

Order n° 651/CM of 07 May 1998 ruling over the zoosanitary and hygiene requirements for the importation of products of animal origin in French Polynesia.

Modified by :

- Order n° 1471/CM of 10 November 1998 ; JOPF of 19 November 1998, p. 2405
- Order n° 1638/CM of 1^{er} December 2000 ; JOPF of 14 December 2000, p. 3052
 - Order n° 574/CM du 26 avril 2002 ; JOPF of 9 May 2002, p. 1094
 - Order n° 451/CM of 27 March 2007 ; JOPF of 5 April 2007, p. 1219
 - Order n° 1420/CM of 8 October 2008 ; JOPF of 9 October 2008, p. 3854
- Order n° 1609/CM of 10 November 2008 ; JOPF of 20 November 2008, p. 4392
- Order n° 1634/CM of 17 November 2008 ; JOPF of 27 November 2008, p. 4469
- Order n° 317/CM of 12 March 2010 ; JOPF of 18 March 2010, p. 1235

Repeals :

- Order n° 748 ER of 5 October 1978
- Order n° 89 ER of 31 January 1983
- Order n° 303/CM of 26 March 1996

The President of the government of French Polynesia
After the report from the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock,

In view of the modified organic law n° 96-312 of 12 April 1996, establishing the autonomy statute of French Polynesia, together with the act n° 96-313 of 12 April 1996, completing the autonomy statute of French Polynesia ;

In view of the order n° 336 PR of 21 May 1997, appointing the vice-president and other ministers of the French Polynesian Government ;

In view of the modified deliberation n° 63-1 of 18 January 1963, establishing the regulations of the Customs Department of French Polynesia, and considered as the Customs Code ;

In view of the deliberation n° 64-91 of 03 September 1964, setting the measures to take in case of introduction into the territory of new contagious animal diseases ;

In view of the modified deliberation n° 77-116 of 14 October 1977, establishing the regulations for the inspection of food products of animal origin ;

(Visas added, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00)

In view of the deliberation n°94-159/AT of 22 December 1994 defining the missions of the Rural Development Department ;

In view of the order n°446/CM of 24 April 1995 setting up the organization of the Rural Development Department ;

In view of the order n°1391/CM of 23 October 1998 regarding the microbiological requirements which must be met by certain foodstuff of animal origin ;

The Council of Ministers having deliberated in its session of 06 May 1998,

Orders :

(Replaced, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 1)

Article 1 – This order regulates the zoosanitary and hygiene conditions for the import of products of animal origin and animal feed:

Goods designation	Customs Tariff Number
Meat of the species	
- bovine: fresh or chilled	0201
- bovine: frozen	0202

- swine: fresh, chilled or frozen	0203
- ovine or caprine: fresh, chilled or frozen	0204
- equine (horse), asinine, or mule: fresh, chilled or frozen	0205
- edible offal from animals of the following species: bovine, swine, ovine, caprine, equine (horse), asinine or mule: fresh, chilled or frozen.....	0206
- Meat and edible offal of poultry of n°0105	0207
- Other fresh, frozen or chilled meat and edible offal	0208
- Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0209
- Edible meat and offal, salted or in brine, dried or smoked; edible meat and offal meal and powders.....	0210
- Chilled or fresh fish	0302
- Frozen fish	0303
- Fresh, frozen or chilled fish fillets and other fish flesh (even hashed)	0304
- Dried, salted or in brine fish; smoked fish even cooked before or during the smoking operation; edible flowers, powders and conglomerates in the form of fish pellets	0305
- Crustaceans even decorticated, living, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine; crustaceans not decorticated, cooked in water or steam, even chilled, frozen, dried or in brine; flowers, powders and conglomerates in the form of crustacean pellets	0306
- Mollusks even separated from their shells, alive, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, alive, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flowers, powders and conglomerates in the form of pellets fish aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans.....	0307
- Milk and cream, unconcentrated, with no added sugar or sweeteners.....	0401
- Milk and milk cream, concentrated with added sugar or other sweeteners	0402
- Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kefir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, even concentrated or with sugar or other sweeteners added or aromatized or with fruit or cocoa added.....	0403

- Whey, even concentrated or with sugar or other sweeteners added consisting in natural components of milk, even with sugar or other sweeteners added not specified or included elsewhere	0404
- Butter and other fatty components of milk	0405
- Cheese and curds	0406
- Bird eggs, in their shells, fresh, preserved or cooked	0407
- Bird eggs without their shells and yolk, fresh dried, cooked in water or steam, molded or preserved in any other way, even with sugar or other sweeteners added	0408
- Natural honey.....	04090000
- Edible animal-origin products not specified or included elsewhere	04100000
- Untreated pig or boar silk; badger hair and other hair for brush-making; waste from such untreated hair-silk	ex 0502
- Animal guts, bladders and stomachs, in whole or in pieces, other than from fish: fresh or chilled, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine, dried or smoked	05040000
- Skins and other parts of birds covered with their feathers or down, feathers, feather parts, raw down, cleaned, disinfected or treated; powders and waste from feathers and feather parts	0505
- Bones and raw core of horn, simply prepared (but not chopped); powders and waste therefrom.....	0506
- Horns, hooves, unguis, antlers, claws and beaks, raw or simply prepared; powders and waste from therefrom	Ex 0507
- Glands and other animal-origin substances used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products, fresh chilled, frozen or preserved in any other way	Ex 05100000
- Eggs from fish, crustaceans and mollusks, fish waste, baits for industrial fishing, tendons and nerves, offcuts and other similar scraps from raw skins, blood not prepared, blood powder.....	ex 0511
- Cereal straw and husks even chopped, moulded, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets	1213
- Hay and similar fodder products, even pressed in the form of pellets	1214
- Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of head 0209 or 1503	15010000
- Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503	

