

BIOSECURITY ACT 2013
(NO. 3 OF 2013)

BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015

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BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 106 of the Biosecurity Act, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock hereby makes the following regulations –

Part I - Preliminary

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Short Title and commencement | 1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 and shall come into force on the 1 st day of June 2015. |
| Interpretation | 2. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “act” means the Biosecurity Act 2013 as amended from time to time; “apron” means a reinforced hard-standing area used to park aircraft, usually in-front of passenger terminals or aircraft maintenance or storage hangers; “dunnage” means wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which does not remain associated with the commodity; “hanger” means a building at an airport used to cover aircraft while being serviced or stored; “IPPC” means the International Plant Protection Convention which Solomon Islands has ratified under World Trade Organisation (WTO) with all its provisions as applicable and amended from time to time. “minister” means the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for Biosecurity matters; “operator” means, in relation to aircraft and vessels, the person or persons who own or lease an aircraft; “quarantine pest” means a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or |

present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (IPPC);

"sea container" means a standardized reusable steel box or frame used for the safe, efficient and secure storage and movement of materials and products which is designed and constructed -

- (i) to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport;
- (ii) in such a manner as to permit its ready handling and in particular its transfer from one mode of transport to another;
- (iii) for ease of loading and unloading of its contents; and
- (iv) of a standard size often expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) which is a unit of capacity equal to one standard 20ft × 8ft (6.10m × 2.44m) (length × width) container, containers are commonly of 1 or 2 TEUs, i.e. 20 or 40ft x 8ft;;

“shipping line” includes a shipping company that operates a shipping service with vessels which it owns, leases or otherwise and has routine or confirmed destinations which its vessels service.

“wood” means a commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark;

“wood packaging material” means WOOD or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity, it includes: crates, boxes, packing cases, dunnage, pallets, cable drums and spools/reels or any other thing made wholly or in part of wood but does not include-

- wood packaging material made entirely from thin wood (6 mm or less in thickness)
- wood packaging made wholly of processed wood material, such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof
- barrels for wine and spirit that have been heated during manufacture

- gift boxes for wine, cigars and other commodities made from wood that has been processed and/or manufactured in a way that renders it free of pests
- sawdust, wood shavings and wood wool
- wood components permanently attached to freight vehicles and containers.

- (2) For the purposes of section 2(2) of the Act, a regulated article shall be any plant or animal, or plant or animal product, or any other item that may have come into contact with any of the aforementioned which in the opinion of the Director may transmit a pest or disease of a plant or animal.

PART II – BIOSECURITY POINTS OF ENTRY AND DEPARTURE

Designated points of entry and departure

3. The landing and export of animals, plants, earth and any other things regulated under regulation 2(2) is prohibited at all seaports and airports, except at the seaports and airports designated in SCHEDULE ONE.

Designated biosecurity holding areas

4. The designated Biosecurity Holding Areas of these points of entry and departure for regulated articles as required by Section 11 of the Act are as prescribed in SCHEDULE TWO.

Format for Application for private Biosecurity Goods Holding

5. Individuals, organisations or companies wishing to establish private Biosecurity Goods Holding Areas for the purposes of inspection of imported goods for the purposes of the Act must apply to the Director of Biosecurity using the Application form as prescribed in SCHEDULE THREE A. All approvals by the Director shall be communicated to the applicant using the form prescribed in SCHEDULE THREE B.

Director to approve private Biosecurity Goods Holding Areas

6. The specifications for design, construction and management of a private biosecurity quarantine station will be set by the Director of Biosecurity from time to time and will be disclosed to applicants whose applications have been approved.

Format for Biosecurity arrival declaration

7. The format for the Biosecurity Arrival Declaration for vessels and commercial aircraft are as prescribed in SCHEDULE FOUR forms 4A and 4B respectively.

Format for incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate for vessels

8. The Format for the Incoming Conveyance Biosecurity Certificate (Master's Certificate) for vessels is as prescribed in SCHEDULE FIVE forms 5A – 5C.

Format for Bond or Guarantee for vessels or aircraft in the case of animals

9. Where an animal is on board an arriving vessel or aircraft, the captain or pilot is required to enter into a Bond or Guarantee to the effect that the animal will remain on board while the vessel or aircraft remains within Solomon Islands territorial waters. The format for the Bond or Guarantee is as prescribed in SCHEDULE SIX form 6A.

Format for Bond or Guarantee for vessels and aircraft in the case of meat or meat products

10. Where meat or meat products which do not meet the requirements for entry into Solomon Islands are on board a vessel or aircraft arriving in Solomon Islands the captain or pilot is required to enter into a Bond or Guarantee to the effect that the meat or meat products will remain on board while the vessel or aircraft remains within Solomon Islands territorial waters. The format for the Bond or Guarantee is as prescribed in SCHEDULE SIX form 6B. For aircraft this section only applies if the aircraft is to remain on the ground overnight.

Format for Bond or Guarantee for vessels or aircraft in the case of plants or plant products

11. Where plants or plant products which do not meet the requirements for entry into Solomon Islands are on board a vessel or aircraft arriving in Solomon Islands the captain or pilot is required to enter into a Bond or Guarantee to the effect that the plants or plant products will remain on board while the vessel or aircraft remains within Solomon Islands territorial waters. The format for the Bond or Guarantee is as prescribed in SCHEDULE SIX form 6C. For aircraft this section only applies if the aircraft is to remain on the ground overnight.

Control of entry and exit from Biosecurity Holding Areas

12. All border agencies and owners of Biosecurity Holding Areas are subject to biosecurity controls. The Director of Biosecurity will advise the owners of Biosecurity Holding Areas on how the entry and exit from these Areas is to be managed to maintain biosecurity control.

Part III – IMPORT OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS INCLUDING PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Declared regulated pests and diseases for plants

13. All pests and diseases of plants which conform to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of “quarantine pest” see Section 2 Interpretation above or

https://www.ippc.int/sites/default/files/documents/20140214/ispm_05_en_2014-02-

[14cpm-8_201402141055--559.25%20KB.pdf](#) are declared Regulated Pests and Diseases.

Declared regulated pests and diseases for animals

14. All diseases, infections and infestations listed on the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) website (as updated regularly) <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2014/> and are not already present in Solomon Islands are also declared Regulated Pests and Diseases.

Prohibition on import of live plants and animals

15. It is prohibited to import any live plant or animals, or plant and animal products unless specifically permitted in writing by the Director of Biosecurity.

Format for Application for permit to import plants and animals

16. An application for a Biosecurity Import Permit for plants and animals including plant and animal products and earth must be made on the format as prescribed in SCHEDULE SEVEN forms 7A – 7E.

Format for permits to import plants and animals

17. The format for the permit to import plants and animals including plant and animal products and earth will be as prescribed in SCHEDULE EIGHT forms 8A TO 8D.

Agent to cooperate in Execution of section 23 of the Act

18. In order to execute the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Biosecurity Act the shipping agent or air cargo agent, shall provide the relevant Biosecurity Officer with all copies of the cargo manifest for each vessel or aircraft arriving in Solomon Islands in either manuscript or electronic form.

Biosecurity officer to inspect manifest

19. The Biosecurity Officer shall, immediately upon receipt of the cargo manifest, inspect the manifest and stamp with “Quarantine Hold” or “QH” or otherwise mark (e.g. electronically using ASYCUDA system or any other approved system) every item listed which in his opinion may harbour regulated pests or diseases or be a regulated article.

Offence to release cargo stamped “QH”

20. It is an offence (*Penalty items 19 and 36*) for anyone (including a customs officer or shipping agent, or air cargo or airline agent, or Ports Authority officer) to release any item of cargo that has been stamped “Quarantine Hold” unless instructed by a Biosecurity Officer as required under regulation 23 below, following any necessary inspection and treatment.

Format for Application for Biosecurity Import Clearance

21. An application for Biosecurity Import Clearance must be made on the Form prescribed in SCHEDULE NINE.

IPPC and wood, wood packing material

22. Wood and wood packing material may not be landed in Solomon Islands (i.e. removed out of a designated Biosecurity Holding Area) unless it complies with the standards set under the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 15 of the International Plant Protection Convention.

Consignments held under regulation 19

23. Where Biosecurity Officers are satisfied that all biosecurity import requirements for a consignment held under regulation 20 above have been satisfied they will issue a Biosecurity Import Clearance form as prescribed in SCHEDULE TEN A and B.

PART IV - SEA CONTAINERS

Exterior of containers to be clean

24. The exterior of every sea container landed from any ship and destined to leave a Biosecurity Holding Area must be clean and free from contamination with insects and other pests, soil, debris and animal or vegetable matter.

Requirement for Biosecurity Import Clearance

25. A Biosecurity Import Clearance Form giving permission for a sea container to leave a Biosecurity Holding Area as prescribed in SCHEDULE TEN A will only be issued by a Biosecurity Officer if:

- a) The sea container is covered by a Certificate of Cleanliness issued by the exporting country, or
- b) Where no Certificate of Cleanliness is provided, the container meets the standard of external cleanliness prescribed in SCHEDULE ELEVEN A hereto.

Further standards of Cleanliness

26. The Director may from time to time add further standards of cleanliness as and when required.

Exterior of sea container

27. If the exterior of any sea container is not of sufficient state of cleanliness to the satisfaction of the Director such sea container must be immediately cleansed within the Biosecurity Holding Area and all matter removed therefrom must be disposed of to the satisfaction of a Biosecurity Officer.

Requirement for refrigerated or insulated sea container.

28. Every refrigerated or insulated sea container landed from any ship must have been thoroughly cleaned in a manner prescribed in SCHEDULE ELEVEN B immediately prior to loading and despatch to Solomon Islands. The Shipping Line must produce a Certificate of Container Cleanliness to the satisfaction of the Director.

- Chief Health Officer and Director to be satisfied
29. Where any refrigerated or insulated sea container shall not carry with it a certificate stating that it has been cleaned in a manner prescribed in SCHEDULE ELEVEN B immediately prior to loading and despatch to Solomon Islands or is in a dirty or contaminated condition on its arrival in Solomon Islands, the Chief Health Officer may require that its contents be inspected and passed fit for human consumption before being released. The Director shall then require the sea container to be cleaned in the manner as prescribed in the SCHEDULE ELEVEN B after it has been emptied of its contents.
- Chief Health Officer to add further cleaning methods
30. The Chief Health Officer may from time to time add further approved cleaning methods and standards to those as prescribed in SCHEDULE ELEVEN B.
- Inspection of Incoming Sea Containers
31. Every incoming sea container which is loaded in whole or in part with regulated articles may, before any articles are removed therefrom, be opened within a designated Biosecurity Goods Holding Area for inspection by a Biosecurity Officer.
- Right of Biosecurity Officers to inspect incoming sea containers
32. Any Biosecurity Officer shall have the right to inspect any other incoming sea container (whether loaded or not) and the goods contained therein.
- Movement of sea containers in Honiara and Noro
33. In Honiara or Noro, sea containers may be moved between designated Biosecurity Goods Holding Areas before clearance inspection if approved by a Biosecurity Officer.
- Landing of sea containers for use in Solomon Islands
34. Sea containers destined for use within Solomon Islands must in every case be first landed at Honiara or Noro or any other area designated by the Director.
- Agent to meet cost of cleaning or treatment of sea containers
35. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the actions required and the costs incurred in cleaning or treating sea containers to meet the requirements of these regulations are to be borne by the shipping agent, importer or individual responsible for the importation of the containers.

