

附件 20 、 10 Years of the QRM



Celebrating 10 Years

Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

10 years of the QRM
Nathan Reid

14 May 2018

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The question, the answer and the idea...

- **Question:** There are international fora responsible for animal and plant biosecurity but who is responsible for managing cargo related issues?
- **Answer:** There ~~isn't~~ wasn't one
- **Idea:** Establish a group to work cooperatively on issues that sit outside animal and plant biosecurity

Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

14 May 2018

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2007 AFAS Symposium

- Bring together Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) countries
 - 15 economies represented
- Share AFAS experiences and enhance knowledge
- Coordination of information and AFAS administrative processes
- Explore opportunities for further collaboration and capacity building in cargo quarantine

2007 AFAS Symposium



History of meetings

2007: Jakarta, Indonesia (AFAS Symposium)

2008: Brisbane, Australia (first QRM)

2010: Viña del Mar, Chile

2011: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

2012: Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

2013: Manila, Philippines

2014: Surabaya, Indonesia

2015: Pattaya, Thailand

2016: Melbourne, Australia

2017: Vientiane, Lao PDR

2018: Denpasar, Indonesia

2018 Attendees



Standards and Trade Development Facility (WTO), and the World Bank

What the QRM became

- Forum to connect government agencies responsible for biosecurity
- Information sharing platform
- Encourage international cooperation on biosecurity issues
- Facilitates harmonisation of:
 - Biosecurity border management
 - Trade facilitation
 - Capacity building activities

The future of the QRM

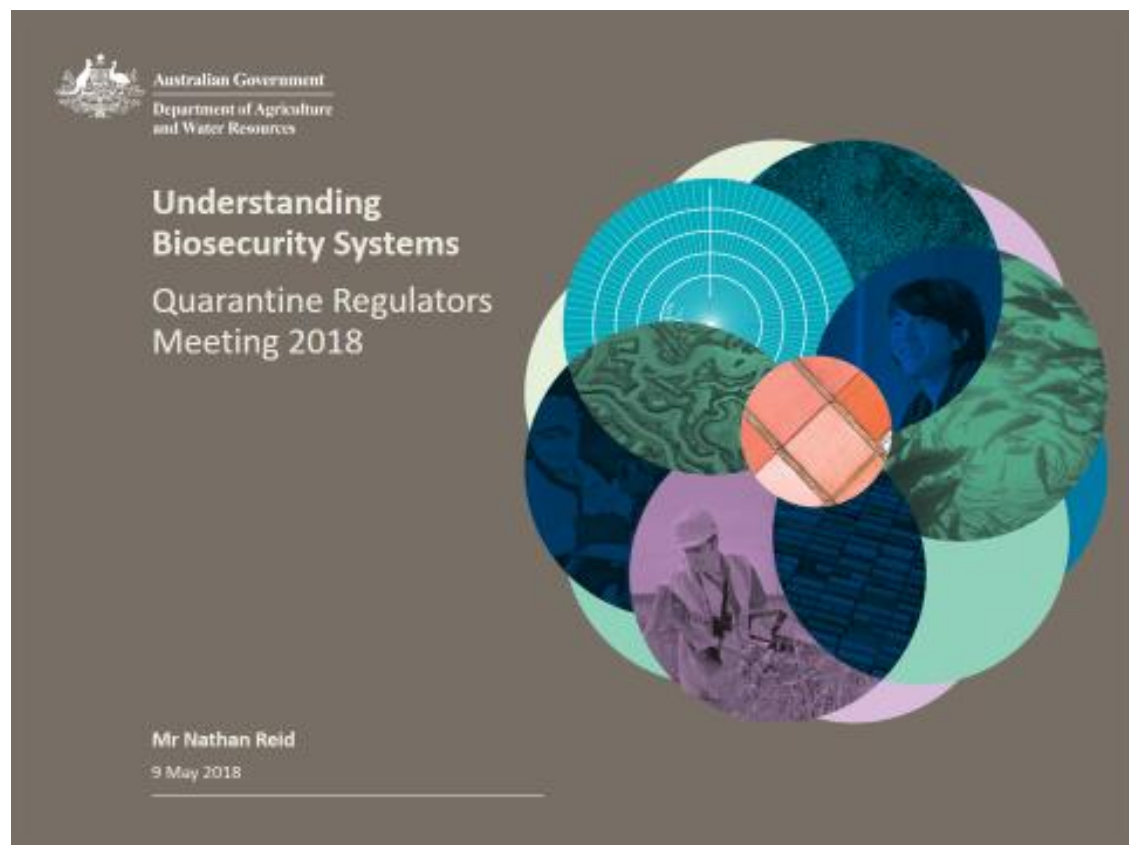
- Continue to facilitate collaboration and promote best practise
- Improve continuity between meetings
- Improve out-of-session collaboration
- Commit to delivering tangible outcomes

The future of the QRM

Advancing Biosecurity Systems through a Success-Oriented Plan

- Work plan for the next three years
 - Year 1: Identifying risks and designing controls
 - Year 2: Implementing controls and ongoing verification
 - Year 3: Managing systems and continuing improvement

附件 21、Understanding Biosecurity Systems



What is a biosecurity system?

A series of verifiable controls that reduce biosecurity risk to an acceptable level.

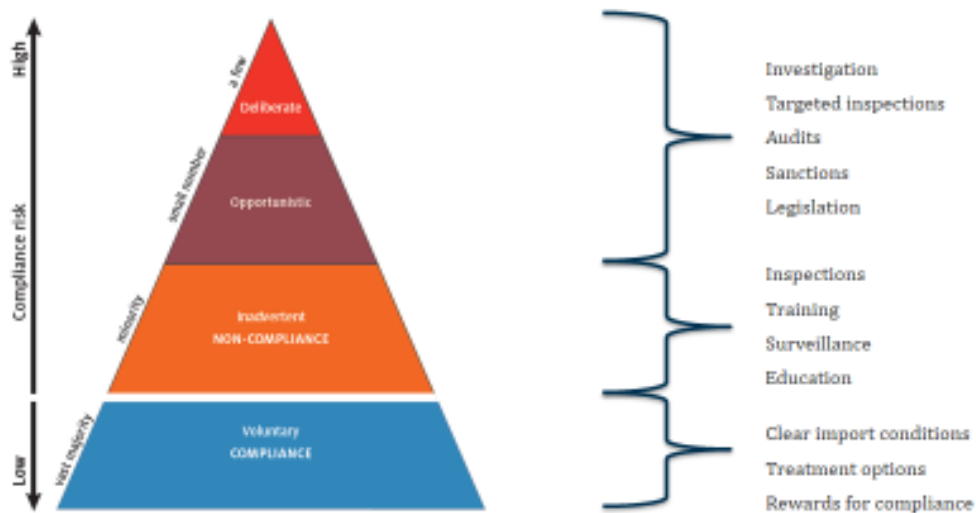
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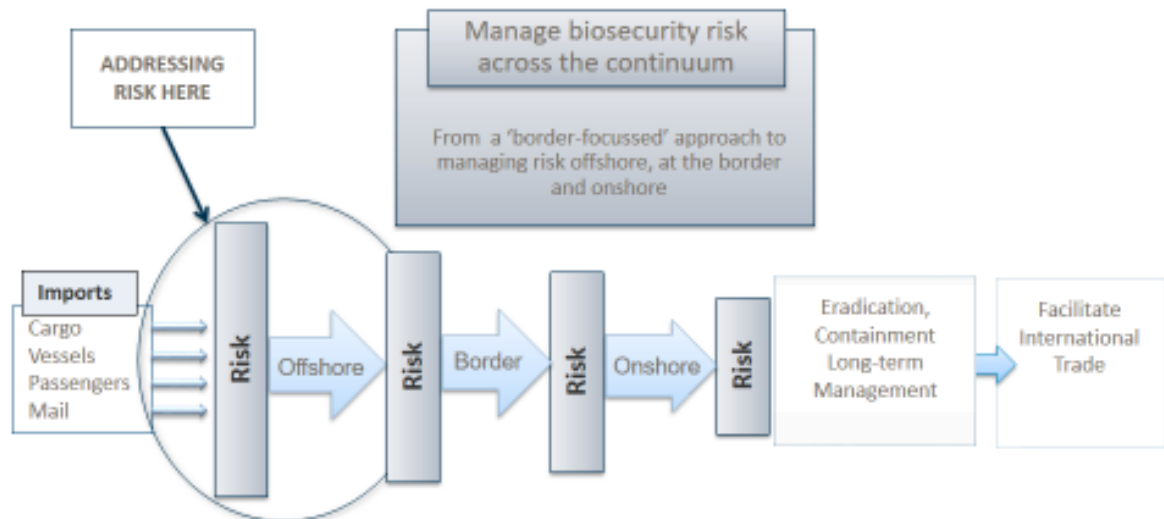
Control

"An activity, process or measure that is modifying and/or managing risk. This may include any process, policy, device, system, practice or other action which modifies and/or manages risk." – *ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and guidelines*

Australia's compliance model



The biosecurity continuum- imports



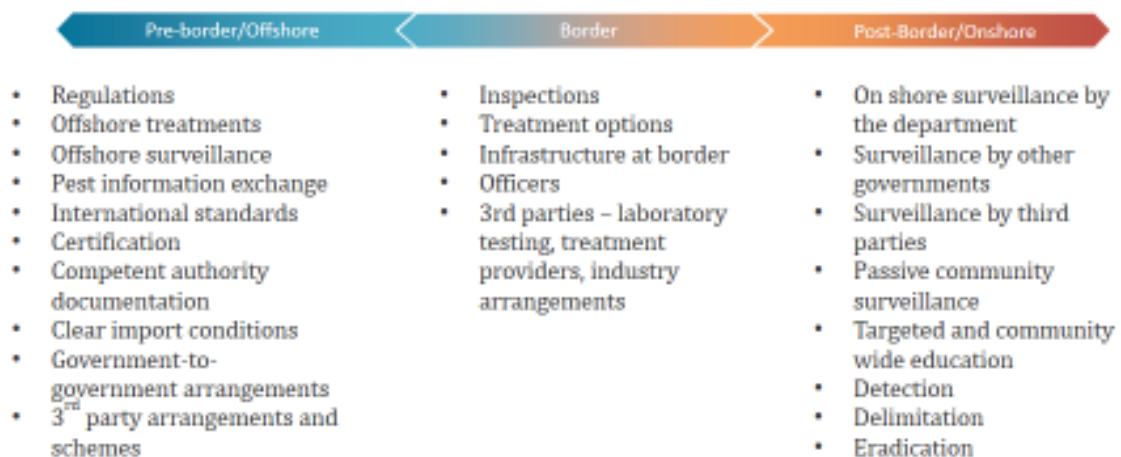
Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

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Document author

16 May, 2018

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Australia's biosecurity approach - imports



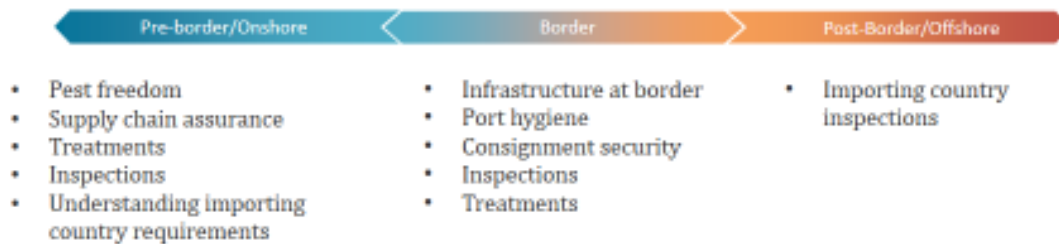
Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

Document title
Document author

16 May, 2018

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Australia's biosecurity approach - exports



Activity

Identified Risk				
Control	Border continuum	Verification of control	Compliance targeted	Risks / Assumptions

Activity- example 1

Import of timber packaging				
Control	Border continuum	Verification of control	Compliance targeted	Risks / Assumptions
Import conditions (ISPM 15)	Pre-border	Random sampling	Voluntary compliance	International standard is effective
Inspections	Border	End-point verification	All	Inspection is effective
Community reporting	Post-border	On-shore surveillance	Voluntary compliance	Community awareness / reporting mechanism

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Document title
Document author

17 May, 2018

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Activity- example 2

Import of sea containers				
Control	Border continuum	Verification of control	Compliance targeted	Risks / Assumptions
Industry arrangement (cleaning)	Pre-border	Audit	Voluntary and Inadvertent	Cleaning removes risk
Inspections	Border	End-point surveys	All	Inspection is effective
Targeted surveillance	Post-border	On-shore surveillance	All	Surveillance identifies pests in time

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Document title
Document author

17 May, 2018

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附件 22、Introduction to the Standards and Trade Development Facility



Vision
Sustainable economic growth,
poverty reduction, food
security and environmental
protection in developing
countries



Goal
Increased capacity of developing
countries to implement
international standards and gain
and maintain market access

FOUNDING PARTNERS



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD BANK GROUP



World Health
Organization



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



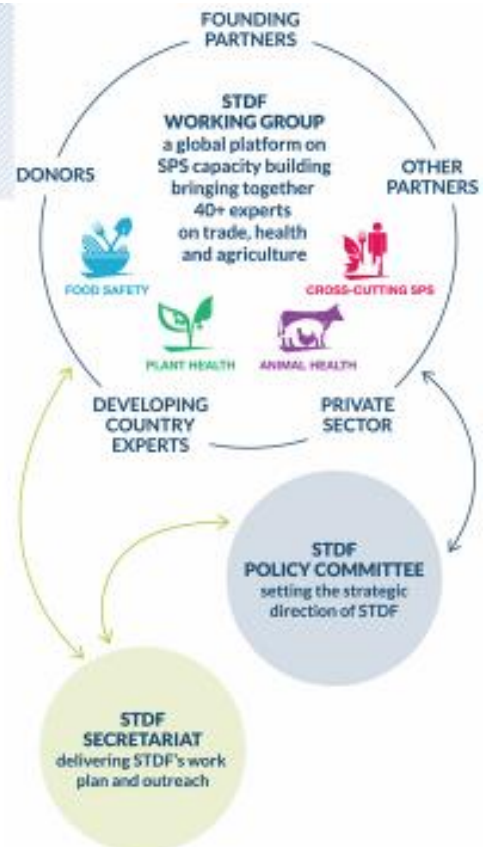
WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



Global coordination platform,
knowledge hub and network
for SPS capacity building

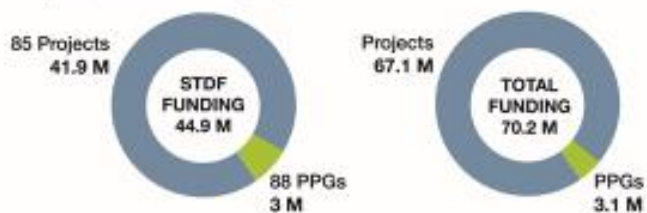


Funds for innovative, cross-
cutting SPS projects and
project development



STDF builds SPS capacity in developing countries

Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions



STDF projects mobilized US\$25+ million from governments,
private sector, other donors

65% of STDF Project / PPG resources
benefit LDCs and OLICs

Project Preparation Grants

Seed funding (up to \$50,000)

- Develop SPS capacity building projects
- Apply capacity evaluation / prioritization tools
- Assess feasibility before project development

Value of PPGs to promote synergies with other initiatives and mobilize resources



Regional SPS Platform for the Pacific



- **Aim:** Propose options for a collaborative, regional approach to support SPS capacity building
- **Implementation:** Kalang Consultancy, Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- **Time-frame:** 2017-18
- **Value:** US\$50,000

"After joining this project I am getting profits every year. I don't have to wait for long to sell out at the market because my shrimps are bigger and look healthier. Now it makes me proud that people come to me for advice".

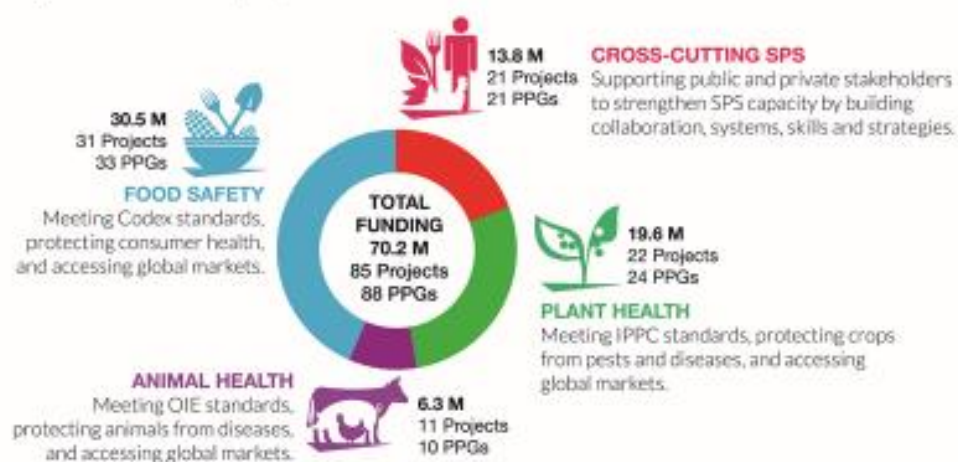
Chompa Debnath,
shrimp farmer,
Bangladesh



Focus on projects that:

- identify, develop or disseminate good practice
- are replicable
- include regional/global approaches
- are innovative, collaborative, inter-disciplinary

STDF's investment supports farmers, processors, traders and governments
Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions



Strengthening information systems for pest surveillance and reporting

- Use of hand-held, mobile devices to collect surveillance data, improve pest reporting and facilitate trade
- STDF funds: US\$997,595 (mobilized: US\$779,202)
- Beneficiaries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam (plus Myanmar and Singapore)
- Led by: Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia

www.standardsfacility.org/PG-432



Increasing capacity to meet pesticide MRLs in Africa, ASEAN and Latin America

- Improved capacity to generate, review and interpret pesticide residue data
- Residue studies for 10+ Codex MRLs
- Public-private collaboration plugged data gaps and led to cost-savings
- New reduced-risk pesticides registered in 18 countries
- STDF funds US\$1,489,600 (mobilized: US\$1,954,550)

www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337



E-Phyto: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products



- Harmonized system to send and receive electronic phytosanitary certificates
- Off-the-shelf solution to widen access and use by developing countries
- Collaborative, PPP approach
- Implemented by IPPC, with other international organizations, national governments and the private sector

www.standardsfacility.org/PG-504

Knowledge solutions on safe wood packaging (ISPM 15)



- How to meet ISPM 15?
- What are the costs, benefits and challenges?
- PPP approach – dialogue, field visits, data collection
- Country case studies, policy brief, film
- Treatment facilities are profitable with sufficient production and export volumes

www.standardsfacility.org/460

Good practice to support SPS capacity building



Partnering with the private sector

Value of PPPs to improve SPS outcomes

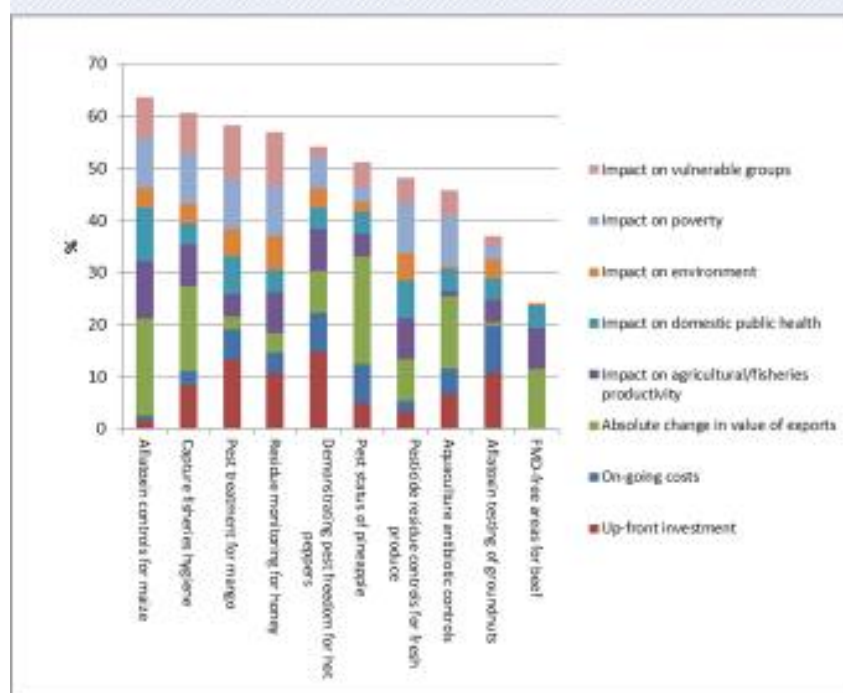
- Leveraging expertise and resources
- Promoting value chain development
- Facilitating safe trade



An evidence-based approach to inform SPS decision-making

Use of P-IMA framework to:

- Enhance public-private dialogue
- Support project design and fundraising
- Raise high-level awareness about value of SPS investments
- Transparency and accountability
- Enhance resource efficiency



Prioritizing
SPS
investment
options using
specific
decision
criteria

Key messages from STDF's work

- Structured approaches to evaluate and prioritize needs
- Evidence on cost of SPS gaps and benefits of investments
- Linking SPS capacity building to development objectives and SDGs
- Importance of PPPs
- Maximizing synergies and coherence across health, agriculture, environment, trade, etc.
- Building institutional capacity
- Working together to meet common and shared objectives

Join STDF's global network to extend results and reach worldwide

Explore options to co-fund STDF's safe, inclusive trade projects

Join as a donor to the Trust Fund and respond to growing demand

Connect and collaborate with STDF on the latest SPS solutions

www.standardsfacility.org



FIND OUT MORE ABOUT STDF'S WORK AND GET INVOLVED

Access SPS information and tools at www.standardsfacility.org

Browse SPS resources in the online Library

Share experiences and lessons at STDF's Working Group

Sign up for updates through STDF's e-news

View good practice films on STDF's YouTube channel

YouTube

附件 23、STDF-Facilitating Safe Trade: Going Paperless with SPS E-Certification



Facilitating safe trade: going paperless with SPS e-certification

The Trade Facilitation Agreement

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement sets out how to speed up the movement, release and clearance of goods across borders, including goods in transit. Going paperless with electronic systems can help to cut red tape and support effective cooperation among border agencies. The Agreement, which includes provisions for technical assistance and capacity building, aims to broaden participation in global value chains and improve transparency.



Paperless SPS systems count

With the entry into force of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, governments and industry partners around the world are actively seeking solutions to move goods across borders more quickly and efficiently. Paperless trade is an important way to reduce trade transaction costs and facilitate trade. In the Asia-Pacific Region alone, paperless trade is expected to generate annual export gains worth up to US\$257 billion, reduce export time by up to 44% and lower export costs by up to 33%. Paperless trade can promote national development, drive economic growth and competitiveness and improve food security, thereby supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



The exchange of regulatory documents and certificates is crucial in international trade transactions. Paperless trade means that the electronic exchange of trade-related certificates is conducted in a structured format, based on open and agreed standards. In the context of international trade, an electronic certificate is considered equivalent to a paper certificate, in that it contains the same information and gives the same guarantees.



Authorities responsible for the exchange of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) certificates are interested in how electronic SPS certification (SPS e-Cert) can be used to enhance national SPS systems and facilitate safe trade. A number of developed and developing countries have started adopting SPS e-Cert. Based on their experiences, e-Cert can be helpful in improving efficiency and security, cutting clearance times and reducing transaction costs. Results also demonstrate that, to be successful, optimal paper-based systems first need to be in place to effectively transition to paperless trade.

The e-Cert approach

Internationally-recognized standards facilitate the exchange of electronic SPS certificates by harmonizing requirements and exchange frameworks, reducing the resources required for trading partners to have bilateral arrangements. SPS e-Cert is a UN/CEFACT¹ standard for the secure electronic transmission of SPS certification data from the competent authority of the exporting country to the competent authority of the importing country.



At borders, SPS e-Cert can reduce the amount of time spent on paper processing and transmitting of SPS data, as well as the costs of sorting, distributing, retrieving and archiving paper certificates. Importantly, it also decreases fraudulent certificates and increases transparency around issuing, re-issuing and receipt of certificates by relevant authorities.

¹ UN/CEFACT 2014

² United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business



e-Cert in action: Kenya's journey

Experiences on the ground in a number of developing countries highlight how SPS e-Cert improves compliance with regulations and policies, reduces errors and fraud, supports risk management and builds trust.

In Kenya, since the launch of its electronic phytosanitary certification system in 2011 until June 2016, more than 892,000 digital phytosanitary

certificates have been issued. This has helped to increase government revenue by 75%. At the institutional level, competence and capacities were enhanced leading to more efficient services delivery. At the industry level, time savings were recorded, as well as improvements in communication. At the international level, Kenya's SPS reputation improved, with higher levels of trust among trading partners and greater confidence in the authenticity of certificates issued by the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

Going paperless works⁴

Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronically secured certificates • Cross-checking in real time • Single national register of certificates
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster processing through pre-validation • Single view of all relevant information • Simple maintenance of forms
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very difficult to forge • Online verification for third parties • Searchable database with all certificates
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer-assisted application preparation • Faster processing cuts export time • Faster management through real-time status

³ Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand: www.foodsafety.govt.nz/information/opening-up-e-certification-products

⁴ Implementing UNCTAD E-Business Standards: www.unctad.org/kydource/annex1/foodbook/Implementing-unctad-e-business-standards-agricultural-trade

Impact on inclusive trade

A lack of certainty in the issuing and acceptance of SPS certificates is a barrier to inclusive trade. Around 43% of exporters from developing countries have identified the issuing and acceptance of SPS certificates as a constraint for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to participate in e-commerce¹. As such, SPS e-Cert, with its online application, faster processing and clearance times, and lower travel costs, can drive more inclusive trade, particularly for MSMEs. Women traders, who face particular barriers in cross-border trade, are also more likely to benefit.



Guiding the way on e-Cert

The international standard-setting bodies in the WTO SPS Agreement, which sets out the basic rules on food safety and animal and plant health requirements, – Codex, OIE and IPPC – have developed guidance to support the use of SPS e-Cert. The IPPC has adopted a standard with detailed guidance for contracting parties on electronic phytosanitary

certification (ePhyto), including on format and content and the mechanism for exchange and guidance on harmonized codes and schemas.

The Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) has put in place an electronic Working Group to assess and review existing guidance on electronic certification. The OIE is at an early stage of reviewing gaps in standards and guidelines on electronic certification.

The ePhyto Solution

"The STDF work on electronic certification and the ePhyto project offered the impetus for the World Bank and IPPC Secretariat to deepen their collaboration on SPS capacity building and trade facilitation."

Bill Gair, World Bank Group

A number of IPPC contracting parties have made progress in developing systems for the electronic exchange of phytosanitary certificates. This required significant resources to develop electronic tools to produce and receive certificates and negotiate agreements with trading partners.

An STDF funded project² is supporting developing countries, without an existing national system, with a simple generic ePhyto national

system (GeNS) capable of producing, sending and receiving electronic phytosanitary certificates. It will set up a harmonized exchange tool, or hub, to facilitate electronic exchange based upon a single communication protocol, cutting both cost and complexity.

These two systems make up "the ePhyto Solution" which aims to make it easier for countries (especially those with limited resources) to start transmitting electronic phytosanitary certificates. This will be the case for export consignments and to receive certificates for imported consignments, facilitating the safe trade of plants and plant products and improving access to food. The ePhyto Solution is compatible with existing border information management systems and aims to build on these where possible.

The project further increases public-private cooperation by involving various stakeholders at the international standard setting level (including CITES, UNCTAD and WCO, among others). Donor agencies involved in capacity building, industry associations, led by the International Grain Trade Coalition, and private companies are also partnering in efforts to pilot test and refine the ePhyto Solution before it is scaled up.

¹ OECD-WTO Aid for Trade Survey, 2017

² www.standardsfacility.org/PC-504

The STDF vision

The STDF is working to advance the Sustainable Development Goals through its vision: Sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries.



STDF's SPS e-Cert seminar⁷

"The Seminar succeeded in raising awareness among developing countries about the opportunities and risks related to the implementation of electronic SPS certification systems".

Suzanne Sabourin, Canadian Meat Council

The STDF's seminar in June 2016 reviewed the state of play of SPS e-Cert in developing countries and recommended priorities for capacity building. Over 150 experts from governments, international organizations, industry associations and global business discussed the latest knowledge, good practices and trends on existing automated systems worldwide. The event raised ongoing challenges and needs on how to support developing countries to effectively automate SPS cross-border procedures.

The e-Cert opportunity: moving ahead

An effective paper-based certification system needs to be in place, with adequate institutional capacity and clarity on roles and responsibilities, to be able to move to an electronic SPS certification system. The first step is a comprehensive analysis of SPS and other export/import business processes to identify the needs, as well as the expected costs and benefits of automated systems. A decision to invest in an e-Cert system should be made after examining the costs and benefits involved.

Successful roll out of SPS e-Cert requires political will, effective communication and collaboration across SPS authorities, as well as with other areas of government, and the private sector. Adequate IT infrastructure and capabilities are vital. SPS e-Cert has the most potential where there is a mature export/import sector for adequate cost recovery systems and good private sector engagement.

As governments and business transition to paperless documentation, greater public-private sector co-operation is critical to make sure that data flows are harmonized and can be rolled out seamlessly between governments, from business to government and from business to business worldwide.



⁷ www.standardsfacility.org/SPS-eCert

附件 24、World Bank Group Trade Facilitation



WORLD BANK GROUP
Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment

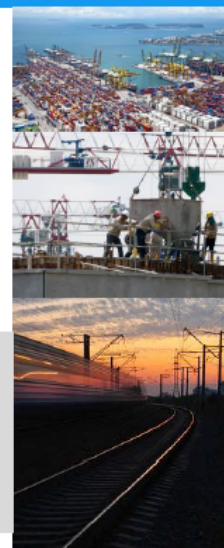
Theresa Morrissey
Trade Facilitation and Border Management

WBG is a major provider of trade related assistance



Analysis and Diagnostics
Technical Assistance
Financing of major trade infrastructure and
institutional reform projects
Research and data products (LPI/Doing Business)
Global advocacy and partnerships

The World Bank Group has assisted countries to implement more than 120 customs, border management and trade facilitation projects over the past 20 years that have resulted in major improvements in terms of reduced time to import and export, as well as better transparency, predictability, and reduced transaction costs for traders.



