Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Plus Program

Supported by Australia and New Zealand

Review of existing access for horticultural products, seafood and sawn timber to Australia and New Zealand

TR 135

Australian Aid

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE Aid Programme

Review of existing access for horticultural products, seafood and sawn timber to Australia and New Zealand

Client: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ABN: 47 065 634 525

Prepared by
DT Global Australia Pty Ltd (ABN: 31 633 607 468)
Level 15
33 King William Street
Adelaide, SA 5000
Reception: +61 8 8317 4300
Email: apac.enquiries@dt-global.com
Web Site: dt-global.com

ABN 31 633 607 468

2019

Job No.: 60589296

© DT Global Australia Pty Limited. All rights reserved.

No use of the contents, concepts, designs, drawings, specifications, plans etc. included in this report is permitted unless and until they are the subject of a written contract between DT Global Australia Pty Limited (DT Global) and the addressee of this report.

DT Global accepts no liability of any kind for any unauthorised use of the contents of this report and DT Global reserves the right to seek compensation for any such unauthorised use.

Document Delivery

DT Global provides this document in either printed format, electronic format or both. DT Global considers the printed version to be binding. The electronic format is provided for the client's convenience and DT Global requests that the client ensures the integrity of this electronic information is maintained. Storage of this electronic information should at a minimum comply with the requirements of the Electronic Transactions Act 2002.

Quality Information

Date	September 2019
Prepared by	Kalang Consultancy Services
Reviewed by	Bronwyn Wiseman, PHAMA Plus Biosecurity and Trade Development Adviser

Revision History				
Rev	Revision Date	Details	Authorised	
			Name/ Position	Signature
1.0	25 September 2019	FINAL	Di Barr PHAMA Plus Team Leader	

Contents

Acronym List

Acronym	Description
AA Site	Approved Arrangement Site
ABTRT	Approved Biosecurity Treatments for Risk Goods
AFAS	Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme
ARFB	Australian Ruminant Feed Ban
BICON	The Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions database
DA	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GM	Genetically Modified
HTFA	High Temperature Forced Air
IHS	Import Health Standard
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MA	Market Access
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Samoa
MAFFF	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries, Tonga
MAWG	Market Access Working Group
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand
NAP	Normal Atmospheric Pressure
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PCC	Program Coordinating Committee
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RAM	Restricted Animal Material
RG	Risk Group
RH	Relative Humidity
SAC	Self Assessed Clearance
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SQS	Samoa Quarantine Service
TCN	Thematic Concept Note
ULD	Unit Load Device

Summary

Building on previous successes, the PHAMA Plus program continues to support Pacific Island Countries to increase the quantity and quality of their agricultural and horticultural exports in ways that benefit producers, exporters and importers. Market access remains at the centre of this work, which is inclusive of both the business environment (commodity and market access regulations) and the market system (supply quality and productivity as well as export and processing pathways).

Australia and New Zealand are considered to be the Pacific's largest export markets for fresh and processed horticultural products. Whilst many commodities from Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have market access protocols in place, many have not frequently been used and the level of compliance and awareness surrounding these is variable. There are opportunities that exist to better use these pathways rather than the time-consuming and costly process of seeking access for new products. It is also important to note that some of the existing access is for products that the PICs are not likely, or in a position to produce and or export at all or competitively.

This review intends to investigate opportunities to use and strengthen existing access where feasible. Due to the extent of the work required with so many relevant stakeholders and complexities regarding available data, the review is being conducted in two stages, stage 1 is concerned with scope items 1 through 3 seen below in Figure 1. Through completion of this stage 248 commodities have been examined, made up of 104 fresh commodities and 144 processed commodities, only commodities that are currently produced or traded or have reasonable potential to do so have been included. A number of categorised tables have been produced which compares market access between PICs to both Australia and New Zealand and highlights the specific conditions required for market access to both Australia and New Zealand through a catalogue system, Tables 1, 2 and 3 can be found in Part 1, Section 4 of this report.

Figure 1. Scope of the Review

1.	What fresh, frozen or otherwise processed horticultural products, as well as seafood and sawn timber products, have access into New Zealand and Australia from Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu;
2.	What access is unique to one of the countries versus for multiple countries or more generic market access;
3.	What are the import requirements and when were they established (and/or most recently reviewed);
4.	What information on historic and current trade is readily available;
5.	What information on levels of compliance with biosecurity, commercial and other regulatory requirements is readily available;
6.	Providing commentary on the technical feasibility of the market access from supply, demand and operational capacity perspectives.
7.	Commentary on the underlying reasons for why particular pathways are being used or not; opportunities and challenges to improving utilization; and priorities to pursue and how

The second stage of the review aims to validate, clarify and strengthen the information gathered in the first stage through comprehensive in-country consultations with PHAMA Plus country stakeholders. Stage 2 will be using scope items 4-7 as a framework to guide discussions in addition to the results from stage one and a concise questionnaire being distributed to the Market Access Working Groups (MAWGs) prior to consultation.

Part 1 of this report presents the outputs of the first stage of the review, scope items 1 through 3 as well as a methodology and a background to the review as a whole. There are over two hundred data points presented in the larger tables, each with their own associated information, separated into: fresh plant products, processed plant products (including sawn timber), and seafood. These tables compare market access to Australia and New Zealand for specific commodities from each PHAMA Plus country. The authors intend the tables to present generic and unique market access information at a glance with the ability to look up specific conditions for both Australia and New Zealand with use of a numbering system within the tables' cells. The

background reading regarding Australian and New Zealand requirements is crucial in understanding the approach in presenting information as well as the practicality of the table and catalogue system for the user.

Part 2 of the report provides a summary and analysis of the outputs from stage 1 of the review aligned with scope items 1 through 3. In comparing and compiling the import conditions for Australia and New Zealand the method of categorisation for standards and commodities often differs, and while some standards may appear rather generic there is often specific wording. All information gathered has been captured electronically to aid with revision and amendment while gathering information from PHAMA Plus country stakeholders. These elements and others have made analyzing and presenting this information a complex task, lessons learnt during this process have been included in part 2.

Part 3 of the report presents the planning to complete scope items 4 through 7 as part of stage 2 of the review. This includes a detailed list of activities with roles and responsibilities assigned across the remainder of 2019-2020.

Part 1: Compilation of Existing Import Conditions

1 Executive Summary

As the two largest nearby trading partners, Australia and New Zealand are considered to be the Pacific's largest export markets for fresh and processed horticultural products. The six PHAMA Plus (previously PHAMA) countries have varying degrees of market access for fresh, frozen and otherwise processed horticultural products. Much of this access has been in place for many years and includes products that are unlikely to be produced and/or exported. This review intends to investigate opportunities to use and strengthen existing access where feasible. The scope of the review includes:

1.	What fresh, frozen or otherwise processed horticultural products, as well as seafood and sawn timber products, have access into New Zealand and Australia from Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu?
2.	What access is unique to one of the countries versus for multiple countries or a more generic market access?
3.	What are the import requirements and when were they first established (and/or most recently reviewed)?

The first step of this review has identified all of the fresh and processed horticultural products that are currently permitted as exports from the PHAMA Plus countries into Australia and New Zealand (import conditions for grains, pulses and the majority of seeds have been collated but not included in this report). Outside of the scope of the review is the inclusion of seafood and sawn timber commodities, they have been included in the review as are generally accepted as economically important to the six PHAMA Plus countries and having the import conditions readily available will be of benefit to readers. The majority of the protocols listed, particularly for processed products, are generic in nature to allow exports from any country. There are a smaller number of country specific protocols for fresh and processed produce into both Australia and New Zealand.

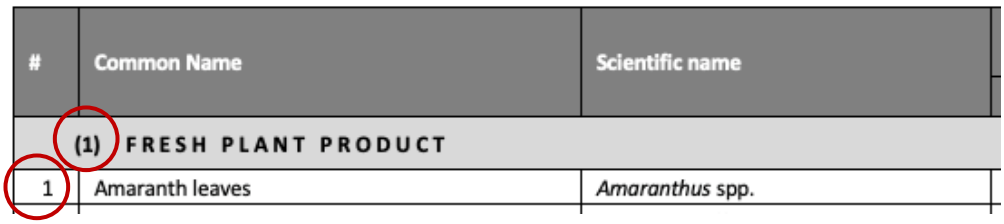
Stage 2 this process is for PHAMA Plus country stakeholders to consider the work completed to date. This will include information regarding unique versus generic market access; lists of commodities and their associated export requirements; and consideration of which pathways are currently being used, those that are not and the underlying reasons for this. Current and historic trade data will be of particular importance in investigating trade pathways and assistance from country stakeholders will be of great value. Due to the range of data and expertise required it is expected that this will need to be an iterative process and include input from private sector and government (including in Australia and New Zealand).

Whilst many commodities from PICs have market access protocols in place, many have not frequently been used and the level of compliance and awareness surrounding these is variable. There are opportunities that exist to better utilise these pathways rather than seeking access for new products. However, it is also important to note that some of the existing access may be for products that the countries are not likely, or in a position to produce and or export at all or competitively. The information in this report examines commodities that are being produced or traded or have reasonable potential to do so. The total number of target commodities within this report, with market access to Australia or New Zealand is 248, made up of 104 fresh commodities and 144 processed commodities (including sawn timber). In comparing and compiling the import conditions for Australia and New Zealand the method of categorization for standards and commodities often differs, and while some standards may appear rather generic there is sometimes specific wording. These elements have made analyzing and presenting this information a complex task that will no doubt be improved upon after consideration from PHAMA Plus country stakeholders.

Information gathered from the Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions database[1] (BICON), as well as MPI New Zealand's Import Health Standards on Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand[2], 152.02 and Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption[3] forms the basis of this report and a foundation to build upon. The information can be found in Tables:

- Table 1. Import Conditions for Fresh Plant Product
- Table 2. Import Conditions for Processed Plant Product
- Table 3. Import Conditions for Seafood

These tables compare market access to Australia and New Zealand for specific commodities from each PHAMA Plus country. The authors intend the tables to present generic and unique market access information at a glance (grey cells with no numbers means no access) with the ability to look up specific conditions for both Australia and New Zealand with use of a numbering system within the tables' cells and respective information in the appendices. The tables have been organized alphabetically by each commodities' common name to be more user friendly for readers without a scientific background. Each commodity has also been designated a number as has each table, for example "Amaranth leaves" would be designated 1-1.



#	Common Name	Scientific name
(1)	FRESH PLANT PRODUCT	
1	Amaranth leaves	*Amaranthus* spp.

As there are over two hundred data points with additional information attributed to each point, it is a complicated task to effectively present and interpret this information. All information is captured electronically and there remains great potential for improvement of usability and information to be expanded on following feedback from PHAMA Plus country stakeholders.

This report provides the PHAMA Plus countries with lists of those commodities that have access to Australia and New Zealand and under what conditions. It is hoped that through further in-country dialogue this information can be considered and discussed and feedback provided on which export pathways are used, those that are not used and the underlying reasons for use or non use. The final report will incorporate all additional feedback gained from each PHAMA Plus country on the viability or otherwise of existing export pathways based upon perceived demand, the ability to supply and any operational issues that may need to be addressed.

Whilst the information provided within this report was current at the time of development it is important to note that Australia and or New Zealand may change listed commodities and conditions as the risk profile of imported commodities changes over time. Departmental databases listed should be checked periodically to confirm actual conditions for any exported commodity over time.

At this juncture, it is important to note that the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries has recently reviewed its Import Health Standards (IHSs). This includes IHS 152.02 *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* and 99 country:commodity IHSs. As a result, MPI has transferred import requirements in existing country:commodity IHSs into a new format (commodity IHSs). From 30 July to 19 August 2019, MPI ran a public engagement campaign seeking feedback on the format change. At the end of September 2019 all submissions to the public engagement campaign will be reviewed and the new format will be issued.

[1] *Australian Government;s Biosecurity Import Conditions database: BICON*
[2] *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand 152.02*
[3] *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption, New Zealand*

2 Background

The six countries supported by the previous PHAMA (and now PHAMA Plus) program have market access into New Zealand and Australia for a range of fresh (varies between countries), frozen and otherwise processed horticultural products. Much of this market access has been in place for many years but is not frequently used and the level of awareness about approved commodities and conditions is variable. Much of the information on the existing Market Access (MA) is listed within on-line Australian and New Zealand government databases and while publically accessible it can be difficult to navigate. For example, it is often presented as generic import conditions, which makes the information difficult to access and interpret for specific countries interested in export; or the search tools can require some initial familiarity with the existing MA and requirements.

It is likely that some limited opportunities do exist to better utilise the existing access rather than using effort and resources to seek access for new products which can be costly and time consuming. Equally, it should be noted that some of the existing access is for products that the countries are very unlikely to ever produce and/or export in commercial quantities. So while there may appear to be a wide range of market access the opportunities may not all be feasible or likely to provide adequate returns. There are many elements that must be considered when determining feasibility, not to be overlooked are the requirements for packaging, labelling and other similar associated tasks. This is especially important for processed commodities, where seemingly there is a lot of access however the capacity to appropriately complete these tasks may be lacking.

Both Australia and New Zealand have at times provided standalone lists of fresh horticultural products that maybe exported from PHAMA Plus countries. However, no comprehensive lists of both fresh and processed horticultural products that combines both Australian and New Zealand commodities and conditions has been available to date. Draft reviews of existing access for fresh produce into New Zealand from 5 of the 6 countries (excluding PNG) were conducted by the Ministry for Primary Industries in 2014 (*Factors Affecting Trade in Fresh Commodities from Pacific Island Countries to New Zealand*). The reviews were not finalised or publicly released but form a solid starting point for this review.

This report is a desk-based review on information available on existing market access gathered from the Australian Government's BICON database; and the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries' Standard 152.02 (Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand, 28 June 2018) and BNZ-NPP-Human (Importation into New Zealand of Stored Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption, 24 April 2015).