PART V – USED VEHICLES, EARTHMOVING AND LOGGING MACHINERY

- All used vehicles to be inspected
36. All used vehicles, earthmoving and logging machinery, intended for use in Solomon Islands can only be issued a Biosecurity Import Clearance and released from a Biosecurity Port Holding Area if it has been inspected by a

Biosecurity Officer and found to be free of soil, pests, plant debris, seeds, plant and animal material to the satisfaction of the Director of Biosecurity.

Requirement for certificate of cleanliness from exporting country

37. Where used vehicles, earthmoving and logging machinery arrive with a certificate of cleanliness from the exporting country, the Biosecurity Officer may decide to inspect sufficient to validate the certificate.

Decontamination and repeated inspection of used vehicles

38. Where used vehicles, earthmoving and logging machinery arrive in an unclean condition they are to be decontaminated within the Biosecurity Port Holding Area (including, where necessary, partial or full dismantling of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment) and repeatedly inspected by a Biosecurity Officer until they are free of soil, pests, plant debris, seeds, plants and animal material to the satisfaction of the Director of Biosecurity.

Military vehicles to comply before deployment

39. This regulation applies equally to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment prior to deployment or redeployment. Military authorities are expected to cooperate in the application of this regulation and will be encouraged to apply these phytosanitary measures.

Safe disposal

40. All soil, pests, plant debris, seeds, plants and animal material removed from any contaminated vehicles, vessels or container must be disposed of safely to the satisfaction of the Director of Biosecurity.

Definition

41. For the purposes of this Part, “used vehicle” includes all types of used vehicles, machinery or equipment, whether for purposes of agricultural, construction, forestry, horticultural, military, mining, private use or for any purpose.

PART VI – EXPORT OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS INCLUDING PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Application form for Biosecurity Export Clearance and Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificate

42. An application for Biosecurity Export Clearance and sanitary or phytosanitary certificates must be made on the Form as prescribed in SCHEDULE TWELVE.

Containers leaving Solomon Islands to be cleaned

43. Every sea container leaving Solomon Islands which is to be loaded in whole or in part with agricultural products must, prior to loading, be cleaned to the satisfaction of a Biosecurity Officer who may issue a certificate to the effect that it has been so cleaned.

General
Certificate of
Cleanliness

44. Biosecurity Officers may issue Certificates of Cleanliness for any sea containers if requested by an importing country.

PART VII– DESIGNATED BIOSECURITY QUARANTINE STATIONS

Designated
Biosecurity
Quarantine
Stations

45. Areas designated as biosecurity quarantine stations for live animals and plants for the purposes of the Act are prescribed in SCHEDULE THIRTEEN.

Format for
Application
for private
Biosecurity
Quarantine
Stations

46. Individuals, organisations or companies intending to establish private biosecurity quarantine stations for the purposes of post-entry quarantine of animals or plants for the purposes of the Act must apply to the Director of Biosecurity using the Application form as prescribed in SCHEDULE FOURTEEN.

Director to
approve
private
Biosecurity
Quarantine
Stations

47. The specifications for design, construction and management of a private biosecurity quarantine station will be set by the Director of Biosecurity on receipt of a formal application.

PART VIII - ADMINISTRATION

Gazetting of
Designated
Biosecurity
Officers

48. For the purposes of sections 73 and 74 of the Act, the persons listed in SCHEDULE FIFTEEN are hereby designated as Biosecurity officers.

Biosecurity
landing
clearance for
arriving
vessels

49. All vessels arriving in Solomon Islands must obtain a biosecurity landing clearance from a Biosecurity Officer before berthing at any designated point of entry in Solomon Islands. The format to be used is that as prescribed in SCHEDULE SIXTEEN.

Fees

50. All the fees applicable for the time being, for purposes of the administration of the Act are as prescribed in SCHEDULE SEVENTEEN hereto.

SCHEDULE ONE

DESIGNATED POINTS OF ENTRY AND DEPARTURE FOR REGULATED
ARTICLES

(Section 10 (1) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

The landing and export of animals, plants, plant and animal products, earth and any other things regulated under the Act is prohibited at all seaports and airports, except at the seaports and airports as designated below-

A. Designated Primary Points of Entry and Departure-

Honiara (seaport)
Noro (seaport)
Henderson (airport)
Munda (airport)

B. Designated Secondary Points of Entry and Departure-

Ballalae (airport)
Gizo (seaport)
Graciosa Bay (seaport and airport)
Nusatupe (airport)
Shortland Harbour (Kulitanai bay) (seaport)
Tulagi (seaport)

SCHEDULE TWO

DESIGNATED BIOSECURITY HOLDING AREAS

(Section 11 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

1. Designation of Biosecurity Holding Areas
 - A. The following Areas are hereby designated as Seaport Holding Areas -
 - i. Honiara (seaport). All areas (including wharfs) and buildings within the Ports Authority security fence.
 - ii. Noro (seaport). All areas and buildings within the Ports Authority security fence. Until further notice only the following types of sea container may be landed at Noro:
 - a. empty refrigerated containers, sea containers for use by Sol Tuna Company Limited and National Fisheries Development under a Compliance Agreement,
 - b. sea containers holding polished rice for human consumption from Australia.
 - c. tanktainers.
 - B. The following Areas are hereby designated as Airport Holding Areas-
 - i. Henderson (airport). The international passenger arrivals hall, hangers and cargo handling areas and the “apron” area immediately in front of the international arrivals building.
 - ii. Munda (airport). The international passenger arrivals hall, cargo handling areas and the “apron” area immediately in front of the international arrivals building.
2. The following Areas are designated as Biosecurity Goods Holding Areas-
 - i. Bond store within the offices of air-cargo agents.
 - Solair Air Freight
P.O. Box 23
Honiara
 - Pacific Air Cargo
P.O. Box R 126
Honiara

Pacific Air Express
P.O. Box 183
Honiara

DHL Express
P.O. Box 439
Honiara.

Express Freight Management
Express Air Cargo
P.O. Box C3
Honiara.

And as amended from time to time by Gazette Notice.

- ii. Warehouse or secure areas designated by the Director of Biosecurity under separate compliance agreements and published when needed by Gazette Notice.
3. The following Areas are designated as Biosecurity Postal Holding Areas-
The postal sorting rooms within the Honiara central post office.
4. The following Areas are designated as Biosecurity Port Holding Areas -

Ballalae (airport)

Gizo (seaport)

Graciosa Bay (seaport and
airport)

Nusatupe (airport)

Shortland Harbour (Kulitanai bay)
(seaport)

Tulagi (seaport)

SCHEDULE THREE

Form 3 A: Application for Commercial Land or Buildings to be Designated as a Private
Biosecurity Goods Holding Area

Form 3 B: Approval by the Director On Application for a Private Biosecurity
Goods Holding Area

APPLICATION FOR COMMERCIAL LAND OR BUILDINGS TO BE DESIGNATED AS A PRIVATE BIOSECURITY GOODS HOLDING AREA

(Regulation 5 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

Name of applicant/company:

.....
.....
.....

Tel: **Email:**

Location of proposed site (Please provide a specific address and details (registered parcel numbers etc...) of the facilities proposed):

.....
.....
.....

Purpose of this application and proposed use of the land:

.....
.....
.....

Signed:

Date:

Applicant

Biosecurity Act 2013

Designation of
biosecurity
holding areas

15. (1) The Minister may, by order in the Gazette, designate –
- (a) any territorial waters or any part of a seaport as a biosecurity port holding area for vessels; and
 - (b) any part of an airport as a biosecurity port holding area for aircraft.
- (2) A biosecurity port holding area is one where incoming conveyances may be held for biosecurity inspection pending biosecurity landing clearance or other disposition under this Act.
- (3) The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, designate any area of land at or adjacent to a seaport or airport as a biosecurity goods holding area for incoming or outgoing containers and goods.
- (4) A biosecurity goods holding area is one where incoming or outgoing containers or goods may be held for biosecurity inspection pending biosecurity clearance or other disposition under this Act.
- (5) The Minister may designate any part of a mail exchange as a biosecurity postal holding area for incoming or outgoing postal items.
- (6) A biosecurity postal holding area is one where incoming or outgoing postal items may be held for biosecurity inspection pending biosecurity clearance or other disposition under this Act.
- (7) Before making an order under subsection (1), (3) or (5), the Minister must obtain the advice of the Director and consult, as the case may be, the officers or authorities responsible for the movement of vessels, aircraft and postal items in Solomon Islands.
- (8) A mail exchange may only be designated as a biosecurity holding area in respect of regulated articles that at the time of entry or departure are in a mail bag or other container that conforms to the requirements of the postal legislation of Solomon Islands.

Management
of biosecurity
holding areas

16. (1) No person, other than the person in charge of the area or a biosecurity officer acting in the course of duty, may enter a biosecurity holding area without the written permission of the Director, or the permission of the person in charge of the area or of a biosecurity officer.
- (2) A biosecurity officer may, in order to reduce a biosecurity threat, lock, seal or otherwise prevent entry to and exit from a biosecurity holding area or any building in it.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person -
- (a) enters a biosecurity holding area without permission given under subsection (1); or

- (b) damages, interferes with or in any way reduces the effectiveness of measures taken to secure a biosecurity holding area, or any regulated article or other item in the area.
- (4) The Director may issue written directions to the person in charge of a biosecurity holding area as to the management of the area.
- (5) A person who removes or attempts to remove from a biosecurity holding area any regulated article without obtaining biosecurity clearance in respect of it, unless for the purpose of biosecurity measures being applied to the article in accordance with this Act, commits an offence.

