

AEI reporting requirements for khapra beetle sea container treatments

Phase 6A of the khapra beetle urgent actions introduces mandatory offshore treatment conditions for target risk containers. See what this means for AEI reporting requirements below.

Khapra beetle target risk containers include FCL/FCX* containers where...

- ① high-risk plant products are packed into the sea container in a khapra beetle target risk country and exported on or after **12 April 2021**.
- ② other goods are packed into the sea container in a khapra beetle target risk country, exported on or after **12 July 2021**, and will be unpacked in a rural grain growing area of Australia, or exported on or after **15 December 2021**, and will be unpacked in a rural nut growing area of Australia.

Note: The postcode classification 'rural/grain growing' has been updated to 'rural khapra risk'. This classification applies to both rural grain and nut growing areas.

**ISO tanks, reefers, flat racks, LCL /FAK and containers that will be shipped as empty containers are excluded from the measures*

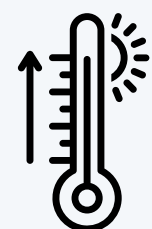
Offshore treatment options

Important: the target of the khapra beetle treatments is the sea container and not the goods being imported within the container.



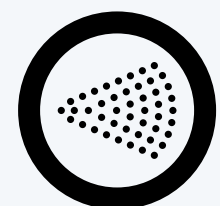
Methyl bromide fumigation

Container must be fumigated at an approved treatment rate. Treatment can be conducted prior to or after loading the goods.



Heat treatment

Container must be heat treated to at least 60°C for a minimum of three hours. Treatment must be conducted prior to loading the goods.



Insecticide spray

Container must be sprayed with a formulated insecticide product containing the active constituent deltamethrin. Treatment must be conducted prior to loading the goods.

Treatment certificates

If the treatment used was.....



Heat or insecticide spray, the treatment certificate must only cover the container treatment. If the goods also require treatment, a separate treatment certificate must be presented.



Methyl bromide, the treatment certificate can cover both the container and the goods treatment, provided that it meets the minimum requirements for both.



The container risk/treatment certificate must be assessed before the commodity risk is assessed. Use the relevant BICON case for further guidance.

Permitted treatment providers

The urgency of the khapra beetle measures means that we will initially accept treatment certificates from both:



Treatment providers that are **registered** under one of our existing schemes, including the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) and the Offshore Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) Scheme.



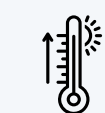
Treatment providers that are **not registered** with the department.

Treatment type	Permitted treatment providers
Methyl Bromide	If treated in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an <u>AFAS country</u>, a registered AFAS treatment provider must be used, unless a phytosanitary certificate is also provided. a non-AFAS country, either a <u>registered treatment provider</u> or a non-registered treatment provider can be used.
Heat treatment	In all countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> either a <u>registered treatment provider</u> or a non-registered treatment provider can be used.
Insecticide Spray	In all countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> either a <u>registered treatment provider</u> or a non-registered treatment provider can be used.

Methyl Bromide



Heat treatment



Insecticide Spray



We strongly encourage using registered treatment providers where possible. In the longer term, using a registered treatment provider will become mandatory.

AEI reporting requirements

For assurance purposes, brokers are required to enter an AEI number for **ALL** treatment certificates covering khapra beetle target risk containers. See below flowchart for detail.