Part of this is the WBG's support to the WTO's TFA agenda through the Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP)



WORLD BANK GROUP
Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment

Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP)

OBJECTIVE

Assist developing countries in reforming and aligning their trade facilitation laws, procedures, processes & systems to enable implementation of the WTO TFA requirements



- Launched in 2014
- Designed to provide practical and demand-driven assistance
- Focuses on supporting the full and effective implementation of the WTO TFA and related trade facilitation reforms
- Helps client countries identify constraints, plan reforms implementation, and align procedures with international standards covering import, export, and transit activities.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



WORLD BANK GROUP
Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment

Trade Facilitation – A couple of definitions.....

simplification, harmonization, and standardization of procedures & processes and associated information flows to move goods through the supply chain in a transparent and predictable manner”

But also relevant: “identifying and addressing bottlenecks that are imposed by weaknesses in trade related logistics and regulatory regimes and that prevent the timely, cost effective movement of goods.”

Trade Facilitation Leads to Big Global Gains



A 1-day delay prior to shipping is estimated to reduce trade by >1%



E-docs in air cargo could yield USD12 billion in annual savings

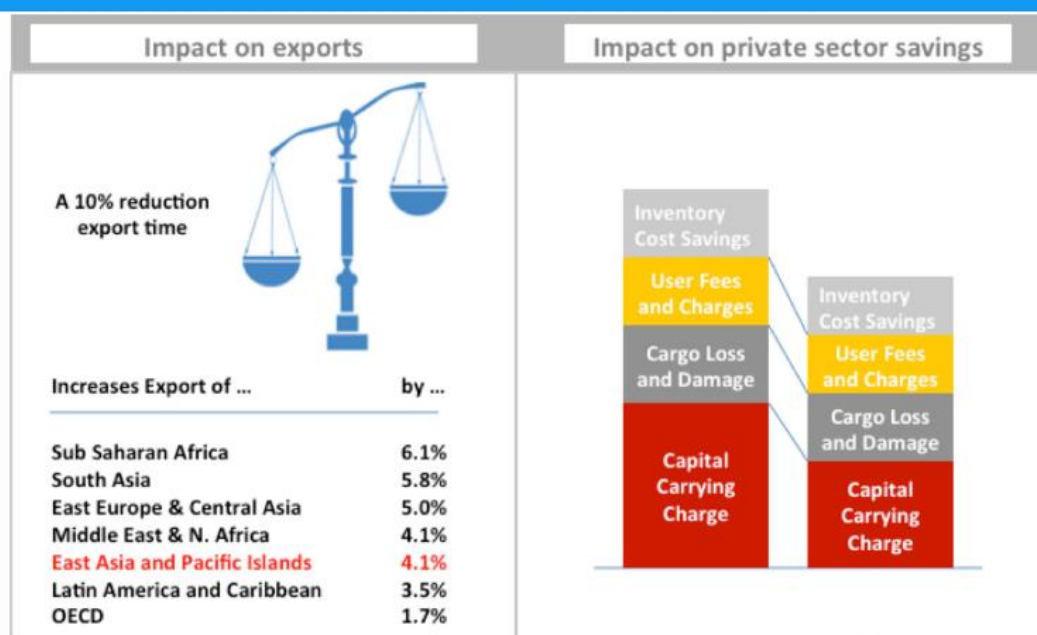


Supply chain barriers reduced halfway to global best practice could increase world trade by USD1.5 trillion



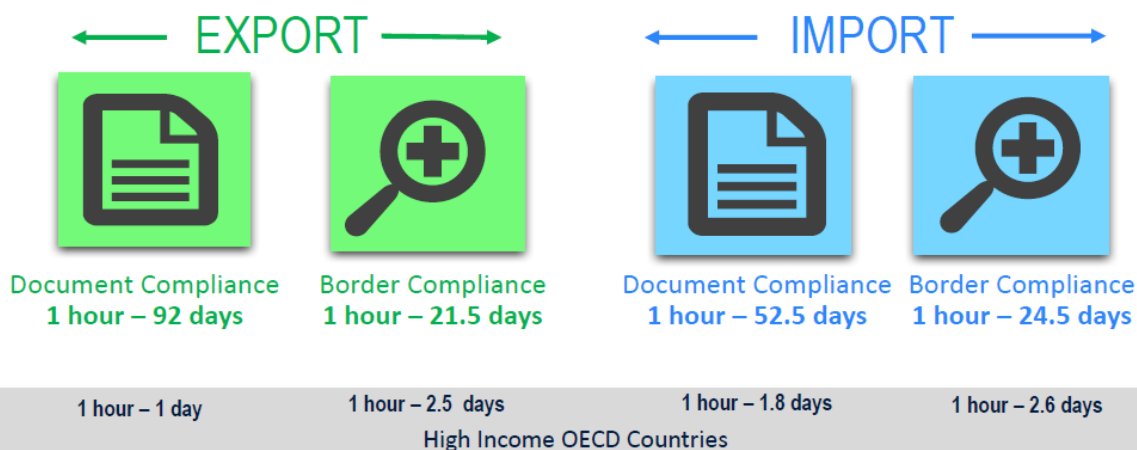
Global gains from full implementation of WTO TFA is tentatively estimated at USD210 billion per annum

Trade Facilitation Leads to Big Local Gains



Trade transaction time

Trade transactions vary widely from country to country. In 2017 these transactions involved



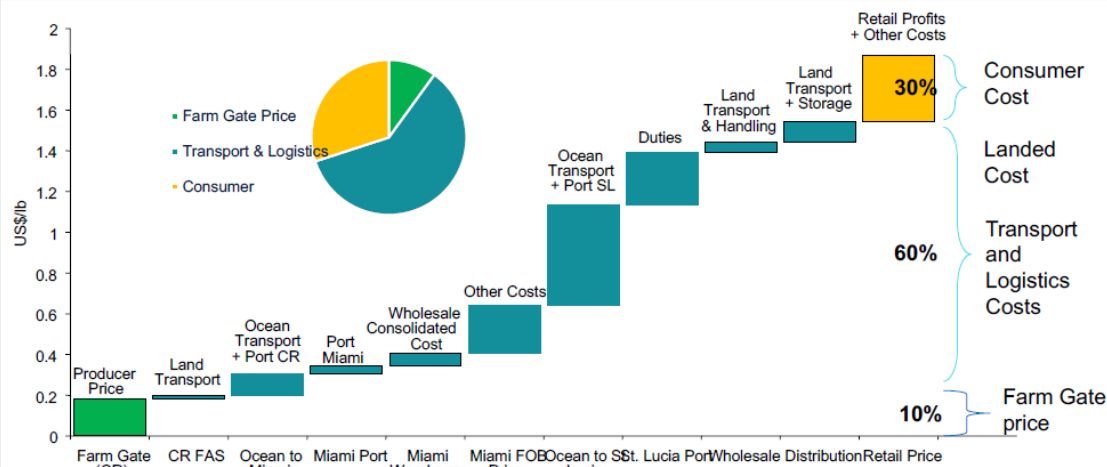
Source: World Bank 'Doing Business' Project, 2018



The impact on consumers



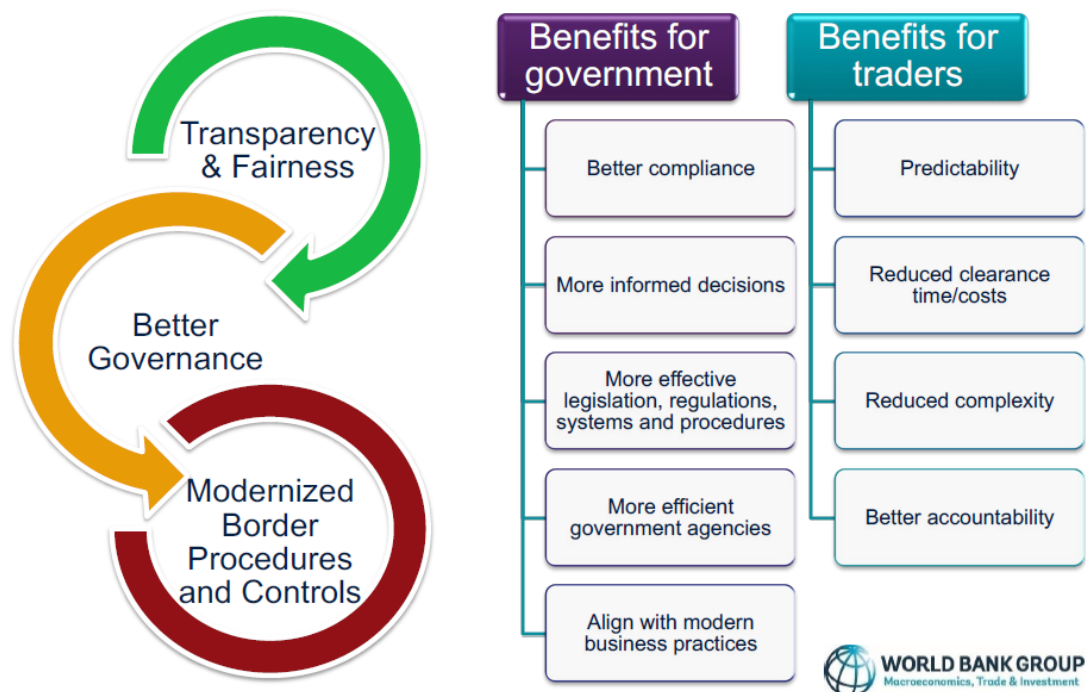
Logistics costs increase prices for the consumers: 60% of the cost related to the importation of pineapples Costa Rica to Saint Lucia related to documentation preparation, border clearance, transportation and logistics.



Source: Gain, 2013, Adapted from : Logistics, Transport and Food Prices in LAC (2009) and OECS Backward Linkages Study (2008)



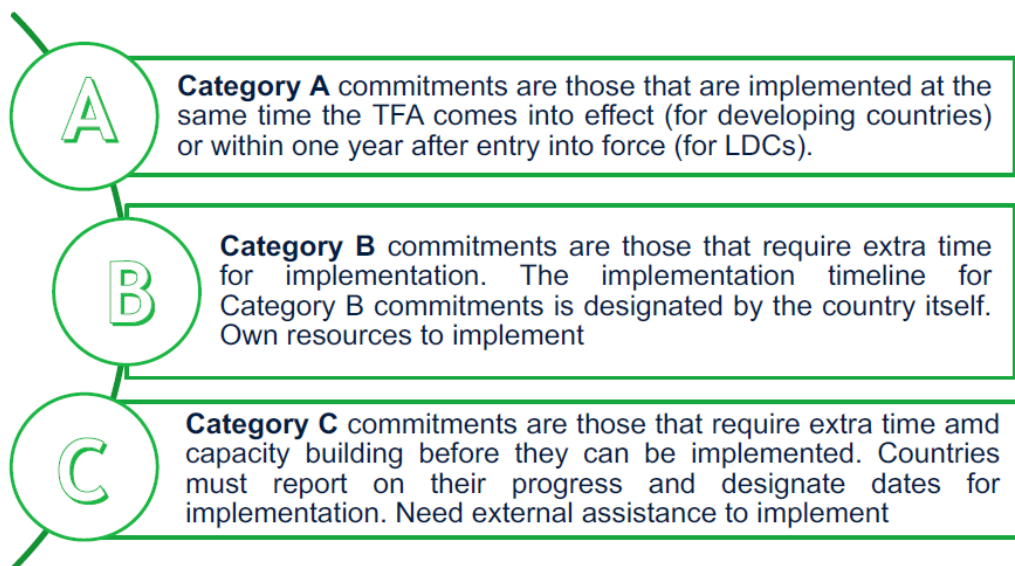
Objectives & Benefits of the WTO TFA



Trade Facilitation Agreement Articles - Grouping



Categories



10



Risk Management

- Focus is primarily on the application of risk criteria at the border
- Promotes resources being focussed on areas of high risk

QRM2018 Participating Countries

- 56% notified as Category A

- Initiatives such as Philippines DA TERMS Program, Balkan States Risk & Compliance Strategy, Fiji Risk Management Working Group
- Sea Container Task Force



Authorised Operator

- Additional trade facilitation measures to operators who meet specified criteria
- Shall not create unjustifiable discrimination or to the extent possible restrict SMEs
- Mutual recognition

QRM2018 Participating Countries

- 56% notified as Category A

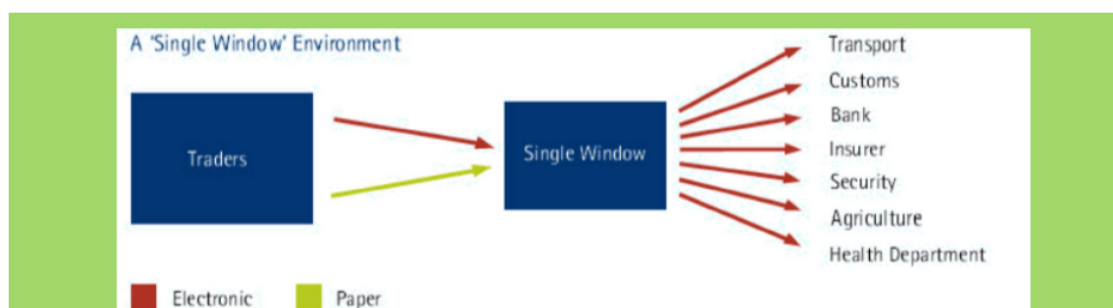


Single Window

- Endeavour to establish or maintain a single window
- Single submission is preferred under normal circumstances
- To the extent possible and practical utilise IT

QRM2018 Participating Countries

44% notified as Category A



General Summary – QRM2018 Participating Countries

Most Notified Category A Measures

- Article 9 - Movement of goods intended for import under Customs control
- Article 10.6 - Use of Customs Brokers
- Article 10.7 - Common Border Procedures and Uniform Documentation requirements
- Article 10.8 - Rejected goods
- Article 10.9 - Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing

Fees, Charges & Formalities Articles

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General Summary – QRM2018 Participating Countries

Least Notified Category A Measures

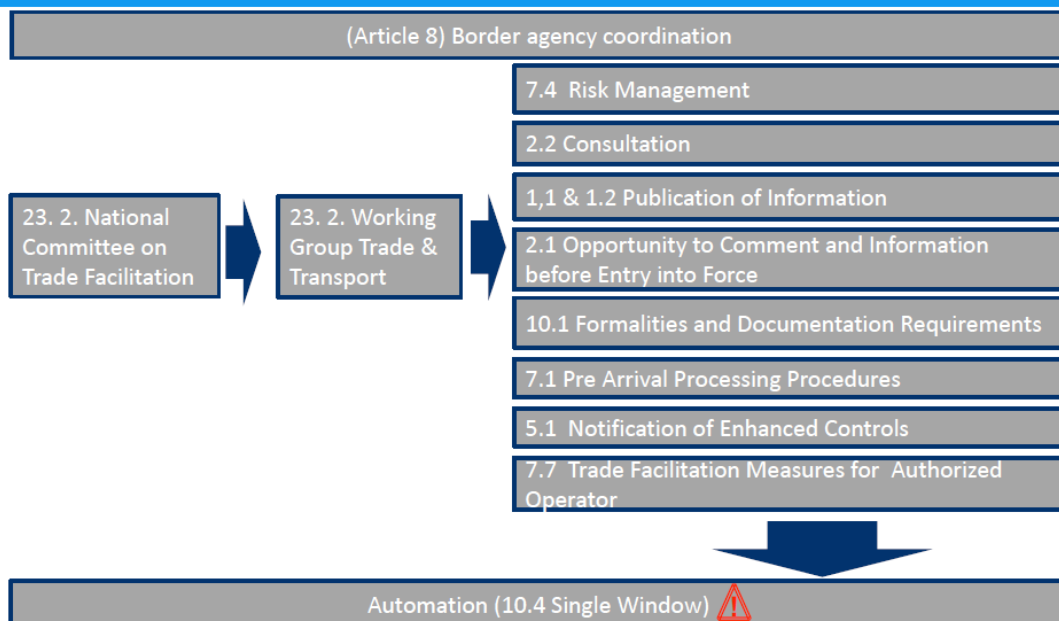
- Article 5.1 - Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections
- Article 5.3 - Test Procedures*
- Article 8 – Border Agency Cooperation
- Article 10.4 – Single Window*
- Group – Publication of Information, Opportunity to comment, Risk Management*, Average Release Times* and Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Operators*

Transparency Articles and Fees, Charges & Formalities Articles

16



Action Plan Sequencing: *an example*



17



Critical Success Factors for Trade Facilitation Reform

- Increased border agency cooperation and coordination resulting smoother border management operations
- Address Change Management Processes
- Management of risk in the clearance process
- Implement updated legal frameworks across all border agencies
- Support integrity and transparency
- Simplify and harmonize processes and procedures
- Ensure ICT support & connectivity between border agencies
- Develop enhanced public-private dialogue and increased exchange of knowledge and ideas



It takes 'whole of Government' approach at the border to reduce time and cost and achieve economic outcomes for the community

For further information contact:

Bill Gain

Global Lead, Trade Facilitation and Border Management

wgain@worldbank.org



Further Information

1. **World Bank Open Data:** free and open access to data about development in countries around the globe
 - <http://data.worldbank.org/>
2. **World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI):** Global benchmarking Indicators for 155 countries
 - <http://lpi.worldbank.org/>
3. **Doing Business Trading Across Borders (DB TAB):** Global benchmarking Indicators for 185 economies – regulations
 - <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>
4. **The Trade Costs Dataset:** provides estimates of bilateral trade costs in agriculture and manufactured goods for the 1995-2010 period
 - <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/trade-costs-dataset>
5. **Global Facilitation Partnership for Transport and Trade:** "single window" web portal for worldwide trade facilitation information and resources
 - www.gfptt.org



附件 25、Agreement on Trade Facilitation



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

WT/MIN(13)/36
WT/L/911

11 December 2013

(13-6825)

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Ministerial Conference
Ninth Session
Bali, 3-6 December 2013

AGREEMENT ON TRADE FACILITATION

MINISTERIAL DECISION OF 7 DECEMBER 2013

The Ministerial Conference,

Having regard to paragraph 1 of Article IX of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (the "WTO Agreement");

Decides as follows:

1. We hereby conclude the negotiation of an Agreement on Trade Facilitation (the "Agreement"), which is annexed hereto, subject to legal review for rectifications of a purely formal character that do not affect the substance of the Agreement.
2. We hereby establish a Preparatory Committee on Trade Facilitation (the "Preparatory Committee") under the General Council, open to all Members, to perform such functions as may be necessary to ensure the expeditious entry into force of the Agreement and to prepare for the efficient operation of the Agreement upon its entry into force. In particular, the Preparatory Committee shall conduct the legal review of the Agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above, receive notifications of Category A commitments, and draw up a Protocol of Amendment (the "Protocol") to insert the Agreement into Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement.
3. The General Council shall meet no later than 31 July 2014 to annex to the Agreement notifications of Category A commitments, to adopt the Protocol drawn up by the Preparatory Committee, and to open the Protocol for acceptance until 31 July 2015. The Protocol shall enter into force in accordance with Article X:3 of the WTO Agreement.

ANNEX

AGREEMENT ON TRADE FACILITATION

Preamble

Members,

Having regard to the Doha Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations;

Recalling and reaffirming the mandate and principles contained in paragraph 27 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and Annex D of the Decision of the Doha Work Programme adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, as well as paragraph 33 and Annex E of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

Desiring to clarify and improve relevant aspects of Articles V, VIII and X of the GATT 1994 with a view to further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit;

Recognizing the particular needs of developing and especially least-developed country Members and desiring to enhance assistance and support for capacity building in this area;

Recognizing the need for effective cooperation among Members on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues:

Hereby agree as follows:

SECTION I

ARTICLE 1: PUBLICATION AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

1. Publication

1.1. Each Member shall promptly publish the following information in a non-discriminatory and easily accessible manner in order to enable governments, traders and other interested parties to become acquainted with them:

- a. Importation, exportation and transit procedures (including port, airport, and other entry-point procedures) and required forms and documents;
- b. Applied rates of duties and taxes of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation;
- c. Fees and charges imposed by or for governmental agencies on or in connection with importation, exportation or transit;
- d. Rules for the classification or valuation of products for customs purposes;
- e. Laws, regulations and administrative rulings of general application relating to rules of origin;
- f. Import, export or transit restrictions or prohibitions;
- g. Penalty provisions against breaches of import, export or transit formalities;
- h. Appeal procedures;
- i. Agreements or parts thereof with any country or countries relating to importation, exportation or transit;
- j. Procedures relating to the administration of tariff quotas.

1.2. Nothing in these provisions shall be construed as requiring the publication or provision of information other than in the language of the Member except as stated in paragraph 2.2.

2 Information Available Through Internet

2.1. Each Member shall make available, and update to the extent possible and as appropriate, the following through the Internet:

- a. A description¹ of its importation, exportation and transit procedures, including appeal procedures, that informs governments, traders and other interested parties of the practical steps needed to import and export, and for transit;
- b. The forms and documents required for importation into, exportation from, or transit through the territory of that Member;
- c. Contact information on enquiry points.

2.2. Whenever practicable, the description referred to in subparagraph 2.1 a. shall also be made available in one of the official languages of the WTO.

2.3. Members are encouraged to make available further trade related information through the Internet, including relevant trade-related legislation and other items referred to in paragraph 1.1.

3 Enquiry Points

3.1. Each Member shall, within its available resources, establish or maintain one or more enquiry points to answer reasonable enquiries of governments, traders and other interested parties on matters covered by paragraph 1.1 as well as to provide the required forms and documents referred to in subparagraph 1.1 a.

3.2. Members of a customs union or involved in regional integration may establish or maintain common enquiry points at the regional level to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 3.1 for common procedures.

3.3. Members are encouraged not to require the payment of a fee for answering enquiries and providing required forms and documents. If any, Members shall limit the amount of its fees and charges to the approximate cost of services rendered.

3.4. The enquiry points shall answer enquiries and provide the forms and documents within a reasonable time period set by each Member, which may vary depending on the nature or complexity of the request.

4 Notification

4.1. Each Member shall notify the Committee of:

- a. The official place(s) where the items in subparagraphs 1.1 a. to j. have been published; and
- b. The URLs of website(s) referred to in paragraph 2.1, as well as the contact information of the enquiry points referred to in paragraph 3.1.

ARTICLE 2: OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT, INFORMATION BEFORE ENTRY INTO FORCE AND CONSULTATION

1 Opportunity to Comment and Information before Entry into Force

1.1. Each Member shall, to the extent practicable and in a manner consistent with its domestic law and legal system, provide opportunities and an appropriate time period to traders and other interested parties to comment on the proposed introduction or amendment of laws and regulations of general application related to the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.

¹ Each Member has the discretion to state on its website the legal limitations of this description.

1.2. Each Member shall, to the extent practicable, and in a manner consistent with its domestic law and legal system, ensure that new or amended laws and regulations of general application related to the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit are published, or information on them made otherwise publicly available, as early as possible before their entry into force, in order to enable traders and other interested parties to become acquainted with them.

1.3. Changes to duty rates or tariff rates, as well as measures that have a relieving effect or whose effectiveness would be undermined by prior publication, measures applied in urgent circumstances, or minor changes to domestic law and legal system are excluded from paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 above.

2 Consultations

Each Member shall, as appropriate, provide for regular consultations between border agencies and traders or other stakeholders within its territory.

ARTICLE 3: ADVANCE RULINGS

1. Each Member shall issue an advance ruling in a reasonable, time bound manner to an applicant that has submitted a written request containing all necessary information. If a Member declines to issue an advance ruling it shall promptly notify the applicant in writing, setting out the relevant facts and the basis for its decision.

2. A Member may decline to issue an advance ruling to an applicant where the question raised in the application:

- a. is already pending in the applicant's case before any governmental agency, appellate tribunal or court; or
- b. has already been decided by any appellate tribunal or court.

3. The advance ruling shall be valid for a reasonable period of time after its issuance unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the original advance ruling have changed.

4. Where the Member revokes, modifies or invalidates the advance ruling, it shall provide written notice to the applicant setting out the relevant facts and the basis for its decision. Where a Member revokes, modifies or invalidates advance rulings with retroactive effect, it may only do so where the ruling was based on incomplete, incorrect, false or misleading information.

5. An advance ruling issued by a Member shall be binding on that Member in respect of the applicant that sought it. The Member may provide that the advance ruling be binding on the applicant.

6. Each Member shall publish, at a minimum:

- a. the requirements for the application for an advance ruling, including the information to be provided and the format;
- b. the time period by which it will issue an advance ruling; and
- c. the length of time for which the advance ruling is valid.

7. Each Member shall provide, upon written request of an applicant, a review of the advance ruling or the decision to revoke, modify or invalidate the advance ruling.²

8. Each Member shall endeavour to make publicly available any information on advance rulings which it considers to be of significant interest to other interested parties, taking into account the need to protect commercially confidential information.

² Under this paragraph: a) a review may, before or after the ruling has been acted upon, be provided by the official, office or authority that issued the ruling, a higher or independent administrative authority, or a judicial authority; and b) a Member is not required to provide the applicant with recourse to Article 4.1.1 of this Agreement.

9. Definitions and scope:

- a. An advance ruling is a written decision provided by a Member to an applicant prior to the importation of a good covered by the application that sets forth the treatment that the Member shall provide to the good at the time of importation with regard to:
 - i. the good's tariff classification, and
 - ii. the origin of the good;³
- b. In addition to the advance rulings defined in subparagraph 3.9 a., Members are encouraged to provide advance rulings on:
 - i. the appropriate method or criteria, and the application thereof, to be used for determining the customs value under a particular set of facts;
 - ii. the applicability of the Member's requirements for relief or exemption from customs duties;
 - iii. the application of the Member's requirements for quotas, including tariff quotas; and
 - iv. any additional matters for which a Member considers it appropriate to issue an advance ruling.
- c. An applicant is an exporter, importer or any person with a justifiable cause or a representative thereof.
- d. A Member may require that an applicant have legal representation or registration in its territory. To the extent possible, such requirements shall not restrict the categories of persons eligible to apply for advance rulings, with particular consideration for the specific needs of small and medium sized enterprises. These requirements shall be clear and transparent and not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination.

ARTICLE 4: APPEAL OR REVIEW PROCEDURES

1 Right to Appeal or Review

1.1. Each Member shall provide that any person to whom customs issues an administrative decision⁴ has the right, within its territory to:

- a. administrative appeal to or review by an administrative authority higher than or independent of the official or office that issued the decision;
- and/or
- b. judicial appeal or review of the decision.

1.2. The legislation of each Member may require administrative appeal or review to be initiated prior to judicial appeal or review.

1.3. Members shall ensure that their appeal or review procedures are carried out in a non-discriminatory manner.

³ It is understood that an advance ruling on the origin of a good may be an assessment of origin for the purposes of the Agreement on Rules of Origin where the ruling meets the requirements of this Agreement and the Agreement on the Rules of Origin. Likewise, an assessment of origin under the Agreement on Rules of Origin may be an advance ruling on the origin of a good for the purposes of this Agreement where the ruling meets the requirements of both agreements. Members are not required to establish separate arrangements under this provision in addition to those established pursuant to the Rules of Origin Agreement in relation to the assessment of origin provided that the requirements of this Article are fulfilled.

⁴ An administrative decision in this Article means a decision with a legal effect that affects rights and obligations of a specific person in an individual case. It shall be understood that an administrative decision in this Article covers an administrative action within the meaning of Article X of the GATT 1994 or failure to take an administrative action or decision as provided for in a Member's domestic law and legal system. For addressing such failure, Members may maintain an alternative administrative mechanism or judicial recourse to direct the customs authority to promptly issue an administrative decision in place of the right to appeal or review under subparagraph 1.1 a.

1.4. Each Member shall ensure that, in a case where the decision on appeal or review under subparagraph 1.1 a. is not given either i. within set periods as specified in its laws or regulations or ii. without undue delay, the petitioner has the right to either further appeal to or further review by the administrative authority or the judicial authority or any other recourse to the judicial authority.⁵

1.5. Each Member shall ensure that the person referred to in paragraph 1.1 is provided with the reasons for the administrative decision so as to enable such a person to have recourse to appeal or review procedures where necessary.

1.6. Each Member is encouraged to make the provisions of this Article applicable to an administrative decision issued by a relevant border agency other than customs.

ARTICLE 5: OTHER MEASURES TO ENHANCE IMPARTIALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND TRANSPARENCY

1 Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections

Where a Member adopts or maintains a system of issuing notifications or guidance to its concerned authorities for enhancing the level of controls or inspections at the border in respect of foods, beverages or feedstuffs covered under the notification or guidance for protecting human, animal, or plant life or health within its territory, the following disciplines shall apply to the manner of their issuance, termination or suspension:

- a. each Member may, as appropriate, issue the notification or guidance based on risk.
- b. each Member may issue the notification or guidance so that it applies uniformly only to those points of entry where the sanitary and phytosanitary conditions on which the notification or guidance are based apply.
- c. each Member shall promptly terminate or suspend the notification or guidance when circumstances giving rise to it no longer exist, or if changed circumstances can be addressed in a less trade restrictive manner.
- d. when a Member decides to terminate or suspend the notification or guidance, it shall, as appropriate, promptly publish the announcement of its termination or suspension in a non-discriminatory and easily accessible manner, or inform the exporting Member or the importer.

2 Detention

A Member shall inform the carrier or importer promptly in case of detention of goods declared for importation, for inspection by Customs or any other competent authority.