	15020000
- (Words inserted, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/18, 1 st art) Lard stearin, oleostearin, lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil, and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared	15030000(*)
- Fat and oils, and their fractions, of fish or sea mammals, even refined but not chemically modified.....	1504
- Wool grease and fatty substances derived from wool grease (including lanolin)	1505
- Other animal fat and oils and their fractions, even refined but not chemically modified	15060000
Bovine fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, interesterified, reesterified or elaidinized, not further prepared.....	Ex 1516
Mixtures or preparations of edible bovine fats and oils of fractions of various fats and oils of this chapter, other than fats and oils and their fractions of n°1516	Ex 1517(*)
Bovine fats and oils, and their fractions, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulfurized, blown or otherwise chemically modified other than those of n°1516; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal fats and oils of fractions of various fats and oils of this chapter, not listed or included elsewhere	Ex 15180000(*)
Bee wax.....	Ex 1521 (*)
Degras, residue from the treatment of fatty substances or animal wax.....	Ex 15220000 (*)
Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; of bovines or prepared from tissues at risk of ovine or caprine animals; food preparations based on such products.....	1601
Other preparations and preserves of meat, offal or blood	1602
Extracts and juices of meat of bovine origin fish or crustaceans or mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates	1603
- Fish preparations and preserves; caviar and substitutes prepared from fish eggs	1604
- Crustaceans and mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates prepared or preserved	1605
- Lactose and lactose syrup containing by weight 99% or more lactose, calculated on the dry matter	170210
Food preparations of products from 0410 to 0404 which do not contain cocoa powder or with a proportion lower than 10% in weight, not specified nor included elsewhere.....	Ex 1901

Pasta, even cooked or stuffed (with bovine meat or meat prepared from tissues at risk of ovine and caprine animals) or otherwise prepared, such as lasagna, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, even prepared.....	Ex 1902(*)
(Line inserted, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/18, 1 st art) Baker's wares (fresh or industrial products) refrigerated or frozen, containing meat, cheese, raw eggs, molluscs and crustaceans	ex 19059050 (*)
Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces.....	Ex 21039000(*)
Preparations for soups, broths; prepared soups or broths; composite homogenized food preparations; of bovine origin or prepared from tissues at risk of ovine or caprine animals	Ex 2104(*)
Ice creams, even containing cocoa.....	2105 (*)
Food preparations not specified nor included elsewhere	21061000 (*)
.....	21069010 (*)
.....	21069090 (*)
Meal, meals, and pellets, of meat or meat offal unfit for human consumption; greaves (cracklings)	2301
Preparations used in animal feeding	2309 (*)
Bi-calcium phosphates of bovine origin	Ex 2309 or ex 2510(*)
Glands and other organs for organotherapeutic use in a dried or powdered state. Other animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, excluding products of human origin	ex 3001
Prepared animal blood for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnosis use, specific animal serums and other blood constituents, excluding blood, serum and other constituents of human blood	ex 3002
Fertilizers of animal origin, even mixed with plant fertilizers or chemically processed; fertilizers resulting from the mixing or chemical process of animal products.....	Ex 31010000(*)
Caseins, caseinates and other derivatives of caseins.....	3501
Albumins (including concentrates of several whey proteins containing, when calculated on dry substance, more than 80% of whey proteins), albuminates and other albumin derivatives.....	3502
Gelatins (including those presented in the form of square or rectangle sheets, even those wrought on the surface or colored) and their derivatives; ichtyo-glue (fish-glue); other glues of animal origin, excluding casein glues of heading n°3501	3503
Milk protein concentrates, containing, when calculated on dry substance, more than	

85% of proteins	ex 3504
Rennet and concentrates thereof	35071.00
Bovine or equine raw skins (fresh or salted, dried, limewashed or preserved in any other way, excluding pickled skins) even plucked or split	ex 4101
Raw ovine skins (fresh or salted, dried, limewashed or preserved in any other way, excluding pickled skins), with or without wool	ex 4102
Other raw skins (fresh or salted, dried, limewashed or preserved in any other way, excluding pickled skins).....	ex 4103
Reconstituted chewing bone for dogs	Ex 42050000 or ex 42069000
Raw furskin (including heads, tails, pawns and other parts useable in furriery)	4301
Apiarian equipment that has been used for the operations in an apiary (beehive, framework, superhive)	ex 4421
Raw wool, not carded nor combed.....	51011100 51011900
Raw hair, fine or coarse, not carded nor combed.....	5102
Skins and other parts of birds covered with their feathers or down, feathers, feather parts, down, and items made of these substances, other than those of 0505 and the tubes and booms of feathers, wrought.....	6701
Bones, horns, animal antlers to be carved or wrought	Ex 9601
Collections and zoology collection specimens (trophies) of mammals or birds	Ex 97050000

(*) Only the products containing products of animal origin are subject to veterinary control

(Paragraphs added, order 1420 CM of 08/10/08, art 1^{er})

This order also applies to any product of animal origin which may pose an occasional problem for human or animal health.

