; and
 - (d) the prescribed fee.
- (5) The exporter must ensure that details entered on the replacement export certificate are consistent with the corrected supporting documentation, and inventory records where appropriate.
- (6) The authorised person must compare the details entered on the replacement certificate with the corrected documentation provided to support the issue of the replacement certificate. Any inconsistencies must be verified by the official assurance verifier at the originating premises before the replacement certificate may be issued.
- (7) Replacement export certificates must be issued with a new shoulder number. Authorised persons must record on the original certificate and file copies of the original certificate that the certificate has been cancelled and replaced, and record the new shoulder number of the replacement certificate.
- (8) The authorised person must keep the original export certificate attached to the new file copy, except where that certificate is retained by a foreign government or destroyed by a New Zealand diplomatic or trade post.

71 Signing location

- (1) Nothing in this Part prevents an application for the reissue of a replacement export certificate to be made to any signing office. The replacement export certificate must be accompanied by a written statement from the original signing office confirming that the replacement certificate is consistent with the records, and that there is no objection to the replacement being issued.
- (2) Authorised persons who sign replacement certificates must notify the original signing office of the replacement certificate set number, so their records may be amended.

72 Notification of replacement certificates where a foreign government is involved

As soon as is reasonably practicable after issuing a replacement export certificate in accordance with clause 70, authorised persons must provide to the Director-General:

- (a) the new certificate shoulder number in full;
- (b) the exporter's name and address;
- (c) the country of destination;
- (d) the vessel name (if applicable);
- (e) the date the replacement export certificate was issued; and
- (f) the name and title of the authorised person issuing the export certificate.

Part 12 Security Paper and Form Management

73 Application of this Part

This Part applies to:

- (a) the production, ordering, distribution and security of preprinted export certificate forms;
- (b) The ordering, distribution and security of security paper.

Form management

74 Approved supplier of forms

- (1) Preprinted export certificate forms may only be printed by a supplier approved by the Director-General under section 158 of the Act.
- (2) No preprinted export certificate forms may be produced, modified or made obsolete by the approved supplier without the prior approval of the Director-General.
- (3) The approved supplier of preprinted export certificate forms must keep records for not less than 5 years detailing the mechanisms used for ordering, distribution, security, inventory supply and control.

75 Ordering of forms

- (1) Preprinted export certificate forms may only be ordered from the approved supplier by and supplied to:
 - (a) an operator;
 - (b) an exporter registered under Part 5 of the Animal Products Act 1999;
 - (c) an official assurance verifier or an authorised person; and
 - (d) an official of NZFSA.
- (2) When ordering preprinted export certificate forms from an approved supplier, the order form must contain:
 - (a) the name and physical address of the operator, exporter or NZFSA location (this is the company/office which will be invoiced, and to where the certificate forms will be delivered);
 - (b) in the case of exporters and operators only, the exporter or operator identifier;
 - (c) the quantity and type of certificates forms ordered;
 - (d) the signature of a person authorised by the registered exporter or operator to make such an order. (The Verification Agency must verify this authority as part of the audit conducted under clause 77);
 - (e) the date, address, imprint of the signatory seal, signature and block stamp of the authorised person, authorising the order;
 - (f) the requested delivery time parameters.
- (3) The approved supplier must, at the time of dispatch, send a copy of the packing slip or equivalent under separate cover to the person who authorised the order.
- (4) The receiver of the dispatched preprinted export certificate forms must confirm receipt to the approved supplier and the Verification Agency person who approved the order.

76 Control of forms

- (1) Blank preprinted export certificate forms held by an exporter or operator must be kept secure, in a lockable facility, at all times.
- (2) The exporter or operator must keep preprinted export certificate forms under inventory control. The inventory must include:
 - (a) the order number;
 - (b) the packing slip number or equivalent;
 - (c) the date the certificate forms were received and issued;
 - (d) the certificate form number or title; and
 - (e) the quantities received and used.
- (3) All preprinted export certificate forms bearing out-dated or obsolete print numbers and any which have been damaged, entered in error or cancelled, must be retained and the exporter or operator must submit these forms to an authorised person for destruction and keep a record of these actions..

- (4) Upon cessation of operations by a person specified in subclause 75(1), all unused export certificate forms must be handed over to an authorised person to return them to the Director-General.
- (5) No compensation will be paid for unused forms.
- (6) The exporter or operator must keep records for not less than 5 years detailing the mechanisms used for ordering, security, inventory supply and control of export certificate forms.

