



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**TOWARD IMPLEMENTING HARMONISED ARRANGEMENTS FOR
ENSURING EFFECTIVE QUARANTINE TREATMENTS**

**4 – 6 March, 2008
Brisbane, Australia**

APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group

April 2008

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



Australian Government
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

Quarantine Regulators Meeting

***Toward Implementing Harmonised Arrangements for Ensuring
Effective Quarantine Treatments***

**4 – 6 March, 2008
Brisbane, Australia**

Program

Day 1 - Tuesday 4 March

Monday 3 March

5:00 pm Early registration and Welcome Reception

8:00 am Registration

8.30 am Opening address (Stephen Hunter, Executive Director, AQIS)

8.50 am Housekeeping (David Cox, AQIS)

9.00 am AFAS Update (David Cox, AQIS)

- Open discussion (Chair: Dave Nendick, NZMAF)

10:00 am Morning Tea

10.30 am Multilateral AFAS Arrangement

- Presentation on options (David Cox and Mark King, AQIS)
- Discussion (Chair: Dave Nendick, NZMAF)

12:00 pm Lunch

1:00 pm Multilateral AFAS Arrangements (continued)

- Discussion

3:00 pm Afternoon Tea

3:30 pm Day One Wrap-up and Other Issues

5:00 pm Close

- Delegates free for evening

Quarantine Regulators Meeting

Program

Day Two - Wednesday 5 March	
8.30 am –	Multilateral AFAS Arrangement (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribute Draft Arrangement for discussion and consideration
9.30 am	AQIS Audit Training Package (Nathan Reid, AQIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion (Chair: Patricia Fox, AQIS)
10:30 am	Morning Tea
11:00 am	Establishment of a Quarantine Administration Network <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Oceania Customs Organisation (John Marks, formerly Australian Customs)• Discussion (Chair: David Cox, AQIS)
12.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm	Other Quarantine Treatments and Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quarantine Management for Containers (Dave Nendick, NZMAF)• Discussion (Chair: David Cox, AQIS)• Heat Treatment and Sulphuryl Fluoride• Discussion (Chair: David Cox, AQIS)
3.00 pm	Afternoon Tea
3.30 pm	Day Two Wrap-up and Other Issues
5.15 pm	Depart for Brisbane River Cruise
6.00 pm	Brisbane River Cruise
8.00 pm	Depart for Hotel

Quarantine Regulators Meeting

Program

Day Three - Thursday 6 March	
9.00 am	Depart for Port of Brisbane
9.30 am	Quarantine Operations Presentation (David Cox, AQIS) Port of Brisbane Presentation
10:30 am	Tour of Port's Quarantine Operations
12.00 pm	Lunch
1:30 pm	Depart for AQIS Brisbane Regional Office
2:00 pm	Tour of AQIS Brisbane Office Operations
3:00 pm	Depart for Hotel
4:30 pm	Meeting Close <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conference Outcomes and Future Directions



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



Australian Government
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

Quarantine Regulators Meeting

**March 4 - 6, 2008
Brisbane, Australia**

Delegate List

Name	Country	Contact	Department
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Mrs Dorothy Meadows	Australia	peter@petermeadows.com.au	Peter Meadows Consulting Pty Ltd
Mr John Field	Australia	info@ftcs.net.au	Fumigation Training & Consulting Services
Mr John Marks	Australia		Speaker – former World Customs Organisation
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Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my sincere pleasure to welcome you to Brisbane and the 2008 Quarantine Regulators Meeting, *“Toward implementing harmonised arrangements for ensuring effective quarantine treatments”*.

It is certainly wonderful to see so many quarantine officials from the 17 countries present in the one room.

This clearly demonstrates the commitment of your respective governments to come together to discuss issues and share experiences, which has been made possible through the joint efforts of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, AQIS, Thailand our supporting economy, and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC.

It is certainly significant that this meeting is being held in Australia.

You may or may not know that 2008 marks 100 years of quarantine in Australia.

The Centenary of Quarantine is an historical milestone in Australia’s development as a nation. It is a celebration of our quarantine journey and the valuable contribution of everyone involved in quarantine in Australia, including the overseas quarantine community through its involvement in programs such as the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme, AFAS.

I’m sure that I speak for everyone in this room when I say quarantine does matter, not only to protect the unique environment of Australia, but

the environments of all countries. We all have an obligation to do what we can to preserve our precious natural environments for generations to come, and this Meeting is part of that obligation.

Many of you here today attended the very successful 2007 AFAS Symposium held in Jakarta where participants shared their AFAS experiences and discussed future quarantine directions.

Overwhelmingly, participants agreed that there was a need to keep the momentum going and investigate ways to effectively deal with the quarantine risks that are faced by all countries.

AFAS is one such strategy with an aim to promote world's best practice in methyl bromide fumigation treatment.

Currently, AFAS has been fully implemented in four countries, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, who are all represented here. AQIS is also working closely with China, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, again, I am pleased to say, are also present.

The success of AFAS has been demonstrated by the significant decrease of failed fumigations coming into Australia from AFAS participating countries, along with improvements in occupational health and safety and the movement of trade.

And it's because of all of your consistent hard work and commitment that AFAS has been such a success.

For its part, AQIS is committed to continuing the cooperative approach to capacity building with its AFAS partners and you will hear more during this week on the methyl bromide fumigation training program and a new auditor training package.

I understand that one of the topics on the Meeting agenda is the extension of the AFAS methodology to other quarantine treatments and initiatives.

All countries that are signatories to the Montreal Protocol are under increased pressure to find effective quarantine treatment alternatives to methyl bromide, which, we all know, is a major ozone depleting gas. So I urge you to take the opportunity at this Meeting to discuss possible options and consider their adoption under the AFAS umbrella.

Another item which I hope will stimulate open debate is the proposal of moving from the current system of bilateral AFAS arrangements to a multilateral arrangement.

In my view, a multilateral arrangement would help to ensure that a high standard of fumigation is being performed not just for commodities being imported into Australia, but for all AFAS countries, delivering both environmental and economic benefits.

I must say we are very fortunate to have at this Meeting two very distinguished guest speakers.

Dr Dave Nendick from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will speak on the New Zealand Container Cleanliness Program, which is a system that already has some similarities to AFAS, and Mr

John Marks formerly of Australian Customs, who will talk about his role in the establishment of the Oceania Customs Organisation and how this may provide a model for the development of a similar quarantine organisation.

I'm sure that you will find both of these presentations interesting and informative, and give you all much to think about.

To top off the Meeting, a field trip to observe AQIS import clearance operations has been organised. Many thanks to Rick Hawe, Manager of the AQIS Brisbane Regional Office and his staff for their time and effort in making this possible.

And it won't be all hard work and no play. I understand that a river cruise and dinner has been arranged for Wednesday night, which will give you a chance to relax and take in some of the sites that the beautiful city of Brisbane has to offer.

Finally, this is your Meeting. It's your chance to openly put forward your views and ideas to other like minded individuals, all of whom have the same shared goal of finding better ways to address quarantine issues for the benefit of all.

I formally declare the 2008 Quarantine Regulators Meeting open, and I wish you all the best for a very enjoyable and successful three days.



Australian Government
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The Australian Fumigation Accreditation System

An Update

David Cox
A/g National Program manager
Import Clearance Program

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

2007 AFAS Symposium

- April - AFAS Symposium Jakarta
 - Funded by APEC - International Agricultural Working Group
- 140 Delegates from 17 Countries

2007 Symposium Outcomes

- Recognition that AFAS is more than Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard
- AFAS is a:
 - Training program
 - Registration system
 - Audit program
 - Management and Communication network
- AFAS can include other quarantine treatments
 - eg. Heat treatment, Gamma, ETO, Phosphine

AFAS Outcomes continued

- Agreed that we consider moving from Bilateral to Multilateral arrangements
 - option for Bilateral arrangements to remain
- Need Harmonised Audit practices
 - agreed to run audit training
- Agreed to promote AFAS as a standard under the IPPC
- Agreed on need to meet regularly

AFAS Training and Audit

- Conducted training in PNG, PRC, The Philippines and Australia
- Joint system reviews in
 - Indonesia
 - India
 - Thailand
 - Malaysia
- AQIS Officer cooperative activities 6 weeks in India

2007 Activities

- Engaged additional consultants
- Developed new fumigation training package
- Developed Audit training package
- Developed new Train the Trainer package
- Developed Heat Treatment Standard

Other Activities

- Meetings with PRC, NZ and USA
- Presented AFAS to Methyl Bromide Alternatives Conference in San Diego

QUESTIONS





Australian Government
Australian Quarantine
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Multilateral AFAS Arrangement

A Proposal

David Cox

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Outline

- Importance of International Quarantine
- The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme
- Proposal for a Multilateral Arrangement

The Importance of Quarantine

- International Quarantine is essential to:
 - prevent the spread of pests and diseases; and
 - protect domestic industries from potential economic damage
- As international trade increases, so does the quarantine risk

The Importance of Quarantine

- World Trade Organisation recognises this situation.
 - “...the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade ... in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers — for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease.”
- http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact1_e.htm

The Importance of Quarantine

- Rules and standards are agreed to internationally to enforce this
- For example:
 - The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has published “ISPM no.15 - Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade”

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme

- The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) works to support international quarantine

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme

- The AFAS commenced in 2004
- Agency to agency bilateral arrangements
- Designed to improve the standard of fumigation of goods coming to Australia by:
 - enhancing the ability of overseas quarantine agencies to monitor and register fumigation providers
 - enhancing the technical expertise of overseas fumigation providers
 - helping fumigators maintain a high standard of fumigation performance

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme

- The AFAS is also:
 - a fumigation training and accreditation system
 - a registration system for fumigation companies
 - a management system for quarantine agencies

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme

- The AFAS can benefit participating countries by:
 - increasing capacity of the fumigation industry
 - promoting trade by reducing pest and disease risk
 - improving occupational health and safety
 - reducing the use of methyl bromide

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme

Currently there are AFAS bilateral arrangements between Australia and the following countries:

	Implementation Date	No. of registered fumigation companies
Indonesia	June 2004	85
Malaysia	Dec 2005	50
Thailand	March 2006	39
India	Sept 2006	135

Bilateral Arrangements

- AFAS Bilateral Arrangements are achieving their aims:
 - reduction in failed fumigations arriving in Australia
 - operation of a register of fumigators
 - improved communications between quarantine agencies
- They are an effective tool, and always remain as an option

Bilateral Arrangements

- However:
 - no direct trade benefits *between* AFAS member countries (Indonesia, India, Thailand, Malaysia) because the AFAS does not apply
 - pressure on fumigators not to comply with AFAS requirements for Australia
- This reduces overall effectiveness of the AFAS

Jakarta Symposium

- Jakarta Symposium 2007
- Outcome:
 - *There was general agreement that significant benefits could be gained by moving towards multilateral arrangements.*

Benefits of a Multilateral Arrangement

- Fumigations performed for any country participating in the arrangement (not just Australia) will need to meet the AFAS standard.
 - Increased probability that fumigators will maintain the AFAS standard
 - Cooperation between more quarantine agencies
 - Trade benefits between all member countries (not just with Australia)

Proposed Structure of a Multilateral Arrangement

- Based on current bilateral arrangements
 - Agency to agency
 - Not legally binding
 - Changes by consensus
 - Withdraw at will

Implications of a Multilateral Arrangement

- Implications of moving to a multilateral arrangement are:
 - maintenance of a central register of approved fumigation companies
 - coordination of training and auditing across participating countries
 - shared auditing responsibilities
 - AFAS name change?

