21. Each proposed rule and an explanation of its purpose [s.81(2)(g)]

Proposed rule	*Proposed rule wording*	*Policy intent/Explanation of its purpose*
1. Obligation to report	*Every person who recognises, or ought to recognise, that a kiwifruit industry pathway is, or may be, contaminated - as described in the sub-clause below - must notify the management agency of the contamination or potential contamination within 48hrs of first recognising the contamination or potential contamination.* *The types of contamination that must be reported include (without limitation) where any risk item exhibits unusual symptoms, harbours, or may harbour, a high risk kiwifruit pest or any unusual pest, and/or are contaminated with visible soil or kiwifruit plant material.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.*	The intent of this rule is to enable the management agency to gather new information on situations that may elevate risk associated with a kiwifruit industry pathway or pathways. That is, to report any known kiwifruit pest or pathogen (KVH maintains a list and images of such organisms on its website) or any unusual organisms or symptoms or any organic contaminant (e.g., soil or kiwifruit plant material) associated with a risk item that is moved to, from or within places where kiwifruit plant material is grown, produced or processed. This information is fundamental to decisions on the best approach to pathway risk management. Such information will enable the management agency to investigate potential changes in risk associated with a kiwifruit industry pathway or pathways, including to arrange any further testing/diagnostics needed, and to take action or to alert MPI if any report relates to a potential new-to-NZ organism.
2. Provision of information	*If the management agency requires a person, in writing, to provide specified information, the person must provide that information to the management agency in the manner, and within the time (which must be not less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency.* *The information that the agency may require to be provided is information about the location, condition, source, movement or distribution of any kiwifruit industry risk good.*	The intent of this rule is to enable the management agency to gather information about biosecurity risks associated with kiwifruit industry pathways, including the location, condition, source, movement or distribution of any kiwifruit industry risk good. Such information is fundamental to decisions on the best approach to management of kiwifruit industry pathway risks, including to understand the likely mechanisms by which risk organisms have spread on kiwifruit industry

	Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.	pathways and to trace movements in specific situations so the management agency can mitigate risks and/or manage compliance. Where it is reasonable to require a person to collect and hold specific information that is within the scope of this rule (i.e. so it is always available and can be provided to KVH when needed at short notice), KVH proposes to include such specific requirements in pathway-specific rules (e.g., traceability requirements are included in rules 6-8 below). KVH has considered requiring that a person must keep records of the information within the scope of this proposed rule and concluded this would be impractical in many situations. For example, it is unreasonable to expect a person to keep track of where every tractor and pair of secateurs have moved, and their condition etc. over time. But information on the whereabouts of such risk items would be reasonably required as part of tracing for a specific issue or risk where they are relevant.
3. Kiwifruit Orchard Biosecurity Plans	*Every occupier (or owner where an occupier cannot be identified[6]) of an orchard must have and operate in accordance with a "Kiwifruit Orchard Biosecurity Plan".* *Every person referred to above must ensure that the Kiwifruit Orchard Biosecurity Plan includes, as a minimum, the following matters:* • *the pathway risks to be managed;*	The intent of this rule is to ensure that every kiwifruit Grower successfully protects their kiwifruit orchard investment(s), as well as their neighbours' kiwifruit orchard investment(s) and the kiwifruit industry, by implementing effective on-orchard biosecurity. By practicing better biosecurity on-orchard Growers can reduce or eliminate the impacts of pests on-orchard and prevent their arrival and spread. This reduces the risk of direct financial impacts on the individual Grower, as well

[6] See wording used to determine hierarchy of responsibility between orchard occupiers and owners in the National Psa-V Pest Management Plan