3 Test Procedures

3.1. A Member may, upon request, grant an opportunity for a second test in case the first test result of a sample taken upon arrival of goods declared for importation shows an adverse finding.

3.2. A Member shall either publish, in a non-discriminatory and easily accessible manner, the name and address of any laboratory where the test can be carried out or provide this information to the importer when it is granted the opportunity under paragraph 3.1.

3.3. A Member shall consider the result of the second test in the release and clearance of goods, and, if appropriate, may accept the results of such test.

⁵ Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent Members from recognizing administrative silence on appeal or review as a decision in favour of the petitioner in accordance with its laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 6: DISCIPLINES ON FEES AND CHARGES IMPOSED ON OR IN CONNECTION WITH IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

1 General Disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation

1.1. The provisions of paragraph 6.1 shall apply to all fees and charges other than import and export duties and other than taxes within the purview of Article III of GATT 1994 imposed by Members on or in connection with importation or exportation of goods.

1.2. Information on fees and charges shall be published in accordance with Article 1 of this Agreement. This information shall include the fees and charges that will be applied, the reason for such fees and charges, the responsible authority and when and how payment is to be made.

1.3. An adequate time period shall be accorded between the publication of new or amended fees and charges and their entry into force except in urgent circumstances. Such fees and charges shall not be applied until information on them has been published.

1.4. Each Member shall periodically review its fees and charges with a view to reducing their number and diversity, where practicable.

2 Specific disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation

2.1. Fees and charges for customs processing:

- i. shall be limited in amount to the approximate cost of the services rendered on or in connection with the specific import or export operation in question; and
- ii. are not required to be linked to a specific import or export operation provided they are levied for services that are closely connected to the customs processing of goods.

3 Penalty Disciplines

3.1. For the purpose of Article 6.3, the term "penalties" shall mean those imposed by a Member's customs administration for a breach of the Member's customs law, regulation, or procedural requirement.

3.2. Each Member shall ensure that penalties for a breach of a customs law, regulation, or procedural requirement are imposed only on the person(s) responsible for the breach under its laws.

3.3. The penalty imposed shall depend on the facts and circumstances of the case and shall be commensurate with the degree and severity of the breach.

3.4. Each Member shall ensure that it maintains measures to avoid:

- i. conflicts of interest in the assessment and collection of penalties and duties; and
- ii. creating an incentive for the assessment or collection of a penalty that is inconsistent with paragraph 3.3.

3.5. Each Member shall ensure that when a penalty is imposed for a breach of customs laws, regulations, or procedural requirements, an explanation in writing is provided to the person(s) upon whom the penalty is imposed specifying the nature of the breach and the applicable law, regulation or procedure under which the amount or range of penalty for the breach has been prescribed.

3.6. When a person voluntarily discloses to a Member's customs administration the circumstances of a breach of a customs law, regulation, or procedural requirement prior to the discovery of the breach by the customs administration, the Member is encouraged to, where appropriate, consider this fact as a potential mitigating factor when establishing a penalty for that person.

3.7. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the penalties on traffic in transit referred to in paragraph 3.1.

ARTICLE 7: RELEASE AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS

1 Pre-arrival Processing

1.1. Each Member shall adopt or maintain procedures allowing for the submission of import documentation and other required information, including manifests, in order to begin processing prior to the arrival of goods with a view to expediting the release of goods upon arrival.

1.2. Members shall, as appropriate, provide for advance lodging of documents in electronic format for pre-arrival processing of such documents.

2 Electronic Payment

Each Member shall, to the extent practicable, adopt or maintain procedures allowing the option of electronic payment for duties, taxes, fees and charges collected by customs incurred upon importation and exportation.

3 Separation of Release from Final Determination of Customs Duties, Taxes, Fees and Charges

3.1. Each Member shall adopt or maintain procedures allowing the release of goods prior to the final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges, if such a determination is not done prior to, or upon arrival, or as rapidly as possible after arrival and provided that all other regulatory requirements have been met.

3.2. As a condition for such release, a Member may require:

- a. payment of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges determined prior to or upon arrival of goods and a guarantee for any amount not yet determined in the form of a surety, a deposit or another appropriate instrument provided for in its laws and regulations; or
- b. a guarantee in the form of a surety, a deposit or other appropriate instrument provided for in its laws and regulations.

3.3. Such guarantee shall not be greater than the amount the Member requires to ensure payment of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges ultimately due for the goods covered by the guarantee.

3.4. In cases where an offence requiring imposition of monetary penalties or fines has been detected, a guarantee may be required for the penalties and fines that may be imposed.

3.5. The guarantee as set out in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.4 shall be discharged when it is no longer required.

3.6. Nothing in these provisions shall affect the right of a Member to examine, detain, seize or confiscate or deal with the goods in any manner not otherwise inconsistent with the Member's WTO rights and obligations.

4 Risk Management

4.1. Each Member shall, to the extent possible, adopt or maintain a risk management system for customs control.

4.2. Each Member shall design and apply risk management in a manner as to avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination, or disguised restrictions to international trade.

4.3. Each Member shall concentrate customs control and, to the extent possible other relevant border controls, on high risk consignments and expedite the release of low risk consignments.

Each Member may also select, on a random basis, consignments for such controls as part of its risk management.

4.4. Each Member shall base risk management on assessment of risk through appropriate selectivity criteria. Such selectivity criteria may include, *inter alia*, HS code, nature and description of the goods, country of origin, country from which the goods were shipped, value of the goods, compliance record of traders, and type of means of transport.

5 Post-clearance Audit

5.1. With a view to expediting the release of goods, each Member shall adopt or maintain post-clearance audit to ensure compliance with customs and other related laws and regulations.

5.2. Each Member shall select a person or a consignment for post-clearance audit in a risk-based manner, which may include appropriate selectivity criteria. Each Member shall conduct post-clearance audits in a transparent manner. Where the person is involved in the audit process and conclusive results have been achieved the Member shall, without delay, notify the person whose record is audited of the results, the person's rights and obligations and the reasons for the results.

5.3. Members acknowledge that the information obtained in post-clearance audit may be used in further administrative or judicial proceedings.

5.4. Members shall, wherever practicable, use the result of post-clearance audit in applying risk management.

6 Establishment and Publication of Average Release Times

6.1. Members are encouraged to measure and publish their average release time of goods periodically and in a consistent manner, using tools such as, *inter alia*, the WCO Time Release Study.⁴

6.2. Members are encouraged to share with the Committee their experiences in measuring average release times, including methodologies used, bottlenecks identified, and any resulting effects on efficiency.

7 Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Operators

7.1. Each Member shall provide additional trade facilitation measures related to import, export or transit formalities and procedures, pursuant to paragraph 7.3, to operators who meet specified criteria, hereinafter called authorized operators. Alternatively, a Member may offer such facilitation measures through customs procedures generally available to all operators and not be required to establish a separate scheme.

7.2. The specified criteria shall be related to compliance, or the risk of non-compliance, with requirements specified in a Member's laws, regulations or procedures. The specified criteria, which shall be published, may include:

- a. an appropriate record of compliance with customs and other related laws and regulations;
- b. a system of managing records to allow for necessary internal controls;
- c. financial solvency, including, where appropriate, provision of a sufficient security/guarantee; and
- d. supply chain security.

⁴ Each Member may determine the scope and methodology of such average release time measurement in accordance with its needs and capacity.

The specified criteria to qualify as an operator shall not:

- a. be designed or applied so as to afford or create arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between operators where the same conditions prevail; and
- b. to the extent possible, restrict the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

7.3. The trade facilitation measures provided pursuant to paragraph 7.1 shall include at least 3 of the following measures:⁷

- a. low documentary and data requirements as appropriate;
- b. low rate of physical inspections and examinations as appropriate;
- c. rapid release time as appropriate;
- d. deferred payment of duties, taxes, fees and charges;
- e. use of comprehensive guarantees or reduced guarantees;
- f. a single customs declaration for all imports or exports in a given period; and
- g. clearance of goods at the premises of the authorized operator or another place authorized by customs.

7.4. Members are encouraged to develop authorized operator schemes on the basis of international standards, where such standards exist, except when such standards would be an inappropriate or ineffective means for the fulfillment of the legitimate objectives pursued.

7.5. In order to enhance the facilitation measures provided to operators, Members shall afford to other Members the possibility to negotiate mutual recognition of authorized operator schemes.

7.6. Members shall exchange relevant information within the Committee about authorized operator schemes in force.

8 Expedited Shipments

8.1. Each Member shall adopt or maintain procedures allowing for expedited release of at least those goods entered through air cargo facilities to persons that apply for such treatment, while maintaining customs control.⁸ If a Member employs criteria⁹ limiting who may apply, the Member may, in published criteria, require that the applicant shall, as conditions for qualifying for the application of the treatment described in paragraphs 8.2 a. – d. to its expedited shipments:

- a. provide adequate infrastructure and payment of customs expenses related to processing of expedited shipments, in cases where the applicant fulfills the Member's requirements for such processing to be performed at a dedicated facility;
- b. submit in advance of the arrival of an expedited shipment the information necessary for release;
- c. be assessed fees limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered in providing the treatment described in paragraph 8.2 a. – d.;
- d. maintain a high degree of control over expedited shipments through the use of internal security, logistics, and tracking technology from pick-up to delivery;
- e. provide expedited shipment from pick-up to delivery;
- f. assume liability for payment of all customs duties, taxes, and fees and charges to the customs authority for the goods;
- g. have a good record of compliance with customs and other related laws and regulations;

⁷ A measure listed in sub-paragraphs a.-g. will be deemed to be provided to authorized operators if it is generally available to all operators.

⁸ In cases where a Member has an existing procedure that provides the treatment in paragraph 8.2, this provision would not require that Member to introduce separate expedited release procedures.

⁹ Such application criteria, if any, shall be in addition to the Member's requirements for operating with respect to all goods or shipments entered through air cargo facilities.

- h. comply with other conditions directly related to the effective enforcement of the Member's laws, regulations and procedural requirements, that specifically relate to providing the treatment described in paragraph 8.2.

8.2. Subject to paragraphs 8.1 and 8.3, Members shall:

- a. minimize the documentation required for the release of expedited shipments in accordance with Article 10.1, and to the extent possible, provide for release based on a single submission of information on certain shipments;
- b. provide for expedited shipments to be released under normal circumstances as rapidly as possible after arrival, provided the information required for release has been submitted;
- c. endeavour to apply the treatment in sub-paragraphs 8.2 a. and b. to shipments of any weight or value recognizing that a Member is permitted to require additional entry procedures, including declarations and supporting documentation and payment of duties and taxes, and to limit such treatment based on the type of good, provided the treatment is not limited to low value goods, such as documents; and
- d. provide, to the extent possible, for a *de minimis* shipment value or dutiable amount for which customs duties and taxes will not be collected, aside from certain prescribed goods. Internal taxes, such as value added taxes and excise taxes, applied to imports consistently with Article III of the GATT 1994 are not subject to this provision.

8.3. Nothing in paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2 shall affect the right of a Member to examine, detain, seize, confiscate or refuse entry to goods, or to carry out post-clearance audits, including in connection with the use of risk management systems. Further, nothing in paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2 shall prevent a Member from requiring, as a condition for release, the submission of additional information and the fulfillment of non-automatic licensing requirements.

9 Perishable Goods¹⁰

9.1. With a view to preventing avoidable loss or deterioration of perishable goods, and provided all regulatory requirements have been met, each Member shall:

- a. provide for the release of perishable goods under normal circumstances within the shortest possible time; and
- b. provide for the release of perishable goods, in exceptional circumstances where it would be appropriate to do so, outside the business hours of customs and other relevant authorities.

9.2. Each Member shall give appropriate priority to perishable goods when scheduling any examinations that may be required.

9.3. Each Member shall either arrange, or allow an importer to arrange, for the proper storage of perishable goods pending their release. The Member may require that any storage facilities arranged by the importer have been approved or designated by its relevant authorities. The movement of the goods to those storage facilities, including authorizations for the operator moving the goods, may be subject to the approval, where required, of the relevant authorities. The Member shall, where practicable and consistent with domestic legislation, upon the request of the importer, provide for any procedures necessary for release to take place at those storage facilities.

9.4. In cases of significant delay in the release of perishable goods, and upon written request, the importing Member shall, to the extent practicable, provide a communication on the reasons for the delay.

¹⁰ For the purposes of this provision, perishable goods are goods that rapidly decay due to their natural characteristics, in particular in the absence of appropriate storage conditions.

ARTICLE 8: BORDER AGENCY COOPERATION

1. A Member shall ensure that its authorities and agencies responsible for border controls and procedures dealing with the importation, exportation and transit of goods cooperate with one another and coordinate their activities in order to facilitate trade.

2. Members shall, to the extent possible and practicable, cooperate on mutually agreed terms with other Members with whom they share a common border with a view to coordinating procedures at border crossings to facilitate cross-border trade. Such cooperation and coordination may include:

- I. alignment of working days and hours;
- II. alignment of procedures and formalities;
- III. development and sharing of common facilities;
- IV. joint controls;
- V. establishment of one stop border post control.

ARTICLE 9: MOVEMENT OF GOODS UNDER CUSTOMS CONTROL INTENDED FOR IMPORT

Each Member shall, to the extent practicable, and provided all regulatory requirements are met, allow goods intended for import to be moved within its territory under customs control from a customs office of entry to another customs office in its territory from where the goods would be released or cleared.

ARTICLE 10: FORMALITIES CONNECTED WITH IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION AND TRANSIT**1 Formalities and Documentation Requirements**

1.1. With a view to minimizing the incidence and complexity of import, export, and transit formalities and of decreasing and simplifying import, export and transit documentation requirements and taking into account the legitimate policy objectives and other factors such as changed circumstances, relevant new information and business practices, availability of techniques and technology, international best practices and inputs from interested parties, each Member shall review such formalities and documentation requirements, and, based on the results of the review, ensure, as appropriate, that such formalities and documentation requirements:

- a. are adopted and/or applied with a view to a rapid release and clearance of goods, particularly perishable goods;
- b. are adopted and/or applied in a manner that aims at reducing the time and cost of compliance for traders and operators;
- c. are the least trade restrictive measure chosen, where two or more alternative measures are reasonably available for fulfilling the policy objective or objectives in question; and
- d. are not maintained, including parts thereof, if no longer required.

1.2. The Committee shall develop procedures for sharing relevant information and best practices as appropriate.

2 Acceptance of Copies

2.1. Each Member shall, where appropriate, endeavour to accept paper or electronic copies of supporting documents required for import, export or transit formalities.

2.2. Where a government agency of a Member already holds the original of such a document, any other agency of that Member shall accept a paper or electronic copy, where applicable, from the agency holding the original in lieu of the original document.

2.3. A Member shall not require an original or copy of export declarations submitted to the customs authorities of the exporting Member as a requirement for importation.¹¹

3 Use of International Standards

3.1. Members are encouraged to use relevant international standards or parts thereof as a basis for their importation, exportation or transit formalities and procedures except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement.

3.2. Members are encouraged to take part, within the limits of their resources, in the preparation and periodic review of relevant international standards by appropriate international organizations.

3.3. The Committee shall develop procedures for the sharing by Members of relevant information, and best practices, on the implementation of international standards, as appropriate. The Committee may also invite relevant international organizations to discuss their work on international standards. As appropriate, the Committee may identify specific standards that are of particular value to Members.

4 Single Window

4.1. Members shall endeavour to establish or maintain a single window, enabling traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for importation, exportation or transit of goods through a single entry point to the participating authorities or agencies. After the examination by the participating authorities or agencies of the documentation and/or data, the results shall be notified to the applicants through the single window in a timely manner.

4.2. In cases where documentation and/or data requirements have already been received through the single window, the same documentation and/or data requirements shall not be requested by participating authorities or agencies except in urgent circumstances and other limited exceptions which are made public.

4.3. Members shall notify to the Committee the details of operation of the single window.

4.4. Members shall, to the extent possible and practical, use information technology to support the single window.

5 Pre-shipment Inspection

5.1. Members shall not require the use of pre-shipment inspections in relation to tariff classification and customs valuation.

5.2. Without prejudice to the rights of Members to use other types of pre-shipment inspection not covered by paragraph 5.1, Members are encouraged not to introduce or apply new requirements regarding their use.¹²

6 Use of Customs Brokers

6.1. Without prejudice to the important policy concerns of some Members that currently maintain a special role for customs brokers, from the entry into force of this agreement Members shall not introduce the mandatory use of customs brokers.

6.2. Each Member shall notify and publish its measures on the use of customs brokers. Any subsequent modifications thereof shall be notified to the Committee and published promptly.

6.3. With regard to the licensing of customs brokers, Members shall apply rules that are transparent and objective.

¹¹ Nothing in this paragraph precludes a Member from requiring documents such as certificates, permits or licenses as a requirement for the importation of controlled or regulated goods.

¹² This sub-paragraph refers to pre-shipment inspections covered by the Pre-shipment Inspection Agreement, and does not preclude pre-shipment inspections for SPS purposes.

7 Common Border Procedures and Uniform Documentation Requirements

7.1. Each Member shall, subject to paragraph 7.2, apply common customs procedures and uniform documentation requirements for release and clearance of goods throughout its territory.

7.2. Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Member from:

- a. differentiating its procedures and documentation requirements based on the nature and type of goods, or their means of transport;
- b. differentiating its procedures and documentation requirements for goods based on risk management;
- c. differentiating its procedures and documentation requirements to provide total or partial exemption from import duties or taxes;
- d. applying electronic filing or processing; or
- e. differentiating its procedures and documentation requirements in a manner consistent with the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

8 Rejected Goods

8.1. Where goods presented for import are rejected by the competent authority of a Member on account of their failure to meet prescribed sanitary or phytosanitary regulations or technical regulations, the Member shall, subject to and consistent with its laws and regulations, allow the importer to re-consign or to return the rejected goods to the exporter or another person designated by the exporter.

When such an option is given and the importer fails to exercise it within a reasonable period of time, the competent authority may take a different course of action to deal with such non-compliant goods.

9 Temporary Admission of Goods/Inward and Outward Processing

a. Temporary Admission of Goods

Each Member shall allow, as provided for in its laws and regulations, goods to be brought into a customs territory conditionally relieved, totally or partially, from payment of import duties and taxes if such goods are brought into a customs territory for a specific purpose, are intended for re-exportation within a specific period, and have not undergone any change except normal depreciation and wastage due to the use made of them.

b. Inward and Outward Processing

- i. Each Member shall allow, as provided for in its laws and regulations, inward and outward processing of goods. Goods allowed for outward processing may be re-imported with total or partial exemption from import duties and taxes in accordance with the Member's laws and regulations in force.
- ii. For the purposes of this Article, the term "inward processing" means the Customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a Customs territory conditionally relieved totally or partially from payment of import duties and taxes, or eligible for duty drawback, on the basis that such goods are intended for manufacturing, processing or repair and subsequent exportation.
- iii. For the purposes of this Article, the term "outward processing" means the Customs procedure under which goods which are in free circulation in a Customs territory may be temporarily exported for manufacturing, processing or repair abroad and then reimported.

ARTICLE 11: FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

1. Any regulations or formalities in connection with traffic in transit imposed by a Member shall not:

- a. be maintained if the circumstances or objectives giving rise to their adoption no longer exist or if the changed circumstances or objectives can be addressed in a reasonably available less trade restrictive manner,
- b. be applied in a manner that would constitute a disguised restriction on traffic in transit.

2. Traffic in transit shall not be conditioned upon collection of any fees or charges imposed in respect of transit, except the charges for transportation or those commensurate with administrative expenses entailed by transit or with the cost of services rendered.

3. Members shall not seek, take or maintain any voluntary restraints or any other similar measures on traffic in transit. This is without prejudice to existing and future national regulations, bilateral or multilateral arrangements related to regulating transport consistent with WTO rules.

4. Each Member shall accord to products which will be in transit through the territory of any other Member treatment no less favourable than that which would be accorded to such products if they were being transported from their place of origin to their destination without going through the territory of such other Member.

5. Members are encouraged to make available, where practicable, physically separate infrastructure (such as lanes, berths and similar) for traffic in transit.

6. Formalities, documentation requirements and customs controls, in connection with traffic in transit, shall not be more burdensome than necessary to:

- a. identify the goods; and
- b. ensure fulfillment of transit requirements.

7. Once goods have been put under a transit procedure and have been authorized to proceed from the point of origination in a Member's territory, they will not be subject to any customs charges nor unnecessary delays or restrictions until they conclude their transit at the point of destination within the Member's territory.

8. Members shall not apply technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures within the meaning of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on goods in transit.

9. Members shall allow and provide for advance filing and processing of transit documentation and data prior to the arrival of goods.

10. Once traffic in transit has reached the customs office where it exits the territory of the Member, that office shall promptly terminate the transit operation if transit requirements have been met.

11.1. Where a Member requires a guarantee in the form of a surety, deposit or other appropriate monetary or non-monetary¹³ instrument for traffic in transit, such guarantee shall be limited to ensuring that requirements arising from such traffic in transit are fulfilled.

11.2 Once the Member has determined that its transit requirements have been satisfied, the guarantee shall be discharged without delay.

11.3 Each Member shall, in a manner consistent with its laws and regulations, allow comprehensive guarantees which include multiple transactions for same operators or renewal of guarantees without discharge for subsequent consignments.

¹³ Nothing in this provision shall preclude a Member from maintaining existing procedures whereby the mean of transport can be used as a guarantee for traffic in transit.

11.4 Each Member shall make available to the public the relevant information it uses to set the guarantee, including single transaction and, where applicable, multiple transaction guarantee.

11.5 Each Member may require the use of customs convoys or customs escorts for traffic in transit only in circumstances presenting high risks or when compliance with customs laws and regulations cannot be ensured through the use of guarantees. General rules applicable to customs convoys or customs escorts shall be published in accordance with Article 1.

12. Members shall endeavour to cooperate and coordinate with one another with a view to enhance freedom of transit. Such cooperation and coordination may include, but is not limited to an understanding on:

- i. charges;
- ii. formalities and legal requirements; and
- iii. the practical operation of transit regimes.

13. Each Member shall endeavour to appoint a national transit coordinator to which all enquiries and proposals by other Members relating to the good functioning of transit operations can be addressed.

ARTICLE 12: CUSTOMS COOPERATION

1 Measures Promoting Compliance and Cooperation

1.1. Members agree on the importance of ensuring that traders are aware of their compliance obligations, encouraging voluntary compliance to allow importers to self-correct without penalty in appropriate circumstances, and applying compliance measures to initiate stronger measures for non-compliant traders.¹⁴

1.2. Members are encouraged to share information on best practices in managing customs compliance, including through the Committee on Trade Facilitation. Members are encouraged to cooperate in technical guidance or assistance in building capacity for the purposes of administering compliance measures, and enhancing their effectiveness.

2 Exchange of Information

2.1. Upon request, and subject to the provisions of this Article, Members shall exchange the information set out in paragraph 6 b. and/or c. for the purpose of verifying an import or export declaration in identified cases where there are reasonable grounds to doubt the truth or accuracy of the declaration.

2.2. Each Member shall notify to the Committee the details of its contact point for the exchange of this information.

3 Verification

A Member shall make a request for information only after it has conducted appropriate verification procedures of an import or export declaration and after it has inspected the available relevant documentation.

4 Request

4.1. The requesting Member shall provide the requested Member with a written request, through paper or electronic means in a mutually agreed WTO or other language, including:

- a. the matter at issue including, where appropriate and available, the serial number of the export declaration corresponding to the import declaration in question;

¹⁴ Such activity has the overall objective of lowering the frequency of non-compliance, and consequently reducing the need for exchange of information in pursuit of enforcement.

- b. the purpose for which the requesting Member is seeking the information or documents, along with the names and contact details of the persons about which the request relates, if known;
- c. where required by the requested Member, provide confirmation¹⁵ of the verification where appropriate.
- d. the specific information or documents requested;
- e. the identity of the originating office making the request;
- f. reference to provisions of the requesting Member's domestic law and legal system that govern the collection, protection, use, disclosure, retention and disposal of confidential information and personal data;

4.2. If the requesting Member is not in a position to comply with any of the sub-paragraphs of 4.1, it shall specify this in the request.

5 Protection and confidentiality

5.1. The requesting Member shall, subject to paragraph 5.2:

- a. hold all information or documents provided by the requested Member strictly in confidence and grant at least the same level of such protection and confidentiality as that provided under the domestic law and legal system of the requested Member as described by it under paragraphs 6.1 b. and 6.1 c.;
- b. provide the information or documents only to the customs authorities dealing with the matter at issue and use the information or documents solely for the purpose stated in the request unless the requested Member agrees otherwise in writing;
- c. not disclose the information or documents without the specific written permission of the requested Member;
- d. not use any unverified information or documents from the requested Member as the deciding factor towards alleviating the doubt in any given circumstance;
- e. respect any case-specific conditions set out by the requested Member regarding retention and disposal of confidential information or documents and personal data; and
- f. upon request, inform the requested Member of any decisions and actions taken on the matter as a result of the information or documents provided.

5.2. A requesting Member may be unable under its domestic law and legal system to comply with any of the sub-paragraphs of 5.1. If so, the requesting Member shall specify this in the request.

5.3. The Requested Member shall treat any request, and verification information, received under paragraph 4 with at least the same level of protection and confidentiality accorded by the requested member to its own similar information.

6 Provision of information

6.1. Subject to the provisions of this article, the requested Member shall promptly:

- a. respond in writing, through paper or electronic means;
- b. provide the specific information as set out in the import or export declaration, or the declaration, to the extent it is available, along with a description of the level of protection and confidentiality required of the requesting Member;
- c. if requested, provide the specific information as set out in the following documents, or the documents, submitted in support of the import or export declaration, to the extent it is available: commercial invoice, packing list, certificate of origin and bill of lading, in the

¹⁵ This may include pertinent information on the verification conducted under paragraph 12.3. Such information shall be subject to the level of protection and confidentiality specified by the Member conducting the verification.

form in which these were filed, whether paper or electronic, along with a description of the level of protection and confidentiality required of the requesting Member;

- d. confirm that the documents provided are true copies;
- e. provide the information or otherwise respond to the request, to the extent possible, within 90 days from the date of the request.

6.2. The requested Member may require, under its domestic law and legal system, an assurance prior to the provision of information that the specific information will not be used as evidence in criminal investigations, judicial proceedings, or in non-customs proceedings without the specific written permission of the requested Member. If the requesting Member is not in a position to comply with this requirement it should specify this to the requested Member.

7 Postponement or refusal of a request

7.1. A requested Member may postpone or refuse part or all of a request to provide information, and shall so inform the requesting Member of the reasons for doing so, where:

- a. it would be contrary to the public interest as reflected in the domestic law and legal system of the requested Member.
- b. its domestic law and legal system prevents the release of the information. In such case it shall provide the requesting Member with a copy of the relevant, specific reference.
- c. the provision of the information would impede law enforcement or otherwise interfere with an on-going administrative or judicial investigation, prosecution or proceeding.
- d. the consent of the importer or exporter is required by domestic law and legal system that govern the collection, protection, use, disclosure, retention and disposal of confidential information or personal data and that consent is not given.
- e. the request for information is received after the expiration of the legal requirement of the requested Member for the retention of documents.

7.2. In the circumstances of paragraph 4.2, 5.2 or 6.2 execution of such a request shall be at the discretion of the requested Member.

8 Reciprocity

If the requesting Member is of the opinion that it would be unable to comply with a similar request in case such a request was made by the requested Member, or if it has not yet implemented this Article, it shall state that fact in its request. Execution of such a request shall be at the discretion of the requested Member.

9 Administrative burden

9.1. The requesting Member shall take into account the associated resource and cost implications for the requested Member's administration in responding to requests for information. The requesting Member shall consider the proportionality between its fiscal interest in pursuing its request and the efforts to be made by the requested Member in providing the information.

9.2. If a requested Member receives an unmanageable number of requests for information, or a request for information of unmanageable scope from one or more requesting Member(s), and is unable to meet such requests within a reasonable time it may request one or more of the requesting Member(s) to prioritize with a view to agreeing on a practical limit within its resource constraints. In the absence of a mutually-agreed approach, the execution of such requests shall be at the discretion of the requested Member based on the results of its own prioritization.

10 Limitations

Requested Members shall not be required to:

- a. modify the format of their import or export declarations or procedures;

- b. call for documents other than those submitted with the import or export declaration as specified in paragraph 6 c.;
- c. initiate enquiries to obtain the information;
- d. modify the period of retention of such information;
- e. introduce paper documentation where electronic format has already been introduced;
- f. translate the information;
- g. verify the accuracy of the information;
- h. provide information that would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.

11 Unauthorized use or disclosure

11.1. In the event of any breach of the conditions of use or disclosure of information exchanged under this Article, the requesting Member that received the information shall promptly communicate the details of such unauthorized use or disclosure to the requested Member that provided the information, and:

- a. take necessary measures to remedy the breach;
- b. take necessary measures to prevent any future breach; and
- c. notify the requested Member of the measures taken under sub-paragraphs a. and b. above.

11.2. The requested Member may suspend its obligations to the requesting Member under this Article until the measures set out in paragraph 11.1 have been taken.

12 Bilateral and regional agreements

12.1. Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Member from entering into or maintaining a bilateral, plurilateral, or regional agreement for sharing or exchange of customs information and data, including on a secure and rapid basis such as on an automatic basis or in advance of the arrival of the consignment.

12.2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to alter or affect Members' rights or obligations under such bilateral, plurilateral or regional agreements or to govern the exchange of customs information and data under such other agreements.

ARTICLE 13: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1 COMMITTEE ON TRADE FACILITATION

1.1. A Committee on Trade Facilitation is hereby established.

1.2. The Committee shall be open for participation by all Members and shall elect its own Chairperson. The Committee shall meet as needed and envisaged by the relevant provisions of this Agreement, but no less than once a year, for the purpose of affording Members the opportunity to consult on any matters related to the operation of this Agreement or the furtherance of its objectives. The Committee shall carry out such responsibilities as assigned to it under this Agreement or by the Members. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

1.3. The Committee may establish such subsidiary bodies as may be required. All such bodies shall report to the Committee.

