



Fresh mango for human consumption

Case Description

Effective: 28 January 2017

This case describes the requirements for the importation of fresh mango for human consumption.

Import Destination: Australia

Related Information:

- Horticultural produce and cut flower inspection techniques ([Appendix 4](#))

Alerts

There are no current alerts applicable to this import case. Users should be aware that alerts can have significant impact on import conditions and, as such, should check this import case on the BICON website regularly.

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Import Scenario Definition

The following import scenarios are applicable to this import case:

Import Scenarios		Section
Country of origin is India	Vapour heat treatment	1
	Irradiation treatment	2

1. Country of origin is India — Vapour heat treatment

1.1. Import Requirements

- a. A Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
- b. Vapour heat treatment is only permitted for goods imported from designated places of production or production sites within Uttar Pradesh.
- c. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) according to appropriate procedures and be considered 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.*"

If the phytosanitary certificate is issued after dispatch; the date of inspection must be identified as an additional declaration.

- d. The consignments of mangoes must be produced in India and found to be free from quarantine pests. The registration, treatment and consignment details must be provided. To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:
 - i.
 1. The additional declaration "*The mangoes in this consignment have been produced in India in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh mango fruit to Australia and inspected and found free of quarantine pests.*"
 2. The additional declaration "*The mangoes in this consignment have been sourced from a designated place of production or production site in India which is free of *Sternochetus mangiferae* and *S. frigidus*.*"
 3. The additional declaration "*The mangoes in this consignment have been sourced from a designated place of production or production site in India which is free of *Deanolis sublimbalis*.*"

The certification must be stamped by an authorised officer of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)

AND

- ii.
 1. Treatment details, including date of treatment, temperature and duration of treatment.
 2. Packing house / treatment facility registration numbers.
 3. Number of cartons per consignment.
 4. Container and seal number (sea freight only).

The certification must be stamped by an authorised officer of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)

- e. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment and must be correctly completed, see information on the [International Plant Protection Convention \(IPPC\) website](#).
- f. Consignments that have a phytosanitary certificate which is not correctly endorsed, or where the original phytosanitary certificate has not been sighted by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, 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).
- g. Mangoes must be sourced from [Indian Mango Orchard Registration List for 2013](#).
- h. Orchards, treatment facilities and packing sheds supplying and handling mangoes for Australia must be registered with the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO).

The NPPO will send the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources a list of registered orchards before the start of each season and notify the department of any changes to the list as they occur during the season.

- i. Details of any mandatory preshipment treatments must be included and certified on the phytosanitary certificate, unless otherwise specified. Information relating to any other treatment/s applied to the commodity at the exporter's discretion must be provided on a commercial treatment certificate.
- j. Mangoes must be sourced from treatment facilities/packinghouses that are registered with India's Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) and approved by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to treat and pack fresh mangoes for Australia.

Note: Only the following facilities have been approved by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources:

Treatment Facility/Packhouse Name	Address	Treatment type	Status	Packhouse registration number	Treatment facility registration number
Mango Packhouse unit	Navin Mandi Sthal Chilkana Road Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	VHT only.	Approved.	APEDA/FFV/23 3/2012/13	005/VHT

- k. All Indian mangoes must undergo pre-export vapour heat treatment (VHT) to protect against fruit flies.

- l. DAC must supervise all VHT treatments performed on mangoes destined for Australia.
- m.
 1. The treatment schedule for VHT treatment is as follows:
 - 1.1 Pulp core temperature of 46.5°C maintained for a minimum of 30 minutes, or
 - 1.2 Pulp core temperature of 47.5°C maintained for a minimum of 20 minutes.
 2. Treatment commences when the fruit pulp temperature of all probe-monitored fruit reaches, or is above, the required temperature.
 3. The total treatment time will be for a minimum of two hours, including the warming and cooling periods to bring the fruit pulp to the target temperature.
- n. Department of Agriculture and Water Resources officers will observe commercial treatments and the phytosanitary inspection conducted by DAC officers at the commencement of the export season in the first year of trade, and for any new treatment facilities after commencement of trade.
- o. Treated mangoes must be labelled to identify the treatment facility and export orchard.