	• *the source and location of any plant material that enters the orchard, including new budwood, kiwifruit plants, pollen, compost and shelterbelt plants;* • *the orchard hygiene practices to be met when entering, leaving and moving within an orchard, including tool, vehicle, machinery, kiwifruit bin, footwear and clothing hygiene;* • *the people or groups of people or organisations likely to enter and/or leave the orchard and the steps taken to ensure they understand the biosecurity requirements and comply with them; and* • *how kiwifruit industry pathway risks will be monitored and reported.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.*	as reducing potential impacts of biosecurity events on the industry as a whole. In practical terms effective biosecurity on-orchard involves a Grower: • Understanding the orchard specific biosecurity risks; • Agreeing what must happen on the orchard (including establishing and ensuring biosecurity requirements to be met by people visiting the orchard); • Sourcing and tracing clean plant material; • Checking and cleaning other risk items (e.g., tools, vehicles, machinery, bins, footwear and clothing); and • Reporting. In practice this requirement will be met if Growers adopt 'Kiwifruit Growers Biosecurity Guidelines' by completing and implementing the biosecurity plan set out in the aforementioned guidelines. KVH plans to run workshops for Growers early to help them with what will work best for their orchard and get their plans in place. Implementation of orchard plans will be further simplified through expanded certification (e.g., for orchard contractors and all kiwifruit plant material), assisting Growers to identify where good biosecurity has been followed (for inputs and service providers).

4. Kiwifruit Post-Harvest and Processor Biosecurity Plans	*Every kiwifruit post-harvest and processor must have and operate in accordance with a "Kiwifruit Post-harvest and Processor Biosecurity Plan".* *Every person referred to above must ensure that the Kiwifruit Post-harvest and Processor Biosecurity Plan includes, as a minimum, the following matters:* • *the practices and procedures that will be applied in order to—* – *ensure that any vehicles and equipment that enter every orchard are free of visible soil and kiwifruit leaf and plant material (excluding plant material that meets the requirements of rules 6, 7 & 8);* – *sanitise harvest bins so they are free of soil, pests and kiwifruit leaf and plant material when entering every orchard;* – *reduce the risk of bins of fruit becoming contaminated with soil, pests and/or kiwifruit leaf and plant material prior to and during transport;* – *remove, contain, and safely dispose of any residual contaminant soil and kiwifruit leaf and plant material after transport or during processing; and* – *maintain a level of general hygiene that reduces the risk of any risk item that could be contaminated with a kiwifruit industry risk organism being moved from, or being allowed to leave, the post-harvest or processing facility.* • *the system that will be applied to enable fruit to be traced, and how the integrity of that system will be maintained* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.*	Post-harvest operators and processors manage significant movements of people, vehicles, equipment and fruit that can be contaminated with kiwifruit leaf and plant material; moving these between orchards and the main post-harvest or processing facility. Post-harvest operators and processors already recognise this and play a key role in managing biosecurity risks associated with their own operations. KVH will maintain a protocol and pro-forma "systems audit report" that assists post-harvest operators and processors to comply with this rule. Note that these will also address/accommodate other rules under this Plan that any post-harvest operators and processors may need to comply with (excluding rules relating to plant material and the KPCS) – this provides for a single biosecurity risk management plan and associated audit.

5. Kiwifruit Orchard Contractor Biosecurity Plans	*Every kiwifruit orchard contractor must register with KVH.* *Every person referred to above must have and operate in accordance with a "Kiwifruit Orchard Contractor Biosecurity Plan".* *Every person referred to above must ensure that the Kiwifruit Contractor Biosecurity Plan includes, as a minimum, the following matters:* • *A description of the pathway risks to be managed;* • *The hygiene practices in place that ensure all vehicles, machinery, tools, equipment and personal effects are clean and disinfected using management agency approved disinfectants, including before entering the kiwifruit orchard; and* • *The steps that will be taken to ensure that all kiwifruit orchard contractor personnel are aware of kiwifruit industry biosecurity risks and of reporting and hygiene requirements before entering a kiwifruit orchard.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.*	The intent of this rule is to address the high risk associated with kiwifruit orchard contractors, who routinely move machinery, equipment and tools, personal effects, kiwifruit plant material and/or compost into, within and between orchards. The intent of this rule is to ensure all orchard contractors are actively managing biosecurity risks, with a plan and that involves biosecurity hygiene and staff biosecurity awareness and training programmes in place. KVH will issue guidance on appropriate cleaning and disinfection. This will necessarily be tailored to the wide range of vehicles, machinery, tools, equipment and personal effects that come into contact with kiwifruit orchards, the level of risk these pose (e.g., tools that come into direct contact with vines typically represent a higher risk than other risk items that do not), and practical considerations. Guidance will be updated over time to reflect the latest understanding of risk and available tools and technologies. To assist those that need to comply with the rule KVH will maintain a list of approved disinfectants, which are disinfectants that have been scientifically proven to be effective against kiwifruit biosecurity pests and that have requisite regulatory approvals (e.g., approval under the HSNO Act 1996). This rule would apply to all types of "kiwifruit orchard contractor", meaning any person or entity that supplies goods or services to kiwifruit Growers that involve the movement of any "risk items" into, within or from a kiwifruit orchard. This includes, but is not limited to contractors providing the following goods or services: • Vine work -pruning and other canopy work; • Spray application;