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Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Form 3 B

APPROVAL BY THE DIRECTOR ON APPLICATION FOR A PRIVATE
BIOSECURITY GOODS HOLDING AREA

(Regulation 5 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

Name of Applicant:

Address:

Phone/Mobile:

Email:

Certificate of Business Registration Number:

Date:

APPROVAL

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon me by regulation 5, APPROVAL is hereby granted to you to operate a private Biosecurity Goods Holding Area for the purpose of inspection of imported goods on

(parcel number.....description of land/ premises.....)

Your License Number is:.....

Duration:.....Years

.....
DIRECTOR OF BIOSECURITY

Note: Your Licence may be cancelled without notice to you if you fail to comply with the Licence conditions as approved by the Director from time to time.

SCHEDULE FOUR

Form 4A: Biosecurity Arrival Declaration for Vessels Arriving in Solomon Islands (does not include yachts with berths for 5 people or less)

Form 4B: Biosecurity Arrival Declaration for Commercial Aircraft Arriving in Solomon Islands

**BIOSECURITY ARRIVAL DECLARATION
FOR VESSELS ARRIVING IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**

(does not include yachts with berths for 5 people or less)
(Sections 14 and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013, Reg. 7)

1. Name of vessel: 2. Voyage Number:
3. Destination port of first arrival in Solomon Islands:
4. Last port of call before arrival in Solomon Islands:
Port Country
5. Estimated date and time of arrival in Solomon Islands:
6. Actual date of arrival in Solomon Islands:
7. Actual time of arrival in Solomon Islands:
8. Intended port(s) of call:
9. Proposed itinerary until final departure from Solomon Islands:

10. Number of crew: 11. Number of passengers:
12. Live animals on board: Yes/No 13. Live plants on board: Yes/No
 (Please list on reverse any live animals or plants on board)
14. Do you wish to land the animal: Yes/No.
15. Description of any illness, sickness or disease affecting any animal on board:

Signed: Operator/Master/Agent: Date:

This form must be delivered to Biosecurity Solomon Islands not less than 24 hours before arrival in the case of vessels. The form may be delivered electronically or by manuscript and may come direct from the Master or Pilot or via a designated Biosecurity Clearance Agent. *(If similar information is required by other border agencies it may be combined into one general form)*

Contact details for Biosecurity Solomon Islands are:

Seaport: Tel: Email:

List of all animals and plants on board:

Kind of animal	Kind of plant	Number	Country and port where loaded	Comments

Biosecurity Act 2013

14. (1) The master or captain of every vessel or aircraft destined for Solomon Islands must make or cause to be made to the Director a biosecurity arrival declaration, in the prescribed form, stating –
- (a) the destination seaport or airport in Solomon Islands and the estimated time of arrival of the vessel or aircraft;
 - (b) its immediately preceding port or place of call;
 - (c) the proposed itinerary of the vessel or aircraft until it leaves Solomon Islands;
 - (d) the nature and country of origin of its cargo;
 - (e) the number of passengers and crew;
 - (f) the presence of any live animal or live plant on the vessel or aircraft;
 - (g) the nature of any illness or malady affecting any live animal, plant, crew member, passenger or other individual on board the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (h) any other matter relevant to facilitating biosecurity landing clearance of the vessel or aircraft that is specified by the Director.
- (2) The declaration required by subsection (1) –
- (a) must be made not less than 24 hours in the case of a vessel, or 60 minutes in the case of an aircraft, before the estimated time of arrival;
 - (b) may be made by electronic means, in accordance with directions of the Director issued from time to time;
 - (c) may be made through a biosecurity clearance agent; or
 - (d) may be made in conjunction with or as part of a declaration made for customs or other border control purposes.
- (3) A master or captain who fails to make a biosecurity arrival declaration, either directly or through a biosecurity clearance agent, commits an offence.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a

- lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.



Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Form 4B

**BIOSECURITY ARRIVAL DECLARATION
FOR COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**

(Regulation 7 of the Biosecurity Regulation 2015)

- 1. Airline name..... 2. Flight number.....
- 3. Aircraft Registration:
- 4. Destination port of first arrival in Solomon Islands
- 5. Estimated date and time of arrival.....
- 6. Actual date of arrival:7. Actual time of arrival:
- 8. Intended port(s) of call:
- 9. Proposed itinerary until departure final departure from Solomon Islands: ...
.....
- 10. Number of crew: 11. Number of passengers:
- Disinfection method:
- Residual: YES / NO Certificate expiry date:
.....
- Pre-embarkation: YES / NO Top of Decent: YES / NO
- Aircraft staying overnight may require additional disinfection
- 12. Live animals on board: Yes/No 13. Live plants on board: Yes/No
(Please list on reverse any live animals or plants on board)
- 14. Description of any illness, sickness or disease affecting any animal on board
.....

While on the ground, garbage storage or disposal will be in accordance with the Biosecurity Officer's instructions. No animal or animal product and no plant or

plant product will be allowed to leave the said aircraft unless in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2013.

Signed: Operator/Pilot/Agent: Date:

This form must be delivered to Biosecurity Solomon Islands not less than 60 minutes before arrival. The form may be delivered electronically or by manuscript and may come direct from the Pilot or via a designated Biosecurity Clearance Agent. *(If similar information is required by other border agencies this form may be combined with others into one general form)*

Contact details for Biosecurity Solomon Islands are:

Airport: Tel: Email:

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every vessel or aircraft destined for Solomon Islands must make or cause to be made to the Director a biosecurity arrival declaration, in the prescribed form, stating –
- (i) the destination seaport or airport in Solomon Islands and the estimated time of arrival of the vessel or aircraft;
 - (j) its immediately preceding port or place of call;
 - (k) the proposed itinerary of the vessel or aircraft until it leaves Solomon Islands;
 - (l) the nature and country of origin of its cargo;
 - (m) the number of passengers and crew;
 - (n) the presence of any live animal or live plant on the vessel or aircraft;
 - (o) the nature of any illness or malady affecting any live animal, plant, crew member, passenger or other individual on board the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (p) any other matter relevant to facilitating biosecurity landing clearance of the vessel or aircraft that is specified by the Director.
- (4) The declaration required by subsection (1) –
- (a) must be made not less than 24 hours in the case of a vessel, or 60 minutes in the case of an aircraft, before the estimated time of arrival;
 - (b) may be made by electronic means, in accordance with directions of the Director issued from time to time;
 - (c) may be made through a biosecurity clearance agent; or
 - (d) may be made in conjunction with or as part of a declaration made for customs or other border control purposes.
- (5) A master or captain who fails to make a biosecurity arrival declaration, either directly or through a biosecurity clearance agent, commits an offence.
22. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (10) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (d) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (e) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (f) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (11) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.

- (12) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (13) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (14) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (15) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (16) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (17) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.

SCHEDULE FIVE

Form 5A: Incoming Conveyance Biosecurity Certificate, (Master's Certificate)

Form 5B: Incoming Conveyance Biosecurity Certificate (Yachts), (Master's Certificate)

Form 5C: Incoming Conveyance Biosecurity Certificate For Vessels Intending to Stay in
Solomon Islands, (Master's Certificate)



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 PO Box G13
 HONIARA
 Tel. 24657

Form 5A

**INCOMING CONVEYANCE BIOSECURITY CERTIFICATE,
 (MASTER'S CERTIFICATE)**

(Section 15 (1)(d) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

I, of the
 (FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF VESSEL)

hereby certify that while the said vessel is or has been within the outer limits of the territorial sea of Solomon Islands:

1. No organic garbage¹, bilge or ballast water and no sewage or foul wastewater has been or will be discharged overboard;
2. While in port, organic garbage¹ storage or disposal and rat control measures will be in accordance with the Biosecurity Officer's instructions;
3. No animal or animal product will be allowed to leave the said vessel unless in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2013;
4. No plant or plant product will be allowed to leave the said ship except as in 3 above;
5. The following live animals and plants are on board the said vessel.

Kind of animal	Kind of plant	Number	Country and port where loaded

¹ Under the Biosecurity Act 2013 " organic garbage" means waste material derived in whole or in part from plants, fruit, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material, or other refuse of any kind that has been associated with any plants, fruits, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing statements are true and correct in every particular; and I am fully aware of the provisions of the Biosecurity Act the orders and penalties/fines made under it.

Dated thisday of 20 at

Signature:

(Master)

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked

or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.

- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 PO Box G13
 HONIARA
 Tel. 24657

Form 5B

INCOMING CONVEYANCE BIOSECURITY CERTIFICATE (Yachts),
 (MASTER'S CERTIFICATE)

(Section 15 (1)(d) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

I, of the
 (FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF YACHT)

hereby certify that while the said yacht is or has been within the outer limits of the territorial sea of Solomon Islands it has not visited/landed at any place or island or disposed of any regulated article on land before arriving at this designated first point of Entry and:

1. No organic garbage, bilge or ballast water and no sewage or foul wastewater has been or will be discharged overboard;
2. While in port, organic garbage¹ storage or disposal and rat control measures will be in accordance with the Biosecurity Officer's instructions;
3. No animal or animal product will be allowed to leave the said yacht unless in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2013;
4. No plant or plant product will be allowed to leave the said ship except as in 3 above;
5. The following live animals and plants are on board the said yacht.

Kind of animal	Kind of plant	Number	Country and port where loaded

To the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing statements are true and correct in every particular; and I am fully aware of the provisions of the Biosecurity Act the orders and penalties/fines made under it.

Dated thisday of 20 at
.....

Signature:
(Master)

Note: Under the Biosecurity Act 2013 " organic garbage" means waste material derived in whole or in part from plants, fruit, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material, or other refuse of any kind that has been associated with any plants, fruits, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material.

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
 - (e)
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections

- commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.



Biosecurity Solomon Islands
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 PO Box G13
 HONIARA
 Tel. 24657

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Form 5C

INCOMING CONVEYANCE BIOSECURITY CERTIFICATE
 FOR VESSELS INTENDING TO STAY IN SOLOMON ISLANDS
 (MASTER'S CERTIFICATE)

(Section 15 (1)(d) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

I, of the
 (FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF VESSEL)

hereby certify that while the said vessel is or has been within the outer limits of the territorial sea of Solomon Islands:

1. No organic garbage, bilge or ballast water and no sewage or foul wastewater has been or will be discharged overboard;
2. While in port, organic garbage¹ storage or disposal and rat control measures will be in accordance with the Biosecurity Officer's instructions;
3. The following live animals and plants are on board the said vessel.

Kind of animal	Kind of plant	Number	Country and port where loaded

4. Do you have any of the following items on board you wish to bring into Solomon Islands?

Animal Products Yes No Plant Products Yes No

Stored products Yes No Native artefacts Yes No

Used equipment e.g. Tents, bicycles, Motorbike, equipment used with animals, golf and fishing equipment, vacuum cleaner bags Yes No

5. All animals or animal products and plants or plant products that do not meet Solomon Islands biosecurity import requirements will be destroyed.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing statements are true and correct in every particular; and I am fully aware of the provisions of the Biosecurity Act the orders and penalties/fines made under it.

