

附件35、Next generation X-ray and Algorithm Development

Biosecurity New Zealand

Takitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

Detection Technology

Stu Rawnsley

Manager North Cargo

Border Clearance Services

Biosecurity New Zealand

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatu Ahu Matua

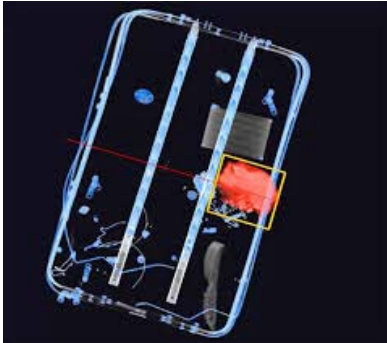


What is this Project ?

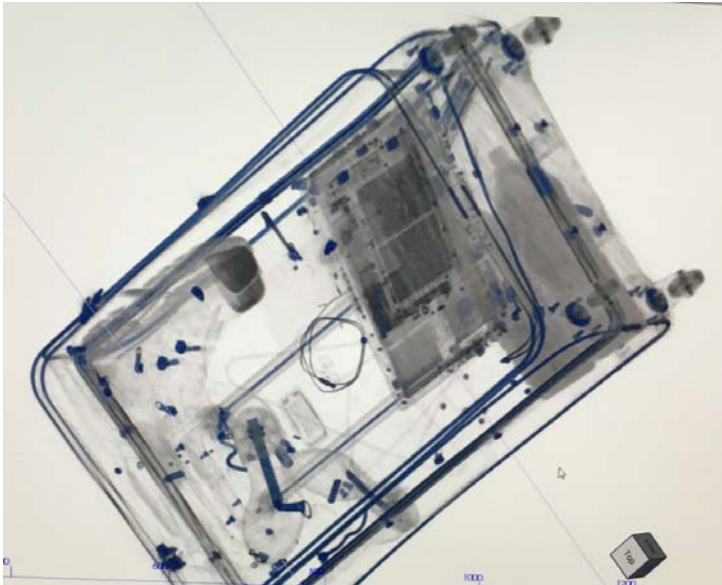
- To trial in partnership with Rapiscan Systems and Australia's Dept of Agriculture, Water and Resources (DAWR), a Real Time Tomography (RTT) X-Ray unit that is capable of generating 3D high resolution X-Ray images.
- Two key phases:
 - ❖ Phase One is to install and operationalise the RTT X-ray unit and
 - ❖ Phase Two is to develop and test a Biosecurity Risk Good Detection Algorithm (BRGDA) while trialling the RTT X-Ray unit, to develop a process to track bags/goods that have been detected as an "item of interest", including the ability to physically identify the passenger whom owns the bag.
- Working closely with other border agencies and AIAL



What is RTT



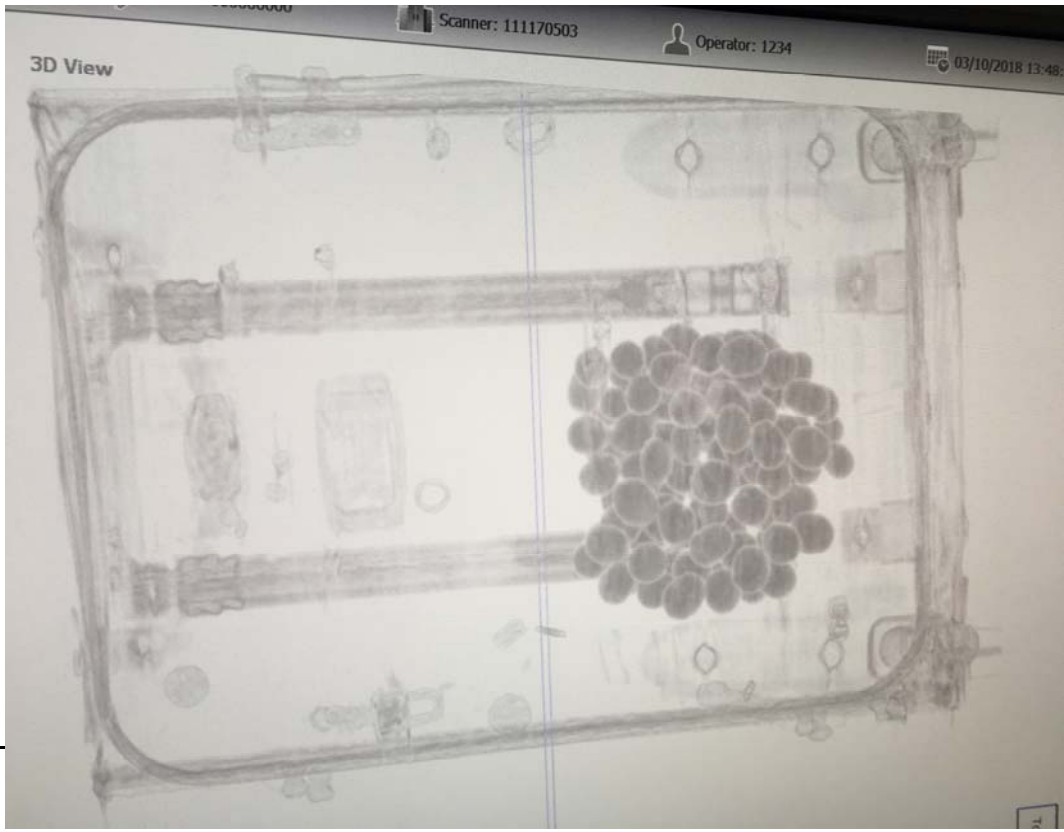
Suitcase with wood sign, steel caps, laptop, water



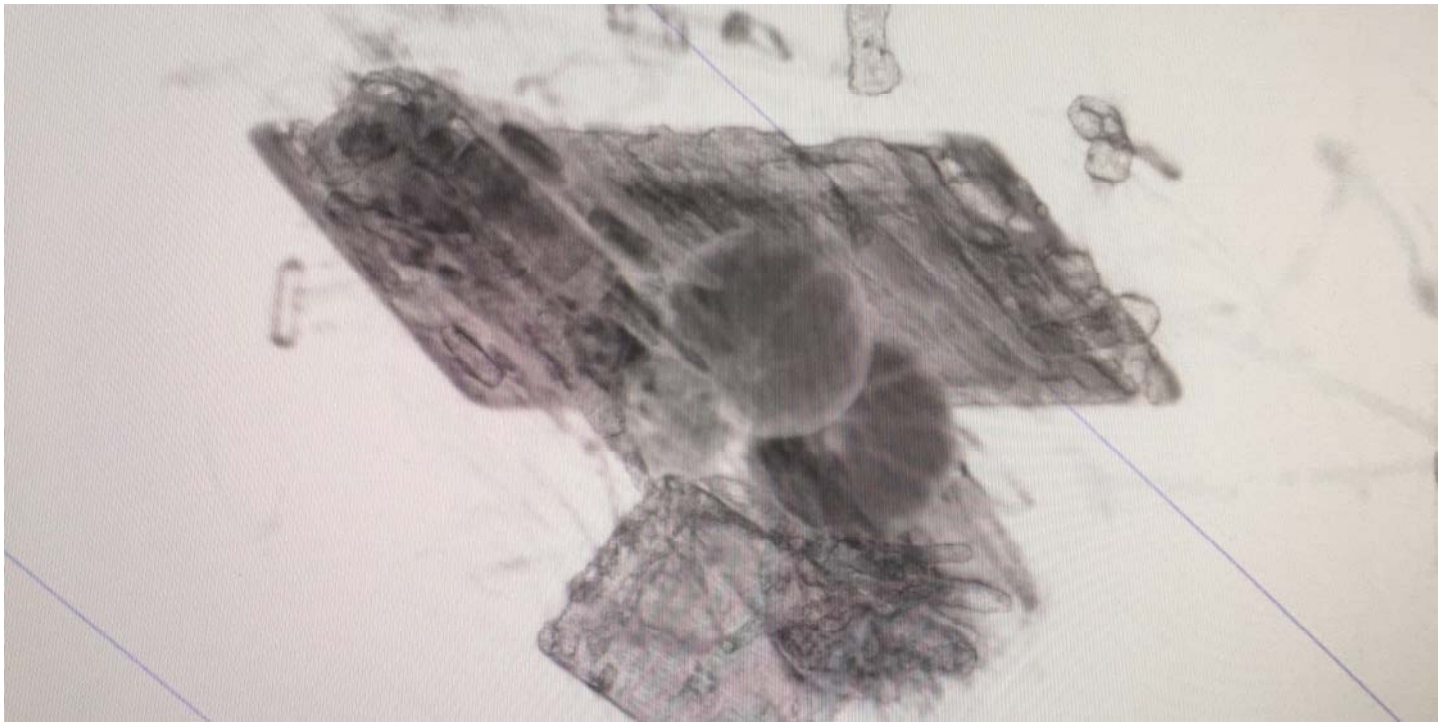


Example of images : Oranges and Grapes

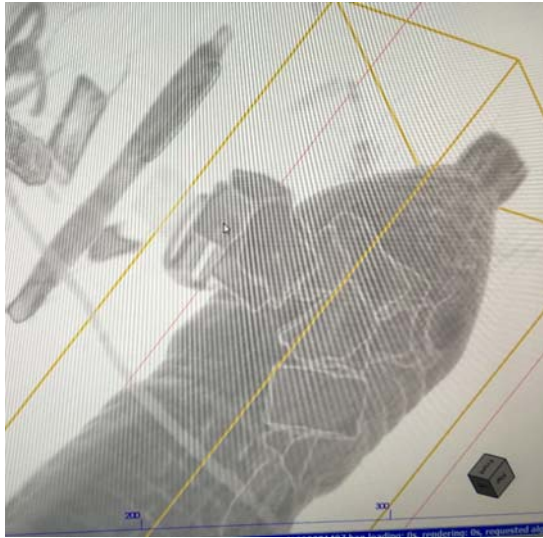




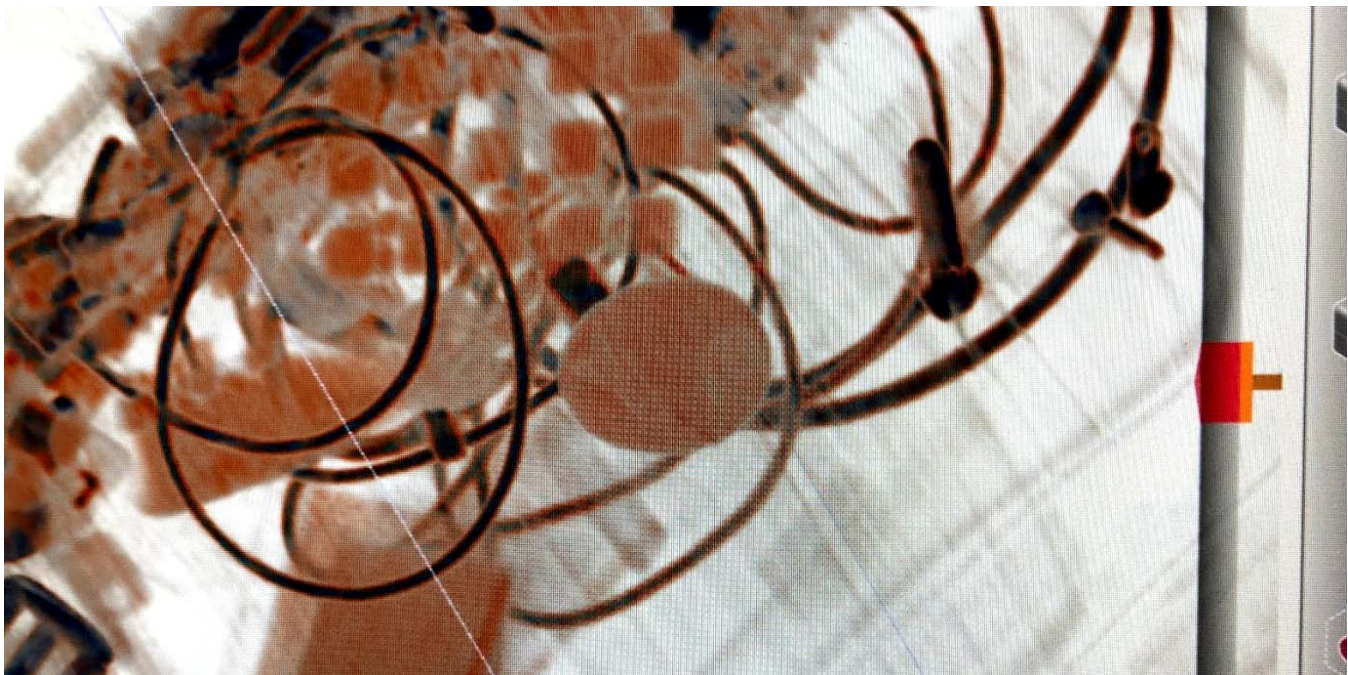
Biosecurity New Zealand
Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa



Backpack with jerky and water



Example of images : pseudo colour egg, on bag, foil wrap (two layers)



Why are we doing this Project ?