1.4. The Committee shall develop procedures for sharing by Members of relevant information and best practices as appropriate.

1.5. The Committee shall maintain close contact with other international organizations in the field of trade facilitation, such as the World Customs Organization, with the objective of securing the

best available advice for the implementation and administration of this Agreement and in order to ensure that unnecessary duplication of effort is avoided. To this end, the Committee may invite representatives of such organizations or their subsidiary bodies to:

- a. attend meetings of the Committee; and
- b. discuss specific matters related to the implementation of this Agreement.

1.6. The Committee shall review the operation and implementation of this Agreement 4 years from its entry into force, and periodically thereafter.

1.7. Members are encouraged to raise before the Committee questions relating to issues on the implementation and application of this Agreement.

1.8. The Committee shall encourage and facilitate ad hoc discussions among Members on specific issues under this Agreement, with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution promptly.

2 NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE FACILITATION

Each Member shall establish and/or maintain a national committee on trade facilitation or designate an existing mechanism to facilitate both domestic coordination and implementation of provisions of this Agreement.

SECTION II**SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PROVISIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRY MEMBERS AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY MEMBERS****1 General Principles**

1.1. The provisions contained in Articles 1 to 12 of this Agreement shall be implemented by developing and least developed country Members in accordance with this Section, which is based on the modalities agreed in Annex D of the July 2004 Framework Agreement (WT/L/579) and paragraph 33 and Annex E of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration (WT/MIN(05)/DEC).

1.2. Assistance and support for capacity building¹⁸ should be provided to help developing and least-developed country Members implement the provisions of this agreement, in accordance with their nature and scope. The extent and the timing of implementing the provisions of this Agreement shall be related to the implementation capacities of developing and least developed country Members. Where a developing or least developed country Member continues to lack the necessary capacity, implementation of the provision(s) concerned will not be required until implementation capacity has been acquired.

1.3. Least developed country Members will only be required to undertake commitments to the extent consistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs or their administrative and institutional capabilities.

1.4. These principles shall be applied through the provisions set out in Section II.

2 CATEGORIES OF PROVISIONS

2.1. There are three categories of provisions:

- a. Category A contains provisions that a developing country Member or a least developed country Member designates for implementation upon entry into force of this Agreement, or in the case of a least developed country Member within one year after entry into force, as provided in paragraph 3.
- b. Category B contains provisions that a developing country Member or a least developed country Member designates for implementation on a date after a transitional period of time following the entry into force of this Agreement, as provided in paragraph 4.
- c. Category C contains provisions that a developing country Member or a least developed country Member designates for implementation on a date after a transitional period of time following the entry into force of this Agreement and requiring the acquisition of implementation capacity through the provision of assistance and support for capacity building, as provided for in paragraph 4.

2.2. Each developing country and least developed country Member shall self-designate, on an individual basis, the provisions it is including under each of the Categories A, B and C.

3 Notification and Implementation of Category A

3.1. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, each developing country Member shall implement its Category A commitments. Those commitments designated under Category A will thereby be made an integral part of this Agreement.

3.2. A least developed country Member may notify the Committee of the provisions it has designated in Category A for up to one year after entry into force of this Agreement. Each least developed country Member's commitments designated under Category A will thereby be made an integral part of this Agreement.

¹⁸ For the purposes of this Agreement, "assistance and support for capacity building" may take the form of technical, financial, or any other mutually agreed form of assistance provided.

4 Notification of Definitive Dates for Implementation of Category B and Category C

4.1. With respect to the provisions that a developing country Member has not designated in Category A, the Member may delay implementation in accordance with the process set out in this paragraph.

Developing Country Member Category B

- a. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, each developing country Member shall notify to the Committee the provisions that it has designated in Category B and corresponding indicative dates for implementation.¹⁷
- b. No later than one year after entry into force of this Agreement, each developing country Member shall notify to the Committee its definitive dates for implementation of the provisions it has designated in Category B. If a developing country Member, before this deadline, believes it requires additional time to notify its definitive dates, the Member may request that the Committee extend the period sufficient to notify its dates.

Developing Country Member Category C

- c. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, each developing country Member shall notify to the Committee the provisions that it has designated in Category C and corresponding indicative dates for implementation. For transparency purposes, notifications submitted shall include information on the assistance and support for capacity building that the Member requires in order to implement¹⁸.
- d. Within one year after entry into force of this Agreement, developing country Members and relevant donor Members, taking into account any existing arrangements already in place, notifications pursuant to paragraph 10.1 and information submitted pursuant to sub-paragraph c. above, shall provide information to the Committee on the arrangements maintained or entered into that are necessary to provide assistance and support for capacity building to enable implementation of Category C.¹⁹ The participating developing country Member shall promptly inform the Committee of such arrangements. The Committee shall also invite non-Member donors to provide information on existing or concluded arrangements.
- e. Within 18 months from the date of the provision of the information stipulated in sub-paragraph 4.1 d., donor Members and respective developing country Members shall inform the Committee on progress in the provision of assistance and support. Each developing country Member shall, at the same time, notify its list of definitive dates for implementation.

4.2. With respect to those provisions that a least developed country Member has not designated under Category A, least developed country Members may delay implementation in accordance with the process set forth in this paragraph.

Least Developed Country Member Category B

- a. No later than one year after entry into force of this Agreement, a least developed country Member shall notify the Committee its Category B provisions and may notify corresponding indicative dates for implementation of these provisions, taking into account maximum flexibilities for least developed country Members.
- b. No later than two years after the notification date stipulated under sub-paragraph a. above, each least developed country Member shall notify the Committee to confirm designations of provisions and notify its dates for implementation. If a least developed country Member, before this deadline, believes it requires additional time to notify its

¹⁷ Notifications submitted may also include such further information as the notifying Member deems appropriate. Members are encouraged to provide information on the domestic agency/entity responsible for implementation.

¹⁸ Members may also include information on national trade facilitation implementation plans or projects; the domestic agency/entity responsible for implementation; and the donors with which the Member may have an arrangement in place to provide assistance.

¹⁹ Such arrangements will be on mutually agreed terms, either bilaterally or through appropriate international organizations, consistent with paragraph 9.3.

definitive dates, the Member may request that the Committee extend the period sufficiently to notify its dates.

Least Developed Country Member Category C

- c. For transparency purposes and to facilitate arrangements with donors, one year after entry into force of this Agreement each least developed country Member shall notify the Committee of the provisions it has designated in Category C, taking into account maximum flexibilities for least developed country Members.
- d. One year after the date stipulated in sub-paragraph c. above, least developed country Members shall notify information on assistance and support for capacity building that the Member requires in order to implement.²⁰
- e. Within two years after the notification under sub-paragraph d. above, least developed country Members and relevant donor Members, taking into account information submitted pursuant to sub-paragraph d. above, shall provide information to the Committee on the arrangements maintained or entered into that are necessary to provide assistance and support for capacity building to enable implementation of Category C.²¹ The participating least developed country Member shall promptly inform the Committee of such arrangements. The least developed country Member shall, at the same time, notify indicative dates for implementation of corresponding Category C commitments covered by the assistance arrangements. The Committee shall also invite non-Member donors to provide information on existing and concluded arrangements.
- f. Within 18 months from the date of the provision of the information stipulated in sub-paragraph 4.2 e., relevant donor Members and respective least developed country Members shall inform the Committee on progress in the provision of assistance and support. Each least-developed country Member shall, at the same time, notify its list of definitive dates for implementation.

4.3. Developing country Members and least developed country Members experiencing difficulties in submitting definitive dates for implementation within the deadlines set out in paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 because of the lack of donor support or lack of progress in the provision of assistance and support should notify the Committee as early as possible prior to the expiration of those deadlines. Members agree to cooperate to assist in addressing such difficulties, taking into account the particular circumstances and special problems facing the Member concerned. The Committee shall, as appropriate, take action to address the difficulties including, where necessary, by extending the deadlines for the Member concerned to notify its definitive dates.

4.4. Three months before the deadline stipulated in paragraph 4.1 b. or 4.1 e., or in the case of a least developed country Member paragraph 4.2 b. or 4.2 f., the Secretariat shall remind a Member if that Member has not notified a definitive date for implementation of provisions that it has designated in Category B or C. If the Member does not invoke paragraph 4.3 or paragraph 4.1 b., or in the case of a least developed country Member paragraph 4.2 b., to extend the deadline and still does not notify a definitive date for implementation, the Member shall implement the provisions within one year after the deadline stipulated in paragraph 4.1 b. or 4.1 e., or in the case of a least developed country Member paragraph 4.2 b. or 4.2 f., or extended by paragraph 4.3.

4.5. No later than 60 days after the dates for notification of definitive dates for implementation of Category B and Category C in accordance with paragraphs 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3, the Committee shall take note of the annexes containing each Member's definitive dates for implementation of Category B and Category C provisions, including any dates set under paragraph 4.4, thereby making these annexes an integral part of this Agreement.

²⁰ Members may also include information on national trade facilitation implementation plans and projects and information on the domestic agency/entity responsible for implementation, and the donors with which the Member may have an arrangement in place to provide assistance.

²¹ Such arrangements will be on mutually agreed terms, either bilaterally or through appropriate international organizations, consistent with subparagraph 9.3.

5 Early Warning Mechanism: Extension of Implementation Dates for Provisions in Categories B and C

5.1.

- a. A developing country Member or least developed country Member that considers itself to be experiencing difficulty in implementing a provision that it has designated in Category B or Category C by the definitive date established under paragraph 4.1 b. or 4.1 e., or in the case of a least-developed country Member paragraph 4.2 b. or 4.2 f., and should notify the Committee. Developing countries shall notify the Committee no later than 120 days before the expiration of the implementation date. Least developed countries shall notify the Committee no later than 90 days before such date.
- b. The notification to the Committee shall indicate the new date by which the developing country Member or least developed country Member expects to be able to implement the provision concerned. The notification shall also indicate the reasons for the expected delay in implementation. Such reasons may include the need for assistance not earlier anticipated or additional assistance to help build capacity.

5.2. Where a developing country Member's request for additional time for implementation does not exceed 18 months or a least developed country Member's request for additional time does not exceed 3 years, the requesting Member is entitled to such additional time without any further action by the Committee.

5.3. Where a developing country or least developed country Member considers that it requires a first extension longer than that provided for in paragraph 5.2 or a second or any subsequent extension, it shall submit to the Committee a request for an extension containing the information described in 5.1 b. no later than 120 days in respect of a developing country and 90 days in respect of a least developed country before the expiration of the original definitive implementation date or that date as subsequently extended.

5.4. The Committee shall give sympathetic consideration to granting requests for extension taking into account the specific circumstances of the Member submitting the request. These circumstances may include difficulties and delays in obtaining assistance.

6 Implementation of Category B and Category C

6.1. In accordance with paragraph 1.2, if a developing country Member or a least developed country Member, having fulfilled the procedures set forth in sub-paragraph 4.1 or 4.2 and in paragraph 5, and where an extension requested has not been granted or where the developing country Member or least developed country Member otherwise experiences unforeseen circumstances that prevents an extension being granted under paragraph 5, self-assesses that its capacity to implement a provision under Category C continues to be lacking, that Member shall notify the Committee of its inability to implement the relevant provision.

6.2. The Trade Facilitation Committee shall immediately establish an Expert Group, and in any case no later than 60 days after the Committee receives the notification from the relevant developing country Member or least developed country Member. The Expert Group will examine the issue and make a recommendation to the Committee within 120 days of its composition.

6.3. The Expert Group shall be composed of five independent persons, highly qualified in the fields of trade facilitation and assistance and support for capacity building. The composition of the Expert Group shall ensure balance between nationals from developing and developed country Members. Where a least developed country Member is involved, the Expert Group shall include at least one national from a least developed country. If the Committee cannot agree on the composition of the Expert Group within 20 days of its establishment, the Director-General, in consultation with the chair of the Committee, shall determine the composition of the Expert Group in accordance with the terms of this paragraph.

6.4. The Expert Group shall consider the Member's self-assessment of lack of capacity and shall make a recommendation to the Trade Facilitation Committee. When considering the Expert Group's recommendation concerning a least developed country Member, the Committee shall, as appropriate, take action that will facilitate the acquisition of sustainable implementation capacity.

6.5. The Member shall not be subject to proceedings under the Dispute Settlement Understanding on this issue from the time the developing country Member notifies the Committee of its inability to implement the relevant provision until the first meeting of the Committee after it receives the recommendation of the Expert Group. At that meeting, the Committee shall consider the recommendation of the Expert Group. For the least developed country Member, the proceedings under the Dispute Settlement Understanding shall not apply on the respective provision from the date of notification to the Committee of its inability to implement the provision until the Committee makes a decision on the issue, or within 24 months after the first Committee meeting set out above, whichever is the earlier.

6.6. Where a least developed country Member loses its ability to implement a Category C commitment, it may inform the Committee and follow the procedures set out in paragraph 6.

7 Shifting between Categories B and C

7.1. Developing Country Members and least developed country Members who have notified provisions under Categories B and C may shift provisions between such categories through the submission of a notification to the Committee. Where a Member proposes to shift a provision from Category B to C, the Member shall provide information on the assistance and support required to build capacity.

7.2. In the event that additional time is required to implement a provision as a result of it having been shifted from Category B to Category C, the Member may:

- a. use the provisions of paragraph 5, including the opportunity for an automatic extension; or
- b. request an examination by the Committee of the Member's request for extra time to implement the provision and, if necessary, for assistance and support for capacity building, including the possibility of a review and recommendation by the Expert Group under paragraph 6; or
- c. in the case of a least developed country Member, any new implementation date of more than four years after the original date notified under Category B shall require approval by the Committee. In addition, a least developed country continues to have recourse to paragraph 5. It is understood that assistance and support for capacity building is required for a least developed country Member so shifting.

8 Grace Period for the Application of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes

8.1. For a period of 2 years after entry into force of this Agreement, the provisions of Articles XXII and XXIII of GATT 1994 as elaborated and applied by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes shall not apply to the settlement of disputes against a developing country Member concerning any provision that the Member has designated in Category A.

8.2. For a period of 6 years after entry into force of this Agreement, the provisions of Articles XXII and XXIII of GATT 1994 as elaborated and applied by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes shall not apply to the settlement of disputes against a least developed country Member concerning any provision that the Member has designated in Category A.

8.3. For a period of 8 years after implementation of a provision under Category B and C by a least developed country Member, the provisions of Articles XXII and XXIII of GATT 1994 as elaborated and applied by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes shall not apply to the settlement of disputes against that least developed country Member concerning those provisions.

8.4. Notwithstanding the grace period for the application of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, before making a request for consultations pursuant to Articles XXII or XXIII, and at all stages of dispute settlement procedures with regard to a measure of a least developed country Member, a Member shall give particular consideration to the special situation of least developed country Members. In this regard, Members shall exercise due restraint in raising matters under the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes involving least developed country Members.

8.5. Each Member shall, upon request, during the grace period allowed under this paragraph, provide adequate opportunity to other Members for discussion with respect to any issue relating to the implementation of this Agreement.

9 Provision of Assistance for Capacity Building

9.1. Donor Members agree to facilitate the provision of assistance and support for capacity building to developing country and least developed country Members, on mutually agreed terms and either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations. The objective is to assist developing country and least developed country Members to implement the provisions of Section I of this Agreement.

9.2. Given the special needs of least developed country Members, targeted assistance and support should be provided to the least developed country Members so as to help them build sustainable capacity to implement their commitments. Through the relevant development cooperation mechanisms and in coherence with the principles of technical assistance and capacity building as referred to in paragraph 9.3, development partners shall endeavour to provide assistance and support in this area in a way that does not compromise existing development priorities.

9.3. Members shall endeavour to apply the following principles for providing assistance and support for capacity building with regard to the implementation of this Agreement:

- a. take account of the overall developmental framework of recipient countries and regions and, where relevant and appropriate, ongoing reform and technical assistance programs;
- b. include, where relevant and appropriate, activities to address regional and sub-regional challenges and promote regional and sub-regional integration;
- c. ensure that ongoing trade facilitation reform activities of the private sector are factored into assistance activities;
- d. promote coordination between and among Members and other relevant institutions, including regional economic communities, to ensure maximum effectiveness of and results from this assistance. To this end:
 - i. coordination, primarily in the country or region where the assistance is to be provided, between partner Members and donors, and among bilateral and multilateral donors, should aim to avoid overlap and duplication in assistance programs and inconsistencies in reform activities through close coordination of technical assistance and capacity building interventions;
 - ii. for least developed country Members, the Enhanced Integrated Framework should be a part of this coordination process; and
 - iii. Members should also promote internal coordination between their trade and development officials, both in capitals and Geneva, in the implementation of the Agreement and technical assistance.
- e. encourage use of existing in-country and regional coordination structures such as roundtables and consultative groups to coordinate and monitor implementation activities; and
- f. encourage developing countries Members to provide capacity building to other developing and least developed country and consider supporting such activities, where possible.

9.4. The Committee shall hold at least one dedicated session per year to:

- a. discuss any problems regarding implementation of provisions or sub-parts of provisions;
- b. review progress in the provision of technical assistance and capacity building to support the implementation of the Agreement, including any developing or least developed country Members not receiving adequate technical assistance and capacity building;
- c. share experiences and information on ongoing assistance and implementation programs, including challenges and successes;
- d. review donor notifications as set forth in paragraph 10; and
- e. review the operation of paragraph 9.2.

10 Information on Assistance to be Submitted to the Committee

10.1. To provide transparency to developing and least developed Members on the provision of assistance and support for implementation of Section I, each donor Member assisting developing country and least developed country Members with the implementation of this Agreement shall submit to the Committee, at entry into force of the Agreement and annually thereafter, the following information on its assistance and support for capacity building that was disbursed in the preceding twelve months and, where available, that is committed in the next twelve months²²:

- a. a description of the assistance and support for capacity building;
- b. the status and amount committed/disbursed;
- c. procedures for disbursement of the assistance and support;
- d. the beneficiary country, or, where necessary, the region; and
- e. the implementing agency in the Member providing assistance and support.

The information shall be provided in the format specified in Annex 1. In the case of OECD members, the information submitted can be based on relevant information from the OECD Creditor Reporting System. Developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to provide assistance and support are encouraged to provide the information above.

10.2. Donor Members assisting developing country and least developed country Members shall submit to the Committee:

- a. contact points of their agencies responsible for providing assistance and support for capacity building related to the implementation of the provisions of Section I of this Agreement including, where practicable, information on such contact points within the country or region where the assistance and support is to be provided; and
- b. information on the process and mechanisms for requesting assistance and support.

Developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to provide assistance and support are encouraged to provide the information above.

10.3. Developing country and least developed country Members intending to avail themselves of trade facilitation-related assistance and support shall submit to the Committee information on contact point(s) of the office(s) responsible for coordinating and prioritizing such assistance and support.

10.4. Members may provide the information in paragraphs 10.2 and 10.3 through internet references and shall update the submitted information as necessary. The Secretariat shall make all such information publicly available.

10.5. The Committee shall invite relevant international and regional organizations (such as the IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WCO, UN Regional Commissions, the World Bank, or their subsidiary bodies, and regional development banks) and other agencies of cooperation to provide information referred to in paragraphs 10.1, 10.2 and 10.4.

²² The information provided will reflect the demand driven nature of the provision of technical assistance.

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. For the purpose of this Agreement, the term "Member" is deemed to include the competent authority of that Member.
2. All provisions of this Agreement are binding on all Members.
3. Members shall implement this Agreement from the date of its entry into force. Developing country Members and least developed country Members that choose to use the provisions of Section II shall implement this Agreement in accordance with Section II.
4. A Member which accepts this Agreement after its entry into force shall implement its Category B and C commitments counting the relevant periods from the date this Agreement enters into force.
5. Members of a customs union or a regional economic arrangement may adopt regional approaches to assist in the implementation of their obligations under the Agreement on Trade Facilitation including through the establishment and use of regional bodies.
6. Notwithstanding the General Interpretative note to Annex 1A, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as diminishing the obligations of Members under the GATT 1994. In addition, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as diminishing the rights and obligations of Members under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
7. All exceptions and exemptions²³ under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 shall apply to the provisions of this Agreement. Waivers applicable to the GATT 1994 or any part thereof, granted according to Article IX:3 and Article IX:4 of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the WTO and any amendments thereto as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, shall apply to the provisions of this Agreement.
8. The provisions of Articles XXII and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 as elaborated and applied by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes shall apply to consultations and the settlement of disputes under this Agreement, except as otherwise specifically provided for in this Agreement.
9. Reservations may not be entered in respect of any of the provisions of this Agreement without the consent of the other Members.
10. The Category A commitments of developing and least developed country Members annexed to this Agreement in accordance with paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 of Section II shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement.
11. The Category B and C commitments of developing and least developed country Members taken note of by the Committee and annexed to this Agreement pursuant to paragraph 4.5 of Section II shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

²³ This includes Articles V:7 and X:1 of the GATT 1994 and the Ad note to Article VIII of the GATT 1994.

ANNEX 1: FORMAT FOR NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 10.1

Donor Member:

Period covered by the notification:

Description of the technical and financial assistance and capacity building resources	Status and amount committed/dispursed	Beneficiary country/ Region (where necessary)	The implementing agency in the Member providing assistance	Procedures for disbursement of the assistance

附件 26、Update on the IPPC Sea Container Task Force

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

International Plant Protection Convention





Sea Containers Task Force Update May 2018



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

SCTF Purpose and ToR

- The SCTF is a sub-group of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)
- The SCTF purpose is to supervise and direct the implementation of the Sea Containers Complementary Action Plan endorsed by CPM 12, overseen by the IC
- The SCTF will operate for a temporary period, at the latest until CPM16 in 2021



SCTF Key Functions

1. Measuring the impact of the IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code) by:
 - The development of a joint IPPC/IMO/Industry protocol for the collection of data related to contamination of sea containers
2. Monitoring the uptake and implementation of the CTU Code through:
 - Monitoring for pest contamination by NPPOs
 - Assisting NPPOs to manage pest risks associated with sea containers

SCTF Key functions cont'd.

3. Increasing awareness of pest risks of sea containers through:
 - Publication of the data of the (previous) Sea Container EWG
 - Requesting countries that have data on contamination to make it publicly available
 - Calling for and publication of pest risk management guidance material for sea containers
 - Encouraging NPPOs to inform industry on the risks and possible international actions to manage pest risks associated with sea containers
 - Ensuring that any regulations that are implemented by NPPOs are based on pest risk analysis and consistent with Recommendation CPM 10/2015_01 on Sea Containers

What is the CTU Code?

- Produced because former guidelines were out of date and had not effectively addressed the danger of unsafe or deficient packing practices.
- The ILO, UNECE and the IMO produced the CTU Code in cooperation with industry and it was approved in 2014.
- The CTU code is a voluntary instrument, a best practice guide, with no mandatory requirements.

CTU Code cont'd

The most important paragraph the CTU code in respect of IPPC aims is:

“all persons involved in the movement of CTUs also have a duty to ensure, in accordance with their roles and responsibilities in the supply chain, that the CTU is not infested with plants, plant products, insects or other animals.”

IPPC Recommendation CPM-10/2015/01 confirms

“The packing of sea containers with cargo is the most likely stage in the sea container supply chain at which sea contamination can occur”

Industry Cleaning Guidelines

Joint Industry Guidelines for Cleaning of Containers

- produced by the World Shipping Council (WSC), the Institute of Container Lessors (IICL), the Container Owners Association (COA) and the International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA)
- apply when the container is in the container operator's direct control i.e. is in a container depot

Joint Industry Guidelines

Any empty container used for the carriage of dry, special or reefer cargo should, when dispatched from a container depot under the control of the shipping company, be **"clean"**.

"Clean" means that the empty container's exterior and interior and, for reefer containers, ventilation inlet grilles and floor drain holes, should, at the time of dispatch, have no visible presence of any of the following:

- Soil
- Plants/plant products/plant debris
- Seeds
- Moths, Wasps, Bees
- Snails, Slugs, Ants, Spiders
- Mould and Fungi
- Frass (insect and bird droppings or waste)
- Egg sacs
- Animals, animal parts/ blood/excreta and reproductive components or parts thereof
- Other contamination that shows visible signs of harbouring pests.

Joint Industry Guidelines cont'd

- ✓ Contain recommendations on cleaning methods for various types of visible pest contamination.
- ✓ In cases of doubt, local National Plant Protection Office or Quarantine Office should be contacted.
- ✓ Do not replace local regulatory pest contamination measures and requirements.
- ✓ Do not replace individual container operators' cleaning guidelines.
- ✓ Are additional to industry guidelines regarding non-pest contamination of containers.

Some Numbers

- 15 – 18 years the expected asset life for a sea container
- 25 million sea containers estimated in circulation (2016)
- 197 million TEU movements estimated (2016)*
- 4-6 turns (round trips) in a year
- Seen at a container depot 2-4 times per year



* Source: SCTF Presentation Kjaer, Lars World Shipping Council: Container Cleanliness – The CTU Codes and Joint Industry Guidelines, November 2017

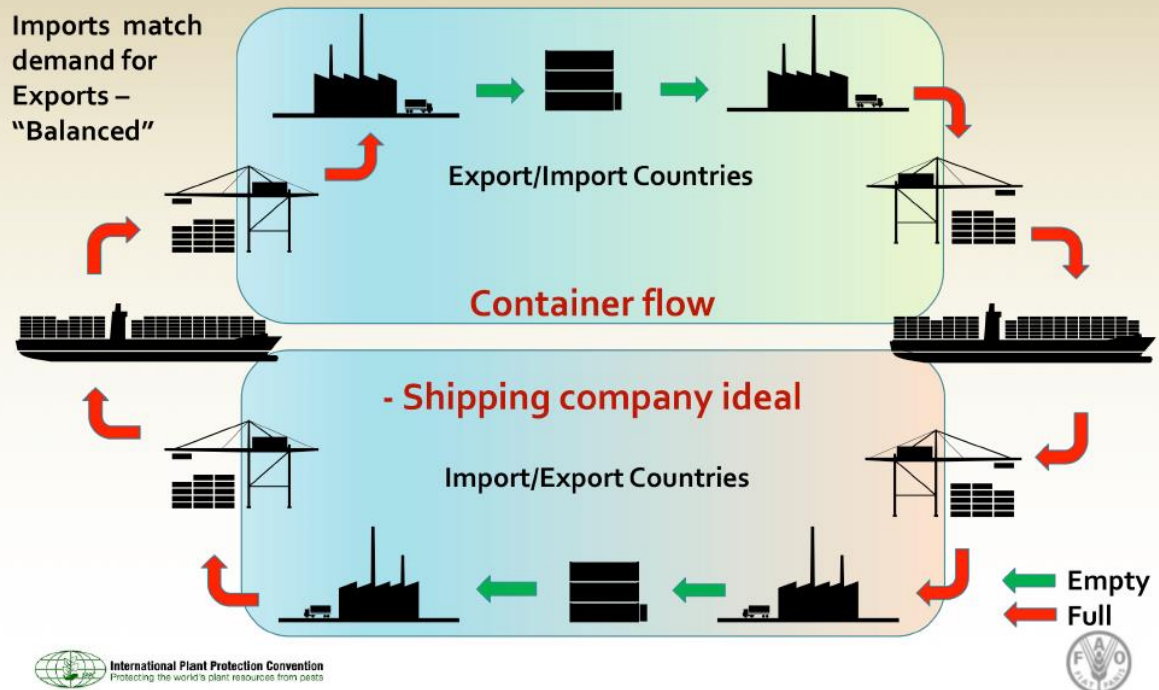
Sea Container Flows

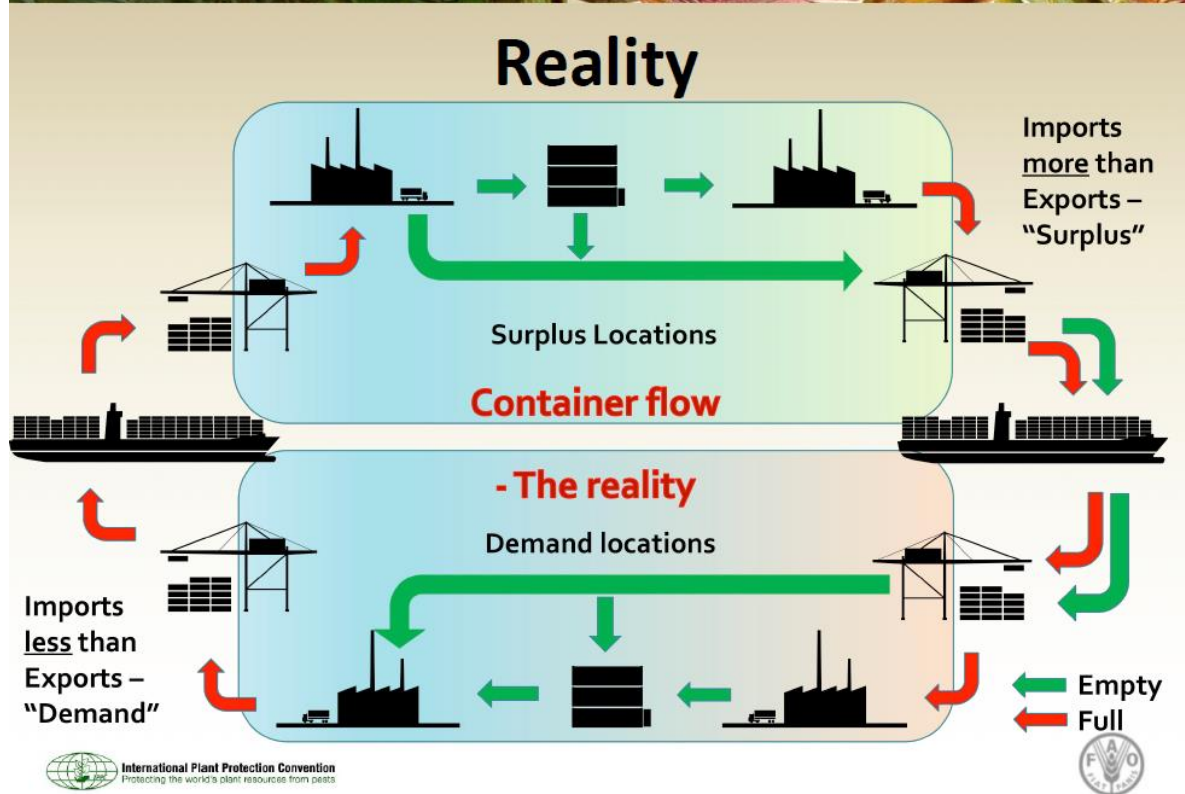
Sea Container flows

- can be complex
- may involve multiple transport modes and border crossings, multiple actors and control points

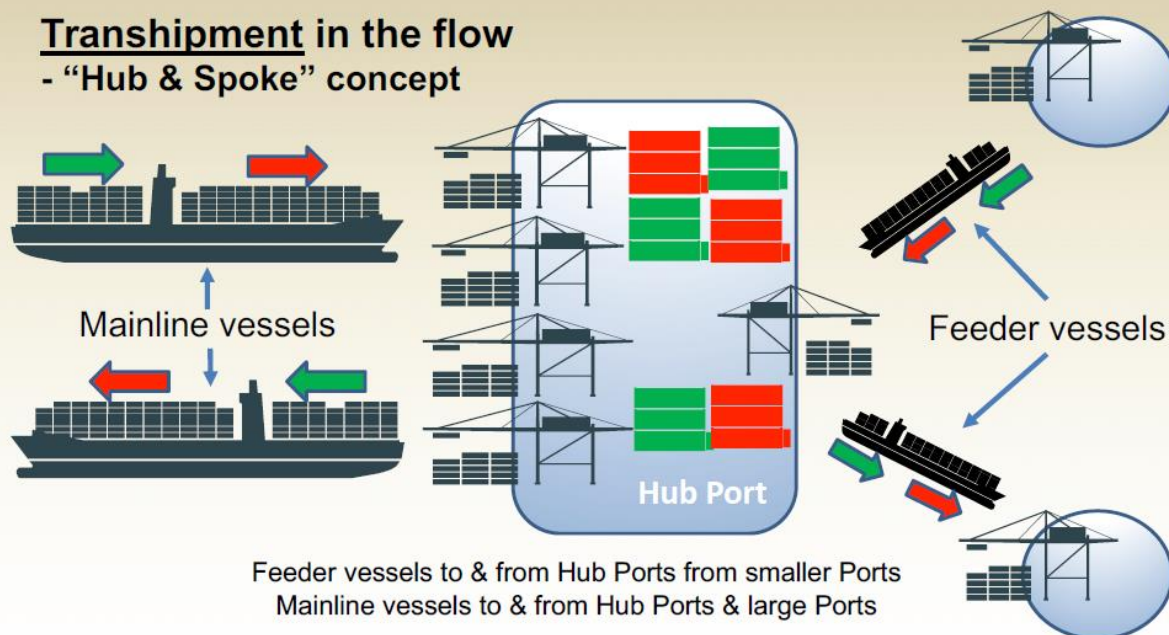
The only opportunity for full inspection and cleaning is at repair depots.