77 Audit of forms

- (1) The Verification Agency must have a programme, which verifies the inventory control of export certificate forms kept by all exporters or operators at least once every 6 months.
- (2) The Verification Agency must immediately report to the Director-General any discrepancies or apparent misuse of forms or procedures.

Security paper management

78 Management of security paper – Verification Agency bulk stores

- (1) The Verification Agency must maintain, at the bulkstore, an inventory that accounts for, and records, each sheet of security paper.
- (2) Records are required to show the:
 - (a) date the security paper was received in the controlled store;
 - (b) number of sheets received;
 - (c) serial numbers of the sheets received;
 - (d) order number ex printer;
 - (e) date of despatch to the Verification Agency office;
 - (f) location of Verification Agency office;
 - (g) name of the authorised person making the request for supplies;
 - (h) method of despatch and relevant reference numbers, e.g. courier docket;
 - (i) quantity despatched;
 - (j) serial numbers of the sheets despatched;
 - (k) serial numbers of waste or damaged sheets;
 - (l) balance of inventory;
 - (m) evidence that the number and serial numbers of despatched sheets was the same as that which was received by the Verification Agency office.
- (3) The Verification Agency person responsible for the secure paper must destroy waste or damaged sheets.
- (4) Records must be kept for 7 years.

79 Management of security paper - Verification Agency offices

- (1) Verification Agency offices receiving supplies of security paper must keep records to show the:
 - (a) date the security paper was received at the office;
 - (b) number of sheets received;
 - (c) serial numbers of the sheets received;
 - (d) notification to the Verification Agency bulk store of the number, and serial numbers of the sheets received;
 - (e) date of despatch to operators where relevant;
 - (f) location of operators where relevant;
 - (g) name of registered E-cert user requesting and receiving the sheets on behalf of the operator;
 - (h) method of despatch and relevant reference numbers, e.g. courier docket;
 - (i) quantity despatched;

- (j) serial numbers of the sheets despatched;
 - (k) serial numbers of waste or damaged sheets;
 - (l) balance of inventory;
 - (m) evidence that the number, and serial numbers of despatched sheets was the same as that which was received by the Registered E-cert user.
- (2) The Verification Agency person responsible for the secure paper must destroy waste or damaged sheets.
 - (3) Records must be kept for 7 years.
 - (4) Verification Agency offices ordering sheets must notify, in writing, the store the sheets were ordered from, the date, the quantity and the serial numbers of the sheets received.

80 Management of security paper - registered E-cert users.

- (1) Security paper held by registered E-cert users must be kept secure, in a lockable facility, at all times.
- (2) Registered E-cert users obtaining security paper from Verification Agency offices on behalf of the operator must keep records to show the:
 - (a) date the security paper was received at their office;
 - (b) number of sheets received (not to exceed a month's expected usage);
 - (c) serial numbers of the sheets;
 - (d) notification to the Verification Agency office of the number, and serial numbers of the sheets received;
 - (e) serial numbers of waste or damaged sheets;
 - (f) balance of inventory.
- (3) All waste or damaged sheets must be held and returned to Verification Agency at the earliest opportunity.
- (4) Records must be kept for 4 years and made available for audit by NZFSA.
- (5) Registered E-cert users ordering sheets must notify, in writing, the Verification Agency office from which the sheets were ordered, the date, the quantity and the serial numbers of the sheets received.

81 Audit of security paper

- (1) The Verification Agency must check the security paper held by registered E-cert users, and their records, every fortnight.
- (2) Any discrepancy in the records kept by operators will lead to a NZFSA response that may include removal of E-cert printing access and investigation for the purposes of prosecution under the Act.

Part 13 Transfer Documentation – Business Continuity Plan

82 Application of this Part

This Part applies to those operators that raise:

- (a) paper documents in place of electronic documents when access to E-cert is interrupted; or
- (b) eligibility documents to accompany transfers of animal material or animal product of a class where electronic documents are not required.