Implications of a Multilateral Arrangement

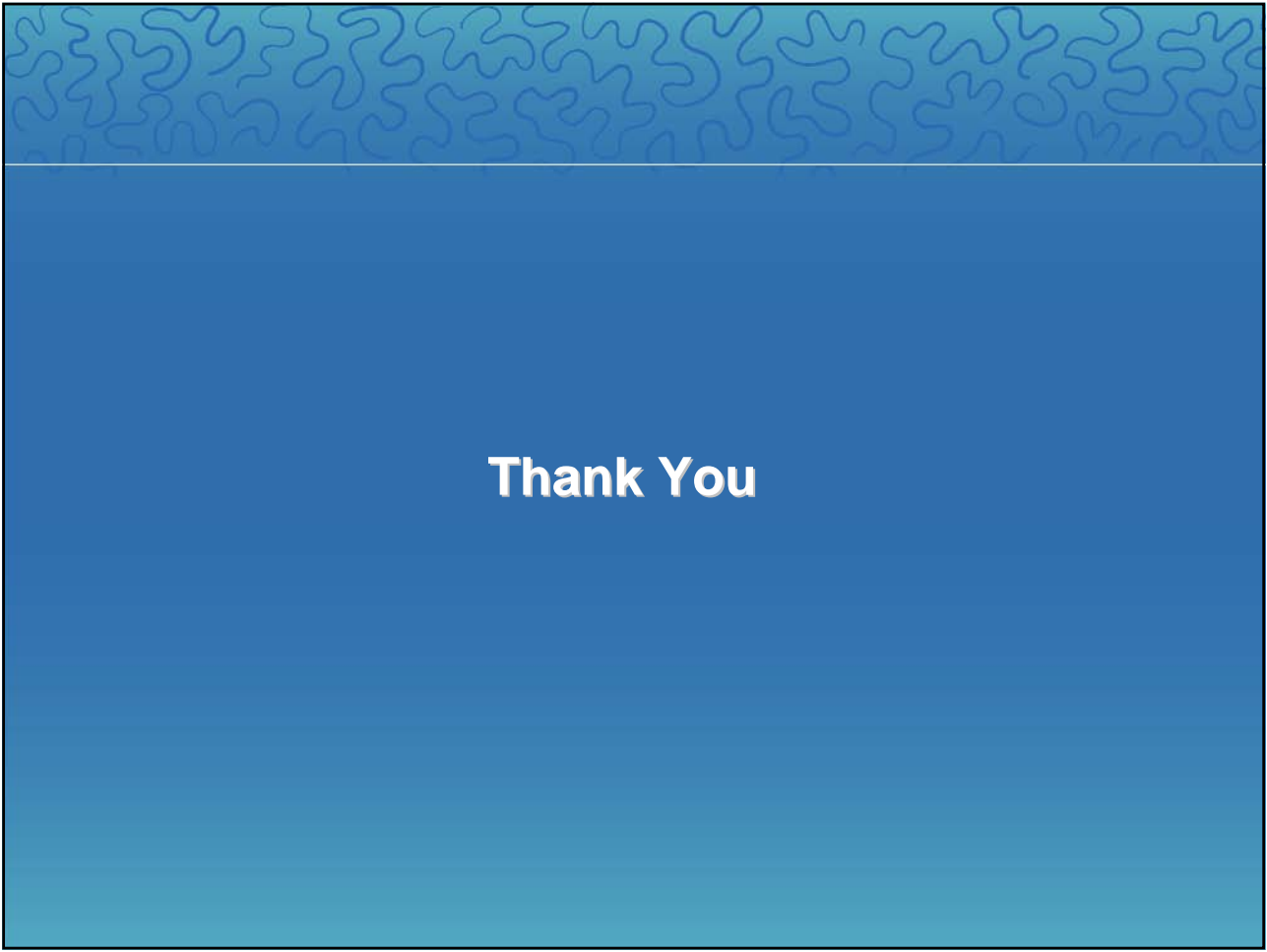
- Secretariat will be required to manage these issues
 - AQIS currently holds this role
- Options for the secretariat
 - single country for a set period
 - shared between two countries
 - rotating periodically (every two years?)

Draft Multilateral Arrangement

- Draft document outlining a possible multilateral arrangement
- For discussion
 - What changes required?
 - Anything left out?
 - Secretariat options?

Implementation

- What happens next?
- Suggested approach
 - Discuss the draft arrangement now
 - Make changes
 - Further discussion tomorrow
 - Discuss arrangement further within our agencies
 - Inform AQIS of subsequent feedback
 - Meet again to finalise



Thank You



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Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) Audit Training Package Development

Presented by Nathan Reid
Offshore Development Unit
5 March 2008

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Outline

AFAS Fumigation Training Package

Importance of Auditing

Audit Training Proposal

Audit Training Package

AFAS Fumigation Training Package

- Review incomplete
- Deficiencies identified
- Package should not be used or distributed

AFAS Fumigation Training Package

Improvements will result in:

- Consistent delivery of training
- Consistent assessment

Auditing

An integral component to the success of AFAS is the development and implementation of robust auditing arrangements to ensure ongoing compliance with requirements.

Audit Training – THE FUTURE

AQIS to submit a funding proposal to APEC via the ATCWG

“Training for Quarantine Officials in Best Practice Auditing for Regulatory Purposes”

AFAS Audit Training Package

- AQIS recognises that auditing fumigation activities is fundamental to the ongoing success of the AFAS
- Package developed to provide people with the knowledge and skills to conduct an audit

AFAS Audit Training Package - Course Structure

- Module 1 – Auditing fundamentals
- Module 2 – Auditing against the AQIS Methyl Bromide Standard

AFAS Audit Training Package Contents - Module 1

- Purpose of auditing
- Principles of auditing
- Auditor competence
- Communication
- Planning an audit
- Conducting an audit
- Managing an audit program

AFAS Audit Training Contents - Module 2

- Audit tools
- Documentation
- Equipment
- Fumigation site
- Fumigation enclosure
- Audit findings

AFAS Audit Training - Learning Outcomes

- Understand the principles of auditing
- Initiate and plan an audit
- Perform on-site audit activities
 - Conduct opening and closing meetings
 - Collect and evaluate audit evidence
 - Document and present audit findings

AFAS Audit Training - Learning Outcomes

- Prepare audit reports
- Conduct follow-up audit activities
- Demonstrate the personal and interpersonal skills required to conduct an effective audit
- Understand the basics of managing an audit program

Summary

- AQIS to make changes to the AFAS Fumigation Training Package
- The importance of auditing
- Audit training package development
- AQIS to submit an audit training proposal to APEC through the ATCWG

Presentation to APEC Quarantine Regulators Seminar

“Oceania Customs Organisation”

Brisbane, 5 March 2008

My internationally focussed Customs activities from 1991 to 2002 seem to have some relevance to this Seminar as you consider the establishment of a Quarantine Administration Network or Organisation. In particular I'll be talking about the establishment of the Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) but, before I do that, I will talk a little about global and regional Customs multilateral groupings in order to provide some contextual background to the OCO.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

A visit to the web-site of the WCO (www.wcoomd.org) provides useful information on the activities and history of the organization.

It is an intergovernmental organisation exclusively focused on Customs matters and is now recognised as the voice of the global Customs community. It is particularly noted for its work in areas covering the development of global standards, the simplification and harmonisation of Customs procedures, trade supply chain security, the facilitation of international trade, the enhancement of Customs enforcement and compliance activities, anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives, public-private partnerships, integrity promotion, and sustainable global Customs capacity building programmes.

The WCO also maintains the international Harmonized System goods nomenclature, and administers the technical aspects of the WTO Agreements on Customs Valuation and Rules of Origin.

Going back to its beginnings, the governments of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation established a study group in 1947 to examine the possibility of establishing one or more inter-European Customs Unions based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). By 1948 an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee (later the Customs Cooperation Council) had been created.

In 1952 a Convention formally establishing the CCC came into force and the first Council sessions were held in Brussels (the home of the CCC/WCO Secretariat), attended by representatives of 17 European countries. Over the next few years many other countries joined the CCC and by 1994 the CCC had adopted the working name “World Customs Organization” to better reflect its global stature. It now represents 171 member Customs administrations from all around the world.

Some significant milestones for the WCO include:

- 1974 - the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) entered into force;
- 1980 – the Convention on Administrative Assistance in the Prevention, Repression and Investigation of Customs Offences (Nairobi Convention) entered into force;
- 1988 – the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Convention) entered into force;
- 1993 – the WCO Council adopted the Arusha Declaration on Customs Integrity;
- 2005 – the WCO Council adopted a Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade;
- 2006 - The WCO launched the Columbus Programme, a Customs Capacity Building initiative to support implementation of the aforementioned Framework; and
- Also in 2006, the revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures entered into force.

The Capacity Building Program is a vital aspect of the WCO's activities, with diagnostic processes, major capacity building exercises and a wide range of training courses delivered.

Since the mid-1980's the WCO has adopted a regionalised approach, with various regional members taking a turn (usually two years) to coordinate regional activities, including promotion of the WCO, coordinating regional high level and working level gatherings and coordinating capacity building / technical assistance to meet the needs of regional members. From 1991 to 1993 I was attached to Thai Customs in Bangkok to assist in this regional coordination role.

Since then, technical assistance / capacity building has become a bigger and bigger issue for the WCO. These days Regional Offices for Capacity Building (ROCB) (including one in Thailand) are the cornerstone of the approach to capacity building as laid out in the WCO's Capacity Building Strategy. The mission of these offices is to assist member Customs administrations with their capacity building programs at a regional level.

The WCO has also established fifteen Regional Training Centres, five of which are in the Asia/Pacific Region (China; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan & Malaysia).

Australia and most, if not all, of the APEC countries are members of the WCO, some joining more recently than others. Membership is open to Governments with autonomous Customs regions and therefore both China and Hong Kong, China are members of the WCO.

Annual contributions (based upon a percentage of the WCO's annual approved budget) are higher for the wealthier developed countries and lower for developing countries, but even the minimum contribution is still quite a significant amount and has proved prohibitive for many of the Customs administrations of the smaller Pacific Island countries seeking to convince their government of the benefits of membership. As a result, few of these small countries are WCO members (Fiji has been a member since the 1990's and Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga have all become members more recently).

As a consequence, the Customs administrations of many small countries, each with a vital role to play in revenue collection and border controls, were unable to access the support and technical assistance provided by the WCO to its members.

APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)

Before I go on to talk about the OCO, I should also mention the valuable work of the APEC SCCP, which has been active since 1994.

As detailed on the APEC web-site (www.apec.org) the SCCP was established with a main objective to simplify and harmonize regional customs procedures to ensure that goods and services move efficiently, effectively and safely through the region, and to reconcile and facilitate border control. The SCCP therefore focuses on the facilitation of trade, the accountability of member Customs administrations, the simplification and consistency in the application of Customs law, regulations, administrative guidelines and procedures and on promoting transparency in Customs processes.

Among its activities the SCCP has:

- Promoted a Customs-Business Dialogue to foster understanding and cooperation between customs authorities and the business sector in the APEC region in order to promote trade facilitation; and
- Contributed to a key APEC objective for 2007, namely the goal of achieving a further five percent reduction in transaction costs by 2010. The SCCP identified a list of collective actions to facilitate the reduction and presented it to the Committee on Trade and Investment. The list was incorporated into the new Trade Facilitation Action Plan, endorsed by the Ministers Responsible for Trade in July, 2007.

The SCCP's Collective Action Plan shows that it is working on a number of issues also relevant to the WCO. Action issues include:

- Harmonization of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention;
- Simplification and Harmonization Based on the Revised Kyoto Convention;
- Harmonized APEC Data Elements;
- Integrity;
- Implementation of APEC Framework based on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade; and
- Time-Release Surveys (TRS).

As with the WCO, the APEC SCCP provides only limited coverage of Pacific Island countries and, this was even more the case in the 1980's and 1990's, when the OCO story began.

Customs Heads of Administration Regional Meeting (CHARM) / Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO)

In the mid-1980's the Australian Government's aid agency (AIDAB – now known as AusAID) funded two major customs technical assistance projects, one in Papua New Guinea and the other covering a number of other Pacific island countries. The Australian Customs Service

managed these projects and delivered an extensive range of technical assistance over a 5-6 year period.

In 1986, in what became the first of thirteen annual CHARMs, the Australian Customs Service utilised project funds to bring together the twelve heads of the Customs Administrations involved to discuss a range of issues of common interest, many arising from the implementation of modernisation under the aid projects.

Over subsequent years CHARM developed a Charter to reflect the objectives of its members and membership was expanded as more Customs administrations from the Oceania region were invited to attend. By 1994, with the addition of French Pacific Territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis & Futuna, member numbers reached twenty three. The CHARM membership map stretched from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the north to New Zealand in the south and from Australia in the west to French Polynesia in the east. All Customs administrations in the Oceania region were represented.

There was no cost to be a member other than the cost of attending the annual CHARM and this was generally covered out of aid project funds for the smaller administrations. As these aid projects came to an end in the early 1990's, funding for participation in the annual meetings petered out but CHARM lived on, thanks in no small part to the generosity of the French Government, which hosted the 1994 CHARM (my first) in Noumea, New Caledonia and the 1995 CHARM in Papeete, French Polynesia and assisted some of the smaller members to attend.