Perception





Transshipment in the flow - "Hub & Spoke" concept



Sea Container Flows

Summary

- Container flows are complex
- Container flows involve multiple transport modes and border crossings
- Container flows involve multiple actors and control points
- Shipping companies only have direct control at repair depots
- The only opportunity for full inspection and cleaning is at repair depots

Sea Container Flows Cont'd

Summary – continued

- Not all containers pass through a repair depot every trip
- The most likely points for contamination are pack points
- The CTU code is directed at the shipper and packer (pack points)
- Shipping companies have no control over pack points or terminal operations

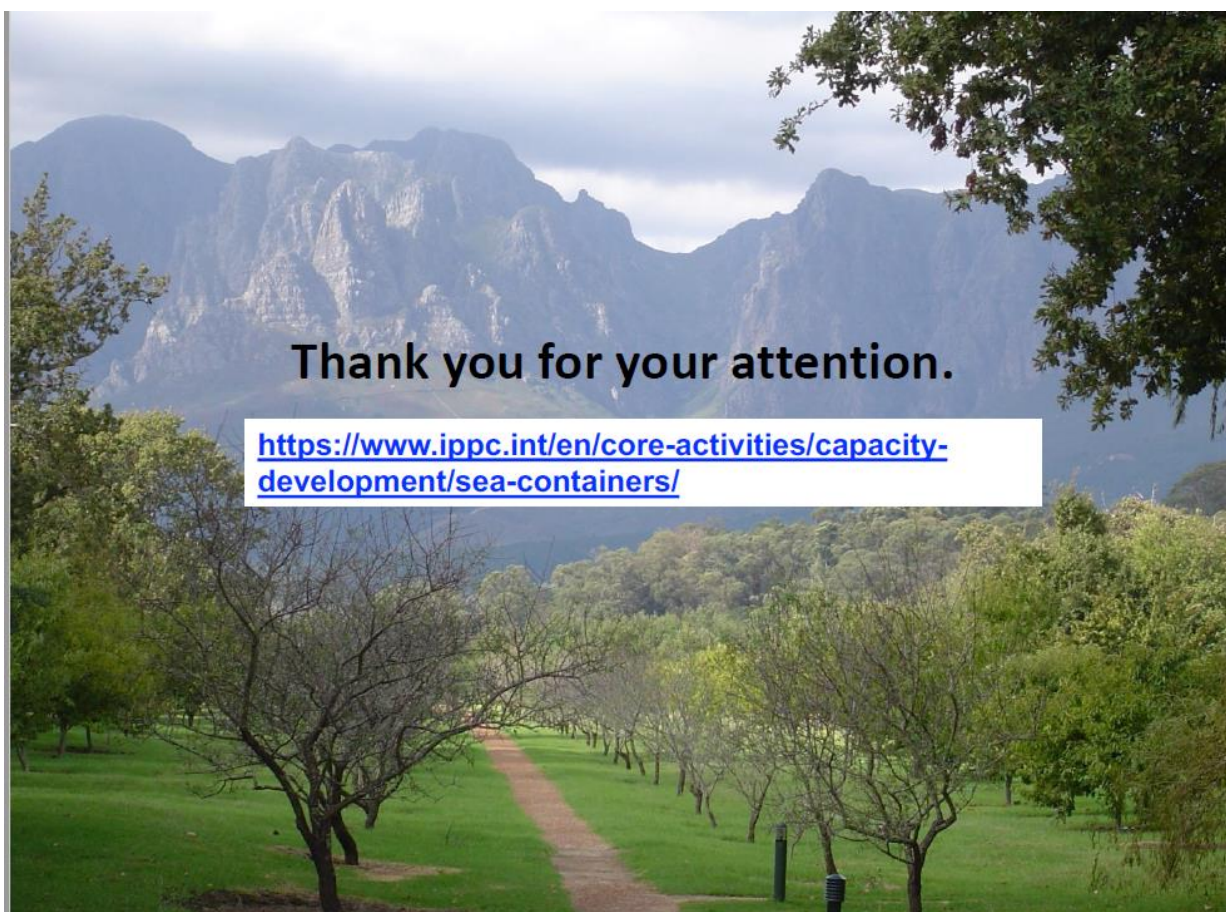
SCTF ongoing actions

Monitoring uptake and efficacy of the CTU Code

- Industry monitoring of contaminated containers returned or positioned.
- Engage industry at various forums
- Industry cleaning guidelines revision e.g. IICL
- Survey to determine regulatory basis for NPPO container monitoring

Communication/Increasing Awareness

- Guidance on reporting for NPPOs
- Encourage best practice sharing
- Use of social media
- Fact sheets
- Investigate applicability of AEO requirements
- Donor agency support pilot for developing countries
- Encourage national compliance with IPPC/CTU Code guidelines.



Thank you for your attention.

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/sea-containers/>

附件 27、Sea container cleanliness and the Integrated Risk and Compliance Model



Annual Sea Container Imports

- In 2017 approximately 3 million sea containers from over 4000 different ports
- Imports predicted to rise by 4-5% annually



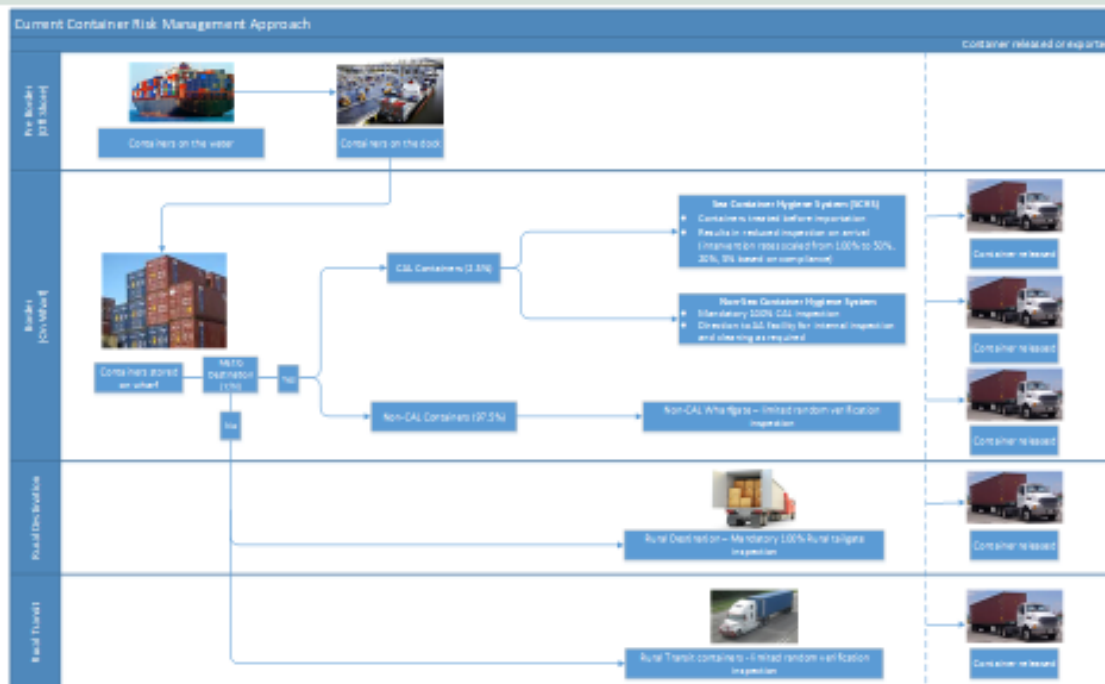
How Sea containers are currently managed

Risk-based intervention according to country of origin, container destination (metropolitan vs. rural) and offshore risk management

- 43 countries classified as high risk on Australia's country action list (CAL)
- Metropolitan destination
 - *High risk containers from CAL countries*
 - mandatory 100% inspection unless approved offshore measures are in place
 - *Low risk containers from non-CAL*
 - random verification inspection
- Rural destination
 - 100% inspection irrespective of country of origin

Sea Container Hygiene Facilities that manage biosecurity risks offshore benefit from reduced intervention onshore

The current process



Issues with the current container policy

- Risk classifications no longer capture highest priority pests
- Importer/country compliance doesn't result in lower regulatory burden
- Has not been updated to reflect the department's goal to holistically manage the sea container pathway
- No set strategy for the management of seasonal pests



Developing a new container pathway policy

- The pathway was modelled using historical container import and intervention data
- Proposed change model was developed and compared with the current policy using a range of different risk/inspection scenarios.
- A draft policy was formulated and evaluated using Bayesian modelling approaches



The Bayesian risk model

Bayesian model was developed to:

- estimate the likelihood of an intervention or contamination event
- model the effectiveness of the current controls
- show how biosecurity controls changes the risk to Australia
- calculate the effect of policy changes on risk
- support defensible, risk based decision making
- forecast the future investment needed for the biosecurity system
- provide better understanding of the value of biosecurity controls



Key changes under IRCM

- Adoption of a 3-tier risk system: High, Medium, Low
- Rewards proactive compliance by reducing regulatory burden, decreasing mandatory intervention rates.
- Manages risk along the entire sea container pathway, from country/port of origin to destination in Australia (metro, rural, rural transit)
- Supports the management of containers through Approved Arrangements
- Enables gathering of data for future analysis across the pathway

Impact of the IRCM on the department's inspection effort and the interception of external HLC (2014-15 data)

Scenario	Current policy	IRCM	Change
No. of containers inspected	315,035	240,388	↓ 74,647
Containers - 6 sided inspection	52,299	78,359	↑ 26,060
Containers with HLC detected	9,948	11,225	↑ 13%
HLC Captured/1000 Inspections	34	54	↑ 59%
Risk reduction /container inspected (\$)	290	409	↑ \$119

HLC – High Level Contamination



NEXT STEPS

- Departmental system enhancements to support the IRCM implementation
- Consultation with internal stakeholders to identify delivery options / requirements.
- Consultation with industry on proposed changes
- Consultation with WTO members on the likely impacts of the policy changes



Questions?



附件 28、Air Container Cleanliness Standard

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Air Container Standard -Cleanliness

Jo-Anne Stokes

Growing and Protecting New Zealand



www.mpi.govt.nz

Overview

- What is the risk in the air pathway ?
- Who is responsible for bringing in the risk ?
- Tools to address risk
 - International standards
 - Domestic legislation
 - Domestic standards-Interlinked standards
 - Offshore systems
 - Training (Mandatory and Voluntary)

What is the risk?

- Increasing levels of risk
 - in baggage containers (5.5% (2008), 11% (2012), 17% (2013), 14% (2015))
- Increasing volumes of air containers (includes ULDs, flat racks etc.)
- Lack of compliance to ISPM15
- Increasing locations
- No differentiation between international and domestic logistics chains

What is the risk we are talking about ?

- Contaminants and Micro-organisms (soil, fungi, animal blood etc.)



What is the risk we are talking about ?

- Alive and dead animals (crabs, eels, frogs, lizards,)

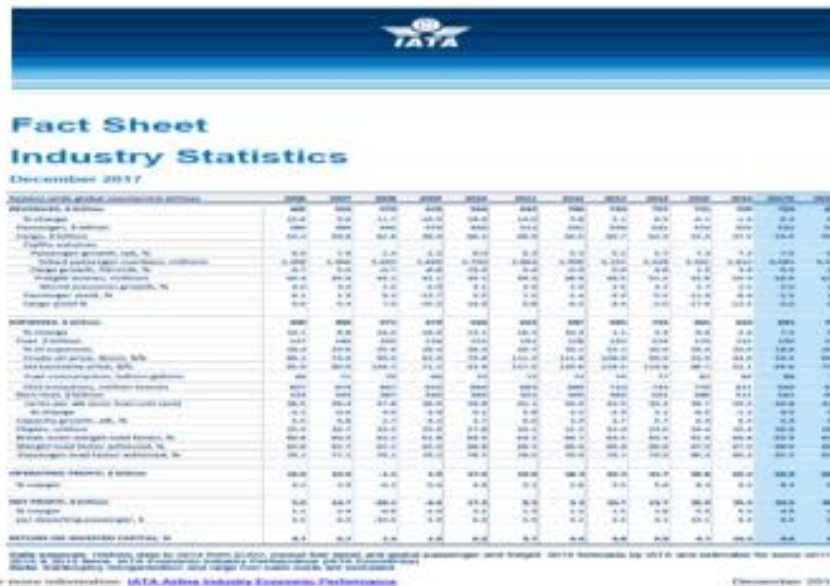


What is the risk we are talking about ?

- Fresh produce (beans, pears, yams etc.)



Is the risk going to increase?



Who is responsible for bringing in biosecurity risk?

- Airlines
 - Airline service providers
- Who has to manage the risk
- Airports
 - MPI (verification)

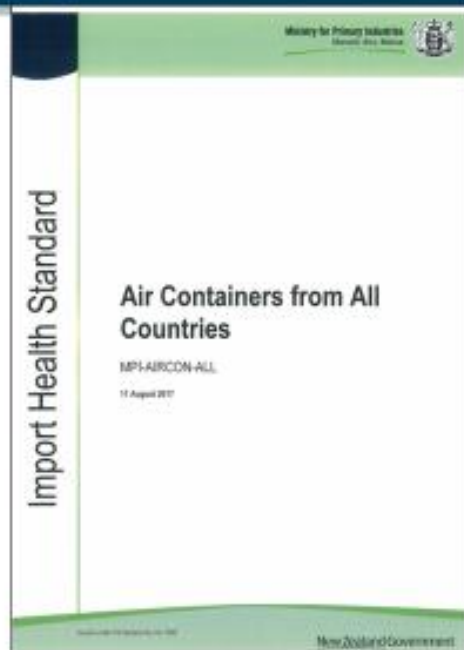


International standards and references

- IPPC –Specification 52, ranked as priority 1
- International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) /IATA survey



Domestic standards -Air Container IHS



Part 2: General Requirements for All Air Containers

2.1 Information that must be provided on arrival

- (1) All air containers and associated packaging arriving into New Zealand that contain freight must be accompanied by:
- (a) a manifest that includes:
 - (i) a consignment identifier (e.g. container number, address, airwaybill number etc.);
 - (ii) date of packing;
 - (iii) country of loading; and
 - (iv) other such information as the manifest that may be required by an inspector.

Guidance for 2.1

- Importers of other air containers (i.e. air containers containing passenger baggage) may be required to provide information by an inspector. This may include, but not limited to, tracking highly contaminated air containers to the passenger baggage pathway.

2.2 Risk Management

- (1) In order to place biosecurity clearance for air containers and associated packaging, all containers must:
- (a) free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants or no better than the thresholds specified in the table in Schedule 2; or
 - (b) treated in accordance with the Approved Biosecurity Treatment Schedule.
- (2) The importer must notify an inspector that an air container or any associated packaging is free from regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants as set out in the table in Schedule 2. Through:
- (a) confirmation from an accredited person; or
 - (b) confirmation that the air container has been through a MPI approval system, or
 - (c) meeting arrangements for an air container to be inspected by an inspector.
- (3) The checking of an air container by an accredited person under section 2.2(2)(a) must be conducted inside or within a transitional facility. The accredited person must also record the contaminants found (identified in Schedule 2) against the air container and provide such records to MPI.

Guidance for 2.2(2)(a)

- MPI advises air carriers to use accredited persons to check air containers both in the sterile part of an airport or at an approved transitional facility that is located at an airport for the presence of regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants. Accredited persons are appointed by the Director-General of MPI under section 10(5) of the Act.
- MPI will not appoint a person as an accredited person to check air containers unless that person has completed training with an MPI approved training provider and achieved a level of competency for the role.
- An accredited person may supervise the actions of non-accredited persons to clean or check that an air container is clean, but it is the responsibility of the accredited person to confirm that the air container is clean of biosecurity contaminants.
- The Standard for Transitional Facilities for General Unchecked Risk Goods is the standard that provides the requirements for operation of a transitional facility needs to follow and requires approval of a detailed system for transportation of unchecked risk goods in and within the transitional facility and unpacking of unchecked risk goods of the facility. The Guidance

Threshold

Schedule 2: Pest and Contaminant Thresholds

Contaminant Thresholds for regulated pests and biosecurity contaminants

Note: this table may be subject to review from time to time

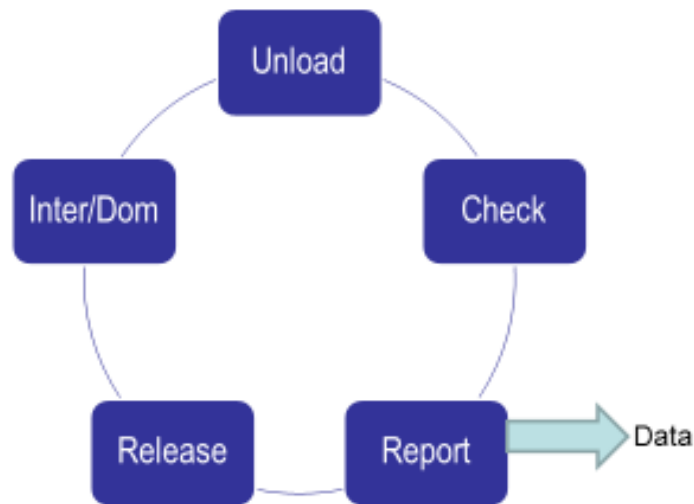
Type	Contaminant Type	Threshold Permitted
Animals	Live animals (including amphibians, arthropods, birds, mammals, molluscs, reptiles)	Always considered a pest*
	Animal products or by-products (including blood, bones, excretions, feathers, fibre, meat, secretions)	Always considered a pest/contaminant*
	Dead arthropods	Not considered a pest/contaminant
Aquatic	Water (pooled or standing, but not including traces remaining after an approved cleaning process)	Always considered a pest/contaminant
Micro-organisms	Fungi that is embedded in the air container and cannot be removed	Not considered a contaminant*
	Fungi that can be wiped off the air container and removed	Not considered a contaminant if fungi wiped off the air container

Cont.

Plants	Seeds (including seeds in fruit (dried or otherwise)/cones etc.)	Always considered a contaminant*
	Green or fresh plant material	Always considered a contaminant*
	Pine needles	Always considered a contaminant*
	Loose dead or dry plant material that can be removed from the air container (e.g. bark, fruit pieces, leaves, sawdust, twigs). Excludes whole fruit.	More than 5 pieces is considered a contaminant*
	Dead or dry plant material and soil, that is embedded in the air container and cannot be removed	Not considered a contaminant
Soil	Loose Soil	More than 4 teaspoons (20 grams) is considered a contaminant
	Road film (i.e. finely-textured particles of dust or particles free of organic material deposited as a thin film on the air container)	Not considered a contaminant

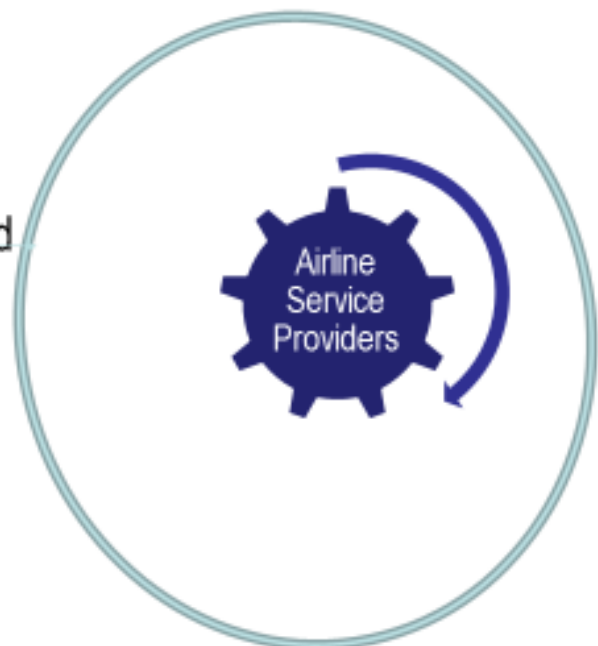
* Unless officially identified as otherwise or as a species that is not a regulated pest

System of checks upon ownership



Who is responsible for the risk

- Airline Service Providers
 - Logistics
- Airports
 - responsibility through an operational standard



Airport Biosecurity System



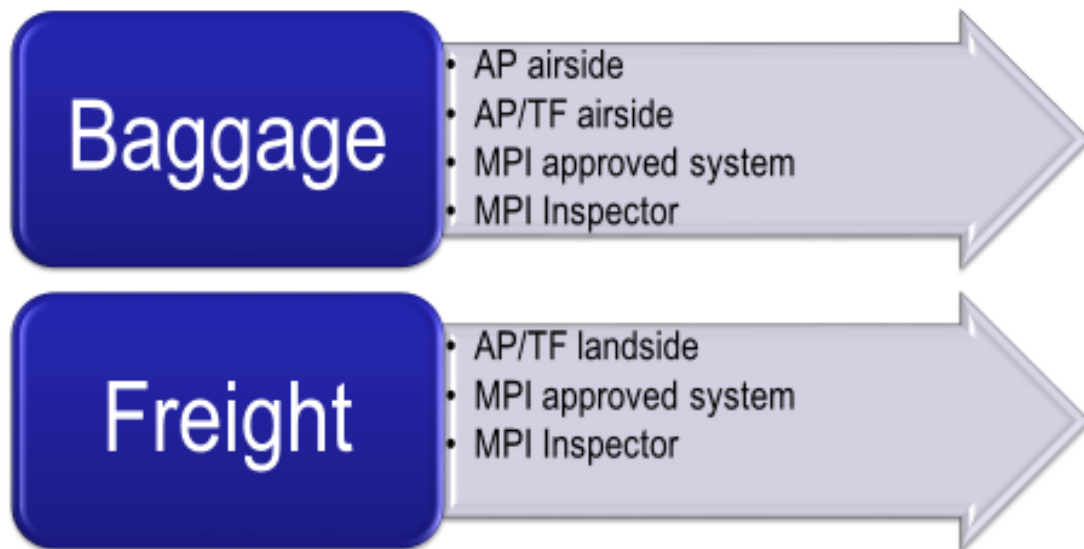
Standard Requirements – Airport Operators

Approved Place of First Arrival

Requires that the airport has all the arrangements, facilities and systems to manage biosecurity risk.

- Craft
- Cargo – Air containers (risk good managed by third parties)
- Facilities- for managing risk of uncleared risk goods (third parties)
- System (to keep domestic and uncleared offshore risk goods separate).

Airline Service Providers (baggage handlers, freight forwarders)



IHS for Air Containers

[Air Containers from All Countries](#)

- Air Containers entering NZ must be free of biosecurity risk contaminants and there is confirmation that the Air Container is free of biosecurity contaminants through;
 - Recognition of biosecurity risk contaminants
 - Checking that AC's meet the thresholds**(Accredited Person, MPI approved process, MPI Inspector);**

Registration and Training

- Mandatory Training
(Accredited Persons under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act)
- Voluntary training
(biosecurity initiation)



Training



Accredited Persons landside – at a Transitional Facility

- The Standard (TFGEN) sets out the way an Airside or landside TF operates (Operator, AP).

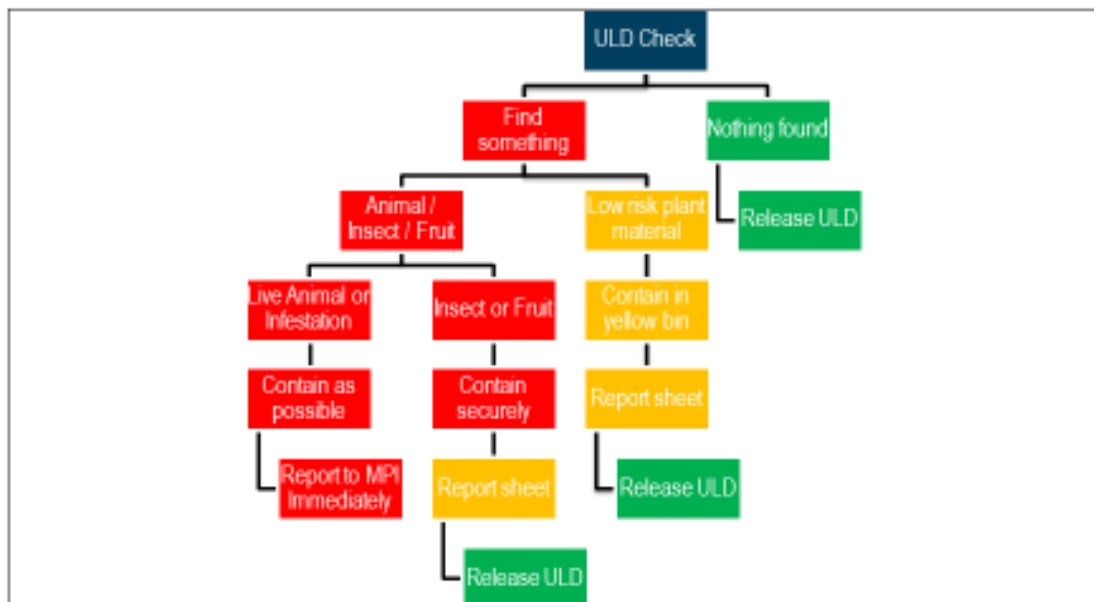


AP airside at an Airport

- AP unpacking baggage at an airport operates under the Biosecurity Act in a facility provided by the airport, managed by a third party.



Process



Reporting - through an IT system

- Fill in electronic form
 - If low risk contaminant is found
- Basic details only
 - Date / Flight / ULD Number / Contaminant

Date	Flight	Air can Number	Contaminant	AP
22/4	NZ832	AKH32165NZ	Leaves	
27/4	JQ223	JQ4578	Green beans,	
30/4	NZ836	AKH33432NZ	corn	
1/5	JQ219	JQ3154	Bark, wood	
9/5	JQ223	JQ5489	Nuts	

MPI Approved System

- System ensures that the Air Container is directed through a specified pathway and any contaminants are removed.(e.g. Declaration of cleanliness).
- Other approval processes (must be documented and approved by MPI) i.e airline agreement.

Offshore systems: MPI Approved system

Biosecurity and Environment

Ministry for Primary Industries
Ministry of the Environment



MPI: Approved Systems Framework

·
MPI: MPI

—


Summary

- Engagement with stakeholders
- Reliance on training as an information exchanger
- Import Health Standards rely on risk assessment and domestic legislation linked to risk
- Import Health Standard is a legal document ('must do')
- Guidance provides the 'how to' in importing air containers



Any Questions ?



