



# Import pathway for plants and plant products

This diagram shows the biosecurity processes for the importation of plants and plant products into Australia.

## PRE-BORDER Production practices



Growers in overseas countries must produce goods to meet Australia's biosecurity import requirements, which may include:

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|---|---|--|--|
| <b>1. Pre-planting</b>  | <b>2. Pre-harvest</b>   | <b>3. Harvest</b>  | <b>4. Post-harvest</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• use of certified plant material from approved sources</li><li>• planting in pest free areas</li><li>• choosing pest and disease free varieties.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• pest and disease monitoring and management.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• harvesting at a specific stage of development</li><li>• harvesting specific varieties.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• using grading systems to assess quality standards</li><li>• manufacturing and packing facility certification in place.</li></ul> |

## Import conditions

### Inspection

Imported plants and plant products (goods) are assessed by the exporting country to ensure that Australia's import conditions and quality standards are met. This includes meeting Australia's biosecurity requirements as set out in the Biosecurity Import Conditions (BICON) system. Any necessary supporting documents, such as an import permit or a plant health certificate, are obtained.



### Additional import conditions

Sometimes additional import conditions must be met to manage the risk of pests and diseases in imported goods. These may include treatments (e.g. irradiation, fumigation, heat or cold treatment), testing, sourcing the goods from areas free of pests, and producing the goods under an approved systems approach.



## Biosecurity border clearance

Before goods are permitted entry into Australia, they must be cleared at the border, which may include:

- verification of import documentation
- inspection of goods to verify compliance with import conditions to ensure pests and diseases are not present.

Goods that meet Australia's import conditions are cleared. Goods that do not meet Australia's import conditions will be exported, treated or destroyed.



## BORDER



## Transport

Goods that meet Australia's biosecurity requirements and quality standards can be imported into Australia via sea or air freight, mail or passengers. For transportation, goods are:

- packed in clean, new packaging
- segregated to prevent cross-contamination.

## POST-BORDER

### Distribution

After imported goods are cleared at the border, they may be transported within Australia. This includes distribution to wholesalers and retailers. All state and territory regulations on the movement of imported goods must be complied with during distribution.



### End use

The final use of goods once they reach their final destination in Australia is restricted to the end use specified in BICON. Examples can include:

- human consumption or use
- seed propagation or nursery stock
- use in processing or manufacturing.

