

## Standard Management Rule 05: Spices – pepper, paprika & cinnamon

**From the 1st July 2009 NZFSA replaced this SMR with a standardised format for all Imported Food Requirements.**

**For the current version refer to the Imported Food Requirement for spices - pepper, paprika & cinnamon.**

### Recent Updates:

Date	Location	Information
1 July 2009	All	Made obsolete refer to the Imported Food Requirement for spices - pepper, paprika & cinnamon.
19 July 2007	<a href="#">Section 3.5</a>	Sampling and inspection costs have been updated.
12 April 2007	<a href="#">Section 1.0</a>	Tariff Codes for cinnamon have been updated to reflect changes made by World Customs Organisation.

### Background Information:

#### SUMMARY OF HAZARD:

Many of the countries in which spices are produced are developing countries. These countries often produce, harvest, store and process spices in a way that leads to contamination by pathogenic microorganisms. Food safety systems are often not put in place to manage these risks. As a result, pathogens have often been detected in spices during testing.

Most spices are used as an ingredient in cooked products, which results in them being heated to a level where any bacteria present are destroyed. *Salmonella* is a common pathogen, and is used as an indicator of contamination. Pepper, paprika and cinnamon are prescribed (high risk) foods because they are often not heated before being consumed.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION ON AGENCY ROLES:**

The following descriptions have been included to clarify the roles of the New Zealand Food Safety Authority and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in imported food.

### **New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA):**

NZFSA was established on 1 July 2002 as a semi-autonomous body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). The Authority has responsibility for the food functions previously managed by MAF and the Ministry of Health. Establishment of the NZFSA provides a more integrated approach to food safety in New Zealand. NZFSA is the controlling authority for imports of food and sets policies, criteria and procedures to monitor the safety of imported food for human consumption and for food containers (see [www.nzfsa.govt.nz](http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz) ).

- **Auckland Central Clearing House (ACCH):**

ACCH is part of the Auckland Regional Public Health Service, and is contracted by the NZFSA to carry out day to day operational procedures. The ACCH provides the initial point of contact for information to importers and customs brokers throughout New Zealand. It facilitates the inspection and clearance services of identified imported products.

- **Public Health Units (PHU):**

Food and Health Protection Officers (Food/HPOs) employed by the various public health services are responsible for the inspection and sampling of high-risk imported foods under the coordination of the ACCH.

### **Biosecurity New Zealand:**

Biosecurity NZ is the lead agency in New Zealand's biosecurity system. 'Biosecurity' is the protection of New Zealand's economy, environment and people's health from pests and diseases. It includes trying to prevent new pests and diseases arriving. Established in November 2004 (replacing MAF Biosecurity), it has been tasked with a 'whole of system' leadership role, encompassing economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes. Importers should contact Biosecurity NZ directly to check their requirements <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/>.

# Import Criteria Applying to Pepper, Paprika and Cinnamon

## 1.0 Products targeted:

Prescribed foods are targeted at the border using the New Zealand Customs tariff code system. Products classified with the following tariff codes are captured under this rule:

Tariff codes targeted for pepper, paprika and cinnamon	
<i>0904 Pepper of the genus Piper, dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or the genus Pimenta</i>	
0904.11.00.00K	Pepper Neither Crushed Or Ground
0904.12.00.00D	Pepper Crushed Or Ground
0904.20.01.00E	Capsicum Or Pimenta Not Crushed Or Ground
0904.20.09.00F	Capsicum Or Pimenta Crushed Or Ground
<i>0906 Cinnamon or cinnamon-tree flowers</i>	
0906.11.00.00F	Cinnamon And Cinnamon-tree Flowers Neither Crushed Or Ground
0906.19.00.00B	Cinnamon And Cinnamon-tree Flowers Crushed or Ground
0906.20.00.00E	Cinnamon And Cinnamon-tree Flowers Other

### INADVERTENT CAPTURES:

As the tariff classification system is not designed specifically around the imported food regime, some food products may be inadvertently captured by the targeted tariff codes above. If this is the case, products will not be subject to the sampling and testing protocol outlined in this rule.