Customs and importers shall be informed as soon as possible and by any means, by the Food Quality and Veterinary Action Department (QAAV) of the list of products under a one-off import ban.

A “notice to importers” shall also be published in the *Official Journal* of French Polynesia and shall include the following mentions: the reasons why the products listed are under such ban, the origin and

description of the products concerned, and the period during which the products shall be subjected to the provisions of this order.

Article 2. - For the purpose of this order, the following expressions shall have the following meanings :

- *fresh meat*: all parts of animals that are suitable for human consumption, including vacuum-packed meat or meat packed under controlled atmosphere, having undergone no treatment allowing them to be preserved in any other manner than by way of cold ;

- *preserves* : products whose preservation is ensured by packing in a recipient which is tight to liquids, gas and micro-organisms under 55°C, and by a heat-treatment aiming at destroying or inhibiting totally the enzymes as well as the micro-organisms in a normal or sporulated state and their toxins, the presence and the proliferation of which might alter the products ;

- *industrial food product* : product which has the following indications marked on the packaging : country of origin, name, address and type of firm for the company which made the product, net weight and composition of the product, and the health stamp from the official veterinary department of the country of origin, if any ;

- *meat-based products*: products obtained through a treatment applied to the meat, either through cooking, desiccation, salting, brining or smoking ;

- (indents deleted, order 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 2)

- *products of animal origin intended for industrial use* : raw skins and leather, furs, wool, hair, silk, feathers, toenails (unguis) and horns, bones, blood, guts, fertilisers of animal origin, guano as well as dairy produce when they are intended for industrial use ;

- *products of animal origin intended for pharmaceutical use* : organs, glands, tissues and organic liquids of animals intended for the preparation of pharmaceutical products ;

- (indent replaced, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 2) *country, area or compartment free from* : country, area or compartment which, according to the definition of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code of the World Animal Health Organisation, are free of a disease according to the definition of the same codes ;

- *country, area or compartment in which the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk is negligible, controlled or undetermined* : country, area or compartment in which, according to the definition of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Animal Health Organisation, the BSE risk is negligible, controlled or undetermined according to the definition of the same codes.

Article 3. - The import under any customs schemes of products described in article 1 can be achieved only through the official customs departments and subject to a sanitary inspection including :

a) the systematic check of the documents coming with the goods, which may occur before they are unloaded, and which includes the verification (words replaced, order 1609 CM of 17/11/08, art 1) of the health certificate(s), hygiene certificate(s) or declarations on one's honour required and of commercial documents, if necessary ;

b) a physical check of the quality of the goods and their means of transport. Such inspection can be carried out through probing for (words replaced, order 1609 CM of 17/11/08, art 1) frozen products or those whose processing allows transport at ambient temperature and must enable to ascertain the good

state of preservation and hygiene of the products, the presence of salubrity marks and stamps, mandatory for meat and pork cooked meat, as well as their conformity with the denominations mentioned in the accompanying documents.

Furthermore, the goods must comply with the regulatory requirements for transport, packaging, labeling and presentation. (Sentence added, order 1609 CM of 17/11/08, art 1) Packaging of bait for industrial fishing must show the mention “Produits non destinés à l’alimentation humaine ou animale” (Products not intended for human or animal consumption), except where they come with a hygiene certificate.

(Subparagraph added, order 1609 CM of 17/11/08, art 2) In the case of direct import of fishing products from a fishing vessel flying a flag of a country other than France, or registered in a country other than French Polynesia, the parts of the vessel where fishing products transited or were stored are inspected, as well as temperature logs and other documents available, in order to verify that the fishing vessels have hygiene conditions that are at least equivalent to those required in French Polynesia.

c) if necessary, any laboratory analysis or any supplementary examinations deemed useful to confirm the good sanitary condition or the marketable quality of the products.

Article 4 - Importers or their agents must provide the controlling officer with the equipment and the assistance necessary to complete his sanitary and qualitative inspection.

They must unload, unpack, and present the goods for the sanitary inspection, as instructed by the controlling officer.

They must always bear the costs for any protective measures required for the storage of the goods, under controlled temperature if necessary, especially when a decision has been made for the goods to be consigned in bonded warehouse for supplementary examinations or laboratory analyses, or goods the situation of which with regards to sanitary documents must be settled, or while waiting to be turned back or destroyed if necessary.

Article 5.- The sanitary and/or salubrity certificates required for imports, in pursuance with modified deliberation n°77-116 of October 14, 1977, must be issued by the relevant, competent official authority of the country of origin of the products. It is understood that the country of origin is the country where the animals were killed and the products prepared.

In the case where the product is processed in another country than the one where the animals were killed, the certificates shall be issued by the relevant competent official authority of the country where the products were processed.

They must contain all the necessary information for the identification of the products and must apply, without any possible doubt, to the presented goods. In particular, they must show the names of sender and recipient as well as the marks put on the packages.

"To order" certificates may also be accepted just like nominal certificates, subject to the express condition that there is no doubt about the identity of the goods. Nevertheless, the sanitary certificate must obligatorily contain the name and address of recipient.

The certificates must be written both in the language of the country of origin and in French.

