



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



# International Movement of Grain – Managing phytosanitary and quality standards



Bill Magee

Assistant Secretary

Plant Biosecurity (Grains & Forestry)

# Talk Structure

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- Phytosanitary standards
- Management of phytosanitary risks
- Quality Standards
- Management of grain quality in Australia



# Phytosanitary standards

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- International Phytosanitary standards relevant to grain production:
  - Pest free areas (ISPM 4)
  - Pest free places of production (ISPM 10)
  - Low pest prevalence (ISPM 22)
  - Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk (ISPM 32)



# Phytosanitary standards (Cont)


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- Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms (ISPM 11)
- Export Certification system (ISPM 7)
- Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)
- Guidelines for Inspection (ISPM 23)



# Import permits requirement

- Import permits should only reflect phytosanitary requirements, not quality parameters

 Australian Government  
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry  
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

Quarantine Act 1908 Section 13(2AA)

Phone: 02 6272 4578  
Fax: 02 6248 1788  
File Ref: 08/10446

**Permit to Import Quarantine Material**

Permit: [REDACTED] Valid From: [REDACTED] Valid To: [REDACTED] Page 1 of 5

Importer	Exporter
[REDACTED]	Various Suppliers Exporters Various Addresses In All countries

**You are authorised to import the following material under the listed conditions**  
Note: This permit covers AQIS quarantine requirements only.  
All imports may be subject to quarantine inspection on arrival to determine compliance with the listed permit conditions and freedom from contamination. Imports not in compliance or not appropriately identified or packaged and labelled in accordance with the import conditions they represent may be subject to seizure, treatment, re-export or destruction at the importer's expense.  
Additionally, all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the *Imported Food Control Act 1992*, and may be inspected and/or analysed against the requirements of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.  
All imports containing or derived from Genetically Modified material must comply with the *Gene Technology Act 2000*.

It is the importer's responsibility to identify, and to ensure it has complied with, all requirements of any other regulatory organisations and advisory bodies prior to and after importation including The Australian Customs Service, The Department of Health and Ageing, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Food Standards Australia New Zealand and any state agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities. Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive.


Import conditions are subject to change at the discretion of the Director of Quarantine. This permit may be revoked without notice.

Notification of the import must be provided to AQIS for all imported goods other than goods imported as accompanied baggage or goods imported via the mail and not prescribed under the Customs Act 1901. Notification must be consistent with Quarantine Regulations 2000 (examples include a Quarantine Entry or a Quarantine declaration).

Commodity Name	Condition Number(s)	Country	End Use
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	All countries	[REDACTED]

This permit is granted subject to the condition that fees determined under Section 86E are paid

[REDACTED]

Stamp: 

Delegate of Director of Quarantine  
Printed Name [REDACTED] Date [REDACTED]

# Food safety & Phytosanitary certification

- Overlap between food safety and phytosanitary certification issues
  - Mycotoxins
  - Toxic or noxious seeds



# Management of phytosanitary risks

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- Sourcing grains from low risk areas
- Inspection and certification
- Treatment of grain
- Processing of grain at secure facilities



# Management of phytosanitary risks — Australian perspective

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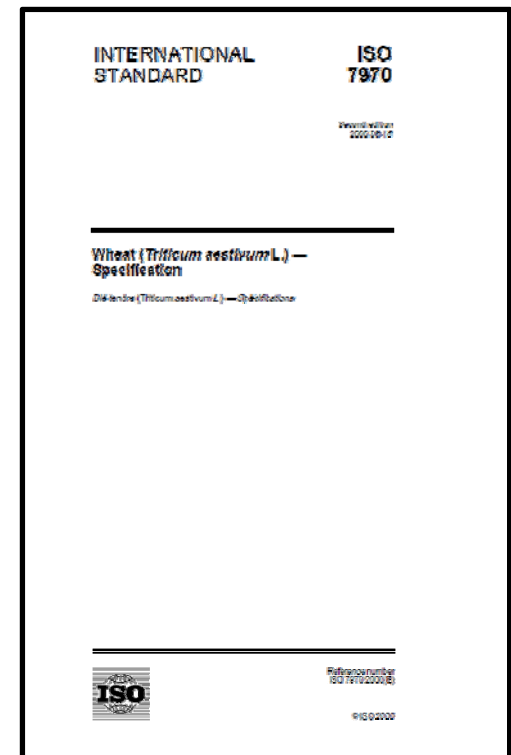
- Advantages of Australian grains
  - Favourable plant health status
  - Robust quarantine system
  - Strong scientific support for exports
  - Legislated exports controls





# Quality standards

- International quality standards relevant to grain movement:
  - Codex standard for wheat and durum wheat (Codex Stan 199)
  - International standard Wheat – specification (ISO 7970: 2000(E))



# Marketing Australian Grain

- Grain Standards are set by industry bodies and applied across the entire supply chain
  - Grain Trade Australia – cereals
  - Australian Oilseeds Federation – oilseeds
  - Pulse Australia – pulses



# Marketing Australian Grain

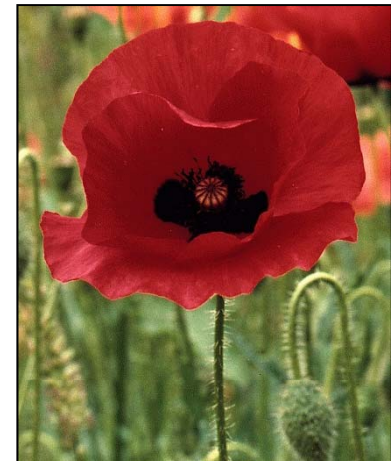
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- Standards are voluntary but nil tolerance for live insects all along supply chain is not
- Over 95% industry apply Standards



# Standards

- Grain Standards include:
  - physical parameters of protein, moisture
  - defective grains, including nil tolerance for those causing food safety issues such as mycotoxins (*Fusarium* spp.)
  - foreign seed contaminants, based on toxicity and quarantine status (poppy)
  - other contaminants also based on toxicity and quarantine status (smuts, ergots, stored grain insects)



## Standards cont.

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- Specifications are based on:
  - Market requirements
  - AQIS export regulations
  - Importing country regulations
- Thus quality specifications in Standards varies by market, as does phytosanitary requirements (except for nil tolerance live insects)
- Exporters analyse grain along the supply chain and allocate specific parcels based on those needs





## CONCLUSION

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- There are relevant existing ISPM'S and other standards
- Some further specific guidance from IPPC on the application of standards for movement of grain internationally would assist NPPO's and industry.