Dated thisday of 20 at

Signature:

(Master)

Note: Under the Biosecurity Act 2013 " organic garbage" means waste material derived in whole or in part from plants, fruit, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material, or other refuse of any kind that has been associated with any plants, fruits, vegetables, meat or other plant or animal material.

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.

- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.

SCHEDULE SIX

Form 6A: Ship Master's or Pilot's Bond and Guarantee (Animals)

Form 6B: Ship Master's or Pilot's Bond and Guarantee (Meat)

Form 6C: Ship Master's or Pilot's Bond and Guarantee (Plants (inc. fruits and vegetables))



Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Form 6A

SHIP MASTER'S OR PILOT'S BOND AND GUARANTEE

(Section 15 (8) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

ANIMALS

I, of the
(FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF VESSEL OR

AIRCRAFT)

(hereinafter referred to as "the Master" of the said ship or aircraft) in the country of Solomon Islands am held and firmly bound by this bond to the Government of Solomon Islands in the sum of Five Thousand United States Dollars (US\$5,000.00) to be paid to the said Government.

Dated at this day of 20 ...

WHEREAS the animal, more particularly described in the Schedule hereto, being an animal which may not be introduced into Solomon Islands arrived at on theday of.....last, by the said ship or aircraft.

AND WHEREAS such animal, unless permitted under the Biosecurity Act, is not to be landed while such ship or aircraft remains in Solomon Islands.

NOW THEREFORE the conditions of this bond or obligation is such that if the Master keeps the animal securely confined on board in such a manner as may be approved by a Biosecurity Officer and does not allow such animal, unless permitted under the Act, to be landed, then this bond shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise the same shall remain in force.

SCHEDULE

Kind of animal	Description	Number	Country and port where loaded

Signed: Master/Pilot

In the presence of)
.....)
.....)

NOTE: If the bonded animal comes ashore illegally outward clearance will not be granted until the Bond is paid.
The Agent will be liable to pay this Bond if the Master fails to pay.

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
- (2) After inspecting relevant documents and conducting any necessary search of an incoming vessel or aircraft, and if satisfied -
- (a) that the vessel or aircraft does not have on board any regulated article that might pose a biosecurity threat to Solomon Islands; and
 - (b) that the prescribed fee, if any, has been paid,
- a biosecurity officer may grant biosecurity landing clearance to the vessel or aircraft.
- (3) Biosecurity landing clearance means that a vessel or aircraft may land crew members and any cargo or passengers on board, but the crew and any cargo or passengers remain subject to biosecurity control under this Act.
- (4) Biosecurity landing clearance must be refused if a biosecurity officer orders the vessel or aircraft into port quarantine pursuant to section 16(3).
- (5) A master or captain who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.
- (6) A master or captain who lands any crew, cargo or passengers from a vessel or aircraft without biosecurity landing clearance of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (7) A crew member or passenger who lands from a vessel or aircraft before it has received biosecurity landing clearance, except with the permission of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (8) Biosecurity landing clearance of a vessel or aircraft may be granted with or without conditions on entry into a bond to the Government, in the form specified or approved by the Director, by the master of the vessel or captain of the aircraft, for compliance with any requirements imposed pursuant to this Act in respect of the vessel or aircraft or cargo.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.

- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

Form 6B

SHIP MASTER'S OR PILOT'S BOND AND GUARANTEE

(Section 15 (8) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

MEAT²

I,of the
(FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT)

(hereinafter referred to as "the Master" of the said ship or aircraft), in the country of Solomon Islands am held and firmly bound by this bond to the Government of Solomon Islands in the sum of Five Thousand United States Dollars (US\$5,000.00) to be paid to the said Government.

Dated at this day of.....20

WHEREAS the meat, more particularly described in the Schedule hereto, being meat which may not be introduced into Solomon Islands, arrived at on theday of last, by the said ship or aircraft.

AND WHEREAS such meat, unless permitted under the Biosecurity Act, is not to be landed while such ship or aircraft remains in Solomon Islands.

NOW THEREFORE the condition of this bond or obligation is such that if the Master keeps the meat securely confined on board in such a manner as may be approved by a Biosecurity Officer and does not allow such meat, unless permitted under the Act, to be landed, then this bond shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise the same shall remain in force.

² "Meat" includes, fresh, frozen and preserved meats.

SCHEDULE

Meat on board	Type & Weight	Country of origin	Country & Port where loaded

Signed: Master/Pilot

In the presence of
.....)

NOTE: If bonded meat comes ashore illegally outward clearance will not be granted until the Bond is paid. The Agent will be liable to pay this bond if the Master fails to pay.

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
- (2) After inspecting relevant documents and conducting any necessary search of an incoming vessel or aircraft, and if satisfied -
- (a) that the vessel or aircraft does not have on board any regulated article that might pose a biosecurity threat to Solomon Islands; and
 - (b) that the prescribed fee, if any, has been paid,
- a biosecurity officer may grant biosecurity landing clearance to the vessel or aircraft.
- (3) Biosecurity landing clearance means that a vessel or aircraft may land crew members and any cargo or passengers on board, but the crew and any cargo or passengers remain subject to biosecurity control under this Act.
- (4) Biosecurity landing clearance must be refused if a biosecurity officer orders the vessel or aircraft into port quarantine pursuant to section 16(3).
- (5) A master or captain who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.
- (6) A master or captain who lands any crew, cargo or passengers from a vessel or aircraft without biosecurity landing clearance of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (7) A crew member or passenger who lands from a vessel or aircraft before it has received biosecurity landing clearance, except with the permission of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (8) Biosecurity landing clearance of a vessel or aircraft may be granted with or without conditions on entry into a bond to the Government, in the form specified or approved by the Director, by the master of the vessel or captain of the aircraft, for compliance with any requirements imposed pursuant to this Act in respect of the vessel or aircraft or cargo.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands -
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid,

- and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 PO Box G13
 HONIARA
 Tel. 24657

Form 6C

SHIP MASTER'S OR PILOT'S BOND AND GUARANTEE

(Section 15 (8) and 21 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Plants (inc. fruits and vegetables)

I, of the
 (FULL NAME) (FULL NAME OF VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT)

(hereinafter referred to as "the Master" of the said ship or aircraft), in the country of Solomon Islands am held and firmly bound by this bond to the Government of Solomon Islands in the sum of two thousand five hundred United States Dollars (US\$2,500.00) to be paid to the said Government.

Dated at this day of 20

WHEREAS the plants, more particularly described in the Schedule hereto, being plants which may not be introduced into Solomon Islands, arrived at on the day of last, by the said ship or aircraft.

AND WHEREAS such plants, unless permitted under the Biosecurity Act, is not to be landed while such ship or aircraft remains in Solomon Islands.

NOW THEREFORE the condition of this bond or obligation is such that if the Master keeps the plants securely confined on board in such a manner as may be approved by a Biosecurity Officer and does not allow such plant, unless permitted under the Act, to be landed, then this bond shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise the same shall remain in force.

SCHEDULE

Plants on board	Country of origin	Country & Port where loaded

Signed: Master/Pilot

In the presence of)
.....)
.....)

NOTE: If plant comes ashore illegally outward clearance will not be granted until the Bond is paid.
The Agent will be liable to pay this bond if the Master fails to pay.

Biosecurity Act 2013

15. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (a) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (b) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (c) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
- (2) After inspecting relevant documents and conducting any necessary search of an incoming vessel or aircraft, and if satisfied -
- (a) that the vessel or aircraft does not have on board any regulated article that might pose a biosecurity threat to Solomon Islands; and
 - (b) that the prescribed fee, if any, has been paid,
- a biosecurity officer may grant biosecurity landing clearance to the vessel or aircraft.
- (3) Biosecurity landing clearance means that a vessel or aircraft may land crew members and any cargo or passengers on board, but the crew and any cargo or passengers remain subject to biosecurity control under this Act.
- (4) Biosecurity landing clearance must be refused if a biosecurity officer orders the vessel or aircraft into port quarantine pursuant to section 16(3).
- (5) A master or captain who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.
- (6) A master or captain who lands any crew, cargo or passengers from a vessel or aircraft without biosecurity landing clearance of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (7) A crew member or passenger who lands from a vessel or aircraft before it has received biosecurity landing clearance, except with the permission of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (8) Biosecurity landing clearance of a vessel or aircraft may be granted with or without conditions on entry into a bond to the Government, in the form specified or approved by the Director, by the master of the vessel or captain of the aircraft, for compliance with any requirements imposed pursuant to this Act in respect of the vessel or aircraft or cargo.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands -
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid,

- and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.

SCHEDULE SEVEN

Form 7A: Application to Import Fruit and Vegetables

Form 7B: Application to Import Plant Material

Form 7C: Application to Import Live Animals

Form 7D: Application to Import Animal Products

Form 7E: Application to Import Earth

APPLICATION TO IMPORT FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(Section 28(2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Importer details: (Please Print) **Exporter details:** (Please Print)

Name: Name:

Address: Address:

.....

Phone: Phone:

Email: Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Botanical and/or common name	Quantity	Country of Origin

Purpose of introduction: - Resale: Personal consumption: Other:

Method of Transport - Sea freight Airfreight Accompanied

Single import: multiple imports

Expected date(s) of arrival:

I acknowledge that I, the importer, am responsible for fulfilling the conditions of the import permit, as required by sections 26,27,28 and 29 of the Biosecurity Act 2013 and that failure to do so, will result in the consignment being seized and re-exported or destroyed.

Signed:

(Importer)

Date: / / 20

Fee Paid:

Note: Multiple entry Import Permits for fruits and vegetables are valid until 30 June each year. Single entry Import Permits are valid for one month from the date of issue. Import permit applications may take up to 10 business days to process, this period could be extended if further information is required.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (26) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (a) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (b) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (c) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (2) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (3) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (4) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (5) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (6) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (7) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (8) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (a) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (b) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (27) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (3) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (4) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (28) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (a) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (b) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (2) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;

- (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;
 - (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (3) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (4) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (29) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (2) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (3) A biosecurity import permit may -
- (a) be general or specific;
 - (b) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (c) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (4) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
- (5) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

APPLICATION TO IMPORT PLANT MATERIAL

(Section 28 (2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Importer details: (Please Print) **Exporter details:** (Please Print)

Name: Name:

Address: Address:

.....

Phone: Phone:

Email: Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Botanical and/or common name	Nature: seeds, cuttings etc.	Quantity

* For definition of plant material see reverse.