		• Fertilizer application; • Supply of labour for any of the above activities; • Shelter trimming; • Root pruning; • Compost spreading; • Post-harvest – bud counts preharvest assessments; • Pest monitoring; • Maturity clearance staff; • Harvest; • Technical advice; • Orchard mapping; • Irrigation; • Infrastructure development; • Beekeepers; and • Artificial pollen applicators. For clarity, the intent is that this list can be added to as there could be additional types of contractors in the future that we cannot foresee now, or that we do not recognise as posing a material risk now (where this understanding changes). In practice there may be different approaches to implementation and associated options for different groups of contractors, and ability to differentiate groups of contractors on the basis of risk. [Note: this would not change the types of information required as per proposed rule wording, but rather

		the risk management approaches/practices that would be covered in a risk management plan] For example, KVH is actively working with Zespri to explore integrating biosecurity within Zespri GAP requirements for contractors to be registered and hold a Compliance Assessment Verification (CAV). At this stage the Zespri GAP/CAV requirements apply to a sub-set of contractors who come into direct contact with fruit and vines (i.e. vine work -pruning and other canopy work; spray application; fertilizer application; supply of labour for any of the above activities), and this scope may evolve/grow over time. KVH will work with other equivalent schemes to explore integration opportunities. And will provide additional options for contractors that are not part of any existing scheme. This includes providing access to simple tools that help with ease of compliance (e.g., online staff training video, pro-forma plans and alignment with the "OnSide" mobile application that helps rural people manage visitors, biosecurity and health & safety).
6. Safe movement of kiwifruit plants and shelterbelt plants (for planting in kiwifruit orchards)	*Any kiwifruit plant sold, offered for sale or moved, and any shelterbelt plant moved into a kiwifruit orchard, must be produced by a plant producer or grower that meets the following requirements:* • *The plant producer or grower must be registered with the management agency;* • *Hygiene practices must be in place that ensure all shoes, tools, equipment or other items are clean and disinfected using management agency approved disinfectants, including before entering the nursery premises;* • *Incoming kiwifruit plant material must achieve a level of freedom from high risk pests determined by the management agency*	The intent of this rule is to address the high risk associated with movement of young and mature kiwifruit plants and associated growing media, and shelterbelt plants and associated growing media planted in kiwifruit orchards. This includes, but is not limited to, young and mature plants propagated and grown by plant producers in tissue culture facilities and nurseries, and mature plants are grown-on in kiwifruit orchards (i.e. some Growers double or triple plant young vines in their orchards, and then seek to move a proportion of these to other orchards if their vine survival rates are high/they have an excess of vines). The intent is this rule applies across New Zealand, and to both commercial and non-commercial nurseries and plant