At the 1995 CHARM it became apparent that participation at CHARM 1996 (to be held on Norfolk Island) and at future CHARMs was likely to be severely curtailed as the cost of travel, accommodation and per diems was a significant issue in the very small budgets of some of the member administrations. The developed countries present (Australia, France and New Zealand) met to discuss a solution to this problem and we came up with what became known as the CHARM Travel Fund (later this became the OCO Operational Fund). Under the Fund, the three developed country members (Tier 1) agreed to annually contribute A\$15,000 each with no access to the funds. PNG and Fiji (Tier 2) agreed to contribute A\$2,000 each and other members (Tier 3) wishing to participate in the scheme agreed that they would contribute A\$1,000 each. This gave the Fund an annual income of over \$60,000. PNG, Fiji and the A\$1,000 contributors were then able to apply for travel assistance from these funds. Air travel around the Pacific is extremely expensive and, with the annual meetings taking place in a different location each time, some members could have been faced with a bill of A\$4-6,000 to attend CHARM. By being a member of the CTF they needed only to budget A\$1,000 or A\$2,000. This simplified their budgeting but also ensured that a commitment was made to participation in CHARM.

Over its first four years of operation the fund supplied travel funding for about 8-12 members each year at an average cost of around \$3,500-\$4,000 - at this rate of usage it was able to accumulate a surplus. A set of Rules governed the operation of the fund, including the requirement for annual external auditing.

In 1994 a small CHARM Secretariat was established in the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat Offices in Suva, Fiji where, among other duties, the Forum Secretariat's newly appointed Law Enforcement Liaison Officer (LELO - Mr Pius Saun, a former head of PNG Customs) coordinated CHARM activities including the annual meeting and management of the CTF.

By the mid-1990's it was becoming apparent that although there was a lot of positive feeling about CHARM among the membership, it was proving difficult to point to specific positive outcomes other than a general better understanding of issues facing Customs administrations and perhaps some improvement in communication between Customs administrations on operational issues. This made it difficult to attract support from governments and funding agencies for the region's customs administrations.

There was a growing view that although CHARM was in fact beginning to operate more like an organisation than an annual meeting, it needed to become better organised, with clear plans and measured outcomes. It was also becoming clear that the LELO was no longer able to spend sufficient time on Customs matters and that new Secretariat arrangements needed to be considered.

At the 1997 CHARM held in Saipan, Northern Marianas, some of these matters were first very tentatively discussed. A move away from the existing CHARM structure was always going to be problematic but there was agreement that CHARM needed to present a better image. Following a decision of the 1997 CHARM and after an extensive design and consultation process coordinated by Australia, at the 1998 CHARM in Tonga members reviewed a range of final options for a new name and logo. In the end there was strong support for a change to the name Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) and the logo that remains in use today.

Although significant to the CHARM membership, these changes were actually quite cosmetic and the process of change really began in Tonga in 1998 when a Reference Group comprising Australia, French Polynesia, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Tonga and Tuvalu was established to oversight a change process for the new organisation. The Conference agreed that this would be based upon an Australian-funded external review, with recommendations for the future of the OCO, to be conducted by an appropriately qualified person.

Terms of Reference were developed by the Reference Group and Australian Customs later identified a high-ranking former Foreign Affairs official with excellent credentials to carry out the review. The Consultant was given access to all available CHARM records, including reports on annual conferences, communiqués, etc, and early in 1999 he delivered his report to the Reference Group, which gave detailed consideration to the Consultant's report and recommendations.

At the 1999 Annual Conference in Niue (the first held under the OCO banner) the Reference Group submitted the Consultants report, which it largely supported, under its own recommendations for action. There was strong support from OCO's members for the recommended changes and the 1999 Conference:

- Finalised an OCO Charter which was signed by all Customs Heads present and which identified four key focus areas:
 - Trade facilitation / revenue collection;
 - Law enforcement;
 - Human resource development; and
 - Communication / representation
- Developed its first Strategic Plan / Work Plan (SP/WP), which picked up the four focus areas identified in the Charter and then identified broad objectives and specific action to be carried out in each area, identifying a responsible party for each action item, setting out completion dates and setting performance measures;
- Agreed to establish a small Secretariat, to be funded by the Australian Customs Service for its first three years (at that time there were no other offers to fund what was seen as a vital aspect to the growth of the OCO), with an Australian Head of Secretariat and support staff to come from other OCO member administrations; and
- Asked the Reference Group to consider, before the 2000 Conference, the issue of member contributions to an Operational Fund, with a view to these funds enabling some of the activities of the OCO and its new Secretariat – I'll return to that shortly.

Soon after the August 1999 Conference in Niue I was appointed Head of Secretariat and moved from Canberra to Brisbane to open the office, which was located in office space within the Queensland Regional Headquarters for Customs. Early in 2000 I was joined by officers from Fiji and Samoa and the OCO Secretariat was up and running.

A large part of our work related to the activities identified for action under the SP/WP, in supporting the work of the Reference Group, in establishing communication systems and networks (the OCO website, www.ocosec.org, was up and running in early 2000), forging links with other relevant bodies (South Pacific Chiefs of Police, Pacific Immigration Directors, Pacific Island Forum, World Customs Organisation, funding bodies, etc), managing the OCO Travel Fund and with preparations for the Annual Conference.

Subsequent OCO Annual Conferences became focused on outcomes against the SP/WP and on updating and revising that plan for coming years, with this process providing a means of fine tuning progress and a means of measuring the successes (and the occasional failure) of the organisation.

The growth and development of the OCO saw the Secretary General of the WCO, Mr Michel Danet, accept an invitation to attend the 2001 Annual Conference, held in Palau. Discussion at that Conference resulted in the Secretary General of the WCO and the OCO Head of Secretariat signing a Memorandum of Understanding later that year, opening the door to mutual cooperation between the two bodies.

The OCO, through its SP/WP, endorsed and promoted many of the initiatives of the WCO and in 2006 the OCO and the WCO further strengthened their relationship through the signing of a new document, a Statement of Principles, which has since enabled the delivery of WCO training and technical assistance to OCO members who are not also members of the WCO – a significant step forward for the smaller Customs administrations of the Pacific Islands.

The establishment of the Brisbane Secretariat allowed the LELO at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to focus more on his wider law enforcement functions (including customs-related issues) whilst a strong link to the OCO remained.

The OCO became a regular participant in the Forum Regional Security Committee, providing valuable input on relevant security issues, including those arising from the growth in international terrorism in the early 2000's.

The OCO also maintained strong links to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (now the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police) and the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference. In 2001 and 2002 the OCO provided significant input to the PIDC in regard to the establishment of a Secretariat and, as Head of the OCO Secretariat, I arranged to have the two Secretariat's co-located in Brisbane and took a central role in mentoring the PIDCs first Head of Secretariat.

As the profile of the OCO was raised during its first three years of existence it became recognised as the focal point for customs issues within the Oceania region. Links to funding bodies were further developed and, as an example of the growing stature of the OCO, in 2002 the OCO Secretariat accepted a key role in the review of a multi-million dollar AusAID-funded computerisation project in the Customs administrations of Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu.

In later years the OCO Secretariat added a Customs Trade Facilitation Officer to its ranks and became closely involved with the Pacific Islands Forum in the delivery of training and other assistance under the Regional Trade Facilitation Project.

The cost of running this growing organisation was, in the first three years, funded largely by the Australian Customs Service but the 2000 Conference endorsed the imposition of General Contributions of A\$2,000 per year for Tier 2 members and A\$1,000 for Tier 3 members of the OCO Travel Fund, which then became known as the OCO Operational Fund. Members wishing to utilise travel assistance from the fund were required to also make a similar contribution towards travel assistance and still received significant benefit by so doing. The General Contributions were then used to support OCO Secretariat and member representation at other global and regional Conferences and events. By 2002 virtually all members were making their contributions, with only one or two defaults.

By the time the 2002 Conference in Wallis & Futuna came around a decision needed to be made on the future of the OCO Secretariat. Three members nominated to host the Secretariat for the coming three years and although this created some difficulties in itself, it was very pleasing to see how the OCO had grown in stature to the point where developing country Customs administrations were attracting support from their respective governments for hosting the Secretariat.

After a round of negotiations, New Caledonia took over the Secretariat for three years, with an agreement that the Secretariat would move to Fiji at the end of that term. Funding for the Noumea Secretariat came from the New Caledonia Territorial Government's coffers rather than from the French Government. A senior French Customs official (Mr Marc

Jannier) became the Head of Secretariat in October 2002 and I returned to the Australian Customs Service after the handover.

Mr Jannier was supported by a New Caledonian Customs Officer and, for the first eighteen months, by the Samoan Officer who had assisted me in Brisbane. Later a Fijian Customs officer spent time in Noumea, preparing for the Secretariat's move to Suva.

The Secretariat is now permanently based in the compound of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in Suva (close to the headquarters of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation – the PPPO). The OCO is now a legal entity and the Secretariat has been accorded Diplomatic status by the Government of Fiji.

Mr Robert Taylor from NZ Customs is the Head of Secretariat, Mr Anisi Kulu Bloomfield (formerly acting Head of Tonga Customs) is Program Manager for the RTFP and they are supported by a number of other officers from around the Pacific.

The New Zealand Government currently funds the running budget of the Secretariat and the salaries of the expatriate staff, including the Head of Secretariat. Mr Bloomfield is funded under the Program he manages. Efforts are under way to secure long-term funding for the operation of the Secretariat and the Head of Secretariat seems quite confident that this will be resolved in the not too distant future.

Annual Conferences now attract a wide range of observers from related bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC), the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO), the Pacific Trans-national Crime Coordination Centre (PTCCC), the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Customs Organisation (WCO), the World Customs Organisation Asia-Pacific Regional Vice-Chair (WCO AP VC) and the WCO Regional Intelligence Office Asia-Pacific (WCO RILO AP).

The involvement of these other bodies reflects the importance of the OCO to the Oceania region.

Summary

As you will gather from all of this, Customs has a well-established global body to coordinate standardised procedures and to promote cooperation among Customs bodies and with other related bodies.

The Oceania Region now has a body capable of carrying out these roles at a regional level and to provide a link to relevant global bodies.

The development of the OCO took time but the most important period was probably the two years between the 1998 decision to initiate change and the 2000 annual conference, by which time the OCO had essentially been created and its processes were in place.

This seminar may decide to set up a Quarantine Administration Network or Organisation and the experience of the OCO may prove to be a useful model to consider.

The concept of using an external review as a basis for change was important for the OCO and this may or may not be an appropriate solution for this group. Another possibility could be that a small but representative group of members could be charged with drafting a framework for change, which could then be opened up for widespread consultation among the membership. Of course, there are many other possibilities to consider.