Whilst the information provided within this report was current at the time of development it is important to note that Australia and or New Zealand may change listed commodities and conditions as the risk profile of imported commodities changes over time. Departmental databases listed should be checked periodically to confirm actual conditions for any exported commodity over time.

At the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) in April 2019, this activity was endorsed under the Thematic Concept Note (TCN) "Biosecurity and SPS Services and Systems", and Intervention Area 1 – identifying and communicating export requirements, biosecurity issues, opportunities and risks.

3 General Import Requirements

Import requirements listed for the commodities in this report were sourced from BICON, the Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions database and the following New Zealand MPI Import Health Standards:

1. Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand (152.02)
2. Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption
3. Approved Biosecurity Treatments.

The listed commodities are those that have access to Australia and/or New Zealand, but may not necessarily be exported. Some of the more common requirements to be met for exported commodities are listed below and a comprehensive table listing all requirements for all agricultural and or processed products is provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of Part 1 of this report. The next steps as part of this review will be to work with relevant country stakeholders to determine what is and is not being exported and the reasons why. It is also understood that New Zealand's MPI are moving to a significant restructure in the import requirements and that their input into this review will be crucial.

3.1 Australian General Requirements

Depending on the nature of the commodity, level of processing, end use and pest/disease infestation, listed below are the relevant import requirements that may apply:

1. Unless specified, import permits are not generally required;
2. Processed products include those that have been cooked (baked, fried, roasted, or boiled), dried or frozen;
3. Processed products must only be of plant origin, and should be accompanied with a Manufacturers Declaration, Supplier's Declaration, Invoice or Food Product Label, which should state the ingredients with scientific and common names;
4. For fresh produce, consignments are to be accompanied with an original certificate stating that the consignment has:
    a. been inspected by the NPPO of the exporting country and certified free from biosecurity pests and/or diseases;
    b. undergone appropriate treatments for target pests. Treatment may include one of the processes indicated in 2 above, or heat treatment (HTFA), fumigation or any other treatment agreed between the NPPO and Australia.
5. All goods must be visually free of live insects, soil, disease symptoms, contaminant seed, other unprocessed plant material (e.g. leaf, stem material, fruit pulp, pod material, etc.), animal material (e.g. animal faeces, feathers, etc.) and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern;
6. The consignments may need to undergo inspection to verify and confirm compliance to import requirement(s);
7. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new. Non-commercial packaging is acceptable, however labelling should be in "English", and the product must be easily identifiable;
8. If contaminants are found, the consignment may be referred for approved treatment, failing this, it may be reshipped or disposed of at the importer's expense.

Commodities that have market access in Australia can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 3, and its corresponding import requirements/conditions in Appendix 1 of Part 1 of this report.

3.2 New Zealand Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Generally, all fresh fruit and vegetables are prohibited entry into New Zealand unless they are covered by a valid import health standard.

Unless specified, a completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables.

Prior to the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate, it is the responsibility of the NPPO to sample and visually inspect the consignment, according to official procedures for all regulated pests, so as to ensure that it conforms to New Zealand's import requirements. The following general activities must have been taken –

For risk group 1 (RG1) pests, either of the following activities may apply:

- Inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests specified by MPI.

OR

- Been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by an official detection survey, for those regulated organisms specified by MPI for which there is no practical means of inspection or testing.

AND

For risk group 2 pests (RG2), either of the following activities may apply:

- Undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective for those risk group 2 quarantine pests specified by MPI.

OR

- Been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by official detection survey, for those risk group 2 quarantine pests as specified by MPI.

AND

For risk group 3 pests (RG3), the following activity applies:

- Undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against RG3 pests.

RG 1 Pests: Pest group that is considered to have less impact than RG 2 and RG 3 pests, however are still classified as unwanted. The phytosanitary requirements for this group may include testing and/or treatment prior to export, and inspection and/or testing on arrival. If these pests are detected or intercepted, the consignment will be treated (if possible), or re-sorted, reshipped or destroyed.

RG 2 Pests: This refers to pests that would have a negative impact on export markets, national production and the environment (as in RG 3), however, is likely to only affect a smaller number of crops or commodities. For these pests, phytosanitary requirements may include pre-export treatments (officially declared by the exporting country). If these pests are detected or intercepted, the consignment will be treated (if available), reshipped or destroyed. The exporting country is to be immediately notified. This group includes certain bacteria, fungi, insects, nematodes and viruses.

RG 3 Pests: This group of pests present the greatest risk, and if introduced to New Zealand would cause:

1. Major disruptions to export markets for a number of significant commodities;
2. Significant economic impact on national production of major commodities; and
3. Potentially significant adverse effects on the environment.

To prevent entry of RG 3 pests, serious phytosanitary measures will need to be put in place under an official bilateral quarantine agreement between New Zealand and the exporting country. If intercepted, the consignment will be returned or destroyed, and trade will be suspended until the cause of the non-compliance is identified and corrected. The majority of RG 3 pests are fruit fly species of economic significance.
The phytosanitary certificate is only to be issued if no pests are detected, or if the consignment has been successfully treated to eliminate regulated pests associated with the commodity. Treatment methods used for the elimination of regulated pests, pre or post-harvest, should be proven to be effective against the pest. The common treatments used are:

1. Fruit fly pest free area – "Country Freedom" or "Area Freedom" from exotic fruit fly species or any other regulated pest;
2. Non-host status – non-host status based on maturity of the commodity;
3. Non-host status – non-host status based on maturity/variety of the commodity;

4. Heat Treatment – temperature raised from ambient to 47.2°C and then held for a minimum of 20 minutes; and
5. Methyl bromide fumigation – 32 gm^3 for 4 hours at a flesh temperature of 21-26°C at a loading of not greater than 50% chamber capacity.

It is also important to note that any packaging that is associated with fresh fruit/vegetables must be clean and free from soil and any other contaminants.

In the case of fruit fly host products, they must be transported in pest proof packages, and sealed with labels identifying the authority in the exporting country and directly traceable to its corresponding Phytosanitary Certificate. The package and seal must be intact on arrival in New Zealand. If the seal(s) or package(s) are insecure or have been tampered with, the fresh fruit/vegetables must be reshipped or destroyed.
If the consignments are not packaged correctly or are not covered by the correct certification, MPI is to be advised of details within two working days.

3.3 New Zealand Stored Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption

Stored plant products refer to frozen, dried and/or processed products of plant origin only, imported for human consumption. Included under processed products are those that have been cooked, roasted, parboiled, baked or preserved. Other than stored plant products imported directly for processing, import permits are not required for the importation of stored plant products for human consumption.

Generally, there are no inspection or certification requirements for commercially manufactured/cooked (roasted, stewed, parboiled or baked) food of plant, algal or fungal origin, or preserved/pickled fruit and vegetables, preserved in a solution of brine, acid, alcohol, oil or syrup. It is however recommended that these be accompanied with a manufacturer's declaration or other documentations such as bill of lading, airway bill or invoice. Manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on the company letterhead by an authorised person on behalf of the company, and must include:

i. Job title and date of issue;
ii. Signature;
iii. Name and address of supplier (if different to the manufacturer);
iv. Identity of the product (description or brand name);
v. Details of processing; and
vi. Date of manufacture.

If these details are not clear, the consignment may still need to undergo inspection.
Similarly to commercially manufactured/cooked (roasted, stewed, parboiled or baked) food of plant, algal or fungal origin, or preserved/pickled fruit and vegetables, preserved in a solution of brine, acid, alcohol, oil or syrup, non-commercially manufactured products require inspection or certification, with the exception of cooked breadfruit or jackfruit, except in the following circumstances:

i. Cooked breadfruit from Samoa can be imported, and must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate and Samoa Quarantine Service (SQS) numbered seal on the packaging; and
ii. Cooked jackfruit is only permitted as deep fried chips.

All packaging and packaging material used for the shipment of these products must be clean and free from soil and other contaminants. The label should be presented in English so it is possible for an inspector to identify the product. Failure to comply with labelling requirements may result in further expense for the translation of the label by a reputable translator.

Commodities that have market access in New Zealand can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 3, and its corresponding import requirements/conditions in Appendix 2 of Part 1 of this report.

4 Import Condition Tables and Commodities with Market Access

This section highlights the various commodities that have market access into Australia and New Zealand using three large detailed tables in the following pages, with their respective import conditions shown in Appendix 1: Australia's Import Conditions and Appendix 2: New Zealand's Import Conditions. It is also important to note that although import conditions for grains, pulses and the majority of seeds have been collated, they have not been included in this report. The majority of the protocols listed, particularly for processed products, are generic in nature to allow exports from any country. There are a smaller number of country specific protocols for fresh and processed produce into both Australia and New Zealand.

How to Read the Tables

Step	Details
1.	Determine the commodity you would like to search for
2.	Look at the appropriate table: (1) Fresh Plant Product; (2) Processed Plant Product; or (3) Seafood
3.	Search the appropriate table alphabetically using the commodity's common name
4.	Once the commodity is found, read across the row from left to right, and select the PHAMA Plus country of interest
5.	Each Pacific Island Country has two columns, one for Australia (AU) and one for New Zealand (NZ)
6.	If there is a number under either the AU or NZ column, or both, then the commodity has market access into either or both Australia and New Zealand. If there are no numbers (blank/grey cell), then there is no market access for the selected commodity;
7.	The number corresponds to the Import Condition number found in either Appendix 1 for Australia, or Appendix 2 for New Zealand in Part 1 of this report.
8.	All commodities are numbered in each table so that you can easily record and make notes while reviewing this report. The table number is shown to the left of the second row in each table, and the commodity number is to the left of the common name.

For example, Amaranth leaves (*Amaranthus* spp.) have market access into Australia and New Zealand from Fiji. Refer to Import Condition number 3 in Appendix 1 (Australia's Import Conditions), and Import Condition number 20 in Appendix 2 (New Zealand's Import Conditions).

Once you have found the information you were searching for and which to make further notes regarding the tables you can record Amaranth leaves as commodity 1 – 1, the first number indicates which table (1 Fresh Food Products; 2 Processed Food Products; 3 Seafood) and the second number indicates which commodity in that table and can be seen to the left of the common name.

#	Common Name	Scientific name
	(1) FRESH PLANT PRODUCT	
1	Amaranth leaves	*Amaranthus* spp.

Table 1. Import Conditions for Fresh Plant Product

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
	(1) FRESH PLANT PRODUCT													
1	Amaranth leaves	*Amaranthus* spp.	3	20	3		3		3		3		3	
2	Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*	46		46		46		46		46		46	
3	Avocado	*Persea americana*										8		
4	Bael (bel) leaves	*Aegle marmelos*	3	20	39		3		3		3		3	
5	Banana	*Musa spp.*						3				3		
6	Basil	*Ocimum basilicum*		26										
7	Beans, Green/French	*Phaseolus spp.*		1										1
8	Beans, Guar/Cluster	*Cyamopsis tetragonolobus/C. psoraloides*		1										
9	Betel leaves/mustard sticks	*Piper betel*	19		19		19		19		19		19	
10	Betel nut	*Areca catechu*	5	1	5	1	5		5		5		5	
11	Breadfruit	*Artocarpus altilis*		5				6				6		
12	Broccoli leaves, immature flower/florets, stems	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *italica*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
13	Brussels sprouts leaves, buds and heads	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *gemmifera*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
14	Butternut	*Cucurbita moschata*										8		
15	Cabbage leaves, buds and heads	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *capitata*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
16	Cassava leaves/stems	*Manihot esculenta*	16								16			
17	Cassava tubers	*Manihot esculenta*	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1
18	Cauliflower leaves, immature flower/florets, stems	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *botrytis*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
19	Chilli	*Capsicum frutescens*		4								4		
20	Chinese cabbage (bok choy) leaves	*Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
21	Chinese cabbage (napa cabbage) leaves and heads	*Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
22	Chinese kale, borecole, collard leaves	*Brassica oleracea cv. acephala*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
23	Chive	*Allium schoenoprasum*		1										
24	Coconuts (immature)	*Cocos nucifera*	10		10		10		10		10		10	
25	Coconuts (mature)	*Cocos nucifera*	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1
26	Coriander	*Coriandrum sp.*		1										

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
27	Cow pea/long beans	*Vigna unguiculata*[4]		1										
28	Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus*												10
29	Cut flowers (non-propagable) and foliage	Various species	50	38	50	38	50	38	50	38	50	38	50	38
30	Dill	*Anethum sp.*		1										
31	Drumstick leaves	*Moringa oleifera*	17		17		17		17		17		17	
32	Drumsticks	*Moringa oleifera*		1										
33	Duruka	*Saccharum edule*		1										
34	Eggplant	*Solanum melongena*		6				7				7		11
35	Garlic	*Allium sativum*	47		47		47		47		47		47	
36	Giant Taro/Kape/Taamu	*Alocasia macrorrhiza*	4		4		4	1	4		4	1	4	
37	Ginger	*Zingiber zerumbet*						1				1		
38	Ginger rhizomes	*Zingiber officinale*	1	1		1		1						1
39	Grape fruit	*Citrus paradisi*												11
40	Island cabbage leaves	*Abelmoschus manihot*	2	20			2	20			2	20	2	20
41	Kale leaves	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *caulo rapa*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
42	Kava	*Piper methysticum*		1				1				1		
43	Kohlrabi stem base and leaves	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *gongylodes*	7		7		7		7		7		7	
44	Leaves	*Evodia hortensis*						20				20		
45	Leaves	*Gardenia taitensis*						20				20		
46	Leaves	*Glochidion ramiflorum*						20				20		
47	Leaves	*Hoya australis*						20				20		
48	Leaves	*Ticus obliqua*						20				20		
49	Leaves	*Wedelia biflora*						20				20		
50	Leaves, banana	*Musa spp.*						20						
51	Leaves, Beach bean	*Vigna marina*						20				20		
52	Leaves, betel/paan	*Piper betel*		20										
53	Leaves, curry	*Murraya keonigii*		20										
54	Leaves, Indian mulberry	*Morinda citrifolia*						20				20		