	(where "high risk pest" and "level of freedom'" have the meaning below); • *A crop protection programme must be in place that includes products that are effective against high risk pests determined by the management agency (where "high risk pest" has the meaning below);* • *Growing media for potted plant production must not be re-used, and must meet the requirements of proposed rule 9;* • *Compost and mulch used for ground-grown plant production must meet the requirements of proposed rule 9;* • *All tools, containers, and surfaces used during kiwifruit and shelterbelt plant production processes, including grafting and pruning processes, must be cleaned and disinfected using management agency approved disinfectants;* • *Production and storage areas must be pest free, well organised and segregated, so that kiwifruit and shelterbelt plant batches are not mixed;* • *Monitoring must be carried out by suitably qualified persons and testing (where applicable) must be carried out by an independent laboratory approved by the management agency, using appropriate sampling and diagnostic methods;* • *A system must be in place that allows kiwifruit plant propagation materials and plants to be traced back to the last growing location and to their batch and traced forward to the buyer or final destination;* • *Plant traceability records, including suppliers, transporters and buyers and records that can trace the entire chain of custody, must be provided to the management agency within the time (which must be not less than 24 hours) specified by the*	transporters. This recognises kiwifruit industry risk organisms can be inadvertently and rapidly spread through this activity. And that the nature of the plant production industry and associated transport system is such that kiwifruit plants can be grown right across NZ (well outside kiwifruit growing regions) and can be transported across NZ within 24 hours. KVH will issue guidance on appropriate cleaning and disinfection. This will necessarily be tailored to the wide range of vehicles, machinery, tools, equipment and personal effects that come into contact with kiwifruit orchards, the level of risk these pose (e.g., tools that come into direct contact with vines typically represent a higher risk than other risk items that do not), and practical considerations. Guidance will be updated over time to reflect the latest understanding of risk and available tools and technologies. To assist KVH will maintain a list of approved disinfectants, which are disinfectants that have been scientifically proven to be effective against kiwifruit biosecurity pests and that have requisite regulatory approvals (e.g., HSNO Act 1996). KVH will determine an official list of "high risk pests" that apply to this specific rule and make this publicly available on its website (https://www.kvh.org.nz/). The reason that "high risk pests" need to be determined over time is because risk associated with pests and pathogens affecting the kiwifruit industry will inevitably change over time. This includes, for example, change in risk as a result of new to NZ organisms establishing, of existing pests or pathogens evolving (e.g., evolving into strains that are more virulent or resistant to control tools), of environmental conditions changing, and/or as a result of introduction of new kiwifruit cultivars or varieties (i.e. with different risk profiles/susceptibility to pests or pathogens) over time. It is also

	management agency, and records must be kept for a minimum of seven years; • *All other records must be kept for a minimum of three years, including:* – *monitoring and testing records;* – *crop protection records; and* – *transport records.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.* Note that in relation to this rule: "High risk pest" means a pest: • where there are effective tools or measures available to control and/or reduce potential impacts of the pest; and • that Is listed on KVH's website; and • that meets two or more of the following criteria: – There is a high likelihood of the pest spreading on a kiwifruit industry pathway; – There is a high likelihood of the pest establishing and forming self-sustaining populations in kiwifruit orchards; – There is a high likelihood of the pest causing significant economic impacts if it establishes in kiwifruit orchards; – There is a high likelihood of the pest causing serious harm to the kiwifruit industry. "Level of freedom" means the level of freedom an orchard, a plant or parts thereof, including germplasm, or growing media and organic matter must achieve so that it is practically or effectively free from high risk pests.	reasonable to expect that scientific understanding of risks associated with pests and pathogens affecting kiwifruit will further develop over time. The list of "high risk pests" will therefore be updated over time by KVH to reflect the latest scientific understanding and in accordance with the proposed definition. KVH will specify the "level of freedom" from each high risk pest that must be achieved for any given pathway (where applicable), in accordance with the proposed definition. Specifying a "level of freedom" from target organisms is a routine and practical approach used to achieve biosecurity assurance for plant material (e.g., 'Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme', 'NZ Grafted Grapevine Scheme', 'NZ Avocado High Health Scheme', NZ 'Plant Production Biosecurity Scheme', Australian 'BioSecure HACCP'). KVH will issue guidance on how to demonstrate level of freedom, including the appropriate sampling and diagnostic methods (where applicable). KVH will make level of freedom information publicly available on its website (https://www.kvh.org.nz/). KVH will also issue guidance on 'effective crop protection', including information on products that have been scientifically proven to be effective against kiwifruit biosecurity pests. To assist ease of compliance existing certification schemes will be used as a clear path for nurseries to demonstrate compliance. For example, an existing certification scheme (the 'Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme' or KPCS) is already in place to manage risk associated with young kiwifruit vines and this will be expanded to encompass mature kiwifruit plants and shelterbelt species (those moved onto kiwifruit orchards). The intent is that any plant producer growing kiwifruit plants, or kiwifruit and shelterbelt plants, that meets requirements of the