Questions

I would now be happy to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

John Marks

Former Head of Secretariat, OCO

Retired Australian Customs Service Director

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Mr John Marks

Presentation to
APEC Quarantine Regulators Seminar

Oceania Customs Organisation

Brisbane
5 March 2008

CCC/WCO



- www.ocoomd.org
- Global intergovernmental body for Customs community
 - Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) created 1952
 - World Customs Organization (WCO) since 1994
 - Secretariat based in Brussels
 - 171 Members
- Promotes standardisation, cooperation, etc
- International conventions (Kyoto, Nairobi, HS, etc)
- Capacity building/training - regionalised approach
 - ROCB (Thailand) & RTC (China; HK, China; India; Japan; Malaysia)
- Cost contributes to limited coverage of Oceania

APEC SCCP



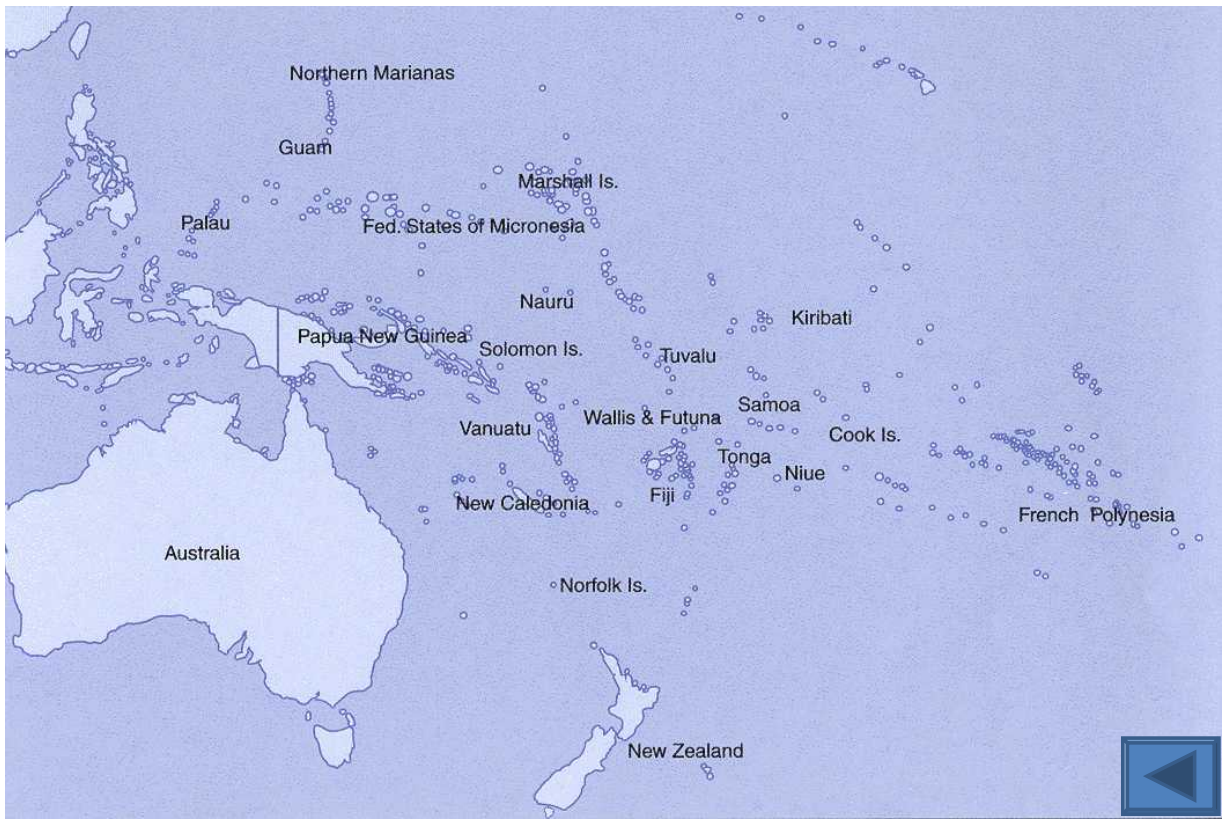
- Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures – since 1994
- Aim – harmonize/simplify regional customs procedures
- Focuses on trade facilitation, accountability, simplification, consistency and transparency
- Promotes Customs-Business Dialogue
- Contributed to APEC goal of reduced transaction costs
- Works on many issues common to WCO activities
- Like WCO, limited coverage in Pacific Islands

CHARM





- Grew out of aid projects in late 80's/early 90's
- CHARM Charter reflected objectives from late 1980's
- By 1994, [23 members](#)
- No cost originally – funded mainly by aid project funds but also support from developed member countries
- CHARM Travel Fund established 1995
- Secretariat at Forum Island Secretariat from 1994
- Positive feelings but little evidence of benefits
- Existing secretariat arrangements inadequate





The OCO



- CHARM 1998 adopted the new name & logo but, more importantly, started the real change process
- Reference Group formed to oversight change process
- External review commissioned under Terms of Reference developed by the Reference Group
- First OCO Conference in Niue in 1999 adopted recommended changes including:
 - New Charter, with four key focus areas 
 - Three-year Strategic Plan / Work Plan 
 - Secretariat in Australia for first three years
 - Consideration of general contributions to help run OCO

The OCO



- Secretariat set up in Brisbane by early 2000
 - Australian Head with Research Officers from Fiji & Samoa
- OCO website created – www.ocosec.org
- Conferences focussed on outcomes against the Strategic Plan / Work Plan and on updating and revising the plan for coming years
 - A means of measuring success and failure
 - Through plan OCO endorsed/promoted many WCO initiatives
- OCO / WCO signed an MoU in 2001
 - In 2006 this was updated in a Statement of Principles, delivering more benefits to members

The OCO



- Links to Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, PICP, PIDC, etc
 - OCO assisted PIDC to establish its own Secretariat
 - Now works with Forum Secretariat on Regional Trade Facilitation Program with Manager based in OCO Secretariat
- At 2002 Conference decision made to move Secretariat to New Caledonia for 3 years, then to Fiji
 - Now permanently based in compound of Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC) in Suva
 - Now a legal entity in Fiji and Diplomatic status granted
 - NZ Government currently funds operations but good prospects for permanent funding

Summary

- Customs has well established global and regional bodies
- OCO took time to develop but key was two years from 1998 to 2000
- OCO might be a useful model to consider if creating a similar Quarantine body
- External review was a good tool for CHARM/OCO but other options exist

Questions?



"Toward Implementing Harmonised Arrangements for Ensuring Effective Quarantine Treatments" – APEC/AQIS Quarantine Regulators Seminar.
4- 6 March 2008 Brisbane, Australia

EQ2 and EQ3 – MAFBNZ Equivalent Offshore Quarantine Management For Containers



Dave Nendick, Simon O'Connor, Grant Weston
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

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Biosecurity in New Zealand

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Introduction to EQ2/EQ3

Equivalent Offshore Quarantine Container Hygiene Systems - Presentation Outline

1. What is/was the issue? Why implement these systems?
2. - How does this affect trade (flow of containers)?
 - Confidence in PICT quality systems?
 - Sea container certification?
3. - What has been done?
4. - EQ2 System details

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Significant Exotic Invaders Able to Establish in New Zealand or Elsewhere



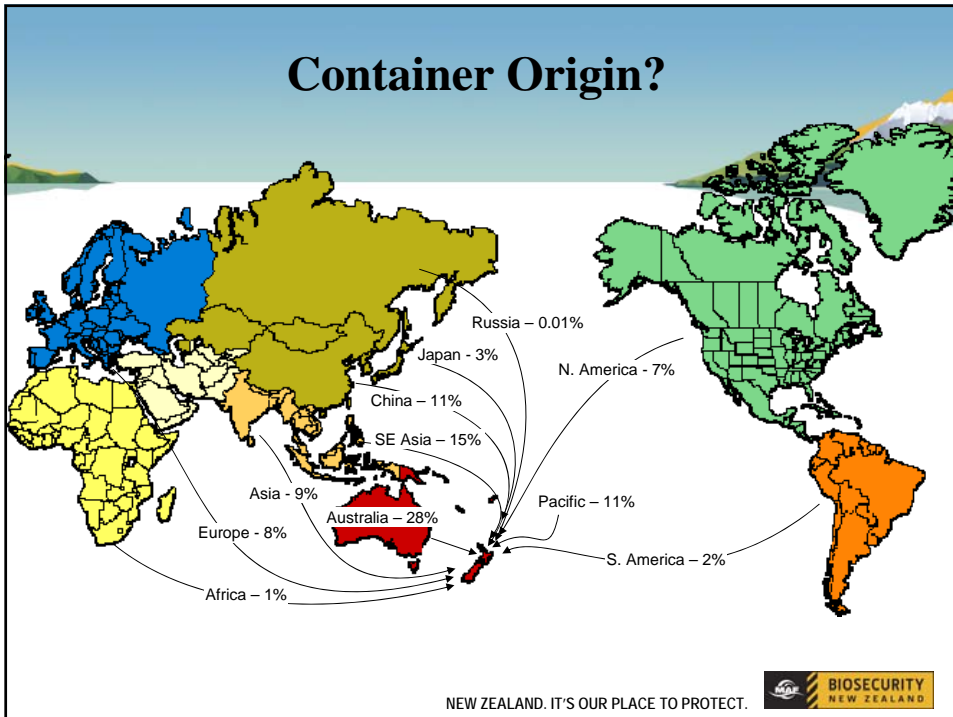
Figure 1. Invasive ants (Crazy Ants – *Paratrechina longicornis*) detected on board a vessel carrying containers to New Zealand.

Brown Crazy Ants gathering on attractant bait on a vessel bound for New Zealand

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Container Origin?



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Interception of Invasive Ants from S.E.Asia / Pacific: 1988 - 2006

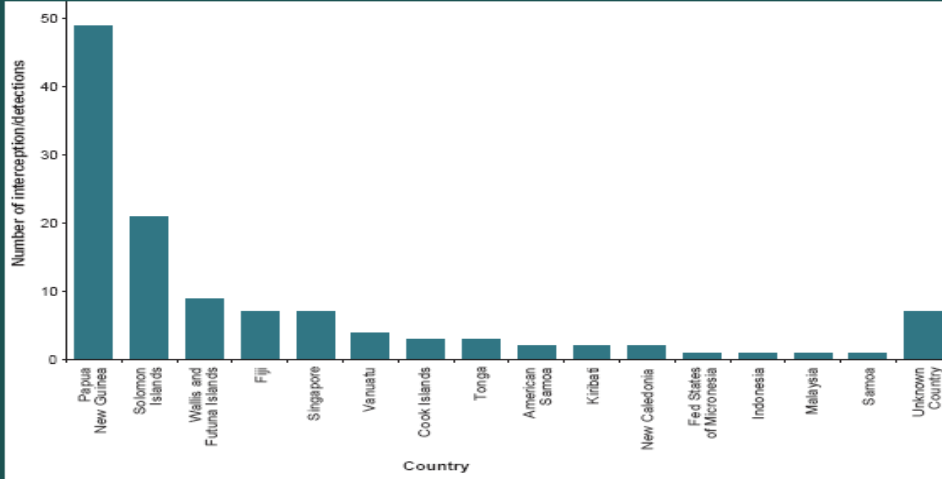
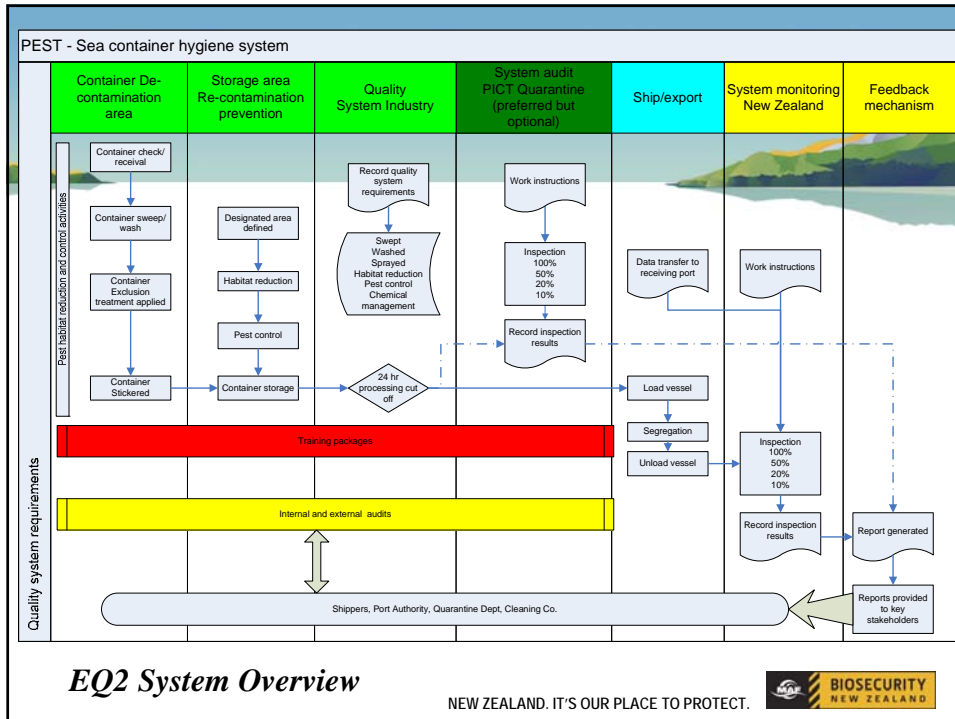


Figure 4. Number of interceptions of invasive ants from empty containers at the New Zealand border recorded from 1988 to April 2006.

