

# Preparing to import during the BMSB season

## What you need to do before importing

You must comply with [seasonal measures](#) for certain goods arriving from certain countries that are shipped between **1 September 2018** and **30 April 2019** inclusive.

Check if you need to comply with the seasonal measures during the 2018-19 BMSB season

- Are you are shipping goods between 1 September 2018 and 30 April 2019 inclusive?
- Are the goods shipped as sea cargo?
- Are the goods manufactured in, or shipped from a [target risk country](#)?
- Are the goods categorised as [target high risk](#) or [target risk goods](#)?

If you have answered yes to all of the above questions, BMSB measures apply to your to your goods.

Check if your goods require mandatory treatment during the 2018-19 BMSB season

- Are the goods shipped between 1 September 2018 and 30 April 2019 inclusive?
- Are the goods shipped as sea cargo?
- Are the goods manufactured in, or shipped from a target risk country?
- Are the goods categorised as target high risk goods?

If you have answered yes to all of the above questions, mandatory treatment applies to your goods.

Check if your goods require mandatory offshore treatment prior to arrival into Australia

- Are the goods shipped as break bulk, open top, flat rack, LCL or FAK?

If yes, the goods must be treated offshore using an [approved offshore treatment provider](#).

Check if your goods can be treated onshore after arrival into Australia

1. Are the goods shipped as FCL or FCX?
2. Can they be treated at the full container level, i.e. all goods within the container can be treated?

If you have answered yes to all of the above questions, the goods can be treated offshore using an approved offshore treatment provider, or onshore on arrival into Australian territory.

If you answered no to the second question, that is, the goods are shipped as FCL or FCX and they contain a mix of high risk, risk and all other goods, and they can't treated at the container level, the goods must be treated offshore before arrival into Australia.

## What you need to do if your goods tranship through a target risk country

Transshipment of goods are goods that are destined for a place outside of the target risk country, but are discharged in a target risk country for loading onto another conveyance for export.

### Check if your transhipped goods need to comply with seasonal measures

- Are the goods transhipped between 1 September 2018 and 30 April 2019 inclusive?
- Are the goods being transhipped from a non-target risk country via a target risk country?
- Are the goods being shipped from the target risk country as sea cargo?
- Are the goods categorised as target high risk or risk goods?

If you have answered yes to all of the above questions, and your goods are not shipped in a sealed container, BMSB measures will apply.

If the goods are sealed in a container that will not be opened during transshipment at the target risk country, BMBS measures do not apply to your goods.

### Check if your transhipped goods require mandatory offshore treatment

- Are the goods transhipped as break bulk, open top, flat rack?
- Are the goods spending more than 120 hours in the precinct of the port of the target risk country?

If you have answered yes to both of the questions above, the goods must be treated offshore using an [approved offshore treatment provider](#).

- Are the goods transhipped in a sealed container and it will be opened in the target risk country to add target high risk goods?

If yes, the goods must be treated offshore using an [approved offshore treatment provider](#).

## What you need to do if your goods transit through a target risk country

Transiting goods are goods that are destined for a place outside of the target risk country, but remain on a conveyance when travelling through a target risk country.

Details about the requirements for transiting goods between countries will be published soon.

## What you need to do if your goods require mandatory treatment

### Check if you need to use an approved offshore treatment provider

If you have determined your goods require mandatory offshore treatment, you need to check if an [approved offshore treatment provider](#) must be used.

- Are the goods shipped from a target risk country?

If you have answered yes to the above question, you must use an approved offshore treatment provider under the [Offshore BMSB Treatment Providers Scheme](#).

If the goods are not treated by an [approved offshore treatment provider](#), they will be assessed as untreated and will be subject to export or destruction, unless exceptional circumstances apply.

If you have answered no to the above question, we recommend you check for an approved treatment provider under the [Offshore BMSB Treatment Providers Scheme](#) for your country.

You can use treatment providers that are not listed under the scheme if you are shipping from a non-target risk country. Your goods may be subject to increased onshore intervention. This may include inspection to verify the treatment has been carried out effectively.

Please encourage all treatment providers to register under the [Offshore BMSB Treatment Providers Scheme](#). This will provide greater confidence that they have the skills and knowledge to perform the treatment effectively.

## Manage the process for treating target high risk containerised goods offshore

If your container contains mixed goods, such as target high risk, target risk and all other goods, they will be assessed at the highest risk. It is preferred that you treat and manage the risk at the container level. Where this is not possible you may consider the options below.

The goods could be segregated, treated and shipped in different containers, or treated and packed in a manner that addresses the risk before being shipped. For example, mixed goods in containers may be managed using the following process.