83 Business Continuity Plan

- (1) Operators and official assurance verifiers using E-cert must have a business continuity plan in place to ensure:
 - (a) continued access to E-cert where ever possible; and,

- (b) continued compliance with the requirements of this Notice.
- (2) Where paper eligibility documents or eligibility declarations are used as part of the operator's business continuity plan and the E-cert system becomes available, the data on the paper eligibility declaration or eligibility document must be entered into the E-cert system within 5 working days and the paper eligibility declaration or eligibility document cancelled.
- (3) The electronic version of the eligibility declaration or eligibility document must:
 - (a) have the same shoulder number as the paper version; and
 - (b) include "Previously raised on paper under BCP, on [date], and issued on [date]" in the product item comments box.
- (4) Notwithstanding subclause 83(3), where the paper version was only in a raised state prior to the E-cert system coming available, the electronic version must include the statement "Previously raised on paper under BCP", on [date]" in the product item comments box.

Paper eligibility documents (where this notice provides for the use of paper documents, including as part of an operators Business Continuity Plan)

84 Requirements for paper eligibility documents

- (1) Every signed paper eligibility document must have:
 - (a) a shoulder number sequence unique to the signing location. An E-cert style numbering format must be used, with the first part the New Zealand identifier and the year, the middle part the consignor premise identifier, and the last part the unique document serial number, e.g. NZL2000/PH654/342; and
 - (b) the official assurance verifier's name and qualifications (where applicable) shown legibly below their signature; and
 - (c) the date of signature; and
 - (d) in the case of the Verification Agency official assurance verifiers only, the signatory seal affixed to the document.

85 Corrections to paper eligibility documents

- (1) All corrections, except for corrections to port of loading, flight or ship references, or port of discharge (within the same country), must be additionally signed with a full signature by an official assurance verifier familiar with the operation.
- (2) Operators may make a maximum of four corrections per paper eligibility document and each error may be corrected once only. Where more than four corrections are necessary then a replacement issued in accordance with clause 89 is required.

86 Obligations on receipt of paper eligibility documents

The operator of the animal product business receiving animal material or product, must provide the issued paper eligibility document to the official assurance verifier of the business as soon as practicable.

87 Records and storage of paper eligibility documents

- (1) The consignor operator must keep a copy of all raised paper eligibility documents for a period of 4 years after the paper eligibility document has been exhausted.
- (2) Where a paper eligibility document has been issued to support the processing or dispatch of animal material or product, or other requirements notified by the Director-General, the consignee operator must keep a copy of the document.
- (3) Each original issued paper eligibility document covering animal material or product received by an operator must be kept by the official assurance verifier of the receiving premises for 7 years.

- (4) The official assurance verifier must keep for a period of 7 years a copy of all paper eligibility documents they sign.
- (5) Any file copy of a paper eligibility document, unless a photocopy of the original, must be a faithful replica including the shoulder number, date of signature, official assurance verifier's name in a legible form and, where applicable, the signatory seal.

88 Use of faxed eligibility documents

- (1) An official assurance verifier must not issue an outgoing eligibility document, supported only by a faxed copy of the incoming eligibility document.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause 88(1):, the official assurance verifier may, at their discretion issue outgoing eligibility documents based on faxed incoming eligibility documents for urgent airfreight consignments where the operator can show that standard procedures were impossible to apply;
- (3) Faxed signed eligibility documents may be used to allow processing or despatch of animal material or animal product as required by subclause 29(1).
- (4) When faxed copies of eligibility documents are used, they must be authenticated by the receiving premises within 5 working days by either:
 - (a) receipt of the signed original paper eligibility document; or
 - (b) the eligibility document raised electronically on E-cert to replace the paper raised eligibility document.

89 Replacement of incorrect paper eligibility documents

- (1) Where a paper eligibility document contains or requires more than four separate corrections, the operator must prepare a new eligibility document and provide it and the original eligibility document to the office where the original eligibility document was signed.
- (2) The official assurance verifier may issue a new eligibility document endorsed, after the last data entry and above any delimiter line, with the statement:

“Replacement of eligibility document No Dated which is cancelled”.
- (3) The issuing official assurance verifier must retain the incorrect original along with the file copy of the replacement document.

90 Replacement of lost paper eligibility documents

- (1) Where paper eligibility documents have been lost or inadvertently destroyed, the operator must provide a new eligibility document to the office where the original eligibility document was signed, along with a signed statement explaining the circumstances of the loss or destruction.
- (2) The official assurance verifier may issue a new eligibility document endorsed, after the last data entry and above any delimiter line, with the statement:

“Replacement of eligibility document No Dated which has been lost”.
- (3) The official assurance verifier must not issue a replacement document unless he or she is satisfied with the statement provided under subclause 90(1). The file copy of the lost or destroyed eligibility document and the new file copy must clearly state the circumstances of the loss or destruction.