Each carton must be labelled with the orchard registration number, packing date, registered packing house name or registration number and registered treatment facility name or registration number.
- p. The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other [biosecurity risk material](#) prior to arrival in Australia.
- q. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging.
- r. 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. (Appendix [1](#))
- s. Open (door ajar) dry boxes that are used to ship produce that requires airing during transport are acceptable provided the containers are secured by replacing or closing the doors prior to movement from the wharf to the inspection site. Alternative security can be provided by securely meshing, screening or covering with a heavy plastic sheet or tarp over the open containers.
- t. All consignments (other than those offshore preshipment inspected in the country of origin under an arrangement approved by the department) are subject to inspection on arrival and any treatment necessary before release.
- u. Inspection must occur at the first port of call. With the exception of goods that have undergone offshore preshipment inspection by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, no land-bridging of consignments will be permitted unless the goods have cleared quarantine.
- v. 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.
- w. If disease symptoms are detected an assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by a biosecurity plant pathologist to determine the options that may be available to the importer. Options may include 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.

- x. 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 contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must be exported or disposed of.
- y. The National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) will conduct a pre-export inspection of treated and packed fruit using an inspection regime of 600 units per lot.

An inspection 'lot' is no greater than the number of mango fruit treated for export to Australia on one day from one registered treatment centre.

- z. If internal feeding insects are detected during NPPO inspection, the insect must be identified and the results submitted together with the source and date of harvest to the Department. Fruit in the inspection lot and any future fruit lots treated by the same facility must not be exported to Australia while identification of the pest detected and investigation are pending.
- aa. 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](#).



It is the responsibility of the importer to comply with the Act and ensure imported food meets the requirements of the Food Standards Code and any other relevant Australian standards or requirements.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources monitors food safety hazards and compliance with the Food Standards Code by means of the [Imported Food Inspection Scheme](#). The website provides information on how food is referred to the scheme and what tests are applied to imported foods.

Under the scheme the food may be held for inspection and testing. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for testing.

- ab. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- ac. Non-commodity information requirements for imported cargo also apply, please refer to the BICON case Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance.



Timber packaging, pallets or dunnage associated with the consignment may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival, unless sufficient evidence of a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved treatment is provided.

All documentation presented to the department to assist in determining the level of biosecurity risk posed by transportation pathways and packaging must also meet the requirements of the non-commodity case.

1.2. On-Arrival Assessment

The following table lists the possible onshore outcomes for this import scenario:

Table 1:

Onshore Outcomes			Section	
If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value)	All requirements met		1.2.1	
	All requirements not met	Hold pending updated documentation		1.2.2
		Export	Unsupervised	1.2.3
			Goods exported under the supervision of a biosecurity officer.	1.2.4
			Partial commodity only	1.2.5
			As transhipment	1.2.6
		Voluntary disposal	Goods disposed of by autoclaving	1.2.7
			Goods disposed of by deep burial	1.2.8
			Goods disposed of by incineration	1.2.9
	Partial commodity disposed		1.2.10	
If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value)	All requirements met		1.2.11	
	All requirements not met	Hold pending updated documentation		1.2.12
		Export	Unsupervised	1.2.13
			Goods exported under the supervision of a biosecurity officer.	1.2.14
			Partial commodity only	1.2.15
			As transhipment	1.2.16
		Voluntary disposal	Goods disposed of by autoclaving	1.2.17
			Goods disposed of by deep burial	1.2.18
			Goods disposed of by incineration	1.2.19

Onshore Outcomes			Section
		Partial commodity disposed	1.2.20
If goods arrive as freight (below dutiable Customs value)			1.2.21
If goods arrive as bulk or break bulk sea freight, mail or passenger baggage			1.2.22

1.2.1. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements met

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Inspection
The fresh produce will be inspected by a biosecurity officer.
- c. Release
The department will release the goods once all of the biosecurity requirements have been met.

1.2.2. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Hold pending updated documentation

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Re-present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must re-present all required documentation to the Department as part of the import procedure.