		KPCS will fully comply with this rule. This provides a clear and cost-effective pathway for nurseries and their customers to be assured they are fully compliant. Note that KPCS certification will not be available to nurseries that grow shelterbelts but do not grow kiwifruit plants. Rather, an alternative cost-effective pathway will be available to such nurseries; plant producers that meet requirements of the NZ Plant Production Biosecurity Scheme (PPBS) will also satisfy the requirements of this rule as it applies to shelterbelt species. The existing tailored risk management approach for kiwifruit Growers who "grow for own use" will also be maintained, with the intent that any kiwifruit Grower that meets the "grow for own use" requirements will meet the requirements of this rule. The intent is that KVH will issue approved standards and associated guidance in the areas covered by this rule. This includes approving any target organisms and monitoring methods, including timing, frequency, sampling and testing (if applicable) methodology. Such methods necessarily must evolve to reflect future changes in risk and available technology. The intent is that a "suitably qualified person" be a person that has appropriate experience, technical competence, and qualifications relevant to the area of responsibilities proposed to be allocated to that person. This would be run as a simple approval process and could operate in an equivalent way to that currently run by chief technical officers for authorised persons under the Biosecurity Act (i.e. with guidance and templates to assist applicants issued, and management agency assessment against these). To support Growers and the industry, KVH will identify and approve independent laboratories (independent from KVH,

		Growers, post-harvest, marketers and other parts of the kiwifruit industry) that have capability to deliver scientifically robust and reliable diagnostic services relevant to the pathway plan.
7. Safe movement of budwood	*Any kiwifruit budwood sold, offered for sale or moved onto an orchard must be produced and supplied by a budwood supplier that meets the following requirements:* • *The budwood supplier must be registered with the management agency;* • *The budwood supplier must only accept or harvest budwood from orchards, or parts of orchards, that achieve a level of freedom from high risk pests determined by the management agency and that meet the following requirements:* – *A crop protection programme must be in place that includes products that are effective against high risk pests determined by the management agency;* – *Monitoring must be carried out by suitably qualified persons and testing (where applicable) must be carried out by an independent laboratory approved by the management agency, using appropriate sampling and molecular diagnostic methods;* • *All tools, containers, and surfaces used during the budwood collection process must be cleaned and disinfected using management agency approved disinfectants;* • *Budwood must not be collected from cuttings left on the ground after pruning;*	The intent of this rule is to address the high risk associated with movement of budwood. The intent is this rule applies across New Zealand to every budwood supplier and covers all aspects of the budwood supply chain, from management of biosecurity risk on the budwood source orchard (or part of an orchard, or any other facility that produces budwood) and through to the supply of budwood to the end-user/Grower. This recognises kiwifruit industry risk organisms can be inadvertently and rapidly spread through this activity. Budwood can be rapidly transported across orchards and growing regions. "High risk pests" and "level of freedom" would be determined and made publicly available by KVH as described for rule 6 (above). Note, however, there may be some differences in the list of high risk pests and associated level of freedom across risk items. For example, some high risk pests associated with plants are not likely to be associated with budwood (e.g., the risks associated with spread of root knot nematode and other soil and/or root associated pathogens on plants is high, but negligible on budwood). KVH is actively working to expand the existing 'Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme' so this includes certification for kiwifruit budwood, with the intent is that any kiwifruit budwood supplier that meets the requirements of this scheme will satisfy the requirements of this rule.

	• *Budwood batches must be clearly labelled and storage areas must be pest free, well organised and segregated, so that budwood batches are not mixed;* • *A system must be in place that allows kiwifruit budwood to be traced back to the orchard it is sourced from and to their batch, and traced forward to the buyer or final destination;* • *Budwood traceability records must be kept for a minimum of seven years, including records of budwood suppliers, transporters and buyers and records that can trace the entire chain of custody, and must be provided to the management agency within the time (which must be not less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency;* • *All other records must be kept for a minimum of three years, including:* – *evidence the obligation to have and implement a kiwifruit orchard biosecurity plan has been met;* – *monitoring and testing records;* – *crop protection records.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.* Note that in relation to this rule "high risk pest" and "level of freedom" have the same proposed meaning as per rule 6, above (and as defined in the glossary).	A tailored risk management approach for kiwifruit Growers who "grow for own use" will also be established for budwood, equivalent to the existing "grow for own use" scheme for young kiwifruit plants. The intent is that KVH will issue approved standards and associated guidance and approve "suitably qualified persons" as described in relation to rule 6 above.
8. Safe movement of pollen	*Any kiwifruit pollen sold, offered for sale or moved onto an orchard must be produced by a pollen mill operator.* *Every pollen mill operator must meet the following requirements:* • *The pollen mill operator must be registered with the management agency.*	The intent of this rule is to address the medium risk associated with movement of pollen. The intent is this rule applies across New Zealand to all aspects of the pollen supply chain, from management of biosecurity risk on the pollen source orchard (or part of an orchard), to the

