

फाइल सं.: एफ.एफ.वी-2012-13-00001

अंगूर बाजार अभिगमन- ऑस्ट्रेलिया

तिथि: 19.12.2018

## परामर्श

### ऑस्ट्रेलिया को भारत से अंगूरों का बाजार अभिगमन

ऑस्ट्रेलिया सरकार, कृषि विभाग और जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा 16 नवंबर, 2018 के पत्र में भारतीय टेबल अंगूरों के लिए बाजार में पहुंच की अनुमति दी गई है। यह सूचित किया गया था कि ऑस्ट्रेलियाई सरकार ने आयात जोखिम मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली है और अब व्यापार शुरू किया जा सकता है।

ऑस्ट्रेलिया के लिए भारतीय टेबल अंगूर के लिए आयात की शर्तों को अब ऑस्ट्रेलियाई सरकार की जैव सुरक्षा आयात शर्तों BICON (बीआईसीओएन) डेटाबेस पर अपलोड किया गया है।

BICON द्वारा निर्धारित आयात शर्तों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और भारत से ऑस्ट्रेलिया के लिए टेबल अंगूर के लिए कीट जोखिम प्रबंधन उपाय संलग्न किया गया है।

अधिक विवरण के निम्नलिखित URL देखें:

<https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Conditions?EvaluatableElementId=324966&Path=UNDEFINED&UserContext=External&EvaluationStateId=0b6f169b-6f4f-4e21-80ed-c198a7ea5f80&CaseElementPk=939848&EvaluationPhase=ImportDefinition&HasAlerts=True&HasChangeNotices=False&IsAEP=False>

निर्यातकों को यह सलाह दी जाती है कि वे BICON के अनुसार लागू शर्तों का पालन करें और मान्य आयात परमिट वाले आयातकों के साथ अंगूर का निर्यात करें।

सभी निर्यातकों द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि कृषि और जल संसाधन विभाग, ऑस्ट्रेलियाई सरकार की पैकेजिंग, लेबलिंग और अन्य नियामक आवश्यकताओं का सख्ती से पालन किया जाए।

धन्यवाद

(श्री यू.के. वत्स)

महाप्रबंधक

स्थान: नई दिल्ली

तिथि: 19 दिसंबर, 2018



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture  
and Water Resources

Dr B Rajender  
Joint Secretary, Plant Protection Division  
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare  
Room No 297D1  
Krishi Bhawan  
New Delhi - 1100001  
INDIA

USPPD

Rajats  
16.11.2018

Dear Dr Rajender

I would like to express my thanks to India for hosting Australia at the India-Australia Joint Working Group on Cooperation and Plant Health Bilateral Technical Discussions in New Delhi in September 2018. Australia greatly appreciates the productive working relationship between our two countries.

The import conditions for Indian table grapes to Australia have now been uploaded to the Australian Government's Biosecurity Import Conditions (BICON) database. I am pleased to advise this completes the Australian Government's Import Risk Assessment process and trade can now commence.

Australia looks forward to the first shipment of Indian table grapes in the coming months.

Yours sincerely

Peter Creaser  
Assistant Secretary  
Plant Systems and Strategies  
Biosecurity Plant Division  
16 November 2018

Cc: Dr Nora Galway, Counsellor (Agriculture), Australian Embassy, New Delhi.

Ms. GV  
16/11



## Fresh grapes for human consumption

### Case Description

Effective: 15 December 2018 to 19 December 2018

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

Import Destination: Australia

### Alerts

#### Alert for fresh grapes for human consumption from Republic of Korea

Effective: 15 December 2018 to 30 April 2019

##### Who does this alert affect?

Regional officers, importers, and customs brokers dealing with imported fresh grapes from Republic of Korea. This alert is applicable to approved arrangement (AA) class 1.2 and biosecurity industry participants undertaking fresh produce packaging verification.

##### Background:

The department routinely reviews use of the VPAP/CTO direction for air freighted fresh produce.