- A fantastic opportunity to deliver a technology enabled solution – a Mail and Airport System of the Future - in a controlled large scale environment.
- ❖ Aug 2017 to Aug 2018 for Auckland Airport: 6.6M bags were X-rayed of which 0.581k (or 8.7%) were searched
- Significant Operating Constraints:
 - ❖ Mail volume doubling every three years
 - ❖ increasing international passengers with yearly increases over the last 10 years of between 5-7%
 - ❖ physical capacity constraints at airports and Mail Gateways
 - ❖ changing risk and threat profiles.
- Project feeds into a number of MPIs strategic priorities, including Ease of Business, Realising Potential and New Zealanders
- **Significant potential to fully automate clearance systems in Mail, Passenger and Express Freight pathways**



RAPISCAN SYSTEMS

ONE COMPANY / TOTAL SECURITY

Fast Parcel & Mail Screening



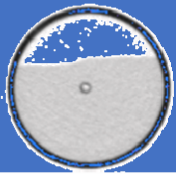
London

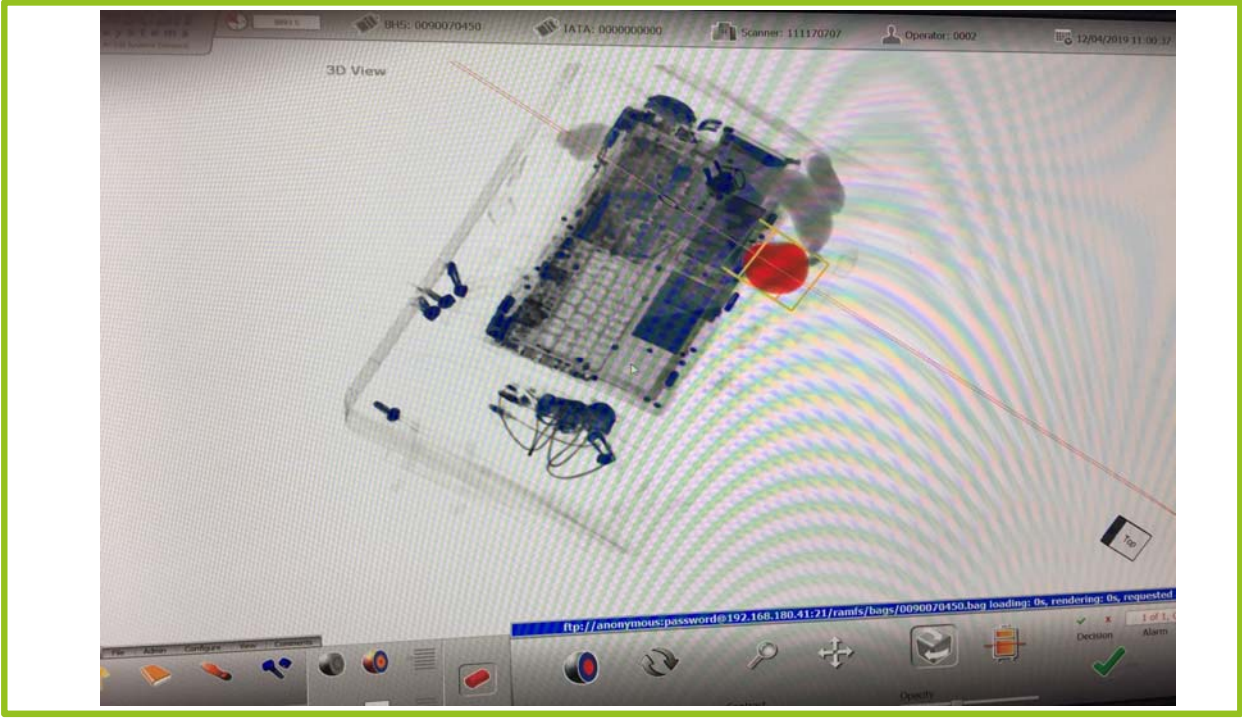
- Straight shrouds
- ECAC Explosives & DG
- 3,000 pph sustained
- 3,400 pph peak

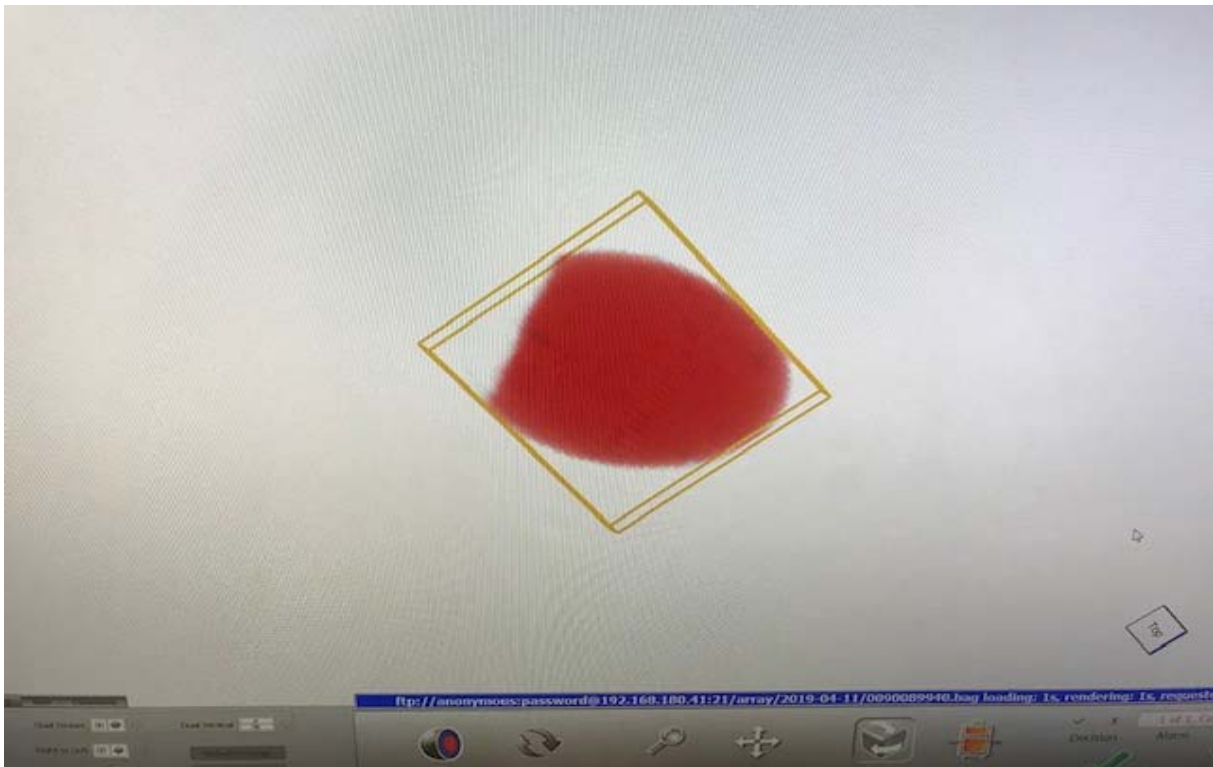
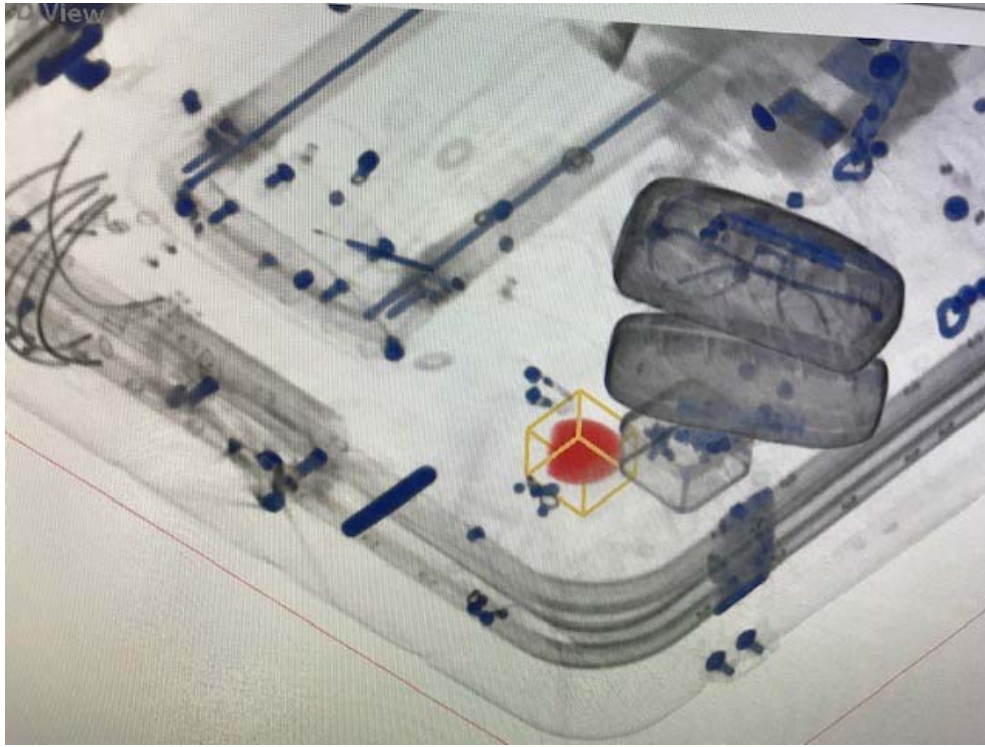