[4] *Vigna sesquipedalis, Vigna sinensis*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
55	Leaves, Indian pennywort	*Centella asiatica*						20				20		
56	Leaves, Lillypilly	*Syzygium inophylloidess*[5]						20				20		
57	Leaves, Malay apple	*Syzygium malaccense*						20				20		
58	Leaves, pepper	*Piper graeffei*						20				20		
59	Leaves, Soap bush	*Colubrina asiatica*						20				20		
60	Leaves, Wart Fern	*Microsorium scolopendria*						20				20		
61	Leaves, wild coffee	*Psychotria insularum*						20				20		
62	Lemon	*Citrus limon*												11
63	Lemon Grass	*Cymbopogon citratus*		1										
64	Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*		1										
65	Lime	*Citrus aurentifolia*												11
66	Mandarin/tangerine	*Citrus reticulate*												11
67	Mango	*Mangifera indica*		6								6		
68	Mango leaves	*Mangifera indica*		20										
69	Mint	*Mentha arvensis*		20										
70	Okra	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	1	1										
71	Orange	*Citrus sinensis*												11
72	Oregano	*Origanum sp.*		1										
73	Pandanus leaves	*Pandanus* spp.	18		18		18		18		18		18	
74	Papaya fruit	*Carica papaya*	8	6				7				6		11
75	Papaya leaves	*Carica papaya*		20				20						
76	Papdi (lima bean)	*Phaseolus lunatus*		20										
77	Pea, green/snow	*Pisum sativum*		2										
78	Peanuts (fresh)	*Arachis hypogaea*	1											
79	Pigeon pea	*Cajanus cajan*		1										
80	Pineapple fruit	*Ananas comosus*		3					42					3
81	Plantain	*Musa paradisiaca*		3				3				3		
82	Pomelo/Pummelo	*Citrus grandis*												10

[5] *Syzigium cornocarpus*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
83	Rocket	*Eruca sativa*		20										
84	Roselle/Khatta leaves	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	14	20	14		14		14		14		14	
85	Sage	*Salvia sp.*		20										
86	Squash	*Cucurbita maxima*										8		10
87	Sugarcane	*Saccharum officinarum*		1				1				1		
88	Swedish turnip	*Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*	6		6		6		6		6		6	
89	Sweetcorn	*Zea mays*												1
90	Tahitian lime	*Citrus latifolia*					41	7			41		41	10
91	Tangelo	*Citrus paradisi x reticulata*												11
92	Taro (large corm taro)	*Colocasia esculenta* var. *esculenta*	45	1		1		1			11	1	45	1
93	Taro bavia	*Alocasia indica*		1										
94	Taro leaves/stems	*Colocasia esculenta*	12	1				1			12	1		1
95	Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*		1										
96	Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*										8		
97	Turmeric	*Curcuma longa*		1										
98	Turnip	*Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapa*	6		6		6		6		6		6	
99	Vanilla	*Vanilla*												1
100	Watermelon	*Citrullus lanatus*										9		
101	White taro/tarua corms	*Xanthosoma* spp. (*sagittifolium*)	4	1	4	1	4	11	4		4	1	4	1
102	White taro/tarua leaves	*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*		20				20			43	20		20
103	Yam	*Dioscorea alata*		1										
104	Yam	*Dioscorea* sp.	13		13	1	13	1	13		44	1	13	1

Table 2. Import Conditions for Processed Plant Product

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
	(1) PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCT													
1	Asparagus – frozen	*Asparagus officinalis*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
2	Bael – dried	*Aegle marmelos*	27		27		27		27		27		27	
3	Banana – dried/cooked	*Musa* spp.	31	16	31	16	31	16	31	16	31	16	31	16
4	Banana – frozen	*Musa* spp.	35	37	35	37	35	37	35	37	35	37	35	37
5	Banana chips	*Musa* spp.	20	16	20	16	20	16	20	16	20	16	20	16
6	Basil leaves – dried	*Ocimum basilicum*	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16
7	Basil leaves – frozen	*Ocimum basilicum*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
8	Bitter gourd – dried	*Momordica charantia*	36	16	36	16	36	16	36	16	36	16	34	16
9	Bitter gourd – frozen	*Momordica charantia*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
10	Black pepper – dried - ground	*Piper nigrum*	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16	26	16
11	Black pepper – dried - whole	*Piper nigrum*	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1
12	Black/white/green pepper [6]	*Piper, Capsicum* spp. and *Zanthoxylum piperitum*	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1
13	Breadfruit – cooked	*Artocarpus altilis*		16		16	40	16		16		16		16
14	Breadfruit – frozen	*Artocarpus altilis*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
15	Breadfruit chips	*Artocarpus altilis*	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16
16	Broad beans – frozen	*Vicia faba*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
17	Broccoli – frozen	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *italica*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
18	Brussels sprouts – frozen	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *gemmifera*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
19	Cabbage – frozen	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *capitata*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
20	Candle nut - split	*Aleurites moluccana*	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27
21	Candle nut - whole	*Aleurites moluccana*	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27	60	27
22	Canton love-pea tea - not in sealed infusion bags	*Abrus cantoniensis* [7]		19		19		19		19		19		19
23	Cape gooseberries – frozen	*Physalis peruviana*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37

[6] *Including Sichuan/Szechwan pepper - fruits*
[7] *Synonym: Abrus pulchellus subspecies Cantoniensis*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
24	Capsicums – dried	*Capsicum annuum*	24	16	24	16	24	16	24	16	24	16	24	16
25	Capsicums – frozen	*Capsicum annuum*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
26	Cardamom - pods/seeds	*Elettaria cardomomum*	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1
27	Cassava – root dried	*Manihot esculentus*	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1
28	Cassava chips	*Manihot esculenta*	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16
29	Cassava leaves – dried	*Manihot esculenta*	29		29		29		29		29		29	
30	Cassava leaves – frozen	*Manihot esculenta*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
31	Cassava tubers – frozen	*Manihot esculenta*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
32	Cauliflower – frozen	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *botrytis*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
33	Chillies – dried whole fruit	*Capsicum frutescens*	24	1	24	1	24	1	24	1	24	1	24	1
34	Chillies – frozen	*Capsicum frutescens*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
35	Chinese cabbage – frozen	*Brassica rapa*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
36	Cinnamon - sticks/barks	*Cinnamomum* spp.	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1
37	Citrus - granules/powder	*Citrus, Fortunella* & *Poncirus* products		16		16		16		16		16		16
38	Citrus - leaves and all other citrus products	*Citrus, Fortunella* & *Poncirus* products		29		29		29		29		29		29
39	Citrus leaves and peel – frozen	*Citrus* spp.	34		34		34		34		34		34	
40	Citrus peel - dehydrated and not preserved	*Citrus, Fortunella* & *Poncirus* products	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	14
41	Citrus peel - dehydrated and not preserved	*Citrus, Fortunella* & *Poncirus* products	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15
42	Citrus peel - preserved and in a shelf stable form [8]	*Citrus, Fortunella* & *Poncirus* products	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16
43	Cocoa beans raw, fermented or dried cocoa beans	*Theobroma cacao*	22		22		22		22		22		22	
44	Cocoa beans dried	*Theobroma cacao*		21		21		21		21		21		21
45	Cocoa pods (beans in pod)	*Theobroma cacao*	28		28		28		28		28		28	
46	Cocoa powder, cake, butter, liquor	*Theobroma cacao*	36	16	36	16	36	16	36	16	36	16	36	16
47	Coconut - desiccated (grated)	*Cocos nucifera*	29	20	29	20	29	20	29	20	29	20	29	20
48	Coconut - dried whole or pieces[9]	*Cocos nucifera*	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1
49	Coconut meat – frozen	*Cocos nucifera*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
50	Coffee - granulated or ground	*Coffea arabic* and *canephora*	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16

[8] Glazed, in brine, in syrup, or in sealed infusion bags (not hand tied)

[9] Without husks and outer shell

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
51	Coffee - whole beans, decaffeinated or roasted	*Coffea arabic* and *canephora*	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16	48	16
52	Coffee - whole beans, green	*Coffea arabic* and *canephora*	48	21	48	21	48	21	48	21	48	21	48	21
53	Copra stockfeed	*Cocos nucifera*	23	40	23	40	23	40	23	40	23	40	23	40
54	Coriander - seeds	*Coriandrum sativum*	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1
55	Cucumber – frozen	*Cucumis sativus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
56	Cumin - seeds	*Cuminum cyminum*	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1
57	Cunjevoi corms – dried	*Alocasia odera*	30		30		30		30		30		30	
58	Dill - leaf tips	*Anethum graveolens*		16		16		16		16		16		16
59	Dill - seeds	*Anethum graveolens*	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1
60	Drumstick leaves, fruit or seed pods – frozen	*Moringa oleifera*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
61	Dukkah [10]	*Dukkah*		16		16		16		16		16		16
62	Duruka – frozen	*Saccharum edule*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	
63	Eggplant – frozen	*Solanum melongena*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	
64	Fennel - seeds	*Foeniculum vulgare*		1		1		1		1		1		1
65	Fenugreek - seeds	*Trigonella foenum-graecum*	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1
66	Galangal - rhizomes	*Galangal*		1		1		1		1		1		1
67	Giant taro corms – dried	*Alocasia macrorrhiza*	30		30		30		30		30		30	
68	Giant taro corms – frozen	*Alocasia macrorrhiza*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
69	Ginger - crystallized	*Zingiber officinale*	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16
70	Ginger - in brine or syrup	*Zingiber officinale*	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16	61	16
71	Ginger – dried/processed	*Zingiber officinale*	32	16	32	16	32	16	32	16	32	16	32	16
72	Ginger – frozen	*Zingiber officinale*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
73	Ginseng - root and sliced form	*Panax* spp.		23		23		23		23		23		23
74	Goji berries	*Lycium* spp.	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1
75	Green beans – frozen	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
76	Guava – dried	*Psidium guajava*	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16
77	Guava – frozen	*Psidium guajava*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
78	Hibiscus (all plant parts) – dried	*Hibiscus* spp.	27		27		27		27		27		27	

[10] *Crushed and chopped seeds with seasonings (sealed packets)*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
79	Hog plum – frozen	*Spondias mangifera*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
80	Island cabbage leaves – frozen	*Abelmoschus manihot*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
81	Ivy gourd – frozen	*Coccinia grandis*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
82	Jackfruit – frozen	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
83	Kale – frozen	*Brassica oleracea* cv. *caulo-rapa*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
84	Kava - root	*Piper methysticum*		1		1		1		1		1		1
85	Kudzu – frozen	*Pueraria lobata*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
86	Lemongrass – frozen	*Cymbopogon citratus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
87	Liquorice - root	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1
88	Lotus leaves	*Nelumbo nucifera*	27	20	27	20	27	20	27	20	27	20	27	20
89	Lotus nut - split	*Nelumbo nucifera*		27		27		27		27		27		27
90	Lotus nut - whole	*Nelumbo nucifera*		27		27		27		27		27		27
91	Mango fruit – dried	*Mangifera indica*	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16
92	Mango fruit – frozen	*Mangifera indica*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
93	Marrow, squash, zucchini – frozen	*Cucurbita pepo*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
94	Monk fruit or Luo Han Guo or Buddha's fruit	*Siraitia grosvenorii* [11]		25		25		25		25		25		25
95	Mustard - seeds	*Brassica nigra*	22	16	22	16	22	16	22	16	22	16	22	16
96	Okra – frozen	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
97	Pandanus leaves – frozen	*Pandanus* spp.	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
98	Papaya fruit – dried	*Carica papaya*	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16
99	Papaya fruit – frozen	*Carica papaya*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
100	Paprika - powdered form	*Paprika*		16		16		16		16		16		16
101	Parsnip – frozen	*Pastinaca sativa*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
102	Passionfruit – frozen	*Passiflora edulis*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
103	Peanut or groundnut - peanut butter	*Arachis hypogea*	62	16	62	16	62	16	62	16	62	16	62	16
104	Peanut or groundnut - shelled and unshelled	*Arachis hypogea*		27		27		27		27		27		27
105	Peas, snowpeas – frozen	*Pisum sativum*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
106	Pineapple fruit – dried	*Ananas comosus*	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16

[11] *Synonym: Mormodica grosvenorii*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
107	Pineapple fruit – frozen	*Ananas comosus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
108	Pumpkin – frozen	*Cucurbita maxima*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
109	Pumpkin, marrow, squash, zucchini – dried	*Cucurbita* spp.	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	16
110	Rockmelon – frozen	*Cucumis melo*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
111	Roselle leaves and petals – frozen	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
112	Saffron - stamens	*Crocus* sp.		16		16		16		16		16		16
113	Sago - pearl form	*Metroxylon* spp.		16		16		16		16		16		16
114	Sapodilla – frozen	*Achras sapota*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
115	Sawn Timber	*Various Species*	49	32	49	32	49	32	49	32	49	32	49	32
116	Seaweed - dried	*Various Species*	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16
117	Senna - dried leaves or powder	*Cassia* and *Senna* spp.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16
118	Snake gourd – frozen	*Trichosanthes* spp.	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
119	Spinach – frozen	*Spinacia oleracea*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
120	Sponge gourd – dried	*Luffa aegyptiaca*	25		25		25		25		25		25	
121	Sponge gourd – frozen	*Luffa acutangula*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
122	Star anise - pods and seeds	*Illicium verum*	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1
123	Strawberries – frozen	*Fragaria* spp.	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
124	Sweet potato – frozen	*Ipomoea batatas*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
125	Sweet potato chips	*Ipomoea batatas*	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16
126	Tahitian/Polynesian/ Island chestnut - shelled	*Inocarpus fagifer*		27		27		27		27		27		27
127	Tamarillo fruit – frozen	*Cyphomandra betacea*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
128	Tamarind - compressed block of pulp [12]	*Tamarindus indica*		1		1		1		1		1		1
129	Tamarind fruit – frozen	*Tamarindus indica*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
130	Tamarind leaves – frozen	*Tamarindus indica*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
131	Taro chips	*Colocasia esculenta*	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16
132	Taro corms – frozen	*Colocasia esculenta*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
133	Taro leaves – frozen	*Colocasia esculenta*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
134	Tomato – frozen	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37