1.2.3. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Unsupervised

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Exportation
The goods are to be exported.

1.2.4. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Goods exported under the supervision of a biosecurity officer.

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Export

The goods are to be directed for export. The export must be supervised by biosecurity staff and the export bill must be presented to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

1.2.5. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Partial commodity only

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Partial exportation

Part of the goods listed on ONE line of an entry are required to be exported and the remainder of the line will be released.

1.2.6. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — As transshipment

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Transshipment exportation

The goods are to be exported from Australia in accordance with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources requirements.

1.2.7. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by autoclaving

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Voluntary disposal

The goods are to be disposed of by autoclaving.

1.2.8. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by deep burial

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Voluntary disposal

The goods are to be disposed of by deep burial.

1.2.9. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by incineration

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by Incineration.

1.2.10. If goods arrive as containerised sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Partial commodity disposed

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by an approved method at an AA site.

1.2.11. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements met

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Verification
The goods are subject to packaging integrity verification prior to movement.
- c. Inspection
The fresh produce will be inspected by a biosecurity officer.
- d. Release
The department will release the goods once all of the biosecurity requirements have been met.

1.2.12. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Hold pending updated documentation

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

- b. Re-present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must re-present all required documentation to the Department as part of the import procedure.

1.2.13. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Unsupervised

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Exportation
The goods are to be exported.

1.2.14. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Goods exported under the supervision of a biosecurity officer.

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Export
The goods are to be directed for export. The export must be supervised by biosecurity staff and the export bill must be presented to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

1.2.15. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — Partial commodity only

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Partial exportation
Part of the goods listed on ONE line of an entry are required to be exported and the remainder of the line will be released.

1.2.16. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Export — As transshipment

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Transshipment exportation
The goods are to be exported from Australia in accordance with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources requirements.

1.2.17. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by autoclaving

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by autoclaving.

1.2.18. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by deep burial

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by deep burial.

1.2.19. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Goods disposed of by incineration

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by Incineration.

1.2.20. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met — Voluntary disposal — Partial commodity disposed

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Voluntary disposal
The goods are to be disposed of by an approved method at an AA site.

1.2.21. If goods arrive as freight (below dutiable Customs value)

- a. Self Assessed Clearance (SAC) assessment
Any goods, and accompanying documentation, arriving into Australia, are subject to [assessment by a biosecurity officer](#).
If this assessment reveals remedial action is required, the importer will be informed. Remedial action could include treatment of the goods, export or disposal.
If the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has not approved import conditions for goods that arrive in Australia, these goods will be subject to export or disposal at the

importer's expense.

1.2.22. If goods arrive as bulk or break bulk sea freight, mail or passenger baggage



This mode of arrival is not commonly used with this consignment type. As a result, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources biosecurity has not developed decision support for this arrival mode. Please either choose an alternative arrival mode or contact the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for further information.

2. Country of origin is India — Irradiation treatment

2.1. Import Requirements :- [Click Here](#)

- a. Prior to the importation of goods into Australia, a valid import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is required.
An import permit may be obtained by submitting an import permit application to the department (if viewed online, use the 'Apply Now' button at the bottom of this page).
To apply you must logon to BICON and complete an application for Plant and Plant Products (Standard goods)
- b. The mangoes must be produced in India in accordance with the relevant conditions and work plan.
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:
The additional declaration "The fruit in this consignment has been produced in India in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh mango fruit to Australia and in accordance with the 'Irradiation Operational Work Plan between India and Australia'."
- c. Fresh mangoes from India must undergo mandatory irradiation with a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy at a treatment facility approved by the relevant Indian authority.
The maximum absorbed dose for mangoes must not exceed 1 kGy as per the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (FSC) requirements. The FSC is administered by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) and a copy of the code can be located on the [FSANZ website](#).
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:
 - i.
 1. The minimum and maximum (D_{\min} and D_{\max}) irradiation dose for each lot.
 2. Treatment facility name and number.
 3. Number of cartons in the consignment.
 4. Container and seal numbers (for sea freight only).