Paper eligibility declarations (where this notice provides for the use of paper documents, including as part of an operators Business Continuity Plan)

91 Requirements for paper eligibility declarations

- (1) Authorised users may sign paper eligibility declarations, for the transfer of animal material or product, which is eligible for transfer on an eligibility declaration.
- (2) Every signed paper eligibility declaration must have:
 - (a) a shoulder number sequence unique to the signing location. An E-cert style numbering format must be used, with the first part the New Zealand identifier and the year, the middle part the premise identifier, and the last part the unique document serial number, e.g. NZL2000/PH654/342; and
 - (b) the name of the authorised user signing the eligibility declaration shown legibly below the signature; and
 - (c) the date of signature.
- (3) Eligibility documents must be raised in place of eligibility declarations where country eligibility of a product is supported by eligibility documents.
- (4) Authorised users must not sign eligibility declarations where the products country eligibility is supported by incoming eligibility documents.

92 Corrections to paper eligibility declarations

- (1) All corrections, except for corrections to port of loading, flight or ship references, or port of discharge (within the same country), must be countersigned with a full signature of the authorised user.
- (2) Operators may make a maximum of four corrections per paper eligibility declaration and each error may be corrected once only. Where more than four corrections are necessary then a replacement prepared in accordance with clause 96 is required.

93 Obligations on receipt of paper eligibility declarations

The operator of the animal product business receiving animal material or product must provide a copy of the original paper eligibility declaration to the official assurance verifier of the business as soon as practicable.

94 Records and storage of paper eligibility declarations

- (1) The consignor operator must keep a copy of all raised eligibility declarations for a period of 4 years.
- (2) Each original signed paper eligibility declaration covering fish material or product received by an operator must be kept by the operator of the receiving premises for 4 years.
- (3) Any file copy of a paper eligibility declaration, unless a photocopy of the original must be a faithful replica including the shoulder number and date of signature.

95 Use of faxed eligibility declarations

- (1) An outgoing eligibility declaration, supported only by a faxed copy of the incoming eligibility declaration, must not be signed by an authorised user.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause 95(1), the authorised user may, at their discretion, issue outgoing eligibility declarations based on faxed incoming eligibility declarations for urgent airfreight consignments where the operator can show that standard procedures were impossible to apply;
- (3) Faxed signed eligibility declarations may be used to allow processing or despatch of fish material or product where required by subclause 41(1).
- (4) When faxed copies of eligibility declarations are used, they must be authenticated by the receiving premises within 5 working days by either:

- (a) receipt of the signed original paper eligibility declaration; or
- (b) the eligibility declaration raised electronically on E-cert to replace the paper raised eligibility declaration.

96 Replacement of incorrect paper eligibility declarations

- (1) Where a paper eligibility declaration contains or requires more than four separate corrections, the authorised user must prepare and sign a new eligibility declaration endorsed, after the last data entry and above any delimiter line, with the statement:
"Replacement of eligibility declaration No Dated which is cancelled".
- (2) The authorised user must retain the incorrect original along with the file copy of the replacement document.

97 Replacement of lost paper eligibility declarations

- (1) Where paper eligibility declarations have been lost or inadvertently destroyed, the authorised user must prepare and sign a new eligibility declaration endorsed, after the last data entry and above any delimiter line, with the statement:
"Replacement of eligibility declaration No Dated which has been lost".
- (2) A signed statement explaining the circumstances of the loss or destruction must be provided.
- (3) The authorised user must not issue a replacement eligibility declaration unless he or she is satisfied with the statement provided under subclause 97(2). The file copy of the lost or destroyed eligibility declaration and the new file copy must clearly state the circumstances of the loss or destruction.

Part 14

Obtaining an Official Assurance – Business Continuity Plan

98 Application of this Part

This Part applies to operators that raise paper export certificates in place of electronic export certificates when access to E-cert is interrupted.