Cologne

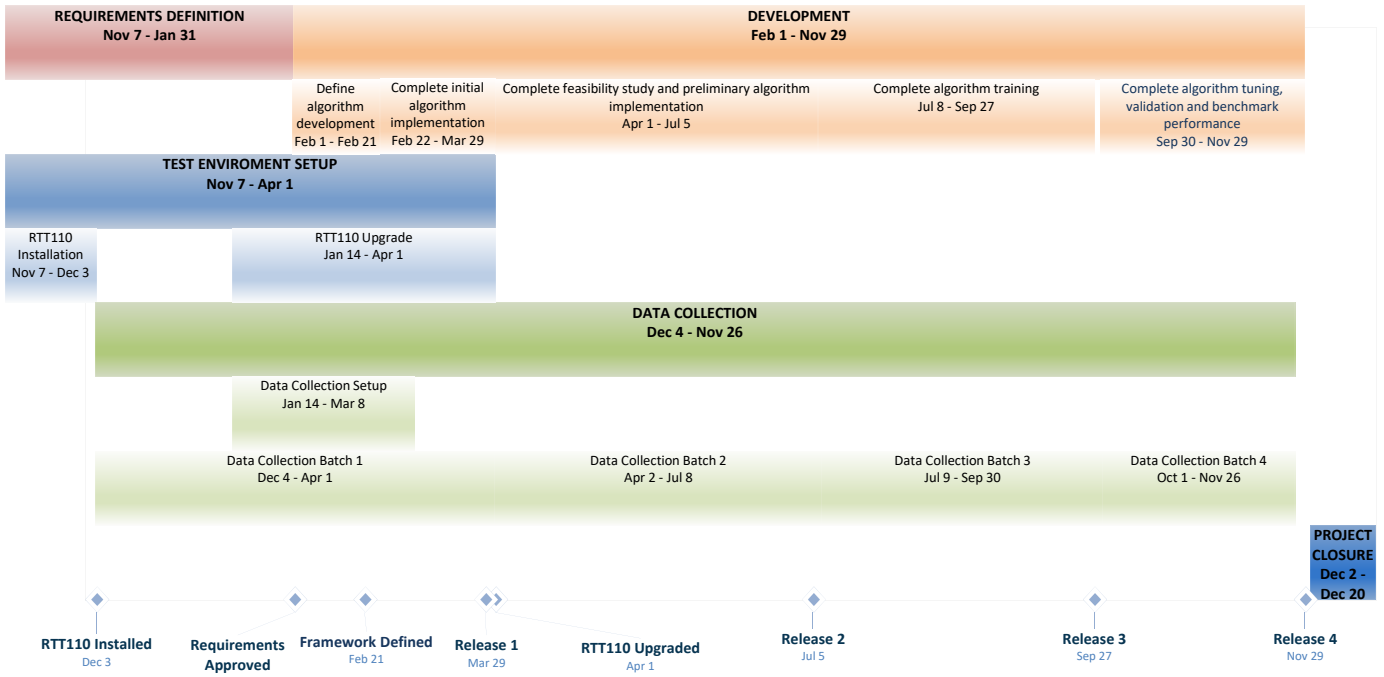
- 90-deg shrouds
- ECAC Explosives & DG







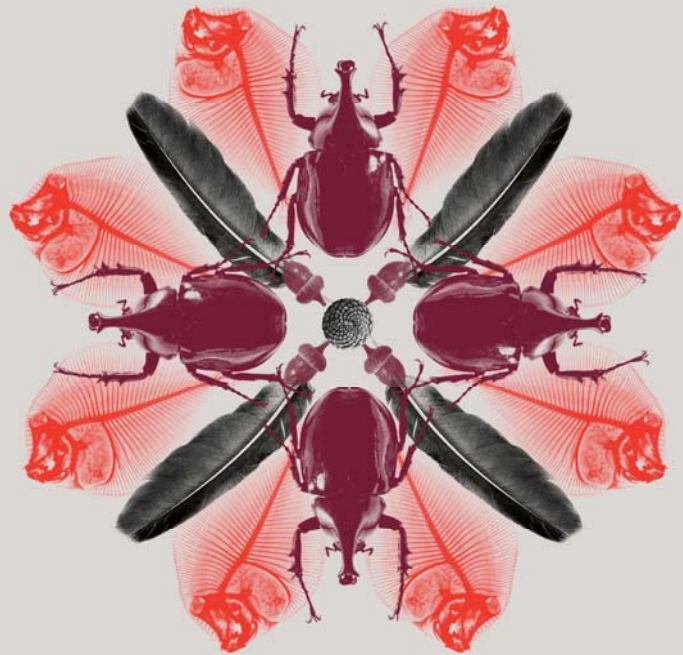
Appendix 1 BRGDA - TIMELINE



附件36、Australia's Incoming Passenger Card Research

Incoming Passenger Card (IPC) Behavioural Research

Findings provided by Instinct and Reason, February 2018



Mr Sam Griffiths

QRM 2019



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Australia's Incoming Passenger Card (IPC)

Passengers arriving in Australia are required under Australian law to identify themselves and provide certain information through the completion of a passenger card.

IPC Research Purpose and Objectives



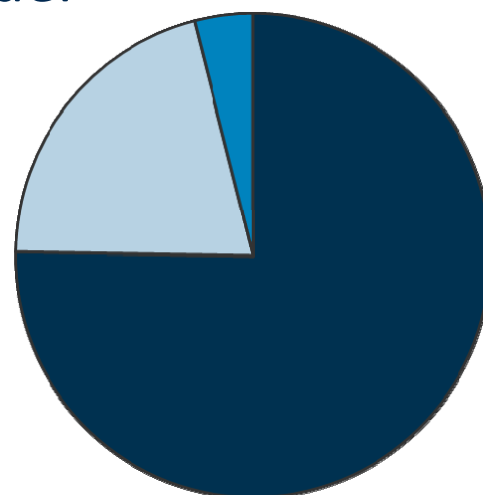
instinct and reason

- Insights and advice
- Guidance for improvements
- Identifying any issues
- Exploring the level of understanding of the current IPC
- Providing recommendations

Declaring at the border

Traveller Statistics

- 76% had never or would never fail to declare an item
- 21% sometimes didn't declare something they perhaps should have
- 4% often failed to declare items



- Had never or would never fail to declare
- Sometimes didn't declare something they perhaps should have
- Often failed to declare items

Traveller response to the IPC

- **93%** respondents understood that the card was a legal document
- **84%** were confident the card held enough information for them
- **82%** said it was easy to understand
- **63%** thought they'd like to know more about specific items
- **37%** admitted the card gave them information they hadn't known
- **26%** felt they had done something wrong if they ticked the declare box
- **18%** said they had trouble or would have trouble answering the biosecurity questions

“What does ‘declare’ even mean?”

It gets taken away and you're fined

It gets taken away and you're warned

Sometimes they say it needs to be treated and you have to decide if it's worth the cost. If you decide it isn't, they take it but you're not fined

Sometimes they just check there's nothing alive in it. If there isn't, it's OK

“Depends if it looks like you're deliberately trying to bring it in without telling them”

They just want to look at it and they decide if it's OK or not. You won't be fined

Questions 6-10 were broadly understood to be about preventing pests and disease from entering Australia

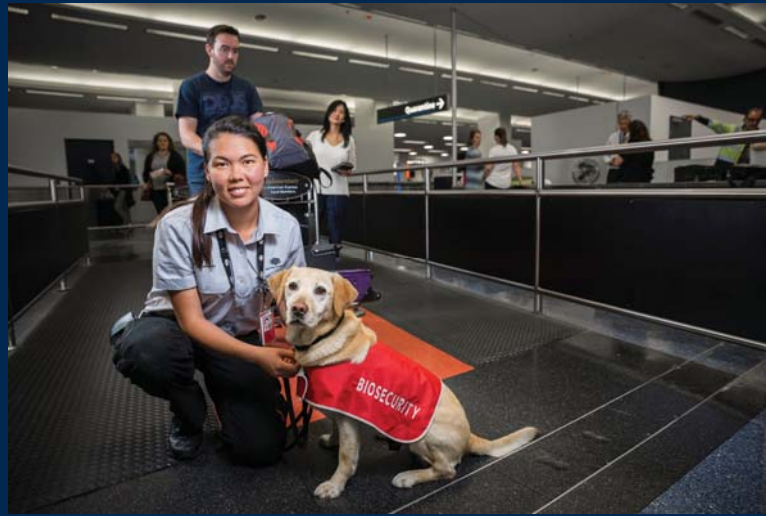
6. Meat, poultry, fish, seafood, eggs, dairy, fruit, vegetables?
7. Grains, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, wooden articles?
8. Animals, parts of animals, animal products including equipment, pet food, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products?
9. Soil, items with soil attached or used in freshwater areas e.g. sports/recreational equipment, shoes?
- ▶ 10. Have you been in contact with farms, farm animals, wilderness areas or freshwater streams/lakes etc in the past 30 days?



Recommendations

- People need the 'why' for context
- Increase seriousness of the declaration
- Provide more information – examples, visuals
- Devise a narrative
- Other languages
- Bringing food off the plane – understanding

Questions?