[12] *With or without seeds*

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
135	Tonka beans - ground	*Dipteryx odorata*		16		16		16		16		16		16
136	Tree cucumber – frozen	*Averrhoa bilimbi*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
137	Turmeric - tubers	*Cucurma longa*	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1
138	Turmeric – frozen	*Curcuma longa*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
139	Vanilla - pods	*Vanilla* spp.	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1
140	Vanilla beans – dried, boiled or cured	*Vanilla* spp.	33		33		33		33		33		33	
141	Watermelon – frozen	*Citrullus lanatus*	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
142	White taro leaves – frozen	*Xanthosoma* spp.	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37
143	Yams – dried	*Dioscorea* spp.	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	16
144	Yams – frozen	*Dioscorea* spp.	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37	34	37

Table 3. Import Conditions for Seafood

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
	(1) SEAFOOD													
1	Oysters – meat only	Various species	51	38	51	38	51	38	51	38	51	38	51	38
2	Molluscs – other than oysters or snails - frozen	Various species	52	38	52	38	52	38	52	38	52	38	52	38
3	Molluscs – other than oysters or snails – fresh chilled without shell	Various species	53	38	53	38	53	38	53	38	53	38	53	38
4	Crustaceans – prawn or shrimp - shelf stable products	Various species	54	38	54	38	54	38	54	38	54	38	54	38
5	Crustaceans – prawn or shrimp – cooked	Various species	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	38
6	Crustaceans – prawn or shrimp – dried	Various species	56	38	56	38	56	38	56	38	56	38	56	38
7	Crustaceans – prawn or shrimp – uncooked – breaded battered or crumbed	Various species	57	38	57	38	57	38	57	38	57	38	57	38
8	Crustaceans – prawn or shrimp – uncooked – peeled or marinated	Various species	58	38	58	38	58	38	58	38	58	38	58	38

#	Common Name	Scientific name	Fiji		PNG		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tonga		Vanuatu	
			AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ	AU	NZ
9	Finfish – non salmonid – processed for human consumption	Various species	59	38	59	38	59	38	59	38	59	38	59	38

5 Appendix 1: Australia's Import Conditions

Number	Australian Import Conditions
1	Import permit not required provided: a. Goods are subjected to fumigation, pre-shipment with methyl bromide at the rate of 32g/m^3 for 3 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure, with accompanying fumigation certificate from an AFAS recognised treatment provider, and declaration that all requirements of the Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers have been met; or a phytosanitary certificate stating treatment details – rate, date and treatment provider. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new. d. Consignments are subject to inspection on arrival and treatment as necessary before release.
2	Import permit not required provided: a. Consignment is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Goods are free of pests and diseases and appropriately packaged and labelled. c. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate stating a and b above, as well as "The island cabbage leaves have been inspected and found to be free of whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* 'Nauru' biotype), tortoise scale (*Coccus capparidis*) and Pacific mealybug (*Planococcus minor*)". d. Only leaves and leaf stalks are permitted entry.
3	Import permit not required provided: a. Consignment is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves are permitted entry.
4	Import permit not required provided: a. Consignment is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Tubers are topped and free from all foliage, including petiole bases.
5	Import permit not required provided: a. Full scientific name (i.e. genus and species) of consignment is stated on a manufacturer's declaration, Commercial invoice or Food product label. b. For seeds imported as sea or air cargo, the importer is to contact the DA regional office in the first point of entry to confirm all arrangements for inspections and treatments. c. Seed must be free of live insects, soil, disease symptoms, contaminant seed, other plant material (leaf, stem material, fruit pulp, pod material, etc.), animal material (animal faeces, feather, etc.) and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern. d. Betel nut must be free from fleshy pericarp.
6	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. The produce must be topped (leaf bases and growing point removed), tailed and washed.
7	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory.
8	a. Fijian papaya (*Carica papaya*) fruit varieties Sunrise Solo and Waimanalo Solo sourced from the main Fijian island of Viti Levu. b. Entry is only permitted for fruit sourced from growers and packhouses approved, licensed and registered with the quarantine authorities in Fiji. Fruit must undergo HTFA treatment for disinfestation against fruit flies, prior to shipment to Australia. This treatment must take place at an approved facility according to the agreement between Fiji and the DA. c. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and certified free from biosecurity pests. Only fruit that has passed inspection and has been cleared by the relevant quarantine authority must be treated for export to Australia.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	During the HTFA treatment fruit must be held at a minimum pulp temperature at or above 47.2 °C for twenty minutes while being monitored using fruit probes that have been calibrated prior to the season beginning. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: The additional declaration "The papaya in this consignment has been inspected and found free from any visually detectable quarantine pests as specified by Biosecurity Australia and has undergone HTFA treatment as specified by Biosecurity Australia". The certificate must be issued by the quarantine authority in Fiji. AND Mandatory preshipment HTFA details such as duration and temperature of treatment included in the treatment section, or have the treatment record on a letterhead from the treatment provider attached to the Phytosanitary certificate. The certificate must be issued by the quarantine authority in Fiji. d. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment. The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. e. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging. f. Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option. g. All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival to verify compliance with import conditions before release. h. If live insects of biosecurity concern are detected the consignment will require treatment (where appropriate), or be exported or disposed of. Any required action will be at the importer's expense. i. If disease symptoms are detected the consignment will be placed on hold and an assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by the department to determine the options available to the importer. Options may include release, further identification, treatment, export or disposal. Further identification may not result in the release of the goods and may incur substantial additional costs and time delays for the importer. Further identification will only be offered if it is deemed feasible and the importer agrees in writing to accept all costs and risks involved.
9	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Coconuts must have the husks removed, except for prayer nuts, which may contain a cone of husk. d. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory.
10	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with the following statement: "Immature coconuts only."

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging, and secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment. e. All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival. f. Full container loads of coconuts are subject to on-arrival rear door inspection, which may result in onshore fumigation. g. Coconuts are free of excess stalk, trash, shoots and sprouts. h. If live insects of biosecurity concern are detected, the consignment will be treated, exported or disposed of at importer's expense. i. If disease symptoms are detected, the consignment will be held for biosecurity risk assessment. Options may include release, further identification, treatment, export or disposal at importer's expense.
11	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statements: i. "The taro in this consignment is *Colocasia esculenta* var. esculenta" ii. "The tubers are sourced from farms registered for export by the NPPO of Tonga" iii. "The tubers are sourced from Tonga only which is free of taro leaf blight (*Phytophthora esculenta*), colocasia bobone disease virus, the French Polynesian strain of Dasheen mosaic virus, Taro vein chlorosis virus and tomato zonate sport virus" iv. "The tubers have been inspected ad are free from sprouting suckers and attached daughter corms" c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only fresh taro tubers of the species *Colocasia esculenta* var. esculenta are permitted. Tubers of the small corm taro *Colocasia esculenta* var. antiquorum are not permitted entry. Permitted fresh large taro tubers must comply with the following morphological criteria: i. Be at least 15cm long or be at least 7cm in diameter at the widest point ii. Be at least 300g in weight iii. Be free of lateral buds or shoots iv. Lack shaggy hairs
12	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "Taro leaf blight is not known to occur in country of origin." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves and stems are permitted entry.
13	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and considered free from biosecurity pests. Goods are subjected to fumigation, pre-shipment with methyl bromide at the rate of 32g/m^3 for 3 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure, with accompanying

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	fumigation certificate from an AFAS recognised treatment provider, and declaration that all requirements of the Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers have been met; or a phytosanitary certificate stating treatment details – rate, date and treatment provider. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate. c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Growing points such as shoots, eyes or roots must be removed to prevent propagation after arrival in Australian territory. It is not necessary to remove skin to meet this condition.
14	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves are permitted entry. If stems are present the consignment will require sorting to remove the stem material, or export or disposal of consignment.
15	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only tubers are permitted entry. The produce must be topped (leaf bases and growing point removed), tailed and washed to remove soil and other debris. e. Growing points such as shoots, eyes or roots must be removed to prevent propagation after arrival in Australian territory. It is not necessary to remove skin to meet this condition.
16	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "Cassava leaf blight (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Manihotis*, syn. *Xanthomona campestris* pv. *Manihotis*) is not known to occur in the country of origin." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	d. Only leaves and stems are permitted entry.
17	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves, or leaves on stems are permitted entry. Where other plant parts are present the consignment will require reconditioning, export or disposal at importer's expense.
18	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves are permitted entry. If stems are present the consignment will require sorting to remove the stem material, or export or disposal at importer's expense.
19	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves and inflorescence stalks (mustard stick) are permitted entry.
20	Import permit not required provided: a. Banana chips are baked or fried, and reflected on Manufacturer's declaration stating this. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	d. Consignments may undergo inspection to verify a to c above. e. Where consignment is not accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration, it must be forwarded to an approved arrangement site for verification inspection. f. If import conditions are met, consignment may not be released from biosecurity control. g. Non-compliant consignments must be exported or disposed of at the importer's expense.
21	Import permit not required provided: a. Product is prepared by cooking, frying, baking or roasting and thoroughly dried. b. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new. Non-commercial packaging acceptable, however labelling should be in "English", and product must be easily identifiable as a vegetable chip. c. Inspection may be conducted to verify freedom of biosecurity risk material. d. Non-commercial product, without commercial label stating type of chips, or fresh products, will be exported or disposed of.
22	A DA import permit is not required, providing the following conditions are met: a. The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The declaration "*This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests*." b. Each consignment must be packed in new packaging. c. Contamination with other seeds and soil must not exceed the tolerances, as listed in the Department standards for seed contamination and tolerances. d. All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival and treatment as necessary before release. Goods are to be inspected for the presence of seed pods, insects, soil contamination and restricted and contaminant seed.
23	a. Valid import permit issued by the DA is required. b. Import permit applications are subject to a desk audit and site inspection at importers expense. c. Importer ensures that product complies with relevant State/Territory regulatory requirements on labelling as per the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban (ARFB). d. All consignments must be free of live insects, soil, disease symptoms, contaminant see, other unprocessed plant material (e.g. leaf, stem material, fruit pulp, pod material, etc.), animal material (e.g. animal faeces, feathers, etc.) and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern. e. If import conditions are met, each consignment will be subject to inspection to ensure packaging is clean and new, free of live insects, soil contaminant see, weed seeds, animal material and other biosecurity risk material. f. Testing for restricted animal material (RAM) will be required if: i. Stated on import permit. ii. Cleanliness of containers or ships holds before export is not guaranteed. iii. Cleanliness of containers or ships holds on arrival is not confirmed. iv. Packaging is not clean and new.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	v. Integrity of packaging is found to be deficient. g. Consignments must be held at an appropriate AA site until all batches/lots have been verified free from RAM and the consignment has been released from biosecurity control by the department's regional office.
24	Eligible for reduced inspection frequency as part of the compliance-based inspection scheme. Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are dried to a moisture content of 10% or less. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Product must be commercially produced and in appropriate packaging that is clean and new, and allows for inspection on arrival. d. All consignments are subject to inspection and treatment if necessary before release. If live insects are found, fumigation with methyl bromide at the appropriate rate must be done, or at the importer's request, the produce may be subjected to cold storage at -18°C for 7 consecutive days, followed by re-inspection and release.
25	Import permit not required provided: a. All material (of fruit only) in the consignment must be thoroughly dried – usually 15% moisture content for conventionally dried goods or 20-25% for osmotically dried (sugared goods). b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new. Non-commercial packaging acceptable, however labelling should be in "English", and product must be easily identifiable. d. All consignments are subject to inspection and treatment if necessary before release.
26	Import permit not required provided: a. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging. b. Commercially produced ground pepper may be released on presentation of documents, and if clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk contaminants. c. If live insects and pests are found, appropriate remedial action will be applied, which may include treatment, export or disposal. d. If biosecurity contaminants are detected, appropriate remedial action to be taken to remove or treat the contaminants. If the contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must to exported or disposed of.
27	Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are verified to be dried plant material not capable of propagation. b. The goods are commercially packaged in clean and new packaging, and labelled correctly with full botanical name (i.e. genus and species). c. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk contaminants. d. If live insects and pests are found, appropriate remedial action will be applied, which may include treatment, export or disposal. e. If biosecurity contaminants are detected, appropriate remedial action to be taken to remove or treat the contaminants. If the contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must to exported or disposed of.
28	Import permit not required provided:

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	a. Goods are subjected to fumigation, pre-shipment with methyl bromide at the rate of 32g/m^3 for 3 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure, with accompanying fumigation certificate from an AFAS recognised treatment provider, and declaration that all requirements of the Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers have been met; or a phytosanitary certificate stating treatment details – rate, date and treatment provider. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Where consignments are packaged, packaging must be clean and new. d. Consignments are subject to inspection on arrival and treatment as necessary before release.
29	Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are dried to a moisture content of 10% or less. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Product must be commercially produced and in appropriate packaging that is clean and new, and allows for inspection on arrival. d. All consignments are subject to inspection and treatment if necessary before release.
30	Import permit not required provided: a. The product is of plant origin only, with full list of ingredients including scientific and/or common names, which should be stated on the manufacturer's declaration, supplier's declaration, invoice or Food product label. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Any packaging used must be clean and new. d. All consignments are subject to inspection to verify that it is free of contaminant seed, bark, live insects, soil or other biosecurity risk material. e. If contaminants are found, approved treatment method is applied, consignment disposed of or exported at importers expense. f. If consignment is contaminated with animal/faecal matter, it must be exported or disposed of. g. Consignment may be released provided above conditions are met.
31	Import permit not required provided: a. Manufacturer's declaration states that the cooked banana product has been peeled and heated to a minimum of 60°C (core temperature) for at least 10 minutes. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Each consignment is packed in clean and new packaging. d. The product can be released if conditions a to c above are met, and documents are in order. e. If unaccompanied by a valid manufacturer's declaration, the goods will undergo full unpack inspection and held for pending further information, exported or disposed of. f. If consignment is found to be highly processed and free of any biosecurity risk material, it may be released.
32	Import permit not required provided:

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	a. The goods are dried to a moisture content of 10% or less. b. Goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. c. Product must be commercially produced and in appropriate packaging that is clean and new, and allows for inspection on arrival. d. All consignments are subject to inspection and treatment if necessary before release. e. If live insects are found, fumigation with methyl bromide at the appropriate rate must be done, or at the importer's request, the produce may be subjected to cold storage at -18°C for 7 consecutive days, followed by re-inspection and release.
33	Import permit not required provided: a. On inspection, beans are verified to be dried, boiled and cured (not fresh) and free of live insects and other biosecurity risk contaminants. b. Each consignment is packed in clean and new packaging. c. If live insects are found, the consignment will be treated with methyl bromide (32g/m^3 for 24 hours at 21°C), cold storage (-18°C for 7 days) or dry heat treatment (85°C for at least 8 hours) – treatment will be carried out at importer's expense. If other contaminants (soil or giant African snails) are found, the consignment must be held and contaminants removed or treated, otherwise the consignment must be re-exported or disposed of at the importer's expense. d. Following inspection and provided all the above conditions are met, the consignment may be released from biosecurity control.
34	Import permit not required provided: a. Each consignment has been verified to have undergone an appropriate freezing process, which includes preparation, packaging and storing. To confirm this, the following must be presented on a Freezing declaration, Packing list, Supplier's declaration, Exporter's declaration, Export certificate, Commercial invoice or Beneficiary certificate: i. Country of origin ii. Botanical name iii. Packaging information iv. Processing information v. Hard frozen statement vi. A statement that the produce has been continuously maintained at -18°C or below for a period of at least 7 days. b. Produce must be commercially prepared and packaged in clean new packaging. c. The goods must arrive frozen and be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Goods are subject to random verification inspections to verify the frozen state of the goods and to check for non-invoiced items.
35	Import permit not required provided: a. The frozen banana must be peeled.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	b. Each consignment has been verified to have undergone an appropriate freezing process, which includes preparation, packaging and storing. To confirm this, the following must be presented on a Freezing declaration, Packing list, Supplier's declaration, Exporter's declaration, Export certificate, Commercial invoice or Beneficiary certificate: i. Country of origin ii. Botanical name iii. Packaging information iv. Processing information v. Hard frozen statement vi. A statement that the produce has been continuously maintained at -18°C or below for a period of at least 7 days. c. Produce must be commercially prepared and packaged in clean new packaging. d. The goods must arrive frozen and be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk prior to arrival in Australian territory. e. Goods are subject to random verification inspections to verify the frozen state of the goods and to check for non-invoiced items.
36	Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. b. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging. c. Consignments will be randomly selected for full unpack inspection at an approved arrangement site. d. If contaminants (e.g. seeds, trash, soil, feathers) are detected and determined to be of biosecurity concern, the consignment will require remedial action to remove or treat the contaminants. If the contaminant cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must be exported or disposed of.
37	Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. b. If live insects are found, the consignment will be treated with methyl bromide (32g/m^3 for 24 hours at 21°C), cold storage (-18°C for 7 days) or as directed by the department – treatment will be carried out at importer's expense. c. If contaminant whole seeds are found on inspection, the importer's options (at own expense) are moist heat treatment at 85°Cfor 48 hours (50% relative humidity), or 95°C for 24 hours (50% relative humidity); or export or disposal. In the case of cracked seeds, in quantities that indicate that the product has not undergone sufficient processing, the options are heat treatment at 85°C for at least 8 hours, export or disposal. d. If other contaminants such as soil or giant African snails are found on inspection, then the consignment must be held and the contaminants removed or treated by a Department approved method (if possible), or the consignment must be exported or disposed of at the importer's expense.
38	Import permit not required provided: a. The goods are made from plant material only and are commercially prepared and retail packaged. A statement to this effect must be present on the Manufacturer's declaration, Supplier's declaration or Invoice. List full ingredients together with botanical names and/or common names.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	b. The product is for human consumption only.
39	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and considered free from biosecurity pests. Goods are subjected to fumigation, pre-shipment with methyl bromide at the rate of 32g/m^3 for 3 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure, with accompanying fumigation certificate from an AFAS recognised treatment provider, and declaration that all requirements of the Offshore methyl bromide treatment providers have been met; or a phytosanitary certificate stating treatment details – rate, date and treatment provider. b. Consignment is accompanied with an original Phytosanitary Certificate. c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Only leaves are permitted entry.
40	Import permit not required provided: a. Only peeled and baked breadfruit may be imported. Breadfruit must be prepared by peeling and baking according to protocol agreed between the DA and MAF Quarantine Samoa. Whole or individual cut pieces of breadfruit must not exceed 1.5 kg prior to baking. b. Each consignment must be inspected by Samoa Quarantine to ensure that the appropriate protocol has been followed and that it is free from pests and diseases. c. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: i. The batch number(s), ii. The declaration "The breadfruit has been processed and prepared according to the protocol approved by the DA and MAF Quarantine Samoa, and has been verified to be free from pests and diseases." d. Baked breadfruit must be commercially packaged in clean, new packaging. If breadfruit is first packed in smaller packaging within cartons, then the packaging must be transparent/clear to facilitate the product verification on arrival by the Department. Each carton must be labelled with the date of manufacture, batch number and facility number. Any labels or stickers attached to individual packages inside cartons must not impede a clear view of the product (e.g. from the top, bottom or side views). Packaging that does not allow a clear view of the product inside (from all sides) will not be permitted. e. Consignments will undergo verification inspection by the Department on-arrival in Australian territory to verify that the product is commercially prepared, baked and free of biosecurity risk material. The Department will check baked breadfruit using one or both of the following methods: i. Visual observation, or ii. Gently squeezing the fruit to test the firmness of the flesh. f. After verification inspection, consignments free of biosecurity risk material and verified to be baked may be released from biosecurity control. Consignments not conforming to the above processing and certification requirements and those detected with extraneous plant material, insects or other biosecurity risk material will be held pending Department determining appropriate treatment or remedial action.
41	a. Produce must be sourced from registered orchards where agronomic and sanitation procedures are implemented and monitored by the relevant NPPO. b. Valid import permit issued by the DA is required. c. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	d. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." e. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. f. Must be free from trash (including excessive stem, leaf material, weed seeds, soil or other extraneous material) and foreign matter. g. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging, and secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment. h. The following information must be visible on each package/carton: i. Product of [Country] for Australia ii. Name and/or number of orchard iii. Name and/or number of packing house
42	Import permit not required provided: a. All pineapples for export to Australian territory must be sourced from plantations that have been registered by the NPPO in the exporting country. Plantations must be registered before exports can commence. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional statement as follows: "The pineapples in this consignment have been produced in accordance with the conditions governing the entry of fresh pineapples from country of export to Australia." c. The goods must be subjected to mandatory fumigation, pre-shipment, with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 g/m³ for 2 hours at 21°C1 at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP). To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: i. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m³] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature °C] ii. The date of fumigation iii. The name and/or number of the fumigation facility. Fumigation facilities must be registered by the NPPO in the exporting country. Registered fumigation facilities must comply with the current NPPO standards for export grade facilities before treatments can commence. They must also comply with the DA fumigation standard. d. The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. Consignments fumigated prior to shipment that are found to be infested with live quarantine pests, diseases, or seeds will be treated, exported or disposed of. e. All pineapples must be de-crowned (i.e. fruit with crown and basal leaves removed) and only de-crowned fruit will be permitted entry. Consignments arriving with crowns intact will not be permitted entry and will be either exported or disposed of at the importer's expense. f. All pineapple consignments must undergo a 600 unit inspection (i.e. 600 pineapples) by the NPPO. The inspection sample must be selected at random from throughout the consignment. g. If any live quarantine pest, disease, or seed is found, the consignment is to be rejected for export to Australian territory. Copies of inspection records must be made available to the DA upon request. h. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	i. Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option. j. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment and must be correctly completed, see information on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website. k. Consignments that have a phytosanitary certificate which is not correctly endorsed, or where the original phytosanitary certificate has not been sighted by the DA, will be held pending presentation of a correctly filled out and original phytosanitary certificate. The department will accept appropriately amended or re-issued phytosanitary certificates (including faxed or scanned copies transmitted directly to the department from the certifying authority). l. All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival to verify compliance with import conditions before release. m. Each consignment must be inspected by a biosecurity officer on arrival in Australian territory. n. Inspection must occur at the first port of call. With the exception of goods that have undergone offshore preshipment inspection by the DA, no land-bridging of consignments will be permitted unless the goods have cleared quarantine. o. If live insects of biosecurity concern are detected the consignment will require treatment (where appropriate), or be exported or disposed of. Any required action will be at the importer's expense. p. If disease symptoms are detected the consignment will be placed on hold and an assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by the department to determine the options available to the importer. Options may include release, further identification, treatment, export or disposal. q. Further identification may not result in the release of the goods and may incur substantial additional costs and time delays for the importer. Further identification will only be offered if it is deemed feasible and the importer agrees in writing to accept all costs and risks involved.
43	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests." c. If disease symptoms are detected, the consignment will be held for biosecurity risk assessment. Options may include release, further identification, treatment, export or disposal at importer's expense. d. If contaminants (e.g. seeds, trash, soil, feathers) are detected, remedial action to will be required to remove or treat contaminants, and re-inspection. If contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment will be exported or disposed of at importer's expense.
44	Import permit not required provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant product is inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. b. Consignment is accompanied by an original Phytosanitary Certificate with following statement: "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	c. Goods are clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. d. Growing points such as shoots, eyes or roots must be removed to prevent propagation after arrival in Australian territory. It is not necessary to remove skin to meet this condition.
45	Import permit is not required, provided: a. Prior to export, the plants or plant products are inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. The taro must have been sourced from a country free from taro leaf blight (*Phytophthora colocasiae*). To demonstrate compliance with this requirement the following must be stated on the Phytosanitary certificate: "The tubers have been sourced from [Name of country], which is free of taro leaf blight (*Phytophthora colocasiae*)." b. The taro must be *Colocasia esculenta* var. *esculenta* and have been inspected, topped and free from all foliage. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: The additional declaration "The taro in this consignment is *Colocasia esculenta* var. *esculenta* and not *Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum*." AND The additional declaration "The tubers have been inspected and are topped and free from all foliage including petiole bases, and free from sprouting suckers and attached daughter corms." c. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment. d. The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. e. Only fresh taro tubers of the species *Colocasia esculenta* var. *esculenta* are permitted. Tubers of the small corm taro *Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum* are not permitted entry. Permitted fresh large taro tubers must comply with the following morphological criteria: i. Be at least 15cm long or be at least 7cm in diameter at the widest point ii. Be at least 300g in weight iii. Be free of lateral buds or shoots iv. Lack shaggy hairs
46	Import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: The additional declaration "The asparagus in this consignment has been inspected and found free from Thripidae". An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment.
47	Import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the NPPO and certified free from biosecurity pests. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: "The declaration "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	The goods must be subjected to fumigation, preshipment, with methyl bromide at the rate of 40 g/m³ for 3 hours at 21°C1 at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP). Importers are advised that under certain circumstances fumigation may cause damage to garlic. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: 1. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at [insert applied dosage X g/m³] for [X hours] at [insert minimum temperature °C] 2. The date of fumigation The name and/or number of the fumigation facility
48	Import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. All green coffee beans must be free of fruit pulp before arrival in Australian territory. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging. If evidence of coffee bean borer (*Hypthenemus hampei*), i.e. holes and frass, is found, then a small subset of the beans will be dissected to check for the presence of larvae. If larvae are detected, the beans will be treated with methyl bromide (40g/m³ for 3 hours at 21°C and above) or cold storage at -18°C for 7 days. All consignments may be subject to inspection and treatment if necessary before release. If live insects (excluding khapra beetle) are found, then the produce is to be fumigated with methyl bromide (32 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 °C and above1). Release of the consignment may only occur after re-inspection to ensure that the treatment has been effective.
49	Import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. The plant material must be identifiable by a botanical name on a Bill of Lading, Air waybill, Commercial invoice, Manufacturer's declaration, Exporter's declaration, Treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate. Timber must be free from pests and disease. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Methyl bromide fumigation certificate: 1. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 48 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 ºC and above at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP), or 2. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 56 g/m³ for 24 hours at 16 ºC - 20 ºC at NAP, or 3. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 64 g/m³ for 24 hours at 11 ºC - 15 ºC at NAP, or 4. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 72 g/m³ for 24 hours at 10 ºC at NAP, or 5. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 64 g/m³ for 4 hours at 21 ºC and above under vacuum (660 mm vacuum), or 6. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 64 g/m³ for 5 hours at 10 ºC - 20 ºC under vacuum (600 mm vacuum). Treatment must be performed within 90 days of the date of export. OR You must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Fumigation certificate: 7. Evidence that the goods have been treated with sulfuryl fluoride fumigation for a minimum of 48 hours at a commodity core temperature of 20 °C or above with a minimum concentration of 29 g/m³ (achieving a minimum CT of 3,000 g-h/m³); or