Country of Origin:

Purpose of introduction: - Propagation/Research: Cut flower trade: Other:

Method of Transport - Sea freight Airfreight Post
Accompanied

Single import: multiple imports (seed only)

Expected date(s) of arrival:

I acknowledge that I, the importer, am responsible for fulfilling the conditions of the import permit, as required by sections 26,27,28 and 29 of the Biosecurity Act 2013 and that failure to do so, will result in the consignment being seized and re-exported or destroyed.

Signed:

(Importer)

Date: / / 20....

Fee Paid:

Note: Single entry Import Permits are valid for one month from the date of issue. Import permit applications may take up to 10 business days to process, this period could be extended if further information is required. Imports will not be permitted until an Import Permit has been issued, you are recommended not to order any imports until you have received your import permit.

Definitions

“plant product” means –

- (a) plant material;
- (b) timber; and
- (c) any product manufactured wholly or partly from one or more plants;

“plant material” means any unmanufactured material of plant origin, including grain;

APPLICATION TO IMPORT LIVE ANIMALS

(Section 28 (2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Importer details: (Please Print)

Name:

Address:

.....

Phone:

Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Exporter details: (Please Print)

Name:

Address:

.....

Phone:

Email:

Each application can only be for one species from one country.

Species	Breed	Sex	Number	Name (if applicable)	Identification (microchip, ear tag, brand)

(Continue on reverse side if necessary)

Country of origin: _____

Purpose of Introduction: - _____

Method of Transport: Sea Freight Airfreight

Arrival details (Ship name/Flight No.): _____

Expected date of arrival: _____

I acknowledge that I, the importer, am responsible for fulfilling the conditions of the import permit, as required by sections 26,27,28 and 29 of the Biosecurity Act 2013 and that failure to do so, will result in the consignment being seized and re-exported or destroyed.

Signed:
(Importer)

Date: / / 20

Fee Paid:

Note: Import Permits for live animals are valid for four months only from the date of issue. Import Permits may take up to 10 business days to process, this period could be extended if further information is required. Imports will not be permitted until an Import Permit has been issued, you are recommended not to order any imports until you have received your Import Permit.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (26) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (a) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (b) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (c) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (2) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (3) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (4) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (5) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (6) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (7) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (8) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (a) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (b) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (27) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (3) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (4) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (28) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (a) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (b) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (2) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;
 - (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and

- (f) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
 - (3) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
 - (4) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (29)
- (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
 - (2) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
 - (3) A biosecurity import permit may -
 - (a.) be general or specific;
 - (b.) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (c.) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
 - (4) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
 - (5) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

APPLICATION TO IMPORT ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Section 28 (2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Importer details: (Please Print)

Exporter details: (Please Print)

Name:

Name:

Address:

Address:

.....

.....

Phone:

Phone:

Email:

Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Product name	Description	Quantity

* For definition of animal products see reverse.

Country of origin: _____

Purpose of import: - Commercial: Personal: Research: Other:

Method of transport - Sea Freight Airfreight Accompanied

Single import: Expected date of arrival: _____

or

Multiple imports: Date of first arrival: _____

I acknowledge that I, the importer, am responsible for fulfilling the conditions of the import permit, as required by sections 26,27,28 and 29 of the Biosecurity Act 2013 and that failure to do so, will result in the consignment being seized and re-exported or destroyed.

Signed:
(Importer)

Date: / / 20.....

Fee Paid:

Note: Multiple entry Import Permits for animal products are valid until 30 June each year. Single entry Import Permits are valid for one month from the date of issue. Import permit applications may take up to 10 business days to process, this period could be extended if further information is required. Imports will not be permitted until an Import Permit has been issued, you are recommended not to order any imports until you have received your Import Permit.

Definition

"animal product" means any article or substance derived from an animal, whether or not in combination with any other article or substance, and includes -

- (a) meat, fat, milk, whey, cream, butter, cheese, eggs and other foodstuffs derived from an animal;
- (b) the dung, urine, faeces, saliva, bone or blood of an animal, or any article or substance derived from the dung, urine, faeces, saliva, bone or blood of an animal;
- (c) the secretions of any animal; or
- (d) any product or biological preparation derived from any animal tissue or animal secretion;

For example: this includes stockfeed containing animal protein and animal genetic material.

APPLICATION TO IMPORT EARTH

(Section 28 (2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Importer details: (Please Print)

Exporter details: (Please Print)

Name:

Name:

Address:
.....

Address:
.....

Phone:

Phone:

Email:

Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Type of earth	Quantity

Country of origin: _____

Purpose of import: - Commercial: Personal: Research: Other:

Method of transport - Sea Freight Airfreight Accompanied

Expected date of arrival: _____

I acknowledge that I, the importer, am responsible for fulfilling the conditions of the import permit, as required by sections 26,27,28 and 29 of the Biosecurity Act 2013 and that failure to do so, will result in the consignment being seized and re-exported or destroyed.

Signed:

(Importer)

Date: / / 20

Fee Paid:

Note: Import Permits for earth are valid for 4 months, only, from the date of issue. Import permit applications may take up to 10 business days to process, this period could be extended if further information is required. Imports will not be permitted until an Import Permit has been issued, you are recommended not to order any imports until you have received your Import Permit.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (26) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (a) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (b) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (c) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (2) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (3) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (4) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (5) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (6) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (7) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (8) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (a) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (b) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (27) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (5) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (6) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (7) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (28) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (a) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (b) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (5) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -

- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;
 - (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (6) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (7) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (29) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (6) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (7) A biosecurity import permit may -
- (a.) be general or specific;
 - (b.) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (c.) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (8) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
- (9) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

SCHEDULE EIGHT

Form 8A: Permit to Import Plants

Form 8B: Permit to Import Animals

Form 8C: Permit to Import Animal Products

Form 8D: Permit to Import Earth

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Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Form 8A

PERMIT TO IMPORT PLANTS

(Section 29 (2)-(5) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

TO:
(Name of importer)

Permit No.

Address:
.....
.....

Subject to the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and the conditions specified herein,
permission is granted to import the following plants: -

End use:
.....

Details

Botanical name	Common name	Quantity

Country of origin:
.....

CONDITIONS

1. This permit is valid for SINGLE/MULTIPLE* importation(s) for a period of one year from the date of issue.
2. This permit must be produced at the time of importation.

3. The plant(s) must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued in the country of origin.
4. The plant(s) may only be imported through (point of entry in Solomon Islands).
5. The importation must comply with the specific requirements attached hereto.
6. Subject to inspection on arrival.

Date:

Signed:

Biosecurity Officer

*Delete as necessary.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (26) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (a) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (b) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (c) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (2) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (3) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (4) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (5) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (6) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (7) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (8) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (a) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (b) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (27) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (3) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (4) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (28) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (a) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (b) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (2) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;

- (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (3) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (4) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (29) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (10) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (11) A biosecurity import permit may -
 - (a) be general or specific;
 - (b) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (c) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (12) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
- (13) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

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SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

Form 8B

PERMIT TO IMPORT ANIMALS

(Section 29 (2)-(5) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

TO:Permit No.
(Name of importer)

Address:
.....
.....

Subject to the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and to the conditions specified herein,
permission is granted to import the following animals: -

Details

Species	Breed	Sex	Number	Name (if applicable)	Identification (microchip, ear tag, brand)

Country of origin: _____

CONDITIONS

1. This permit is valid for SINGLE importation(s) for a period of four months from the date of issue.
2. This permit and health documents must accompany the animal.
3. The animal may only be imported through (point of entry in Solomon Islands).

4. The importation must comply with the specific requirements attached hereto.
5. Subject to inspection on arrival.

Date:

Signed:
Biosecurity Officer

* For animals other than domesticated give common names if available.

** Delete as necessary.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (30) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (d) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (e) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (f) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (9) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (10) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (11) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (12) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (13) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (14) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (15) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (c) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (d) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (31) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (5) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (6) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (7) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (32) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (d) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (e) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (f) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (5) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;

- (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (6) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (7) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (33) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (14) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (15) A biosecurity import permit may -
 - (d.) be general or specific;
 - (e.) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (f.) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (16) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
- (17) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

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SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

From 8C

PERMIT TO IMPORT ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Section 29 (2)-(5) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

TO:
(Name of importer)

Permit No.

Address:
.....
.....

Subject to the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and to the conditions specified herein,
permission is granted to import the following animal products—

Product name	Description	Quantity

Country of origin: _____

CONDITIONS

1. This permit is valid for a period of months from the date of issue for SINGLE/MULTIPLE* importation. (expiry date.)
2. This permit must be produced at the time of importation.
3. The animal product may only be imported through (point of entry in Solomon Islands).
4. The importation must comply with the specific requirements attached hereto.

5. Health/Sanitary Certificate MUST accompany each import.
6. Subject to biosecurity inspection on arrival.

Date:

Signed:

Biosecurity Officer

*Delete as necessary.

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (34) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (g) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (h) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (i) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (16) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (17) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (18) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (19) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (20) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (21) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (22) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (e) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (f) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (35) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (8) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (9) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (10) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (36) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (g) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (h) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (i) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (8) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;

- (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (9) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (10) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (37) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (18) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (19) A biosecurity import permit may -
 - (g.) be general or specific;
 - (h.) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (i.) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (20) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
- (21) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

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SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

Form 8D

PERMIT TO IMPORT EARTH

(Section 29 (2)-(5) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

T O:
(Name of importer)

Permit No.

Address:
.....
.....

Subject to the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and to the conditions specified herein,
permission is granted to import the following type of earth —

Type of earth	Quantity	Country of origin

CONDITIONS

1. This permit is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue for SINGLE importation.
2. This permit must be produced at the time of importation. Copy for multiple
3. The earth may only be imported through (point of entry in Solomon Islands).
4. The importation must comply with the specific requirements attached hereto.
5. Subject to inspection on arrival.