The review identified some fresh produce pathways where the direction should be applied.

The department requires fresh grapes from Republic of Korea to be packed using a secure packaging option. These options include fully enclosed cartons, mesh covering ventilation holes, polythene liners or other fully sealed containers. These requirements are to prevent insect pests escaping during transport from the air cargo terminal to the inspection point.

##### What has changed?

To ensure compliance with the packaging requirement, from 20 November 2018, the conditions of import for air freight Korean grapes will include a Cargo Terminal Operator (CTO) verification.

##### Further information:

For additional information you can email Plant Import Operations Branch at [imports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au) or phone 1800 900 090.

For information in relations to the fee associated with the verification, please refer to the departmental [charging guidelines](#).

#### New conditions for fresh table grapes from India

Effective: 15 December 2018 to 31 January 2019

##### Who does this alert affect?

Importers of fresh produce.

##### What has changed?

Conditions have been published on BICON for the importation of fresh grapes from India.

The change has arisen following the publication of the [final report for the non-regulated analysis of existing policy for table grapes from India](#) and agreement on risk management measures.

These conditions apply only to grapes that have been grown, packed and exported from India, in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh table grapes, to Australia.

The current approved measure to meet Australia's appropriate level of protection, is an in-transit cold treatment at an agreed schedule, in combination with other conditions contained within the BICON case.

### **Further information**

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 the BICON case).

For additional information you can email [Plant Import Operations](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au) branch at [imports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au) or phone 1800 900 090.

## Table of Contents

<b>Fresh grapes for human consumption .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Case Description.....	1
Alerts .....	1
<b>Table of Contents.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Import Scenario Definition .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Grown in India .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Import Requirements.....	4
<b>Appendix 1: Treatment: Cold treatment schedule for in-transit cold treatment.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Guideline: Pest risk management measures for table grapes from India .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Systems approach: Management of three pathogens on table grapes from India ...</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Instruction: In-transit cold treatment for fresh produce from the United States of America.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Information: Secure packaging options.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Contact details: Import Services Team.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 7: Scientific Names.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix 8: Documentation Requirements.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Appendix 9: Document Options.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Contact details: Plant Import Operations - Permission for land-bridging .....</b>	<b>20</b>

## Import Scenario Definition

### 1. Grown in India

#### Import Requirements

- a. These import conditions apply to the following fresh produce for human consumption:  
Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*).
- b. Prior to the importation of goods into Australian territory, 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 Fruit or vegetables
- 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.  
Table grapes must be sourced only from NPPO registered packing houses, processing commercial fruit.  
Table grapes must undergo mandatory in-transit cold treatment as outlined in the protocol measures (Appendix 2) and must be treated under the agreed cold treatment schedules (Appendix 1).  
To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:
  1. The additional declaration "*Fruit is subject to in-transit cold treatment*".
  2. A record of temperature probe calibration (for all probes) must be included as attachments to the phytosanitary certificate.

Note: Pulp temperature is to be recorded on an hourly basis to one decimal place throughout the treatment by using three fruit pulp sensor probes appropriately positioned across the treatment lot to account for temperature variations. Additional probes that measure fruit pulp temperature can be used to monitor cold treatment. Any data from the additional probes must also comply with the treatment requirements.

- d. Consignments must meet the guidelines set out for in-transit cold treatment (Appendix 4) and the department will undertake a verification of in-transit cold treatment on arrival to Australian territory.
- e. An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment.



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).