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	8. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with sulfuryl fluoride fumigation for a minimum of 24 hours at a commodity core temperature of 30 °C or above with a minimum concentration of 41 g/m³ (achieving a minimum CT of 1,400 g-h/m³). Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation can only be carried out offshore on goods without impervious coatings. Treatment must be performed within 90 days of the date of export. OR You must present the following on a Heat treatment certificate or Phytosanitary certificate: Evidence that the goods have been heated at a minimum temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes, measured at the core of the goods. Treatment must be performed within 90 days of the date of export. OR You must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Kiln drying treatment certificate: Evidence that the goods have been kiln dried at a rate of 74°C, measured at the core of the goods, for variable times depending on the thickness of the goods. Treatment must be performed within 90 days of the date of export. OR You must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate or Ethylene oxide treatment certificate: 9. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with ethylene oxide under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at a rate of 1200 g/m³ for 5 hours at 50 ºC, or 10. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with ethylene oxide under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at a rate of 1500 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 ºC. OR You must present the following on a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate: Evidence that goods have been subject to gamma irradiation at a rate of 10kGray (1.0 Mrad). Treatment must be performed within 90 days of the date of export. Goods covered under this BICON case may be subject to the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 and the Illegal Logging Prohibition Amendment Regulation 2012. It is an offence to import a timber product sourced from an illegal logging activity. Before you import your goods into Australia, refer to the DA website for information on how to comply with the laws and regulations.
50	Information regarding cut-flowers should be gathered directly from the DA BICON database as there are many variations to the standards regarding species and country of origin. The following generalised import conditions apply to species and plant parts listed on the non-propagatable cut flowers and foliage species list on DA BICON database. Import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. Cut flowers and foliage must be identified by their botanical name (including genus and species) on a Phytosanitary certificate: Cut flowers and foliage must be free of pests. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate: The phytosanitary certificate must include following additional declaration: "The consignment was fumigated with methyl bromide as per the attached fumigation certificate and was inspected and found free from live quarantine pests". AND You must present the following on a Methyl bromide fumigation certificate:

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	The methyl bromide fumigation certificate must include evidence that the goods have been fumigated at one of the following rates: Temperature | Minimum initial dose rate | Exposure period 21 °C and above | 32 g/m³ | 2 hours 16 °C - 20.9 °C | 40 g/m³ | 2 hours 11 °C - 15.9 °C | 48 g/m³ | 2 hours 10 °C - 10.9 °C | 56 g/m³ | 2 hours Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment by one of the following methods: Enclosed cartons. Goods must be packed in fully enclosed cartons that have no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the base. Cartons with covered ventilation holes covered. Ventilation holes must be covered with mesh/screen with an aperture no greater than 1.6 mm. Alternatively, ventilation holes must be taped over. Polythene liners. Vented cartons with plastic liners or bags must be sealed. Overlapping folded edges a liner are considered sealed. Meshed or plastic (shrink) wrapped pallets or Unit Load Devices (ULDs). ULDs transporting cartons with open ventilation holes/gaps, or palletised cartons with ventilation holes/gaps must be fully covered or wrapped with polythene/plastic/foil sheet or mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm diameter pore size. Cartons packed in a fully enclosed container. Note: Vials of water attached to the stems of flowers are permitted. Water or ice containers/packs used to cool the flowers are not permitted. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate The additional declaration: 'The consignment was packaged in pest-proof cartons or containers that eliminates the possibility of entry or egress of insect pests.
51	Import permit is not required. Commercial administrative conditions apply. The seafood product must meet the following import conditions. Manufacturer's declaration or Invoice must state that the consignment contains oyster meat only and that no shells are present. The goods must be commercially prepared and packaged. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the BICON Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance case for further information. Once biosecurity requirements have been met, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure that all imported food complies with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 including Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
52	Import permit is not required. Commercial administrative conditions apply. The seafood product must meet the following import conditions. Only dead molluscs are permitted entry. The following must be presented on an Importer declaration:

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	1. A statement that the imported molluscs are for human consumption only. 2. A statement that the goods will not be diverted for use as bait, aquaculture feed or animal feed if they are not considered suitable for human consumption (for any reason). The products must meet the following import conditions. A freezing declaration must state that the products were subjected to freezing at or below -18 °C for at least for 7 consecutive days prior to shipment. a. Each carton and/or package of all consignments must be labelled: 'For human consumption only - not to be used as bait or feed for aquatic animals'. Consignments may be subject to inspections to verify they have been frozen for the required duration and temperature. Consignments may be inspected to verify freedom from live molluscs, whole baby oysters, movement, or contaminants such as mussels, barnacles or worms. If these are detected, the entire consignment must be sent for freezing prior to release from biosecurity control. b. Consignments may also be inspected to verify freedom from snails or oysters. If snails or oysters are detected, they must comply with the relevant import conditions. c. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival into Australian territory. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Once biosecurity requirements have been met, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure that all imported food complies with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 including Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
53	As per 52 without the freezing declaration
54	Import permit is not required. These conditions apply to food products that have been commercially prepared and packaged and are shelf-stable. The package must not have been opened or broken. Standard container cleanliness and compliance with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 including Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code applies.
55	Import permit is not required. The goods must meet the following import conditions. All prawns/shrimp/freshwater crayfish must have been cooked so that all the protein in the meat has coagulated and no raw meat remains. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on an Official Government Certificate: a. A statement that the prawns/shrimp/freshwater crayfish have been cooked in premises in the exporting country that are approved by and under the control of the competent authority of the exporting country. b. A statement that all the protein in the prawns/shrimp/freshwater crayfish meat have coagulated and no raw meat remains, as a result of the cooking process. The certification must be issued by the Competent Authority of the country of origin. Standard container cleanliness and compliance with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 including Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code applies.
56	Import permit is not required. Consignments must be inspected to verify that the consignment is dried and free of contaminants. Standard container cleanliness and compliance with the Imported Food Control Act 1992 including Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code applies.
57	Import permit is required. Uncooked prawns for human consumption questionnaire must be completed. Prawns must have their head, legs and shell removed (last tail segment and tail fans permitted). The prawn product must meet the following import conditions. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on an Official Government Certificate:

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	a. A statement that the prawns have been processed, inspected and graded in premises approved by and under the control of the Competent Authority. b. A statement that the prawns are free from visible signs of infectious disease. The certification must be issued by the Competent Authority of the country of origin. The certificate must be batch and/or carton specific. The prawn product must meet the following import conditions. A Manufacturer's declaration must state that: a. the raw prawn meat has been processed into permitted breaded or battered product. b. that the method of manufacture has not been altered since information was supplied to the department with the application. c. Prawns must be imported in the same packaging that was assessed by the Department of Agriculture prior to issuing the import permit. d. On arrival into Australian territory consignments will be subject to inspection to ensure the imported commodity complies with the product description on this permit and the competent authority certificate. e. The prawns must be packaged in a manner that facilitates inspection (i.e. not in block form). Prawns that are not packaged in a manner that facilitates inspection (i.e. in block form) may be exported or disposed of. Alternatively, the importer may be required to arrange for the frozen blocks to be sawed open under quarantine supervision to facilitate inspection of the product. The product must remain frozen throughout this process. The product must only be sold in its imported form. Removal of coatings or further processing or repackaging must not be undertaken without written approval.
58	Import permit is required. Uncooked prawns for human consumption questionnaire must be completed. The prawn product must meet the following import conditions as specified upon an official Government Certificate: Statements specifying that : the uncooked prawns are frozen and have had the head and shell removed (the last shell segment and tail fans permitted). The prawns have been inspected and graded in a premises approved by, and under the control of, the Competent Authority. The prawns are free from visible signs of infectious diseases. Product from each batch has been found post-processing to be free of white spot syndrome virus and yellow head virus based on a sampling and testing method recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) for demonstrating absence of disease. The prawns are fit for human consumption. Each package is marked with the words "for human consumption only – not to be used as bait or feed for aquatic animals". The certificate must include the: a. Container and seal number, b. Port of loading, c. Date of departure, d. Species names of prawns in the consignment, e. Batch numbers, f. Number of cartons in consignment and net weight of prawns, g. Details of the overseas company approved to process prawns, h. Health attestations as required by this import permit, i. Number of cartons per batch, j. Batch definition.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	The certification must be issued by the Competent Authority of the country of origin. The prawn products must have the following on a Manufacturer's declaration: a. A statement that the method of manufacture has not been altered since information was supplied to the department with the application. b. The declaration must be provided by Name of manufacturer. Product names must be included on the manufacturer's declaration. c. The products must only be sold in their imported form. The products must not be altered in any way, further processed or repackaged without written approval. All imported product must be free from both White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) and Yellow Head Virus (YHV). The imported prawns must be in the same form as that which was assessed by the department at the time of application. These goods or any derivatives must not be distributed, sold or used for: animal consumption, or use as bioremedial agents or fertiliser, or growing purposes, or veterinary therapeutic use.
59	The fish must meet the following import conditions. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Manufacturer's declaration, Government health certificate or Invoice: An evidence that the goods are in one of the following consumer-ready forms: a. Cutlets (including the central bone and external skin, and excluding fins), each weighing no more than 450 grams, or b. Skinless fillets (excluding the belly flap and all bone except the pin bones) of any weight, or c. Skin-on fillets (excluding the belly flap and all bones except the pin bones) each weighing no more than 450 grams, or d. Eviscerated, headless 'pan-size' fish, each weighing no more than 450 grams, or e. Fish that is headless and eviscerated which has been salted, dried or smoked, of any weight, or f. Products that are processed further than the stage described in points (1) to (5), including commercially canned products. There are no weight limits on consignments of Consumer Ready products for either commercial or personal use. The goods must be packaged to facilitate inspection at point of import. All imports of fish declared as salted, dried or smoked (of any weight) will be subject to inspection on arrival. An inspection fee will apply. Where consignments are not covered by valid documentation or are covered by documentation with an incorrect statement, consignments will be subject to further inspection to ensure that the goods are in consumer ready form. An inspection fee will apply. Once biosecurity requirements have been met, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure that all imported food complies with the Imported Food Control Act 1991. Consignments of food may also be referred for inspection and analysis under the Imported Foods Inspection Scheme to verify compliance.
60	These conditions apply to commercially prepared and packaged nuts, which are processed and imported for human consumption. The following categories of permitted processed nuts are exempt from mandatory treatment: 1. Commercially prepared, and blanched, roasted*, fried, boiled, or pasteurised nuts, or 2. Commercially prepared small confectionery tins sealed under vacuum or controlled atmosphere, or 3. Commercially prepared and frozen food products incorporating shelled nuts as an ingredient. * Includes nuts that have been roasted in shell. Provided the nuts are in one of the above categories, the consignment can be released from biosecurity control.If the nuts do not fall into one of the above categories, then the conditions in the "raw nuts for human consumption" case applies. a. A DA import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met. b. The nuts must be processed.

Number	Australian Import Conditions
	To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a manufacturer's declaration, commercial invoice or packing list: 1. A statement that the consignment is commercially prepared, and blanched, roasted, fried, boiled or pasteurised nuts, or 2. A statement that the consignment is commercially prepared small confectionery tins sealed under vacuum or controlled atmosphere, or 3. A statement that the consignment is commercially prepared and frozen food products incorporating shelled nuts as an ingredient.
61	A DA import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met.This case describes the import requirements for fruits and vegetables (with or without seeds) which have undergone: Preservation or pickling. Acceptable forms are: 1.1. Pickled in salt brine 1.2. Pickled in vinegar 1.3. Pickled in alcohol 1.4. Packaged in sugar syrup 1.5. Cured in salt or sugar 1.6. Glacé, crystallised or infused in sugar syrup (e.g. mixed peel, cranberries, tropical fruits) 1.7. Canned or bottled in salt, sugar, vinegar, salt brine, alcohol, or oil 1.8. Boiled with sugar until gelled (jam or jelly). OR Canning or aseptically packaged. Canned/aseptically packaged includes any product that has been adequately commercially heat treated to render the contents sterile and there is no chance of contamination from Biosecurity Risk Material (BRM). The product must be shelf-stable. Acceptable container types include: 2.1. Metal cans 2.2. Glass jars or bottles with 'twist off' lids or caps 2.3. Plastic containers that have heat sealed lids or lids closed by a double seam 2.4. Retort pouches 2.5. Thermoform-fill-seal containers, plastic cans, pouches or bags. The consignment must be either: 1. preserved or pickled and packaged in a suitable manner, or 2. canned or aseptically packaged. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Manufacturer's declaration, Invoice, Bill of Lading, Air waybill, Product specification list or Food product label: Evidence that the goods have undergone one of the acceptable forms of processing. Product must be commercially prepared by one of the methods described above and in clean and new packaging.
62	A DA import permit is not required, providing that the following conditions are met: The peanuts must be blanched. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Manufacturer's declaration, Commercial invoice or Packing list: A statement that the consignment is commercially prepared and blanched peanuts.