附件 29、National Biosecurity Curriculum and Training Center



CONTRIBUTION OF
ARIAQ IN
THE CAPACITY BUILDING

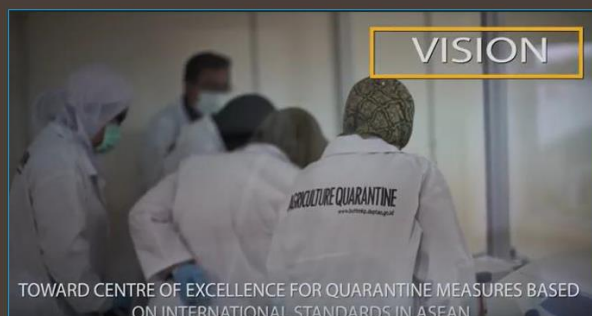


Dr. Ummu Salamah Rustiani

Applied Research Institute of Agricultural Quarantine (ARIAQ)

VISION of ARIAQ

Toward of center of excellent for the quarantine measures
based on international standards in ASEAN



Main Activities of ARIAQ

Applied research for agricultural quarantine based on international standards and Training, Workshop, Dissemination/ seminars, Conferences.



APPLIED RESEARCH (2011-2017)

Animal
Quarantine

14 kind of
Treatments

Disinfectation,
Euthanation

Plant
Quarantine

40 kind of
Treatments

Fumigation,
Heat , and
Irradiation

Applied Research of Plant Quarantine



Hot Water



Irradiation



Fumigation



Spraying



Irradiation Gamma Rays to the fresh shallots, mango, mangosteen, and dragon fruit;



Heat treatment to the corn, rice, salacca, banana, mango, mangosteen, melon, ginger, and polycias;



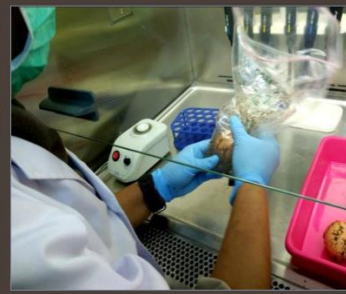
Fumigation (MB, SF, PH₃) to the coconut, fresh onion, woodchip, chrysanthemum, and orchid;

Disinfection of salacca by using bio-nano particles.

Applied Research of Animal Quarantine



Animal Cage Disinfection for *Bacillus subtilis*



Chicken egg Disinfection for *Avian Influenza*



One Day Dissemination on Quarantine Measures



Talk Show TV Program on TV "Tani"
Sharing, Testimony, & Link
Stakeholders, NGO, and Quarantine Station
Topic : Implementation of Applied Research

ARIAQ as PART OF NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING



TC of MoA, Ciawi West Java
(1969-2010)



ARIAQ Training Center
(2010-now)

National Training

1. Basic Training for candidates of Plant and Animal Quarantine officers
2. Phosphin and MB fumigation competency for external
3. Alpha cipermetrin to the Woodchip
4. Diagnostic protocol for post harvest pest and diseases on mango
5. Hot Water Treatment procedures for fresh mango
6. Detection and identification of *Microcyclus ulei*
7. Hot Water Treatment for paddy seeds
8. Quarantine treatment for Avian Influenza (AI) and *Bacillus subtilis*
9. Quarantine action and surveillance for animal quarantine pest and disease
8. Seed Health Testing Method

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA AND NEW ZEALAND (2014-2015)





1. Training in Mealybug Diagnostics
2. Training in Mite Diagnostics
3. Workshop in Mite Diagnostics
4. Training in Testing For Heavy metals
5. Training in Pesticide Residual Testing

(New Zealand Project, 2014-2015)

ASEAN ANZFTA International Training & Workshop Facilitation (2016-2017)

1. Training On Diagnostic Laboratory of Scale Insect and Phytoplasma Disease of Palm;
2. ASEAN Workshop on Application of PH3 Fumigation
3. ASEAN Training On DNA Extraction and Barcoding Workshop;
4. APPPC Workshop on Methodology of sampling ;
5. APPPC Workshop on Pest Free Area ;
6. Workshop on The Diagnostic of Immature Stages of Pest Lepidoptera.





Toward to
WORLD CLASS
Research,
Innovation, Training
Facilities, &
Human Resources

1. ASWGC 6-8 Mei 2015 Yogyakarta;
2. SOM AMAF pada 12-15 Agustus 2015 di
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar;
3. Talking point AMAF 37 in Manila 7-12
September 2015.

↓

ASEAN Quarantine Training Center
(AQTC)

CONSTRAIN
OF CAPACITY
BUILDING

- Less opportunity to get international funding
- Different of scale priority of each countries under RPPO
- Less commitment under regional organization
- Political will from International Supporting Agencies

PROBLEM SOLVING

- Improve cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries;
- Harmonization of bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Developed Countries;
- Empowering expertise in taking part on developing International Standard, Technical meeting, and Agreement for free trade.



附件 30、E-Learning Course on AFAS Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard



ONLINE COURSE:

QUARANTINE TREATMENTS WITH METHYL BROMIDE, BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN FUMIGATION STANDARD



Purpose

- To strengthen the personal competences of the National Quarantine Services officers of the OIRSA Member Countries, as well as of the International Quarantine Treatments Service (SITC) workforces.
- To expand coverage
- Cost-reduction



Course structure

- 1 Introductory module to the virtual learning environment
- 5 Technical modules



STRUCTURE OF THE MODULES



Structure of the modules

Each module comprises:

1. Learning Guide:

Gives a description of the module's objectives, detailing dates and topics to be addressed.



Structure of the modules

2. Power-Point presentation of the Australian Fumigation Standard, according to the module's topics.

3. DAFF Standard for fumigations with methyl bromide – Version 2.1-2013.

2. On-site-taken videos to illustrate the topics being addressed.



Structure of the modules

5. Thematic Forum: with debate generating questions
6. Evaluation of module

Actividades del Módulo

Una vez revisados los materiales de lectura y los videos del módulo, procedan a realizar las siguientes actividades:

Foro temático: Comente la solicitud en el foro. Haga clic [aquí](#) para ingresar.

Autoevaluación: Tiene dos oportunidades para realizarla. Haga clic [aquí](#) para ingresar.

Cuando finalicen todas estas actividades podrán continuar con el siguiente módulo el próximo lunes.

¡Adelante!



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MODULES CONTENTS



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Introductory Modules

Introduction to the virtual learning environment



Generalidades

[Ir a la clase](#)



Navegación

[Ir a la Clase](#)



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Module I

1. AFAS Implementation and management

- Course Objectives
- Course Plan
- Course Results
- Course Evaluation

2. Principles of fumigants

- What is a fumigant
- Properties of Methyl Bromide
- Methyl Bromide as a Fumigant
- Exposure
- Concentration
- How fumigants work
- Required dose rate
- Gas retention and factors affecting it

Methyl Bromide (MB) - Dose Rate (g/m³/h)									
Temp (°C)	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
10	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0
15	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0
20	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
25	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0
30	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0
35	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
40	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0
45	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0
50	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0

Módulo 1

[Ir a la clase](#)



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Module II

1. Calculating the fumigant dose

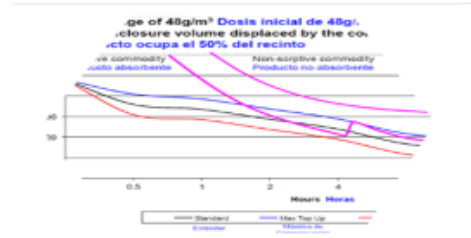
- Adjusting for Temperature
- Enclosure Volume
- Calculating the Dosage

2. Monitoring Fumigations

- Monitoring tube placement
- Measuring the gas concentration
- Start point
- Equilibrium
- Timing of monitoring
- End point

3. Topping Up

- Calculating the top-up amount
- During the fumigation
- At the end point
- Aspects to be considered when topping up



Módulo 2

[Ir a la clase](#)



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Module III

1. Documentation

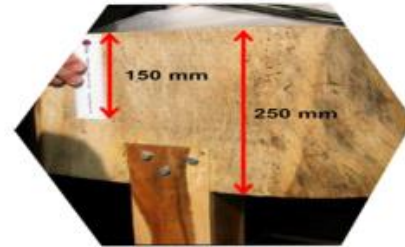
- Record management
- Fumigation documentation
- Other audit documentation

2. Health risks and personal protective equipment

- Health risks of Methyl Bromide
- Threshold limit value
- Respirators
- Fitting a respirator

3. Consignment – its fumigation

- Free airspace
- Gas penetration



Módulo 3

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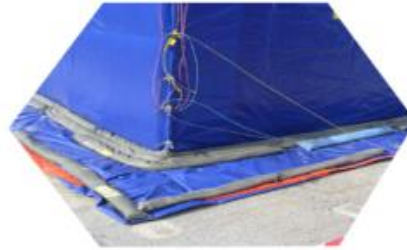
Module IV

1. Setting up the enclosure

- Types of enclosures
- Site Selection
- Site risk assessment
- Fans

2. Fumigation enclosures

- Chambers
 - i. Pressure Testing a chamber
- Un-sheeted containers
- Stacks
 - i. How to set up a tight enclosure
 - ii. Fumigation surface
 - iii. Preparing to sheet
 - iv. Sheets requirements
 - v. Sand snakes (placement and specifications)



Módulo 4

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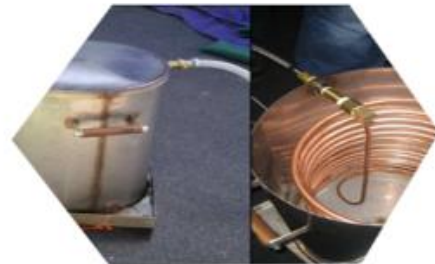
Module V

1. Applying the gas

- Measuring the dose
- Vaporising Methyl Bromide
- Applying the gas
- Leak detection equipment

2. Ventilation

- Precautions
- Dissipation and dilution
- Checking threshold limit value (TLV)
- Completing the fumigation



Módulo 5

[Ir a la clase](#)



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附件 31、Implementing legislation change to introduce biosecurity systems (AFAS in Chile)



Implementing legislation change to introduce biosecurity systems Chile's experience



Gobierno
de Chile

Andrea Lira
Plant Protection Division
Agricultural and Livestock Service - CHILE

1

Some things about Agricultural and Livestock Service Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)

- Is an Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture.
- It has 5 Technical Divisions:



Somethings about Agricultural and Livestock Service

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)



- The Plant Protection Division is the NPPO of Chile
- Some of its faculties/duties are:
 - Protect the Phytosanitary heritage of Chile
 - * Establishment of phytosanitary import requirements
 - * Control of the entrance of products at points of entry (passenger & cargo)
 - * Ordering and supervising the application of phytosanitary treatments when a pest is detected (import products)
 - Ensure compliance of the requirements of the import countries.
 - Establish agreements with other countries and with private companies.



Somethings about Agricultural and Livestock Service

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)



- The way we make an activity mandatory for the public, is through the issuance of Resolutions, which are our main legal document.
- These documents are signed by the National Director of the SAG and do not require the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- They are published in the Official Journal of Chile (communication to the public).



History of the Implementation of the Phytosanitary Treatments in Chile



In 1975, the first 3 companies were registered to apply the fumigation treatments required by the SAG (mainly imported grains).

A responsible technician was required in each Company.

They had to answer a test of technical knowledge according to FAO manuals.

The used fumigants were Phosphine and Cyanhydric Acid.

In those times, the companies were the ones that propose to the SAG the treatments that should be applied, according to the pest and the type of product.

5



History of the Implementation of the Phytosanitary Treatments in Chile



In 1981, the Resolution N°1.464/81 was promulgated.

It was the first legal document that established the administrative procedures of accreditation for the fumigation providers for imported products.

The Technical responsible had to be an Agricultural Engineer or Forestry Engineer.

But still the Technical responsible had to propose the treatment to be used to the SAG.

Phosphine: wooden packaging principally (before ISPM 15)

Methyl Bromide: rest of products

6



History of the Implementation of the Phytosanitary Treatments in Chile



In 1989, the Resolution N°919/89 was promulgated.

This Resolution repealed the previous one.

Sets the minimum technical standards that companies must comply with to execute the treatments (ex. use of fumiscope is mandatory).

Now, SAG define the phytosanitary treatments that has to be apply.

Methyl Bromide begins to be used massively in import products, under cover or container.

7



History of the Implementation of the Phytosanitary Treatments in Chile



In 2000, the Resolution N° 1.975/2000 was promulgated.

REPEAL

It repealed Res. N° 919/89.



Approved the **first Manual** to the accreditation of authorized phytosanitary treatments providers, that included:

- Administrative procedure for accreditation
- Technical requirements (infrastructure, equipment, personnel)



In addition to fumigation, the Manual adds others Phytosanitary treatments:

- Disinfection / Disinfestation (pesticides)
- Destruction (incineration, deep burial)



As an assurance measure against any damage to the cargo, SAG required to the companies a guarantee document of approx. US\$ 10.000 → the number of accredited companies decreased from 142 to 31.

8



History of the Implementation of the Phytosanitary Treatments in Chile



In 2008, the Resolution N° 2.664/08 was promulgated.

- It repealed Res. N° 1975/00.
- Increases the technical requirements for accreditation, and incorporates the Health Ministry regulations, as:
 - **Chimney of 15 meters** for methyl bromide evacuation
 - Evacuation sensor (to record that the 500 ppm of MB is not passed over)
 - **Self-contained breathing** equipment (2 devices)
 - Calibration of the equipment every 6 months
 - Minimum 2 Data lodgers per container (encrypted T° records)
 - Technical responsible must give an accreditation exam every 6 years and can work in more than one company
 - Companies must be accredited by type of treatment (one or more)
 - It **includes sanctions** (suspensions, revocation, etc)
 - Annual supervision program
 -and so on...

9



.....then....AFAS showed up....



2013

- The AFAS course "**Fumigation with MB for Quarantine Purposes**" was conducted for companies and SAG.

2014

- The course "**AFAS Audit Training**" was conducted.
- The AFAS course "**Trainer of Trainers**" was conducted.
- 2 companies were approved by the Joint System Review

10



.....so...we had to make some changes...



The Manual of Accreditation of phytosanitary treatments providers was changed:

- It incorporated the **Equilibrium Point** and the **Fumigation Record** required by AFAS after the Joint Review
- It incorporated **2 new treatments**: Heat Treatment (HT) and Dielectric Heat (DH) treatment
- It incorporated the **export treatment activities** (treatments that require permanent SAG supervision are not considered)

The Resolution that approves this new Manual, will be promulgated in June 2018.

11



Difficulties found to make the changes



The difficulties were, mainly, internal to the SAG:



The SAG "Accreditation Unit" required the incorporation of export activities.



Aspects of the export accreditation system had to be considered.



We had to standardize the import and export procedures for accreditation and for some technical methodologies.

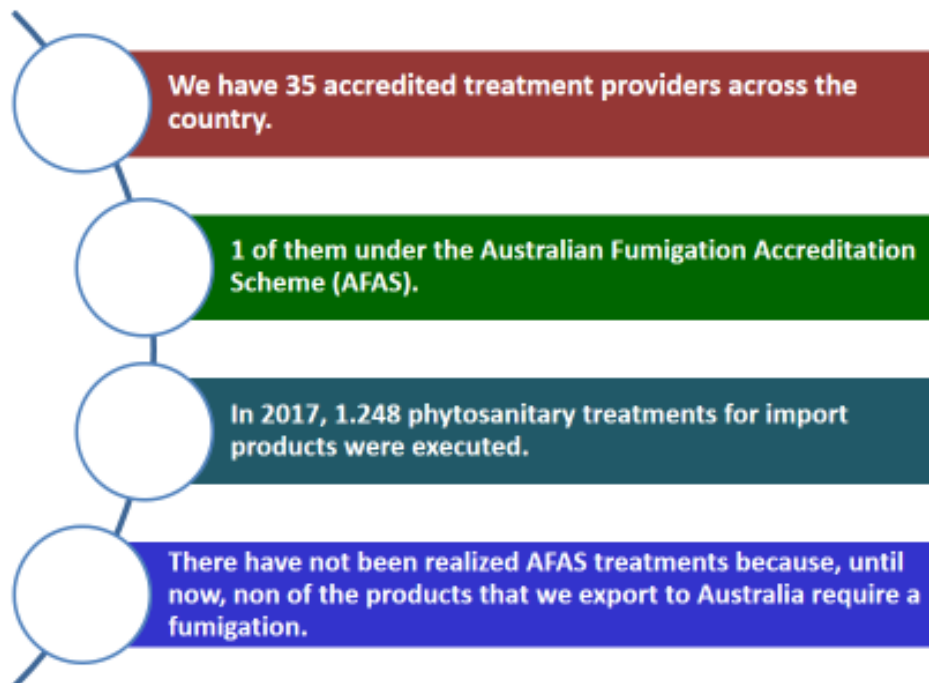


It took a long time before the Accreditation Unit approved the new Manual and write the Resolution.

12

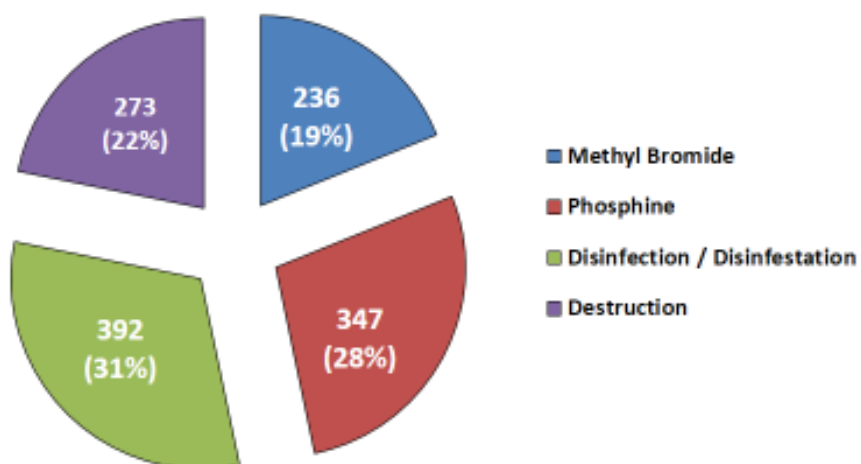


Currently...

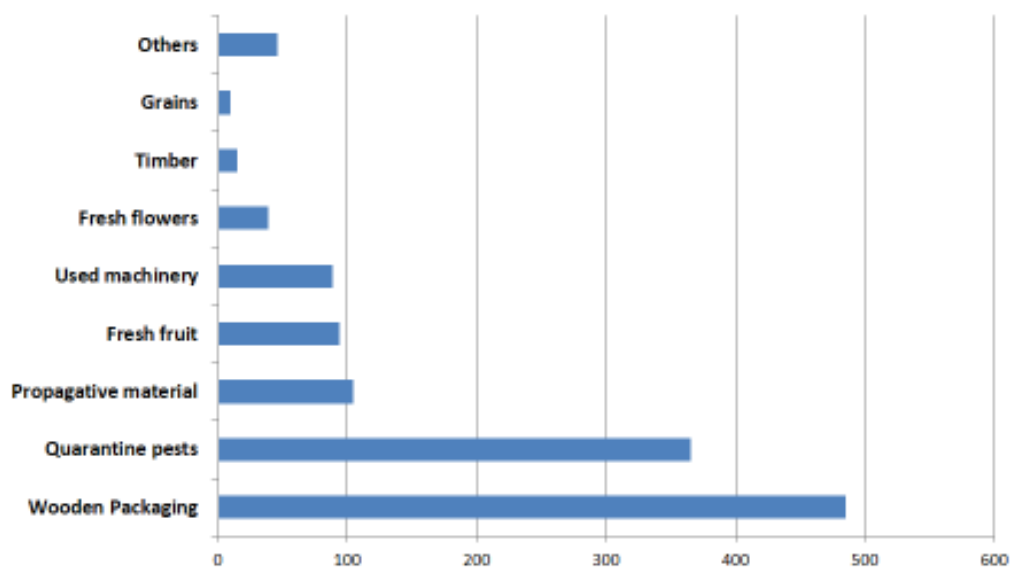


13

Types of Phytosanitary Treatments Applied for Import Products - 2017



Types of import Products/Commodities Treated - 2017



Thanks



SAG
Ministerio de
Agricultura

Gobierno de Chile

附件 32、Third Party Arrangements as a Control



Our role and strategic objectives

- The Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has a diverse role as a policy adviser to government, researcher, program administrator, service provider, market access negotiator and regulator.
- The department aims to be a transparent and efficient regulator by operating under a risk-based compliance approach.



Partnering with industry

- Protecting Australia's biosecurity, food safety and market access is a responsibility shared between government, industry and the community.
- Partnering with industry across both import and export pathways through arrangements, provides opportunities to influence voluntary compliance and reduce regulatory burden.

What is an arrangement?

- The Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources defines an arrangement as:
'An agreement through which the department seeks to achieve ongoing regulatory outcomes consistent with legislative purposes by influencing the conduct of other parties'
- Australia utilises varying types of import and export arrangements across three key pieces of legislation as risk mitigation tools:
 - ✓ Approved Arrangements (Import/Export)
 - ✓ Food Import Compliance Agreements
 - ✓ Export Registered Establishments
 - ✓ Authorised Officers
 - ✓ Offshore arrangements.
- Arrangements reward compliant parties with reduce regulation.

Arrangements as a control

- Arrangements as a control provides the following benefits:
 - Alleviation of administrative and regulatory burden placed on Australian businesses engaged in international trade through voluntary compliance and creating efficiencies for government at the border
 - Utilisation of industry's own premises, facilities, equipment and people to manage biosecurity, food safety and/or market access risks without the need for constant supervision by the department and with occasional compliance monitoring
 - Ability to utilise departmental resources more efficiently by targeting higher risk pathways, commodities, industry groups and/or processes
 - Commercial and business opportunities for industry stakeholders.

Measuring control effectiveness

- The *Australian and New Zealand HB-158-2010 Delivering assurance based on ISO 31000:2009 on Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines* defines 'Control Effectiveness' as:

'the extent at which it provides reasonable assurance that the organisation will achieve its objectives. Or, stated another way, control is effective to the extent that the remaining risks of the organization failing to meet its objectives are deemed acceptable'
- A best practice approach to measuring control effectiveness is establishing a performance measurement scale at which the control can be assessed against.
- A performance measurement scale will require that evidence is provided to enable assessment as to the effectiveness of the control.
- The level of assurance for a control cannot be provided when control effectiveness is guessed rather than assessed.

Example of a Qualitative Control Effectiveness Scale

Control Effectiveness	Guide
Fully Effective	No further action required except to review and monitor the existing controls. Controls are well designed for the risk and are performing as expected. Controls are deemed effective and reliable at all times.
Substantially effective	Most controls are designed correctly, are in place and are effective. Some more work is required to improve operating effectiveness. There are doubts about the overall operational effectiveness, performance and reliability.
Partially effective	While the design of controls may be largely correct in that they modify and/or manage most of the risk sources, the controls are not currently effective, performing as expected and/or reliable.
Largely ineffective	Significant control gaps, performance issues, failures and/or inefficiencies have been identified. Either controls do not manage and/or modify the risk or they do not operate effectively at all.
None or totally ineffective	Virtually not a credible control. There is no confidence that any degree of the control is being achieved due to poor design and/or very limited operational effectiveness and/or performance.

Adapted from the HB158-2010 Delivering assurance based on ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and guidelines

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Compliance Partnerships

May 2018

7

Import and Export Arrangement Framework

- The Framework promotes consistency in the development, implementation, administration and governance of import and export arrangements.
- Through the establishment of core principles, the Framework aims to provide:
 - consistency in the development, implementation, administration and governance of import and export arrangements across the department
 - confidence that an arrangement is operating effectively, provides measurable benefits to the department, manages enterprise and technical risks and complies with regulatory and legislative requirements, where necessary
 - assurances that an arrangement imposes the minimum level of regulatory burden on the department and the other party, to manage the risks posed by an arrangement.

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Compliance Partnerships

May 2018

8

Framework core principles

- The Framework's four core principles – Governance, Formal Documentation, Risk Management and Assurance and Accountability influences how the department designs, establishes and manages arrangements.
- The 'Assurance and Accountability' core principle is a crucial element in providing confidence that arrangements are and remain effective as a control.

Questions?

附件 33、Facilitating Safe Trade



Improving SPS capacity to facilitate *safe* trade

Quarantine Regulators Meeting
Bali, 11 May 2018

Marlynne Hopper
STDF Secretariat



STDF

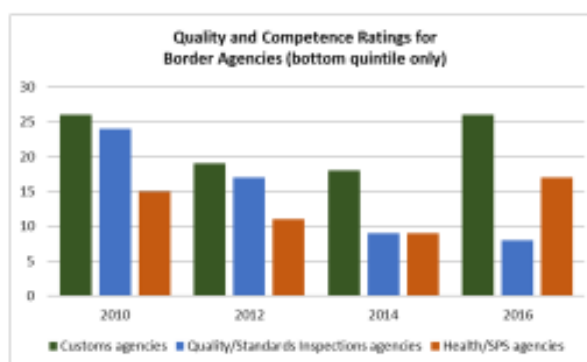
Standards and Trade
Development Facility

STDF

Standards and Trade
Development Facility

Trade in food and agricultural products

- Trade costs in agriculture much higher than manufacturing
- Outdated border procedures and red tape
- Performance gap between health/SPS agencies and others
- Lower performing countries
 - More physical inspection
 - Longer import / export lead times



Source: World Bank Logistics Performance Index

Trade performance is improving

- LPI is a benchmarking tool
- Rankings based on infrastructure, service quality, border clearance procedures, reliability
- Clarify the challenges and opportunities, how to improve?
- Top performers: strong cooperation between public and private sector
- Supply chains are only as good as their weakest link
- Change requires focus and persistence



WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures

Recognizing the right to protect human, animal and/or plant life or health



Avoiding unnecessary barriers to trade

Facilitate safe trade

SPS measures should *inter alia* be:

- Non-discriminatory
- Transparent
- Science-based (risk assessment)
- Not more trade-restrictive than necessary



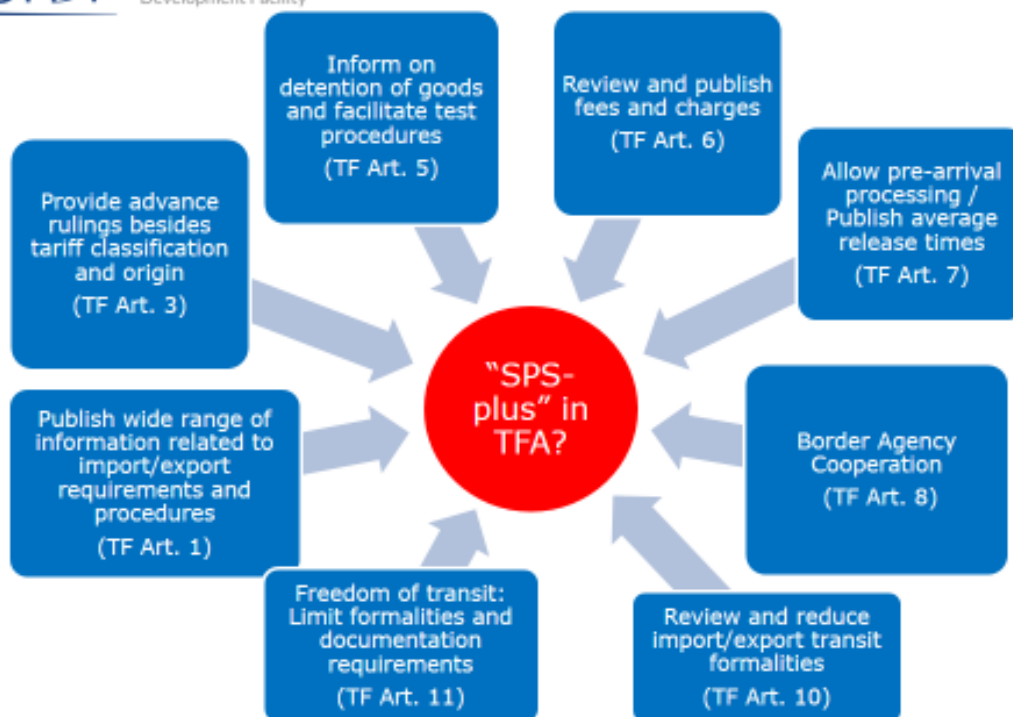
Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures (Art. 8 and Annex C)

- No undue delays
- Information requirements limited to what is necessary
- Non-discriminatory fees (not higher than actual cost of service)
- Non-discrimination in siting of facilities and selection of samples
- Procedure to review complaints, take corrective action, etc.

Synergies to WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

- Entered into force in February 2017, ratification by 2/3 of WTO Members
- Simplification of trade procedures to move goods across borders more efficiently
- Relevant for ALL border management agencies – it's not only about Customs!
- How does TFA relate to the SPS Agreement?
- SPS+ provisions?