附件37、Future Air Traveller

Targeting Biosecurity Risk: International Traveller Profiling

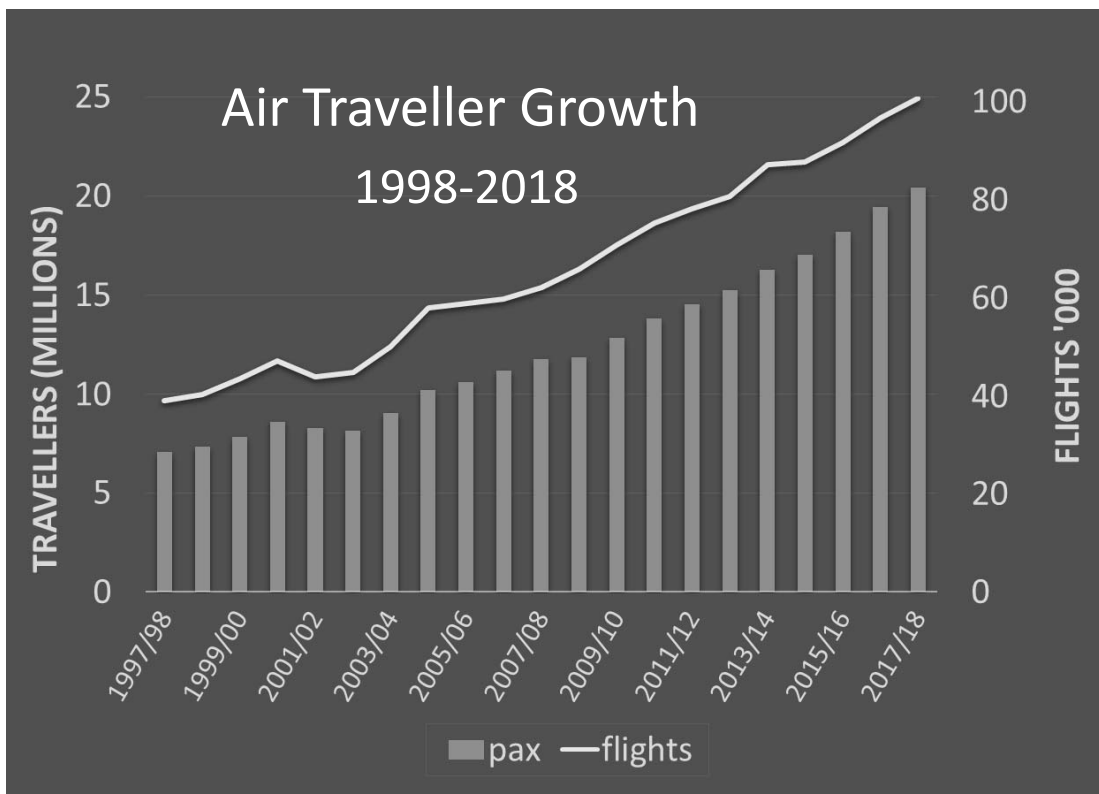


Presenter: Jagtej Singh

QRM April 2019



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

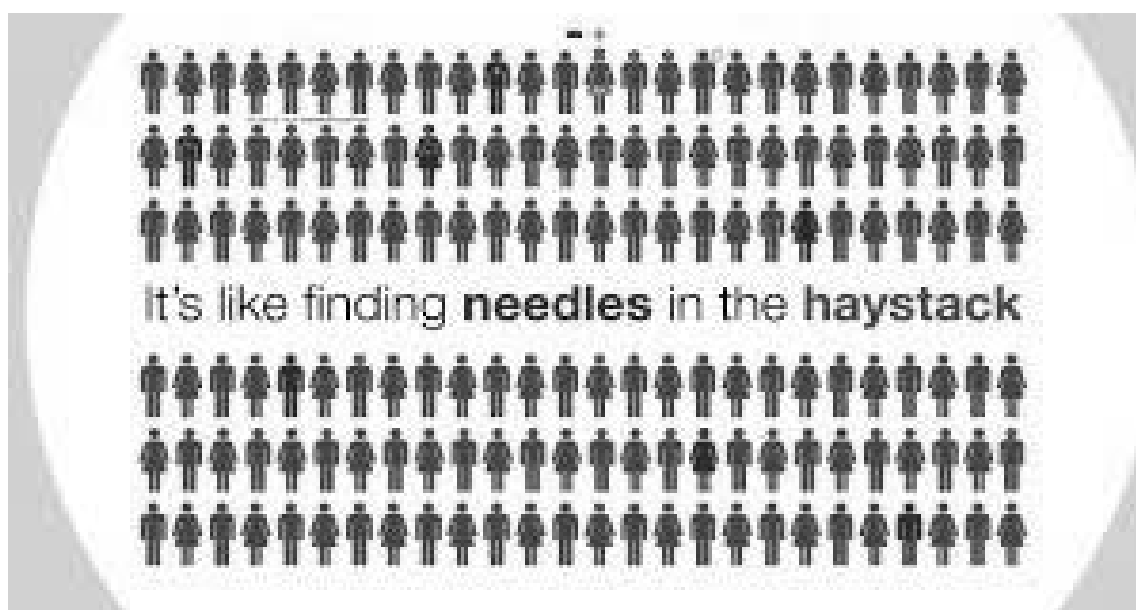


International Travellers biosecurity risks



- Declared and undeclared goods
- Hitchhiker pests
- Human health

Identifying the risk



Applying traveller profiles - manual



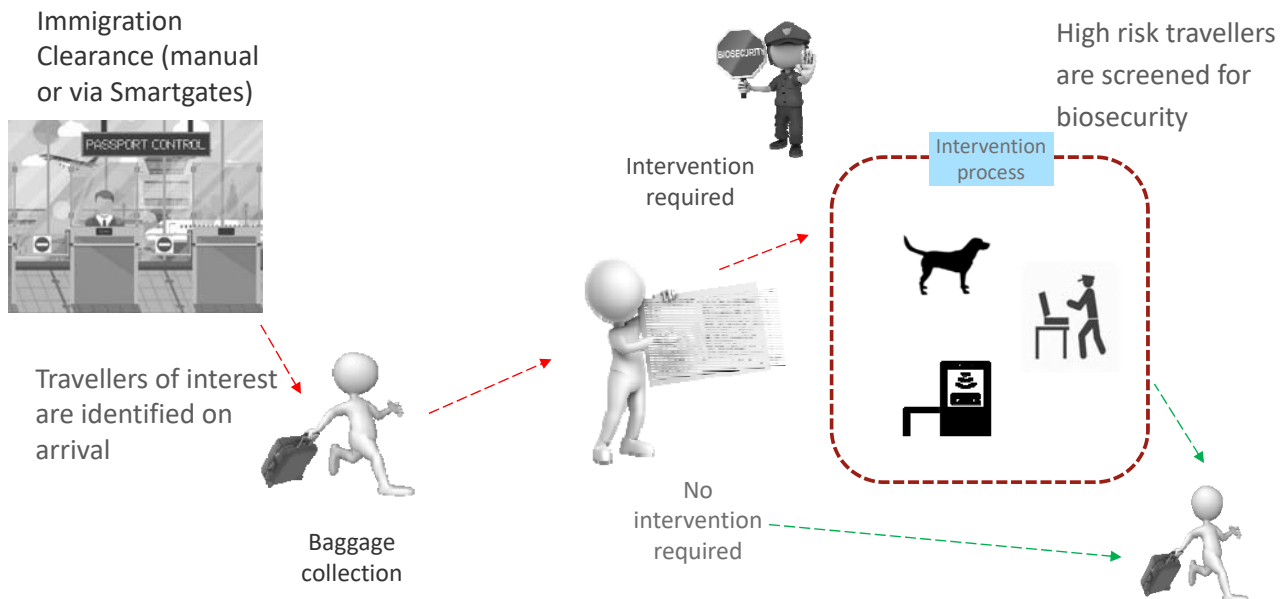
Management of non-declarants – automated profiling

Behind the scenes

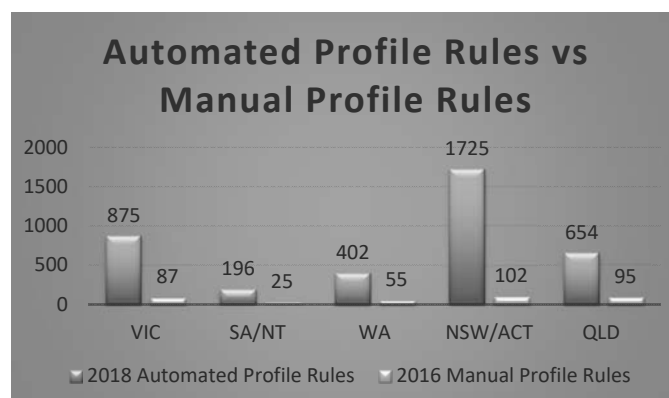
- Extensive analysis of data
- Traveller cohorts most likely to be carrying high risk goods are determined (complex profile rules)
- Profile rules are prioritised
- Profile rules are input into Immigration database



Applying automated traveller profiles at the border



Profile Rule Statistics



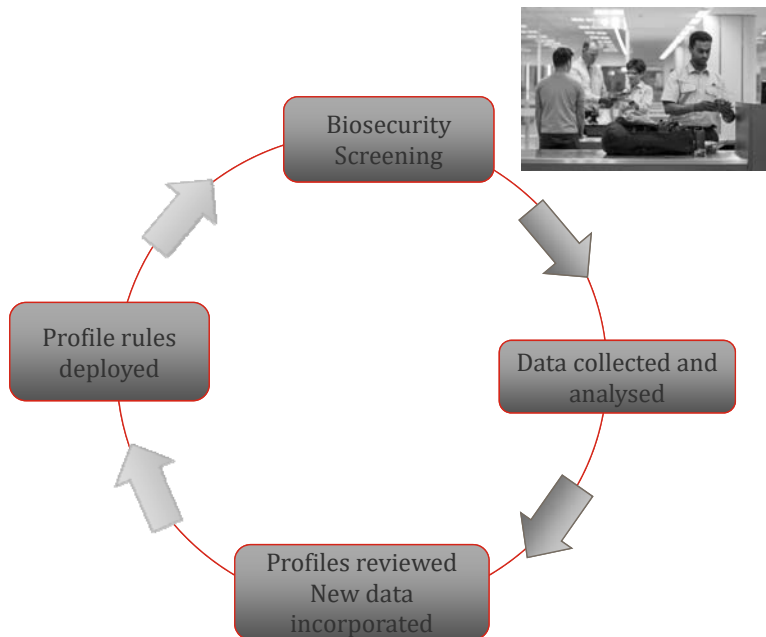
Automated Profile Rules currently deployed – 3852

No limits to profile rule numbers and complexity

(Historic) Manual Profiles deployed – 364

Limited complexity and number of profile rules

Profiling development, deployment, review



Looking to the future



Questions?



Contact: futuretravellerreform@agriculture.gov.au

附件38、ICCBA Secretariat Report



International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

Technical Working Groups Workshop

ICCBA Secretariat Report

9 April 2019 Wyndham Panama Albrook Mall, Panama City, Panama

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Tuesday 9 April 2019

Attendees: Mr Nathan Reid (Australia), Mr Vladimir Ovalle Avaria, Mr Juan Pablo Villalobos (Chile), Mr Surend Pratap, Mr Nilesh Chandra (Fiji), Mr Turhadi Noerachman, Ms Aprida Cristin (Indonesia), Mr Mohd. bin Ridzuan Ismail, Mr Abdullah Fauzi Samsudin (Malaysia), Mr Stu Rawnsley (New Zealand), Mr Raul Rodas, Mr Ivan Hernandez, Mr Juan Pablo Guzman, Ms Nancy Villegas (OIRSA), Mr Phillip Inguba, Mr Michael Areke (Papua New Guinea), Mr Jose Diaz, Mr Marlon Trinidad (Peru), Mr Andres Alemania, Mr Henrick Exconde (the Philippines), Mr Kuo-Shiou Huang (Taiwan), Mr Chaisak Ringluen, Mr Weerawuth Boonrod (Thailand)

Observers: Mr Margarito Garcia (Belize), Dr Alberto Gomes da Silva Junior (Brazil), Dr Vuthy Ny, Mr Keovirak Sem (Cambodia), Mr Warner Herrera, Ms Viviana Camacho (Costa Rica), Mr Jesus Martinez Lorenzo, Ms Clara Mercedes Bueno (Dominican Republic), Ms Daniela Paola Ceron Tapia, Mr Ronald Mendez, Ms Fanny Tenorio (Ecuador), Mr Jose Angel Alvarez Galan (El Salvador), Mr Eduardo Taracena Zamora, Ms Jacqueline Gil Moreno (Guatemala), Mr Feliciano Paz Fernandez, Mr Jose Sabillon (Honduras), Mr Mir Samim Akhtar, Mr Anil Kumar Singh (India), Mr Chang-bae Jung (Korea), Ms Thatsanaly Saphangthong (Lao PDR), Dr Ruben Gaona Lopez (Mexico), Mr Phyo Pyae Soe, Mr Aung Thu (Myanmar), Mr Freddy Rivera Umanzor (Nicaragua), Mr Jorge Arturo Marin (Panama), Dr WART Wickramaarachchi (Sir Lanka), Ms Ha Thanh Huong (Vietnam), Mr Melvin Spreij (STDF), Mr Shane Sela (World Bank)

Apologies: Nil

Chair and Minutes: ICCBA Secretariat (Mr Stephen Peios and Mr Sam Griffiths)

Location and Time:
0900-1700

Wyndham Panama Albrook Mall, Panama City, Panama

Agenda Item: Welcome and Introduction (Australia)

Discussion:

Australia welcomed everyone to Panama and thanked everyone for making themselves available and for travelling. Australia thanked OIRSA for co-hosting this year's Quarantine Regulator Meeting and thanked the Panamanian Ministry of Agricultural Development for their assistance in facilitating the meeting.

Australia remarked that the value of face to face discussion cannot be overstated. Australia noted that over the last 12 months ICCBA had been quite productive, progressing a number of initiatives most importantly the ICCBA Methyl Bromide Schedule (ICCBA-MB) trial.

Australia noted the importance of the work ICCBA undertakes and the value it provides to the Members. Australia encouraged all of the observing agencies to consider joining ICCBA.

Agenda Item: Action item follow up (Secretariat)

The Secretariat went through the action items from the ICCBA Technical Working Groups and Steering Committee meetings held in Indonesia in May, 2018 and the ICCBA Technical Working Groups workshop in Thailand in September 2018.

Funding:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to investigate funding with a view to harmonising training	ICCBA Secretariat	April 2019

Update: The Secretariat has been looking at funding and is still investigating all options. Funding may have been secured for the 2020 QRM and potentially another ICCBA workshop towards the end of this year however nothing has been confirmed yet (NOTE: This has since been confirmed and funding has been secured for the 2020 QRM and another ICCBA workshop). If the funding is secured the Secretariat may organise the ICCBA workshop to support the conclusion of the ICCBA MB trial (initial planning has commenced for this).

The Secretariat encouraged every agency to find their own sources of funding either externally or within their own budgets.

This item is **on-going**.

ICCBA APP:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to investigate feasibility of an ICCBA app and scope the process for development.	ICCBA Secretariat	April 2019

Update: The Secretariat notified the group of an Australian industry led project which may fulfil most of the requirements of an ICCBA app.

Australia informed the group that industry in Australia are in the process of designing an app to assist treatment providers. Initially the app is aimed to help manage brown marmorated stink bug treatments being conducted onshore with methyl bromide but there is potential for the app to be used in a broader context. Australia has been working with the developers to investigate the potential for additional treatments, use offshore and improved assurance. Australia will keep the ICCBA group updated and involved as necessary.

This item is **on-going**.

Guide to performing QPS Fumigations with Methyl Bromide:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to redraft and recirculate for endorsement.	ICCBA Secretariat	November 2018
New Zealand circulated information on fumigation retention rates and times.	New Zealand	Circulated October 2018

Update: The Secretariat notified the group that the Guide was revised and circulated for comment on 12 October 2018. Members were given until 2 November 2018 to provide comment. A few comments were received and the document was again circulated on 6 December 2018. Members were given until 20 December 2018 to comment. No further comments were received and the document was considered endorsed. The Secretariat sent out the final version 4 February 2019.

This action item is **closed**.

The process for joining a Schedule and ICCBA MB Trial:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to develop “self-assessment” and circulate for members to consider.	ICCBA Secretariat	November 2018
Representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand to develop a trial that will be used to inform the implementation of ICCBA MB. Other agencies interested in joining the trial should contact the Secretariat.	Indonesia/Malaysia/New Zealand	

Update: Indonesia and Malaysia to give an update as per Agenda Item 4.

This item is **on-going**.