99 Export certificate preparation

- (1) In situations where E-cert is unavailable, the Verification Agency may print the required export certificate template onto security paper and provide this to the exporter for preparation. The Verification Agency must keep inventory records in accordance with Part 12 of this Notice.
- (2) The exporter must manually prepare the blank certificate according to Part 8 of this Notice. The certificate shoulder number must be typed or stamped and be in conformance with the E-cert shoulder number format, eg NZL2003/ELN6000/1234.
- (3) Once the authorised person has issued the completed certificate, the authorised person must fax a copy of the issued certificate to the Verification Agency Certification Specialist.
- (4) The data used on certificates prepared by this method shall be entered into E-cert (raised) within one working day of E-cert being made available, and approved as soon as possible thereafter. All data entered, including the shoulder number must be identical to the data on the template paper certificate. The same authorised person who signed the template paper certificate must approve the electronic certificate.
- (5) Notwithstanding subclause 99(4), an alternative authorised person may approve the electronically raised export certificate where it is not practical for the authorised person who signed the original export certificate to do so. Where this occurs, the

certification specialist must be notified so that they can inform the importing country if necessary.

- (6) Once the electronic certificate is approved the stationery serial number of the security paper must be entered into the electronic certificate.

Part 15

Certification of Consignments for Export to Countries with New or Unusual Government Requirements

100 Application of this Part

This Part applies to all consignments for which export certificates are required or requested, which are not covered in the overseas market access requirements of the intended market.

101 Preparation of New Zealand Standard export certificates

- (1) New Zealand Standard export certificates are export certificates that are available to exporters for consignments of animal material or product consigned to an importing country for which there are no overseas market access requirements notified or known.
- (2) New Zealand Standard export certificates must be raised by the exporter in accordance with the help-file on E-cert.
- (3) New Zealand Standard export certificates may be issued by the authorised person at their discretion.

102 Commercial risk

- (1) All consignments certified under clause 101(1) are at the exporters own commercial risk. Commercial risk means acceptance by the exporter that the NZFSA certificates are given in good faith based on the exporter's assurances that all necessary enquiries have been made and that there is no known impediment to entry of the product into the country concerned. It includes acceptance by the exporter that NZFSA will not intervene if there is a refusal or failure of the relevant authority of and overseas market to admit animal material or product to that market.
- (2) In accordance with section 61A of the Act, NZFSA shall not be liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit animal material or product to that market.
- (3) NZFSA will not provide export certificates at the exporter's request, if the request is contrary to known export requirements or to satisfy commercial arrangements of the exporter.

Part 16

Onward Certification of New Zealand Products from Other Countries

103 Issue of certificates for onward certification of New Zealand products from other countries

- (1) Following a written request from the importer, the following declarations may be added to export certificates and issued by an authorised person.
 - (a) If third country listing is required, use the following declaration on the appropriate export certificate;

"The [product] described on this certificate has been produced in premises listed for [insert name of country or countries] and is eligible for export to [insert name of country or countries]."

(b) If third country listing is not required, use the following declaration on the appropriate export certificate;

"The [product] is eligible for export to [insert name of country or countries]."

- (2) The product is to be described as specifically as possible, and should match that used in the description panel on the export certificate.
- (3) Other details required by the third country, other than declarations, e.g. packing dates, may be added to the certificate.
- (4) Where the final importing country requires specific declarations to be included on NZFSA export certificates consigned to intermediate countries, and these declarations have been agreed to by NZFSA, these will be notified by way of OMAR, for the final importing country.
- (5) To support onward certification to a third country, the transfer documents must show eligibility to both the initial country of export and any third country requested by the importer.
- (6) A copy of the importer's request is to be attached to the file copy of any export certificate which has any of these declarations added.

Part 17

Exports of Imported Animal Materials or Products

104 Importation and eligibility of animal materials or products

- (1) Imported animal material or products, either intact or mixed with New Zealand product, may be re-exported.
- (2) The provision of official assurances will depend on the eligibility status of the imported product. In the majority of cases, the registered exporter will need to provide the original import certificate.
- (3) The relevant documentation issued by the foreign government must support the country eligibility stated on any transfer document and export certificate, including premises listings where relevant. If the supporting information is insufficient to verify any other details on the export certificate then the export certificate must not be issued.
- (4) The operator that first receives the imported animal material or product must have:
 - (a) the original documentation (import certificate) issued by the competent authority of the foreign government or a certified copy of the original supplied by the Verification Agency or MAF Quarantine Services, where this is required to support the issuing of an official assurance;
 - (b) evidence that the animal material or product has been subjected to an import inspection, as required by OMAR 01/172 "Import of Foreign Animal Material and Animal Products and Return To New Zealand of New Zealand Animal Material and Animal Products For Domestic Use or Export" (or any document(s) that replace OMAR 01/172), and has been cleared for its intended purpose.