## 2.0 Clearance options:

The following 3 options are available to clear consignments captured under this rule:

### 2.1 Acceptance of recognised certification:

Where the NZFSA (or Ministry of Health prior to July 2002) has negotiated certification arrangements with other governments or specific manufacturers then approved certification may be accepted for a prescribed food. Importers should check specific certification requirements with their local PHU prior to importing a prescribed product.

For pepper, paprika and cinnamon approved certification may be accepted from:

- Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS)
- Department of Pathology, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
- Department of Scientific Services, Institute of Science and Forensic Medicine, Singapore

In all cases certification is required with **each consignment**.

Consignments imported under certification are required to be tested at intervals. The standard testing rate used to verify certification which applies to most prescribed foods is 1 in every 20 where consignments are more frequent than 20 in a six month period. Where consignments are less than 20 in a six month period, they are tested every six months.

### 2.2 Multiple Release Permits (MRPs):

MRPs are issued on a case by case basis to importers with the technical skill and experience to manage a quality imports system. They are specific to importer, broker, product and supplier and are issued for a defined time period. MRPs enable importers to bypass the normal import clearance procedure for prescribed foods saving time and clearance costs. Where testing is required, the sampling and testing protocol applied is specified below, unless a different protocol is a specific condition of the MRP.

MRPs are issued for imported food products that are:

- Inadvertently captured by the tariff codes monitored by the NZFSA.
- From particular suppliers under an arrangement agreed to by the importer and NZFSA. This includes the importer maintaining an agreed imported food surveillance programme for the products covered by the MRP.

MRPs have been issued for products covered by this Rule. Importers wishing to apply for a MRP for this product should contact the NZFSA to discuss their situation prior to completing a MRP application form.

### **2.3 Clearance sampling and testing on arrival in New Zealand:**

In the absence of approved certification or a MRP, pepper, paprika and cinnamon are sampled and tested in New Zealand according to the sampling and testing protocol in the table below.

## 3.0 Sampling and testing protocol:

### 3.1 Microbiological and inspection criteria:

In order to ascertain if a consignment is safe the consignment is inspected and samples taken for laboratory testing. The following criteria are used when deciding if a consignment captured by this rule is safe to be released:

- Detection of mould, dead insects, and/or insect frass during visual inspection (no testing necessary)
- Nil tolerance for *Salmonella* per 25g

### 3.2 Sampling requirements:

#### 3.2.1 When to sample consignments:

ACCH identifies which consignments are to be sampled and tested. Sampling frequencies depend on whether certification or a MRP are used as clearance options:

#### **In the absence of certification or a MRP:**

The frequency of sampling is based on the sampling and testing history developed by each importer for a specific product. A “specific product” means a product that is exactly the same i.e. the same size bottle/packet, variety, brand, and is manufactured by the same company. As a compliant history is developed, the frequency of sampling and inspection is reduced for the importer for that specific product. This reduction is governed by the “switching rule”, which follows the steps below:

- Sampling initially starts out at the *tightened* level (where 100% or every consignment is sampled and tested) until 5 compliant consignments have been cleared, when:
- Sampling is then lowered to the *normal* level (where 20% or 1 consignment in 5 is sampled and tested), until another 20 compliant consignments have been cleared (or 100 consignments imported since day 1), when:
- Sampling is then lowered to the *reduced* level (where 10% or one consignment in 10 is sampled and tested).

The frequency of sampling returns back to the *tightened* when a product is tested and found not to comply.

ACCH selects the frequency of sampling that is to apply to an imported product at any particular time using the *Switching Rule*. However, application of the *Switching Rule* may also be affected by the difficulty of managing the hazards applying to particular food product. Importers can contact their local PHU to discuss application of switching rules and, where they have a compliant history that meets the requirements above, can request a reduction in testing. Importers can also present a case if they wish to deviate from the switching rule applied. This is considered by the NZFSA on a case by case basis. Special approval may be given for specific products to be advanced to a further reduced level of testing (1 consignment in 20).