Methyl Bromide Schedule:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to redraft and recirculate.	ICCBA Secretariat	November 2018
ICCBA Members to consult internally and get relevant legal advice so that they are ready to endorse the document at the next Steering Committee meeting.	All Members	April 2019

Update: The Secretariat notified the group that Members agreed during the 2018 Steering Committee meeting to submit the Schedule to the Steering Committee for endorsement pending the Secretariat making a minor amendment (Accredited Person to Accredited Fumigator). Secretariat issued the revised draft on 12 October 2018.

To be discussed as per Agenda Item 5.

This action item is **closed**.

Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Malaysia to notify the Secretariat if the draft ISPM for fumigation goes out for another round of consultation.	Malaysia	Ongoing

Update: To be discussed as per Agenda Item 7.

This action item is **closed**.

Heat Treatment Methodology:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Secretariat to redraft and recirculate.	ICCBA Secretariat	November 2018
Secretariat to circulate questions to ICCBA members for industry consultation on temperature monitoring and recording.	All Members	December 2018

Malaysia to share their heat treatment training package with the Secretariat for circulation to ICCBA members.	Malaysia/Secretariat	November 2018
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Update: To be discussed as per Agenda Item 8.

This item is **on-going**.

ICCBA Arrangement:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
ICCBA Steering Committee to review revised ICCBA Arrangement.	ICCBA Steering Committee	April 2019

Update: To be discussed as per Agenda Item 3.

This action item is **closed**.

Alternative treatments:

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
OIRSA, Malaysia, Chile, New Zealand and Australia to present on an alternative treatment at the next ICCBA face to face.	OIRSA, Malaysia, Chile, New Zealand, Australia	April 2019

Update: To be discussed as per Agenda Item 9.

This action item is **closed**.

Agenda Item: ICCBA Arrangement (Secretariat)

Discussion:

The Secretariat noted that at the ICCBA Technical Working Groups workshop in Thailand in September, 2018 all members of the group agreed to refer the ICCBA Arrangement to the Steering Committee for endorsement.

The Secretariat noted that it had received comments from New Zealand indicating that they would like a change to one of the clauses in the Arrangement to allow for Member Agencies to trial participating in a Schedule before fully committing.

New Zealand's proposed changes were discussed by the group. A number of Members felt it was better to leave the arrangement as a high level general document that referred to each specific Schedule to describe the process for joining a Schedule. The point was made that some Schedules may need a trial period while others may not.

Members agreed to consider New Zealand's proposed changes over the coming days and make a decision at the Steering Committee meeting on Friday.

Agenda Item: ICCBA-MB Trial Update (Malaysia and Indonesia)

Discussion:

Malaysia and Indonesia presented on how the ICCBA-MB trial was progressing so far. The goal of the trial is to develop the process for joining the ICCBA Methyl Bromide Schedule as a Participating

Agency and to determine if the trial agencies (Malaysia, Indonesia and New Zealand) meet the requirements of ICCBA-MB and are made Participating Agencies.

So far, the process that is being trialled and refined for joining ICCBA-MB is as follows:

- Member Agency completes a written self-assessment
- The Standing Working Group, made up of the Participating Agencies, assesses the written self-assessment
- If the self-assessment satisfies the Standing Working Group, a Joint System Review (JSR) will be conducted on the Member Agency by one or more of the Participating Agencies
- The Standing Working Group will then consider the results of the JSR and the self-assessment and make a determination on whether the Member Agency meets the requirements of the Schedule and can be made a Participating Agency.

To assist Member Agencies in writing their written self-assessment the trial participants and the Secretariat are developing a template with standard questions. The questions are based on the requirements set out in the ICCBA Methyl Bromide Schedule.

The JSR process is based on the process developed under the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) and has been expanded to include any additional requirements under ICCBA-MB. This process is being refined during the trial.

So far the trial has included all agencies completing a first draft of the self-assessment and a JSR being conducted on by Indonesia and New Zealand on Malaysia. JSRs will be conducted on Indonesia and New Zealand later this year. Following these JSRs the trial participants will make a determination on the process for joining ICCBA-MB and which of the trial agencies can participate.

The trial participants will keep the group informed of the progress of the trial.

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand to continue the trial of ICCBA-MB and develop the process for joining the ICCBA MB Schedule, including the development of a Processes and Procedures document.	Indonesia/Malaysia/New Zealand	Next ICCBA meeting

Agenda Item: Methyl Bromide Schedule (Secretariat)

Discussion:

The Secretariat noted that at the ICCBA Technical Working Groups workshop in Thailand in September, 2018 all members of the group agreed to refer the ICCBA Methyl Bromide Schedule to the Steering Committee for endorsement pending the Secretariat changing the term Accredited Person to Accredited Fumigator throughout the document.

The Secretariat noted that New Zealand’s comments on the ICCBA Arrangement highlighted that the Schedule didn’t clearly articulate the process for joining the Schedule. It was proposed that the following clause be inserted into the Schedule at 3.1:

3.1 Member Agencies may apply to become an ICCBA-MB Participating Agency as per the process outlined in the ICCBA-MB Policies and Procedures document.

Members agreed to consider the proposed changes over the coming days and make a decision at the Steering Committee meeting on Friday.

Agenda Item: Logging methyl bromide readings (New Zealand)

Discussion:

New Zealand presented on data loggers and their possible use as a tool to give greater assurance to the treatment process. New Zealand presented on a number of options that were available on the market already. The features, cost and operation of the devices varied significantly.

Concerns were raised around how secure the data collected by various data loggers was after it had been recorded and stored. Australia remarked that the data collected by the Riken was downloaded as a CSV file and was easy to manipulate.

Australia asked whether any agency knew of these devices being used in the fumigation industry around the world. A number of agencies spoke of their experience with the Riken devices and their ability to data log their readings. This then led to the discussion about data logging and the effective monitoring of readings.

Indonesia suggested that agencies start looking to require the use of data logging equipment in methyl bromide fumigations. Malaysia raised their concern that the fumiscope was the most common device used by Malaysian fumigators and that mandating data loggers would be an expensive change for industry. Malaysia requested that time be given to industry to make this change.

Australia agreed with Malaysia and stated that rather than mandating the use of data logging agencies can try to incentivise their use through reduced regulatory burden where industry could demonstrate their effective use. Australia stated that data logging could be considered an option in the future but time needs to be given to industry to make the change and the data integrity of each device needed to be assessed.

OIRSA stated that data logging was only part of a broader issue with monitoring equipment. All the currently available equipment has different features and capability and while it would be useful for agencies to engage with the manufacturers to gain an understanding of each current device and discuss future technologies, engagement can be difficult.

Australia volunteered to conduct a comparison of all of the methyl bromide monitoring devices that were currently available on the market and to start engaging with the manufacturers to find out about future capability.

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Australia to conduct a comparison of all currently available methyl bromide measuring devices	Australia	Next ICCBA meeting
Australia to engage with companies manufacturing fumigation monitoring devices to discover future monitoring capabilities.	Australia	Next ICCBA meeting

Agenda Item: Draft ISPM on fumigation (New Zealand)

Discussion:

New Zealand stated that the draft ISPM on fumigation had come out for another round of consultation during February and March and that while New Zealand had had some concerns with the document they had decided not to lodge a comment.

OIRSA stated that they thought the comments of the group would carry more weight if they were submitted by all members.

The Secretariat stated that they had advice from the IPPC that they would only accept comments on ISPMs from NPPOs. As such, ICCBA as an entity could not provide comment. Instead the group can collaborate with each other and all Member can submit the same comments through their IPPC rep.

The World Bank commented that they believed the comments for this particular ISPM had closed.

Agenda Item: Heat Treatment Methodology (Australia)

Discussion:

Australia started by apologising for not keeping the ICCBA group up to date with the changes to the heat treatment methodology.

As part of the response to brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) Australia needed to develop treatment methodologies for BMSB treatments using methyl bromide, heat and sulphuryl fluoride in a short timeframe.

Fortunately, the ICCBA methyl bromide methodology had already been implemented by Australia and the ICCBA heat treatment methodology was close to being finalised. Australia finalised its own version of the heat treatment methodology based on the ICCBA version and mandated its use for BMSB treatments.

Through this process a number of issues with the heat treatment methodology were identified. Australia is now working with New Zealand to amend the methodology to rectify this issues with a view to finalising an improved version as soon as possible.

Due to the tight timeframes required for Australia and the continually changing nature of the document, Australia suggested that they finalise a version with New Zealand that they can use in the short term before circulating that version for ICCBA review and endorsement.

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Australia and New Zealand to finalise a version of the heat treatment methodology for their own use and then circulate that version for ICCBA comment.	Australia and New Zealand	Next ICCBA meeting

Agenda Item: Alternative treatment presentations

Discussion:

The Secretariat stated that during a discussion at the ICCBA workshop in Bangkok in September, 2018 it was raised that there may be capacity within the group to start developing the next ICCBA methodology. Delegates had agreed to present on treatments that they had some subject matter

expertise in. The intention was to consider all of the presentations and decide as a group which treatment ICCBA should focus on next.

OIRSA and Malaysia co-presented on irradiation at the industry conference on 8 April, 2019.

Irradiation has many benefits as a quarantine treatment, it can be applied to a wide range of commodities and can even improve the shelf life of perishable commodities. Irradiation also doesn't affect the atmosphere in the same way fumigation treatments do. However, irradiation facilities are typically expensive to build and treatments can be difficult to verify.

Australia then presented on sulphuryl fluoride (SF). Australia explained that they mainly see SF used to treat brown marmorated stink bugs but it can also be used as an alternative to methyl bromide for some timber treatments.

SF is applied in largely the same way as methyl bromide with the key difference being that a vaporiser is unnecessary as the boiling point of SF is much lower. In addition, SF can be applied to some commodities that have an adverse reaction to methyl bromide. One of the key benefits of SF is that in many countries it can only be purchased under a stewardship program from the manufacturer. This presents an opportunity for biosecurity agencies to work with the manufacturer to design a stewardship program that provides assurance of the treatment provider's capability

Unfortunately, SF isn't approved for use in a lot of countries. SF is a potent greenhouse gas and further research needs to be conducted into the effectiveness of the treatment on the egg stage of many pests' lifecycles.

Chile then presented on phosphine fumigations. One of the challenges in regulating phosphine treatments is that it is not difficult to obtain phosphine in many countries and a large number of treatments are conducted without any government oversight. This is a particular risk to the long term effectiveness of the treatment as some pests can develop a resistance to phosphine.

Phosphine is available as both a liquid and a tablet (which sublimates in the enclosure). Like most fumigation treatments temperature influences efficacy. Exposure times for phosphine are longer than alternative treatment options (placing greater importance on enclosure gas tightness) and the chemical can become volatile at high concentrations. Another issue with phosphine is that a number of pests can develop resistance where the treatment doesn't achieve mortality in the first instance.

Australia asked the group whether any agency had a phosphine standard or methodology already developed. Indonesia stated that they had one for phosphine tablet fumigations that they would translate into English and share with the group.

New Zealand then presented on cold treatment. Cold treatment is mainly used in the treatment of perishable commodities and can be used in combination with another treatment. Cold treatment can either be performed prior to export or in-transit.

Cold treatment does not harm the environment in the same way that fumigation treatments can and it is also often used as part of the conditioning process for perishable commodities.

Chile asked whether New Zealand allowed in-transit cold treatments to be completed in New Zealand on arrival. New Zealand stated that they used to allow this but don't any longer.

Australia and New Zealand both commented that the best approach, in their view, was to try and manage biosecurity risk offshore wherever possible. Treating onshore, even at the border, can increase biosecurity risk. Treating pre-export also improves border clearance times and improves trade flows if managed correctly.

The Secretariat asked whether there was any interest within the group to progress a methodology for one of the treatments presented on or an alternative treatment not discussed.

Hot water as a treatment was raised. India, OIRSA and Chile all have information on how to conduct a hot water treatment. OIRSA volunteered to collate the information and provide a summary or matrix of the different requirements for hot water.

A number of countries expressed concern at how difficult and expensive it was to establish irradiation facilities. Australia told the group that in Australia, industry paid for, built and operated the facilities. Australia encouraged all members that were interested in establishing irradiation facilities, but were unsure of how to start the process, to contact one of the countries within the group that have irradiation facilities.