(Paragraphs replaced, arr 1634 of 17/11/08, art 3) In addition, when a dispatch is covered by one sole certificate concerning several lots intended for different importers, the authorities of the country of provenance must :

- either issue a new certificate containing extracts of the certificate of origin and attach a certified copy of such certificate ;

- or, if the product is officially imported into the country of provenance before being re-exported, issue a new certificate showing all the indications of the original certificate or any other indications approved by the QAAV Director of the Rural Development Department.

The name of the consignee in French Polynesia and the tonnage of the goods for which the new certificate has been issued must be specified therein.

Article 6.- Salubrity certificate is obligatory for food products.

The certificate must certify that the products for which it has been issued:

- have been inspected and deemed suitable for human consumption or animal consumption, according to the situation;
- have been prepared, handled, stored and transported in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- have been prepared from animals subject to sanitary inspection and known as being sound before and after slaughtering;
- do not contain any antiseptic, food colouring, preservative or any other added product which can harm human or animal health;
- do not contain any residue from chemical contaminant due to environment or veterinary therapy, with a noxious rate/level for human or animal health.

(Paragraph added, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 2)

Any other form of certification including the preceding elements must be approved by the Head of the “Département de la Qualité Alimentaire et de l’Action Vétérinaire” (Food quality and Veterinary Action Unit) of the Rural Development Department.

It must also include the following indications :

- the preservation mode of the goods and in particular the temperature required for their transport and storage, for those which have not been thoroughly processed;
- the date of slaughter for refrigerated and frozen meat;
- the freezing date for frozen products;
- the date of packing for milk;
- the date of fabrication for other goods, and, if necessary, the code used on the package;
- the preservation period.

For frog legs, the certificate must, in addition, certify that they have undergone a bacteriological examination (words replaced, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 3) and that the results are satisfying according to the standards of the above-mentioned order n°1391/CM of 23 October 1998.

The following elements must also appear on the salubrity certificate: the address and the approval number(s) for the slaughtering establishments, those in charge of the preparation, collecting, cutting and/or processing.

These must be approved for export by the competent authority of the country of origin and meet hygiene facilities and functioning requirements at least equivalent to those of French Polynesia.

(Subparagraph added, order 1609 CM of 17/11/08, art 3) In the case of fishing products directly imported from fishing vessels that fly a flag of a country other than France, or are registered in a country other than French Polynesia, the hygiene certificate issued by the country where the vessel is registered is replaced by a declaration of the captain which specifies, for all the products he intends to land :

- the fishing area and dates, and if needed, the fishing vessels from which the products were transhipped ;
 - the quantities, broken down by species and ways of presentation and preservation ;
 - the freezing date for frozen products ;
 - the packaging date for packaged products and, if needed, the code used on the packaging ;
- the shelf life of the product.

Article 7.- All animal products and products of animal origin likely to convey agents (words inserted, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 4) of serious zoonosis or of serious transmissible animal diseases are subject to import restrictions as to their country of origin or of transit and/or their preservation process.

Their import requirements must comply with the requirements specified hereunder, according to the type of product and these requirements must be entirely mentioned in the accompanying sanitary certificate.

I.- Fresh meat and raw processed products

(paragraph replaced, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 4)

A – Provisions regarding various diseases

Such food products must come from a country that is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever and peste des petis ruminants, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, African swine fever, enterovirus encephalomyelitis, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease for swine, highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease for birds, Crimea and Congo hemorrhagic fever for ratites, and rabbit hemorrhagic viral disease for lagomorpha.

Waivers can be granted for those food products imported from areas or compartments that are free from such diseases.

Fresh meat from ruminants, equine and swine must come from farms that have not been banned for anthrax, and in which no case of anthrax has been reported in the 20 days before slaughtering and no vaccination for anthrax has been carried out in the 42 days before slaughtering.

Fresh caprine meat must come from animals coming from farms that are free from contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.

The cranium (comprising the encephalon, the ganglions, the eyes), the vertebral column (comprising the ganglions and the spinal marrow), tonsils, thymus, spleen, intestines, suprarenal glands, pancreas or liver, as well as protein products derived therefrom, from ovines or caprines, must come from animals from a country, or area or farm free from scrapie.

Fresh meat and raw processed products from swine and equine must have gone through a diagnosis procedure for trichinellosis showing negative results or must have been treated by any process so as to destroy all the larvae of this parasite, or, for swine, they must come from animals born and bred in a country or a part of a country free from trichinellosis for domestic pigs and where surveys enable to ascertain the absence of trichinellosis.

If the offal (head, thoracic and abdominal viscera) of swine come from a country or an area which are not free from Aujeszky's disease, they must all come from animals that have stayed in a farm that is free from Aujeszky's disease since their birth and have not been in contact with animals coming from

farms that are not considered as being free from Aujeszky's disease during their transport to the slaughter house or inside the slaughter house.

B – Provisions regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

1°) The following products are subject to no measure of origin restriction regarding BSE :

a) deboned meat coming from muscles of the skeleton (excluding mechanically separated meat), coming from bovines aged at least 30 months and which were not subjected to a stunning process prior to being slaughtered, by injecting compressed air or gas in the cranial cavity, and not subjected to a pithing process, and which have been prepared in such a way as to avoid any contamination by one of the specified risk materials listed in point 3°) of this paragraph ;

b) blood and blood products, coming from bovines which were not subjected to a stunning process prior to being slaughtered, by injecting compressed air or gas in the cranial cavity, and not subjected to a pithing process ;

c) gelatine and collagen prepared exclusively from hides and skins ;

d) deproteinated tallow (having a content of insoluble impurities not exceeding 0.15% in weight) and products derived from such tallow.