- f. For sea freight, container and seal numbers must be endorsed on the Phytosanitary certificate or on commercial documentation (e.g. Bill of Lading). If endorsed on commercial

- documentation, the Phytosanitary certificate number must also be referenced.
- g. Information relating to any other treatment/s applied to the commodity at the exporter's discretion must be provided on a commercial treatment certificate.
  - h. 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.
  - i. Table grapes for export must be free from trash (including excessive stem, leaf material, weed seeds, soil or other extraneous material) and foreign matter.
  - j. Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging.
  - k. 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 5)
  - l. All cartons must be packed with a sulphur pad. All sulphur pads must be a registered product containing a minimum of 970 g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite (as the only active constituent) inside the plastic liner.
  - m. The following information must be visible on each carton:
    - 1. Product of India for Australia
    - 2. Vineyard registration number or reference code
    - 3. Name of packing house
    - 4. Fruit type (i.e. grape/variety)
  - n. All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival to verify compliance with import conditions before release.
  - o. Land-bridging of consignments under biosecurity control is not permitted without permission from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources ([See Attachments](#)). Air and sea underbond movement of consignments for inspection at the port of destination is permitted.
  - p. 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.
  - q. 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.
  - r. 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, and will require re-inspection. If the contaminants cannot be effectively removed or treated, the consignment must be exported or disposed of. Any required action will be at the importer's expense.
  - s. The department may review the import policy any time after trade begins or when the pest

and phytosanitary status of the country of origin or importing country has changed.

- t. 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](#).
- u. 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.
- v. 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](#). Consignments of food may be referred for inspection and analysis under the [Imported Food Inspection Scheme](#) to verify compliance. Some foods, such as [beef](#) and [raw milk cheese](#), are not permitted to be imported without government certification.



## **Appendix 1: Treatment: Cold treatment schedule for in-transit cold treatment**

Cold treatment performed in-transit under one of the following schedules:

1. at 0 °C or below for 10 days, or
2. at 0.56 °C or below for 11 days, or
3. at 1.11 °C or below for 12 days, or
4. at 1.67 °C or below for 14 days.

## Appendix 2: Guideline: Pest risk management measures for table grapes from India

Pest	Common name	Agreed measures
<b>Arthropods</b>		
<i>Planococcus ficus</i> (EP)	Grapevine mealybug	Visual inspection and, if detected, remedial action (for example methyl bromide fumigation).
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (EP)	Downey snowline mealybug	
<i>Planococcus minor</i> (EP)	Coffee mealybug	
<i>Rastrococcus iceryoides</i> (EP)	Downey snowline mealybug	
<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> (EP, WA)	Kanzawa spider mite	
<i>Archips machlopiis</i>	Leaf rolling moth	
<i>Retithrips syriacus</i> (EP)	Black vine thrips	
<i>Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus</i> (EP)	Grapevine thrips	
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Spotted wing drosophila	Cold treatment performed in-transit, under one of the following schedules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at 10 days or more at a pulp temperature of less than 0 °C, or</li> <li>• at 11 days or more at a pulp temperature of less than 0.56 °C, or</li> <li>• at 12 days or more at a pulp temperature of less than 1.11 °C, or</li> <li>• at 14 days or more at a pulp temperature of less than 1.67 °C</li> </ul>
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (EP)		
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (EP)		
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (EP)	Grapevine phylloxera	Sulphur pads A sulphur pad with proven efficacy against <i>D. vitifoliae</i> must be packed inside the plastic liner of all cartons of table grapes for export to Australia. The sulphur pads must be a registered product containing a minimum of 970 grams per kilogram anhydrous sodium metabisulphite used at the rate specified on the label.
<b>Pathogens</b>		

<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> (EP)	Black rot	Systems approach ( <a href="#">Appendix 3</a> )
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (EP)	Brown rot	
<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i> (EP)	Grapevine rust	

## Appendix 3: Systems approach: Management of three pathogens on table grapes from India

### Systems approach for the management of three pathogens on table grapes from India

The three pathogens of concern to Australia on importation of table grapes from India are: black rot of Grapes (*Guignardia bidwellii*); brown rot: (*Monilinia fructigena*) and, grapevine leaf rust (*Phakopsora euvitis*).