Facilitating *safe* trade STDF research in Southeast Asia and Southern Africa

- How are SPS measures implemented in practice?
- How to reduce transaction costs, without compromising health protection?
- How to leverage resources for improved SPS management?



www.standardsfacility.org/facilitating-safe-trade

STDF Regional Research on Facilitating Safe Trade: Key Finding

SPS measures may result in justifiable transaction costs
based on the need to protect health



Sometimes, ineffective and inefficient SPS controls result in poor
health protection – and disrupt trade more than necessary

Persistence of SPS-related procedural obstacles to trade

Challenges

- Complex and lengthy procedures
- Excessive document requirements
- Limited information
- Multiple inspections
- Little coordination between border agencies
- No complaints / appeal procedures
- Arbitrariness, unpredictability

Consequences

- More controls than justifiable
- Longer than necessary waiting times
- Uncertainty
- Increased costs for traders, sometimes also for government

Win-Win strategies to reduce costs and improve health protection

- Streamline and simplify regulations, procedures
- Implement risk-based approaches
- Improve transparency
- Better coordination between SPS authorities, and with Customs
- Engage SPS authorities in national trade facilitation committees
- Include SPS controls in single windows
- Move towards electronic SPS certification



STDF work on SPS e-Cert

E-certification as a driver for reform

- streamline import-export business processes
 - promote regulatory reform
 - encourage inter-agency collaboration
- STDF projects on **ePhyto** and veterinary certification
- Egypt, Ghana, Samoa, Senegal and Sri Lanka piloting generic ePhyto system



www.standardsfacility.org/PG-504

STDF seminar on SPS e-Cert
Geneva, June 2017

www.standardsfacility.org/SPS-eCert

Transitioning from paper-based to
automated SPS systems, Geneva, July 2017:
www.standardsfacility.org/A4T_Review_2017

Advantages of SPS e-Cert

Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronically secured certificates • Cross-checking in real time • Single national register of certificates
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster processing through pre-validation • Single view of all relevant information • Simple maintenance of forms
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very difficult to forge • Online verification for third parties • Searchable database with all certificates
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer-assisted application preparation • Faster processing cuts export time • Faster management through real-time status

Source: Implementing UN/CEFACT e-Business Standards: www.unescap.org/resources/unnext-handbook-implementing-uncefact-e-business-standards-agricultural-trade

Challenges to implement SPS e-certificates

- Gaps in paper-based systems
- Inadequate legislative framework
- Political will, resistance of managers
- Limited collaboration
- Lack of standardized exchange protocols
- Costs
- IT infrastructure



Facilitating *safe* trade: Key messages

- Leverage the TFA to push reform and mobilize resources
- Streamline and simplify (paper-based) SPS regulations, procedures
- Ensure SPS measures are "fit for purpose" to deliver the intended outcomes
- Improve transparency
- Implement risk-based approaches
- Strengthen collaboration across government, and with the private sector



STDF Film: Safe Trade Solutions*

What are Chile, Peru and Colombia doing to improve health protection and speed up trade?



* See: www.standardsfacility.org/video-gallery and www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eww1MsewAQk

Find out more and get involved

Use and share good practices developed through STDF's work

Capitalize on STDF's network to extend results and reach

Use STDF as a catalyst to leverage support for SPS capacity building

STDFSecretariat@wto.org
Marlynn.Hopper@wto.org
www.standardsfacility.org

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT STDF'S WORK AND GET INVOLVED

Access SPS information and tools at www.standardsfacility.org

Browse SPS resources in the online Library

Share experiences and lessons at STDF's Working Group

Sign up for updates through STDF's e-news

View good practice films on STDF's YouTube channel

YouTube

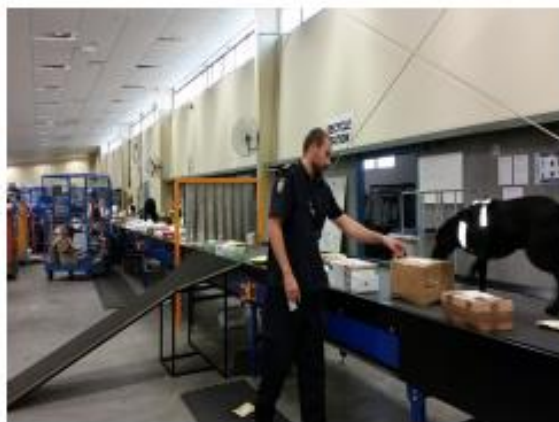
附件 34、AU-NZ eCommerce international mail Green Lane Trial



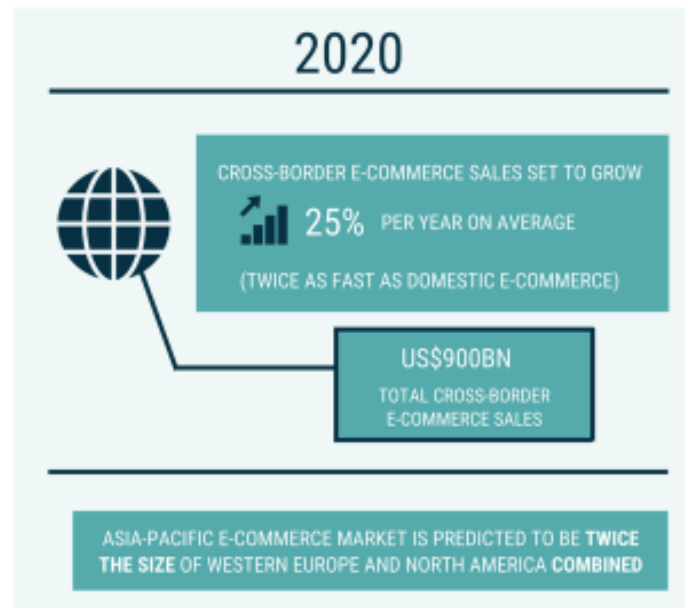
AU – NZ eCommerce international mail Green Lane Trial



Today – Close to 100% intervention



What Does the Future look Like?



What?

- To test processes to streamline the movement of low-risk goods through the international mail stream between Australia and New Zealand.
 - This includes testing use of pre-arrival mail item data for risk assessment and targeting of mail.
- Announced by the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand on 17 February 2017.

How?

- Agree objectives and success criteria
- Select eSellers
- Develop simple border profiles
- Test ITMATT, CUSITM and CUSRSP message formats
- Test new processes in the OE

Once the mail arrives in the Office of Exchange:



Video

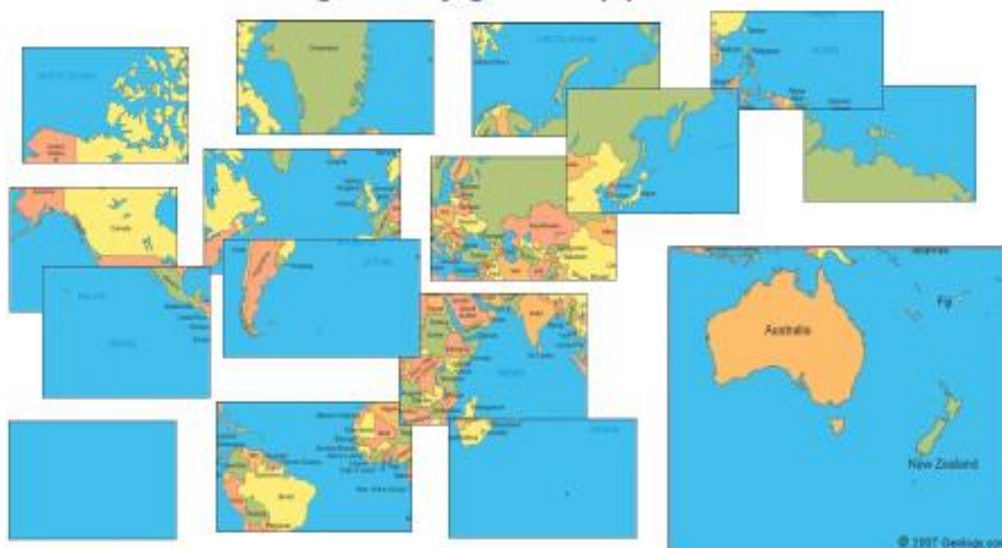
- VIEW LINK - [GREEN LANE WHOLE OF GOV-MP4.mp4](#)
- DOWNLOAD LINK - <https://publish.viostream.com/player/download/w65iqkb6e45s5>

Results

No	Criteria	Measure	Trial outcome
1	Electronic mail data is exchanged between NZ Post and Australia Post	Met / Not met Percentage of available data exchanged (100%)	Met
2	Electronic mail data is received by border agencies	Met / Not met Percentage of available data received (100%)	Met 100% of available data received Mail items with data: AU to NZ: 99.3% NZ to AU: 89.8%
3	Border agencies run simple risk profiles or artificial profiles using electronic mail data	Met / Not met	Met
4	Response (held/clear) sent by border agencies back to postal administration	Met / Not met Percentage of messaging generated (100%)	Met AU – NZ – 100% NZ to AU – 100%
5	Selected mail items identified by postal administrations and presented for border agency inspection	Percentage of selected mail items identified (expected standard: 100%)	Met AU – NZ – 100% NZ to AU – 100%

Future

“Regional jigsaw approach”



Partnership Crucial

A need to have continual work with all three entities to progress functional use of EAD

- Established Governance group at tier 2 management
- Project sponsorship at tier 3
- Working group at tier 4.
- Terms of Reference set for each group

A Challenge for YOU

Create a biosecurity footprint in Mail

- Legislation?
- Resource allocation

Partner with other border agencies

- Format messaging requirements and processing tools
- Share responsibilities and outcomes

Opportunities for us to help

- Share profiles of biosecurity threats
- Help each other manage biosecurity at source
- Form regional groups for collective strength
- Influence large organisations incl E-Commerce platforms

Any questions?



附件 35、Community Engagement



Sharing the biosecurity message

The Department has developed two new series of videos to raise awareness in the community of biosecurity.

'Don't be Sorry – Just Declare It' videos are the new incoming passenger announcement aimed at international travellers



'Don't be a Jeff' videos and Biosecurity Matters webpage is a new education program about local risks of pest and diseases aimed at the Australian community



Incoming Passenger Announcement



Australian Government

DON'T BE
'SORRY'
JUST DECLARE IT

Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

5

Community research and key traveller cohorts

- The *Biosecurity Act 2015* requires all airlines to provide information about biosecurity and human health requirements to passengers on board aircraft or vessels entering Australia.
- The incoming passenger announcement has previously been available as an audio recording or read out by aircraft crew.
- The new videos recently released by the department, filmed in-language in English, Mandarin and Hindi, are the result of community research and creative concept testing.

‘माफ़ी’
न मांगे
बस इसे घोषित करे

DON'T BE
'SORRY'
JUST DECLARE IT

不用说
“对不起”
请申报

Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

4

Eight biosecurity officers and a detector dog

- The script, scenarios and commodities are the result of data analysis and input from our staff.
- Biosecurity officers are the lead actors in each of the three videos, appearing beside professional actors as passengers
- Additional versions will be produced in key languages used by airlines, as well as a version for cruise lines, to be available by mid-2018.
- The current videos are available at www.agriculture.gov.au/passenger-video



Don't be a Jeff and Biosecurity Matters



2016 Social Attitudes and Understanding of Biosecurity

- Survey respondents had a very limited understanding of what biosecurity was and of its importance to our agricultural sector, the environment and the economy in general
- Almost half of all survey respondents were identified as being inexperienced or uneducated on biosecurity
- To many, biosecurity is a word without a narrative
- Shared responsibility is not understood by the public



Biosecurity Matters Webpage

Visit the department's new community biosecurity webpage, Biosecurity Matters at www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecuritymatters

Biosecurity Matters informs users on:

- what biosecurity is
- why it matters; and
- what the public's role is in maintaining Australia's biosecurity system.

The page currently features eight personas with more planned in future.



Gardening



Farming



Domestic travel



International travel



Online shopping



Recreational fishing



Bushwalking



Caring pets

Don't be a Jeff animated videos

The webpage and videos can be found on the departments external website www.agriculture.gov.au/dontbeajeff

The video themes include:

- biosecurity and recreational fishing
- biosecurity in your farm or garden; and
- biosecurity when you travel

See. Secure. Report.

www.agriculture.gov.au/report



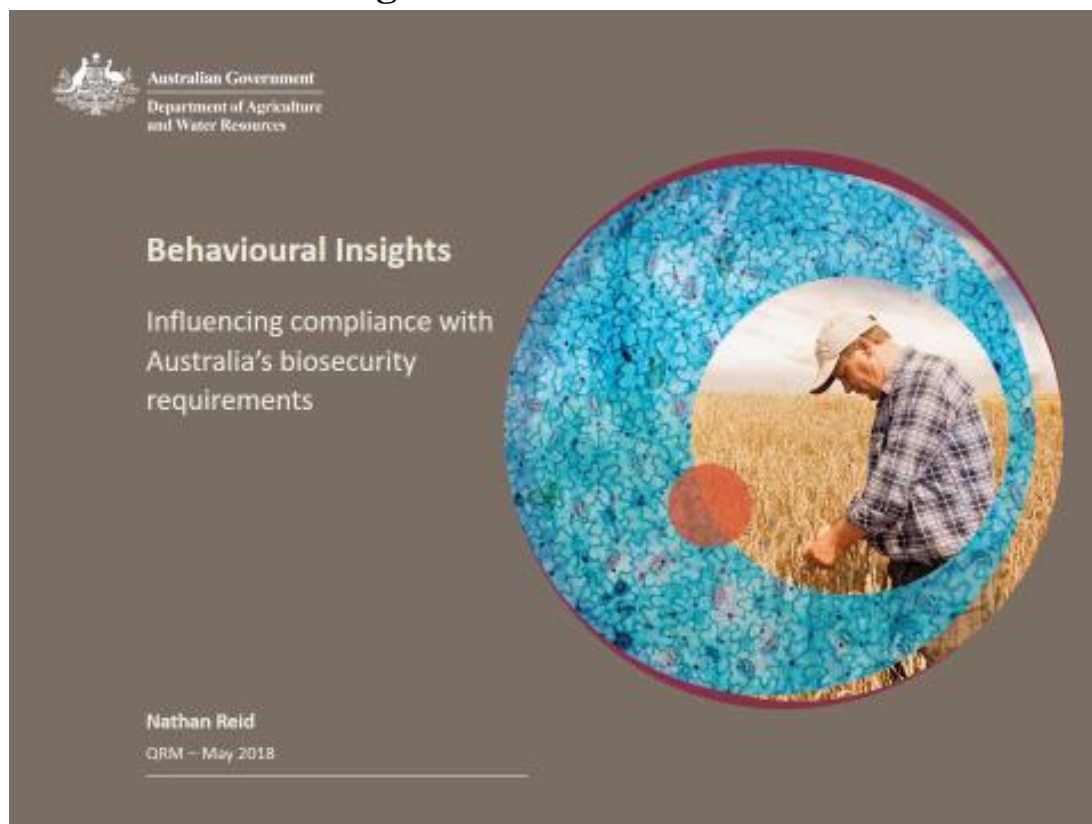
Questions

For more information or queries, please contact:

Biosecurity Education & Awareness section
Compliance Division

airports@agriculture.gov.au

附件 36、Behavioural Insights



Introduction to behavioural insights (BI)

BI is understanding the behaviour of individuals and the biases which affect their ability to align their intentions with actions.

Behavioural economics seeks to test the effectiveness of applied BI interventions through randomised controlled trials (RCTs).



Common biases and applied behavioural insights (BI)

Examples of behavioural biases and targeted BI interventions:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| • Loss aversion –
care more about losses than gains | ➤ Focus on costs |
| • Status quo –
tend to continue doing the same thing | ➤ Improve defaults and opt-outs |
| • Cognitive limits –
forget things and delay decisions | ➤ Timely reminders and checklists |
| • Social norms –
care about fitting in with others | ➤ Rankings and comparisons |
| • Altruism –
care about the welfare of others | ➤ Impacts on others |

Applied BI in public policy and programs

There are multiple case studies and project reports of findings from RCTs in government policy and program areas such as:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| • Retirement savings | • Unconscious bias |
| • Immunisation | • Energy efficiency and consumption |
| • Health & safety compliance | • Updating contact and income details with government |
| • Emergency preparedness | |
| • Off-peak commuting | |
| • Payment of taxes and fines | |

Influencing traveller behaviour

In late 2017 the Department ran a project with the Behavioural Economics Team of the Australian Government (BETA).

The focus of the project was to identify behavioural biases experienced by airline travellers, recommend ways to increase awareness and help them comply with biosecurity risk requirements at international airports.



Behavioural Insights into the Biosecurity Risks of Airline Travellers

Research title



Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

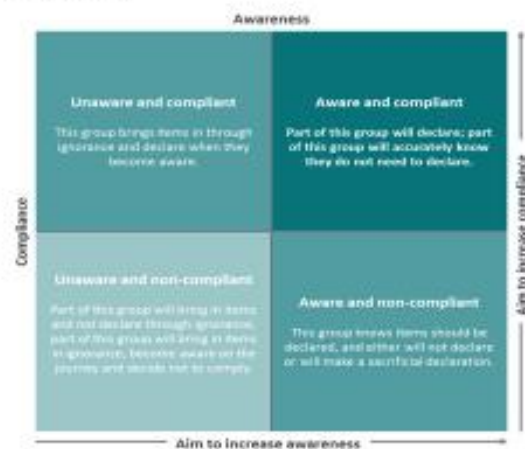
Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

5

BETA's discovery and diagnosis approach

The project report groups travellers based on their awareness and compliance behaviour.



Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

6

BETA's findings

The project report identified two themes of behavioural biases and social psychological effects motivating travellers to keep their *possessions* and to *rationalise* their behaviour.

Possessions biases

- Loss aversion
- Scarcity
- Sunk cost
- Endowment effect

Rationalisation biases

- Social norms
- Identity salience
- Victimless crime
- Cheating for others
- Obedience to authority



Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

7

BETA's recommendations

The report included three recommendations for the Department:

- Shift the focus of communications to pre check-in interventions to reduce the biosecurity risk and amount of effort at the border
- Use behaviourally based interventions to change travellers' behaviour for better compliance with biosecurity requirements
- Conduct randomised control trials (RCTs) to test if proposed approaches increase compliance.



Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

Document title
Document author

21 May, 2018

8

Future behavioural insights

The Department is considering a range of areas for applied BI:

- General community messaging and website content
- Targeted communication and education material
- Correspondence templates
- Infringement notices
- Debt correspondence and reminders



Questions

For more information or queries, please contact:

Biosecurity Education & Awareness section
Compliance Division


airports@agriculture.gov.au

附件 37、Alternative Quarantine Treatment



ALTERNATIVE QUARANTINE TREATMENTS

Challenges faced by the Regulatory Authority
Presented by: Nitesh Datt (M.Sc.)
A/Chief Plant Protection Officer



What is an alternative?

1. Keep the same technique with a curative disinfestation
or
2. Change completely the way of the treatment.

- ▶ The same (in-kind) techniques are fumigants, included phosphine gas, controlled atmospheres including high pressure CO₂, and also contact insecticides, heat and cold, irradiation and some other techniques.
- ▶ The other way is to completely change the production, for example by introducing a better IPM.

What is an alternative?

- ▶ For quarantine fumigations, it is much more complicated because all the standards used for disinfestation come from lot of studies carried out in many countries, often long ago, giving international rules, based on the 99.9968% efficacy.
- ▶ The change to another curative disinfestation like heat, cold or other fumigants needs new studies to prove the quarantine efficacy which means money and time.
- ▶ Systems approaches capitalize on cumulative pest mortality from multiple control components to achieve quarantine security in an exported commodity.

Examples of Treatments

Methyl bromide

- ▶ MeBr are excellent effectiveness on insects, mites and nematodes.
- ▶ The exposure time is between 2 to 24 h, and the dosage changes with the temperature.
- ▶ MB permitted any disinfestation quickly, efficiently and cheaply, and the incentive to do research was blocked on new alternatives.

Phosphine Gas

- ▶ Solid formulations produce in situ, by reaction of atmospheric moisture, the phosphine gas.
- ▶ Aluminium phosphide, or less commonly, magnesium phosphide in several presentations such as tablets, bags and pellets. Phosphine generated from metallic phosphides is produced slowly and that is another negative aspect of these formulations as an alternative to MB.
- ▶ Two types of phosphine gas production have been developed to overcome its slow release. The first type are the cylinder-based formulations containing phosphine mixed with carbon dioxide at 2% (Eco2Fume®), nitrogen at 1.7% (Frisin®) or pure phosphine (Vaporphos®) developed in recent years. The pure phosphine in cylinders has to be mixed with nitrogen to reduce the phosphine concentration (Horn Diluphos System®).

Phosphine Gas

- ▶ Commodities: cereals and legumes, dried fruit and nuts, beverage, herbs and spices, etc.
- ▶ cheap fumigant, leaving no residue after desorption. It has replaced MB long before its regulation by the parties of the Montreal Protocol each time when temperature and time were not a constraint.
- ▶ action against pests tends to be much slower than methyl bromide, with long exposures required, particularly under low temperatures. This is due to the mechanisms of phosphine action, which requires active oxygen metabolism and mitochondrial activity to allow, through respiration, the toxicity of phosphine.

Phosphine Gas

- ▶ Requires a minimum exposure time for treatment with phosphine, irrespective of the concentration of phosphine used.
- ▶ Methyl-bromide treatments take 24 hours to complete, phosphine fumigation requires up to 10 days to achieve an equivalent level of efficacy.
- ▶ **Limitation:** Can not be used as a biosecurity risk mitigation at the borders for any form of interception. The turn around time for risk mitigation at border need to be short to maintain the effectiveness and secondly faster turnover to eliminate port congestion.
- ▶ **Advantage:** treatment can be done while the consignment is in transit, however, maintaining the required fumigant concentration in ship holds, due to leakage and depletion needs particular attention.

Sulfuryl fluoride

- ▶ Known as sulfuryl fluoride, sulphur dioxide difluoride, sulphuryl difluoride
- ▶ Adopted as a ISPM 28 in the CPM 12
- ▶ PT 22: Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation treatment for insects in debarked wood.
- ▶ PT 23: Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation treatment for nematodes and insects in debarked wood
- ▶ Factors: Temperature - dosage rate - time.
- ▶ No Standard Operating Procedures

Heat Treatment

- ▶ Adopted ISPM 28 standards against various pests.
- ▶ Heat treatment, if possible, is a real alternative to MB. Most stored-product insects are killed within hours after exposure to temperatures of 50°C or more and, at lower temperatures, mortality can be related to the time that the insects are exposed. High temperature treatments are used for disinfestations of dried fruits and nuts and grains.
- ▶ Vapour heat treatment - Hot temperature Forced Air.

Quarantine treatment (Others)

- ▶ Irradiation
- ▶ Contact insecticide - fogging etc.
- ▶ Cold treatment
- ▶ EDN
- ▶ Controlled atmospheres (low oxygen and fumigation with carbon dioxide)

Factors affecting efficacy of an alternative?

To be effective as a quarantine treatment, the following factors are highly considered.

- ▶ Exposure time - a treatment that is effective within a shortest period of time.
- ▶ Temperature - a treatment that is not affected by temperature fluctuations and compensated through change in dosage.
- ▶ Efficacy against various groups of pests - being effective against all stages of pests, various group of pests
- ▶ Penetration on products - can be used against various products.

Challenges for Adoption

- ▶ Resources mobilization - development of facilities or purchase of equipment's
- ▶ Training of treatment providers
- ▶ Training of treatment supervisors
- ▶ Residual value versus human health
- ▶ Risk versus commodity value

Way-forward

- ▶ Establishing SOP for different treatments - allows for proper monitoring and traceability.
- ▶ Using knowledge and experience of different countries to harmonize the practiceconfidence





附件 38、ICCBA Secretariat Report



International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

ICCBA Secretariat Report

8 & 11 MAY

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Purpose

This report outlines the activities undertaken by the International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement Steering Committee on 11 May 2018 and associated working groups on 8 May 2018, in Denpasar, Indonesia.

Tuesday 8 May 2018

Attendees: Mr Nathan Reid, Mr Stephen Peios (Australia), Dr Antarjo Dikin, Ms Aprida Cristin, Mr Turhadi Noerachman (Indonesia), Mr Abdullah Fauzi Samsudin, Mr Mohd. bin Ridzuan Ismail (Malaysia), Ms Jo-Anne Stokes, Mr Stuart Rawnsley (New Zealand), Mr Raul Rodas, Mr Efrain Medina (OIRSA), Miss Leticia Venegas, Miss Andrea Lira (Chile), Mrs Anei Rurunacagi, Mr Ronald Prasad, Mr Mohammed Aiyaz, Mr Nitesh Datt, Mr Surend Pratap (Fiji), Mr Alphonse Bannick, Mr Michael Areke (Papua New Guinea), Mr Jose Diaz, Mr Ronald Enio Joaquin Quenta (Peru), Mr Glenn Panganiban, Mr Ricardo (Dudz) Padilla (the Philippines), Dr Su-Chin Chen, Mr Kuo-Shiou Huang (Taiwan), Mr Chaisak Ringluen, Mr Wanich Khampanich, Mr Chamlong Lapasatukul (Thailand)

Observers: Mr Om Prakash Verma, Dr Suresh Kumar (India), Mr Kiyofumi Abe, Mr Ryosuke Kimura (Japan), Mr Min-goo Park (Republic of Korea), Dr Soulapone Inthavong, Mrs Thatsanally Saphangthong (Lao PDR), Ms Tin Tin Oo, Mr Aung Thu (Myanmar), Mrs Karuna Warshamana, Mr Nalin Ekanayake Mudiyansele (Sri Lanka), Mr Binh Ngo Tien, Mr Quang Luong Ngoc (Vietnam), Ms Theresa Morrissey (World Bank)

Apologies: nil

Chair and minutes: ICCBA Secretariat (Sam Griffiths)

Location: Holiday Inn Resort Baruna Bali, Indonesia

Time: 0900-1700

Activity: Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology

Discussion items:

The Secretariat thanked ICCBA members for their work on the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology to date, noting that the document had been endorsed by the Methyl Bromide Methodology Technical Working Group in April 2018. The endorsed document, version 1.5, was then circulated with members of the ICCBA Steering Committee for review, with the intention that the document be endorsed as version 2.0 at the ICCBA Steering Committee meeting on 11 May 2018. During the ICCBA Steering Committee review, the Philippines proposed an additional requirement at 3.3.4 on fumigating containers on skeletal trailers. All ICCBA members endorsed this addition. Taiwan raised a question on the requirement for using a vaporiser when applying methyl bromide in hot countries. Thailand responded by stating that the use of a vaporiser was necessary to achieve best practice fumigations.

Malaysia raised a question about 'topping up' before the start time of a fumigation is determined. ICCBA Members agreed that topping up would be allowed before the start of a fumigation, so long as it was not to compensate for excessive leakage. During the discussion it was agreed that it is best practice for enclosures to be gas tight prior to commencement of a fumigation.

Indonesia asked that additional information relating to the requirement to measure the temperature of different varieties and species of perishable commodities, be included in the Guide.

Australia proposed that each member agency write their own copyright information, preamble, purpose and scope as the current document was very specific to Australia. All ICCBA Members agreed and the Secretariat and New Zealand volunteered to provide ICCBA Members with a template or an example that agencies could use to inform their own document.

The Secretariat asked for support in recommending that the document be endorsed by the ICCBA Steering Committee, all ICCBA Members agreed.

Action items:

ACTION REQUIRED	Responsible agency/person	Date Due
Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology to be referred to the ICCBA Steering Committee for endorsement.	ICCBA Secretariat	11 May 2018
New Zealand and the ICCBA Secretariat to assist ICCBA members in developing their own preamble, purpose and scope information.	ICCBA Secretariat and New Zealand	31 May 2018

Activity: Methyl Bromide Schedule**Discussion items:**

The Secretariat apologised for the lack of tracked changes in the Methyl Bromide Schedule version 0.8 and explained that after the last Schedule Technical Working Group teleconference, in July 2017, the document had so many tracked changes it was becoming difficult to read. The Secretariat explained that a clean version of the document had been sent to the ICCBA Steering Committee in April 2018 for review and apologised for not having enough time to go through the Schedule Technical Working Group first.

The Secretariat read through each requirement.

All members agreed to remove paragraph 5.2 relating to reaccreditation of Accredited Persons and Accredited officers.

Secretariat to add a requirement for the date of status change to be included in 6.1c.

Secretariat to investigate how a central ICCBA database or website could be set up and managed, and the cost of such a platform.

Malaysia asked about the process for clearing goods that were treated by a suspended company, the Secretariat advised that would be up to the importing country to manage, The Secretariat also advised that Australia managed consignments treated by suspended companies the same as consignments that had not been treated at all.

New Zealand noted the importance of updating a treatment provider's status in a timely manner.

Thailand suggested adding a time limit that a treatment provider could be under investigation for.

The Secretariat volunteered to redraft this requirement and circulate for comment.

New Zealand raised a concern that requirement 9.1c limited the ability of agencies to reward ongoing compliance with a reduced audit regime. Australia volunteered to redraft this section.

Malaysia questioned the practicalities of 9.4 and raised the issue that it may not be 'fair' to suspend a treatment provider because of the inaction of a Managing Agency. Australia pointed out that while it may not be 'fair' Importing Agencies rely on the Managing Agency's audits of treatment providers to provide confidence that the treatment provider is conducting effective treatments, where these audits aren't taking place, the Importing Agency has no confidence in the ability of the treatment provider. All ICCBA Members agreed to leave this requirement in, however to extend the period between audits to 3 years.

NZ suggested that requirement 9.4 could be inserted as a new requirement under 10.1c. The Secretariat agreed to redraft the section and circulate for comment.

Secretariat committed to coordinating changes to the document and recirculating with all ICCBA Member Agencies. ICCBA Member Agencies would then be asked to conduct internal review of the

document and request any relevant legal advice necessary to be in a position to endorse the Schedule at a possible ICCBA face-to-face workshop in the second half of 2018.

Action items:

ACTION REQUIRED	Responsible agency/person	Date Due
Australia to redraft section 9.1 to allow for more flexibility in rewarding compliant treatment providers.	Australia	30 June 2018
Secretariat to make revisions and circulate to all ICCBA members.	Secretariat	30 June 2018
ICCBA Members to consult internally and get relevant legal advice so that they are ready to endorse the document at a possible face-to-face meeting in the second half of 2018.	All ICCBA Members	Before face-to-face workshop
Secretariat to investigate a platform for a central database or website.	Secretariat	Before face-to-face workshop

Activity: Joint System Review process discussion

Discussion items:

Australia began the discussion by explaining that it was trying to use this session as a way to improve the Joint System Review (JSR) process under the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS), and to inform the development of a JSR process under ICCBA.

A feedback form was handed out to AFAS agencies and Australia advised delegates that they were looking for open and honest feedback.

Malaysia stated that they would like each JSR to have a clear set of objectives or focus on a specific area for improvement on each JSR.

Australia asked if agencies had any issues with resourcing for a JSR or if they would like more time to prepare.

Indonesia stated that the final report could sometimes take too long to be prepared, suggested that it may be useful to have a preliminary report within a week of completing the JSR, with a final report to follow.