2°) Fresh meat and meat-based products other than those listed in point 1°) must have been obtained from bovines that were born, raised, fattened and slaughtered :

a) either in a country, an area or a compartment showing a negligible risk of BSE. If native cases of the disease have been reported, the products must come from bovines born after the date from which the prohibition to feed ruminants with meat and bone meal or greaves (cracklings) from ruminants has actually been complied with;

b) or in a country, an area or a compartment showing a controlled risk of BSE. The products :

- must come from bovines which were not subjected to a stunning process prior to being slaughtered, by injecting compressed air or gas in the cranial cavity, or subjected to a pithing process ;

- must not contain any specified risk materials listed in point 3°) of this paragraph, or meat mechanically separated from the cranium or the vertebral column of bovines aged less than 12 months ;

c) or from a country, an area or a compartment in which no native case of BSE has been reported for at least 7 years and the status of which is undetermined. The products :

- must come from bovines that were not fed with any meat and bone meal, or greaves (cracklings) and which were not subjected to a stunning process prior to being slaughtered, by a device injecting compressed air or gas in the cranial cavity, or subjected to a pithing process ;

- must not contain or be contaminated by any specified risk material listed in point 3°) of this paragraph, or any nervous or lymphatic tissues which were made apparent during the cutting, or any meat mechanically separated from the cranium or the vertebral column of bovines aged less than 12 months.

3°) The specified risk materials are as follows :

- tonsils and distal part of the ileum when such products come from bovines of any age ;

- encephalon, eyes, spinal marrow, cranium and vertebral column when such goods come from bovines which were more than 30 months of age when they were slaughtered.

The following specified risk materials : encephalon, eyes, spinal marrow, cranium and vertebral column when such goods come from bovines which were more than 12 months of age when they were slaughtered, must come from a country, an area or a compartment where BSE risk is negligible or controlled.

II.- Cooked pig processed meat and cooked processed products, including sterilized preserves

These goods must have undergone a thermal treatment which meets the following requirements:

- preserves sterilized through heat, presented in packages tight to liquids, gaz and micro-organisms, such as crimped metallic cans, glass jars or metal and plastic packages;
- products that have undergone a core thermal treatment at 70°C for an hour, or any heat treatment equivalent to such standard for the purpose sought, that is to say, to be positive to tests in force such as: no catalasic activity or absence of non-coagulated protein, and not contain any micro-organisms that may be found in the original fresh meat.

Any supplementary analysis or justification may be required from the importer so as to prove that the products have actually undergone a thermal treatment which meets the above requirements. Charges for such justifications and analysis shall be borne by the holders or the importers of said products. Any product which does not correspond to such criteria shall be considered as raw.

Products prepared from products from bovine origin shall have been prepared from fresh meat and/or raw processed products meeting the requirements of paragraph I with regards to the risks associated with bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

III.- Eggs for consumption and egg-products

(Words replaced, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 8) Eggs for consumption and fresh egg-products must come from a country free from highly pathogenic avian influenza and free from Newcastle disease.

Derogations can be granted for the import of said goods from:

1°) areas or regions of an infected country known as being disease-free without vaccination by the International Office of Epizootias,

2°) countries not officially disease-free, subject to the condition that a risk analysis carried out at the importer's expense has demonstrated that the risk of introduction of the disease in the territory is acceptable both from a sanitary and economic point of view.

(Subparagraph deleted, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 5)

IV.- Milk and dairy produce

These products must come from a country free from foot and mouth disease, (words added, decr 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 9) and rinderpest, from animals free from mammitis and originating from herds officially free from tuberculoses and brucellosis.

Derogations can be granted for the import of said goods from:

1°) areas or regions of an infected country known as being disease-free without vaccination by the International Office of Epizootias.;

2°) countries not officially disease-free, subject to the condition that a hazard analysis carried out at the importer's expense has demonstrated that the risk of introduction of the disease in the territory is acceptable both from a sanitary and economic point of view.

3°) having undergone the following treatments:

1. For milk and cream intended for human consumption

- a) UHT process (Ultra High Temperature = minimal temperature of 132°C for at least one second);
- b) if milk pH < 7, high pasteurization;
- c) if milk pH = 7, high pasteurization applied twice.

2. For milk intended for animal consumption

- a) high pasteurization (72°C for at least 15 seconds) applied twice;
- b) high pasteurization combined with another physical process which, for instance, maintains pH<6 for at least one hour or combined with a thermal treatment at least 72°C and desiccation;
- c) UHT combined with another physical process, such as described in above paragraph b).

(Subparagraph deleted, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 6)

V.- Honey, apiarian products and equipment which have already been used in the operations of an apiary

(Paragraph modified, order 1471 JCM of 10/11/98, art 1) Such products must come from apiaries free from European and American foul-brood and noseimos, around which, no case of such diseases have been reported for at least six months and within a radius of five kilometers around the apiaries.

They must not have been in contact with bees for at least 48 hours before being shipped.