105 Processing of imported material or product

- (1) The processing for re-export of imported material or product is to be documented by the operator to the satisfaction of the official assurance verifier or incorporated into a risk management programme.
- (2) Imported consignments of product received into premises must be clearly identified by inventory records, and clearly identified and separated for traceability purposes.
- (3) Any products that contain any imported product must be clearly identified.

- (4) When required, the operator must produce evidence that the source premises, in the originating country, complies with any special certification requirements of the intended importing country and that the product itself would otherwise be eligible for direct export from the original source premises to the importing country.

106 Certification of imported material or product, for export

- (1) It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that all supporting information that is essential for certification, is available to the official assurance verifier and/or authorised person.
- (2) The original import certificate is to be available to the official assurance verifier of the premises where the imported product was initially sent. This is usually in the form of a certified copy of the original, supplied by the Verification Agency or MAF Quarantine Services.
- (3) Unless otherwise notified by overseas market access requirement, certification from New Zealand will be issued as follows:
- (a) Imported product which has been stored in accordance with the Meat Act regime, Apiaries Act regime or Animal Products Act, and has not been processed in any way, is to be certified for export on a MAF letterhead certificate. Contact the Verification Agency for details of any models approved by NZFSA.
- (b) Imported product which has been stored and processed in accordance with the Meat Act regime, Apiaries Act regime or the Act, along with product of New Zealand origin (i.e. the consignment is of mixed origin) is to be certified on the appropriate export certificate detailed in the official market access requirements, with the following declaration:

"The product described herein was derived from animals of New Zealand origin, with the exception of: (description of imported product(s), including species) originating from (country "X"), and... [repeat "(description of imported product(s), including species) originating from (country "X") for each country of origin], and was further processed in approved premises";

and/or

"The animals from which the product was derived were domiciled in (or originated from) [countries of origin]";

- (c) Imported product which has been stored and processed in accordance with the Meat Act regime, Apiaries Act regime or the Act but not mixed with product of New Zealand origin, is to be certified on the appropriate export certificate, with the following declaration:

- (i) For products that were derived from products imported from one country only:

"The product described herein was derived from product which was imported into New Zealand from [country of origin] and was further processed in approved premises.";

and/or

"The animals from which the product was derived were domiciled in (or originated from) [countries of origin]";

- (ii) For products that were derived from products imported from more than one country:

"The product described herein was derived from (description of imported product/s, including species) originating from (country) and...[repeat clause for each country from "description of imported product"] ...and was further processed in approved premises";

and/or

“The animals from which the product was derived were domiciled in (or originated from) [countries of origin]”.

- (4) In addition, any declaration on certificates that refers to the products being of New Zealand origin, is to be deleted, and countersigned by the authorised person.
- (5) Notwithstanding subclause 106(3), where the export certificate template being used provides a pre-prepared clause that accurately identifies the origin of the product being certified, the pre-prepared clauses must be used in place of those in subclause 106(3).
- (6) A copy of all relevant import certificates must be provided to the authorised person at the time of issuing the NZFSA export certificate.
- (7) In the case of subclause 106(3)(a), a copy of the import certificate is to be attached to the signed New Zealand certificate.
- (8) Contact the NZFSA Animal Products Group for details for the re-export of any other animal material or products not covered in this part.

107 Incidental inclusion of imported products

Animal materials or products certified with specific meanings of ‘origin’ must be independently verified as being correct. The fact that they were obtained within New Zealand is insufficient.

108 Traceback

Export certificates must not be issued for animal material or product that cannot be traced sufficiently to support overseas market access and origin requirements.