Indonesia suggested inviting industry to the opening meetings as a way to share information between government and industry. Australia noted that there should already be regular communication between the managing agency and industry but that industry information sessions prior to the commencement of a JSR may be useful as part of future JSRs. The intention of these sessions would be to talk to industry about current trends and provide information on issues that the department is finding as a whole. This is not to be confused with the industry session at the conclusion of a JSR which advises on the outcomes of the treatment provider assessments.

Indonesia also suggested that issuing compliant treatment providers with a status or certificate may be another way to increase voluntary compliance, as companies may be able to use this as a selling point over competitors.

Activity: Proposed study into methyl bromide fumigations

Discussion items:

New Zealand provided an overview of the study they are planning on conducting, which would look into the number of monitoring lines required in a container fumigation and the level the Venturi effect affected modern containers.

New Zealand stated that while the level of funding wasn't as substantial as they would have liked, the tests would be conducted in an operational environment and the results would be reported back to ICCBA for consideration.

Australia noted particular interest in the results surrounding the number of monitoring lines required.

Activity: Heat Treatment Methodology

Discussion items:

The Secretariat again apologised for the lack of tracked changes in the document and for not having time to go through the Heat Treatment Methodology Technical Working Group before calling for ICCBA Steering Committee review.

The Secretariat read through each requirement.

Malaysia requested that information on conducting heat mapping be included in Guide. All ICCBA members agreed.

All ICCBA Members agreed that two ambient air temperature sensors would be sufficient, noting that this was the same as the requirement in ISPM15.

There was some discussion as to how many core temperature sensors would be sufficient to ensure the core of the target of the heat treatment was raised and maintained above the required level. All ICCBA Members agreed that this would depend on how much material was being treated. Australia volunteered to look into this and report back to the ICCBA group.

Frequency of temperature monitoring and recording was discussed at length, with concerns being raised that unless continuous monitoring was required, there would be no guarantee that the temperature hadn't dropped below the required level at some point during the treatment.

All ICCBA Members agree to consult with their industry on the impacts of requiring continuous monitoring and recording for heat treatments. ICCBA Members were asked to be prepared to discuss the results of that consultation with the ICCBA group at a possible face-to-face workshop in the second half of 2018.

Australia advised that it would look at the wording of 3.3.2 and revise as required.

All ICCBA Members agreed to remove paragraph 3.5.5 because the intent was covered by 2.2.3.

All ICCBA Members agreed that all requirements in section 4.3 be changed to three years to be consistent with the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology.

Indonesia also asked the volume of the heat treatment chamber be included on the Record of Heat Treatment.

ACTION REQUIRED	Responsible agency/person	Date Due
Secretariat to make revisions and circulate to all ICCBA members.	Secretariat	30 June 2018

ICCBA Members to consult with their industry on the impacts of requiring continuous temperature monitoring and recording.	All ICCBA Members	Before face-to-face workshop
---	--------------------------	------------------------------

Activity: ICCBA Arrangement Review

Discussion items:

The ICCBA Secretariat thanked all ICCBA Members for their contributions to the arrangement review. The Secretariat then read through all of the requirements.

All ICCBA Members discussed paragraph 14.3 and the requirement for 80% of the membership to agree to make a change to the arrangement. Some members indicated that they would like the 80% changed to consensus, some indicated that 50 per cent plus one member would be preferable – a model used by the IPPC, others requested that the requirement remain at 80%. Others requested a 51 per cent majority.

The Secretariat agreed to circulate this requirement out of session for further consideration.

ACTION REQUIRED	Responsible agency/person	Date Due
Secretariat to make revisions and circulate to all ICCBA members.	Secretariat	30 June 2018

Activity: ICCBA Steering Committee meeting Plenary

Discussion items:

All ICCBA members confirmed that the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology would be referred to the ICCBA Steering Committee for endorsement.

Other business:

New treatments: Australia asked all ICCBA Members to consider whether they would like to start thinking about progressing additional treatments under ICCBA such as Sulphuryl Fluoride and Ethanedinitrile. Australia also suggested that if new treatments are proposed, then specific agencies and individuals should be nominated as lead developers.

Malaysia was supportive of including new treatments but cautioned ICCBA Members to be mindful of their capacity to progress multiple pieces of work.

Teleconferences: The Secretariat noted that some ICCBA Members had raised the prospect of using an alternative platform to hold meetings where a face-to-face meeting isn't possible. OIRSA made the suggestion that the application *GO TO ME* was a good option. The Secretariat volunteered to investigate alternative platforms and report back to the ICCBA group.

Indonesia commented on the difficulty in conducting teleconferences with the difference in time zones between ICCBA Members.

Terms of Reference: The ICCBA Secretariat apologised for the lack of progress made on the Terms of Reference since the last ICCBA face-to-face, noting that it had fallen off of the radar but would again be looked at. The Secretariat noted that comments received on the Terms of Reference related to

changing the response times from 14 days to 15 days to be more consistent with the arrangement, and adding Spanish as an official language of ICCBA.

The Secretariat noted that it supported ICCBA incorporating as many languages as possible but also stated that the Secretariat lacked the resources to facilitate the translation of any of the ICCBA documents into other languages. The Secretariat noted however that if other agencies wanted to translate the ICCBA documents it would be more than happy to host and share those translations as required.

Australia suggested that each agency endeavour to translate all of the ICCBA documents into whatever languages would be most useful for their agencies and their industry, noting that industry comprehension of the methodologies and guides would be critical in achieving compliance.

ACTION REQUIRED	Responsible agency/person	Date Due
ICCBA Members to consider other treatments and biosecurity measures that could be included under ICCBA.	All ICCBA Members	ongoing
Secretariat to investigate alternative platforms to conduct teleconference on.	Secretariat	Before ICCBA face-to-face
Secretariat to recirculate ICCBA Steering Committee Terms of Reference.	Secretariat	30 June 2018

The Secretariat closed the workshop. Friday 11 May 2017

Activity: ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting

Attendees: Mr Nathan Reid, Mr Dean Merrilees (Australia), Dr Antarjo Dikin, Ms Aprida Cristin, Mr Turhadi Noerachman (Indonesia), Mr Abdullah Fauzi Samsudin, Mr Mohd. bin Ridzuan Ismail (Malaysia), Ms Jo-Anne Stokes, Mr Stuart Rawnsley (New Zealand), Mr Raul Rodas, Mr Efrain Medina (OIRSA), Miss Leticia Venegas, Miss Andrea Lira (Chile), Mrs Anei Rurunacagi, Mr Ronald Prasad, Mr Mohammed Aiyaz, Mr Nitesh Datt, Mr Surend Pratap (Fiji), Mr Alphonse Bannick, Mr Michael Areke (Papua New Guinea), Mr Jose Diaz, Mr Ronald Enio Joaquin Quenta (Peru), Mr Glenn Panganiban, Mr Ricardo (Dudz) Padilla (the Philippines), Dr Su-Chin Chen, Mr Kuo-Shiou Huang (Taiwan), Mr Chaisak Ringlue, Mr Wanich Khampanich, Mr Chamlong Lapasatukul (Thailand)

Observers: Mrs Karuna Warshamana, Mr Nalin Ekanayake Mudiyanse (Sri Lanka)

Apologies: Nil

Chair: Dr Antarjo Dikin, Indonesia

Minutes: Mr Sam Griffiths, Mr Stephen Peios (Secretariat)

Location: Holiday Inn Resort Baruna Bali, Indonesia

Time: 3:30 – 5:00pm

Discussion items:

Please see minutes as per **Attachment 1**

ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting

Meeting 5

16:10, Friday 11 May, 2018

Holiday Inn Resort Baruna – Denpasar, Indonesia

Minutes (draft)

Member Agencies:

Australia (AUS): Mr Dean Merrilees, Mr Nathan Reid

Chile (CHL): Ms Leticia Venegas, Ms Andrea Lira

Fiji (FJI): Mr Ronald Prasad, Mr Surend Pratap, Ms Anei Rurunacagi, Mr Mohammed Aiyaz, Mr Nitesh Datt

Indonesia (IDN): Dr Antarjo Dikin (Chair), Mr Turhadi Noerachman, Ms Aprida Cristin

Malaysia (MYS): Mr Mohd Ridzuan Ismail, Mr Abdullah Fauzi Samsudin

New Zealand (NZL): Mr Stuart Rawnsley, Ms Jo-Anne Stokes

OIRSA (OIRSA): Mr Efrain Medina, Mr Raul Rodas

Peru (PER): Mr Jose Diaz, Mr Ronald Joaquin

Papua New Guinea (PNG): Mr Alphonse Bannick, Mr Michael Areke

Philippines (PHL): Mr Glenn Panganiban, Mr Ricardo (Dudz) Padilla

Taiwan (TWN): Dr Su-Chin Chen, Mr Kuo-Shiou Huang

Thailand (THA): Mr Chaisak Ringluen, Mr Wanich Khampanich, Mr Chamlong Lapasatukul

ICCBA Secretariat (SEC): Mr Stephen Peios, Mr Sam Griffiths (minutes)

Observing Countries:

Sri Lanka (LKA): Mrs Karuna Warshamana, Mr Nalin Ekanayake

Discussion Items:

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
1 and 2.	<p><u>Nominations for Chair of ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting 5 (all):</u></p> <p>NZL, as chair of ICCBA Steering Committee 4, called for nominations for a chair for meeting 5. AUS nominated IDN which FJI seconded.</p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p><u>Welcome and introduction – (Chair): Dr Antarjo Dikin</u></p> <p>Chair welcomed delegates and thanked them for their attendance at the meeting and confirmed the current ICCBA Member Agencies, with special note of TWN, which joined ICCBA in December 2017. The Chair also welcomed observers and encouraged all observer agencies to consider joining ICCBA.</p>			
3.	<p><u>Action Items from Steering Committee Meeting 4 (Chair):</u></p> <p>1. ICCBA Secretariat to arrange a meeting of the Methyl Bromide Technical Working Group. – Due 9 June. Status: Complete. The Methyl Bromide Schedule was further refined at a teleconference meeting on 4 July 2017 but was not completed.</p> <p>2. Australia to revise draft Heat Treatment Methodology with a view to separating the requirements for measuring core and free air space temperature. - Due 31 July 2017. Status: Complete. Revised Heat Treatment Methodology circulated to the ICCBA Steering Committee in April 2018.</p> <p>3. Australia to revise draft of the HT methodology to consider varying country requirements for measuring the core temperature of commodities. – Due 31 July 2017. Status: Complete. Revised Heat Treatment Methodology circulated to the ICCBA Steering Committee in April 2018.</p> <p>4. Australia to finalise the requirements for temperature monitoring frequency. – Due 31 July 2017. Status: Complete. This issue was raised during the Heat Treatment Technical Working Group meeting on 8 May 2018. ICCBA members</p>	<p>4. ICCBA Members to consult with industry on the impacts of requiring continuous monitoring and recording of core and ambient temperature for heat treatments.</p> <p>5. Sri Lanka to provide the Secretariat with an update on industry consultation.</p> <p>7. Secretariat to recirculate comments.</p>	<p>All</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Before ICCBA face-to-face workshop in the 2nd half of 2018.</p> <p>Before ICCBA face-to-face workshop in the 2nd half of 2018.</p> <p>30 June 2018</p>

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>agreed to consult with their industry on the impacts of requiring continuous monitoring.</p> <p>5. Indonesia and Sri Lanka to consult with their respective industries regarding the cessation of the Post Treatment Storage Protocol under ICCBA. This was in response to the change in Australia's 21 day rule. – Due 30 June 2017. Status: Incomplete. Indonesia has advised the Secretariat that it would like to continue to look at options for post treatment storage. Sri Lanka to provide the Secretariat with an update on industry consultations.</p> <p>6. Agencies to provide comments on the revised ICCBA arrangement. – Due 30 June 2017. Status: Complete. Comments provided to the Secretariat in April 2018.</p> <p>7. Terms of reference to be recirculated with agencies having 5 days to comment. After which the document will be considered approved if no dissent. – Due 22 May 2017. Status: Incomplete. Terms of Reference were recirculated in May 2017. ICCBA Members provided comment on changing all response times from 14 days to 15 days to make the Terms of Reference consist with the arrangement. There was also a comment on adding Spanish as an official language of ICCBA. The Secretariat advised that it encouraged the inclusion of as many languages as possible however it lacked the resources to facilitate this. The Secretariat stated that if members were able to translate ICCBA documents, the Secretariat would host them.</p>		Secretariat	

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
4.	<p><u>Secretariat Report (SEC):</u></p> <p>SEC provided delegates with an outline of meetings and major outcomes from each of the Technical Working Groups.</p> <p><u>Methyl Bromide Methodology Technical Working Group:</u></p> <p>The ICCBA Methyl Bromide Technical Working Group agreed to the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology in April 2018 and recommended it be considered by the Steering Committee. The Secretariat circulated the endorsed version with members of the Steering Committee in April 2018 for comment. PHL asked that a requirement around fumigations conducted on skeletal trailers be added.</p> <p>During the Technical Working Group meeting on 8 May 2018, the Technical Working Group recommended that the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology version 1.5 be referred to the ICCBA Steering Committee for endorsement.</p> <p><u>Methyl Bromide Schedule</u></p> <p>The Methyl Bromide Schedule Technical Working Group met twice in the last year, once via teleconference in July 2017 and at a face-to-face on 8 May 2018. The Methyl Bromide Schedule is progressing. The Secretariat needs to make some minor amendments based on the recommendations of the Methyl Bromide Schedule Technical Working Group and will recirculate with all ICCBA members.</p> <p>ICCBA members have committed to consulting within their agencies internally and getting the necessary legal advice to facilitate the approval of the Schedule at a possible ICCBA workshop in the second half of the year.</p>	<p>Secretariat to amend and re-circulate a revised schedule.</p> <p>ICCBA members to consult internally and get the necessary approvals to endorse the Schedule.</p> <p>Australia to investigate options for core temperature sensor requirements.</p> <p>All members to consult with industry on the impact of requiring continuous core temperature monitoring.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>All members</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>30 June 2018</p> <p>Before ICCBA face-to-face workshop in the 2nd half of 2018.</p> <p>30 June 2018</p> <p>Before ICCBA face-to-face workshop in the 2nd half of 2018.</p>

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p><u>Heat Treatment Methodology</u></p> <p>A revised Heat Treatment Methodology was circulated with all members in April 2018 for discussion on 8 May 2018. Discussion confirmed that members wanted to align with the ISPM15 standard for requiring two ambient air sensors.</p> <p>Australia volunteered to look into the number of core temperature probes required to give confidence in an effective treatment and circulate with other members.</p> <p>ICCBA members agreed that without continuous core temperature monitoring it would be impossible to ensure that the core temperature of the target of the heat treatment had been maintained above the required temperature for the entire treatment. ICCBA Members agreed to consult with industry on the impacts of requiring continuous monitoring and recording of core temperature.</p>			
5.	<p><u>Steering Committee Terms of Reference:</u></p> <p>SEC apologised that this had fallen off of the radar. The Terms of Reference were circulated following the 2017 QRM with agencies having five days to provide comment. If no comments were received then the Terms of Reference would have been taken as endorsed.</p> <p>Comment were received on changing the response times from 14 days to 15 days, to be more consistent with the ICCBA Arrangement, and adding Spanish as an official language of ICCBA.</p> <p>The Secretariat advised that it encouraged the inclusion of as many languages as possible however it lacked the resources to facilitate this. The Secretariat stated that if members were able to translate ICCBA documents, the Secretariat would host them.</p>	Secretariat to recirculate Terms of Reference for comment and endorsement.	Secretariat	30 June 2018
6.	<p><u>Review of ICCBA (SEC):</u></p> <p>Secretariat advised that agencies had commented on the arrangement and that those comments had been incorporated into a draft discussed by ICCBA members on 8 May 2018. The Secretariat</p>	Secretariat to make amendments and circulate for comment.	Secretariat	30 June 2018

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>volunteered to fix a number of minor amendments and recirculate for agencies to review.</p> <p>The Secretariat also volunteered to circulate paragraph 14.3 for more specific comment. Paragraph 14.3 relates to the number of voting members required to make changes to the ICCBA arrangement. Currently the arrangement requires 80% of members voting in favour to amend the arrangement however there was some discussion about changing that to a 100% or changing it to a majority, or to a 50% plus one requirement, similar to how the IPPC operates.</p> <p>The Secretariat stated that agencies should work towards being in a position to endorse the revised arrangement at a possible ICCBA workshop in the second half of 2018.</p>			
7.	<p><u>Technical Working Groups (TWGs):</u></p> <p><u>Methyl Bromide Methodology Technical Working Group</u></p> <p>The Methyl Bromide Methodology Technical Working Group recommended that the ICCBA Steering Committee endorse the Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology 1.5 as version 2.0</p> <p>All members endorsed, noting that each agency had agreed to write their own preamble, purpose, scope and copyright information.</p> <p>NZL and the Secretariat offered to assist countries in writing this.</p>	<p>NZL and the Secretariat to circulate an example of a preamble, scope and purpose which agencies can use to inform their own documents.</p>	<p>NZL and the Secretariat</p>	<p>31 May 2018</p>
8.	<p><u>General Business (all):</u></p> <p>NZL noted that the ICCBA Secretariat had omitted the International Standard Recognition Standing Working Group in its Secretariat report.</p> <p>-Secretariat note: While the International Standard Recognition Standing Working Group was set up as a Standing Working Group, as per paragraph 4.5 of the ICCBA Arrangement, it should have been set up as a Technical Working Group. Please note that from now on the International Standard Recognition Standing Working Group will be referred to as the International Standard Recognition Technical</p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>Working Group (ISR TWG).</p> <p>NZL noted that the ISR TWG had coordinated a collective responsive to the draft ISPM for fumigation. ICCBA members were encouraged to use this collective response to inform their response when commenting on the draft ISPM as the IPPC would not recognise comments from ICCBA as a block.</p> <p>NZL advised that the first round of comments for the draft ISPM for fumigation had resulted in 294 pages of comments, which can be found here or on the IPPC website.</p> <p>This draft ISPM will likely be circulated for a second round of consultation and depending on the content of the document it may be useful for ISR TWG to coordinate a response again.</p>			
9.	<p><u>Meeting Close</u></p> <p>The Chair thanked all ICCBA members and observers for their attendance and closed the meeting at 1632.</p>			

Meeting concluded 16:32

Next Meeting: To be determined

END OF MINUTES

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International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

ICCBA

Steering Committee

Terms of Reference

Version No: 2.0

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1 Purpose

This document defines the purpose, structure and responsibilities of the International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement (ICCBA) Steering Committee.

2 Function of the ICCBA Steering Committee

As per Paragraph 3.4 of the ICCBA, the ICCBA Steering Committee has responsibility for the overall strategic direction and decision making capacity of the ICCBA and will make decisions on any issues concerning the operation of the ICCBA referred to it by a working group.

3 Responsibilities of the ICCBA Steering Committee

The responsibilities of the ICCBA Steering Committee may include, but are not limited to, sourcing sustainable funding sources and structures, defining and realising benefits for ICCBA, conflict resolution, and monitoring risks, quality and timeliness of outputs achieved and products developed under the arrangement.

The ICCBA Steering Committee will:

1. ensure the ICCBA Statement of Purpose is upheld
2. ensure the requirements of affected stakeholders are met by ICCBA's outputs
3. help balance conflicting priorities and resources within their respective agencies
4. provide guidance to the ICCBA Standing Working Groups, Technical Working Groups and beneficiaries of the ICCBA and its initiatives.
5. consider ideas and issues raised through ICCBA and progress them accordingly
6. review the progress and effectiveness of initiatives developed under ICCBA
7. approve policies and procedures for the Standing Working Groups and Technical Working Groups
8. ensure the overall strategic objectives of ICCBA are met.

4 Role of the Representative of the ICCBA Steering Committee

The role of the representative of the ICCBA Steering Committee includes:

1. attending all meetings of the ICCBA Steering Committee or sending a proxy, where possible
2. sufficiently preparing for all ICCBA Steering Committee meetings and providing input in a timely manner
3. understanding the outcomes of initiatives being pursued through the ICCBA (including the operation of the arrangement itself)
4. being committed to, and actively involved in pursuing, the objectives of ICCBA
5. recognising and where possible, representing the interests of all stakeholders when making decisions regarding the ICCBA and its operation
6. promoting ICCBA and the initiatives progressed through it.

5 General Directions

5.1 Membership

There will be an ICCBA Steering Committee consisting of one named representative from each Member Agency. Member Agencies are considered as those agencies listed in *Appendix I* of the ICCBA.

Any changes in the details of a Steering Committee representative shall be communicated to the Secretariat within 15 days of this change. The Secretariat will notify the other members of the Steering Committee in a timely manner.

5.2 Language

ICCBA encourages the use of as many languages as are needed to ensure the requirements of ICCBA are understood and fulfilled. Member Agencies will be responsible for translating ICCBA documents into languages that will be most useful for their agency and industry.

Subject to agreement, the ICCBA Secretariat will retain copies of all translated material.

5.3 Meetings

Annual face-to-face meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in a Member Country on a rotational basis unless otherwise decided by the Steering Committee.

Each Member Agency should be represented at all Steering Committee meetings wherever possible.

Consultants, technical experts and non-ICCBA Member Agencies may attend meetings of the ICCBA Steering Committee in an observational capacity.

Should there be a need to make decisions out-of-session, then additional meetings may be held as decided by the Steering Committee, either by telephone or computer link or other electronic means, or face-to-face.

All meetings of the ICCBA Steering Committee will be arranged by the ICCBA Secretariat.

5.4 Chair

The Chairperson of the previous meeting will open the meeting and call for nominations for a new Chairperson for the current meeting.

The Chairperson must be a representative of, and appointed by, the Steering Committee and where possible, should be from the country hosting the meeting.

The Chairperson will be supported by the ICCBA Secretariat for the duration of the meeting.

5.5 Proxies to Meetings

Members of the ICCBA Steering Committee shall, where possible, nominate a proxy to attend a meeting if the representative of the Steering Committee is unable to attend.

The nominated proxy shall have the same rights as the individual they are representing.

5.6 Agenda Items

All ICCBA Steering Committee agenda items must be forwarded to the ICCBA Secretariat at least 21 days prior to the next scheduled meeting, unless otherwise agreed.

The ICCBA Steering Committee agenda, with attached meeting papers will be distributed at least 15 days prior to the next scheduled meeting.

5.7 Minutes & Meeting Papers

The Minutes of each ICCBA Steering Committee meeting will be prepared by the ICCBA Secretariat.

Draft copies of the Minutes, including attachments, shall be provided to all ICCBA Steering Committee members for review and comment no later than 15 days following each meeting.

The minutes from each ICCBA Steering Committee meeting shall be finalised and stored on the ICCBA SharePoint, no later than 28 days following each meeting.

By agreement of the ICCBA Steering Committee, out-of-session decisions will be deemed acceptable. Where agreed, all out-of-session decisions shall be recorded in the minutes of the next ICCBA Steering Committee meeting.

5.8 Review Timetable

These terms of reference will be reviewed every three years from the date of acceptance, or as otherwise negotiated by the ICCBA Steering Committee members.

5.9 Resolving Concerns

Any disputes arising from the conduct of ICCBA Steering Committee activities, should, where possible, be resolved under Paragraph 12 of the ICCBA.

附件 40、QRM Communiqué



Communiqué: **2018 Quarantine Regulators Meeting** **Bali, Indonesia: 9-11 May 2018**

The 2018 Quarantine Regulators Meeting (QRM) was held in Bali, Indonesia, from 9 to 11 May 2018. Following discussions at the 2017 QRM in Lao PDR, it was decided that the theme of the 2018 meeting would be developed to encompass a three year forward plan, with a focus on achieving tangible outcomes as well as continuing to build on the success of the collaborative nature of the forum. The theme for the 2018-2020 QRMs is '*Advancing biosecurity systems through a success-oriented plan*'. Each QRM over the next three years will focus on different aspects of managing a biosecurity system, with the 2018 QRM focusing on identifying risks and designing controls.

The meeting, the tenth meeting of its kind, was co-hosted by the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) and the Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR).

The meeting had an attendance of 52 delegates representing 29 countries. Representatives from the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) and the World Bank were also in attendance. Dr Antarjo Dikin, Director – Centre for Plant Quarantine and Biosafety, IAQA and Mr Dean Merrilees, Assistant Secretary from DAWR, opened the meeting. Their remarks highlighted the importance of the meeting in continuing to foster international cooperation, the progression of tangible deliverables that will enhance biosecurity measures and the expansion of fora such as the QRM, which are vital to sharing ideas and future visions for sustainable biosecurity systems.

Mr Nathan Reid of DAWR gave a ten year review of the QRM and what it has achieved to date, along with a presentation on the importance of understanding biosecurity systems which flowed into the purpose of the development of a three year theme for the 2018-2020 QRMs.

Following on from the presentation on understanding biosecurity systems, a workshop was held to complete process matrix maps with real life examples of biosecurity risks and the controls that are required for their effective management. Groups were asked to identify risks within their own biosecurity continuums and collectively analyse the controls they currently have in place. Delegates agreed to take alternative views and experiences, learned through the workshops, back to their respective agencies with the intent of being better equipped to develop appropriate controls to manage identified biosecurity risks.

This will continue to enhance the development of actions to drive outcomes in year two of the QRM cycle. This work will be built upon next year when the focus of the QRM shifts to implementing and verifying controls.

IAQA, and the Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service, both presented on new legislative measures that have been implemented in each of their respective countries to accelerate import and export service activity (Indonesia), as well as progress the introduction of the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) (Chile). These presentations highlighted the need to ensure biosecurity legislation provides a framework for managing biosecurity risk.

Ms Theresa Morrissey of the World Bank provided an overview of the work the World Bank does in trade facilitation. Ms Morrissey also provided an update on the International Plant Protection Convention's Sea Container Task Force and Mr Dean Merrilees complemented this with a presentation on the Integrated Risk and Compliance Model developed by DAWR, which relates to using risk modelling to manage sea container cleanliness. Air container cleanliness was also covered in depth by New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), focussing on a standard that has been developed and implemented in New Zealand.

The International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) presented to the forum about how its e-learning course on AFAS has been developed and prepared for implementation, which demonstrated an alternative method of educating government and industry personnel on a biosecurity treatment management arrangement. This presentation was widely regarded by QRM members as an innovative solution to resourcing problems being faced by all members.

The Biosecurity Authority of Fiji presented to the group on alternative treatment methods and MPI discussed its recent major incident response regarding increased detections of Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs.

Marlynne Hopper from the STDF introduced the work that the STDF does with governments and presented a video and moderated discussion on the importance of facilitating safe trade around the world. The STDF emphasised the importance of all

stakeholders recognising their responsibilities and the criticality of partnerships being formed.

The 2018 QRM included a field trip to the South Western corner of the island to the cliffs of Uluwatu, exploring the beautiful views of the Balinese coastline. Alongside the cliffs was the Pura Luhur (Balinese Hindu temple) which was able to be trekked. A trip to Pandawa beach followed and insightful cultural information was provided to all participants during the day. The field trip also included a visit to an Ethylene Oxide facility which showed participants an alternative biosecurity treatment facility. Following the facility visit, the group travelled to a coffee processing facility and were educated on the production of coffee from the farm through to export. The QRM Official Dinner also included a performance of traditional Balinese dance.

The meeting concluded with a final workshop reinforcing the need to take a systems approach to managing biosecurity risk. Participants agreed to disseminate what they had learned at this QRM with their respective agencies and were reminded that the QRM group would be an excellent resource to tap into should anyone need guidance or information on current or emerging issues that are being faced.

The QRM again demonstrated the value of the forum as an information sharing platform and as an opportunity for biosecurity agencies to engage and collaborate on issues of shared interest.

Finally, OIRSA announced that it would be co-hosting the 2019 QRM with DAWR in Panama City, Panama and that it looked forward to seeing all QRM delegates in Central America.

附錄：專有名詞對照表

中文	英文	縮寫
國際貨運生物安全合作協定	The International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement	ICCBA
檢疫管理會議	Quarantine Regulators Meeting	QRM
國際植物保護公約	International Plant and Protection Convention	IPPC
國際貨運生物安全合作協定產業會議	ICCBA Industrial Conference	-
國際貨運生物安全合作協定全體會員大會	ICCBA plenary	-
國際貨運生物安全合作協定指導委員會	ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting	-
中美洲農牧保健組織	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (National Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health)	ORISA
智利農業部	Chilean Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero	-
澳大利亞農業暨水資源部	Department of Agriculture and Water Resource	DAWR
紐西蘭次級產業部	Ministry for Primary Industries	MPI
印尼農業檢疫局	Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency	IAQA
標準與貿易發展基金	The Standards and Trade Development Facility	STDF
聯合國糧食及農業組織	Food and Agricultural Organization	FAO
世界動物衛生組織	Office International des Epizooties,	OIE
世界貿易組織	World Trade Organization	WTO
世界衛生組織	World Health Organization	WHO
國際植物保護公約海運貨櫃工作組	Sea Container Task Force	SCTF
印尼害蟲防治協會	Asosiasi Perusahaan Pengendalian Hama Indonesia (Indonesian Methyl Bromide Treatment Provider Association)	ASPPHAMI
印尼木質包裝材協會	Indonesian Wood Packaging Company Association	APJASKINDO
澳大利亞燻蒸認證計畫	Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme	AFAS
船舶合規計畫	Vessel Compliance Scheme	VCS
國際植物保護公約	International Plant Protect Convention	IPPC
檢疫與裝運前處理	Quarantine and pre-shipment	QPS
溴化甲烷燻蒸方法學	Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology	MBFM
溴化甲烷程序	Methyl Bromide Schedule	MBS

熱處理方法學	Heat Treatment Methodology	HTM
乙腈	Ethanedinitrile	EDN
環氧乙烷	Ethylene Oxide	ETO
氟化硫鹽	Sulfuryl fluoride	SF
臭氧層物質	Ozone Depleting Substances	ODS