Wax must have gone through a heat treatment at 100°C for 30 minutes.

(Paragraph replaced, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 5) VI. Products of animal origin intended for animal feed and mastication products

These products must come, according to the animal species of the by-products, from a country that is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever and peste des petits ruminants, swine vesicular disease, classical swine disease, African swine disease, Aujeszky's disease, enterovirus encephalomyelitis, highly pathogenic avian influenza, Newcastle disease, rabbit haemorrhagic viral disease, epizootic haematopoietic necrosis, infectious haematopoietic necrosis, herpesvirus of masu salmon, spring viraemia of carp, viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, Taura syndrome, white spot disease, yellow head disease, spherical and tetrahedral baculovirus, spawner-isolated mortality virus disease and Akoya oyster disease, or must have undergone a treatment which deactivates agents of these diseases present in the infected country or area.

Importers of cysts of *Artemia sp.* must provide a statement on their honour mentioning that the cysts will be disinfected before being put under incubation.

1°) Products of animal origin intended for animal feed, other than ruminants, whose flesh and by-products are consumed by man must not contain salmonellas and must meet with one of the following conditions :

- a) must come from a country in which BSE risk is negligible;
- b) must not contain proteins from ruminants, excluding the following products coming from healthy animals : milk and dairy produce, gelatine derived from hides and skins, hydrolysed proteins derived from hides and skins of ruminants, adipous tissues declared fit for human consumption, dried plasma and other blood products.

2°) Products of animal origin intended for ruminant feed must not contain salmonellas and must meet one of the following conditions :

- a) must come from a country in which BSE risk is negligible and not contain ruminant-derived meat and bone meal and greaves ;

b) must not contain proteins from mammals, phosphates of animal origin and molten fats of ruminants, excluding the following products coming from healthy animals : milk and dairy produce, gelatine derived from non-ruminants, dicalcic phosphate (with no trace of protein or fat).

3°) Products of animal origin intended for animal feed and not intended for human consumption and mastication products must come from a country where BSE risk is negligible or not contain any of the following specified risk materials :

- tonsils and distal part of the ileum when such products come from bovines of any age ;
- encephalon, eyes, spinal marrow, cranium and vertebral column when such goods come from bovines which were more than 12 months of age when they were slaughtered if the country is infected by BSE or shows an undetermined BSE risk, or 30 months if the country shows a controlled BSE risk.

VII.- Products of animal origin intended for industrial use

1. Organic fertilizers based on products of animal origin

(Subparagraph replaced, arr 1634 CM du 17/11/08, art 8) Organic fertilizers must come, according to the animal species of the ingredients, from a country that is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, peste des petits ruminants, swine vesicular disease, classical swine disease, African swine disease, Aujeszky's disease, enterovirus encephalomyelitis, highly pathogenic avian influenza, Newcastle disease, viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits, epizootic haematopoietic necrosis, infectious haematopoietic necrosis, herpesvirus of masu salmon, spring viraemia of carp, haemorrhagic septicaemia, iridovirus, white spot disease, yellow head disease, spherical and tetrahedral baculovirus, lethal virus of breeders, bonamiosis, perkinsosis, mikrocystosis, haplosporidiosis, marteiliosis and Akoya oyster disease, or must have undergone a treatment which deactivates agents of these diseases present in the infected country.

Organic fertilizers must come from a country where the BSE risk is negligible and must not contain animal droppings.

Fertilizers prepared from blood, meat, fat, bone powder, horns and toenails (unguis) must have undergone a sterilizing thermal treatment.

2. Silk and raw hair and their waste

They must come from a country free from foot and mouth disease for ruminants and swine and must have undergone one the following processes:

- boiling for at least one hour;
- immersion for at least 24 hours in a solution of formaldehyde at 1%, prepared by adding 30 ml of usual formalin to one liter of water.

3. Horns, antlers of ruminants and toenails (unguis) of ruminants and swine

They must come from a country free of foot and mouth disease for ruminants and swine and free from hog cholera for swine and must have been immersed for at least 12 hours in a formalin solution at 1% (obtained from usual formalin at 30% of formaldehyde).

4. Raw leather and skins

(Paragraph replaced, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 12)

They must come from a country that is free from foot and mouth disease for ruminants and swine and free from anthrax for animals that have not been killed in an authorized slaughterhouse and must

have been subject to the action of marine salt containing 2% of sodium carbonate for 28 days at least and have been stored during at least the 40 days preceding their loading.

The requirements regarding foot-and-mouth disease do not apply to leathers and semi-processed skins, limed or pickled skins and semi-processed leathers – for instance chrome-tanned (wet blue) leather or split leather), in so far as these products have undergone the chemical and mechanical treatments used in the tanning industry.

5. Wool and hair

They must come from a country free from rinderpest and foot and mouth disease for ruminants, (words added, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 13) from sheep pox and goat pox for small ruminants, free from hemorrhagic viral disease for rabbits and have been treated with an appropriate antiseptic solution, washed and dried.

Derogations can be granted for the import of said goods from:

1°) areas or regions of an infected country known as being disease-free without vaccination by the International Office of Epizootias;

2°) countries not officially disease-free, subject to the condition that a risk analysis carried out at the importer's expense has demonstrated that the risk of introduction of the disease in the territory is acceptable both from a sanitary and economic point of view.