Part 18 Passenger Pack Veterinary Export Certificates

109 Passenger pack veterinary export health certificates

- (1) The passenger pack veterinary export health certificate, AgM801, may only be applied at licensed pack houses or a premises operating a registered risk management programme.
- (2) Product with a passenger pack veterinary export health certificate attached may only be supplied from a licensed packing house or premises operating a registered risk management programme:
 - (a) to duty free shops; or
 - (b) to specialist shops located at the port of departure for the purpose of supplying international travellers (i.e. airport, wharf); or
 - (c) may be transferred to other licensed premises / premises operating registered risk management programmes.
- (3) The manufacture and supply of passenger pack veterinary export health certificates AgM801, must conform to Part 12 of this Notice. These certificates are only obtainable from NZFSA.
- (4) The requirements of this Notice must be applied to the preparation of passenger pack veterinary export health certificates. This export health certificate does not have "copy" certificates, and the consignor details are pre-printed onto the certificates.
- (5) The passenger pack veterinary export health certificate must be contained within a plastic ‘packing slip’ type holder, and applied to the tamper-proof product packaging.
- (6) Products to which passenger pack veterinary export health certificates are applied must be enclosed in tamper-proof packaging (e.g. heat sealed).

- (7) The label must contain the standard commercial labelling, information including the reduced size inspection legend.
- (8) The passenger pack veterinary export health certificates may be applied to any eligible product at any time prior to despatch from the licensed packing house/premises operating a registered risk management programme, following the application of tamper-proof packaging.
- (9) Licensed packing houses or premises operating registered risk management programmes must maintain inventories of product which has had the passenger pack veterinary export health certificate applied. The records must include the certificate number, product type and quantity, date of application, date of despatch, and the name of the duty free shop or specialist shops (located at port of departure) to which the product has been supplied. Product awaiting despatch is to be held in designated areas.
- (10) Transfers of product between licensed premises or premises operating registered risk management programmes must be accompanied by the appropriate transfer documentation as approved by this Notice.
- (11) Product which has been transferred between licensed packing houses or premises operating registered risk management programmes may have passenger pack veterinary export health certificates applied by the receiving premises, if the originating premises have not already done so, provided the product meets the eligibility requirements.

110 Licensed packing houses and premises operating registered risk management programmes with tourist shops

- (1) This clause applies to tourist shops that are attached to either a premises licensed under the Meat Act 1981, or a premises operating a risk management programme registered under the Act, but are not part of that license or risk management programme.
- (2) The purpose of this clause is to provide a mechanism through which tourists can select animal materials and products, prior to packing and/or cutting, for non-commercial passenger pack exports to countries identified as not requiring the AgM801, but requiring tamper-proof packaging with standard commercial labelling, including the reduced size inspection legend.
- (3) Any product that enters the tourist shop is ineligible for commercial export status. Such product is no longer part of the normal commerce but is designated for tourist use only. It must not be returned to the licensed premises/premises operating registered risk management programme unless fully packaged and identified as non-commercial, or the normal commercial export product has been removed from the premises.
- (4) Exposed product may be sent from the licensed premises/premises operating registered risk management programme to the tourist shop, selected by the customer, then returned to the licensed premises/premises operating registered risk management programme for cutting, wrapping and then packing.
- (5) Access for tourists to the shop must not be through the licensed premises/premises operating registered risk management programme.
- (6) The shop facilities must conform to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974.

Part 19

Revocations and Transitional Provisions

111 Revocation

- (1) The Animal Products (Official Assurance Specifications) Notice 2000 issued on the 8th day of November 2000 is revoked.
- (2) Despite the revocation of the Animal Products (Official Assurance Specifications) Notice 2000, any eligibility document or export certificate provided under and in accordance with that notice continues to be valid under this notice.
- (3) The revocation of the Animal Products (Official Assurance Specifications) Notice 2000 in subclause (1) does not affect —
 - (a) the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequences of anything done or suffered;
 - (b) an existing right, interest, title, immunity, or duty;
 - (c) an existing status or capacity;
 - (d) the previous operation of the notice revoked or anything done or suffered under it.
- (4) The revocation of the notice in subclause (1) does not revive —
 - (a) a notice that has been revoked;
 - (b) any other thing that is not in force or existing at the time the revocation takes effect.
- (5) The revocation of the notice in subclause (1) does not affect a liability to a penalty for an offence or for a breach of the notice revoked, committed before the revocation.
- (6) The revoked notice in subclause (1) continues to have effect as if it had not been revoked for the purpose of —
 - (a) investigating the offence or breach;
 - (b) commencing or completing proceedings for the offence or breach;
 - (c) imposing a penalty for the offence or breach

Issued under section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Date of notification in Gazette:

This notice is administered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the New Zealand Food Safety Authority.