Date:

Signed:

Biosecurity Officer

Biosecurity Act 2013

- (38) (1) The Director may specify in respect of incoming regulated articles –
- (j) whether a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the biosecurity authority in the country of origin is required for an article and if so the matters that must be certified;
 - (k) whether a biosecurity import permit must be obtained for the article and if so the conditions to be attached to the permit; or
 - (l) what biosecurity measures, if any, must be applied to the article on arrival in Solomon Islands before biosecurity import clearance can be granted.
- (23) Specifications under subsection (1) -
- (a) may be different for different types and quantities of the regulated article;
 - (b) may be by reference to the country or area of origin of the article; and
 - (c) must only be those reasonably necessary to reduce or eliminate the biosecurity risk to Solomon Islands presented by the article.
- (24) In determining specifications under subsection (1), the Director -
- (a) must make a biosecurity risk assessment;
 - (b) must have regard to the requirements of the SPS Agreement and other international standards relating to biosecurity matters;
 - (c) must have regard to the resources available for biosecurity control; and
 - (d) may apply the precautionary principle.
- (25) The biosecurity risk assessment needed for making a specification under this section -
- (a) may be performed by any qualified person (other than the importer) at the request of the Director; or
 - (b) is performed at the importer's expense.
- (26) Specifications made under subsection (1) in respect of an article may be changed at any time before biosecurity import clearance is obtained in respect of the article if the biosecurity risk presented by the article or consignment changes.
- (27) Notice of a change in an import specification in respect of an article should be given to intending importers as soon as practicable but no liability arises from a failure to do so.
- (28) Before making or changing a specification under this section, the Director must obtain the advice of relevant technical section heads.
- (29) Specifications made under this section must be -
- (g) published in the biosecurity register and at the office of the Director; and
 - (h) made available to the public for inspection or purchase.
- (39) (1) A person proposing to import a regulated article of a type that is not the subject of a biosecurity import specification must apply in writing to the Director for a specification under section 26 in respect of the article.
- (11) An application under subsection (1) in respect of an article must -
- (a) be made in sufficient time before the intended importation; and
 - (b) give adequate information about the biosecurity procedures of the country of origin, the nature of the article and the proposed importation, to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment in relation to the article.
- (12) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director must as soon as practicable, unless the article is or becomes a prohibited import under section 9, make a specification in respect of it in accordance with section 26.
- (13) Section 26(2), (3) and (4) apply to the making of a specification under this section.
- (40) (1) If a biosecurity import permit is required under section 26(1) in respect of a regulated article or consignment, an application for a permit must -
- (j) be made before the article or consignment leaves the country of origin or, in the case of re-exported goods, the re-exporting country;
 - (k) be made to the Director in the manner specified or approved by the Director; and
 - (l) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any.
- (11) An application for a biosecurity import permit must -
- (a) include evidence of the country of origin of the regulated article or consignment;
 - (b) state the nature and amount of the article or consignment;

- (c) state the expected date of arrival in Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) give any other information the Director reasonably requires to enable the Director to make a biosecurity risk assessment.
- (12) A decision on an application for a biosecurity import permit must be communicated to the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received duly completed.
- (13) If the decision is to refuse the permit, the applicant must be notified in writing, with brief reasons.
- (41) (1) If satisfied of the matters set out in section 28(1) and (2), and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, the Director, or a biosecurity officer, must as soon as practicable issue a biosecurity import permit.
- (22) The form of a biosecurity import permit is as specified or approved by the Director.
- (23) A biosecurity import permit may -
 - (j.) be general or specific;
 - (k.) relate to a single article or to a consignment of articles; or
 - (l.) be different for different types of regulated article and relate to different countries of origin.
- (24) A general permit covers all imports of a type specified in the permit, or from an area specified in the permit, and may cover continuing imports over a period specified in the permit.
 - (25) A specific permit covers a single article or consignment and may specify an expiry date.

SCHEDULE NINE

APPLICATION FOR BIOSECURITY IMPORT CLEARANCE

(Section 24(2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Applicant details: (Please Print)

Name:

Address:

.....

Phone:

Email:

Preferred contact: phone email

Importer details: (Please Print)

Name:

Address:

.....

Phone:

Email:

Vessel and Voyage No.:

Airline and flight No.

AWB No.

BL No.

Container No.

I apply for Import Clearance for the following items that have arrived in Solomon Islands on the above mentioned vessel or aircraft.

Nature of item	Quantity	Distinguishing marks on package	Country of Origin

I attach originals of all relevant documents; (e.g. Import Permit; if issued; Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the exporting country; if requested; details of any biosecurity treatment required.).

Signed:
Applicant

Date:

Fee Paid:

Note: 1. Except in exceptional circumstances applications will only be accepted if they are made at least 24 hours before clearance is required.

Note: While every effort will be made to clear fresh and frozen produce within 24 hours if it complies with import conditions, it may take longer to clear other items.

Biosecurity Act 2013

24. (1) Every incoming article or consignment of regulated articles -
- (a) is liable to biosecurity import clearance inspection by a biosecurity officer; and
 - (b) for that purpose must be taken to or retained in a biosecurity holding area for inspection.
- (2) An application for biosecurity import clearance of a regulated article or consignment must -
- (a) be made to a biosecurity officer in the manner specified or approved by the Director;
 - (b) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any;
 - (c) state the country of origin of the article or consignment;
 - (d) state the nature and quantity of the article or consignment;
 - (e) attach any sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin in relation to the article or consignment;
 - (f) attach any biosecurity import permit relating to the document; and
 - (g) attach documentation relating to any other biosecurity measures specified under section 26 (1) in relation to the article or consignment.
- (3) The importer of a regulated article or consignment must on the request of a biosecurity officer -
- (a) if the article or consignment is in a container, open the container or enable the officer to do so;
 - (b) allow the officer to inspect the article or consignment in accordance with section 49;
 - (c) allow the officer to take samples and conduct tests in accordance with Part 7 to enable the officer to determine whether biosecurity import clearance should be granted; and
 - (d) if the article or consignment requires biosecurity measures to be applied to it, submit the article or consignment to such measures.
- (4) The cost of taking an article to a biosecurity holding area, and of keeping it there, is to be borne by the importer of the article, and no compensation is payable for any loss or destruction or consequential loss caused as a result of the taking or keeping, unless negligence or malice is proved.
- (5) If the importer of a regulated article or consignment fails to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) -
- (a) the person commits an offence; and
 - (b) a biosecurity officer may refuse to grant import clearance for the article or consignment, and may order the article or consignment to be re-consigned or destroyed.
- (6) This section does not apply to passengers or crew members, but section 22 applies to such persons.

SCHEDULE TEN

Form 10A: Biosecurity Import Clearance (Sea Containers, Sea and Air Cargoes)

Form 10B: Biosecurity Import Clearance (Mail)

Held pending treatment:
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Treatment:

Held pending reshipment or destruction
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Released following treatment:
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Fee paid:

456



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

Form 10B

BIOSECURITY IMPORT CLEARANCE
(Mail)
(Section 25(2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Addressee, Consignee, Agent

.....
.....
.....

Post Office:

.....

Country of origin of items described below:

.....

Quantity	Description

The items described above are:

Released unconditionally:
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Prohibited in Solomon Islands*:
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Held pending treatment*:
Signed Biosecurity Officer date.

Treatment:

Released following treatment:

.....

.....

Signed Biosecurity Officer

date.

* These items may alternatively be either returned to sender or destroyed. Please contact the Biosecurity Officer at the Post Office to discuss and agree your preferred option.

Fee paid:

SCHEDULE ELEVEN A

(Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

SOLOMON ISLANDS SEA CONTAINER EXTERIOR CLEANLINESS STANDARD

All sea containers leaving any Port Biosecurity Holding Area for a destination within Solomon Islands must first be visually checked by a Biosecurity Officer and found to be externally clean to the following standard:

1. All six sides have been visually checked for soil, animal or plant matter.
2. All fixing lug holes have been visually checked for soil, animal or plant matter.
3. All beams under the base of the container have been visually checked for soil, animal or plant matter.
4. No contamination with soil, animal or plant matter has been found during any of the above inspections.

(Note: dust, grease, and road splash are not a concern to Biosecurity Solomon Islands).

Definitions:

Soil: the particulate matter that plant roots live in but not including rocks or stones.

Animal matter: Any animal, including insects, or animal part or faeces except for a bird droppings.

Plant Matter: Any plant or any part of a plant including bark, sticks, twigs, leaves, flowers and seeds.

SCHEDULE ELEVEN B

(Section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

APPROVED CLEANING METHODS FOR REFRIGERATED AND INSULATED
CONTAINERS

- a. All internal surfaces to be swept or vacuumed and thoroughly cleaned with 4 per cent solution of sodium carbonate containing 0.1 per cent sodium silicate; or
- b. All internal surfaces to be swept or vacuumed and thoroughly cleaned with an approved detergent, followed by steam cleaning.

SCHEDULE TWELVE

APPLICATION FOR SANITARY OR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE AND BIOSECURITY EXPORT CLEARANCE

(Section 35 (1) and (2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013)

Applicant	Importer details: (Please Print)
details: (Please Print)	Name:
Name:	Address:
Address:
.....
Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:
Preferred contact: phone <input type="checkbox"/> email <input type="checkbox"/>	
Country and declared point of entry:	

Proposed date of export: Mode of export:

Import Permit needed: Yes / No. Import Permit attached here: Yes/No.

Place where consignment may be inspected:

Nature of the consignment:
.....

I _____ (*name of applicant*) agree that the appropriate Phytosanitary or Animal Health Certificate will only be issued if the article to be exported meets the standards of plant or animal health required by the importing country and that all required treatments have been applied to the satisfaction of Biosecurity Solomon Islands. In addition I agree that Biosecurity Solomon Islands will not be held liable for any cost or losses incurred should the article fail inspection on arrival in the importing country.

Signed: Date:
Applicant

Fee Paid:

SCHEDULE THIRTEEN

DESIGNATED BIOSECURITY QUARANTINE STATIONS FOR LIVE ANIMALS
AND PLANTS

(Regulation 43 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

Areas designated as biosecurity quarantine stations for animals and plants, for the purposes of the Act.

1. Plant quarantine area within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock security fence near Henderson Airport.
2. Animal Quarantine station at Tenavatu farm, Guadalcanal.

SCHEDULE FOURTEEN

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE LAND OR BUILDINGS TO BE DESIGNATED AS
A PRIVATE BIOSECURITY QUARANTINE STATION

(Regulation 46 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

Name of applicant/company:

.....
.....
.....

Tel: **Email:**

Location of proposed site (Please provide a specific address and details (registered parcel numbers etc...) of the facilities proposed):

.....
.....
.....

Purpose of this application and proposed use of the land:

.....
.....
.....

