# Khapra Beetle Scenario

**Video** **2 Transcript**

Video:

This video details the integration of the phase 6A khapra beetle urgent actions for sea containers into the Class 19.1 NCCC approved arrangement. Target risk sea containers are defined as containers packed in a target risk khapra beetle country, and which will be unpacked in a rural grain growing area of Australia.

Video:

The following scenario will demonstrate assessing and reporting a khapra beetle target risk container using this arrangement. You are assessing non-commodity documentation for an FCL general purpose container containing office stationery from Pakistan, destined for unpack and delivery to Boxwood, Victoria, postcode 3725. You are in possession of the bill of lading, packing declaration, invoice, and an insecticide treatment certificate. The class 19.1 requirements and conditions policy sets out the operating conditions that must be followed when assessing and reporting an import declaration under the NCCC approved arrangement. We'll refer to some of these conditions throughout the video.

Video:

The appendix one reporting guide provides an overview of the process that must be followed. The first step instructs you to refer to the non-commodity policy to determine the non-commodity concerns to be addressed for each specific cargo type. Table one provides this information. This consignment is a full container load, FCL. For this cargo type, we require a cleanliness statement, unacceptable packaging material statement, timber statement, ISPM 15 statement or treatment certificate if timber has been declared, an assessment of the unpacked destination postcode and a determination of khapra beetle concerns.

Video:

The non-commodity BICON case will determine the import conditions, including khapra beetle concerns for this consignment. Let's run through the BICON search for this specific scenario. The first question we're asked is are the goods being transshipped or imported? We indicate that the goods are for import. We are asked how will the goods arrive?

Video:

In this scenario, it's an FCL general purpose container. Indicate no for the next question, are the imported goods personal effects? The next step asks are the goods destined for unpack in a rural grain growing area. The BICON search provides a link to the unpacked postcode classification page on our website. There are four postcode classifications: metropolitan, rural, grain growing area, and split, part metropolitan, part rural. Using the postcode delivery search tool, you determined that Boxwood, Victoria, postcode 3725 is a rural grain growing postcode. The container will require a rural tailgate inspection prior to delivery. The BICON search now asks you where the sea container has been loaded. These questions will determine if the sea container is from a target risk country.

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What is the port of loading country of the sea container? What is the country of supplier, exporter, shipper? Pakistan is identified as a khapra beetle target risk country. You are now asked what treatment has been used to treat the container prior to packing. The documentation presented includes an insecticide treatment certificate. You indicate this in your BICON search. The next import question is what type of packaging has been used with the consignment. The documents presented with this consignment indicate no packing material has been used. The BICON import conditions return for your import scenario. Let's take a closer look at how we would ensure that our documentation meets these conditions. Condition A states that to demonstrate compliance with the import conditions, you must ensure that all the information is presented on an insecticide treatment certificate. You ensure that the treatment certificate meets the requirements of the minimum documentary policy. For khapra, the empty container box must be indicated.

Video:

Evidence that the internal and external underside of the floor, the internal and external lower portion of the three walls and doors up to one metre and the door seals of the sea container have been treated. The boxes must be marked as evidence. A suspension concentrate formulation of deltamethrin must be listed as the active constituent, the specified treatment rate being one litre spray solution with a concentration of 0.03% or above per 20 square metres, applied as a course spray of 350 to 400 microns. The insecticide treatment must be undertaken within 21 days prior to export. To demonstrate this, you will need to see evidence that the date of export on the bill of lading or the date of container sealing on the sealing declaration is within 21 days of the date of container treatment, as indicated on the treatment certificate. To ensure the correct spray solution has been used, access the insecticide application calculator or insecticide assessment instructions on our website. For this certificate, the treatment details on the certificate are valid.

Video:

Now that we've confirmed that the khapra beetle conditions have been met, we can continue with our non-commodity assessment. You are in possession of a packing declaration for this consignment. You need to assess this document to ensure that it meets the import conditions. The packing declaration meets the requirements set out in the minimum documentary policy as stated in Condition 12 of your class 19.1 requirements policy. No unacceptable packaging materials have been used in the consignment. No timber packaging materials have been used, and there is an acceptable container cleanliness statement or certificate accompanying the consignment. You determined that all import conditions have been met for packaging and container concerns. As previously assessed, postcode 3725 is a rural unpacked postcode and will require a rural tailgate inspection prior to delivery. When reporting in the ICS, you answer yes to the first general declaration question.

Video:

As your assessment has identified that the unpack postcode is a rural destination, you answer no to the second general declaration question. All identified concern types must be entered. You enter RURL into the AQIS concern type field. This declares the rural destination concerns that you identified in your assessment. RURL will result in a rural tailgate inspection. In this case, there is only one concern type entered, RURL. So, AIMS will apply the associated direction for RURL, which is inspection rural tailgate. Noting Condition 15, you must enter a location for the inspection. The approved arrangement site number is entered into the AQIS location field in the ICS. If a consignment that you're assessing has been treated by an offshore treatment provider, Condition 16 states that you must enter the treatment provider's AQIS agriculture entity identifier in the AEI field in the ICS. As there was an insecticide treatment certificate for the target risk sea container, the treatment provider's AEI number must be entered into the AEI field located on the import declaration header create screen in the ICS. To locate the AEI number for a non-registered treatment provider, refer to the offshore treatment provider's page on our website.

Video:

Let's discuss when you would use the KPRA concern type. The concern type KPRA is used to report when the khapra risk is not managed offshore. If the treatment certificate was unacceptable and did not meet our requirements and BICON import conditions, you must enter the khapra concern type and all other identified non-commodity concern types into the ICS and present all documentation for assessment.

Video:

Let's look at our earlier insecticide treatment certificate. BICON import conditions clearly state that for khapra, the empty container tick box must be indicated. If the empty container box has not been indicated as in this case, this would be an unacceptable treatment certificate. You must enter the KPRA concern type into ICS. A non-commodity line will be activated and an AEP document processing direction will be assigned. That completes our NCCC khapra beetle scenario. For further information on the NCCC process, refer to our website or email AEPsupport@awe.gov.au.