6. Feathers and down

(Paragraph replaced, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 14)

They must have been cleaned and be free from all animal tissue and extraneous matter or must have undergone one of the following processes:

- exposed to a temperature of at least 82°C for more than 1 hour;
- soaked in a solution of 10 % formalin for not less than 4 hours;
- cleaned of all extraneous matter and then fumigated with formalin vapour for not less than 10 hours;
- gamma irradiation at 50 kGray.

VIII.- Fish and their spawning products (eggs)

Living fish, non-eviscerated dead fish and their spawning products (eggs) must come from a fish-farm, a area or a country free from the following diseases:

- epizootic hematopoietic necrosis for the European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*);
- infectious hematopoietic necrosis for Salmonidae (*Oncorhynchus spp.* and *Salmo spp.*);
- Virus of *Oncorhynchus masou* for Salmonidae (*Oncorhynchus spp.*);
- carp spring viremia for the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), the reed-carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*), the silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), the big-headed carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*), the cyprinus (*Carassius carassius*), the goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), the tench (*Tinca tinca*) and the shet fish (*Silurus glanis*);
- viral hemorrhagic septicaemia for the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), the Northern pike (*Esox lucius*), the turbot (*Psetta maxima*), the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), the herring (*Clupea harengus*), the Corgonidae (*Coregonus spp.*), the grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*), the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus spp.*) and the Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*).

(Parts added, order 1638 CM of 1st/12/00, art 15, 16, 17, 18)

(Part replaced, order 317 CM of 12/03/10, art 1st) IX. – Crustaceans

The provisions of this point do not apply to crustaceans that have been cooked through, to crustacean products that were made non-infectious by dehydration (for instance pressed pellets or granulates obtained from extrusion process) or to peeled and headless crustaceans (except for the last segment of the carapace and telson) that have been processed (breaded or marinated or prepared as dim sum, spring rolls, samosas or other types of finger food) and packaged for retail sale.

Crustaceans from susceptible species listed in the Aquatic Manual of the World Organisation for Animal Health, must:

1°) Originate from a country, a zone or a compartment monitored under an official crustacean surveillance programme implemented in accordance with the procedures described in the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health;

2°) Originate from a country, a zone or a compartment free from the diseases listed in the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health²² or have been treated in accordance with the Code prescriptions for the species concerned;

3°) Not have been harvested in emergency situations because of the suspected or confirmed presence of a communicable disease.

X.- Mollusks

Living bivalve mollusks, fresh and raw frozen, must come from a country that is free from Akoya's oyster disease.

Pearl oysters must have undergone a sterilizing process, whatever the country of origin, except in the case of imports carried out under scientific research programs. In the latter case, a order establishing a derogation to the import prohibition shall set the zoosanitary requirements to comply with.

(Paragraph replaced, arr 1634 CM of 17/11/08, art 9) XI. - *Food products intended for human consumption or animal feed containing tallow and derived products, dicalcic phosphate, gelatine or collagen*

Food products intended for human consumption or animal feed may contain only tallow and derived products, dicalcic phosphate, gelatine or collagen which meet the requirements of points A and B hereinafter:

A – Tallow other than deproteinated tallow (having a content of insoluble impurities not exceeding 0.15% in weight), products derived from such tallow and dicalcic phosphate, coming from a country, area or compartment where BSE risk is not negligible, must come from bovines which were subjected to *ante mortem* and *post mortem* inspections showing positive results, and must not have been obtained from the following specified risk materials :

- tonsils and distal part of the ileum when such products come from bovines of any age ;
- encephalon, eyes, spinal marrow, cranium and vertebral column when such goods come from bovines which were more than 12 months of age when they were slaughtered if the country, area or compartment is infected by BSE or shows an undetermined BSE risk, or 30 months if the country, area or compartment shows a controlled BSE risk

or for tallow and derived products, they must have been produced by hydrolysis, saponification or high-temperature transesterification and under high pressure.

B – Gelatine and collagen coming from a country, area or compartment where BSE risk is not negligible must come from bovines which were subjected to *ante mortem* and *post mortem* inspections showing positive results, and for which :

1°) the craniums and vertebra (excluding the caudal vertebra) of bovines which were more than 12 months of age when they were slaughtered if the country, area or compartment is infected by BSE or shows an undetermined BSE risk, or 30 months if the country, area or compartment shows a controlled BSE risk, have been removed ;

2°) the bones have been subjected to a treatment including each of the following steps :

- a) washing under pressure (fat removal),
 - b) acid demineralisation,
 - c) alkaline or acid treatment,
 - d) filtration,
 - e) sterilisation at a temperature of 138°C or higher for at least 4 seconds,
- or any equivalent or more effective treatment in terms of reducing the infectious power (high pressure thermal treatment for example).

XII.- Straw and fodder

Straw and fodder must come from a country that is free from foot-and-mouth disease or must have been submitted to :

- the action of water steam in an enclosed space for at least 10 minutes and at a temperature that is at least 80°C, or
- the action of formalin steam (formaldehyde gas) obtained from its commercial solution at 35-40% in a space enclosed for at least 8 hours and at a temperature of at least 19°C.