AND


You must present the following on an Irradiation treatment certificate:

- ii. The minimum and maximum (D_{\min} and D_{\max}) irradiation dose for the treatment.

- d. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment and must be correctly completed, see information on the [International Plant Protection Convention \(IPPC\) website](#).
- e. Consignment must be free from pests and diseases (other than those that will be neutralised by the approved dose of irradiation). The consignment must also be free from contaminants, including trash such as leaves, stem material, soil, weed seeds, splinters, twigs and other plant material.
- f. Consignments must be securely packaged at origin prior to treatment. One of the following secure packaging options must be used:
 1. Packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.
 2. Cartons with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm pore size and not less than 0.16 mm strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.
- g. The packaging must be synthetic or highly processed if of plant origin. No unprocessed plant material such as straw may be included in the packaging.
- h. The following information must be printed on each carton:
 1. Treatment Facility Code (TFC)
 2. Treatment Identification Number (TIN)
- i. Treated product must be protected from pest contamination at all times during and after packing, treatment, storage and movement between locations. Product inspected and certified by the Indian authority must be maintained under secure conditions to prevent mixing with fruit for export to other destinations or for the domestic market.
- j. Containers must have been inspected by the Indian authority prior to loading to ensure pest freedom and that the vents are covered to prevent entry of pests.
- k. Consignments must be inspected and cleared by biosecurity officers at the first point of entry. No air or land bridging (i.e. movement of consignments by air or land within Australia) will be permitted until the fruit have been released from biosecurity control.
- l. If any biosecurity risk material is detected which may not have been mitigated by the irradiation treatment, the consignment must be held at the importer's expense and subjected to either:
 1. appropriate treatment to address the biosecurity risk, or
 2. export, or
 3. disposal.
- m. Should any discrepancy be found with the produce or certification (indicating a possible system breakdown), the produce will be detained until the Import Services Team ([See Attachments](#)) can determine the cause of the breakdown and provide advice on the appropriate remedial action. Remedial action in Australia may include further inspection, treatment, export or disposal.
- n. Consignments that have a phytosanitary certificate which is not correctly endorsed, or where the original phytosanitary certificate has not been sighted by the Department of Agriculture

and Water Resources, 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).


- o. The department may review the import policy any time after trade begins or when the pest and phytosanitary status in India has changed.
- p. 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](#).

 It is the responsibility of the importer to comply with the Act and ensure imported food meets the requirements of the Food Standards Code and any other relevant Australian standards or requirements.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources monitors food safety hazards and compliance with the Food Standards Code by means of the [Imported Food Inspection Scheme](#). The website provides information on how food is referred to the scheme and what tests are applied to imported foods.

Under the scheme the food may be held for inspection and testing. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for testing.

- q. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- r. Non-commodity information requirements for imported cargo also apply, please refer to the BICON case Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance.

 Timber packaging, pallets or dunnage associated with the consignment may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival, unless sufficient evidence of a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources approved treatment is provided.

All documentation presented to the department to assist in determining the level of biosecurity risk posed by transportation pathways and packaging must also meet the requirements of the non-commodity case.

2.2. On-Arrival Assessment

The following table lists the possible onshore outcomes for this import scenario:

Table 1:

Onshore Outcomes		Section
If goods arrive as full container load sea freight	All requirements met	2.2.1
	All requirements not met	2.2.2

Onshore Outcomes		Section
If goods arrive as less than container load sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value)	All requirements met	2.2.3
	All requirements not met	2.2.4
If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value)	All requirements met	2.2.5
	All requirements not met	2.2.6
If goods arrive as freight (below dutiable Customs value)		2.2.7
If goods arrive as bulk or break bulk sea freight, mail or passenger baggage		2.2.8

2.2.1. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — All requirements met

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Inspection
The goods must be subject to an inspection to verify that hold seals remain intact.
- c. Inspection
The fresh produce will be inspected by a biosecurity officer.
- d. Release
The department will release the goods once all of the biosecurity requirements have been met.

2.2.2. If goods arrive as full container load sea freight — All requirements not met

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Hold
Please contact Import Services Team ([See Attachments](#)) for further information.