1. Ensure target high risk goods have not stored together with target risk and all other goods before treatment
2. Identify and segregate the target high risk goods in preparation for treatment
3. Treat the target high risk goods
4. Ensure all goods, including the treated goods and all other goods are packed into the container as soon as possible
5. Ensure the container doors are closed to manage contamination during packing
6. After all packing is completed, close and seal the container
7. Ship the container with the mixed goods
8. Provide sufficient evidence and documentation that the target high risk goods have been treated, and all other remaining goods were packed into the container after treatment

## Treat the goods to address both commodity and BMSB risk

If your consignment has goods that require treatment for both commodity and BMSB risk, you can treat the goods at the highest rate to meet both requirements.

To meet the requirements, you must still provide treatment certificates and phytosanitary certificates (if required) as evidence the treatment has been completed. The documents must include all the required details to show that the treatment requirements for both commodity and BMSB have been met or exceeded.

## Determining exceptional circumstances

Your goods will be subject to export or destruction if they don't meet the requirements under the BMSB measures. In these cases, exceptional circumstances may be applied to enable your goods to be treated onshore.

The following situations are considered exceptional circumstances. We will continue to add to this list as required.

- Your goods have been treated by an approved offshore treatment provider and while enroute to Australia, the treatment provider becomes unapproved. This may result in your goods being directed for treatment onshore on arrival.
- Your goods have been treated by an approved offshore treatment provider and during inspection on arrival, live BMSB is detected. Your goods will be directed for onshore BMSB treatment.
- Your goods are not subject to the BMSB measures but on arrival, live BMSB is detected. Your goods will be directed for onshore BMSB treatment.
- Your goods are accompanied with a non-compliant treatment certificate issued by an approved treatment provider or non-registered treatment provider in a non-target risk country. Your goods will be directed for onshore BMSB treatment.

## What you need to do after your goods are treated

### Manage the risk of re-contamination

If your goods have been treated offshore, you need to manage the re-contamination risk of BMSB. A post treatment window applies to goods where there is a higher likelihood of re-contamination.

For break bulk, open top or flat rack consignments:

- Treated goods not treated within the precinct of the port of discharge should be moved to the port as soon as possible (within 24 hours where possible)
- Treated goods need be stored separately in a manner that reduces the likelihood of re-contamination
- Treated goods need to be segregated from untreated goods (where possible).
- Treated goods may be covered to reduce the likelihood of re-contamination. For example netting or similar material may be used.
- Treated goods should be segregated from untreated goods on board vessels (where possible). This may mean having goods transported on separate decks on a vessel to manage the likelihood of contamination

For containerised goods prior to packing:

- Treated goods need be stored separately in a manner that reduces the likelihood of re-contamination
- Treated goods need to be segregated from untreated goods (where possible).
- Treated goods may be covered to reduce the likelihood of re-contamination. For example netting or similar material may be used.
- Containers need to be closed and sealed as soon as possible and within 120 hours after treatment has been completed.

### Post treatment window

The post treatment window is the timeframe in which treated goods must be transported from the treatment site or loaded onto a vessel for export to Australia.

This time commences after treatment has been completed or when ventilation commences.

For example, for:

- fumigation treatment, goods may be treated and treatment seals left intact. The post treatment window will commence when ventilation commences.
- heat treatment, the post treatment window commences immediately after treatment has been completed.

## Check if a post treatment window applies to your goods

Are the treated goods shipped as break bulk, open top or flat rack?

If yes, a post treatment window will apply. Answer the next questions to determine what the post treatment window is for you goods.

- Are the goods being treated in a target risk country and shipped from a target risk country?

If yes, a post treatment window of 120 hours applies. Your goods must be loaded onto a vessel for export to Australia within 120 hours after treatment has been carried out.

- Are the goods being treated in a non-target risk country and shipped from a target risk country?

If yes, a post treatment window of 120 hours applies. Your goods must be loaded onto a vessel for export to Australia within 120 hours after treatment has been carried out.

- Are the goods being treated in a target risk country and shipped from a non-target risk country?

If yes, a post treatment window of 120 hours applies. Your goods must commence transport to the non-target risk country within 120 hours. No additional timeframe applies once the goods arrive at the non-target risk country prior to export to Australia.

- Are your goods from a target risk country that will be treated in a non-target risk country and shipped from a non-target risk country?

If yes, your goods must be treated within 120 hours. No additional timeframe applies once the goods are treated prior to export to Australia.

Are the treated goods shipped as containerised cargo (LCL, FAK, FCL, FCX)?

If yes, the containers must be sealed within 120 hours after treatment has been completed. There is no additional timeframe for the goods to meet prior to export to Australia.

## Additional requirements before your goods arrive into Australia

Before your goods arrive into Australian territory, you must provide all relevant details about your goods and documents that will enable us to assess your goods on arrival. Make sure you:

- lodge your cargo reports as early as possible and accurately
- have all relevant documents including declarations and valid treatment certificates
- submit all documents as generally required for cargo reporting
- submit all treatment certificates and include the treatment provider's Agriculture Entity Identifier (AEI) details
- submit any other documentary evidence to support the treatment and/or movement of goods. These may be in the form of shipping declaration, packing declaration, etc.