Signed:

Applicant

Date:

Biosecurity Act 2013

40. (1) The Minister, on the advice of the Director, and after consulting other relevant Ministries, may by order in the Gazette, designate any public or private land as a biosecurity quarantine station for animals, animal products, plants, plant products, conveyances, containers or other goods for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Before designating any private land as a biosecurity quarantine station, the Minister, through the Director, must consult the owner, and must pay compensation as agreed or as determined by a court for use of the land as a quarantine station.
- (3) The Permanent Secretary must, upon the advice of the Director, ensure that every biosecurity quarantine station is provided with such buildings and facilities as are reasonably needed –
- (a) to hold regulated articles in biosecurity quarantine;
 - (b) to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the station or removing items from the station;
 - (c) to enable the Director to perform tests, provide treatment and apply other biosecurity measures as required by or under this Act.
41. (1) The Director may issue specifications as to –
- (a) the examination, treatment, disposal or destruction of articles while in a biosecurity quarantine station or in transit to or from a quarantine station;
 - (b) the period for which different types of regulated articles must remain in a biosecurity quarantine station.
- (2) The fees or charges payable for keeping items in biosecurity quarantine are as prescribed or specified.
- (3) The cost of keeping an article in biosecurity quarantine is to be borne by the importer of the article.
- (4) No compensation is payable for any loss or destruction or consequential loss caused by an item being detained in biosecurity quarantine, unless negligence or malice is proved.

SCHEDULE FIFTEEN

DESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR AND OTHER BIOSECURITY OFFICERS

(Sections 73, 74 of the Biosecurity Act 2013, Regulation 38 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

- A. The Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed pursuant to section 116 of the Constitution
- B. The following public officers are designated as Biosecurity Officers upon the coming into operation of these Regulations:-

Names of Public Officers:

1	Francis Tsatsia	16	Jack Susulu	31	Moana Kelly
2	Patteson Akipu	17	Japhet Tawo	32	Narety Levata
3	Max Kolubalona	18	Jean Eroa	33	Nester Pokana
4	Barney Keqa	19	Jemaima Vagi	34	Raymond Hausa
5	Catherine Vigimana	20	John Pupulu	35	Reigeen Doley Sasa
6	Crispus Fanai	21	Jordan Lavia	36	Reuben Alepio
7	Daniel Wehi	22	Julianne Mose	37	Sabina Pelomo
8	Donatus Meti	23	Leon Boso	38	Samson Kauli
9	Frank Pitakere	24	Lionel Laora	39	Samuel Hone
10	George Harunari	25	Lois Daiwo	40	Shanty Mae
11	Gideon Suda	26	Lovelyn Foli	41	Shirely Nagu
12	Hearly Atupule	27	Lovelyn Yunus	42	Sosimo Rarahoa
13	Helena Voda	28	Luke Kiriau	43	Steward Teoga
14	Irene Nanau	29	Mark Hoala	44	Tensley Sanau
15	Ishmael Bresamana	30	Milfred Sau	45	Trevor Loloito



SOLOMON ISLANDS

SCHEDULE SIXTEEN

Biosecurity Landing Clearance
for Vessels Arriving in Solomon Islands

(Section 15(2) Biosecurity Act 2013)

Biosecurity Solomon Islands
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
PO Box G13
HONIARA
Tel. 24657

I (Biosecurity Officer) have inspected
the vessel voyage number at
on and am satisfied that any issues of biosecurity concern are
being satisfactorily managed. All animals and plants on board are secured
satisfactorily, the Master has signed a Bond and Guarantee for each (if needed) and
has presented to me a fully signed Incoming Conveyance Biosecurity Certificate.

I hereby grant the vessel Biosecurity Landing Clearance under
Section 15(2) of the Biosecurity Act 2013. The vessel may now berth and begin to
discharge cargo, crew and any passengers following biosecurity procedures.

For the avoidance of doubt all crew, passengers and cargo remain subject to
biosecurity control under the Act.

Issues for action while in Solomon Islands territorial waters:
.....
.....

Signed: Date:

Biosecurity Officer

The Solomon Islands Biosecurity Act 2013

17. (1) The master or captain of every incoming vessel or aircraft must-
- (e) take the vessel or aircraft directly to a biosecurity port holding area as directed by a biosecurity officer;
 - (f) permit a biosecurity officer to board and search the vessel or aircraft in accordance with section 47(1);
 - (g) provide to the officer the log, cargo manifest, bill of lading, stores list, passenger list, crew list and any other document that is on or in and relates to the vessel or aircraft and that the officer reasonably requests for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (h) complete an incoming conveyance biosecurity certificate, in the form specified or approved by the Director, certifying that all garbage, live animals, meat or animal products and plants or plant material on board the vessel or aircraft will be lawfully disposed of.
- (9) After inspecting relevant documents and conducting any necessary search of an incoming vessel or aircraft, and if satisfied -
- (c) that the vessel or aircraft does not have on board any regulated article that might pose a biosecurity threat to Solomon Islands; and
 - (d) that the prescribed fee, if any, has been paid,
- a biosecurity officer may grant biosecurity landing clearance to the vessel or aircraft.
- (10) Biosecurity landing clearance means that a vessel or aircraft may land crew members and any cargo or passengers on board, but the crew and any cargo or passengers remain subject to biosecurity control under this Act.
- (11) Biosecurity landing clearance must be refused if a biosecurity officer orders the vessel or aircraft into port quarantine pursuant to section 16(3).
- (12) master or captain who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.
- (13) A master or captain who lands any crew, cargo or passengers from a vessel or aircraft without biosecurity landing clearance of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (14) A crew member or passenger who lands from a vessel or aircraft before it has received biosecurity landing clearance, except with the permission of a biosecurity officer, commits an offence.
- (15) Biosecurity landing clearance of a vessel or aircraft may be granted with or without conditions on entry into a bond to the Government, in the form specified or approved by the Director, by the master of the vessel or captain of the aircraft, for compliance with any requirements imposed pursuant to this Act in respect of the vessel or aircraft or cargo.

SCHEDULE SEVENTEEN

(Regulation 50 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2015)

CONTENTS

1. Fees for Fumigation, Dusting & Dipping, Heat Treatment, Destruction of Plants/Plant Products Or Materials
2. Fees for Fumigation, Treatment, Destruction, Storage of Animal Products
3. Fees for Disinfection of Soil Infested Personal Effects
4. Fees for Post Entry Quarantine (PEQ)
5. Fees for Inspection of Plants & Plant Products
6. Fees for Inspection of Live Animals
7. Fees for Inspection of Animal Products
8. Fees for Inspection of Other Quarantine Risk Items
9. Fees for Import Permits (For Plants/Plant Products, Animal/Animal Products, Conveyances and Others)
10. Fees for Non-Compliances to Conditions
11. Fees for Clearance of Overseas Vessels and Aircraft
12. Fees for Inspection of Plants/Plant Products For Export, Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate and Inspection Certificate
13. Fees for Inspection of Animal/Animal Products for Export and Issuance of Health Certificate or Inspection Certificate including Mammals, Reptiles, Birds, Insects, Crabs Etc.
14. Fees for Inspection of Conveyances for Export
15. Fees for Audit Inspection and Supervision
16. Fees for Assessment and Audit of Private Biosecurity Holding Areas
17. Overtime Charges for Biosecurity Officers Outside Official Hours

Note: The following fees (unless stated otherwise) are for activities in or near normal operating areas, including designated air and seaports. Where activities are requested at other sites, actual time, travel and Government *der diem* costs (where needed) will be added to the fee.

1. FEES FOR FUMIGATION, DUSTING & DIPPING, HEAT TREATMENT,
DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS/PLANT PRODUCTS OR MATERIALS

1.1. Fumigation using methyl bromide (MBr)

For fees for supervision and auditing of MBr fumigation providers see Section 15.

1.2. Dusting & Dipping

Planting Materials (Export only, chemicals to be provided by the exporter)

Charge per treatment up to 5 kg	\$150.00
5.1 - 10 kg	\$200.00
Subsequent kilogram or part thereof	\$10.00

1.3. Garbage collection

a.	Overseas Vessels Refuse	
	Up to 50Kgs	\$350.00
	50 – 100Kgs	\$700.00
	Subsequent 50Kgs or part thereof	\$250.00
b.	Overseas Aircraft Refuse	
	Less than 10 passengers and crew	\$150.00
	10 – 50 passengers and crew	\$300.00
	More than 50 passengers and crew	\$500.00

1.4. Destruction

a.	Destruction (using Incinerator)	
	Up to 25 kg	\$200.00
	26 – 50	\$300.00
	51 – 75	\$450.00
	76 – 100	\$750.00
	101 – 125	\$1,000.00
	126 – 150	\$1,100.00
	Subsequent 5 kg or part thereof	\$70.00
b.	Destruction (using other means)	
	Up to 25 kg	\$250.00
	26 – 50	\$400.00
	Subsequent 5 kg or part thereof	\$50.00

2. FEES FOR FUMIGATION, TREATMENT, DESTRUCTION, STORAGE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

2.1. Fumigation using methyl bromide (MBr)

For fees for supervision and auditing of MBr fumigation providers see Section 15.

2.2. Treatment using formalin

Per treatment	\$250.00
---------------	----------

2.3. Destruction

- a. Using Incinerator
Same fees as for plants in Section 1, Subsection 1.5 (a).
- b. Using other means
Same fees as for plants in Section 1, Subsection 1.5 (b)

2.4. Storage (Detention items)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. Non-commercial – in Biosecurity Freezer | |
| Up to 25 kg | \$70.00 |
| Charge per day | \$30.00 |
| b. Commercial using reefer container | |
| ▪ Facility fees to be paid to the owner | |
| ▪ Monitoring fee at approved ports on weekends or after hours
plus overtime, see Section 17. | \$50.00 |
| ▪ Monitoring fee at approved site
Plus additional time and travel. | \$50.00 |

3. FEES FOR DISINFECTION OF SOIL INFESTED PERSONAL EFFECTS

3.1. Disinfection of soil infested items

Shoes, boots, tents etc.	\$30.00/pair/pc
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4. FEES FOR POST ENTRY QUARANTINE (PEQ)

4.1. Fees for Inspection & Maintenance of Plants under Government PEQ

Fees for inspection & maintenance of nursery stock, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of plants (including germinated seed):

Establishment cost per plant:	\$10.00
Weekly maintenance per plant:	\$3.50

4.2. Fees for Assessment and Audit of Private PEQ

Within Honiara Town Boundary \$80.00/hr/officer
NB: Maintenance & running costs to be borne by owner.