Article 8.- Taking imported goods out of the customs area, after the authorization by and under the control of the Customs Department, is subject to the delivery by the inspector veterinary assisted by his sanitary agents, either of a permit after a positive control of documents and salubrity inspection when obligatory, or of a sanitary authorization for taking out of the customs area after a positive control of documents, subject to the condition that the goods be transported directly to specific separated premises agreed by the Customs Department and that the importer undertook to break the seals and to open the containers only in the presence of a sanitary agent from the Rural Development Department, and of the verifying customs agent when an actual customs inspection is required. In the latter case, the delivery of the permit occurs after the positive salubrity inspection has taken place.

Article 9.- Any shipment without a sanitary and/or salubrity certificate or other required documents, or coming with a non-valid certificate, or any good which does not meet the regulatory conditions for transport, packaging, marking or presentation, shall be turned back.

In addition, products that are recognized as being altered, toxic or presenting any danger for human or animal health are seized and destroyed upon the order of the head of the Department of Food Quality and Veterinary Action Section from the Rural Development Department and after the authorization from the Customs Department, in the presence of an agent of the Rural Development Department and an agent of the Customs Department.

However, importers and customs declarants may be authorized, with the approval of the Customs Department, to place within the customs area goods put in consignment by the Head the of Food Quality and Veterinary Action Section, while waiting for, either the goods to be re-exported, or the sanitary certificate or the very goods to be made in conformity within a maximum period of 30 days, if consignment was motivated by defaulting labeling.

In some exceptional cases, especially when it is not possible to store the goods in the customs area, the Head of the Food Quality and Veterinary Action Section from the Rural Development Department can authorize, with the approval of the Customs Department, that the goods be taken out of the Customs Area, in order to be stored in a warehouse agreed upon by both departments concerned.

The removal of consignment and the taking out of the goods outside the place specified by the Customs Department can occur only after a complete settlement of the situation and after the delivery of the permit in accordance with the provisions of article 7.

Turning back is also applied to any cargo for which the importer or the customs declarant refuses to comply with the instructions of the control agents. If turning the goods back is impossible, they shall be seized and processed in accordance with the second paragraph of this article.

Article 10.- The implementation of the measures provided for in article 9, as well as the fees incurred shall be borne exclusively by the importers or customs declarants, without any indemnification by the Territory.

Article 11.- Provisions relative to goods and products in transit

a) Are considered to be in transit goods and products intended for a country or a territory other than French Polynesia and which are unloaded in French Polynesia and stored in the customs area until they are shipped again.

b) The following goods are exempted from the production of sanitary certificate while they are in transit and stored in the airport or port customs areas:

- fish and other sea and fresh water products, and their processed products;
- industrial preserves of meat and offals;
- industrial sterilized milk and dairy produce.

c) All goods and products other than those provided for in b) of this article, being in transit, must come with a sanitary certificate complying with the provisions of this order, which, however may contain a recipient which does not reside in French Polynesia. In particular, the items which must comply with such requirement are products of animal origin unloaded in the customs area by freight carriers or ships and which are intended for catering for airliners.

Article 12. - Provisions concerning goods and products introduced by individuals

a) The provisions of this order, especially the sanitary inspection and qualitative requirement, apply to products of animal origin introduced by individuals, who must declare them, either in the form of postal parcels or in the luggage of travelers disembarking in French Polynesia from an aircraft or a ship.

b) In the case where there is no sanitary certificate at all when the sanitary inspection is carried out, this entails that the goods will obligatorily be turned back, at the expense of their holder or owner. When turning the goods back is not possible, the goods are seized and destroyed in the presence of the agent in charge of the sanitary control and in the presence of an agent from the Customs Department.

The production of an incomplete sanitary certificate results in the concerned goods being consigned in the customs area while waiting for the settlement, the charges of which shall be borne by the holder or the recipient, within a maximum period of 30 days.

c) (Paragraph replaced, order 451 CM of 27/03/07, art 1) Are exempted from the production of sanitary and salubrity certificate food products when they are introduced by individuals in order to be consumed in family and the feathers imported with a non-profit purpose, provided that they are cleaned and free from all animal tissue and other extraneous matter, within the limit of 7 kg per person or per postal parcel.

d) Whether they are exempted from the production of the required sanitary certificate or not, all products and goods of animal origin imported by travelers and via postal parcels must spontaneously be presented to sanitary and qualitative inspection, carried out by a control agent, when the travelers disembark, or at the arrival center for postal parcels.

In the case where such inspection reveals that the goods are likely to present a danger for animal or consumers health, they are seized and destroyed upon the order of the head of the Department of Food Quality and Veterinary Action Section from the Rural Development Department and after the authorization from the Customs Department, in the presence of an agent of the Rural Development Department and an agent of the Customs Department, without any possibility for their owner or holder to claim any indemnification.

Article 13.- The order n°748/ER of October 5, 1978, ruling over the importation of animal products and products of animal origin into the Territory of French Polynesia and the order n°89/ER of January 31, 1983 ruling over the importation of fish and sea products are cancelled.

Article 14.- The Minister of Finance and Administrative Reforms and the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, are in charge, each in the matters which incumbent upon them, of the implementation of this order which shall be published in the Official Gazette of French Polynesia.

Made in Papeete on May 7, 1998,
By the President of the French Polynesian Government
Gaston FLOSSE

The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock
Patrick BORDET

The Minister of Finance and Administrative Reforms
Patrick PEAUCELLIER