2.2.3. If goods arrive as less than container load sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements met

- a. Present all documentation
The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.
- b. Inspection

The fresh produce will be inspected by a biosecurity officer.

c. Release

The department will release the goods once all of the biosecurity requirements have been met.

2.2.4. If goods arrive as less than container load sea freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Hold

Please contact Import Services Team ([See Attachments](#)) for further information.

2.2.5. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements met

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Verification

The goods are subject to packaging integrity verification prior to movement.

c. Inspection

The fresh produce will be inspected by a biosecurity officer.

d. Release

The department will release the goods once all of the biosecurity requirements have been met.

2.2.6. If goods arrive as air freight (exceeds dutiable Customs value) — All requirements not met

a. Present all documentation

The importer or nominated agent must present all required documentation to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of the import procedure.

b. Hold

Please contact Import Services Team ([See Attachments](#)) for further information.

2.2.7. If goods arrive as freight (below dutiable Customs value)

a. Self Assessed Clearance (SAC) assessment

Any goods, and accompanying documentation, arriving into Australia, are subject to [assessment by a biosecurity officer](#).

If this assessment reveals remedial action is required, the importer will be informed. Remedial action could include treatment of the goods, export or disposal.

If the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has not approved import conditions for goods that arrive in Australia, these goods will be subject to export or disposal at the importer's expense.

2.2.8. If goods arrive as bulk or break bulk sea freight, mail or passenger baggage



This mode of arrival is not commonly used with this consignment type. As a result, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources biosecurity has not developed decision support for this arrival mode. Please either choose an alternative arrival mode or contact the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for further information.

Appendix 1: Secure packaging options

To make consignments insect proof and secure, the following packaging options may be used:

1. **Integral cartons** - produce may be packed in integral (fully enclosed) cartons (packages) with boxes having no ventilation holes and lids tightly fixed to the bases.
2. **Ventilation holes of cartons covered** - cartons (packages) with ventilation holes must have the holes covered/sealed with a mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm pore size and not less than 0.16 mm strand thickness. Alternatively, the vent holes could be taped over.
3. **Polythene liners** - vented cartons (packages) with sealed polythene liners/bags within are acceptable (folded polythene bags are acceptable).
4. **Meshed or shrink wrapped pallets** - cartons (packages) with vent holes or gaps that are packed on a pallet, must be covered or wrapped with polythene/plastic/foil sheet or mesh/screen of no more than 1.6 mm diameter pore size and not less than 0.16 mm strand thickness.
5. **Produce transported in sealed container** - cartons (packages) with holes as loose boxes or on pallets may be transported in sealed containers. The container must be transported to the inspection point intact.

Appendix 2: Scientific Names

This appendix provides a list of Scientific Names that are covered by, or excluded from, this case.

Included Scientific Names

<i>Mangifera indica</i>		
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Appendix 3: Documentation Requirements

The information below describes the requirements for documentation presented to the Department of Agriculture to support the risk assessment of imported goods.

Phytosanitary certificate

A certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of Australia. This certificate is signed by the NPPO (representative from the National Plant Protection Organisation) from the country of origin (or processing) and includes all relevant statements as required by the import conditions.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be present and complete. Additional prescribed information below:
 1. The phytosanitary certificate must comply with information on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website.
 2. The document must be issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the issuing country.
 3. The document must contain the name of the country of origin of the goods.
 4. The name of the importing country must appear on the certificate.
 5. The document must contain the name of exporter. The exporter's name combined with the importer's name may be used as the consignment link.
 6. The document must contain the address of the exporter. Where applicable it should also include the State or Territory and the postcode.
 7. The document must contain Consignor Details (including name and address).
 8. The certificate must contain the number/quantity and description of the packages.
 9. Distinguishing marks may be indicated on the certificate.
 10. The document must contain the declared means of conveyance. Terms such as "sea, air, road, rail, mail and passenger" should be used.
 11. The document must contain the declared point of entry. This should be the first point of arrival in the country of final destination, or if not known, the country name.
 12. The document must give the botanical names (e.g. genus and species) and the number of each identified species of seed found in the sample (any identified genera or species are to be recorded as such).
 13. The document must include a description and quantity of goods.
 14. Additional declarations should only be those containing information required by the importing country and not otherwise noted on the certificate. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise.
 15. Each certificate must contain a unique identification number.
 16. Treatments indicated should only be those which are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country or in transit to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.
 17. The document must include the name and title of the endorsing officer.
 18. The phytosanitary certificate must have been issued no more than six months prior to the date of export, unless otherwise specified.
 19. All documents must be signed by a representative of the body issuing the document. Although the preferred language is English, phytosanitary certificates may be accepted