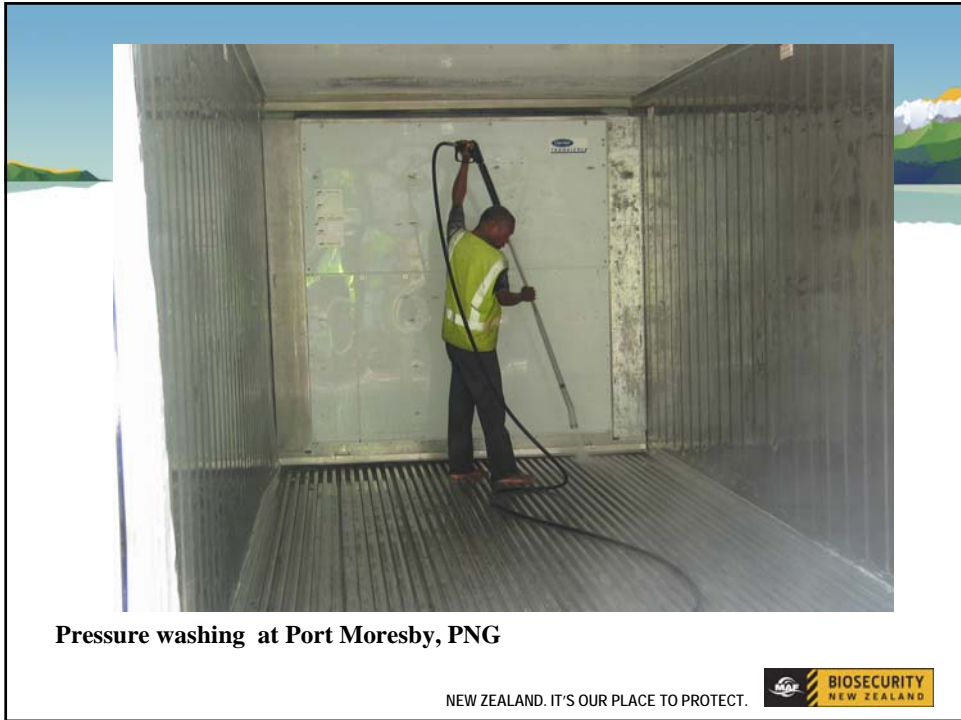
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EQ2 System Overview

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Pressure washing at Port Moresby, PNG

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Underside cleaning, Honiara, Solomon Islands

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EQ2 – System Spray Protocols

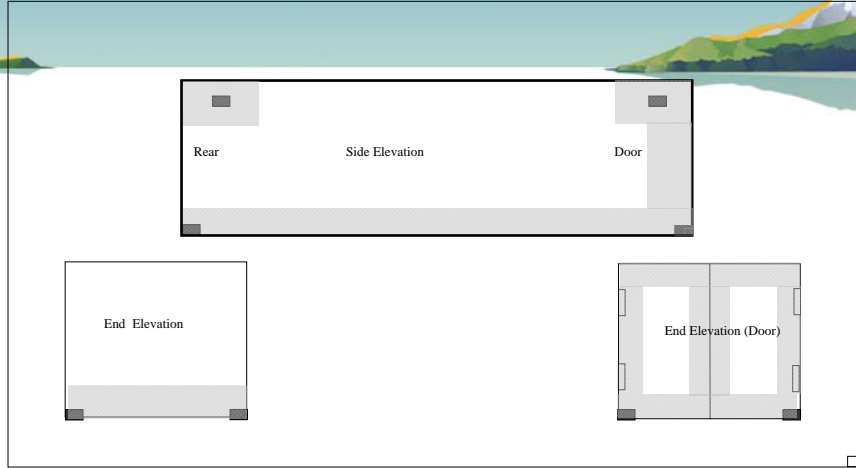
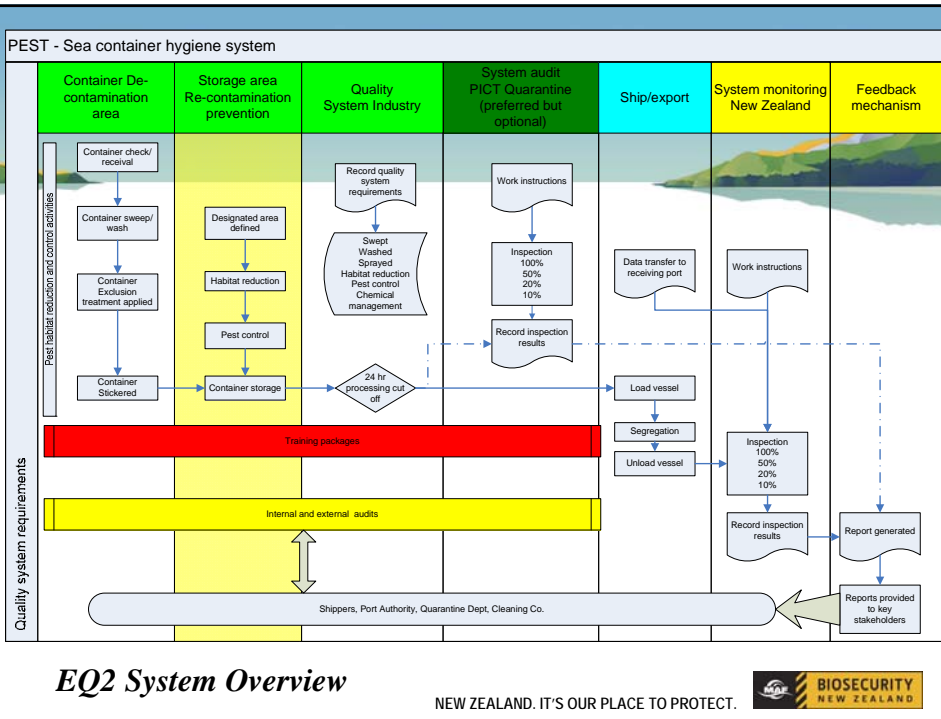


Diagram showing spray zones for containers. Grey areas indicate spray locations & contractors must pay attention to key locks & vent holes.

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EQ2 System Overview

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EQ2 – Strategic Container Control - Storage Trash/Plant Removal & Strategic Chemical Management



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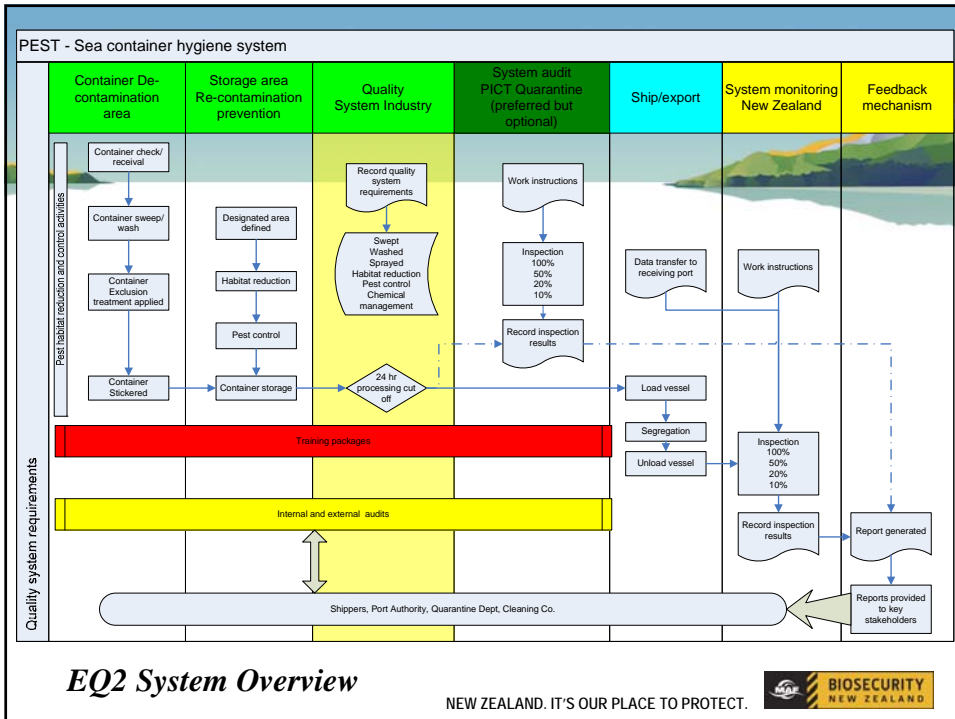


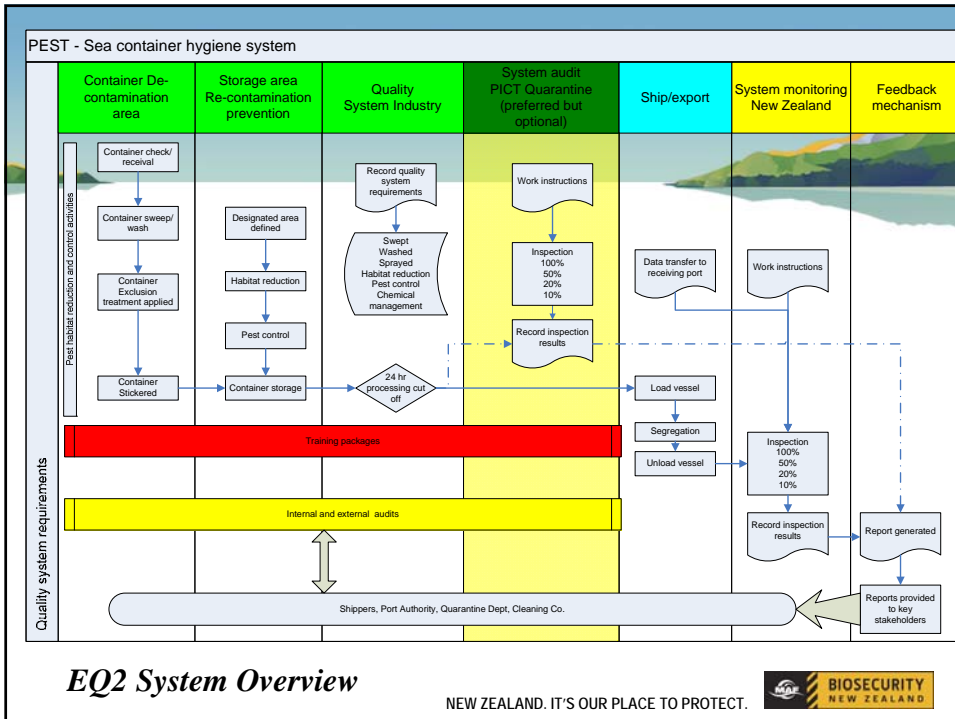
EQ2 – Strategic Container Control - Storage Trash/Plant Removal & Strategic Chemical Management