**Certification:**

Where testing is required to verify certification the sampling frequency does not follow the Switching Rule but is 1 in 20 consignments – see point 1 in ‘Clearance Options’.

**MRPs:**

Where sampling is a requirement of a MRP, the MRP will specify the sampling frequency.

**3.2.2 Who samples consignments:**

Sampling must be carried out by PHUs, who will arrange for one of their Food/HPOs to inspect and sample any consignment identified as requiring testing.

**3.2.3 Products to be sampled:**

Samples should be taken for each type of product. For example, for pepper – powder, broken, cracked, whole peppercorns, etc. For cinnamon, bark and powder.

**3.2.4 Number of lots to be sampled per consignment:**

Food/HPOs select the lot(s) to be inspected and sampled. Where a consignment contains more than one lot, the number of lots to be sampled is calculated using the table below. This table is standard for all prescribed foods.

Number of lot codes in consignment	Number of lots to sample	Reject lots if <i>n</i> samples fail
1	1	<i>n</i> = 1
2 -8	2	<i>n</i> = 1
9 -15	3	<i>n</i> = 1
16 – 25	5	<i>n</i> = 1
> 26	8	<i>n</i> = 1

**3.2.5 Number of samples to take per lot:**

Each product has its own sample requirements. For pepper, paprika and cinnamon the following applies:

No of Samples = 5 per lot.

Samples from within the same lot shall be identified by the same officer sample number, with each of these samples being identified by a letter (A - E).

**3.2.6 Sample weight**

- Each individual sample must weigh a minimum of 100g.
- 25g of each of those must be analysed.
- Individual units or packages should be sampled if these are available.

### 3.3 Inspection requirements:

Food/HPOs carry out visual inspections of pepper, paprika and cinnamon. If mould, dead insects, and/or insect frass are detected by Food/HPOs while carrying out a visual inspection, the lot is rejected and samples do not need to be taken and submitted for testing as described below.

### 3.4 Testing requirements:

#### 3.4.1 NZFSA approved laboratories:

Samples of imported food can only be tested by laboratories approved by the NZFSA. At present only laboratories that are accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) to do the relevant test are approved by the NZFSA. NZFSA is currently updating its list of approved laboratories.

#### 3.4.2 Methodology to be applied by laboratories:

The preferred method of MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS is described in the *Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods*, American Public Health Association, and most up-to-date version.

#### 3.4.3 Compositing samples:

A maximum of 5 samples (of approximately equal weight) may be composited per lot.

### 3.5 Sampling and testing costs:

All sampling and testing is at the importers expense. Permit and sampling costs are listed below, are in New Zealand dollars and include GST:

- Permit application assessment : \$48 per line assessment + \$96/hour
- Sampling and inspection: \$96 per hour payable in 15-minute units

For laboratory costs, contact NZFSA approved laboratories.

### 3.6 Reject criteria:

PHUs will apply the following criteria to lots after inspection and sampling:

**REJECT** lots that are positive for *Salmonella*.

Any untested lots in the same consignment of a reject lot must be sampled for clearance at the rate detailed in *Sample Requirements* above.

- When lots fail the import criteria, those lots and any untested lots in the same consignment are rejected.
- Lots that fail the import criteria are not re-tested.
- Importers have the option of having any untested lots sampled and tested, and if any of these lots pass they can be cleared. Any untested lots in the same consignment of a reject lot must be sampled for clearance at the rate detailed in *Inspection Requirements and Testing Requirements* above.

### **3.7 Special conditions that may apply:**

In unique or out of the ordinary situations, the NZFSA reserves the right to either stop trade or replace the above sampling regime with a special elevated programme of testing in order to regain confidence in a product.