	• *The pollen mill operator must only accept and mill flowers from orchards, or parts of orchards, that achieve a level of freedom from high risk pests determined by the management agency and that meet the following requirements:*
	  – *The orchard must be operated in accordance with a "Kiwifruit Orchard Biosecurity Plan";*
	  – *A crop protection programme must be in place that includes products that are effective against high risk pests determined by the management agency;*
	  – *Monitoring (where applicable) must be carried out by suitably qualified persons and testing (where applicable) must be carried out by an independent laboratory approved by the management agency, using appropriate sampling and diagnostic methods;*
	• *All tools, containers, and surfaces used during the flower collection process must be cleaned and disinfected using management agency approved disinfectants;*
	• *All pollen containers must be sealed to prevent contamination, and must only be opened for the purpose of testing pollen viability in an area that is clean and sterile such that it is free of pests or pathogens;*
	• *Pollen traceability records must be maintained for a minimum of seven years, including records of the orchards from which flowers have been collected, orchards that pollen is supplied to directly or other pollen buyers and transporters, and must be provided to the management agency within the timeframe (which must not be less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency.*
	• *All other records must be kept for a minimum of three years, including:*
		pollen milling process, through to the supply of pollen to the end-user/Grower.
		This recognises that kiwifruit industry risk organisms transmissible through pollen have the potential to be inadvertently spread through this activity.
		"High risk pests" and "level of freedom" would be determined and made publicly available by KVH as described for rule 6 (above). Note, however, there may be some differences in the list of high risk pests and associated level of freedom across risk items. For example, some high risk pests associated with plants are not likely to be associated with pollen (e.g., some viruses are not pollen transmissible).
		KVH is actively working to expand the existing 'Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme' so this includes certification for kiwifruit pollen, with the intent is that any kiwifruit pollen supplier that meets the requirements of this scheme will satisfy the requirements of this rule.
		KVH will approve monitoring methods and pest monitoring centres (as per proposed rule 6 above).

	– *evidence the obligation to have and implement a kiwifruit orchard biosecurity plan has been met;* – *monitoring and testing records;* *Every pollen supplier (a person or business that buys pollen from a pollen mill operator, or another pollen supplier, to on-sell to kiwifruit growers) must:* • *be registered with the management agency;* • *ensure all pollen containers remain sealed to prevent contamination, and are only opened for the purpose of testing pollen viability in an area that is clean and sterile such that it is free of pests or pathogens;* • *maintain pollen traceability records for a minimum of seven years, including records of the pollen mill the pollen is sourced from, transporters and orchards that pollen is supplied to, and must be provided to the management agency within the timeframe (which must not be less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.* Note that in relation to this rule "high risk pest" and "level of freedom" have the same proposed meaning as per rule 6, above (and as defined in the glossary).	
9. Safe movement of growing media and organic matter	*Any growing media and organic matter moved onto an orchard must achieve a level of freedom from high risk pests determined by the management agency.* *Growing media and organic matter traceability records must be kept for a minimum of seven years, including records of the orchard receiving growing media and organic matter, the transporter and date of delivery,*	The intent of this rule is to establish the medium risk associated with movements of growing media and organic matter (including any soil, compost, mulch or any other organic matter in which kiwifruit plants can grow that is applied to kiwifruit vines or the soil in which they grow). Compost and mulch products are routinely used by some kiwifruit Growers to improve soils and plant health and to suppress weeds. Soil can be introduced onto orchards, for example, associated with