There was interest within the group to establish a phosphine methodology. The Secretariat asked whether any agency would like to take the lead in developing a phosphine methodology. It was agreed that Indonesia would provide their translated standard and then a decision would be made on whether to establish a technical working group to progress a methodology.

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
Indonesia to translate their phosphine standard to English and share with the group.	Indonesia	Next ICCBA meeting
Chile and India to send information on hot water treatments to OIRSA so that OIRSA can summarise the information and distribute to the group.	India, Chile and OIRSA	Next ICCBA meeting

Agenda Item: eCommerce technical working group

Discussion:

New Zealand briefly discussed the ways that eCommerce is changing the risk along the mail and air freight pathways. As online shopping becomes more popular, more and more individual mail and air freight articles are being traded globally. This is increasing biosecurity risk.

New Zealand has discovered a number of ways that the rise of eCommerce has changed traditional risk pathways as online sellers try to find ways to get their goods to their customers cheaper and quicker.

New Zealand has had success in working with some online platforms to try and prevent items of biosecurity concern being sold on these platforms. Australia also noted that it had had some success doing this as well.

The Secretariat asked the group whether they had a presence in their countries international mail centres. Around half of the group stated that they had no presence or involvement with their countries international mail.

New Zealand suggested that a Technical Working Group be established under ICCBA to share information and work together on the biosecurity risks of eCommerce. Members agrees to discuss this at the Steering Committee meeting.

Agenda Item: Workplan

Discussion:

See summary of action items at **Attachment 2**.

Agenda Item: General business

Discussion:

Chile asked that Australia and New Zealand keep them informed in the development of the Heat Treatment Methodology. Australia committed to ensuring the entire ICCBA group would be involved in the development of the document. At this stage, Australia and New Zealand need to develop a document quickly to prepare for the next brown marmorated stink bug season but as soon as they had that document ready they would begin to reengage with the ICCBA group.

Australia closed by reminding delegates that all agencies had to work together to manage biosecurity risk and that forums like the Quarantine Regulators Meeting and ICCBA are useful platforms to do just that. Australia encouraged delegates to engage directly out of session and through the Secretariat as needed.

ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting

Meeting 6

1645 Friday 12 April, 2019

Wyndham Panama Albrook Mall, Panama City, Panama

Minutes (draft)

Member Agencies:

Australia (AUS): Mr Nathan Reid

Chile (CHL): Mr Vladimir Ovalle Avaria, Mr Juan Pablo Villalobos

Fiji (FJI): Mr Ronald Prasad, Mr Surend Pratap

Indonesia (IDN): Mr Turhadi Noerachman, Ms Aprida Cristin

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

New Zealand (NZL): Mr Stuart Rawnsley

OIRSA (OIRSA): Mr Efrain Medina, Mr Raul Rodas (Chair), Mr Ivan Hernandez, Mr Juan Pablo Guzman, Ms Nancy Villegas

Peru (PER): Mr Jose Diaz, Mr Marlon Trinidad

Papua New Guinea (PNG): Mr Philip Inguba, Mr Michael Areke

Philippines (PHL): Mr Andres Alemania, Mr Henrick Exconde

Taiwan (TWN): Mr Kuo-Shiou Huang

Thailand (THA): Mr Chaisak Ringlun

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

Observing Countries:**Sri Lanka (LKA):** Dr WART Wickramaarachchi**Ecuador (ECU):** Ms Daniela Paola Ceron Tapia, Mr Ronald Mendez, Ms Fanny Tenorio**Discussion Items:**

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
1 and 2.	<p><u>Welcome and introduction (Turhadi Noerachman):</u></p> <p>Mr Noerachman welcomed delegates and thanked them for their attendance at the meeting. Mr Noerachman thanked Australia, OIRSA and Panama for hosting a successful week. Mr Noerachman called for nominations for a Chair for Steering Committee meeting 6.</p> <p><u>Nominations for Chair of ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting 6 (all):</u></p> <p>NZL nominated OIRSA and AUS seconded the motion. All Members agreed that OIRSA would serve as Chair for the meeting.</p> <p>The Chair thanks delegates for their participation over the last week and encouraged them to continue in the same spirit for this meeting.</p>			
3.	<p><u>Action Items from Steering Committee Meeting 5 (Secretariat):</u></p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>The Secretariat proposed that as the action items from Steering Committee Meeting 5 had been worked through during the Technical Working Groups Workshop on Tuesday 9 April, the Secretariat would instead confirm the action items going forward.</p> <p>Workplan/action items are listed at Attachment 2.</p> <p>All Members endorsed the action items going forward.</p>			
4.	<p><u>Secretariat Report (The Secretariat):</u></p> <p>The Secretariat stated that the last 12 months had been extremely productive for the ICCBA group:</p> <p><u>Methyl Bromide Methodology Technical Working Group:</u> The Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology was endorsed at ICCBA Steering Committee Meeting 5. The Secretariat encouraged all ICCBA members to implement this methodology, if they had not already done so.</p> <p>The Guide to performing QPS Fumigations with Methyl Bromide was endorsed 20 December, 2018.</p> <p><u>Methyl Bromide Schedule</u> The Methyl Bromide Schedule is currently being considered by ICCBA Members and will be discussed at agenda item 6.</p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>The ICCBA-MB trial between IDN, MYS and NZL was progressing well. A process for joining ICCBA-MB had been drafted and the trial agencies are in the process of testing and refining. IDN and NZL conducted the first Joint System Review (JSR) on MYS. This is the first ICCBA JSR conducted and represents a major milestone for the group.</p> <p><u>ICCBA Arrangement Review</u></p> <p>The Arrangement was discussed at the ICCBA workshop in Bangkok in September, 2018 and is currently being considered by the ICCBA group. The Arrangement will be discussed in the next agenda item.</p> <p><u>Heat Treatment Methodology</u></p> <p>AUS and NZL are working on the Heat Treatment Methodology for their brown marmorated stink bug measures. Once they have something that works for them they will bring that document to the broader group for discussion.</p>			
5.	<p><u>ICCBA Arrangement Review (Chair):</u></p> <p>The Chair asked members to consider the revised ICCBA Arrangement and NZL's comments that were presented by the Secretariat during the Technical Working Groups Workshop.</p> <p>Members agreed that it would be better to keep the Arrangement high level with only general information in it and leave it to each Schedule to detail the process for joining or trialling to join.</p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
	<p>The Chair called for a vote on endorsing the Arrangement. All Members endorsed the new ICCBA Arrangement.</p> <p>The next review of this document will be in 2022.</p>			
6.	<p><u>Methyl Bromide Schedule (Chair):</u></p> <p>The Chair asked members to consider the Methyl Bromide Schedule. The Secretariat, based on NZL’s comments, again proposed changing the Schedule at 3.1 to establish a Policies and Procedures document which would, among other things, detail the process for joining the Schedule.</p> <p>The Chair called for a vote endorsing the document with the amendment to 3.1.</p> <p>All Members endorsed the Methyl Bromide Schedule.</p>	<p>Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand to continue the trial of ICCBA-MB and develop the process for joining the ICCBA MB Schedule, including the development of a Processes and Procedures document.</p>	<p>Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand</p>	<p>Next ICCBA Meeting</p>
7.	<p><u>eCommerce Technical Working Group (NZL):</u></p> <p>NZL forwarded a motion to establish an eCommerce Technical Working Group under ICCBA. FJI seconded the motion and all Members agreed.</p> <p>NZL, PHL, FJI, OIRSA, IDN, CHL, LKA, PNG and AUS nominated to join the working group with THL, PER and ECU requesting to join as observers.</p> <p>NZL volunteered to Chair the working group going forward.</p>			

Agenda Item:	Details of Discussion:	Action Item:	Responsible Person:	Target Date:
8.	<p><u>General Business (all):</u> OIRSA raised that they are considering hosting the next QRM, possibly in Mexico or the Dominican Republic. Australia welcomed OIRSA’s enthusiasm for the QRM and thanked them for the great job they had done on this year’s meeting. Australia stated that they would need to consider what funding is available when considering the location for next year’s meeting.</p> <p>Australia further commented that in the future different funding models for this meeting would need to be explored. Whether that is having more countries self-fund their attendance, co-funding with Australia (one delegated self-funded and one funded by Australia) or each agency looking for their own external funding. The current model is not sustainable as it is becoming increasingly difficult for Australia to source funding to facilitate delegate attendance.</p>	<p>All agencies are to look for sustainable methods for funding their participation in ICCBA. It is becoming increasingly difficult for Australia to provide the level of funding it has historically.</p>	<p>All agencies</p>	<p>On-going</p>
9.	<p><u>Meeting Close</u> The Chair thanked all ICCBA members and observers for their attendance and closed the meeting at 1715.</p>			



ICCBA Technical Working Groups
9 April 2019
Wyndham Panama Albrook Mall
Panama City, Panama

Forward work plan

ACTION REQUIRED	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / PERSON	DATE DUE
All agencies are to look for sustainable methods for funding their participation in ICCBA. It is becoming increasingly difficult for Australia to provide the level of funding it has historically.	All agencies	On-going
Australia to monitor the progress of an app being developed by Australian industry that may be valuable to ICCBA members. Australia to provide regular updates.	Australia	On-going
Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand to continue the trial of ICCBA-MB and develop the process for joining the ICCBA MB Schedule, including the development of a Processes and Procedures document.	Indonesia/Malaysia/New Zealand	Next ICCBA meeting
Australia to conduct a comparison of all currently available methyl bromide measuring devices	Australia	Next ICCBA meeting
Australia to engage with companies manufacturing fumigation monitoring devices to discover future monitoring capabilities.	Australia	Next ICCBA meeting
Australia and New Zealand to finalise a version of the heat treatment methodology for their own use and then circulate that version for ICCBA comment.	Australia and New Zealand	Next ICCBA meeting
Indonesia to translate their phosphine standard to English and share with the group.	Indonesia	Next ICCBA meeting
Chile and India to send information on hot water treatments to OIRSA so that OIRSA can summarise the information and distribute to the group.	India, Chile and OIRSA	Next ICCBA meeting

附件39、International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity
Arrangement: Methyl Bromide Schedule



International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

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Member agencies

Recognise that, as agencies responsible for the management of biosecurity systems, their objective is to reduce the biosecurity risks associated with the movement of cargo (including commodity and non-commodity items) between their respective jurisdictions;

Recognise the mutual benefits gained through cooperative biosecurity initiatives;

Promote consistency and compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations of their respective countries, territories and regions;

Have reached the following arrangement:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this arrangement is to:

- (a) facilitate and promote cooperation and information exchange among the Member Agencies, with a view to developing, implementing and maintaining consistent biosecurity measures and assurance processes for cargo traded between the Member Agencies' jurisdictions to minimise biosecurity risk
- (b) help build the capacity of Member Agencies to deliver harmonised biosecurity measures and assurance processes
- (c) standardise the training and delivery of biosecurity measures and assurance processes to improve the integrity and transparency of activities included in the Schedules
- (d) establish a basis for the mutual recognition of biosecurity measures and assurance processes among Member Agencies.

1.2 This arrangement records the understandings of the Member Agencies, but it does not create legal obligations.

1.3 This arrangement is intended to complement the activities of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and Codex Alimentarius, and the obligations of Member Agencies as members of these organisations.

1.4 Each Participating Agency retains the right to apply further biosecurity measures and assurance processes to cargo and to refuse entry to cargo, even where the goods have been dealt with under the terms of a Schedule to this arrangement.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this arrangement, the following definitions apply:

- 2.1 **Agency** means the authority¹ responsible for the management of biosecurity systems.
- 2.2 **Applicant Agency** means a Member Agency that submits an application, indicating its intention to participate in a specific Schedule.
- 2.3 **Biosecurity Measures** means actions carried out to prevent the risks associated with the movement of pests and diseases.
- 2.4 **Cargo** means goods, including commodity and non-commodity.
- 2.5 **ICCBA** means the International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement.
- 2.6 **Member Agencies** means the Agencies which are participating in this arrangement.
- 2.7 **Participating Agencies** means the Agencies which are signatories to a Schedule(s) under this arrangement.
- 2.8 **Schedule** means an annex to this arrangement, adopted under Section 7, which sets out the procedures and processes relating to a specific biosecurity measure and/or assurance process.

3. ICCBA Steering Committee

- 3.1 There will be an ICCBA Steering Committee consisting of one named representative from each Member Agency.
- 3.2 ICCBA Steering Committee meetings do not require a quorum however, decisions must be considered by all members.
- 3.3 The steering committee will have responsibility for the overall strategic direction and decision making capacity of the ICCBA and will discuss and make decisions on any issues concerning the operation of the ICCBA referred to it by a working group or the ICCBA Secretariat.
- 3.4 The specific roles and responsibilities of the steering committee will be outlined in the terms of reference for the steering committee.
- 3.5 Annual face-to-face meetings of the steering committee will be held on a rotational basis, unless otherwise decided by the steering committee.
- 3.6 Additional meetings of the steering committee may be held as decided by the steering committee. Such additional meetings may be held by telephone or computer link or other electronic means, or face-to-face.

¹Under the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and/or the OIE, the agency may or may not have the delegated responsibility for that country's legislative or administrative authority under the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and/or the OIE for its actions.

- 3.7 A chairperson will be appointed by the steering committee on a rotational basis for each meeting.

4. ICCBA standing working groups

- 4.1 To ensure the effective ongoing management of the Schedules under this arrangement, there will be an ICCBA standing working group created for each individual Schedule.
- 4.2 Only Participating Agencies of a particular Schedule will be represented in the standing working group for that particular Schedule and each Participating Agency in that particular Schedule will have representation in the standing working group for that Schedule.
- 4.3 Standing working groups will meet as required, by telephone, computer link or other electronic means, or face-to-face.
- 4.4 The main functions of the standing working group will be to:
- (a) provide advice and reports to the steering committee on matters concerning the operation of the arrangement, pertaining to the specific Schedule(s) that the standing working group is involved with
 - (b) liaise with the Secretariat and other standing working groups as necessary, to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the arrangement and any attached Schedules
 - (c) manage the administrative requirements and assurance processes pertaining to the specific Schedule(s) that the standing working group is involved with
 - (D) consider specific issues at the request of the steering committee

5. ICCBA technical working groups

- 5.1 A standing working group or the steering committee may establish ad hoc technical working groups to develop or address any specific treatment or operational requirements of an existing Schedule as raised by an Agency (regardless of their participation in the arrangement or not). These ad hoc technical working groups will be comprised of representatives from the Member Agencies, chosen according to their technical knowledge and experience. Subject-matter experts who are not part of the arrangement may also be engaged if their expertise will add value to the technical working group.
- 5.2 The outcomes of the process detailed in paragraph 5.1 will be forwarded to the standing working group for this subject (where one exists), for a decision, or to the steering committee (where required).
- 5.3 A technical working group can also be formed to review the viability of a new biosecurity measure if proposed by either a Member Agency or an Agency that is not party to the arrangement. The proposal will be coordinated by the Secretariat. The outcomes of the review will be forwarded to the Secretariat, who will advise the steering committee accordingly. The steering committee will have the final decision on

the inclusion of a new biosecurity measure and, if accepted, will be responsible for forming a technical working group to develop a Schedule for that biosecurity measure.

- 5.4 Any outcomes from actions taken as per paragraph 5.1 of the arrangement will not result in the exclusion of any Participating Agencies of that Schedule.

6. ICCBA Secretariat

- 6.1 The Secretariat will be provided by a Member Agency (or Agencies) for a period of four (4) years and may be subject to an extension, as agreed to by the steering committee and accepted by the Member Agency (or Agencies).

- 6.2 The Secretariat will be responsible for:

- (a) organising all meetings under ICCBA, arranging external funding where applicable, and general coordination of meeting resources and attendance
- (b) providing the reporting function for all ICCBA meetings when required
- (c) maintaining all records pertaining to the operation of ICCBA
- (d) coordinating media relations or events that require a central point of contact or management, while recognising that normally each Member Agency will be responsible for handling its own media relations
- (e) assisting, where necessary, in applications for funding from external sources to support the activities and function of ICCBA
- (f) general administrative duties as required
- (g) facilitating the exchange of information.

7. Participation in and termination of schedules under this arrangement

- 7.1 Only Member Agencies can seek to participate in Schedules under this arrangement.
- 7.2 Each biosecurity measure accepted as part of ICCBA will be included as a separate Schedule, and will form part of the arrangement.
- 7.3 A Member Agency may apply to participate in any Schedule under this arrangement by notifying the Secretariat of its intention to do so in writing.
- 7.4 The relevant standing working group will evaluate the proposal against the policies and procedures of that particular Schedule.
- 7.5 Any appeals arising from, or pertaining to, the proposal will be carried out as per the approved policy and procedure.
- 7.6 Once adopted, the terms of a Schedule will apply to, and among, all Participating Agencies that have accepted the Schedule.
- 7.7 Any Participating Agency may choose to exit a Schedule, with the provision of 90-days written notice to the Secretariat.

8. Inclusion of new Schedules under this arrangement

- 8.1 Any Agency (regardless of their participation in the arrangement or not) may propose the addition of a new Schedule by notifying the Secretariat or the steering committee. The Secretariat will action this as per paragraph 5.3 of the arrangement.
- 8.2 As per the outcome of paragraph 5.3, the technical working group formed for a new Schedule will be responsible for drafting the administrative requirements of that particular Schedule. Once these requirements have been determined and agreed on by the steering committee then Member Agency participation in a Schedule will undergo the same assessment process outlined in Section 7.
- 8.3 All Schedules under this arrangement will be listed in Appendix II to this arrangement. Appendix II may be amended as required.

9. Amendments to existing Schedules under this arrangement

- 9.1 Any Agency (regardless of their participation in the arrangement or not) may propose the amendment of an existing Schedule under the arrangement by notifying the Secretariat.
- 9.2 The Secretariat will inform the relevant standing working group of this proposal. The standing working group will action the proposal as per paragraph 5.1 of the arrangement.

10. Resolving concerns

- 10.1 Member Agencies will seek to avoid any disputes concerning the operation of the arrangement or its Schedules.
- 10.2 Where any Member Agency has concerns about the application of the arrangement by any other Member Agency, it should discuss these concerns on an Agency-to-Agency basis where possible.
- 10.3 If concerns listed under 10.2 cannot be resolved or if any Member Agency considers that any objectives of this arrangement are being impeded as the result of the failure of another Agency or Agencies to carry out its role under this arrangement, it may make a written representation to the steering committee.
- 10.4 The steering committee, in attempting to resolve any concerns, will assess all physical and documentary evidence as necessary and as available at a meeting of the committee. The steering committee may request the assistance of the relevant standing working group(s) in considering the technical aspects of the concern(s). During this process, it is expected that the steering committee will actively consult with the Agencies concerned, ensuring that an equitable, cooperative and flexible approach is undertaken.
- 10.5 The steering committee will have 90 days to finalise a recommendation and provide this to the Agencies concerned.

- 10.6 Agencies will consider the recommendations of the steering committee and endeavour to address and action them accordingly.
- 10.7 Pending resolution of any non-performance issues, other Participating Agencies in a particular Schedule may take measures consistent with relevant legislation to ensure the integrity of biosecurity measures conducted in the jurisdiction of the non-performing Participating Agency.

11. Key contact person(s)

- 11.1 Each Member Agency will appoint a contact person responsible for managing the liaison between it and all other Member Agencies, and will be the first point of contact on matters relating to this arrangement.
- 11.2 Any changes in the details of the contact person shall be communicated to the Secretariat and Member Agencies within 15 days of this change.

12. Costs and resources

- 12.1 Each Member Agency is responsible for any costs it incurs in carrying out its responsibilities under this arrangement, subject to any arrangements that may be reached between Member Agencies to provide assistance.
- 12.2 Member Agencies will make available resources and officials for any tasks taken under the arrangement, including the Schedule(s) in which they are participating, as far as their technical and economic capacity allows.
- 12.3 The costs of the Secretariat relating to its core responsibilities set out in Section 6 will be funded by the Member Agencies that provide the Secretariat. The Secretariat may accept requests made by the steering committee or a working group to carry out activities in addition to its core responsibilities, subject to agreement being reached on the funding of those activities.
- 12.4 Member Agencies will individually or jointly investigate funding sources and develop proposals to finance cooperative biosecurity initiatives where applicable and this may be coordinated by the Secretariat.

13. Intellectual property

- 13.1 Intellectual property provided or created for the purposes of this arrangement, or derived from such material, will remain or vest in the Agency(ies) that provided or were involved in creating the material, consistent with international law and practices.

14. Amendments to the arrangement

- 14.1 Any Member Agency may propose an amendment to this arrangement, other than the Schedule(s).

- 14.2 Proposed amendments to the arrangement should be sent to the Secretariat, which will then be forwarded to all Member Agencies within 15 days.
- 14.3 Amendments to the arrangement, other than the Schedules, may be adopted only when agreed to by at least 80 per cent of the steering committee.
- 14.4 Each amendment will come into effect on the date it is adopted, or on such other date as is determined by the steering committee, and will be reflected in Appendix III to this arrangement. Appendix III may be amended as required.

15. Entry into effect of the arrangement

- 15.1 This arrangement will only have effect when there are at least three (3) Member Agencies.
- 15.2 After the arrangement has come into effect, an Agency may become a Member Agency by formally notifying the Secretariat in writing of its intention to do so.
- 15.3 Appendix I to this arrangement records the Agencies that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to participate in this arrangement. Appendix I may be amended as required.

16. Withdrawal from the arrangement

- 16.1 A Member Agency may withdraw from this arrangement by giving 90-days written notice to the Secretariat.
- 16.2 If a Member Agency withdraws from the arrangement, it will automatically withdraw from any Schedules that it is participating in.

17. Review of the arrangement

- 17.1 This arrangement will be subject to review every three (3) years.
- 17.2 The review process will be coordinated by the Secretariat and any amendments to the arrangement resulting from the review will be actioned as per Section 14.

Appendix I

The following Agencies have notified the Secretariat of their intention to participate in this arrangement.

Member Agency	Countries, economies, regions or jurisdictions represented	Date notified
International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health–OIRSA	Representing Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic	20 June 2013
The Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Australia	23 July 2013
Biosecurity Authority of Fiji	Fiji Islands	13 September 2013
National Agrarian Health Service	Peru	30 September 2013
Bureau of Plant Industry	The Philippines	07 November 2013
Department of Agriculture Plant Biosecurity Division	Malaysia	11 March 2014
National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority	Papua New Guinea	21 March 2014
Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency	Indonesia	7 July 2014
Ministry for Primary Industries	New Zealand	12 August 2014
Thai Department of Agriculture	Thailand	28 September 2016
Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service	Chile	12 October 2016
Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine	Taiwan	18 December 2017

Appendix II

This table lists cooperative biosecurity initiatives agreed to by the Member Agencies:

- i. **Schedule A:**
- ii. **Schedule B:**
- iii. **Schedule C:**

Appendix III

This table lists the revisions to the arrangement and the date they came into effect:

Version	Description	Nature of change	Date
1	Final arrangement	–	13 September 2013
1.1	First revision	Scheduled review of the arrangement	Xxx



International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement

International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement: Methyl Bromide Schedule

Version 1.0

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1. Purpose and scope

- 1.1 This document describes the procedures for the implementation and management of methyl bromide treatments on goods destined for export between countries of the Participating Agencies to ensure compliance with the *ICCBA Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology*, in the absence of specific importing country requirements.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Schedule, the following definitions apply:

- 2.1 **Accredited Fumigator** means a person that isn't an officer of a Participating Agency who has been assessed as competent by the Authorising Agency in accordance with ICCBA-MB requirements.
- 2.2 **Accredited Officer** means an officer, appointed by or acting for a Participating Agency, who has been assessed as competent in accordance with ICCBA-MB requirements.
- 2.3 **Agency** means the authority¹ responsible for the management of biosecurity systems.
- 2.4 **Authorising Agency** means the relevant Participating Agency in the exporting country.
- 2.5 **Endorsing Agency** means an Authorising Agency that is endorsing the fumigation of a non-Registered Treatment Provider, where the Authorising Agency has the services of an Accredited Officer.
- 2.6 **Fumigation Treatment Certificate** means a document issued by a Registered Treatment Provider which declares that the consignment has been treated in accordance with the requirements of this Schedule.
- 2.7 **ICCBA** means the International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement.
- 2.8 **ICCBA-MB** means the International Cargo Cooperative Biosecurity Arrangement: Methyl Bromide Schedule endorsed by the ICCBA Steering Committee.
- 2.9 **ICCBA-MB Guide** means the *Guide to performing QPS fumigations with methyl bromide* endorsed by the ICCBA-MB Standing Working Group.
- 2.10 **ICCBA-MB Methodology** means the *ICCBA Methyl Bromide Fumigation Methodology* endorsed by the ICCBA Steering Committee.
- 2.11 **ICCBA-MB Policy and Procedures** means the *ICCBA Methyl Bromide Schedule Policies and Procedures* document endorsed by the ICCBA-MB Standing Working Group.
- 2.12 **ICCBA-MB Trainer** means an Accredited Officer or Accredited Fumigator acting for the Participating Agency for the purpose of training and accrediting officers and fumigators.

¹Under the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and/or the OIE, the agency may or may not have the delegated responsibility for that country's legislative or administrative authority for its actions.

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- 2.13 **ICCBA-MB training package** means the training and accreditation endorsed by the ICCBA-MB Standing Working Group, which provides instruction on how to conduct methyl bromide fumigations in accordance with the ICCBA-MB Methodology.
- 2.14 **Importing Agency** means the relevant Participating Agency in the country that is receiving goods treated under this Schedule.
- 2.15 **ISO** means International Organisation for Standardisation.
- 2.16 **Joint System Review (JSR)** means the review of an Authorising Agency's performance and management of ICCBA-MB conducted jointly with another Participating Agency.
- 2.17 **Member Agency** means an Agency which is participating in ICCBA.
- 2.18 **Participating Agency** means a Member Agency which is a signatory to ICCBA-MB.
- 2.19 **Registered Treatment Provider** means a fumigation company that is registered under this Schedule.

3. Management

- 3.1 Member Agencies may apply to become an ICCBA-MB Participating Agency as per the process outlined in the ICCBA-MB Policies and Procedures document.
- 3.2 Each Participating Agency will implement and administer a system within their own jurisdiction for managing its obligations under ICCBA-MB.
- 3.3 All treatments conducted under ICCBA-MB will comply with the requirements of the ICCBA-MB Methodology.
- 3.4 ICCBA-MB accreditation allows Accredited Officers or Accredited fumigators to perform treatments only where they are permitted to do so under their local legislative and regulatory requirements.

4. Import clearance management

- 4.1 Each Participating Agency will ensure that the importation of consignments treated by an 'Acceptable' ICCBA-MB Registered Treatment Provider or, endorsed by an Endorsing Agency and, accompanied by valid certification is cleared efficiently.
- 4.2 Where an Importing Agency detects ineffective treatments, it will make a determination, based on available evidence, as to whether the treatment is suspected or confirmed to have failed.
- 4.3 Where an Importing Agency detects ineffective treatments or documentation irregularities under ICCBA-MB, they will notify the Authorising Agency in writing as soon as practicable and provide relevant information that would assist the Authorising Agency to investigate its possible cause.
- 4.4 Consignments shipped in accordance with ICCBA-MB must also comply with other relevant requirements of the Importing Agency.

5. Training and accreditation

- 5.1 Each Agency will establish their own ICCBA-MB training team to provide training for the accreditation of Accredited Officers and Accredited Fumigators against the requirements of the ICCBA-MB training package.
- 5.2 Training and accreditation must only be conducted by ICCBA-MB Trainers.
- 5.3 A Participating Agency may assist another Participating Agency to administer training and conduct assessments of Accredited Officers and Accredited Fumigators, subject to the mutual agreement of the two Participating Agencies.
- 5.4 The training and competency assessments of ICCBA-MB Trainers may be supervised by any Participating Agency, subject to the mutual agreement of the two Participating Agencies.
- 5.5 Upon successful completion of the ICCBA-MB training package each participant will be issued with a certificate of accreditation by the Authorising Agency. The certificate will, at a minimum, include the following:
 - (a) name of the Participating Agency issuing the certificate
 - (b) reference to ICCBA-MB fumigation training
 - (c) accreditation number
 - (d) name of the fumigator accredited
 - (e) location and date the training was conducted
 - (f) name and signature of the assessing ICCBA-MB Trainer.
- 5.6 ICCBA-MB accreditation is specific to individuals and recognises their competency. An individual's accreditation stays with them if they change Registered Treatment Providers.

6. Registration of treatment providers

- 6.1 Each Authorising Agency will maintain a register of ICCBA-MB Registered Treatment Providers in its respective jurisdiction. Each Authorising Agency's register will:
 - a) be linked to the ICCBA-MB member database administered by the ICCBA Secretariat
 - b) assign each registered treatment provider with a unique registration number
 - c) include sufficient information to uniquely identify the Registered Treatment Provider, indicate their current registration status and the date they achieved that status
 - d) Ensure that no treatment provider is listed more than once
- 6.2 Before listing a Registered Treatment Provider on the database, Authorising Agencies will ensure that each Registered Treatment Provider is able to comply with ICCBA-MB requirements.

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- 6.3 Each Participating Agency will also be issued with a separate ICCBA-MB registration number for use as an Endorsing Agency.
- 6.4 The ICCBA-MB registration number will be included on all treatment certificates.
- 6.5 The format of the registration number will be:
CC0001MB
Where:
1. CC is the ISO 2 letter country code
 2. 0001 is a unique numeric identifier
 3. MB means ICCBA-MB
- 6.6 Where a Registered Treatment Provider, or Endorsing Agency has multiple branches, where each branch has direct control over the performance of fumigation and associated administration, each branch will be issued with a separate registration number. Each branch must only use their unique ICCBA-MB registration number to certify treatments performed or supervised by that branch.
- 6.7 ICCBA-MB registration numbers will not be reassigned regardless of the status of the treatment provider, including the cessation of its operations.
- 6.8 The registration status of Registered Treatment Providers listed under item 6.1 (c) of this Schedule will be classified into one of the following four categories, in accordance with the procedures outlined on the ICCBA Secretariat's centralised database:
- (a) **Acceptable**
The treatment provider meets all requirements and the Authorising Agency is confident that the treatment provider is conducting treatments in accordance with ICCBA-MB requirements.
 - (b) **Under Investigation**
The treatment provider is suspected of having ineffective practices and will require an Endorsing Agency supervise and accredit treatments under ICCBA-MB.
 - (c) **Suspended**
The treatment provider's practices are deficient or major documented irregularities have been identified that are critical. There is no confidence that the treatment provider is performing treatments in accordance with ICCBA-MB requirements.
 - (d) **Withdrawn**
The treatment provider has voluntarily withdrawn from ICCBA-MB.
- 6.9 Participating Agencies will promptly notify each other and the ICCBA Secretariat, in writing, of any amendments to treatment provider registration status and other details to allow for the updating of treatment provider lists.
- 6.10 Agencies will not be liable for any losses incurred as a result of errors of facts or omissions on the register.

7. Certification

- 7.1 Accredited Officers acting for an Endorsing Agency may endorse a treatment conducted by a non-ICCBA-MB registered, withdrawn or suspended treatment provider, if:
- (a) the treatment was conducted as part of the Authorising Agency's assessment of a treatment provider's registration status
 - (b) the treatment was conducted under direct supervision by an Accredited Officer who is satisfied that the treatment was effective and carried out in accordance with ICCBA-MB requirements
 - (c) the treatment certificate is issued on the Endorsing Agency's letterhead and meets the certification requirements of the ICCBA-MB Methodology.
- 7.2 Where the product is not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, Importing Agencies may accept methyl bromide treatment certificates that are:
- (a) issued by an 'Acceptable' Registered Treatment Provider or Endorsing Agency and include an ICCBA-MB registration number on or after the date this Schedule comes into effect
 - or
 - (b) meet the requirements of ICCBA-MB
 - or
 - (c) other alternative treatment certificates which have been mutually decided by the two Agencies.

8. Managing registered treatment providers

- 8.1 Where a confirmed failed treatment is reported to an Authorising Agency, the Registered Treatment Provider that conducted the treatment will be listed as 'Suspended' as soon as practicable.
- 8.2 Where a suspected failed treatment is reported to an Authorising Agency, the Authorising Agency will investigate and report back within 10 working days, unless otherwise mutually decided between the Agencies. If that reporting period is not met the Registered Treatment Provider will be identified as being 'Under Investigation'.
- 8.3 The Authorising Agency will advise the Importing Agency that reported the failed treatment and the ICCBA Secretariat of the outcome of the investigation and recommend whether the registered treatment provider should be reinstated as 'Acceptable' or 'Suspended'.
- 8.4 Where a Registered Treatment Provider has not been subject to a compliance audit in three years, its registration status will be changed to 'Withdrawn'.
- 8.5 Where a Registered Treatment Provider is 'Suspended' or 'Withdrawn' from ICCBA-MB they will be required to pass a compliance audit to be reinstated to 'Acceptable' status.

9. Auditing registered treatment providers

- 9.1 Authorising Agencies will perform compliance audits on each Registered Treatment Provider in their own jurisdiction to determine if ICCBA-MB requirements are being met. Compliance audits will be conducted:
- (a) by ICCBA-MB Accredited Officers
 - (b) within six months of a Registered Treatment Provider being listed as 'Acceptable'
 - (c) at least once in every 12-month period thereafter
- or
- where a treatment provider has demonstrated a history of compliance over three consecutive audits, once in every 24 month period. With a documentary audit at least once in every 12 month period.
- 9.2 The outcome of each audit will be 'Acceptable', 'Acceptable with Corrective Actions' or 'Suspended'.
- 9.3 The outcomes of all audits will be documented and made available to any Participating Agency upon request.

10. Joint system reviews

- 10.1 Participating Agencies will conduct joint system reviews (JSRs) on Authorising Agencies to evaluate the effectiveness of an Authorising Agency's management of ICCBA-MB. JSRs:
- (a) will include a review of the Authorising Agency's documentation relating to its management of ICCBA-MB
 - (b) may include observing the Authorising Agency conduct compliance audits on a selection of registered treatment providers.
- 10.2 JSR timetables for the year and general administrative requirements will be arranged between the relevant Participating Agencies and will be coordinated by the Secretariat.
- 10.3 Members of the JSR team will be chosen by mutual agreement of the Participating Agencies. Subject to such agreement, non-Participating Agencies, may attend a JSR as an observer.
- 10.4 Non-Participating Agency observers of a JSR will have no bearing on the conduct or outcomes of the JSR or individual audits done as part of the JSR.
- 10.5 A written report on the outcome of the JSR will be provided to the Authorising Agency and the ICCBA Secretariat. A copy will be made available to all Participating Agencies by the Secretariat.

11. Documentation and record keeping

- 11.1 Authorising Agencies are required to keep records of the following documents for at least three years:
- (a) training and accreditation records for Accredited Officers, Accredited Fumigators and ICCBA-MB Trainers
 - (b) registration records of Registered Treatment Providers
 - (c) audit records of Registered Treatment Providers
 - (d) notifications of failed, or suspected failed, treatments received from other Participating Agencies
 - (e) previously conducted JSR reports.

12. Dispute resolution

- 12.1 Where a Participating Agency suspects serious deficiencies in an Authorising Agency's management of ICCBA-MB it may refer the matter to the Standing Working Group.
- 12.2 Where an Authorising Agency's performance has been referred to the Standing Working Group, the Standing Working Group will conduct a review of the available evidence and may request that a JSR be conducted. Where serious deficiencies are confirmed, the Standing Working Group will, by written notice, request the Authorising Agency show cause as to why its participation in ICCBA-MB should not be suspended or revoked.
- 12.3 Where an Authorising Agency has been requested to show cause by the Standing Working Group, it will respond in writing within 90 days or will have their participation in ICCBA-MB suspended.
- 12.4 Members of the Standing Working Group, except the Authorising Agency, will review all responses to show cause requests and will determine the appropriate course of action.