in one of the IPPC recognised languages under the ISPM 12.

20. The document must contain the mandatory 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."

21. The certificate must contain the official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO.

- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.
- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
 - 1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
 - 2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
 - 3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

- 1. that country's consulate in Australia
 - 2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
 - 3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
 - f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
 - include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
 - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
 2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

Note: Government certification received via the e-Cert system for imported cargo is excluded from the documentation requirements outlined in the Minimum Documentary and Import Declaration Requirements Policy and Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy.

Irradiation treatment certificate

A certificate for goods that have been irradiated prior to arrival in Australia by an approved provider. This document includes the treatment provider's letterhead, a description and quantity of the items treated and details of the treatment. This document is signed by the treatment provider and links to the consignment being imported.

- a. **Complete** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be presented and complete. Additional prescribed information listed below:
1. The document must include the treatment providers' letterhead including name and physical address.
 2. The document must include the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources identification number (AIN) or equivalent.
 3. The document must include a description of goods/packaging treated.
 4. The document must detail the quantity/volume of goods/packaging treated.
 5. The document must include the date of treatment.
 6. The document must include any additional specific statements as required by the import conditions for the goods.
 7. The document must include the dosage in kGray or Mrad of the treatment.
- b. **Legible** - All prescribed information required to be on a document must be legible.
- c. **Valid** - Many documents, such as import permits, are valid for a certain period. Presented documents must comply with the validity requirements specified for that class of document.

- d. **In English** - All information required to be on a document must be in English. Exceptions to this rule include:
1. company letterheads that do not need to be translated into English but must be in English characters
 2. commercial, transport and government certification that are required to comply with international standard formats
 3. signatures and names of individuals.

Where a document cannot be provided in English, an affidavit will be accepted from either:

1. that country's consulate in Australia
 2. the Australian embassy in the country of origin
 3. a translator accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.
- e. **Free from erasures and non certified alterations** - All prescribed information on the document must be free from erasures and alterations unless endorsed by the issuer of the document. The only acceptable endorsement is a company stamp or seal signed by the company employee (including printed name) or a government stamp or seal signed by a government employee (including printed name) applied adjacent to the alteration.
- f. **Multiple page documents** - Multi page document must:
- include individual reference numbers/numerical link on ALL pages of the document. For example, commercial invoices (or similar) must contain the documents individual reference number or numerical link on each page of the document.
 - contain an endorsement on the final page of the document, following the information that is being endorsed.

Note: where a document has noted attachments, the attachments can follow the endorsement.

- g. **Endorsed** - All documents must be endorsed by a representative of the organisation or corporation issuing the document. An endorsement must:
1. be an acceptable signature or stamp as defined in the Definitions section of this policy
 2. appear after the information that the signatory is endorsing.

Where a document has noted attachments, the endorsement can be made before the attachments.

- h. **Date of issue** - All documents must identify the date of issue and is to include the day, month and year. Packing declarations may contain vessel/voyage number which can be used in lieu of the date of issue.
- i. **Consignment specific link** - All documents presented to the department for assessment must have a unique consignment-specific link. Examples of consignment identification include:
- container numbers
 - bill numbers
 - commercial invoice numbers

- lot codes
- preferential tariff certificate numbers
- health certificate numbers
- packing list numbers
- letter of credit numbers.

Where a document does not contain one of the accepted forms of consignment identification, a numerical link to another document that does contain appropriate consignment identification must be present.