6 Appendix 2: New Zealand's Import Conditions

Number	New Zealand Import Conditions
1	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration.
2	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. AND b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against: *Bemisia tabaci* OR been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from: *Bemisia tabaci*
3	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. AND b. been treated under Non-Host Status for fruit flies based on maturity, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
4	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has:

	a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. AND b. been treated under Non-Host Status for fruit flies based on maturity/variety, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry. The chillies are of the "Hot Rod" and/or "Red Fire" and/or "Birds Eye" variety and all cartons have been packed and labelled as such. For "Red Fire" only: these "Red Fire" chillies were harvested and packed at the mature green stage of maturity. For "Hot Rod" only: these "Hot Rod" chillies were harvested and packed at the whitish to yellow stage of maturity. For "Birds Eye" only: these "Birds Eye" chillies were harvested and packed at the ripe stage of maturity.
5	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against: *Bactrocera distincta* OR been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from: *Bactrocera distincta* c. undergone High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) treatment for fruit flies, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
6	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration.

	b. undergone HTFA treatment for fruit flies, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
7	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. the commodity has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: This additional declaration is not required if the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Samoa NPPO is in accordance with the model phytosanitary certificate annexed to the revised (1997) text of the FAO IPPC. b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against: *Bemisia tabaci* (for eggplant) *Thrips palmi* (for eggplant) Those regulated high impact pests specified by MPI (for Tahitian lime and papaya) OR been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from: *Bemisia tabaci* (for eggplant) *Thrips palmi* (for eggplant) Those regulated high impact pests specified by MPI (for Tahitian lime and papaya) c. undergone HTFA treatment for fruit flies, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
8	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against: *Liriomyza trifolii* (for squash, butternut pumpkin, chillies, tomatoes, avocado and eggplant)

	Bemisia tabaci (for squash, butternut pumpkin, chillies and tomatoes) OR been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from: *Liriomyza trifolii* (for squash, butternut pumpkin, chillies, tomatoes, avocado and eggplant) *Bemisia tabaci* (for squash, butternut pumpkin, chillies and tomatoes) c. been treated under Non-Host Status for fruit flies based on maturity (for squash and butternut pumpkin) and undergone HTFA – for chillies, tomatoes, avocado and eggplant, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
9	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. b. been treated with Methyl Bromide Fumigation at the rate of 32gm^3 for 4 hours at a flesh temperature of 21-26^{o}C at a loading of not greater than 50% chamber capacity, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
10	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. AND b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those regulated high impact pests specified by MPI: *Liriomyza sativae* (for cucumber and squash) *Liriomyza trifolii* (for cucumber and squash) *Guignardia citricarpa* (for Tahitian lime and pomelo/pummelo) OR Been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from: *Liriomyza sativae* (for cucumber and squash)

	Liriomyza trifolii (for cucumber and squash) *Guignardia citricarpa* (for Tahitian lime and pomelo/pummelo) c. been treated under Non-Host Status for fruit flies based on maturity, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
11	A phytosanitary certificate is required, with an Additional Declaration stating that the commodity has: a. been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. b. undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against: *Guignardia citricarpa* (for lime, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin/tangerine and oranges) *Bemisia tabaci* (eggplant and papaya) OR been sourced from an area free from those regulated high impact pests: *Guignardia citricarpa* (for lime, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin/tangerine and oranges) *Bemisia tabaci* (eggplant and papaya) c. undergone HTFA treatment for fruit flies, in accordance with the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the exporting country's NPPO/Agricultural Ministry.
12	AOC Certification and Inspection (For private consignments the certification may be printed on the packet).
13	1. Phytosanitary Certificate is required, with Treatment section recorded as follows: a. Fumigation with Methyl Bromide at 48g/ m at 10-15^{o}C for 24 hours. (For every 5^{o}C increase in temperature the rate of Methyl Bromide can be decreased by 8g/ m). b. Fumigation with Phosphine at 2g/m3 at either 16-20^{o}C for 12 days or 21-25^{o}C for 9 days or 26^{o}C or greater for 5 days. c. On arrival fumigate in accordance with MPI-STD-ABTRT 2. The commodity will be inspected.
14	No certification of inspection is required for all consignments containing less than 5% of peel.

15	For all consignments containing more than 5% of peel: a. Phytosanitary Certificate and an additional declaration stating, "citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *citri* or *X. campestris* pv *citri*) does not exist in the country or state of origin." b. A Manufacturer's declaration stating that the citrus peel has been heated during manufacture at a minimum of 85°C at least 40% RH for at least 8 continuous hours. c. If no Phytosanitary Certificate or Manufacturer's Declaration is available on arrival, the consignment should be heat treated at 85°C at least 40% RH for at least 8 continuous hours (8 continuous hours to begin only when the middle of the stack has attained the minimum temperature), provided suitable facilities are available.
16	No certification or inspection requirements
17	1. Importers of *Papaver somniferum* seed must obtain written approval from the Ministry of Health prior to importation. Before applying for approval, importers must provide a letter of declaration stating the intended use of the see to: Ministry of Health P. O. Box 5013 Wellington Attention: Adviser, Controlled Drug Licensing, Telephone: 04 496 2018 2. The consignment will require inspection.
18	1. The commodity will be inspected. 2. A declaration will be required from the importer stating that "the seed is not *Papaver somniferum*."
19	Inspection at double the standard inspection sample size as per MPI requirements.
20	Phytosanitary certificate required with additional declaration stating that: The leaves in this consignment has: (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. The commodity will require inspection.
21	1. The commodity will require inspection. 2. An import permit is required, directing consignment to a transitional facility for processing. 3. Fumigation may be required.

22	The commodity will require inspection. Note: No action will be taken if tea is found to contain *Sambucus nigra* contaminant seed.
23	1. The commodity will be inspected 2. Ginseng in the form of teas, extracts, pills, etc. can be imported into New Zealand without a permit. 3. Ginseng in the form of roots (whole roots, sliced roots, parts of roots) will also require a permit. Only the following are allowed to be imported: a. Cultivated American Ginseng from Canada; b. Cultivated American Ginseng from the US; and c. Wild Ginseng from the US, only if roots are five years old or more.
24	1. The commodity will be inspected. 2. An import permit is required, directing consignment to a transitional facility for processing.
25	Manufacturer's certificate stating that the fruits have been through a heating process at a minimum of 75°C for a minimum of 48 hours and contains no viable seed.
26	Phytosanitary certificate required with additional declaration stating that: The basil in this consignment has: (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any visually detectable quarantine pests, specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Note: the generic phytosanitary certificate declaration contained on the phytosanitary certificate will be considered as equivalent to the above declaration. OTHER INFORMATION: Basil found to have lesions during phytosanitary inspection may be directed to an approved transitional facility for further processing (e.g. into pesto sauce). Waste material (e.g. woody stems, packaging) is to be disposed of in an approved manner.
27	1. If packaged for direct retail sale, or packs up to and including 10 kg, no certification or inspection required. 2. For packages greater than 10 kg, inspection of commodity is required. NOTE: In the case of Pistachios (*Pistacia vera*) and peanut/groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*), one of the following food safety clearances may be applied: a. NZ Importer assurance – a registered food importer that is verified by MPI can be issued with a NZ Importer Assurance (previously known as a Multiple Release Permit). b. Official certificate – for some countries, MPI will accept official certificates (from the appropriate government agency) as assurance the food is safe. The certificate must be from the country of origin to New Zealand. Certificates issued for other countries are not acceptable. c. Sampling and testing – in some cases, food will have to be sampled and tested. MPI will tell you if this is required.
28	No certification or inspection requirements Note: Individual packs must be branded, less than 500 grams and can include plain, salted, buttered (butter less than 5%), oiled and with flavourings.

29	For all consignments containing more than 5% of peel: a. Phytosanitary Certificate will be required, and an additional declaration stating, "citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *citri* or *X. campestris* pv *citri*) does not exist in the country or state of origin." b. The commodity will be inspected. c. If no Phytosanitary Certificate is available on arrival, the consignment should be heat treated at 85°C at least 40% RH for at least 8 continuous hours (8 continuous hours to begin only when the middle of the stack has attained the minimum temperature), provided suitable facilities are available.
30	A Phytosanitary Certificate and inspection will be required.
31	1. A Phytosanitary Certificate will be required. The "treatment" section should state that the commodity has been "heat treated at a minimum of 85°C at least 40% relative humidity for at least 15 continuous hours to destroy viability (15 continuous hours to begin only when the middle of the stack has attained the minimum temperature; or "the commodity has been autoclaved at 118°C 30 minutes at 100 Kpa." 2. If no Phytosanitary Certificate is provided on arrival, the commodity should be treated as above.
32	All consignments of sawn wood must be: a) free of live regulated pests; b) packed and/or shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by live regulated pests, if packaged prior to shipping; c) free of contaminants (e.g. leaves, soil); d) bark-free wood. (2) All consignments of sawn wood from Pinus species originating from areas not considered by MPI to be free of *Fusarium circinatum* must be: a) heat treated or kiln dried; or b) chemically treated for fungicidal protection. (3) All consignments of sawn wood from Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea will be 100% "break bundle" inspected, or tent-fumigated and inspected on arrival in New Zealand as prescribed by the options stated in Sawn wood IHS.
33	1. Import permit may be required. 2. A Phytosanitary Certificate is required, and it should state that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests". The phytosanitary certificate should contain sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information should include: a. lot number(s); b. number and description of packages; c. country/place of origin of the seed; and d. variety name(s). 3. If a visually detectable pest is not listed in this register, the certifying NPPO may contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of the pest. Consignments of seeds not accompanied by a SAC may still enter New Zealand and will be sampled and analysed for regulated contaminants at the importer's expense. 4. Complete guidelines for sampling and testing for the presence of GM seeds are specified in the Protocol. The Protocol and a list of MPI approved facilities can be found on MPI website under Genetically modified seeds.

	5. MPI will examine the test certificates on arrival to confirm that they reconcile with the actual seed for sowing. 6. If consignments arrive at the border without having been tested for the presence of GM seeds, MPI will offer the importer the conditions of re-shipment, destruction, or having the consignment sampled and tested according to the Protocol at the importer's expense. 7. Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed, unless the importer obtains an approval to grow the GM variety from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). 8. All test results must be available to MPI on request.
34	Upon arrival only: "Fumigation with Methyl Bromide at the following rates: 16pm/m^3 at 21°C for 12 hours (Atmospheric) 48gm/m^3 at 21°C for 1 hour (Vacuum at 91 KPa)
35	Upon arrival only: a. Commodity can be autoclaved at 118°C for 30 minutes at 100 Kpa provided the autoclave facility has the capacity available. OR b. Heat treat at 85°C at least 40% RH for at least 15 continuous hours (15 continuous hours to begin only when the middle of the stack has attained the minimum temperature), provided suitable facilities are available. OR c. Have the beans ground up.
36	Upon arrival only: a. Commodity can be autoclaved at 118°C for 30 minutes at 100 Kpa provided the autoclave facility has the capacity available. OR b. Heat treat at 85°C at least 40% RH for at least 8 continuous hours (8 continuous hours to begin only when the middle of the stack has attained the minimum temperature), provided suitable facilities are available.
37	There are no certification or inspection requirements for frozen fruit/vegetables which have been commercially manufactured or produced with the following exceptions: 1. frozen edible seaweed including Undaria (Wakame), is not to be imported; 2. frozen leaves of Citrus spp. (whether previously fresh or dried) are not to be imported; 3. frozen edible fungi, are not to be imported;

	4. Frozen peeled lily bulbs may be imported. 5. Where an inspector is satisfied that the consignment has originated from a commercially manufactured or produced pathway, but may not be labelled, the consignment shall be given biosecurity clearance if the freezing process can be verified (for example verified documented evidence such as thermograph records, shipping records, etc.) in accordance with the following: 6. For non-fruit fly host material the product must have been subject to freezing until the core temperature is held at (or below) minus 10°C for a minimum of 7 days. 7. For fruit fly host material the product must have been subject to freezing until the core temperature has been held at (or below) minus 18°C for a minimum of 7 days.
38	Before an export phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country's national plant protection organisation must be satisfied that the following activities, for each consignment have been undertaken. For regulated organisms (except risk group 2 pests), either of the following activities apply: Inspected and/or tested in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests specified by MPI. OR Been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by official detection survey, for those regulated organisms specified by MPI for which there is no practical means of inspection or testing. AND For risk group 2 pests, either of the following activities apply: Undergone an appropriate pest control for those risk group 2 quarantine pests specified by MPI. OR Been sourced from a pest free area, as verified by official detection survey for those risk group 2 quarantine pests as specified by MPI. AND For propagatable commodities: Been rendered non-propagatable.
39	Commercial consignments of products imported into New Zealand for human consumption in New Zealand must comply with the Food Act 1981. These requirements are independent of the import health standard requirements and are managed by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA). Once the consignment has been given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure (where relevant) that the consignment complies with the Animal Products Act 1999. A permit to import is not required.

	Freshwater fish or products derived from freshwater fish (any fish species that spends a part of its life cycle in fresh water) are NOT eligible for importation under this standard. All marine fisheries products for human consumption must be dead. Marine fish originating from the following countries may be considered to be of marine origin unless there is evidence to the contrary: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Nauru), Fiji, French Polynesia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island, Republic of Belau (Palau Islands), Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis & Fortuna, Western Samoa. Marine fish originating from countries other than those listed above must be identifiable as marine origin. Mollusca (oysters, mussels and other shellfish excluding abalone) must have been shelled and either cooked, dried or frozen. Mollusca may be imported whether of marine or freshwater origin. Crustacea (crabs, lobsters, prawns, shrimps) may be imported whether of marine or freshwater origin. Haliotis (abalone) must be shelled and heat treated to a core temperature of 55°C for 10 minutes. Echinodermata (sea urchins, sea cucumbers). Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation accompanying the consignment shall be inspected by an Inspector at the port of arrival. The Inspector may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment.
40	Import permit required, phytosanitary certificate required, manufacturers certificate required. Fumigation only required for loose bulk stock feeds (not bagged). Products may be imported in either clean, new bags or plastic pails/drums or loose in bulk. This grouping may be appropriate for poultry, pig and horse feeds, including horse biscuits, where the origin of some ingredients is unknown. a. Plant based multiple ingredient stock feeds and additives may contain either ground or hammer-milled grains and plant products that have been produced by the whole mixture passing through a high heat extrusion, expanding or pelleting process incorporating steam and pressure. b. The feeds may be a loose mix of grains and other plant material in the form of blended mash, or muesli style in which the individual ingredients or the ingredients together have been cooked or heated (e.g. roasted, micronised, steamed and rolled or irradiated). Importation into New Zealand of Processed Animal Feeds of Plant Origin Page 24 of 26 MPI Import Health Standard 28 February 2017 c. The feeds may contain finely chopped hay or roughage included before the heating process. d. Vitamins and minerals may be added either before or after the heating process. e. Cubed products containing predominantly hay or only hay will be assessed on application to ensure that the total processing method(s) will devitalise seeds. High temperature and pressure is usually required. Specific conditions will be listed on the permit. f. Plant based feeds may contain animal ingredients (e.g. dairy products, fish meal) in accordance with the relevant animal standards, which will be stipulated on the permit. Within this group application may also be made for an assessment to import a specialised single ingredient stock feed for non-ruminant animals, that is not processed in a facility dedicated to the production of plant-based products only, or that produces compounded feed containing animal ingredients. Documentation will be inspected at the border on arrival in New Zealand. Inspections of every consignment are required for all bulk un-bagged consignments. Products derived from seeds may be subject to viable seed audit tests.