	and must be provided to the management agency within the time (which must be not less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency. *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.* Note that in relation to this rule "high risk pest" and "level of freedom" have the same proposed meaning as per rule 6, above (and as defined in the glossary).	earthworks or other minor site works. The level of risk is further elevated where leafy kiwifruit plant material is included within compost. All of these movements have the potential to introduce soil borne pathogens, pests or weeds to the orchard. "High risk pests" and "level of freedom" would be determined and made publicly available by KVH as described for rule 6 (above). Note, however, there may be some differences in the list of high risk pests and associated level of freedom across risk items. For example, only a sub-set of kiwifruit pests and pathogens – those that are soil borne - are likely to be associated with growing media and organic matter. In relation to compliance, KVH will also accept evidence that a specified 'level of freedom from high risk pests' has been achieved through certain processes (e.g., time and temperature combinations associated with composting processes) that have been followed where there is scientific evidence the processes achieve the level of freedom specified and/or through end of process testing. KVH may issue guidance from time to time to assist suppliers of growing media and organic matter to achieve levels of freedom required (e.g., information on time and temperature treatments required to deactivate a specified high risk pest). KVH will also work with manufacturers who wish to proactively confirm their processes will satisfy the requirements of this rule (e.g., by reviewing their processes and associated evidence and confirming whether these meet the requirements of this rule).
10. Movement of risk items between the North Island	*Every person that moves any risk item between the North Island and South Island and onto an orchard must notify the management agency at*	The Cook Strait represents a defendable barrier to the spread of kiwifruit industry pests and pathogens. It represents barrier to natural spread of organisms (e.g., by wind, flight etc.). And a barrier to spread of organisms by people, as movements of risk

and South Island	*least 7 days prior to moving any risk item between the North Island and South Island.* *All kiwifruit plant material moved between the North Island and the South Island and into an orchard, or into a nursery that produces and/or sells kiwifruit plants, must:* • *meet the requirements of proposed rules 6, 7 or 8 (as applicable);* • *be monitored by suitably qualified persons and tested (where applicable) by an independent laboratory approved by the management agency, using appropriate sampling and diagnostic methods;* • *be quarantined for a timeframe, and in a facility or at location under conditions determined by the management agency, taking into account the following criteria:* – *the distribution of pests in the North Island or South Island, or both;* – *the potential for pests to spread and cause serious harm if moved on plant material between the North island and the South Island (in either direction, or both)*; – *the level of risk associated with kiwifruit plant material pathway(s) relative to other kiwifruit industry pathways, or other pathways, by which high risk pests could spread between the North island and the South Island (in either direction, or both) and onto kiwifruit orchards;* – *the effectiveness of quarantine measures (prior to movement of plant material and/or post-entry into the North Island or South Island), including the appropriate conditions, location and timeframe commensurate to the level of risk associated with pests that could cause serious harm; and*	items is more limited and easier to control. This has been demonstrated by the successful exclusion of Psa-V. This represents an opportunity for the industry – the strategic opportunity to protect Growers and ensure areas of clean plant material and fruit supply are maintained in the event of any outbreak affecting either island. And this justifies a higher level of control/risk management relative to movements within the North Island. This is a two-way street – equivalent controls would operate in both directions (cf. the status quo which focuses on the single organism, Psa, and movements to the South Island only) but could be tailored to reflect the level of risk associated with movements in either direction (e.g., 95%+ of production occurs in the North Island, so if pests that could cause serious harm are present in the South Island but not the North Island, this would represent a higher level of risk compared to the converse situation). The intent of this rule is to restrict the movement of kiwifruit plant material, which is the highest risk pathway, such that this is subject to appropriate monitoring, testing and quarantine arrangements only. These will need to be based on risk, noting what is fit for purpose (acceptable level of protection and cost-effective) necessarily must evolve to reflect future changes in risk and available technology. The intent of this rule is to allow movements of other high risk items subject to notification and specified hygiene requirements, such that KVH and its local agents (e.g., KVH regional coordinators) can verify any movements of risk items are safe (e.g., inspection).

	– *any other matter KVH considers relevant to achieving the objectives of the plan.* *All vehicles, machinery and equipment moved between the North Island and South Island and onto an orchard must:* • *be free of visible soil and plant material;* • *be sanitised with an approved sanitiser prior to movement between the North and South Islands; and* • *be stored (after sanitising referred to in the sub-clause above) and transported in a manner that avoids contamination by any risk organisms.* *All personal effects, such as footwear and clothing, moved between the North Island and South Island and onto an orchard must:* • *be free of visible soil and plant material;* • *if possible and appropriate, be sanitised with an approved sanitiser prior to movement between the North and South Islands; and* • *If possible and appropriate, be stored (after sanitising referred to in the sub-clause above) and transported in a manner that avoids contamination by any risk organisms.* *Failure to comply with this rule is an offence.* Note that in relation to this rule "high risk pest" has the same proposed meaning as per rule 6, above (and as defined in the glossary).	