Examples of acceptable numerical links include:

- order numbers
- reference numbers
- any other internal reference numbers used by overseas companies
- vessel/voyage references.

Numerical links alone cannot be used as consignment identification links.

Unacceptable numerical links are references that could be present in previous or subsequent consignments and relate to a model, type or standardised item number.

Examples of unacceptable numerical links include:

- number of packages
- weights
- dates
- stockkeeping unit
- item codes.

Annual packing declarations are exempt from having consignment-specific links.



For further information, please refer to the [Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy](#).

Appendix 4: References

This appendix contains a consolidated list of referenced items:

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code

1. <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/Pages/default.aspx>

Biosecurity Charges Imposition (General) Regulation 2016

1. <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L00727>

Biosecurity Regulation 2016

1. <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L00756>

biosecurity risk material

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/treatments/contamination-treatment-guide>

charging guidelines

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines>

FSANZ website

1. <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>

Horticultural produce and cut flower inspection techniques

1. Reference: Horticultural produce and cut flower inspection techniques:
[http://mylink.agdaff.gov.au/team/IML/IML/Horticultural produce and cut flower inspection techniques.pdf](http://mylink.agdaff.gov.au/team/IML/IML/Horticultural%20produce%20and%20cut%20flower%20inspection%20techniques.pdf)

Imported Food Control Act 1992

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/food>

Imported Food Inspection Scheme

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/food/inspection-compliance/inspection-scheme>

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website

1. www.ippc.int

Minimum documentary and import declaration requirements policy

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/arrival/clearance-inspection/documentary-requirements/minimum-document-requirements-policy>

Appendix 5: Glossary

The following provides a definition of words or phrases that are found within the text. Some of these have a special meaning in relation to the importation or treatment of goods entering Australia and may be important to understand in meeting the conditions for import.

goods	<p>Goods include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An animal. 2. A plant. 3. Any other article, substance or thing (including, but not limited to, any kind of moveable property); and, to avoid doubt, includes mail of any kind and ballast water.
import permit application	<p>The department will assess the application and on the basis of that assessment may decide to grant an import permit subject to any conditions deemed necessary for safe importation, use and disposal of those products.</p> <p>It should be noted that applying for an import permit does not automatically result in an import permit being issued. The Director of biosecurity or their delegate issues the import permit. You should ensure that an application is submitted for each product type and that the prescribed fee accompanies the import permit application.</p>
imported food	<p>The Imported Food Control legislation does not apply to food that has been taken to be imported for private consumption:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to 10 kilograms of solid food, or 2. Up to 10 litres of liquid food, or 3. Up to 2 litres of concentrated liquid food, or 4. Up to 2 kilograms of dried food, or 5. Up to 1 kilogram of spices
Quarantine Approved Premises (QAP):	<p>A place approved by the department under <i>section 46A of the Quarantine Act 1908 (Cwlth)</i> as a place where goods of a specified class that are subject to quarantine may be treated or otherwise dealt with.</p>

Appendix 6: Question and Answers

The following table lists the answers you provided about the import(s).

Import Question	Your Answer
What is the country of origin? For a consignment of plants or seeds, the country of origin is considered to be the country where the plants were grown.	India
How will the goods be treated? Please note that vapour heat treatment is only permitted for mangoes from designated places of production or production sites within Uttar Pradesh and gamma irradiation treatment is permitted for mangoes from all states in India.	Irradiation treatment, Vapour heat treatment (VHT)

Appendix 7: Document Options

Context & Inclusions

User Context: External

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ⚙ Appendix - Annexes | ⚙ Appendix – Scientific Names |
| ⚙ Appendix – Documentation Requirements | ✳ Element Identifiers |
| ⚙ Appendix - Glossary | ⚙ What’s Changed |
| ⚙ Appendix – Questions and Answers | ⚙ Onshore Management |
| ⚙ Appendix – Rationale | ✳ Main Processing Path Only |
| ⚙ Appendix – References (Files and URLs) | ⚙ Procedures |

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Output Format: PDF

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Import Services Team contact details

Import Services Team

Phone: 1800 900 090

Email: imports@agriculture.gov.au