Part 2: Compilation of Existing Import Conditions – Summary

As the two largest nearby trading partners, Australia and New Zealand are considered to be the Pacific's largest export markets for fresh and processed horticultural products. The six PHAMA Plus (previously PHAMA) countries have varying degrees of market access for fresh, frozen and otherwise processed horticultural products. Much of this access has been in place for many years and includes products that are unlikely to be produced and/or exported.

Draft reviews of existing access for fresh produce into New Zealand from 5 of the 6 countries (excluding PNG) were conducted by New Zealand's MPI in 2014 but were not finalised or publicly released. This work has been used as a solid starting point for a current desk-based review of market access from all 6 PHAMA Plus countries into both Australia and New Zealand. The review process intends to investigate opportunities to use and strengthen existing access where feasible. The scope of stage 1 of the review includes:

1.	What fresh, frozen or otherwise processed horticultural products, as well as seafood and sawn timber products, have access into New Zealand and Australia from Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tonga?
2.	What access is unique to one of the countries versus for multiple countries or a more generic market access?
3.	What are the import requirements and when were they first established (and/or most recently reviewed)?

7 Current Draft Report

Now available as a draft document for stakeholder consideration, the first step of this review has identified all of the fresh and processed horticultural products that are currently permitted as exports from the PHAMA Plus countries into Australia and New Zealand. Information has been gathered from the Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions database[13] (BICON), as well as MPI New Zealand's Import Health Standards on Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand[14], 152.02 and Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption[15].

The total number of target commodities within this report, with market access to Australia or New Zealand is 248, made up of 104 fresh commodities and 144 processed commodities. Within the report are large tables separated into: fresh plant products, processed plant products, and seafood. These tables compare market access to Australia and New Zealand for specific commodities from each PHAMA Plus country. The authors intend the tables to present generic and unique market access information at a glance with the ability to look up specific conditions for both Australia and New Zealand with use of a numbering system within the tables' cells and respective information in the appendices.

In comparing and compiling the import conditions for Australia and New Zealand the method of categorisation for standards and commodities often differs, and while some standards may appear rather generic there is sometimes specific wording. These elements have made analyzing and presenting this information a complex task that will no doubt be improved upon after consideration from PHAMA Plus country stakeholders.

[13] *Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions database: BICON*
[14] *Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand 152.02*
[15] *Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption, New Zealand*

Outside of the scope of the review is the inclusion of seafood and sawn timber commodities, they have been included in the review as are generally accepted as economically important to the six PHAMA Plus countries and having the import conditions readily available will be of benefit to readers. The majority of the protocols listed, particularly for processed products, are generic in nature to allow exports from any country. There are a smaller number of country specific protocols for fresh and processed produce into both Australia and New Zealand.

The tables have been organized alphabetically by each commodity's common name to be more user friendly for readers without a scientific background. As there are over two hundred data points with additional information attributed to each point, it is a complicated task to effectively present and interpret this information. All information is captured electronically to aid with revision and amendment, and there remains great potential for improvement of usability and information to be expanded on following feedback from PHAMA Plus country stakeholders.

At the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) in April 2019, this activity was endorsed under the Thematic Concept Note (TCN) "Biosecurity and SPS Services and Systems", and Intervention Area 1 – identifying and communicating export requirements, biosecurity issues, opportunities and risks.

8 Information Comparisons

With over two hundred data points each with their own associated information there are opportunities for a variety of desktop analysis approaches. Table 4 and Table 5 below present the number of either fresh or processed commodities with market access to Australia in Table 4 and to New Zealand in Table 5. The larger tables in Section 5 combine the Australian and New Zealand markets for ease of usability and comparison, the tables in this section separate these markets for closer examination.

Australian Market

Table 4 Australian Market Comparison of Commodities from each PIC

Commodity Type	Fiji	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Vanuatu	Average
Fresh	35	27	29	28	33	30	30
Processed	123	123	124	123	123	123	123
Total Commodities With Market Access	158	150	153	151	156	153	154

- From the total number of target processed commodities 86% have MA to Australia;
- Commodities with MA for all 6 PICs makes up 71% of fresh commodities with MA to Australia;
- Commodities with MA for all 6 PICs makes up 99% of processed commodities with MA to Australia;
- For fresh commodities, Australia offers less MA overall than New Zealand and it is less country specific
- Fiji is the only country that has MA for fresh okra, papaya and ginger;
- There is no specific commodity access for PNG alone;
- Samoa is the only country that has MA for cooked breadfruit;
- Samoa shares MA for island cabbage with Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu, as well as fresh Tahitian Lime with Tonga and Vanuatu;
- Solomon Islands is the only country that has MA for fresh pineapples;
- Tonga is the only country that has MA for fresh leaves of white taro;
- Tonga shares MA for fresh leaves of taro and fresh leaves & stems of cassava with Fiji;
- Vanuatu shares MA for fresh taro with Tonga and Fiji.

New Zealand Market

Table 5 New Zealand Market Comparison of Commodities from each PIC

Commodity Type	Fiji	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Vanuatu	Average
Fresh	49	8	37	3	40	26	27
Processed	134	134	134	134	134	132	134
Total Commodities With Market Access	183	142	171	137	174	158	161

- From the total number of target fresh commodities 85% have MA to New Zealand;
- From the total number of target processed commodities 93% have MA to New Zealand;
- Commodities with MA for all 6 PICs makes up 3% of fresh commodities with MA to New Zealand;
- Commodities with MA for all 6 PICs makes up 99% of processed commodities with MA to New Zealand;
- For fresh commodities, New Zealand offers more MA overall than Australia which is also more country specific
- Fiji has the highest number of fresh commodities with unique market access into New Zealand
- There is no specific commodity access for PNG alone. It shares betel nut with Fiji and ginger with Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu;
- Samoa is the only country that has market access for banana leaves;
- Samoa shares market access for Tahitian Lime with Vanuatu;
- Tonga has unique market access for watermelon, butternut, avocado and tomato to New Zealand;
- Vanuatu has market access for 8 fresh commodities that are not common with the 5 other countries, the majority of which are Citrus.
- The most common fresh commodities shared amongst the 6 countries are Coconut and Cassava

Regarding the MPI New Zealand's IHS on Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption (as of 14 November 2018), unless specified otherwise, the majority of the commodities listed have market access into New Zealand from all six of the PHAMA Plus supported countries. Although it is important to note that though market access for the listed commodities exist, some may not be produced in the six countries, and for those that are, they may not be produced commercially.

9 Further Work

The next steps in this process in stage 2 of the review is for PHAMA Plus country stakeholders to consider the work completed to date within the draft report. This will include the following scope items:

4. What information on historic and current trade is readily available?
5. Information regarding unique versus generic market access;
6. Lists of commodities and their associated export requirements; and
7. Consideration of which pathways are currently being used, those that are not and the underlying reasons for this.

Current and historic trade data will be of particular importance in investigating trade pathways and assistance from country stakeholders will be of great value. Due to the range of data and expertise required it is expected that this will need to be an iterative process and include input from private sector and government (including in Australia and New Zealand).

This review aims to provide the PHAMA Plus countries with opportunities to better use existing market access. It is hoped that through further in-country dialogue that the information in the available draft report can be considered and discussed and feedback provided. The final report will incorporate all additional feedback gained from each PHAMA Plus country on the viability or otherwise of existing export pathways based upon perceived demand, the ability to supply and any operational issues that may need to be addressed.

Part 3: Next steps

The next step of this review was to develop a detailed workplan for how to address items 4-7 of the scope. Details were developed on how each item could be progressed including the roles and responsibilities of the PHAMA Plus program (consultants and team members), stakeholders in each country and biosecurity agencies in Australia and New Zealand, and timeframes for the remainder of 2019/20.

The details are provided below as the basis for progressing the review in collaboration with stakeholders.

10 Stage 2 Scope Items

10.1 Item 4

What information on historic and current trade is readily available?

This would begin with a desk-based review on the collation of available information on historic and current trade of commodities that have access from the six PHAMA Plus countries into Australia and New Zealand to be reviewed by relevant stakeholders in PICs as well as Australia and New Zealand. This would include:

- Desk top search and review of trade statistics;
- Liaising with in-country Statistics Departments, NPPOs, and PHAMA Plus National Coordinators/Facilitators;
- Collaboration with MPI and DA to access data from the import perspective.

Pending availability of adequate data this item may be able to be completed without travel by the STAs.

10.2 Item 5

What information on levels of compliance with biosecurity, commercial and other regulatory requirements is readily available?

This component would require the input of NPPOs, PHAMA Plus Coordinators/Facilitators, Agriculture and Trade Ministries, and possibly Customs Authorities. It is crucial that Australian and New Zealand importers and Biosecurity Agencies are also engaged to ensure that information on compliance is captured and accurately reflected. This would help to subsequently address non-compliance issues and assist in identifying measures to improve non-compliance.

Liaising with New Zealand MPI on their current review of the Import Health Standards would to some extent shed light on some of the compliance issues faced by exporting countries. It also aligns well with on-going interests of MPI and DA in addressing the non-compliance issues for particular pathways (e.g. fresh produce from Fiji and Tonga).

At this stage STAs will travel to some of the six PHAMA Plus countries to meet and speak with various stakeholders to not only gather information, but to also observe some of the on-ground issues faced by the countries. Based on the initial desk-based review, STAs are to develop potential survey questions for specific stakeholders.

Completion of items 4 and 5 will inform the approach and priorities (by country and product) for the subsequent items. For example, the availability of data and level of engagement by stakeholders, the trends in trade and compliance.

10.3 Item 6 and Item 7

Provide commentary on the technical feasibility of the market access from supply, demand and operational capacity perspectives; and

Commentary on the underlying reasons why particular pathways are being used or not; opportunities and challenges to improving utilization; and priorities to pursue and how

These two items are inter-related and would require input from all stakeholders identified in scopes 4 and 5 with facilitation by STAs in collaboration with the PHAMA Plus team. Commentaries would be based on information/data generated, interviews conducted and desk-based reviews. An important aspect to also consider while compiling this component is the various agricultural and relevant trade and national development policies and initiatives of the exporting countries. Depending on the government of the day, one is to expect a shift in policies and priorities, which will affect the underlying issues for the production and trade of the products under consideration in this review.

For example, facilitated discussions (+/- STA as relevant) using the Market Access Working Group and Industry Working Group mechanisms; remote and direct engagement with MPI and DA; professional expertise of STA and PHAMA Plus team (including specified STAs); consideration of available literature and published technical information.

11 Draft Action Plan

It is crucial that outputs from this activity are well informed and fit for purpose making use of verbal and documented inputs from a broad range of stakeholders. This involves PHAMA Plus STAs observing the relevant countries' situation and participating in MAWG/IWG meetings to both provide updates to members and to also obtain their inputs.

Activity	Who	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Review and analyse revised NZ MPI IHS	LP, PD, MPI												
Source information on historic and current trade in collaboration with PIC stakeholders – Using online, Statistics Dept., etc.	LP, PD, DA, MPI, NC, O												
Update MA report based on revised NZ MPI IHS	PD, LP, RD												
Revise MA summary and PowerPoint	LP, PD, RD												
Circulate MA report for comments/inputs to all stakeholders	RD, PD, LP, NC, PHAMA Plus Team, TL												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to PNG MAWG/IWG for consideration	RD, NC												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to Solomon Islands & Vanuatu MAWG /IWG for consideration	PD, NC												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to Samoa & Tonga MAWG/IWG for consideration	LP, NC												
Travel to PNG – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	RD, NC, MAWG/ IWG												
Travel to Vanuatu & Sol. Islands – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	PD, NC, MAWG/ IWG												
Travel to Samoa & Tonga – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	LP, NC, MAWG/ IWG												

Activity	Who	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Receive feedback from MAWG/IWG, amend MA report based on feedback	LP, PD, RD, MAWG/ IWG												
Source info. on levels of compliance with biosecurity, commercial and other regulatory requirements	LP, PD, NC, BD, O												
Liaise with PHAMA Plus country biosecurity authorities	LP, PD, RD, NC												
Liaise with DA and MPI	RD, PD, LP, DA, MPI												
Provide interim findings and summary to PHAMA Plus	RD, PD, LP												
MA report revision	LP, PD, RD												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to PNG MAWG/IWG for consideration	RD, NC												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to Solomon Islands & Vanuatu MAWG /IWG for consideration	PD, NC												
Circulate MA report/summary/ PowerPoint presentations to Samoa & Tonga MAWG/IWG for consideration	LP, NC												
Travel to PNG – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	RD, NC												
Travel to Vanuatu & Sol. Islands – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	PD, NC												
Travel to Samoa & Tonga – Take part in MAWG/IWG meetings providing updates and gathering information	LP, NC												
Receive feedback from MAWG/IWG, amend MA report based on feedback	LP, PD, RD, MAWG/ IWG												
Finalise Report	PD, RD, LP, BW, TL												

Note: the timing in the Draft Action Plan is tentative pending agreement on the start date but shows the intended scheduling and responsibilities.

Key:

RD – Rob Duthie // **PD** – Patrick Duthie // **LP** – Lennard Powell // **BW** – Bronwyn Wiseman, PHAMA Plus Biosecurity & Trade Development Adviser // **NC** – National Coordinator/Facilitator // **TL** – PHAMA Plus Team Leader // **DA** – Department of Agriculture, Australia // **MPI** – Ministry of Primary Industries, New Zealand // **MAWG** – Market Access Working Group // **IWG** – Industry Working Group // **MA** – Market Access // **BD** – Biosecurity Departments of PHAMA Plus Countries // **O** – Others, may include Statistics Departments, Agriculture Ministries, etc. of PHAMA Plus Countries, SPC, PIFS.