Key components of the systems approach are:

1. Registration of export vineyards and packing houses with India's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO).
2. Training by India's NPPO, or personnel accredited by India's NPPO at the beginning of each growing season for growers, sorting supervisors and packing house officials to ensure that they are aware of pests of quarantine concern to Australia and of requirements for the three pathogens.
3. Pre-harvest measures, including:
  - Field sanitation.
  - Program of chemical control approved by India's NPPO.
  - Monitoring and auditing of vineyards and packing houses oversighted by India's NPPO.
    - If *Guignardia bidwellii* is detected at any time in the vineyard, the vineyard will be excluded from export to Australia for that season. India's NPPO shall notify Australia of any suspension.
    - If *Monilinia fructigena* or *Phakopsora euvitis* are detected in the vineyard, immediate action will be taken to control these diseases.
4. Pre-harvest inspection within two weeks prior to harvesting. If disease symptoms of any of the three pathogens are detected on any parts of the plant, the relevant vineyard will be removed from export to Australia. India's NPPO shall notify Australia of any suspension.
5. Hand picking of disease free and healthy grape bunches. If disease symptoms of any of the pathogens are detected at this stage, the vineyard will be excluded from export to Australia for that season.
6. Packing house measures, including:
  - Packing house hygiene.
  - Visual inspection at the time of sorting, grading and packing. Bunches showing any signs of disease and/or damage will be removed and checked. If disease symptoms of any of the three pathogens are detected, the source vineyard(s) will be excluded from export to Australia for that season. Records of detections and suspensions will be maintained.
7. Export inspection and certification:
  - During the routine pre-export phytosanitary inspection by India's NPPO, if disease symptoms of any of the three pathogens are detected, the consignment will be withdrawn from export to Australia and the source vineyard will be suspended from export to Australia for that season. NPPO, India shall notify Australia of any suspension.
  - India's NPPO will certify that all requirements for the three pathogens have been undertaken.
8. Record keeping of the following activities and outcomes:
  - Monitoring, including results of any pathogen identification and any consequent action taken.

Chemical spraying.  
Pre-harvest, harvest and certification inspection.  
Training.

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (the department) will conduct phytosanitary fruit inspection on arrival. If any of the three pathogens are detected, the consignment will be rejected. India's NPPO is required to arrange for trace back to identify the source vineyard and the source vineyard must be excluded from export to Australia for that season or the remainder of the season.

The department may review the import requirements for the three pathogens, depending on the level of non-compliance.

## **Appendix 4: Instruction: In-transit cold treatment for fresh produce from the United States of America**

### **Container loading, probe placement and calibration:**

In-transit cold treatment is only permitted in self refrigerated (integral) shipping containers capable of the treatment for the entire duration of the trip.

The details of each of the fruit sensor calibrations must be recorded in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate which accompanies the consignment. Alternatively, the calibration details can be included as an attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

The fruit pulp sensors must be calibrated and placed under the supervision of an officer authorised by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO). The calibration and placement of the fruit pulp sensors must meet Australian requirements and USDA/PPQ Treatment Manual specifications.

Shipping containers must be sealed once loading of the fruit is completed and seals must remain intact until the cold treatment is assessed and approved by the department.

The shipping/transport company must download the electronic temperature logs from the container and forward to the department for treatment assessment and approval prior to container clearance.

Containers must be maintained at the required appropriate temperature until the treatment assessment is completed, as turning off power prematurely may lead to discontinuation of treatment.

## Appendix 5: Information: 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 6: Contact details: Import Services Team**

Import Services Team

Phone: 1800 900 090

Email: [imports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au)



## Appendix 7: Scientific Names

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

### Included Scientific Names

<i>Vitis</i> spp.		
-------------------	--	--

## Appendix 8: 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 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.

## Appendix 9: 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                  |

### Authoring Aids & Outputs

Output Format: PDF

This document is governed by the Terms and Conditions of the Department of Agriculture.

See <https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0> for further details.

© Commonwealth of Australia

## **Contact details: Plant Import Operations - Permission for land-bridging**

Permission for land-bridging is required from Plant Import Operations. Contact: [imports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:imports@agriculture.gov.au).