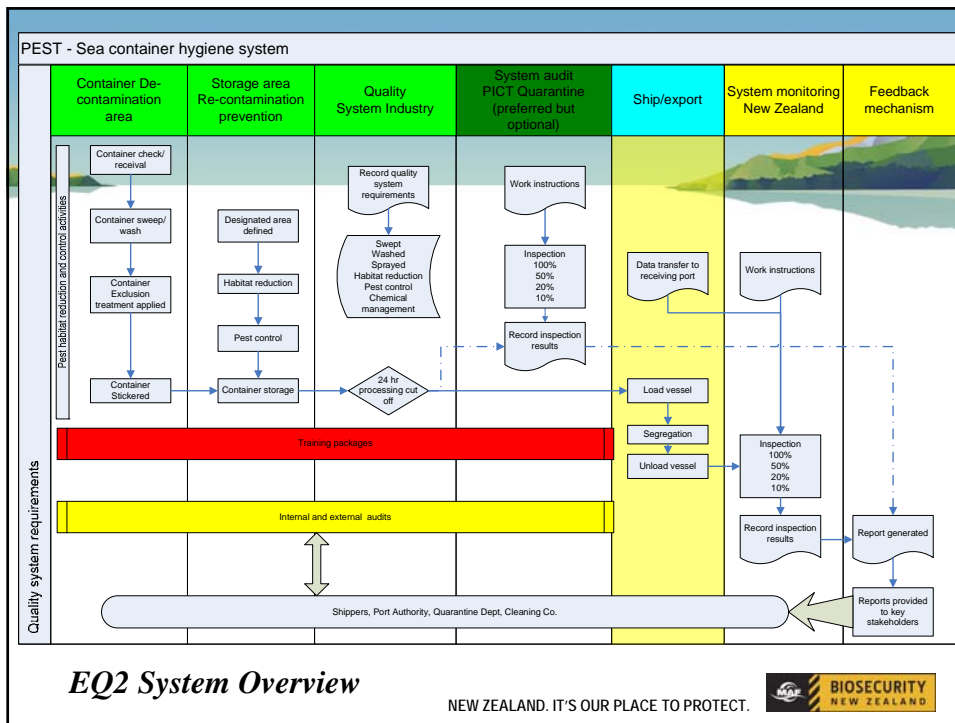


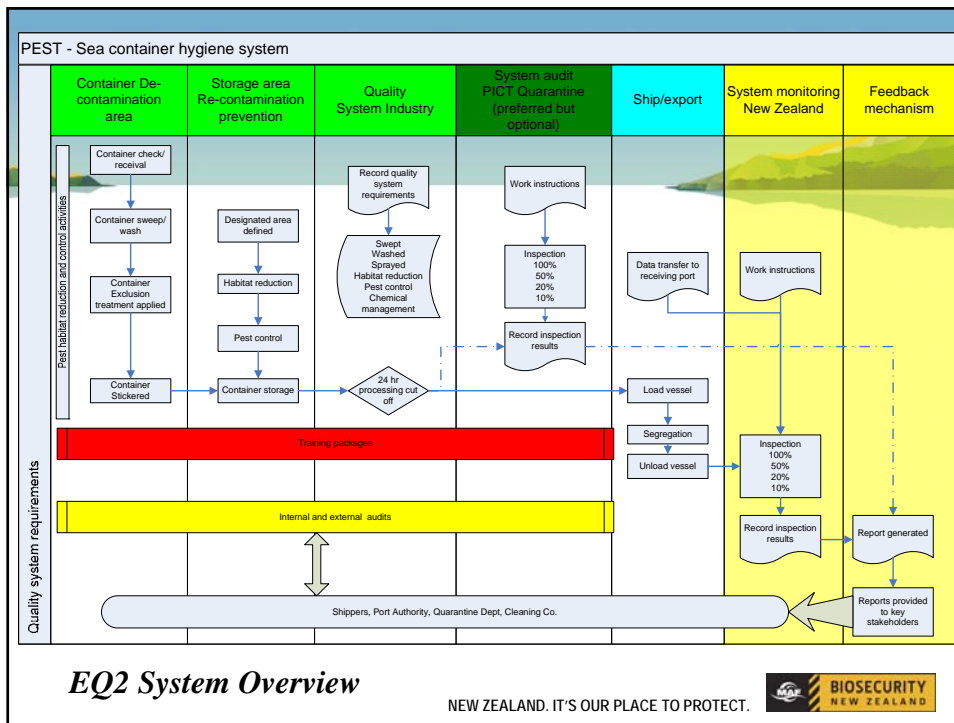
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FILE COPY

Operational Standards Team
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

AUDIT REPORT
AUDIT OF THE SWIRE SHIPPING / MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND OFFSHORE CONTAINER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME - EQ2
1 - 4 DECEMBER 2007

**Reporting to Stakeholders:
Audit and Ongoing Monitoring**

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**SWIRE SHIPPING/MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND
EQ2 SYSTEM OPERATING AT HONIARA, LAE, AND PORT MORESBY
SUMMARY REPORT - SEA CONTAINER CONTAMINATION RATES
AOTEAROA CHIEF 00975**

Report Date: 12 December 2007 (Voyage arrived 8/9 December 2007)
Vessel and Voyage: Aotearoa Chief 00975

NZ Ports of Unloading: Napier and Tauranga

PORT OF LOADING	CONTAMINANT	NUMBER CONTAMINATED CONTAINERS	TOTAL NUMBER CONTAINERS	PERCENT CONTAMINATION PER VOYAGE
Lae	GENERAL	0	47	0%
	ANT	0	27	0%
POM	GENERAL	0	87	0%
	ANT	0	87	0%
Honiara	GENERAL	2	165	1.2%
	ANT	0	165	0%

Comments: Lae
There were 47 containers imported from Lae on this voyage. They consisted of a majority of empties and some FCLs. All the containers were compliant with absolutely no general contamination. In addition, there were no ants or Giant African Snails reported. The level of management displayed is excellent. Well done Phillip, Phil K, Ian and Team!

Comments: POM
There were 87 containers imported from Lae on this voyage. They consisted of a majority of empties and some FCLs. All the containers were compliant with absolutely no general contamination. In addition, there were no ants or Giant African Snails reported either. The level of management displayed is excellent. Well done Neil, Motu, Raymond, Aeyferu, Dick and team!

Comments: Honiara
There were 165 containers imported from Honiara on this voyage. All were externally clean and compliant except for two empties which had small amounts of wheat found inside/on bundles (1.2% general contamination overall). However, this percentage is well below the accepted threshold level of 5% for general material. There were no ants or Giant African Snails found either and this display continued excellence in control. The level of extremely good work by Genesis, Tenon and team continues, well done!

Container number	Consignment	Contamination?	Sticker?
1 - CHIEF/00975	Empty	YES - minor wheat inside	Yes
2 - CHIEF/00975	Empty	YES - minor wheat inside bundle	Yes

Significant Wins under the EQ2 System

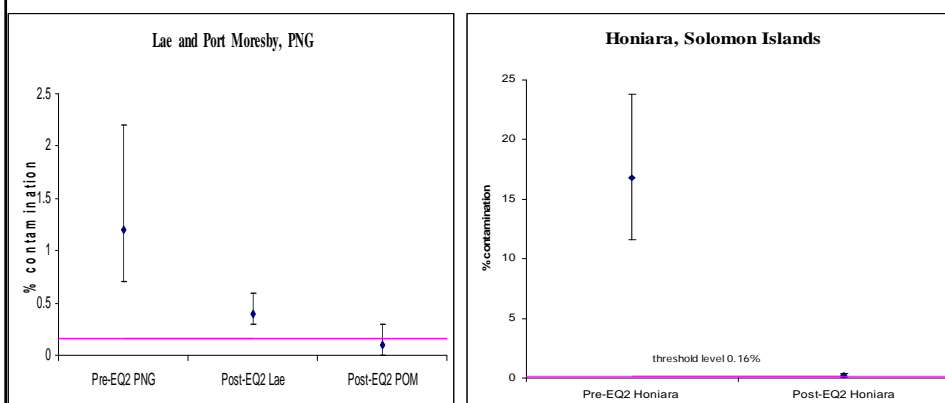
Regulatory/Importer and Other Benefits:

- Reduced biosecurity risk (Ants, G.A.S, other);
- MAFBNZ actions reduced by 850 hrs /yr
- MAFBNZ staff available for other vital work
- Improved MAFBNZ/Importer relations;
- Significant NZ importer cost savings, faster clearance
- NZ Ports less congested - containers moved quicker
- NZ Port staff & equipment available for other commercial work
- Helps support clean PICT exports & employment

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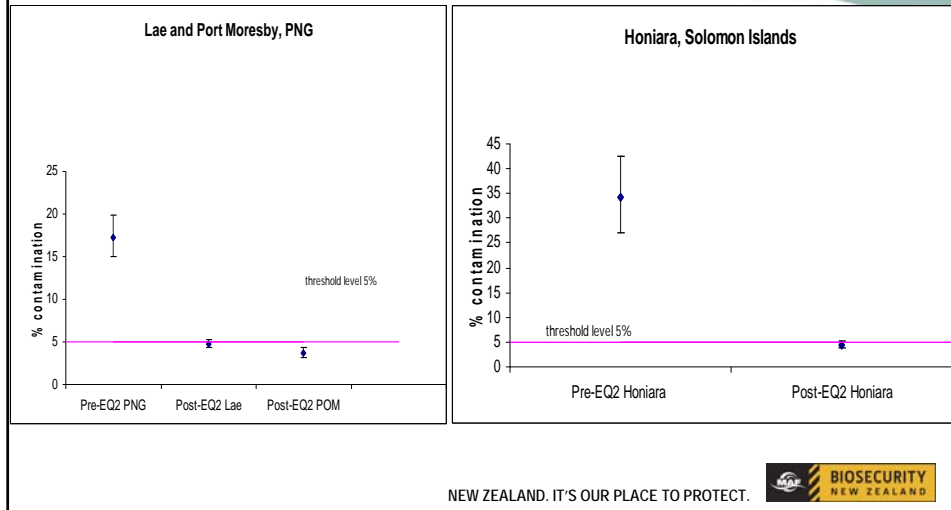
Comparisons of Ant Cumulative Contamination Rates Pre-EQ2 and Post-EQ2



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Comparisons of General Contamination Cumulative Rates Pre-EQ2 and Post-EQ2



Significant Wins under the EQ2 System

Regulatory/Importer and Other Benefits:

- Reduced biosecurity risk (ants, GAS, other);
- MAFBNZ actions reduced by 850 hrs /yr
- MAFBNZ Staff available for other vital work
- Improved MAFBNZ/Importer relations;
- Significant NZ importer cost savings, faster clearance
- NZ Ports less congested - containers moved quicker
- NZ Port staff/equipment ready for other work
- Helps support clean PICT exports & employment

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EQ3 Expansion into the Pacific

MAFBNZ & shipping consortium expanding EQ3 in 2008

- Scoping trip to US Samoa, W. Samoa held in Feb. 08
- Scoping trip to Tonga will occur 10 – 15 March 08
- Scoping trips will lead to EQ3 system establishment

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Regional Expansion Of Sea Container Hygiene

- Ability to adapt container hygiene system to any site
- Adaptable to FCL consignments
- High industry uptake >>> sustainability
- Proposed model for IPPC container hygiene standard
- Seeking AQIS recognition of G.A.S-free system

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Thank you. Questions?

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Australian Government
Australian Quarantine
and Inspection Service

Australia's Quarantine System

Mr David Cox
Import Operations Manager
Import Clearance Program

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Overview

- Components of quarantine policy framework
- Pests and inspection types
- AQIS quarantine activities
- Timber activities

What is AQIS responsible for?

- Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service



- Protecting Australia's animal, plant and human health from exotic pests and diseases
- Maintaining market access for Australia's agricultural products

Quarantine Policy Framework

- A Continuum of Quarantine



Quarantine Policy Framework

Shared Responsibility

- Quarantine is everyone's responsibility
 - Extra “eyes and ears”
 - Mutual benefit
- Partnerships with
 - Industry
 - Other government agencies
 - The public

Quarantine Policy Framework

Risk Management

- Science Based Policy
- Risk Mitigation Strategies
- Matching Resources to Risk

What is AQIS trying to keep out?

- **Pests**

- Giant African Snail
- Khapra beetle
- Many wood borers
- Asian Gypsy Moth

- **Diseases**

- Rabies
- Swine fever
- FMD
- Avian Influenza
- Plum pox virus
- Karnal bunt

Implementing an effective quarantine system

- range of risk mitigation measures to address quarantine risk:

- Profiling

- Electronic

- Documentary Assessment

- Certification
 - Import Permits

- Inspection

- X-ray machines
 - Full Unpack
 - Tailgate
 - Rural Tailgates
 - Offshore inspections

- Treatment

- Fumigation
 - Heat Treatment
 - Irradiation

Keeping the system effective

- Inspection methods, import requirements subject to ongoing review
- ICE (Import Clearance Effectiveness)
 - Verify effectiveness of inspection and assessment systems
 - Identify new risks, better use of resources
 - Currently covers
 - Sea and air cargo containers
 - External Container Inspection
 - Air Cargo Inspection

Recruitment and training

- Regular recruitment rounds through regional offices
 - In-house training
 - On the job training
- Specialised training for certain inspection types
 - Imported Food inspections
 - Machinery inspections
 - Detector dog handling

AQIS scientific staff

- Operational Science Program
 - Entomologists
 - Plant pathologists
- Vets
- Collaboration with other scientific institutions
 - CSIRO
 - Museums



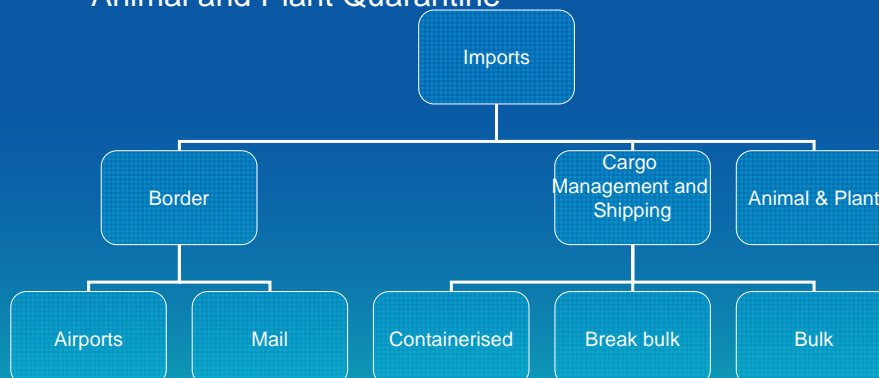
Role of PR

- Public relations activities
 - Video/DVD presentations for incoming passengers
 - Radio/print/TV media interviews
 - Advertising campaigns
 - Travel shows,
 - Multicultural events



AQIS Import functions

- Three principal areas of operation:
 - Border (Airports, Mail)
 - Cargo Management and Shipping
 - Animal and Plant Quarantine



Border - Airports

- 8 million Air passengers and crew screened each year
- Quarantine items seized - 33 000 per month
- 27% not declared



Border - Mail Centres

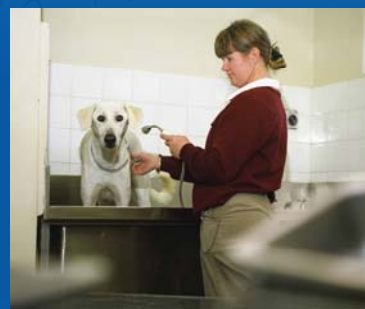
- Over 180 million mail items screened each year



Animal Quarantine

- Cats
- Dogs
- Horses
- Birds
- Bees

- Three post-quarantine facilities
 - Sydney
 - Melbourne
 - Perth



Plant Quarantine

- Breeding stock
- Regular testing
- Looking for pests and diseases



Import

- Three main types:
 - Containerised
 - Break Bulk
 - Bulk



Containerised

- 1.6 million sea-freight containers inspected annually
- All imported shipping containers are externally inspected as they leave the wharf area



Containerised



Containerised

- “GAS” inspections
- “Rural tailgate” inspections
- Unpack inspections



Break Bulk

- Timber



Break Bulk

- Machinery



Bulk

- Most common
 - Grain
 - Fertiliser



Timber quarantine risks

- Range of import requirements, depending on level of risk
- ICON – Import Conditions Database

The screenshot shows the AQIS HOME IMPORT CONDITIONS website. At the top, there are navigation links: About ICON, ICON Search, ICON Alerts, ICON Help, and E-mail us. The main heading is "Import conditions search". Below this, a paragraph explains that ICON is AQIS's import conditions database, containing over 20,000 plant, animal, microbial, mineral, and human products. It instructs users to enter the commodity, country of origin, and end use for a search. The search form includes three dropdown menus: "Commodity" (empty), "From country" (set to "All Countries"), and "For end use" (set to "All End Uses"). A "Search" button is located below the form. A link at the bottom says "Click here for tips on searching!".

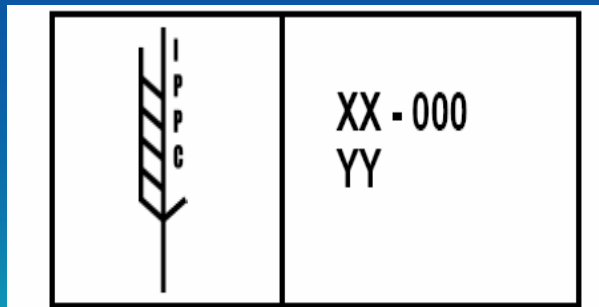
www.aqis.gov.au/icon

Wood Packaging Material

- Potential pests may:
 - be present in or on host material at the time of harvest
 - infest after harvest
- Wood Packaging Material is more likely to be constructed out of infested materials

ISPM 15

- Aims to significantly reduce the risk of unprocessed wood being a pathway for the introduction and spread of invertebrate pests through international trade
- Does not include fungi



Implementation

- ISPM 15 implemented in September 2004 (containerised cargo).
- May 2006
 - break bulk and air cargo
 - mandatory treatment for all imported wood packing material



Measures Additional to ISPM 15

- Additional risks associated with bark
 - harbours pests, pathogens and pathogen vectors
 - hampers inspection
 - impedes fumigation
 - transmission of soil or hitchhiker pests
- Australia bark free requirement
 - Technical justification published 2006

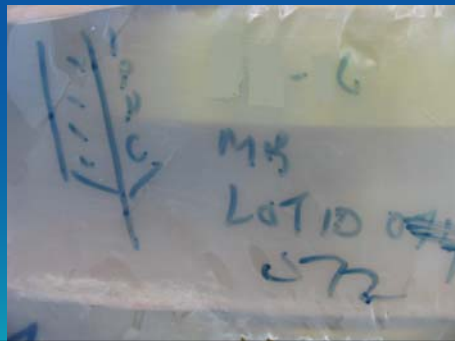
The ISPM 15 Stamp - Pallets



ISPM 15 non compliance - bark



ISPM15 non compliance



Timber imports – break bulk

- AQIS adjusts its inspection rate applied to timber on the basis of the compliance history
- The “CATS” Scheme was developed jointly by AQIS and Industry in response to high interception levels of timber pests during the 1990s
- The Scheme is an interim measure

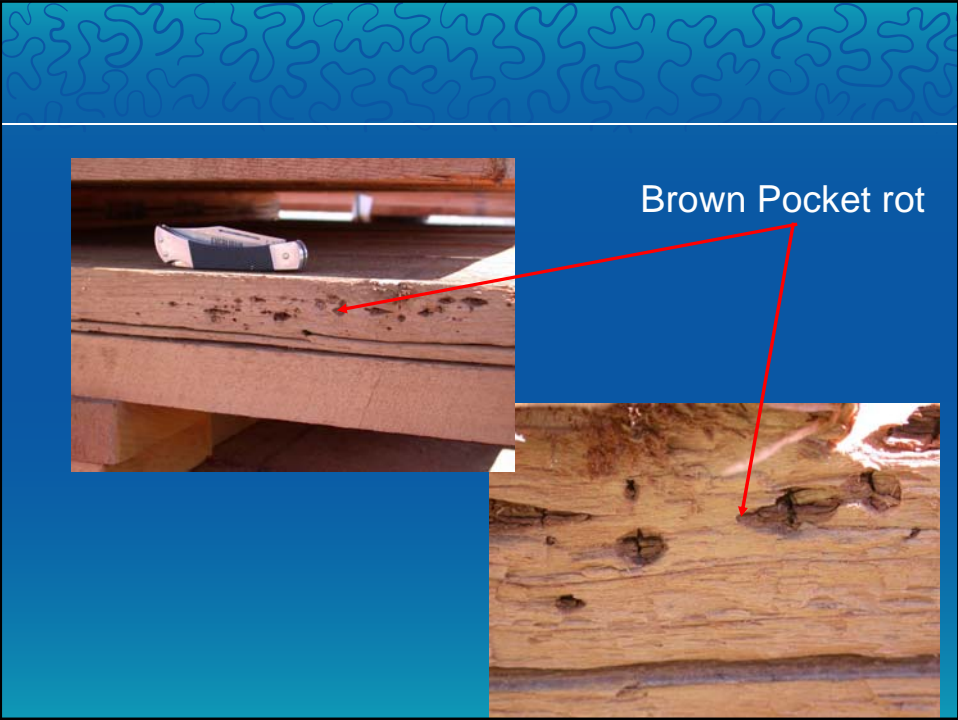
Timber imports – Break bundle surveys

- rough sawn timber bundles surveyed for presence of pest and diseases
- Insects, fungi found
- Ranges of exotic sap stain fungi and sap beetles have been identified so far
- Indicates changes may be required to existing quarantine risk mitigation protocols



Samples for further analysis

Stain fungi (*Pesotum*)



QUESTIONS



Toward implementing Harmonising Arrangements for Ensuring Effective Quarantine Treatments

Outcomes of Quarantine Regulators Meeting Brisbane 2008

1. The economies present at the meeting expressed their sincere thanks to APEC for its funding and support of this meeting.
2. The meeting noted that AFAS continues to be expanded and interested economies should continue to negotiate with AQIS for implementation of bilateral arrangements.
3. The meeting noted that the AFAS methodology is adaptable to a range of treatments and economies interested in adopting new treatment standards should negotiate with AQIS for their inclusion under the arrangement.
4. The meeting discussed the advantages and implications of expanding AFAS through a multilateral arrangement and developed a draft multilateral arrangement for circulation to the member economies and further consultation.
5. The economies that have fully implemented AFAS have agreed to move towards a multilateral arrangement, subject to the approval of their Governments.
6. Other economies agreed to progress the draft multilateral arrangement through correspondence via email and a small working group consisting of Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia, India, New Zealand and China.
7. AQIS presented and the meeting discussed the concept of establishing an international quarantine organisation with the objectives of promoting efficient and effective quarantine administration, fostering cooperation amongst quarantine agencies and acting as a central contact point for quarantine administrative issues. While there was no clear agreement there was no substantial opposition and the concept will be further explored. A paper fully outlining the issues and possible funding methods will be prepared by Australia for the next meeting.
8. The meeting supported the re-submission to APEC of a proposal to conduct audit training in three locations. The economies of Viet Nam, New Zealand and Non member, Sri Lanka, all expressed their willingness to host the training subject to the availability of funding.
9. The meeting discussed Heat Treatment, Sulfuryl Fluoride, Phosphine and the New Zealand Shipping Container Hygiene System as treatments that might be adopted under the AFAS arrangements.
10. The meeting agreed to seek APECs continued support for the next meeting of Quarantine Regulators.
11. Recent meetings have been held in South East Asia and Australia, it is considered appropriate that the next meeting be held in 12 months time in Central or South America to facilitate wider regional involvement.

Brisbane March 2008



PORT of BRISBANE
Here for the future
The Port of Brisbane



Peter Keyte – GM Port Operations

About Our Port



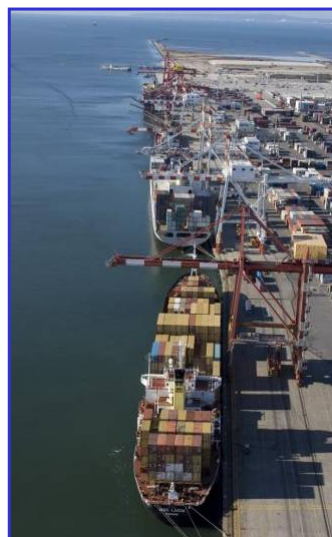
Australia's 3rd Busiest Container Port

+ 2,800 ships/year

- Dry-bulk (grain, coal)
- Tankers (oil & gas)
- Containers
- Roll On/Roll Off (cars, machinery)
- Break-bulk (timber, scrap metal)
- Cruise Ships

+ 28m tonnes of trade

+ \$30 billion cargo





Who we are

- Australia's fastest-growing container port, and Queensland's largest general cargo port
- Responsible for managing the port and facilitating efficient trade growth for the future
- A Government Owned Corporation with two Shareholding Ministers; the Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Infrastructure, and the Minister for Transport and Main Roads
- A publicly owned entity, but we operate on a commercial basis and in a competitive environment



OUR SHAREHOLDERS



Treasurer, Hon Andrew Frazer, MP



Minister for Transport, Trade, Employment and Industrial Relations, Hon John Mickel, MP

- Queensland Government owns the shares, based on the value of net assets
 - 2005/2006 - \$1.8 billion
 - 2006/2007 - \$2.3 billion
- We pay the Queensland Government a dividend each year
 - 2005/2006 - \$35.8 million
 - 2006/2007 - \$50.0 million (estimated)



WHAT WE DO

Our primary role is to facilitate trade growth through the commercial management of an efficient and customer-focussed port.

What we do:

- provide and maintain port infrastructure and facilities
- operate the Brisbane Multimodal Terminal (BMT) – the rail facility for container movements into and out of the port
- lease and manage land for port-related purposes
- act as an assessment manager for assessing and approving developments on strategic port land
- maintain navigable access to the port for commercial shipping
- manage four boat harbours
- operate the Visitors Centre

What we do not provide:

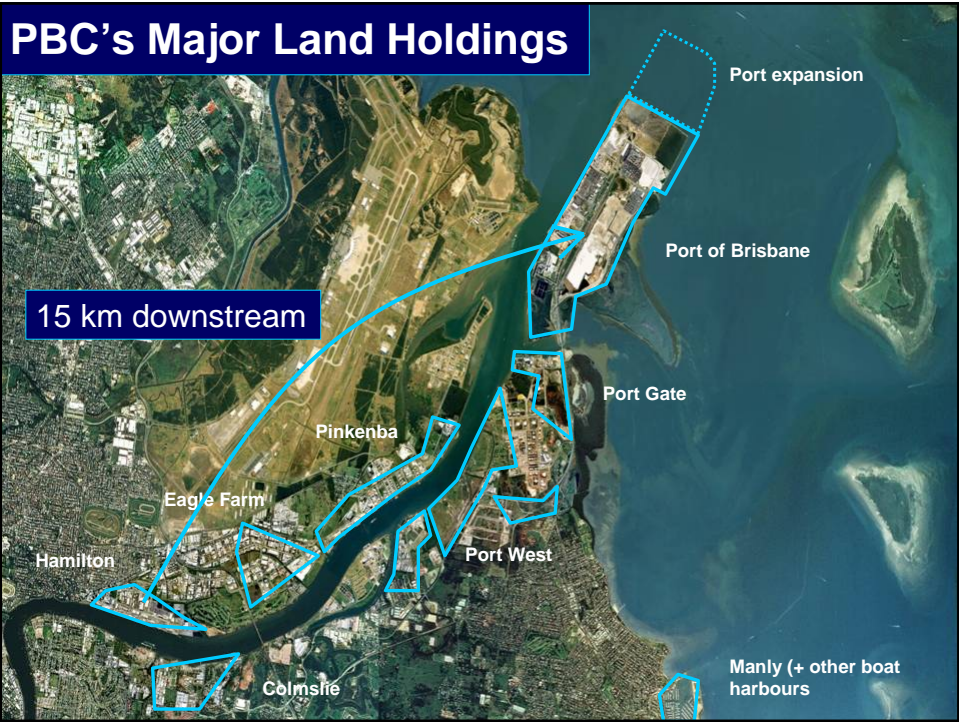
- stevedoring services
- towage services
- vessel traffic services and pilotage



OUR PEOPLE

- Port of Brisbane Corporation employs over 290 people
- The entire port employs over 1,600 people in permanent and casual positions
- Annual port-related expenditure creates an additional 900 jobs
- After port expansion is completed, we expect around 5,000-6,000 people will be working at the Port of Brisbane





PORT OF BRISBANE HISTORY

1850s

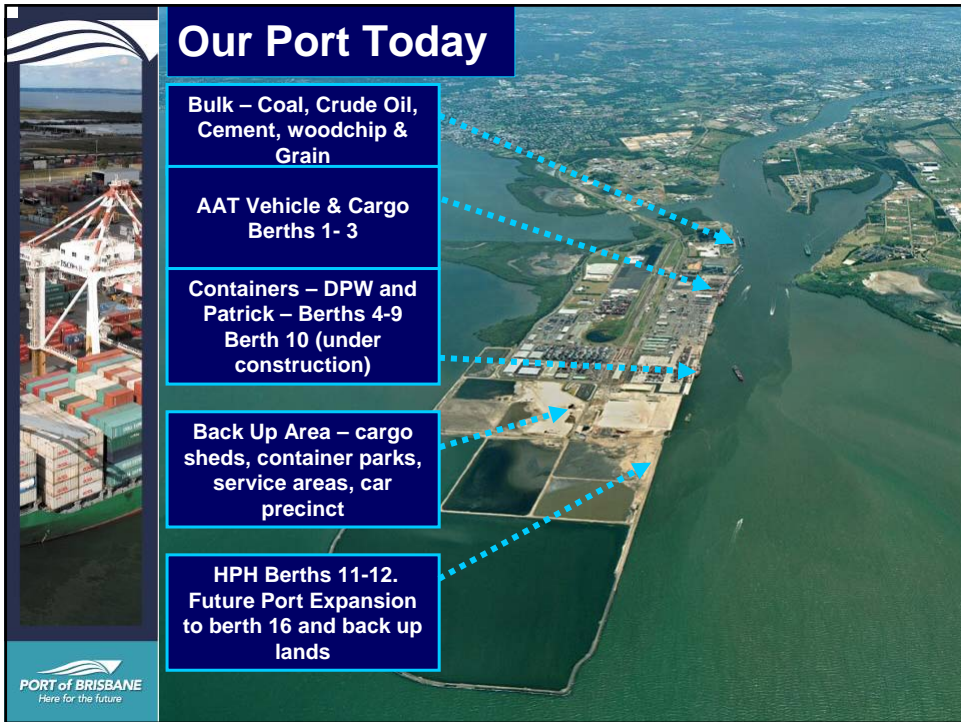
1890s

1960s

1970s

1980s

And now...



Our Port Today

- Bulk – Coal, Crude Oil, Cement, woodchip & Grain
- AAT Vehicle & Cargo Berths 1-3
- Containers – DPW and Patrick – Berths 4-9
Berth 10 (under construction)
- Back Up Area – cargo sheds, container parks, service areas, car precinct
- HPH Berths 11-12.
Future Port Expansion to berth 16 and back up lands

PORT of BRISBANE
Here for the future



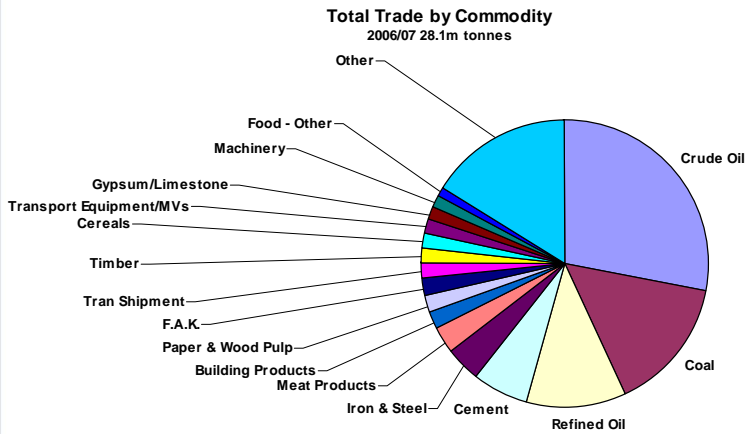
PORT TRADE

“Australia’s fastest growing container port.”

PORT of BRISBANE
Here for the future



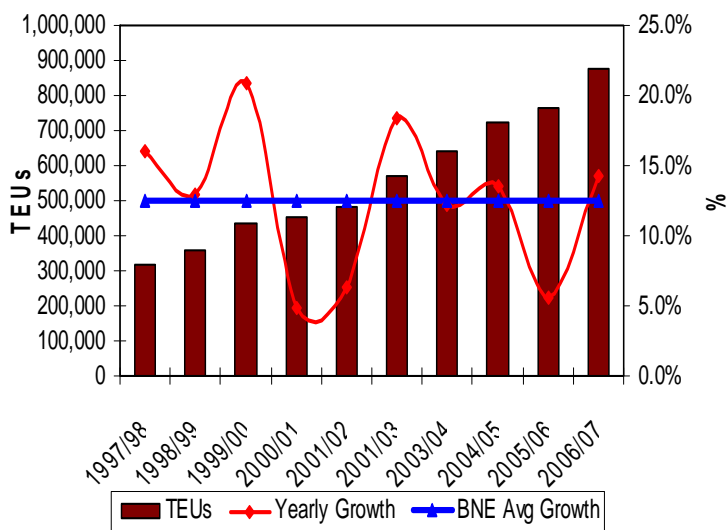
TOTAL TRADE



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Annual Container Trade Growth

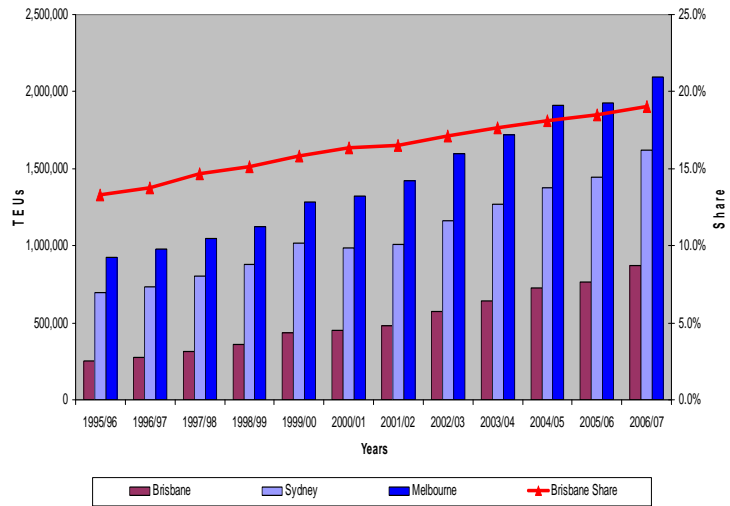


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Container Trade Market Share East Coast Capital Cities

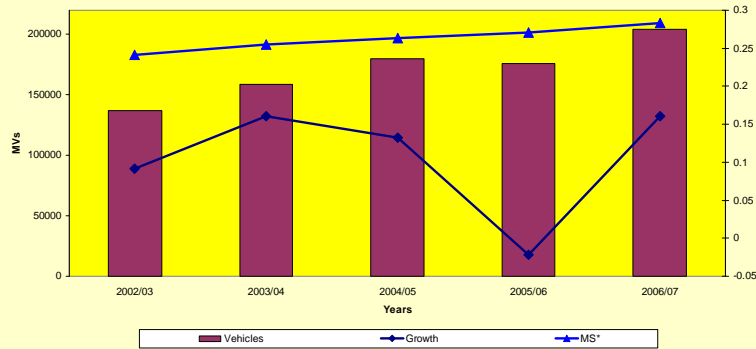


MOTOR VEHICLES



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Port of Brisbane Corporation Import Motor Vehicle Trade

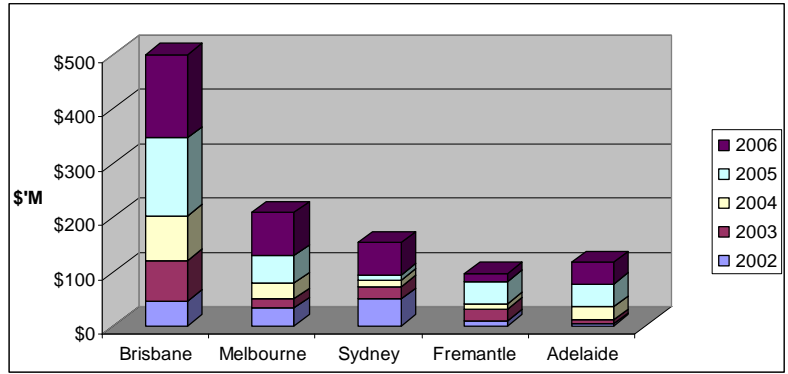




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CAPEX


Major Capital City Ports




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PORT ACCESS

Maintain Shipping Access







Issues:


- Northwest Channel to 15mtr in 2006
- Allows 14.2mtr draft
- Straightening Spitfire Channel – 2 year plan
- Future Depths – driven by Oil industry


Demand for Sand:

- PBC Reclamation land demand
- BAC 2nd Runway
- Construction Industry
- Sand Extraction Study











The Ultimate Interchange for the Port's Entry

New roundabout at Bulk Terminals Dr

Also includes new bridge over Boat Passage + road duplication back to Kite St

Duplication to Whimbrel St

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BMT

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PORT DEVELOPMENTS

Wharf 10 Construction

Increasing Wharf Capacity



Berth 10 & Terminal 10 –

➢ 360 metres of wharf

➢ Targeted completion January 2008

➢ PBC Cost \$65 million

General Purpose Berth – under construction

General Purpose Wharf

Proposed GP Terminal 4ha

Future Stevedore Expansion to 1000sqm

Stevedore Expansion to 600sqm

30000 TONNES

The image shows an aerial view of a port terminal under construction. A large white rectangular area is labeled 'Proposed GP Terminal 4ha'. To its left, a green area is labeled 'Future Stevedore Expansion to 1000sqm' and a yellow area is labeled 'Stevedore Expansion to 600sqm'. A yellow dashed line outlines a larger area, with '30000 TONNES' written vertically on the right side. A small inset image in the top left corner shows a container ship at a berth. The 'PORT of BRISBANE Here for the future' logo is in the bottom left corner.



PORT GATE ESTATE



PORT GATE

PortGate
a Development of Tzaneros Enterprises Pty Ltd

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Port Security



- DETER & DETECT REGIME**
- 90 KLM SHIPPING CHANNEL**
- 15 KLM RIVERSIDE WHARVES**
- 27 PORT FACILITIES**
- 37 PORT FACILITY SECURITY OFFICERS**
- 30 MARITIME RISK BASED SECURITY PLANS**
- 7 PORT SERVICE PROVIDERS**
(Towage, Bunkering, Ship Services)

PORT of BRISBANE
Here for the future

Port of Brisbane – THE PRESENT



Port of Brisbane – THE FUTURE

Thank you;

Any Questions?