4.3. License to Operate Private PEQ (Plant)

Per year \$1,500.00

4.4. License to Operate Private PEQ (Animal)

Per year \$1,500.00

5. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF PLANTS & PLANT PRODUCTS

5.1. Planting Materials

a. Seeds	
up to 1 kg	\$70.00
more than 1 kg but less than 5 kg	\$170.00
subsequent kg or part thereof	\$15.00
b. Vegetative plant material (including tissue culture)	
per plant or flask	\$7.00

5.2. Fruits & Vegetables at port or approved site

Charge per item (Homogeneous) \$70.00

5.3. Bulk Grain (Wheat, sorghum, rice) at processing facility

Per 20ft container \$200.00
 Per 40ft container \$300.00

5.4. Livestock Feed (Plant origin) in bags

Per 20ft container \$200.00
 Per 40ft container \$300.00

5.5. Sawn Timber

Treated \$15.00/cu.m

	Untreated	\$30.00/cu.m
5.6.	<u>Timber pallets to be taken out of the ports area</u>	
	Pallets with ISPM 15 mark	Free
	Pallets without ISPM 15 mark, reship, destroy or fumigate.	
	Destruction fee	\$50.00 per pallet
5.7.	<u>Wooden furniture - commercial consignment</u>	\$50.00/item
5.8.	<u>Handicrafts in commercial consignments</u>	\$150.00
6.	<u>FEES FOR INSPECTION OF LIVE ANIMALS</u>	
6.1.1.	<u>The following fees shall be payable for inspection of live animals</u>	
a.	Dogs & Cats (Male/Female)	\$225.00 (per animal)
	Subsequent animal of same owner	\$60.00 (per animal)
b.	Large livestock (health check by Vet) inc. Horses, Cattle, Buffalo, etc.	\$225.00 (per animal)
	Subsequent 10 animals of same owner	\$150.00 (per animal)
	<i>(N/B: Minimum of 2 inspections are required if a vet considers a period of post entry quarantine is required)</i>	
c.	Small livestock (health check by Vet) inc. Sheep, Goats, Pigs Ducks, Geese, etc.	\$225.00 (per animal)
	Subsequent 100 Animals of same owner	\$70.00 (per animal)
d.	Day Old Chickens (DOC) (Inspect by Biosecurity Officer)	
	1 - 500	\$100.00(per consignment)
	501 - 2000	\$125.00(per consignment)
	2001 – 5000	\$150.00(per consignment)
	Subsequent 1000 DOC or part thereof	\$30.00(per consignment)
e.	Wildlife exports only, inc. birds, lizards (health check by Vet)	
	1 - 25	\$300.00
	26 - 50	\$220.00

Subsequent 25 animals or part thereof	\$40.00
f. Reproductive material (documentation check by BO) Semen, ova & fertilized eggs Per consignment	\$210.00
g. Bee/Queen Bee (documentation check and inspection by Vet) Per consignment	\$300.00
h. Live vaccines for animals (documentation check by BO)	\$210.00

NOTE: No fees are charged for animal imports by Government.

7. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

7.1. Poultry: Eggs (documentation and hygiene checks by Biosecurity Officer)

0001 - 5000	\$200.00 (per consignment)
5001 – 10,000	\$300.00 (per consignment)
Subsequent 2000 eggs or part thereof	\$70.00 (per consignment)

7.2. Animal/Animal products including fresh frozen meat (excluding meat hermetically sealed in tins, glass, etc.)

Up to 25 kg	N/A
26 - 1000	\$500.00 (per consignment)
1001 - 2000	\$700.00 (per consignment)
Subsequent 500 kg or part thereof	\$50.00 (per consignment)

7.3 Livestock feed (Animal origin)

Per 20ft container	\$200.00
Per 40ft container	\$300.00

8. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF OTHER QUARANTINE RISK ITEMS

8.1. Number of Conveyances (e.g. cars and trucks) (Not requiring further cleaning)

Brand new vehicles		
Per vehicle/inspection		\$50.00
Used vehicles		
Per vehicle/inspection		\$150.00
Used trucks and buses		
Per vehicle/inspection		\$300.00
Used agricultural, earthmoving or logging machines		
Per vehicle/inspection		\$500.00

8.2. All shipping containers - Before leaving the wharf area

External inspection – inc. tanktainers, flatracks etc.		
20ft container		\$200.00
40ft container		\$300.00
Internal inspection - empty containers only		
20ft container		\$100.00
40ft container		\$150.00

8.3. Personal Effects/Household Effects examination fee

Air cargo	per kg	\$20.00
Sea cargo	20ft container	\$200.00
Sea cargo	40ft container	\$300.00

9. FEES FOR IMPORT PERMITS (FOR PLANTS/PLANT PRODUCTS, ANIMAL/ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONVEYANCES AND OTHERS)

9.1. Plant/Plant Products

Plant materials including livestock feeds, grains, seeds, sawn timber, fruits/vegetables, propagation materials, seeds, and tissue culture, etc.

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non-Commercial</u>
Single Entry	\$425.00	\$210.00
Multiple Entry	\$1,120.00	NA

9.2. Animal/Animal Products

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non-Commercial</u>
a. Live Animals		
Single Entry	\$1,120.00	\$325.00
Multiple Entry	\$2,200.00	NA

b.	Animal Products		
	Single Entry	\$425.00	\$150.00
	Multiple Entry	\$1,120.00	NA

Maximum weight for non-commercial – single entry is 25 kg
Commercial entry unlimited

9.3. Others (Single Entry only)

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non-Commercial</u>
a. Rocks, Earth	\$425.00	\$150.00
b. Logging & Earthmoving Machinery		
Single entry	\$425.00	

10. FEES FOR NON-COMPLIANCES TO CONDITIONS

E.g. expired or no Import Permit; non-presentation of original phytosanitary or health certificates. Release will be at the discretion of the Director of Biosecurity if the consignment complies with biosecurity requirements in all other respects.

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non commercial</u>
10.1. <u>Plants/Plant Products</u>		
including logs, fresh produce, sawn timber		
seeds, grains, incl. rice	\$5,000.00	\$500.00
Plus must obtain a valid Import Permit prior to release.		
10.2. <u>Animal/Animal Products</u>		
including birds, stock feed,		
embryos, semen, etc.	\$5,000.00	\$500.00
Plus must obtain a valid Import Permit prior to release.		
10.3. <u>Others incl. machinery</u>		
Earth, soil, sand, rock	\$5,000.00	\$500.00
Plus must obtain a valid Import Permit prior to release.		
10.4. <u>Late notification of aircraft arrival</u>		
Less than 60mins notice	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00

11. FEES FOR CLEARANCE OF OVERSEAS VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

Note: Staff overtime will be charged at the rates given in Section 17 for all vessel and aircraft clearances and callouts outside office hours.

11.1. Clearance of Overseas Vessels

	Fees per vessel
a. Cruise, Tourist, Passenger boats	\$700.00
b. Vessels more than 50m	\$500.00
c. Vessels less than 50m (inc. super yachts)	\$300.00
d. Others - Yachts	\$200.00

11.2. Clearance of Overseas Aircraft

	Fees per aircraft
a. Aircraft with seating capacity of up to 10 passengers	\$250.00
b. Aircraft with seating capacity of 11-50 passengers.	\$500.00
c. Aircraft with seating capacity of more than 50 passengers.	\$900.00
d. Aircraft (Cargo only)	\$500.00

12. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF PLANTS/PLANT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT, ISSUANCE OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE AND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

NB: A valid Import Permit must be presented before any inspection can begin.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non Commercial</u>
<u>Plant/Plant Products</u>	<u>per consignment</u>	<u>per consignment</u>
Logs (ex Plantation)	\$5,000.00	N/A
Logs (ex Forest)	\$10,000.00	

Plus daily salary, overtime, per diem and travel costs of an inspector.

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<u>Items</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non Commercial</u>
<u>Plant/Plant Products</u>	<u>per consignment</u>	<u>per consignment</u>
Sawn timber (Treated or Untreated)	\$420.00	N/A
Timber (Samples)	\$100.00	N/A
Furniture (Commercial)	\$50.00	N/A
Empty animal cages	\$200.00	\$70.00
Artifacts		
Up to 10 pcs	\$125.00	\$30.00
11 – 20	\$150.00	\$50.00
21 – 30	\$160.00	N/A
31 - 40	\$175.00	N/A
every 5 in excess of 40	\$15.00	N/A
Dried cocoa, copra, copra meal, palm kernel, chilies green coconuts, coffee, kava, nuts,	\$210.00	

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<u>Items</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non Commercial</u>
<u>Plant/Plant Products</u>	<u>per consignment</u>	<u>per consignment</u>
Trade samples	\$100.00	N/A

Planting materials - per homogenous lot

(Cuttings, tubers, corn, bulbs,

rhizomes, roots, seeds, etc.)	\$150.00	\$70.00
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Fresh Fruits/Vegetables - per homogenous lot

(including root crops)	\$150.00	\$70.00
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Other Plant Products - per homogenous lot

Incl. cooked food	\$150.00	\$70.00
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13. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF ANIMAL/ANIMAL PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT AND ISSUANCE OF HEALTH CERTIFICATE OR INSPECTION CERTIFICATE INCLUDING MAMMALS, REPTILES, BIRDS, INSECTS, CRABS ETC.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Non</u>
<u>Commercial</u>		
<u>Animal/Animal Products</u>	<u>per consignment</u>	<u>per consignment</u>

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Mammals (All)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Birds(domesticated/wild)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Reptiles (Incl. Crocodiles, Lizards)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Crabs (Hermit, Mangrove)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Insects (dried/live)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Animal By-Product (hides, skins, Furs)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Animal Products (Beef, Pork, Poultry)	\$450.00	\$70.00
Others	\$450.00	\$70.00

14. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF CONVEYANCES FOR EXPORT

Issuance of Cleanliness Certificate

<u>Items</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Containers	\$300.00
Trucks	\$1,000.00
Cars	\$500.00
Trailers	\$1,000.00
Logging equipment	\$5,000

15. FEES FOR AUDIT INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Fees for Auditing of Fumigation Providers

\$80.00 /officer/hr

Fees for Supervising/Monitoring Fumigation Providers

\$60.00 /officer/hr

For auditing or supervision outside Honiara, Noro, Munda, Kulitanai or Lata, time, travel and per diem costs will be charged at government rates. Any needed overtime will be charged at the standard rate given in Section 17.

16. FEEES FOR ASSESSMENT AND AUDIT OF PRIVATE BIOSECURITY HOLDING AREAS

Assessment & Audit Fee: \$80.00 /officer/hr
 License Fee: \$1,500.00

For assessment and auditing outside Honiara, Noro, Munda, Koliai or Lata, time, travel, and per diem costs will be charged at government rates. Any needed overtime and travel will be charged at the standard rate given in Section 17.

17. OVERTIME CHARGES FOR BIOSECURITY OFFICERS OUTSIDE OFFICIAL HOURS

17.1. Methods of calculating Overtime Claims

These charges are to be added to the Fees prescribed above.

	Rate
Weekdays	x 1.5
Saturdays/Sundays	x 2.0
Public Holidays	x 2.5

$$\text{FORMULA} = \frac{\text{Basic Salary}}{75} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Hours} = \$**.***/\text{hr}$$

Dated at Honiara this day of 2015.

.....
 HON. AUGUSTINE AUGA, MP
 MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK