



QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMOR – LESTE

As nossas desculpas, este documento está, neste momento, a ser traduzido para Português.

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ARTICLE 1

IMPORTED CARGO REQUIREMENTS

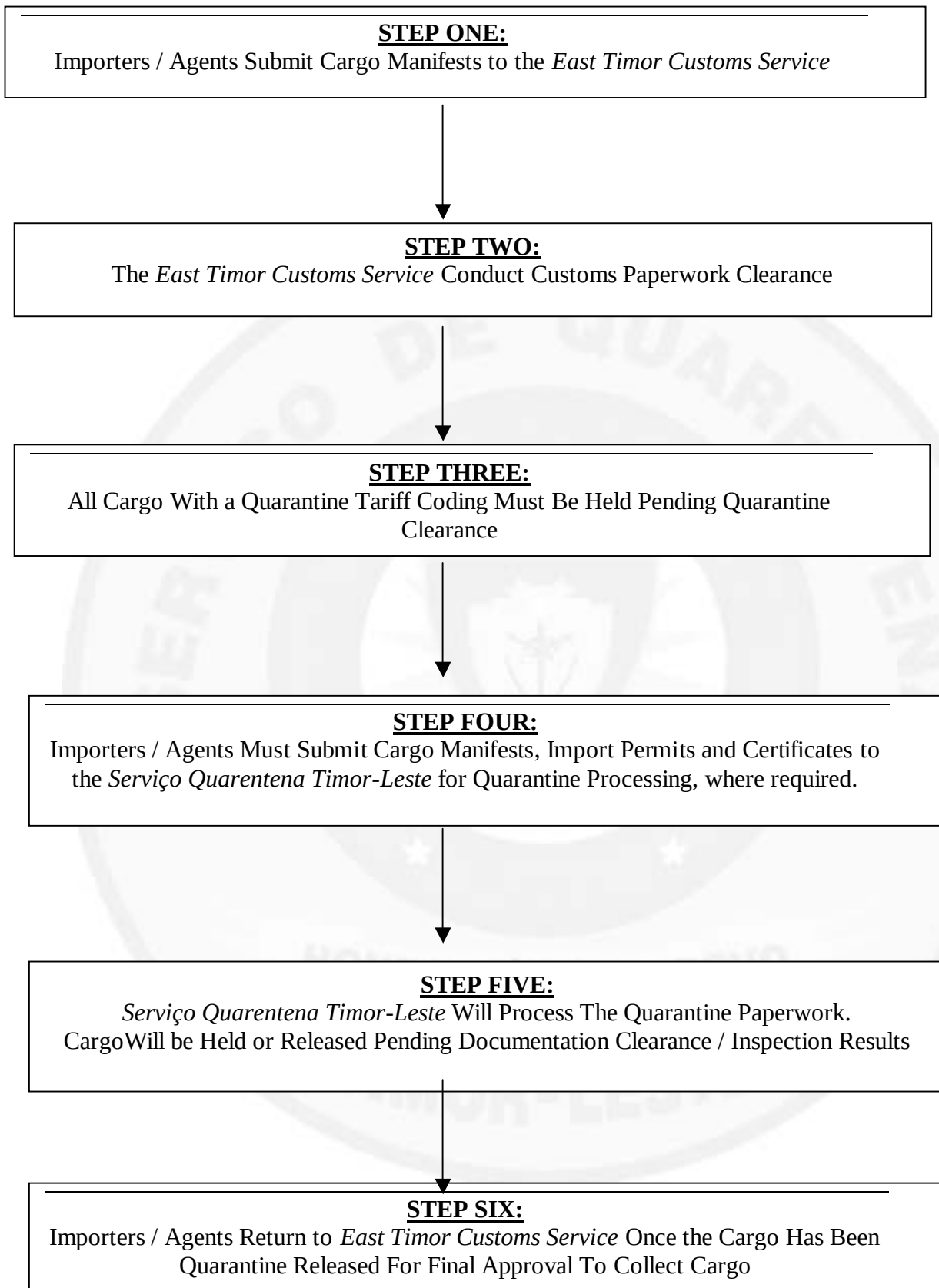
CARGO CLEARANCE PROCEDURES INTO TIMOR - LESTE

The proposed arrangements for the Quarantine clearance of imported cargo will be based predominantly on document or certificate based clearance, and it will be the importers and agents responsibility to provide the appropriate documentation (certificates and import permits) for clearance by the *Serviço de Quarentena Timor-Leste* (SQTL) prior to the goods being released.

Serviço Quarentena Timor Leste has compiled a listing of Import Conditions for Quarantine related cargo entering Timor-Leste.

These import conditions may be altered as the need arises, and the conditions listed on the web site will be considered to be the current import conditions.

The process of Quarantine Imported Cargo Clearance is detailed below;



The *East Timor Customs Service* tariff codes that are of relevance to the *Serviço Quarentena Timor Leste* are listed below.

Section 1 – Live Animals

Section 2 – Meat and Meat Products

Section 3 – Live Fish, Fresh Fish and Frozen Fish Products

Section 4 – Milk Products, Egg Products and Honey Products

Section 5 – Animal Hair, Rawhide Products, other Animal Products

Section 6 – Live Plants, Plant Material and Flowers

Section 7 – Fresh Vegetables and Vegetable Products

Section 10 – Cereal Products

Section 12 – Nuts and Nut Products

Section 15 – Dairy Products

Section 16 – Livestock Feed

Section 44 – Timber Products

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The Phytosanitary terms used in this document conform with those officially recognised under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, FAO 1999).

The taxonomic terms and naming conventions used in this document follow the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature, the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and the Bacterial Code.

- ❑ **Area** - An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries.
- ❑ **Endangered Area** - An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss.
- ❑ **Entry (of a pest)** - Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
- ❑ **Entry Potential** - Likelihood of the entry of a pest or disease.
- ❑ **Establishment** - The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry.
- ❑ **Establishment Potential** - Likelihood of the establishment of a pest.
- ❑ **FAO** - Food and Agriculture Organisation.
- ❑ **Introduction** - Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.
- ❑ **Introduction Potential** - Likelihood of the introduction of a pest.
- ❑ **IPPC** - International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended.
- ❑ **IRA** - Import Risk Analysis.
- ❑ **ISPM** - International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.
- ❑ **Official** - Established, authorised or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization.
- ❑ **OIE** – Office of International des Epizooties.

- ❑ **Pest Free Area** - An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
- ❑ **Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)** - Pest risk assessment and pest risk management.
- ❑ **Pest Risk Assessment** - Determination of whether a pest is a quarantine pest and evaluation of its introduction potential.
- ❑ **Pest Risk Management** - The decision-making process of reducing the risk of introduction of a quarantine pest.
- ❑ **Pest** - Any species, strain or biotype of plant or animal, or any pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products. (Definition subject to formal amendment of the IPPC.)
- ❑ **Phytosanitary Measure** - Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests.
- ❑ **Phytosanitary Regulation** - Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing schemes for Phytosanitary certification.
- ❑ **PRA** - Pest risk analysis.
- ❑ **PRA Area** - Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted.
- ❑ **Quarantine Pest** - 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.
- ❑ **SPS Agreement** - Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
- ❑ **SQTL** – Serviço de Quarentena Timor-Leste
- ❑ **Spread Potential** - Likelihood of the spread of a pest.
- ❑ **WTO** - World Trade Organization.
- ❑ **WRA** - Weed Risk Assessment.

PART A: **ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

SECTION 1: IMPORTATION OF LIVE ANIMALS INTO TIMOR-LESTE.

Livestock Quarantine Terms

Pre-export quarantine

Pre-export quarantine (PEQ) isolates animals to be exported from other susceptible or infected animals reducing the risk of disease transmission. PEQ also provides an opportunity for more rigorous observation, veterinary inspection and disease diagnosis and treatment to detect and resolve transient infections during PEQ. Hence, the risk of exporting animals while they are infected is lessened.

Post-arrival quarantine

The benefits of post-arrival quarantine (PAQ) are equivalent to those of PEQ. PAQ isolates imported animals from other susceptible animals reducing the risk of disease transmission. PAQ also provides an opportunity for observation, disease diagnosis and treatment. These observations and interventions generally reduce the likelihood that significant disease agents remain undetected before animals are released from PAQ. In addition, transient infections may be resolved during PAQ. In both situations, the risk of releasing infected animals is lessened.

Diagnostic testing

Testing may be used to detect asymptomatic infected animals. The capacity of testing to reduce the risk depends on the availability and use of tests with high sensitivity. Animals yielding a positive result to testing may be treated or removed from PEQ or PAQ.

Vaccination

Vaccination against specific disease agents reduces the risk that the animals sourced from infected regions become infected and/or show signs of disease.

Treatment

Treatments to eliminate or reduce the pathogen load of disease agents reduce the risk that the animals sourced from infected regions remain infected and/or show signs of disease.

Veterinary inspection

Veterinary inspections reduce the likelihood that significant disease agents remain undetected and are exported with the animals.

Evaluation of veterinary services of exporting country

The Veterinary Authority of the exporting country will be required to provide an Animal Health Certificate signed by an Official Veterinarian that certifies that the conditions of importation (application of risk management measures) have been met by the exporting country. The OIE has developed guidelines for the approval of countries for the export of live animals and animal products. These OIE guidelines are to be used when arranging certificates for import of livestock into Timor - Leste.

GENERAL QUARANTINE MEASURES

Pre-export and Post Arrival Quarantine

- ❑ All live animals for export to Timor Leste, except day old chicks, should undergo PEQ for a minimum period of 14 days. This will allow veterinary inspections and treatments to take place and ensure that the animals are free of disease prior to transport.
- ❑ On arrival in Timor - Leste, all animals except day old chicks and animals destined for direct slaughter should undergo PAQ at an approved quarantine station for a minimum period of 14 days. This will allow a further opportunity for observations and disease diagnosis to further reduce the quarantine risk associated with the importation.

Veterinary Inspections and Treatments

All animals for export to Timor-Leste should be inspected by an Official Veterinarian at least once during PEQ or just prior to export in the case of day old chicks, as a general health requirement. This will ensure that infectious and contagious diseases and external parasites are detected prior to export and that the animals are fit to travel. For animals undergoing PEQ, a first inspection should occur soon after arriving in PEQ and the final within 24 hours prior to leaving PEQ for the port of export.

To ensure animals are free of parasites prior to export, all animals should be treated for external and internal parasites.

SUB SECTION ONE:
GENERAL QUARANTINE CONDITIONS FOR ALL ANIMALS

- 1.1** In these conditions the collective title animals applies to large ruminants (cattle and buffalo), small ruminants (sheep and goats), pigs, poultry, horses and dogs.

The collective title cattle in these conditions applies to domestic cattle (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*), farmed buffalo (*Bubalis bubalis*) and animals derived from these species. Poultry applies to the domestic hen (poultry species other than duck or turkey) and horses includes donkeys and mules.

- 1.2** Each consignment of animals must be accompanied by a valid import permit issued by the Timor-Leste quarantine service for the importation of live animals into Timor-Leste. **Note:** All animals must be shipped to the importer care of the SCTL.

- 1.3** Each consignment of animals must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. An *Official Veterinarian* is a civil service veterinarian or a specially appointed veterinarian as authorised by the Government of the country of export to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.2. of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) International Animal Health Code (*Code*). The certificate must be in a language understood by the certifying Official Veterinarian and must be stamped on each page with an Official stamp.

The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code* Model Certificate No. 2 and contain details of the certifications listed in Section 2 of this document depending on the species of animal being imported.

- 1.4** Subsection 2 sets out the minimum requirements for importing live animals into Timor-Leste.

- 1.5** In the event of a consignment of animals arriving in Timor-Leste without the correct certification, or in any other way not having met these requirements, the consignment may be retained in quarantine, returned to the country of origin or destroyed without recompense.

- All animals being imported to Timor-Leste must undergo pre-export quarantine (PEQ) in premises approved by the Government of the country of export for a period as specified in Subsection 2 depending on the species of animal being imported. When adequate facilities are available, all animals being imported to Timor-Leste must undergo post arrival quarantine (PAQ), at an approved quarantine place, for minimum period of 14 days. Until such time, PAQ details will be outlined on the SCTL permit to Import.

SUB SECTION TWO:

□ ANIMAL CERTIFICATION FOR SPECIFIC SPECIES

SECTION 2.1 – CATTLE IMPORTS

Each consignment of cattle must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code Model Certificate No. 2* and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:

The country of export is recognised by the OIE as a foot and mouth disease (FMD) free country where vaccination is not practised, and meets the *Code Article* definitions for country freedom from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, theileriosis, vesicular stomatitis and heartwater.

2.1.2 The country of export meets the *Code article* definitions for a *BSE free country* or a *BSE provisionally free country where no indigenous case has been reported*.

2.1.3 The cattle and their parents have lived only in countries or zones which meet the *Code article* definitions for a *BSE free country* or a *BSE provisionally free country where no indigenous case has been reported*.

2.1.4 The cattle were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export for 180 days immediately prior to export.

2.1.5 Immediately prior to export the cattle underwent PEQ for a minimum period of 21 days during which they were isolated from all other ruminants not of tested equivalent health status.

2.1.6 None of the cattle were greater than 180 days pregnant at export and, if inseminated or implanted during PEQ, were either inseminated with semen, or implanted with embryos collected and correctly certified for export to Timor-Leste, or naturally mated to a bull of equivalent health status.

2.1.7 All blood, tissue and semen tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the Government of the country of export to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Animal Health Certificate.

2.1.8 - Bovine tuberculosis:

Immediately prior to entering PEQ the cattle resided in a herd, that has been *officially free** from bovine tuberculosis for at least 2 years and, located in a *part of the country of export *** which is *officially free**** from bovine tuberculosis.

**an officially free herd* is one which complies with OIE International Animal Health Code Article (Code) 2.3.3.1.

*** part of the territory of a country* is defined in the Code as a *geographical or administrative entity possessing an authorised administrative veterinary organisation capable of taking and controlling the appropriate measures.*

**** part of the territory of a country is officially free* from bovine tuberculosis if it complies with that section of Code Article 2.3.3.1.

The cattle for export gave a negative result to an approved single intradermal tuberculin test (using 0.1ml of Purified Protein Derivative [PPD] Tuberculin containing 3mg PPD per ml) immediately prior to PEQ but not less than 90 days following any previous tuberculin test.

[Note: The tuberculin must be injected intradermally into the caudal fold or the neck. The injection site is examined 72 hours after injection when a positive test is indicated by any swelling, thickening or oedema of the site.]

2.1.9 - Paratuberculosis (Johnes disease):

The cattle for export:

Showed no clinical sign of paratuberculosis on the day of shipment; and
Were not vaccinated for paratuberculosis; and
Came from herds not known or suspected of being infected with paratuberculosis;
and
Each gave a negative result to an absorbed ELISA undertaking during PEQ.

2.1.10 - Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL):

Each animal for export either;

Originated from a herd which meets the OIE requirements for an EBL free herd;

OR

Gave a negative result to either an ELISA or an AGID test for EBL antibodies during PEQ.

2.1.11 - Jembrana disease

(This requirement only applies to cattle originating from Indonesia)

The cattle for export:

Showed no clinical sign of Jembrana disease on the day of shipment; and

Came from areas where Jembrana disease is not known to occur; and

During the 21 days prior to shipment gave a negative result to the Jembrana ELISA.

2.1.12 - During PEQ the cattle were treated with:

A broad spectrum anthelmintic; and

A broad spectrum external parasiticide

In the recommended manner to remove all parasites, ticks, lice and mange mites.

2.1.13 The cattle were at least 180 days old at export.

2.1.14 - Inspections:

- ❑ The cattle were inspected by an *Official Veterinarian* during the first 7 days of PEQ and were found to be free from signs of infectious and contagious diseases.
- ❑ The cattle were examined by an *Official Veterinarian* within 24 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises for the port of export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease, free of evidence of external parasites and fit to travel.

SUB SECTION 2.2 – SHEEP AND GOAT IMPORTS

Each consignment of sheep and goats must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code* Model Certificate No. 2 and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:

- 2.2.1** The country of export is recognised by the OIE as a foot and mouth disease (FMD) free country where vaccination is not practised, and meets the *Code* Article definitions for country freedom from rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, pest des petits ruminants, sheep pox and goat pox, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, scrapie and maedi-visna.
- 2.2.2** The sheep and goats were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export for 180 days immediately prior to export.
- 2.2.3** Immediately prior to export the sheep and goats underwent PEQ for a minimum period of 21 days during which they were isolated from all other ruminants not of tested equivalent health status.
- 2.2.4** None of the sheep and goats were greater than 100 days pregnant at export and, if inseminated or implanted during PEQ, were either inseminated with semen, or implanted with embryos collected and correctly certified for export to Timor-Leste, or naturally mated to a ram of equivalent health status.
- 2.2.5** All blood, tissue and semen tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the Government of the country of export to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Animal Health Certificate.
- 2.2.6** Each sheep or goat for export originated from an area in which the following diseases had not been reported during the 12 months immediately prior to PEQ:
 - Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis;
 - Sheep scab; and
 - Louping ill.

2.2.7 - Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease):

The sheep and goats for export:

Showed no clinical sign of paratuberculosis on the day of shipment; and
Were not vaccinated for paratuberculosis; and
Came from flocks not known or suspected of being infected with paratuberculosis;
and

During PEQ each sheep or goat gave a negative result to the following tests for Johne's disease:

For goats - an approved absorbed enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) for Johne's disease;

For sheep – an approved sheep absorbed ELISA or an AGID test for Johne's disease.

Each sheep or goat for export:

Was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic during the first 48 hours of PEQ;
and

Was treated with an approved anthelmintic, effective against both adult and immature forms of *Fasciola hepatica*, during the 14 days prior to export; and

Was treated with an approved parasiticide effective against external parasites within 7 days prior to export.

2.2.9 The sheep or goats were at least 180 days old at export.

2.2.10 - Inspections

The sheep and goats were examined in daylight by an *Official Veterinarian* within 48 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises for the port of export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease, free of evidence of external parasites and fit to travel.

SUB SECTION 2.3 – PIG IMPORTS

Each consignment of pigs must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code* Model Certificate No. 2 and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:-

- 2.3.1** The country of export is recognised by the OIE as a foot and mouth disease (FMD) free country where vaccination is not practised and meets the *Code* Article definitions for country freedom from vesicular stomatitis, swine vesicular disease, rinderpest, African swine fever and enterovirus encephalomyelitis.
- 2.3.2** The pigs were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export since birth.
- 2.3.3** Immediately prior to export the pigs underwent PEQ for a minimum period of 21 days during which they were isolated from all other pigs not of tested equivalent health status.
- 2.3.4** None of the pigs were greater than 75 days pregnant at export and, if inseminated or implanted during PEQ, were either inseminated with semen, or implanted with embryos collected and correctly certified for export to Timor-Leste, or naturally mated to a boar of equivalent health status.
- 2.3.5** All blood, tissue and semen tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the Government of the country of export to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Animal Health Certificate.

2.3.6 - Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE)

The pigs for export

Showed no clinical sign of TGE on the day of shipment; and either
Come from an establishment in which no case of TGE was reported during the 12 months prior to shipment; and
Showed negative results to a diagnostic test for TGE during PEQ; **OR**
Come from a country in which TGE is officially notifiable and no clinical case has been recorded in the previous 3 years.

2.3.7 - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)

The pigs for export

- ❑ Showed no clinical sign of PRRS on the day of shipment; and either
- ❑ Come from an area in which no case of PRRS was reported during the 12 months prior to shipment; and
- ❑ Showed negative results to a diagnostic test for PRRS during PEQ; **OR**
- ❑ Come from a country in which PRRS is officially notifiable and no clinical case has been recorded in the previous 3 years.

2.3.8 - Swine influenza

The pigs for export

- ❑ Showed no clinical sign of swine influenza on the day of shipment; and either
- ❑ Come from an area in which no case of swine influenza was reported during the 12 months prior to shipment; and
- ❑ Showed negative results to a diagnostic test for PRRS during PEQ; **OR**
- ❑ Come from a country in which PRRS is officially notifiable and no clinical case has been recorded in the previous 3 years.

2.3.9 - Each pig for export:

- ❑ Was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic during the first 48 hours of PEQ; and
- ❑ Was treated with an approved parasiticide effective against external parasites within 7 days prior to export.

2.3.10 - Inspections

- ❑ The pigs were examined by an *Official Veterinarian* within 48 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises for the port of export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease, free of evidence of external parasites and fit to travel.

SUB SECTION 2.4 – LIVE POULTRY AND EGG IMPORTS

LIVE POULTRY

Each consignment of poultry must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the Code Model Certificate No. 2 and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:-

2.4.1 The country of export is recognised by the OIE as a highly pathogenic avian influenza free country.

2.4.2 The poultry were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export since hatching.

2.4.3 All poultry for export were sourced from establishments and/or hatcheries approved and regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority of the country of export for the production of poultry for export.

2.4.4 Infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT)

The poultry for export:

- ❑ Showed no clinical sign of ILT on the day of shipment; and *either*
- ❑ Come from establishments which are recognised as being free from ILT, based on the results of serological tests; *or*
- ❑ Are the progeny of parent flocks which come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from ILT, based on the results of serological tests.

2.4.5 - Avian tuberculosis

The poultry for export:

Showed no clinical sign of avian tuberculosis on the day of shipment; and
Come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and which are recognised as being free from avian tuberculosis.

2.4.6 - Avian mycoplasmosis

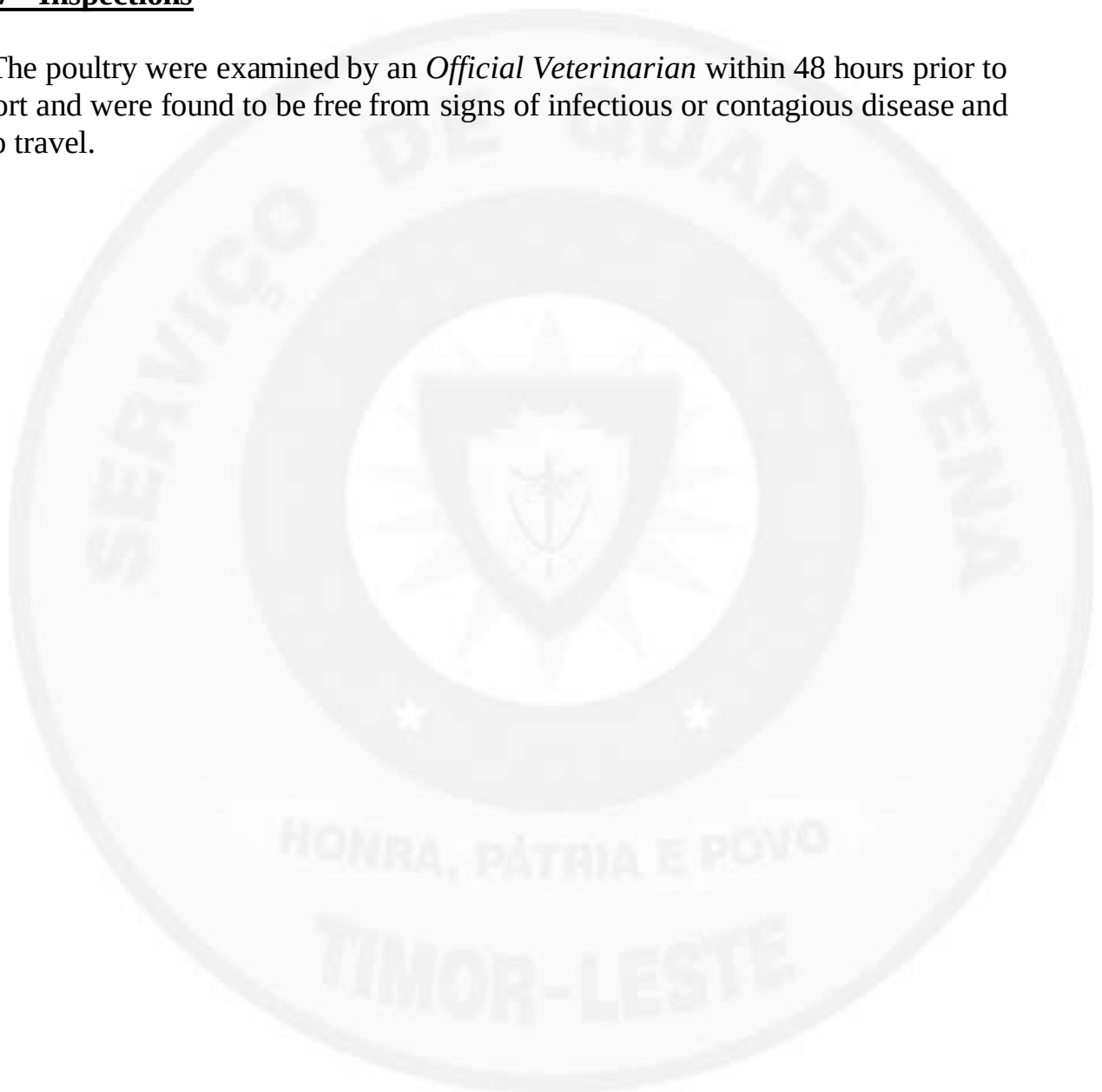
The poultry for export:

Showed no clinical sign of avian mycoplasmosis on the day of shipment; and

Come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and which are recognised as being free from avian mycoplasmosis.

2.4.7 - Inspections

The poultry were examined by an *Official Veterinarian* within 48 hours prior to export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease and fit to travel.



2.4.8 – FERTILE EGG IMPORTS (DOMESTIC HEN)

1. DOCUMENTATION

- ❑ Prior permission in writing to import fertile hen eggs must be obtained from the SCTL
- ❑ The consignment of eggs shall be addressed to SCTL
- ❑ All consignments must be accompanied by a "Permit to Import" and the appropriate certificates. These documents must be provided to the Quarantine Officer at the port of entry.
- ❑ **Appendix One** - provides a key which will assist in determining the eligibility of a country to export to Timor-Leste.

2. ELIGIBILITY

a. Approved Countries

Importation is only permitted from countries approved by the Director of Quarantine. To be considered for approval, countries need to demonstrate an effective veterinary service, have in place appropriate surveillance programs for avian diseases and practice a policy of active eradication by stamping out of all outbreaks of avian influenza.

b. Outbreaks of Avian Influenza

Definition of Occurrence of avian influenza:

For the purposes of this protocol, reference to a time interval after the occurrence of AI is to be interpreted as the stipulated time interval after the last case of the disease has been reported and following the completion of a stamping-out policy and disinfection procedures. Thus, the occurrence of a disease includes the stamping out and disinfection procedures.

3. VACCINATION STATUS OF THE SOURCE FLOCK

- a. The source flock must not have been vaccinated against avian influenza. There are no restrictions concerning the vaccination of the source flock against infectious bursal disease and/or Marek's disease.
- b. The eggs shall be laid by a source flock which has a maximum age range of six weeks, the youngest birds being not less than 35 weeks old when eggs are collected, and which has been a closed flock from the onset of sexual maturity.
- c. The source flock shall be housed in secure rodent-proof and bird-proof buildings and shall be isolated by 400 metres from all poultry unless these are shown by testing to be of a health status equal to the source flock.

d. The source flock may be exempted from testing for specified diseases where the Director is satisfied that an official flock health monitoring programme provides sufficient assurance of freedom from disease.

4. EGG COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT

a. The eggs shall be collected, indelibly marked and dispatched under the supervision of a Government Veterinary Officer or a veterinarian approved by the Government Veterinary Officials as fulfilling the role of a Government Veterinary Officer for the purpose of export certification of the country of export.

b. The eggs shall undergo fumigation by formaldehyde as prescribed or disinfected by an alternative method approved by the Director and then shall be packed and sealed in approved containers for transport to Timor-Leste. Where alternative methods of egg disinfection are proposed to be used, appropriate data demonstrating the effectiveness of the method in destroying both AIV must be submitted to the Director, at the time of application for the import permit.

c. The eggs shall be packed in such a way that there will be no leakage in the event of the eggs breaking during transport.

d. The eggs must be consigned to Timor-Leste by a route approved by the Director. They may be accompanied in transit by other eggs or birds only with the approval of the Director. Any transshipment requires the prior approval of the Director.

e. In the event of a consignment arriving in Timor-Leste in an unsealed container, or in a container the seal of which has been broken, or with inadequate certification, the consignment may not be permitted entry into Timor-Leste.

5. DISEASES

In these requirements, the word 'disease' means a disease as listed below:

Arizona disease (Salmonella Arizona)
Avian influenza
Avian paramyxoviridae type 2 and 3 infection
Fowl typhoid (Salmonella Gallinarum)
Pullorum disease (Salmonella Pullorum)
Runting/stunting syndrome
Salmonella Enteritidis infection

Specifications for the tests described in Appendices 3 and 5 are detailed in Appendix 6. The sample size required to provide a 99% confidence of detecting a disease if there is a 5% or 0.5% disease prevalence in a source flock is indicated in Appendix 7.

6. IMPORTER'S / AGENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. The importer or the agent coordinating the importation must be Timor-Leste based and must nominate a person who will be accessible to Quarantine Officers if any problems or emergencies arise.
- b. The importer should be aware that if, during the process of quarantine, it is found that the pre-export testing or certification requirements have not been fully met, the consignment may be re-exported or destroyed.
- c. The agent and the transport company are responsible for the safe transportation of the eggs.
- d. All costs associated with the testing, transport, quarantine and veterinary supervision during the importation program must be met by the importer/agent.
- e. If any eggs or birds are destroyed during any period of control, compensation will not be paid by the Government.
- f. The diseases included in the attached certificates are of quarantine concern. It is the prerogative of the importer to arrange for any other health certification or testing of the fertile hen eggs for export (or the birds hatched from the imported eggs) e.g. avian encephalomyelitis, fowl cholera, infectious bronchitis, Marek's disease, haemagglutinating avian adenovirus disease, haemorrhagic enteritis virus disease of turkeys, reticuloendotheliosis virus disease, *Salmonella hadar* infection, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* infection, *Mycoplasma synoviae* infection.

7. ACTION TO BE TAKEN FOLLOWING THE DETECTION OF A PATHOGEN IN IMPORTED BIRDS IN TIMOR-LESTE.

If any investigation or specified test indicates the presence of a pathogen (as defined in Section 5) in the flock resulting from the incubation of the imported eggs, the Director shall be notified. At the discretion of the Director and in consultation with the laboratory carrying out the investigations or tests, and where necessary, other relevant authorities, further investigations and additional testing may be carried out to ascertain the cause of the positive result. The flock may be destroyed if it is confirmed that it is infected with any of the diseases listed in Section 5 of these conditions or, at the discretion of the Director, with any other pathogen.

8. REVIEW

The conditions of importation may be reviewed at any time at the discretion of the Quarantine Timor-Leste Director.

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Key For Determining Certification Requirements.

Appendix 2 - Declaration by Owner or Manager of the Source Flock.

Appendix 3 - First Veterinary Certificate Relating to Export of Hatching Eggs of Domestic Hens to East Timor (Source flock not vaccinated against ND).

Appendix 4 - Approved Tests For The Importation Of Fertile Eggs.

Appendix 5 - Sample Size Requirements

Appendix 6 - OIE Definitions.

APPENDIX ONE – KEY FOR DETERMINING CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS (COUNTRY APPROVAL)

1	Does the country have an effective veterinary service?	YES NO	GO TO 2 IMPORT PROHIBITED
2	Does the country have effective surveillance programs for avian influenza?	YES NO	GO TO 3 IMPORT PROHIBITED
3	Does the country practice stamping out of all outbreaks of avian influenza in commercial poultry or pet birds?	YES NO	GO TO 4 IMPORT PROHIBITED
4	Is the country or region officially free from AI? (6 months since the last case)	YES NO	GO TO 6 GO TO 5
5	Outbreaks of AI more than 21 days prior to collection on premises more than 40km from the source flock.	YES NO	GO TO 6 IMPORT PROHIBITED
6	Are the birds vaccinated against AI?	YES NO	IMPORT PROHIBITED IMPORT PERMITTED

**APPENDIX TWO - DECLARATION BY THE OWNER OR
MANAGER OF THE SOURCE FLOCK**

(This certificate must accompany the consignment of fertile eggs)

I, ... (please print name), the owner/manager (delete one) of the source flock from which the eggs to be exported to Timor-Leste were derived, hereby declare that:

1. The source flock has not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
2. The vaccination history of the source flock is as follows;

Disease	Date(s) of Vaccination	Type of Vaccine

3. The eggs have been laid by a source flock which has a maximum age range of six weeks, the youngest birds being not less than 35 weeks old when eggs were collected, and which has been a closed flock since the onset of sexual maturity.
4. The source flock is housed in secure rodent-proof and bird-proof buildings and is isolated by 400 metres from all poultry unless these are shown by testing to be of a health status equal to the source flock. All buildings containing feed and feeding equipment are also bird-proofed.
5. All water supplies are secure against contamination by wild birds.
6. A comprehensive biosecurity program has been in place prior to and during egg collection to minimise the introduction of disease. This included the use of dedicated staff for the source flock during this period. After due enquiry I am satisfied that there has been no epidemiological contact between the source flock and any premises avian influenza has occurred during the past 3 months.
7. The source flock has been free from clinical signs of the diseases specified in Paragraph 5 of the Timor-Leste "Conditions for the importation from approved countries of fertile eggs (domestic hen) to

Timor-Leste" for the 90 day period prior to collection of the eggs for export to Timor-Leste and has not come into contact with any birds showing evidence of these diseases.

8. The eggs for export to Timor-Leste were collected over a period of fourteen (14) days or less. The eggs for export to Timor-Leste were collected separately from floor and dirty eggs. No floor or dirty eggs are included in this consignment of eggs for export to Timor-Leste.

9. The eggs referred to in Section 8 above were clean and were not washed or cleaned after collection.

10. After collection, the eggs referred to in Section 8 above were stacked on new egg flats so as to permit air circulation and, within 8 hours of lay, were either:

(i) fumigated with formaldehyde gas (generated by the addition of 35 cc of commercial formalin [40% solution] to 17.5 grams of potassium permanganate for each 2.38 cubic metres of fumigation space) in a suitable room or cabinet with forced ventilation at a temperature of at least 20°C and a relative humidity of between 80% and 90% for 20 minutes with no free water; **OR**

(ii) disinfected by an alternative procedure of at least equal efficacy which has been approved by the Director of Quarantine (Timor-Leste).

11. The eggs referred to in Section 8 above were packed in the room in which they were fumigated. The eggs were packed after fumigation and cooling to storage temperature, into new crates with new, unused separators and sealed in new egg boxes for transport to Timor-Leste. The eggs were handled and packed in a manner to avoid possible recontamination.

12. The eggs were placed in plastic bags or the new egg boxes were lined with plastic to prevent any leakage if damage to the eggs occurs during transport. The sealed boxes were held in a cool room (less than 18°C (65°F) and 65% relative humidity) in isolation from other birds and eggs until dispatch.

Signature: Date :.....

Owner/Manager Name:

Address:

.....

The contents of this declaration were explained to the Owner and his signature witnessed by:

Signature: Date

Government Approved Veterinarian

Name:

Address:

.....

A Government Approved Veterinarian is either a Government Veterinary Officer or a specially appointed veterinarian, as authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.

[NOTE: All pages are to be endorsed with the Official Stamp.]

**APPENDIX THREE - VETERINARY CERTIFICATE RELATING
TO THE EXPORT OF HATCHING EGGS OF DOMESTIC HENS
TO TIMOR-LESTE**

(This certificate must accompany the consignment of fertile eggs)

PART A: DISEASE STATUS OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

I, ... (please print name), a
Government Veterinary Officer of
(please print country of export) hereby certify in relation to the
consignment of hatching eggs identified on the Timor-Leste Import
Permit Number..... that:

[NOTE : A Government Veterinary Officer is a full-time veterinary
officer of the Government of the exporting country.]

1.a.(country of origin) is free of the following
diseases*, in commercial poultry, game birds, and pet birds.

- ☐ Influenza virus type A
- ☐ Avian paramyxoviridae type 2 and 3
- ☐ Salmonella Pullorum
- ☐ Salmonella Gallinarum
- ☐ Salmonella Enteritidis
- ☐ Turkey viral rhinotracheitis

* Delete those diseases not applicable

1.b. Vaccination of poultry against avian influenza is prohibited in the
country of export.

2. EITHER

* Clinical avian influenza have not been reported in the country or region
of export during the 6 months previous to the start of collection of eggs
for this consignment; **OR**

* Outbreaks of clinical avian influenza have occurred in the country within 6 months, but greater than 21 days prior to the start of collection of eggs for this consignment; on premises which were more than 40 kilometres from the location of the source flock for this consignment.

* Delete whichever statements are inapplicable.

3. After due enquiry I am satisfied that the source flock has not been vaccinated against avian influenza.

Signature: Date:

.....

Government Veterinary Officer

Name:

Address:

.....

PART B: FLOCK STATUS AND DISEASE TESTING

I, ... (please print name), a
Government Approved Veterinarian of
..... (please print country of export)
hereby certify in relation to the consignment of hatching eggs identified
on Timor -Leste Import Permit Number that:

1. The source flock, from which the eggs to be exported to Timor-Leste were derived, has been under my supervision for the previous 90 days and, after due enquiry, I have no reason to doubt the truth of the owner's/manager's declaration in Appendix 2 of the Timor-Leste "Conditions for the importation from approved countries of fertile eggs (domestic hen) to Timor-Leste".
2. The source flock is housed in secure rodent-proof and bird-proof buildings and is isolated by more than 400 metres from all poultry which have not been shown by testing to be of a health status equal to the source flock. Details of poultry within 400 metres of the source flock are attached.

3. I am satisfied that the source flock has been free from the diseases specified in paragraph 1(a) of Part A of this certificate during the period of 90 days prior to the collection of eggs for Timor-Leste.

4. Pre-egg collection testing

(i) Within 21 days before the first day of collection of eggs for export to Timor-Leste, a sample of the parent flock was tested serologically for freedom from the following pathogens*:

Influenza virus type A
Avian paramyxoviridae type 2 and 3
Salmonella Pullorum
Salmonella Gallinarum
Salmonella Enteritidis
Turkey viral rhinotracheitis

* Strike out any pathogens for which certification of country freedom has been provided under paragraph 1.a. of Part A of this certificate.

[Note: In the case of testing for Influenza virus type A the sample tested was of a sufficient size to give a 99% confidence of detecting the disease if there was a 5% disease prevalence in the source flock. For the other diseases listed, the sample tested was of a sufficient size to give a 99% confidence of detecting the disease if there was a 0.5% disease prevalence in the source flock (see Appendix 9). If the source flock was vaccinated against TRT, a random sample of 100 of these birds must be individually identified for later re-testing. The individually identified birds must be replaced randomly throughout the source flock.]

Sufficient blood was collected from each bird sampled for the performance of the required tests. Anti-coagulant was not added. The blood was allowed to clot and the serum removed.

[Note: Samples of blood were, if necessary, incubated at 37°C for 2 hours to aid clotting and sera clarified by centrifugation. Sera may be sterilised by filtration and, after a sub-sample is taken for the test for Mycoplasma, may be frozen. Preservatives were not added. Unless specified in a particular test, serum was not diluted nor were samples of serum from different birds pooled.]

Where there were positive or suspicious reactors for *Salmonella* Pullorum, *Salmonella* Gallinarum or *Salmonella* Enteritidis, all of the reactors were killed and their organs cultured, and the results of the cultures are attached.

(ii) Within 21 days before the first day of collection of eggs for export to Timor-Leste the source flock was determined to be free from infection with:

Salmonella Arizona and other specified serotypes

The absence of these bacteria was determined by procedures to culture and isolate them from shed litter. Twenty samples were collected from each shed. Each sample was a composite sample of 3 floor and 2 nest litter samples (ie a total of 60 floor locations and 40 nest boxes per shed).

The total number of composite samples tested:

(iii) All tests were carried out in a government laboratory or a laboratory approved by the government of the exporting country for this specific purpose and approved by the Director of Quarantine (Timor-Leste). The tests were OIE-approved tests or tests approved by the Director of Quarantine (Timor-Leste) - see Appendix 4. Test results are shown in the table below.

Total Number of birds in the source flock:

Disease	Test used	No of tests	No of positive results
Influenza virus type A			
Salmonella Pullorum			
Salmonella Gallinarum			
Salmonella Enteritidis			
Salmonella Arizona			

Other specified salmonella species			
---	--	--	--

(iv) EITHER:

* The source flock was not vaccinated against Turkey viral rhinotracheitis.(No of samples) were tested using the test, and all results were negative; **OR**

* The source flock was vaccinated against Turkey viral rhinotracheitis. 100 individually identified birds in the source flock were tested for TRT, with individual titres recorded for each bird sampled. A list of titres is attached to this certificate. The test is scheduled to be repeated on the same sample of birds not less than 14 days after the collection of the last egg for this consignment, in accordance with Paragraph 1(iii) of Part B of Appendix 5.

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

Signature: Date:
.....

Government Approved Veterinarian

Name:

Address:

.....

[NOTE: A Government Approved Veterinarian is either a civil service veterinarian or a specially appointed veterinarian, as authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.]

[NOTE: All pages are to be endorsed with the Official Stamp.]

**APPENDIX FOUR – APPROVED TESTS FOR THE IMPORT OF
FERTILE EGGS**

PATHOGEN	TESTS	OIE/AAHL/SCAHLs
Infectious bursal disease virus	AGID, VN ELISA	OIE AAHL, OIE
Influenza virus type A	ELISA AGID	AAHL OIE, SCAHLs
Avian paramyxoviridae type 2 and 3	HIT	OIE
Salmonella Pullorum, Salmonella Gallinarum, Salmonella Enteritidis	RSAT WBTAT	AAHL, OIE SCAHLs
Turkey viral rhinotracheitis	ELISA	AAHL

- **HIT** - Haemagglutination inhibition test
- **ELISA** - Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- **RSAT** - Rapid serum agglutination test
- **AGID** - Agar gel immunodiffusion test
- **VN** - Virus neutralisation test
- **WBTAT** - Whole blood tube agglutination test
- **OIE** - Office International Des Epizooties
- **AAHL** - Australian Animal Health Laboratory
- **SCAHLs** - Subcommittee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards, Australia

**APPENDIX FIVE - SAMPLE SIZE FOR 99% CONFIDENCE OF
DETECTING 0.5% AND 5% PREVALENCE OF DISEASE**

Population Size	Sample Size to detect 0.5% prevalence	Sample Size to detect 5% prevalence
10	10	10
20	20	20
30	30	30
40	40	36
50	50	42
60	60	47
70	70	51
80	80	54
90	90	57
100	100	59
120	120	63
140	140	67
160	160	69
180	179	71
200	198	73
250	244	76
300	286	78
350	325	80
400	360	81
450	392	82
500	421	83
600	470	84
700	512	85
800	546	85

900	576	86
1000	601	86
1200	642	87
1400	674	87
1600	699	88
1800	720	88
2000	737	88
3000	792	89
4000	821	89
5000	840	89
6000	852	90
7000	861	90
8000	868	90
9000	874	90
10000	878	90
A	919	90

APPENDIX SIX - OIE DEFINITIONS

Fowl plague - Fowl plague (FP) is a disease of poultry caused by any serotype of avian influenza A, which has a significant pathogenicity in laboratory tests. A suitable test is to inoculate eight healthy susceptible chickens, four to eight weeks old, with bacteria-free infected allantoic or cell-culture fluid, and to observe for up to eight days. Virus of a pathogenicity sufficient to be designated fowl plague will cause at least 75% mortality.

Case - means an individual animal affected by one of the infectious or parasitic diseases recognised by the OIE, the criterion by which 'affected' is defined being made clear in each instance (for example: clinical signs, serological evidence).

Stamping out policy - means the carrying out under the authority of the Veterinary Administration, on confirmation of a disease, of animal health prophylactic measures, consisting of killing the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd and, where appropriate, those in other herds which have been exposed to infection by direct animal to animal contact, or by indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the causal pathogen. All susceptible animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated on an infected premises should be killed and the carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method which will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the animals killed.

This policy should be accompanied by the cleansing and disinfection procedures as defined in the Code.

The term "modified stamping-out policy" should be used in communications to the OIE whenever the above animal health measures are not implemented in full and details of the modifications should be given.

SUB SECTION 2.5 – HORSE IMPORTS

Each consignment of horses must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code* Model Certificate No. 2 and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:-

- 2.5.1** The country of export meets the OIE *Code* Article definitions for country freedom from vesicular stomatitis and African horse sickness, is recognised to be free from equine viral encephalomyelitis and in which Borna disease has not been detected in the previous two years.
- 2.5.2** The horses were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export for 180 days immediately prior to export.
- 2.5.3** Immediately prior to export the horses underwent PEQ for a minimum period of 21 days during which they were isolated from all other horses not of tested equivalent health status.
- 2.5.4** None of the horses were greater than 225 days pregnant at export and, if inseminated or implanted during PEQ, were either inseminated with semen, or implanted with embryos collected and correctly certified for export to Timor-Leste, or naturally mated to a stallion of equivalent health status.
- 2.5.5** All tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the Government of the country of export to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Animal Health Certificate.

Each horse for export either;

Originated from a country free from contagious equine metritis;

OR

Showed no clinical sign of contagious equine metritis on the day of shipment; and

Had no contact with contagious equine metritis: either

Directly, through coitus with an infected animal; or

Indirectly, by passing through an infected establishment; and

Were subjected to the laboratory test for contagious equine metritis during PEQ with negative results.

Each horse for export either;

- Originated from a country free from dourine; **OR**
- Showed no clinical sign of dourine on the day of shipment; and
- Were kept for the 6 months prior to shipment in an establishment where no case of dourine was officially reported during that period; and
- Were subjected to a diagnostic test for dourine with negative results during PEQ.

Each horse for export:

- Showed no clinical sign of equine infectious anaemia on the day of shipment; and
- Came from premises where no cases of equine infectious anaemia were reported during the 3 months prior to shipment; and
- Were subjected to a diagnostic test for equine infectious anaemia with negative results during PEQ.

Each horse for export either;

- ❑ Originated from a country free from equine influenza; **OR**
- ❑ Were kept in isolation for 4 weeks prior to shipment (where no new animal was introduced during this period) and they and no other animal in the facility showed no clinical sign of equine influenza during this period; and
- ❑ Have been vaccinated against both subtypes of equine influenza virus and have received a booster dose of vaccine not less than 2 weeks and not more than 8 weeks prior to shipment.

Each horse for export:

- ❑ Originated from a country recognised to be free from the following diseases; **OR**
- ❑ Originated from an area in which the following diseases had not been reported during the 12 months immediately prior to PEQ, showed negative results to an approved diagnostic test for each disease during PEQ and showed no clinical sign of each disease at the time of shipment:
 - Potomac fever; and Equine morbillivirus pneumonia.

- Each horse for export:

- ❑ Was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic during the first 48 hours of PEQ; and
- ❑ Was treated with an approved parasiticide effective against external parasites within 7 days prior to export.

- Inspections

The horses were examined by an *Official Veterinarian* within 48 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises for the port of export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease, free of evidence of external parasites and fit to travel.

SUB SECTION 2.6 – DOG IMPORTS

Each consignment of dogs must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. The Animal Health Certificate must conform to the *Code Model Certificate No. 2* and must attest, under IV. Sanitary Information, that:-

2.6.1 The dogs were continually resident and free from quarantine restrictions in the country of export for 180 days immediately prior to export.

2.6.2 All tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the Government of the country of export to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Animal Health Certificate.

2.6.3 - Rabies:

The dogs for export:

Showed no clinical sign of rabies within 48 hours of shipment; and
Originated from a country free from rabies; **OR**
Were vaccinated with an inactivated virus vaccine against rabies:

not less than 6 months and not more than 1 year prior to shipment in the case of a primary vaccination, which should have been carried out when the animals were at least 3 months old; **OR**
not more than 1 year prior to shipment in the case of a booster vaccination; and

Were identified by a permanent mark before the vaccination (their identification number shall be stated in the certificate); and

Were subjected not less than 3 months and not more than 24 months prior to shipment to a neutralising antibody titration test, and that their serum contained at least 0.5 IU/ml.

2.6.4 Each dog for export:

Was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic and an approved parasiticide effective against external parasites within 7 days prior to export.

2.6.5 Inspections

The dogs were examined by an *Official Veterinarian* within 48 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises for the port of export and were found to be free from signs of infectious or contagious disease, free of evidence of external parasites and fit to travel.

2.7 - General

2.7.1 The vehicle and crates or boxes for the transport of animals to the port of export was cleaned and disinfected prior to loading of the animals.

2.7.2 During transport to the port of export the animals had no contact with animals not of the same certified health status.

2.7.3 The compartment of the aircraft or vessel to be occupied by the animals and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps were satisfactorily cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.

2.7.4 The vehicles and crates or boxes for the transport of the animals to the port of export were cleaned and disinfected with a suitable disinfectant prior to the loading of the animals.

SUB SECTION THREE - TRANSPORT

- 3.1** All animals must be consigned directly to Timor-Leste.
- 3.2** The design of the containers, the recommended species requirements, the preparation for transport and the disinfection of the interior of the aircraft or vessel, removable equipment, penning and containers must be in accordance with OIE Code recommendations and International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations unless otherwise agreed by East Timor quarantine.
- 3.3** The use of hay or straw as bedding during transport by air is not permitted; treated wood shavings; sterilised peat and soft board may be used.

SUB SECTION FOUR - IMPORTERS/AGENTS RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1** It is the responsibility of the importer or importer's agent to arrange for the provision of any health certification or testing additional to that required by Timor-Leste Quarantine.
- The importer or agent must nominate a person who can be contacted by SCTL quarantine officers and who will be responsible for ensuring that all import requirements are met.
- 4.2** The importer may be charged for services provided by the Timor – Leste Government. The Timor-Leste Government will not compensate the importer or agent for any losses incurred while the animals intended for importation are under quarantine control.

SUB SECTION FIVE - POST-ARRIVAL QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS

All imported animals must undergo a post-arrival quarantine (PAQ) on premises approved by Timor-Leste quarantine under the supervision of an *Official Veterinarian*, for a minimum period of 14 days.

During PAQ animals may be subjected to any other testing or treatment prescribed by Timor-Leste Quarantine at the importer's expense.

If any animal fails a test or shows signs of disease, that animal and any or all other animals in the PAQ premises may be detained in quarantine for further testing and/or observation or exported at the importer's expense, or destroyed without recompense.



SECTION 2: *ANIMAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION*

SUB SECTION ONE – GENERAL IMPORT CONDITIONS

1.1 In these conditions the collective title domestic livestock applies to large ruminants (**cattle and buffalo**), small ruminants (**sheep and goats**), **pigs and poultry**.

- The collective title meat applies to meat and meat products derived from domestic livestock. Ruminant meat in these conditions applies to meat derived from domestic cattle (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*), farmed buffalo (*Bubalis bubalis*), sheep and goats and animals derived from these species. Pork in these conditions applies to meat derived from pigs and poultry meat applies to meat derived from the domestic hen (poultry species other than duck or turkey).

1.2 There are no restrictions on the importation of meat, which meet one of the following sets of conditions:

Set One Is packaged in a hermetically sealed container;
Contains less than 5%, by weight, of meat; and
Does not require refrigeration to maintain quality.

Set Two Is canned, and;
- Does not require refrigeration;

1.3 Each consignment of meat, which does not meet the criteria in 1.2, must be accompanied by a completed **Sanitary Certificate**.

The Sanitary Certificate must:

- ❑ Provide details of the exporting country, including the governing authority and province or district where the meat originated from;
- ❑ Identify the meat by providing the date of slaughter of the animals from which the meat was derived, the species of origin, type, number and weight of the meat and its intended use;
- ❑ Identify the origin of the meat by providing the address and identification/veterinary control number of the establishment/s at which the animals (from which the meat was derived) were slaughtered;
- ❑ Provide the name and address of the exporter and consignee;
- ❑ Be signed by an *Official Veterinarian*. An *Official Veterinarian* is a civil service veterinarian or a specially appointed veterinarian as authorised by the Government of the country of export to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of commodities.

1.5 All meat for import to Timor-Leste must be consigned directly to Timor-Leste and be contained in original packing from the establishment of export and be identified with the establishment veterinary control number.

1.6 All meat for import to Timor-Leste shall originate from an abattoir, which is under the supervision of an *Official Veterinarian* in the country of origin.

SUB SECTION TWO - CERTIFICATION

- Each consignment of meat, other than that for which there are no restrictions (listed in 1.2 of this document), must be accompanied by a Sanitary Certificate signed by an Official Veterinarian and which certifies that:

2.1 - General Certification

- 2.1.1 The meat in this consignment is from a single species of animal.
- 2.1.2 The species of origin of the meat in the meat product in this consignment is recorded in the Sanitary Certificate.
- 2.1.3 The meat was derived only from animals born, reared and slaughtered in the exporting country.

2.2 - Animal Health

- 2.2.1 The animals from which the meat was derived were subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by officers employed by (or certified by) the Veterinary Administration and found to be free from infectious and/or contagious diseases which could be transmitted in meat, or which could affect the quality of the meat.

**RUMINANT MEAT PRODUCTS - [Note: conditions 2.3.2 – 2.3.5
apply to ruminant meat only]**

- 2.3.2** The country of origin of the meat is recognised by Office International des Epizooties (OIE) as a country free from foot and mouth disease without vaccination.
- 2.3.3** The country/zone of origin of the meat meets the OIE International Animal Health Code requirements for freedom from rinderpest.
- 2.3.4** Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) - Note: This condition applies to bovine meat and meat products only.
- 2.3.5** The country/zone of origin of the meat is a BSE free country/zone, **OR** Conforms to one of the following sets of conditions;

SET ONE – Country of Origin Declared BSE Provisionally Free

- The country/zone of origin of the meat is a **BSE provisionally free country/zone**, the meat and meat product is derived from cattle which have not been exposed to meat-and-bone meal imported from a country or zone with a high incidence of BSE, and;
- Affected animals and the last progeny of affected females born within 2 years prior to or after the onset of clinical symptoms, have been slaughtered and completely destroyed,
- The feeding of ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants is banned,
- If BSE has been reported in the country/zone the consignment either does not include bovine brains, spinal cords or protein derived from them from cattle over 30 months of age and born before the ban on feeding ruminant derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants, or;
- Has been treated in accordance with Code (Appendix 4.3.3.1.) to inactivate BSE infective agents.

SET TWO – Country Of Origin with a Low Incidence of BSE

- ❑ The country/zone of origin of the meat is a country/zone with a **low incidence of BSE**; and
- ❑ Affected animals and the last progeny of affected females born within 2 years prior to or after the onset of clinical symptoms, have been slaughtered and completely destroyed;
- ❑ And the feeding of ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants has been banned;
- ❑ And either the consignment does not include bovine brains, eyes, spinal cord and distal ileum, or protein products derived from them, from cattle over 6 months of age and born before the ban on feeding ruminant derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants, or;
- ❑ Has been treated in accordance with the Code (Appendix 4.3.3.1.) to inactivate BSE infective agents.

SET THREE – Country of Origin with a High Incidence of BSE

- ❑ The country/zone of origin of the meat is a **BSE high incidence country/zone**; and
- ❑ Affected animals and the last progeny of affected females born within 2 years prior to or after the onset of clinical symptoms, have been slaughtered and completely destroyed;
- ❑ And the feeding of ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants has been banned;
- ❑ And the cattle from which the meat destined for export originates:

Were permanently identified enabling them to be traced back to the dam and herd of origin;

Were not the offspring of BSE suspect or confirmed females; and either

Were born after the date of the ban on feeding ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal to ruminants;

SET FOUR – Country Of Origin with Known BSE Cases

- ❑ Were born and remained in herds in which no case of BSE had been confirmed during the preceding seven years.
- ❑ A system is in operation enabling the fresh meat and meat products destined for export to be traced back to the establishment from which they are derived; and
- ❑ The meat and meat products did not contain brains, eyes, spinal cords, tonsils, thymus, spleen, intestine, dorsal root ganglia, trigeminal ganglia, bones nor nervous and lymphatic tissue exposed during the deboning process, nor products derived from them, from cattle over 6 months of age.

2.3.5 – Scrapie [Note: Condition 2.3.5 applies to ovine and caprine (sheep and goat) meat and meat products only.]

- ❑ The consignment does not contain offals (skulls including brains and eyes, spinal cord, tonsils, thymus, spleen, distal ileum, proximal colon, lymph nodes, adrenal gland, pancreas, liver or bone marrow), and protein products derived from them, from sheep and goats over 12 months of age originating from countries or zones not considered free from scrapie.

PORK PRODUCTS - [Note: conditions 2.3.6 – 2.3.9 apply to pork only]

- 2.3.6** The country of origin of the meat is recognised by Office International des Epizooties (OIE) as a country free from foot and mouth disease without vaccination.
- 2.3.7** The country/zone of origin of the meat meets the OIE International Animal Health Code requirements for freedom from rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, African swine fever and enterovirus encephalomyelitis.
- 2.3.8** The pigs from which the meat was derived came from an establishment (piggery) in which no case of transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) was reported during the 12 months prior to shipment.
- 2.3.9** The pigs from which the meat was derived came from an establishment (piggery) in which no case of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) was reported during the 12 months prior to shipment.

POULTRY PRODUCTS- [Note: condition 2.3.10 applies to poultry only]

2.3.10 The country of origin of the meat meets the OIE International Animal Health Code requirements for freedom from highly pathogenic avian influenza and has done so for at least 90 days.

2.4 - Packaging

2.4.1 Each carton or similar packing container contains meat from a single species only.

2.4.2 Only clean, new bags, wrappers and packaging containers were used in the preparation of each consignment.

2.5 - Transport

2.5.1 The meat was transported from the exporting country directly to Timor-Leste in clean, sealed containers.

2.6 - Certification of Wholesomeness

The undersigned *Official Veterinarian* certifies that:

The meat referred to above is stamped in a readily visible manner on the outer wrapping or package with the identification/veterinary control number of the approved establishment at which the animals were slaughtered; and

The meat is fit for human, and/or animal consumption.

SUB SECTION THREE - POST ARRIVAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION

Each consignment of meat, which does not meet the criteria in 1.2, will be stored in quarantine at a place approved by Quarantine Timor -Leste or be held under Customs bond, until certificates have been authenticated and the consignment passed by quarantine, or an inspection has been undertaken by a Quarantine Officer that:

Verifies the presence and validity of the required documents;

The meat is free from animal diseases of quarantine concern; and

The meat is fit for human consumption.

SUB SECTION FOUR - DAIRY PRODUCTS

All dairy imports must be commercially produced and packed, and originate from pasteurised milk.

SUBSECTION FIVE – CHICKEN EGGS FOR CONSUMPTION

Chicken eggs for consumption, must come from a commercial establishment, and must be free from contamination such as feathers and faeces. Eggs must be non fertile.

SUBSECTION SIX – FRESH FISH

These conditions apply to fresh fish for human consumption only. If import is intended for fish food, an import permit is required.

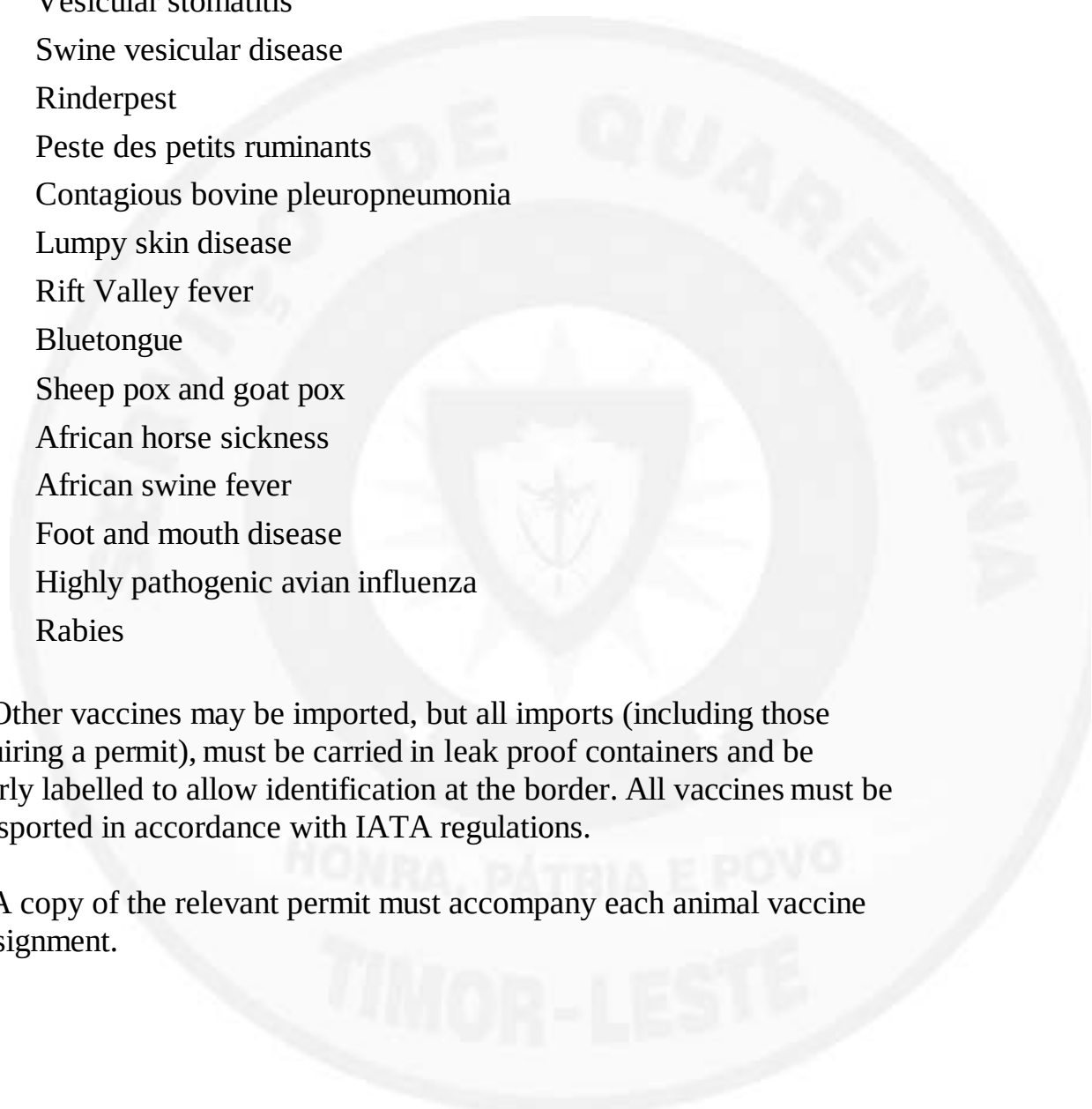
All fresh fish for importation must be dead. Consignments must be labelled with the country of origin clearly visible.

SUBSECTION SEVEN – DRIED FISH

Dried fish may be imported into Timor-Leste, but is subject to inspection on arrival for insect infestation. Infested consignments will be treated, re-exported or destroyed.

SECTION 3: ANIMAL VACCINES

The following animal vaccines (for OIE list A diseases) require an import permit prior to being imported into Timor-Leste.



- Vesicular stomatitis
- Swine vesicular disease
- Rinderpest
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Lumpy skin disease
- Rift Valley fever
- Bluetongue
- Sheep pox and goat pox
- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Foot and mouth disease
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Rabies

Other vaccines may be imported, but all imports (including those requiring a permit), must be carried in leak proof containers and be clearly labelled to allow identification at the border. All vaccines must be transported in accordance with IATA regulations.

A copy of the relevant permit must accompany each animal vaccine consignment.

SECTION 4: ANIMAL SKINS AND RAWHIDE ARTICLES

Artefacts, Handicrafts, Trophies and Finished Taxidermy Specimens

Artefacts, handicrafts, trophies and finished taxidermy specimens made of or containing fur, skin or hide (including rawhide) generally represent a much lower overall risk than bulk unprocessed or partially processed hides and skins.

They should require inspection on arrival, and;

- a) Articles designed or destined for agricultural or veterinary use should be treated under quarantine control in a manner consistent with current requirements for saddles and harnesses as follows:
 - (lxxxix) Used fully tanned saddles, harness and tack from approved countries must be inspected and treated with a disinfectant wash
 - (xc) If inadequately tanned, the items must be gamma irradiated at 50 kGy or other approved disinfectant treatment after inspection.
- b) Articles for permanent display in a museum, public exhibition, for a tour (eg musical, cultural, etc) or for *in vitro* scientific purposes may be given an exemption from treatment there are sufficient safeguards to ensure quarantine security. This will need to be determined by SCTL
- c) All other personal consignments should be either
 - ❑ Fully tanned, fully processed or fully limed; **OR**
 - ❑ Free of adhering fat, muscle, blood, bone or evidence of decay AND over 5 years old¹; **OR**
 - ❑ Free of adhering fat, muscle, blood, bone or evidence of decay AND, in the case of the following species, imported from a country free of the following diseases²:

¹ Quarantine Officers will be required to make a professional judgement of age and whether fully tanned based on any documentary evidence, appearance and/or discussion with the importer. The use of statutory declarations is encouraged.

- *ruminant and other susceptible species*: FMD, rinderpest, PPR, LSD, capripox/sheep pox
- *porcine and other susceptible species*: FMD, rinderpest, ASF, CSF, SVD
- *equine*: glanders; **OR**

Treated under quarantine control with not less than 50 kGy gamma irradiation (or other quarantine approved treatment).

d) Commercial consignments (unless fully tanned) and must either:

Meet requirements as for hides and skins; **OR**

Be free of adhering fat, muscle, blood, bone or evidence of decay and be accompanied by government veterinary certification that either:

The hide or skin has either been subjected to liming at pH equal to or greater than 12.5 or acid pickling at pH equal to or less than 4, **OR**

In the case of the following species, accompanied by government veterinary certification that the country of origin of the animals is free of the following diseases:

- *ruminant and other susceptible species*: FMD, rinderpest, PPR, LSD, capripox/sheep pox
- *porcine and other susceptible species*: FMD, rinderpest, ASF, CSF, SVD, *equine*: glanders; **OR**

- Be treated under quarantine control with at least 50 kGy gamma irradiation (or other quarantine approved disinfection treatment).

PART B: **PLANT PRODUCTS**

SECTION 1: LIVE PLANTS

GENERAL IMPORT CONDITIONS LIVE PLANTS

Due to the lack of adequate post entry quarantine and disease testing facilities presently available in Timor-Leste, and the potential high risk of live plant imports, the following restrictions will apply:

- Only importations of live plants and planting material that is deemed as “being in the best interests of the countries development” will be allowed import into Timor-Leste. This is likely to include new species of food, fibre and forestry plants that are considered to benefit the countries agricultural and forestry industries.
- All such imports will require an import permit, which must be applied for at least one month prior to the proposed import, to allow Ministry staff to assess the application. These imports will only be issued to Government Departments and NGO’s involved in projects to improve agricultural / forestry industries.
- The importation of live ornamental plants, for private individuals and organisations is not permitted.

SECTION 2: SEED FOR SOWING

GENERAL IMPORT CONDITIONS FOR SEED FOR SOWING.

The following general conditions apply to all seed imported for sowing:

Seed must be free of soil and trash.

Seed contaminated with soil discernible to the naked eye must be cleaned, re-exported or destroyed. Soil is not always readily visible, but 0.1% is the standard maximum tolerance.

Seed must be free of live insects, plant material (eg fruit pulp, straw, leaf or stem material) and animal material (eg faeces, feathers, droppings, animal remains).

Seed must be free of contamination with other crop seeds and with “prohibited seeds”. See weed list below for a list of prohibited seeds.

Seed contaminated with other crop seeds or “prohibited seeds” must be subject to seed cleaning treatments or other treatments (such as heat treatment) which would destroy seed contaminants.

Seed must be packed in new containers which are clearly labelled with botanical names.

Seed is to be presented for quarantine inspection on arrival in Timor-Leste.

If infested with live insects, mites or other pests, the seed should be subject to fumigation or other suitable treatment. As Timor-Leste is free of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*), any seed coming from countries with this pest, will be subject to treatment sufficient to destroy this pest.

Imported Seed Categories:

Category One - Prohibited Weed Seeds (see list below).

Category Two - Restricted Seed (Species allowed import by permit only.)

Category Three - Non Restricted Seed.

Category One - Prohibited Species.

- The following table details the list of plant species considered significant weeds exotic to Timor-Leste, and are prohibited imports.

Prohibited Weeds Exotic to Timor-Leste

Genus and species	Family
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Poaceae
<i>Austroeupatorium inulaefolium</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Brachiaria paspaloides</i>	Poaceae
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabombaceae
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Melastomaceae
<i>Coix aquatica</i>	Poaceae
<i>Croton hirsutus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Asclepiadaceae
<i>Digitaria fuscescens</i>	Poaceae
<i>Digitaria insularis</i>	Poaceae
<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Echinochloa glabrescens</i>	Poaceae
<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i>	Poaceae
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Equisetaceae
<i>Eriochloa polystachya</i>	Poaceae
<i>Eupatorium catatum</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Fimbristylis umbellaris</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Hybanthus attenuatus</i>	Violaceae
<i>Leptochloa panicea</i>	Poaceae
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Limnocharitaceae
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Asteraceae

<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosaceae
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Haloragaceae
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Parthenium hysterophus</i>	Asteraceae
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	Poaceae
<i>Piper aduncum</i>	Piperaceae
<i>Prosopis species</i>	Mimosaceae
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Rotala indica</i>	Lythraceae
<i>Sacciolepis interrupta</i>	Poaceae
<i>Salvinia cucullata</i>	Salviniaceae
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salviniaceae
<i>Salvinia natans</i>	Salviniaceae
<i>Schoenoplectus juncoides</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Sorghum alnum</i>	Poaceae
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Poaceae
<i>Spermocoe mauritiana</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Striga angustifolia</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Striga asiatica</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Striga gesnerioides</i>	Scrophulariaceae

Category Two - Restricted Seed Species

Seeds of the following species are restricted entry and are permitted import by permit only. Applications to import the following seed must be made one month prior to the proposed import, to allow for Ministry staff to assess the application.

Rice
Maize
Coffee
Cassava
Bananas
Citrus
Mango
Coconut
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
<i>Vigna</i> spp.
Onion and garlic
Potato
Pineapple
Avocado

Category Three - Non Restricted Seed

Any species of seed not included in the two categories mentioned above are considered non restricted, and may be imported without an import permit, providing;

They are produced and packaged commercially, from a recognised commercial seed producer. I.e.: not hand picked garden seeds or field collected seeds.

The seed packaging clearly states the botanical name of the seeds.



SECTION 3: *FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES*

All fresh fruit and vegetables arriving into Timor-Leste must be accompanied by an Official Government Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin, stating the following;

“ This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered free from quarantineable pests and practically free from other injurious pests, and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country”

- ❑ Original copies of the official Government Phytosanitary Certificate must be presented to Quarantine Timor-Leste for inspection.
- ❑ Where consignments are transhipped through a third country on route to Timor-Leste, they must remain consolidated and in insect proof packaging i.e. plastic wrapped or insect meshed cartons.
- ❑ If the consignment is deconsolidated in another country prior to arrival in Timor-Leste, therefore exposing the consignment to insect attack or cross contamination, then the Phytosanitary Certificate from the original country of origin becomes invalid, and a new Phytosanitary Certificate, with the endorsement outlined above, will need to be obtained from the third country where the consignment has been exposed, prior to entry into Timor-Leste.

SECTION 4: *CUT FLOWERS.*

The ability of cut flowers to be propagated and potentially carry exotic pathogens deem them harmful to important commercial crops in Timor-Leste. As there are no adequate testing facilities to test for such diseases in Timor-Leste, the importation of fresh cut flowers is prohibited.



SECTION 5: *TIMBER, LOGS AND WOODEN PRODUCTS*

Note: At present there are no fumigation facilities available in Timor-Leste, and as such all quarantine treatments must be performed offshore.

TIMBER

Non-commercial

- Non-commercial consignments of timber articles destined for personal or private use are generally subject to on-arrival inspection. However, where heat treatment certificates are presented for non-commercial consignments, they may be accepted for quarantine clearance purposes if they meet the same criteria as set out for commercial consignments.

Commercial Consignments

- 'Commercial' relates to break bulk and containerised shipments of timber, timber mouldings and manufactured wooden articles.
- All treatment must be validated on an official Phytosanitary certificate, issued by a Government organisation authorised under IPPC, with correct duration, temperature and thickness of timber clearly stated;

General Conditions.

When the treatment is carried out overseas the consignment must be accompanied by a valid treatment certificate for those goods stating that the treatment was applied within 21 days of shipment/containerisation. If covered by overseas certification these consignments require a verification inspection prior to release from quarantine.

Timber is to be imported free of plant material, animal residues, seeds, soil, and bark. If timber is found to be contaminated on inspection, contaminants are to be removed and treated in an approved quarantine method. Inspection for insects under bark should be carried out during bark removal. Contaminated timber is to be cleaned thoroughly by washing, scraping and/or sweeping as appropriate prior to release.

A knockdown spray may be required to control adult insects if fumigation cannot be carried out immediately. Commercial insecticide brands and formulations may change. Knockdown or contact insecticide sprays are to be used in accordance to label requirements.

If a live timber pest is detected then the entire line/mark/consignment requires treatment / re-export

Importers must be made fully aware that timber must be stickered at 200 mm intervals to allow for fumigation should infestation be found. In addition timber covered with pre-shipment certification should also have been stickered prior to treatment. This is to be endorsed on documentation.

Note: Non-commercial consignments of timber articles destined for personal or private use are subject to on-arrival inspection. The consignment is to be unpacked and inspected and/or treated if necessary on arrival.

TREATMENT OPTIONS:

Methyl bromide at 48g/m^3 for 24 hours at 21°C
Sulphuryl fluoride SO_2F_2 (Vikane) at 64g/m^3 for 16 hours at 21°C -
pre-shipment only
Heat treatment
Ethylene oxide
Gamma irradiation
Heat treatment endorsed by MAF New Zealand
Permanent timber preservative treatment
Methyl bromide at 64g/m^3 for 4 hours at 21°C (660 mm vacuum)
Methyl bromide at 64g/m^3 for 5 hours at $4-21^\circ\text{C}$ (660mm vacuum)

DETAILS OF TREATMENT OPTIONS

Methyl bromide:

48g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP)

For each 5°C the temperature is expected to fall below 21°C the fumigator must add 8g/m³ or subtract the 8g/m³ for each 5°C the temperature increases.

The minimum duration for this treatment is 24 hours, regardless of temperature or dosage.

For example, some acceptable treatment ranges at NAP are:

48g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C and above (standard dosage)

56g/m³ for 24 hours at 16°C-20°C

64g/m³ for 24 hours at 11°C-15°C

72g/m³ for 24 hours at 5°C –10°C

80g/m³ for 24 hours at 4°C

Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation (SO₂F₂):

64g/m³ for 16 hours at 21°C or above at Normal Atmospheric Pressure (NAP).

Vikane[®] is a Registered trade name of Dow Chemical Company.

Heat or kiln sterilisation for timber

The timber must under go a high humidity treatment in an enclosed chamber in which the dry bulb temperature is not less than 74°C (165°F) and the wet bulb depression is not more than 2°C (35.6°F).

The core temperature of the timber must be maintained at a minimum 74°C (165°F) for the duration of the treatment. The duration of the treatment will depend on the thickness of the timber (see below). The 'thickness' of the timber is the distance between spacers in the stack, regardless of the thickness of individual boards.

The treatment duration begins when the temperature and humidity in the chamber have stabilised.

- All timbers must have an average moisture content of less than 12 percent based on oven-dry weight or mass.

<u>Maximum thickness of timber (mm)</u>	<u>Duration of treatment (hours)</u>
0-25	4
26-50	6
51-75	8
76-100	10
101-150	14
151-200	18
Thickness unknown	see below

- If the thickness of the timber is not stated on the treatment certificate or is unknown, a verification inspection at a SQTL approved premises is required to ensure that the timber has at least one dimension less than or equal to 200mm and to verify that the stated duration of the treatment is adequate.

Ethylene oxide:

- Under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at 1500g/m³ for 4 hours at 50°C; or 1500g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C

Gamma Irradiation: Timber Pests

- At 5 kGray (0.5 M rad).

Methyl bromide:

64g/m³ for 4 hours at 21°C under vacuum (660mm vacuum).

- Add 8g/m³ for each 5°C the temperature is expected to fall below 21°C or subtract the 8g/m³ for each 5°C the temperature increases above 21°C during the fumigation. It is the minimum temperature during the course of the fumigation that is to be used for the calculation of the dose.

Newly manufactured panel products (including panel products used as packaging) such as plywood, chipboard and particle board are acceptable as packing, without inspection or further treatment, provided they have been manufactured in either Australia, Canada, Europe, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom or USA; and provided they have not been pre-used. Accompanying certificates are to state:

'The (name of panel product) packing/product in this consignment was manufactured in (name of country) within three months of shipment and has not been pre-used.'

Statements from countries other than those above must state:

'The (name of panel product) packing/product in this consignment was manufactured in (name of country) within 21 days of shipment and has not been pre-used.'

Consignments not accompanied by a valid treatment certificate

Where certificates are presented that are not acceptable because;

They are not official Government Phytosanitary certificates; **OR**

The details of the treatment (duration, temperature, thickness of timber) on the certificate are incorrect or incomplete;

Commercial

The consignment covered by the certification is to be directed to a Quarantine Approved Premise for full unpack inspection. If Contamination or infestation is found, the consignment may be re-exported or ordered for treatment if available.

Non-commercial

The consignment is to be unpacked and inspected and/or treated on arrival.

TIMBER LOGS

Timber to stand 24 hours prior to inspection

Timber must be allowed to stand for 24 hours prior to full inspection to allow frass to develop, as it is disturbed during the discharge process. Similarly, wet timber cannot be inspected thoroughly because frass is removed by rain and therefore must be allowed to stand for 24 hours prior to full inspection

Clearance procedures for logs prior to and after processing

All consignments of logs must be inspected by SCTL on arrival.

Logs are to be imported free of plant material, animal residues, seeds, soil, and bark. If logs are found to be contaminated on inspection, contaminants are to be removed from the logs and treated by an approved quarantine method. Inspection for under-bark insects or insects under bark should be carried out during bark removal. Contaminated logs are to be cleaned thoroughly by washing, scraping and/or sweeping as appropriate prior to release.

If one log in a line/mark is found to be infested with live wood boring insects or snails, then all logs in that line/mark are to be fumigated in the inspection area without delay and milled within 7 days.

Methyl bromide may be used as a treatment to contain infestation within the log until processed or until processing begins. (Complete control of insects within the log is unlikely to be achieved.)

A knockdown spray may be required to control adult insects if fumigation or processing cannot be carried out immediately. Commercial insecticide brands and formulations may change.

Methyl bromide:

- 48g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP)
- For each 5°C the temperature is expected to fall below 21°C the fumigator must add 8g/m³ or subtract the 8g/m³ for each 5°C the temperature increases.

PART C: MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

SECTION 1: *USED MACHINERY AND VEHICLES*

Background Information

The importation of used machinery represents a very high quarantine risk. This is due to the very nature of the type of work environment that the machinery may have operated under (e.g. harvesting crops, operating in agricultural environments).

An additional risk is added when you consider that the machine could be operating in an agricultural environment in Timor-Leste, thus dramatically increasing the possibility of the introduction of an exotic pest or disease.

Used machinery should be inspected by Quarantine Officers to ensure quarantine risks are quickly identified and treated accordingly.

The importation of agricultural, earthmoving and mining machinery from the above countries requires clearance from SQTL due to the high risk of introducing a range of serious exotic pests and diseases (e.g. Karnal bunt) and prohibited plant and animal products.

Used Machinery and Vehicle Quarantine Clearance

The following conditions apply;

SQTL must be advised of the proposed import well ahead of arrival (at least 7 days in advance) to ensure adequate cleaning facilities are available.

If the machinery or vehicles require transport from the freight discharge area (wharf etc), to a designated cleaning area, the form of transport used and route will require quarantine approval and supervision. Should the transporting vehicle become cross-contaminated, it will also become subject to quarantine control and treatment.

The importer or agent must make the necessary arrangements to allow for the complete inspection of the machinery by Quarantine Officers e.g. dismantling where necessary. It is also important that the importer / agent is present for the inspection to note any cleaning requirements, and to suggest options for solving any problems.

The cleaning of machinery and vehicles is the responsibility of the importer or agent.

Timber packaging, pallets or dunnage will be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival.

Cleanliness Requirements

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure each consignment is **clean** and **free of all Quarantine Risk Material (QRM)**, including live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal fescese, animal material, plant material such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark, food refuse and other debris prior to arrival in Timor-Leste.

1. Important points to check are:

Between dual wheels / rims, muffler surrounds, wheel guards and mud guards;

Spare tyres, toolbox, tracks and track frames. Turret pivot areas and axle beams;

Engine bays - remove all grease and oil stains must be cleaned.

Soil, seeds and plant matter can accumulate in the residue. Ensure your radiator is free from insect and plant debris;

The underside of the machinery must be clean, remove guards / belly plates. Check hollows / crevices and exposed welded plates for contamination;

All interior cab contamination must be removed by vacuuming.

2. All water reservoirs, excluding engine radiators, must be emptied prior to arrival. For example, water used as ballast in the tyres, windscreen cleaning reservoirs and any other water collection points must be emptied.

3. An initial inspection by a Quarantine Officer must take place within the wharf precinct, to determine that the machinery is free from contamination to allow movement to a metropolitan Quarantine Approved Premise (QAP).

4. Machinery and vehicles contaminated with low levels of **QRM**: soil, plant or animal debris will be subject to cleaning.

5. Unacceptably contaminated machinery and vehicles will not be allowed entry into Timor-Leste and will be re-exported at the importer's expense.

6. Any live insects found on inspection will be treated appropriately at the importer's expense.

7. Spare tyres accompanying used machinery and vehicle imports are subject to inspection and treatment as required. Be aware that cracked tyres can harbour seeds and dirt.

8. Used agricultural machinery will only be inspected at approved premises. All of these premises should have washing facilities. These premises require the approval of Quarantine Timor-Leste.

9. Where possible, the machinery and vehicles are to be inspected as soon as possible after ship discharge. It may be necessary for a Quarantine Officer to inspect the machinery or vehicle either on board the vessel or at the wharf, to determine if the machinery is sufficiently free of contamination to allow movement to quarantine approved premises.

SECTION 2: SOIL SAMPLES

Note: Soil is considered high-risk material.

- ❑ All soil samples for importation into Timor-Leste must be accompanied by a valid Quarantine Import Permit. Permit approval may involve the;
 - Arrival of samples in sealed containers.
 - Inspection on arrival.
 - Treatment on arrival in some instances.

DRILL CORES

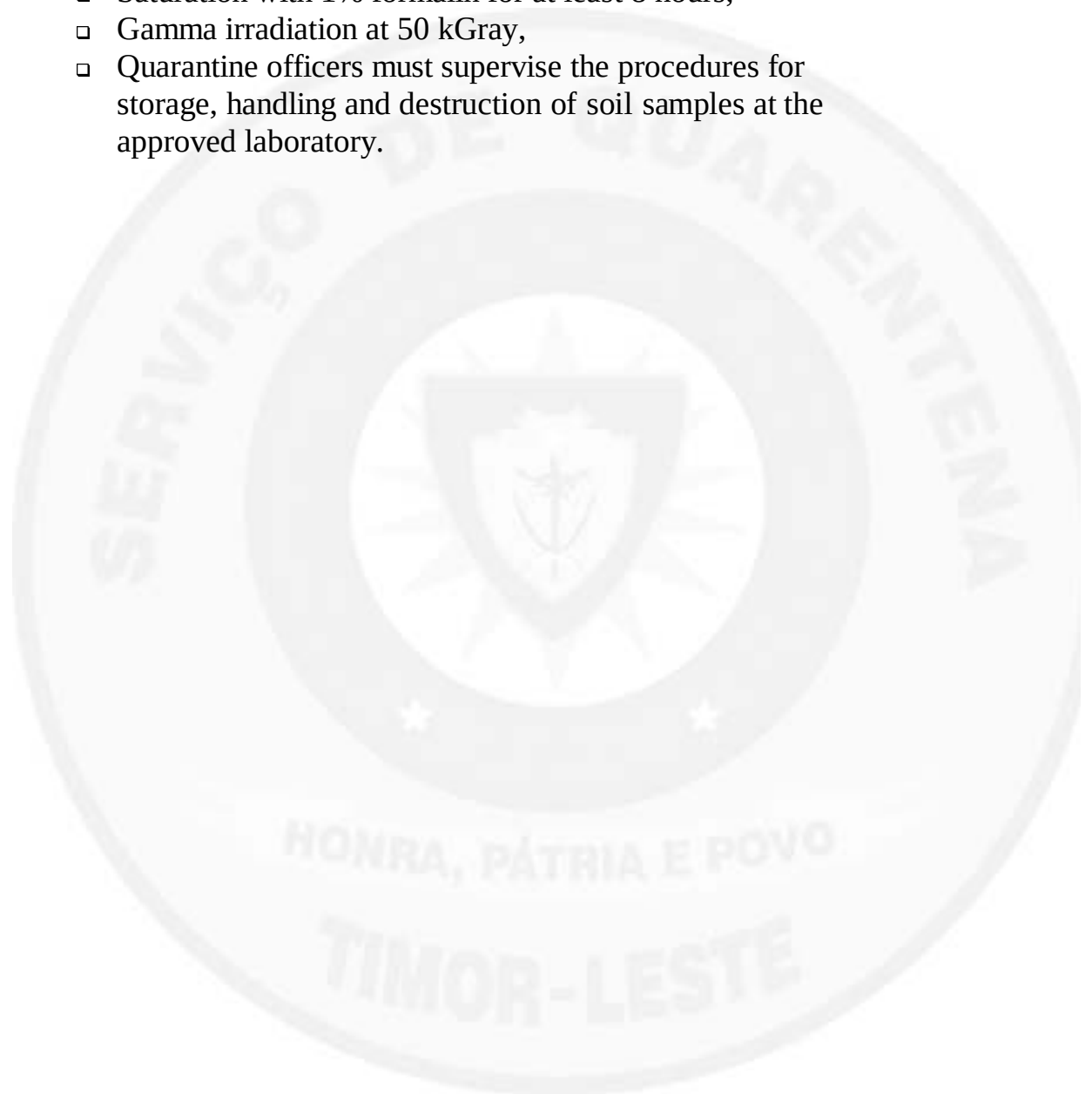
Drill Core soil samples may be exempt from requiring an import permit providing they meet the following conditions;

- ❑ The drill core samples are obtained from depth of greater than 2 metres, and not contaminated with surface overburden material.
- ❑ Rock samples (not gravel) have been obtained from depth of greater than 2 metres **OR**, from the surface are free from soil.
- ❑ Consignments of drill core samples may be subject to periodic inspections. If the samples are obtained from the surface, or if inspection determines that the samples are contaminated with soil or other surface overburden material then a Permit to Import is required.
- ❑ Drill core samples must be clearly identified as such and wherever possible the depth of the core should be clearly marked on the sample packaging.
- ❑ Importation of large quantities of rock ballast and sand must be assessed by the Quarantine Timor-Leste before a decision on importation is given.

TREATMENT OPTIONS

Approved methods for sterilising soil samples include:

- ❑ Heat treatment at 121°C for 2 hours,
- ❑ Heat treatment in an autoclave at 121 °C and 105kPa pressure for 30 minutes,
- ❑ Saturation with 1% formalin for at least 8 hours,
- ❑ Gamma irradiation at 50 kGray,
- ❑ Quarantine officers must supervise the procedures for storage, handling and destruction of soil samples at the approved laboratory.



ARTICLE 2

BLANK IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS

IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION

(English)

REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
Ministério de Agricultura, Florestas e Pescas



Serviço de Quarentena de Timor - Leste
Timor - Leste Quarantine Service



Import Permit Application

1. Detail of Importer :	
Name / Organisation	
Country of Origin:	
Street Address:	
District:	
Telephone, email, fax:	
Contact Name:	

2. Details of Exporter :	
Name/Organisation:	
Country of Origin:	
Street Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone, email, fax:	
Contact Name:	

3. Country of Origin :

4. Type of Quarantine Material Proposed for Importation: <u>Please tick one of the boxes shown below:</u>

☐

Option (A) – Application to Import Plant Materials

If you are applying for a permit to import fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, plants or plant parts, tissue cultures (including in-vitro laboratory use) or seeds please tick this box. Proceed to Option (A) and complete the relevant details.

☐

Option (B) – Application to Import Live Animals, Reproductive Materials, Meat or Meat Products

If you are applying for a permit to import live animals (eg livestock, horses, laboratory animals, fish and insects) or reproductive materials (i.e. animal semen, fertile avian eggs and embryos), please tick this box. Proceed to Option (B) and complete the relevant details.

☐

Option (C) – Application to Import Biological Materials

If you are applying for a permit to import foodstuffs for human consumption, animal feeds, fish feeds, therapeutics, cosmetics, vaccines, viable organisms, vaccines, organic fertilizers, dried/processed plant materials laboratory materials or any other biological commodities, please tick this box. Proceed to Option (C) and complete the relevant details.

☐

Option (D) – Application to Import Other Material

If you are applying for a permit to import any material other than those mentioned in Options A, B and C, such as mined guano, chemical fertilisers or machinery please tick this box. Proceed to Option (D) and complete the relevant details.



Option (A) – Application to Import Plant Materials:

Complete this section if you are intending to import fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, plants, plant parts or tissue cultures (including in-vitro laboratory use) or seeds. Please use Option (C) if intending to import dried/processed plant material.

Common/ product name	Scientific name/ botanical name (<i>Genus, species</i>) *	Description – Strain/variety/cultivar Unprocessed/frozen/cooked	Quantity/volume

Please attach additional pages if you require more space to complete this section

** Applications will not be processed if the scientific name is not provided*

5. Product details:

1. Method of preparation/treatment	
2. Certified scheme/accredited source	
3. Virus & disease testing procedure	
4. Location grown/collected	
5. Country/province/state/region	
6. Treatment /collection centre	

6. Country of export: _____

7. End Use: _____

8. Is the product genetically manipulated or does it contain genetically manipulated material?

Yes - ☐ (If yes please specify and attach details)

No - ☐

9. Details of Transport:

1. Mode of transport eg air, sea	
2. Expected date of arrival	
3. Route details to Timor-Leste	

Please note that it is the importer's responsibility to notify the SCTL Office prior to the arrival of the consignment.

10. Location details on arrival in Timor-Leste:

<u>Held/processed/inspected/</u>	

<u>Post-entry quarantine</u>	

Is this address registered as a Quarantine Approved Premise? Yes ☐ No ☐

11. Importers Declaration

1. I hereby apply for permission to import the materials/products detailed in this application.
2. I declare that these materials/products will be used in accordance with all quarantine regulations and quarantine conditions as may be specified in any permit to import issued for the importation.
3. I declare that the information that I have provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Broker/Agent contact details

Signature:	Address:
Printed name:	Phone No:
Date:	Mobile No:

Option (B) – Application to Import Live Animals, Reproductive Material, Meat or Meat Products

Complete this section if you intend to import live animals (e.g. livestock, horses, laboratory animals, fish and insects) or reproductive materials (i.e. animal semen, fertile avian eggs and embryos).

5. Details (Live animals and reproductive material)

Number of animals	Common name	Scientific name e.g. <i>Mus musculus</i>	<u>Description</u> - Name; and or method of identification including microchips, tattoos, leg bands. Include any laboratory modifications i.e. GMO status

6. Country of Export: _____

7. End Use: _____

a. Semen & embryos ☐ b. Laboratory ☐ c. Pet ☐ d. Livestock ☐ e. Other ☐

(Details of Other: _____)

8. Details of transport (if known)	
1. Mode of transport	
2. Estimated date of Arrival	

Please note that it is the importer's responsibility to notify Timor-Leste quarantine prior to the arrival of the consignment.

Route details to Timor-Leste _____

9. Address at which live animals will undergo post-arrival quarantine	
1. Premise held / District	
2. Contact name	
3. Phone number	

Is this address registered as a Quarantine Approved Premise for this species?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. Quarantine Approved Premise location details

1. Premises held:

2. Postcode:

11. Details (Meat and Meat Products)

Quantity	Type of meat product	Processing (if any)	Description - fresh, frozen, canned, hermetically sealed, shelf stable?

12. Country of Export: _____

13. End Use: _____

a. Human Consumption ☐ **b. Samples** ☐ **c. Pet food** ☐

(Details of Other: _____ **)**

14. Importers Declaration

4. I hereby apply for permission to import the materials/products detailed in this application.

5. I declare that these materials/products will be used in accordance with all quarantine regulations and quarantine conditions as may be specified in any permit to import issued for the importation.

6. I declare that the information that I have provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Broker/Agent contact details

Signature:

Address:

Printed name:

Phone No:

Date:

Mobile No:

Option (C) – Application to import Biological material

Complete this section if you intend to import food stuffs for human consumption, animal feeds, fish feeds, therapeutics, cosmetics, vaccines, dried/processed plants, viable organisms, vaccines, organic fertilizers, laboratory materials or any other biological commodities.

5. Details:

Common/ product name	Scientific name/ botanical name (<i>Genus, species</i>)	Product Description: including species of origin and country (ie) of origin. Strain/variety Unprocessed/frozen/ uncooked	Package size, total size and size per unit

6. Country of Export: _____

7. Country of Origin: _____

8. Proposed end use of material: (Please tick one of the following boxes)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ In-vitro | ☐ In-vivo | ☐ Therapeutic | ☐ Pet food |
| ☐ Processing | ☐ Stock feed | ☐ Aquaculture feed | ☐ Fertiliser |
| ☐ Bait | ☐ Human consumption | Other _____ | |

8. Have you attached a relevant statement or Manufactures Declaration on how the materials were prepared?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(NB: This information should include the percentages of ingredients/components of the final product, the countries of origin and species of origin, and any processing details including times, temperatures and/or chemical changes e.g. pH levels)

9. Is the product genetically manipulated or does it contain genetically manipulated material?

Yes - ☐ (If yes please specify and attach details)

No - ☐

10. Do you have access to a registered Quarantine Approved Premise QAP?

Yes ☐

No ☐

- (If you answered yes at this question please specify the location within which the materials will be confined.)

QAP location details	
<u>Premises held:</u>	
	District:

9. Importers Declaration

7. I hereby apply for permission to import the materials/products detailed in this application.

8. I declare that these materials/products will be used in accordance with all quarantine regulations and quarantine conditions as may be specified in any permit to import issued for the importation.

9. I declare that the information that I have provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Broker/Agent contact details

Signature:	Address:
Printed name:	Phone No:
Date:	Mobile No:

Option (D) – Application to import other materials

Complete this section if you intend to import materials other than those mentioned in Sections A, B or C (such as mined guano, chemical fertilizers or machinery).

5. Details

Product name	<u>Product description</u> Including country of origin	Packing and quantity (e.g. bagged/bulk and whether containerized or not)

6. **Proposed end use of material:** _____

7. **For Machinery – has it been dismantled and cleaned?**

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. **Do you have access to a registered Quarantine Approved Premise (QAP)?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you have answered yes to this question, please specify the QAP location details below.

QAP location details	
<u>Premises held:</u>	
	District:

9. Importers Declaration

10. I hereby apply for permission to import the materials/products detailed in this application.

11. I declare that these materials/products will be used in accordance with all quarantine regulations and quarantine conditions as may be specified in any permit to import issued for the importation.

12. I declare that the information that I have provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Broker/Agent contact details

Signature:	Address:
Printed name:	Phone No:
Date:	Mobile No:



IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION (Bahasa)

REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
Ministério de Agricultura, Florestas e Pescas



Serviço de Quarentena de Timor - Leste
Timor - Leste Quarantine Service



Surat izin Import Karantina

1. Detail Pengimpor :	
Nama/Organisasi :	
Negara asal :	
Jalan dan alamat :	
Kabupaten :	
Telefon, email, fax :	
Nama Kontak :	
2. Detail Pengekspor :	
Nama/Organisasi :	
Negara asal :	
Jalan dan alamat :	
Kode pos :	
Telefon, email, fax :	
Nama kontak :	
3. Negara asal :	
4. Tipe bahan Karantina yang di ajukan untuk di Impor :	
Harap beri tanda (✓) pada salah satu kotak di bawah ini:	

☐

Pilihan (A) – Lamaran untuk mengimpor bahan Tumbuhan

Jika anda melamar untuk sebuah surat izin untuk Impor bahan-bahan dan sayur-sayuran segar dan beku, tumbuh-tumbuhan atau bagian tumbuhan, kultur jaringan (termasuk pemakaian In-vitro di laboratorium) atau benih, harap beri tanda (✓) pada kotak ini. Lanjutkanlah ke pilihan (A) dan lengkapi dengan detail yang relevan.

☐

Pilihan (B) – Lamaran untuk mengimpor ternak hidup atau bahan reproduksi

Jika anda melamar untuk sebuah surat izin untuk Impor hewan hidup (misalnya ternak kuda, hewan laboratorium, ikan dan serangga) atau bahan reproduksi (misalnya semen hewan, telur unggas subur dan embrio), harap beri tanda (✓) pada kotak ini. Lanjutkan ke pilihan (B) dan lengkapi dengan detail yang relevan.

☐**Pilihan (C) – Lamaran Untuk Mengimpor Bahan Biologis**

Jika anda melamar untuk sebuah surat izin untuk Impor makanan konsumsi manusia, pakan ternak , pakan ikan, therapeutic (pengobatan), kosmetik, vaksin, organisme aktif (selain vaksin), pupuk organik, bahan tumbuhan kering/ diproses, bahan laboratorium atau komoditas biologis lainnya, harap beri tanda (✓) pada kotak ini. Lanjutkan ke pilihan (C) dan lengkapi dengan detail yang relevan.

☐**Pilihan (D) – Lamaran untuk Mengimpor Bahan Lainnya**

Jika anda melamar untuk sebuah surat izin untuk Impor bahan selain yang sudah di sebutkan pada pilihan A,B,dan C, seperti Guano tambang (mined guano), pupuk kimia atau peralatan mesin, harap beri tanda (✓) pada kotak ini. Lanjutkan ke pilihan (D) dan lengkapi dengan detail yang relevan.



Pilihan (A) – Lamaran untuk Mengimpor Bahan Tumbuhan

Lengkapi bagian ini jika anda bermaksud mengimpor buah-buahan/sayur-sayuran yang segar dan beku, Tumbuh-tumbuhan, atau kultur jaringan, (termasuk pemakaian In-vitro di laboratorium) atau benih. Harap pakai pilihan (C) jika bermaksud mengimpor bahan tumbuhan kering / proses.

Nama umum / produk	Nama ilmiah/ botanik (Genus,species)	Uraian– keturunan/jenis/kultivar Belum di proses /beku/masak	Jumlah/volume

Harap lampirkan lembaran tambahan jika anda meode merlukan tempat lebih untuk melengkapi bagian ini

** SCTL tidak akan memproses lamaran apapun jika nama ilmiah tidak di berikan*

5. Detail Produk:

1. Metode persiapan /perlakuan	
2.Skema sertifikasi/sumber yang diakui	
3.Prosedur pengujian virus & penyakit	
4. Lokasi tumbuh/pengumpulan	
5. Negara/propinsi/negara bagian/wilayah	

6. Pusat perlakuan / pengumpulan	
----------------------------------	--

6. Negara pengekspor: _____

7. Pemakaian akhir: _____

8. Apakah produk ini di manipulasi genetika atau apakah mengandung bahan manipulasi genetika?

Ya - ☐ (jika ya harap di spesifikasi dan lampirkan detailnya)

Tidak ☐

9. Detail pengangkutan:

1. Model alat angkut : udara/laut	
2. Tgl kedatangan yang di harapkan	
3. Detail jadwal ke Timor-leste	

Harap di catat bahwa tanggung jawab pengimpor adalah untuk memberitahu kantor SQTL di negara bagian impor menjelang kedatangan kiriman.

10. Detail lokasi pada saat kedatangan di Timor-leste:

<u>Di tahan/di proses/di periksa</u>	

<u>Pos masuk karantina</u>	

Apakah alamat ini terdaftar sebagai tempat karantina yang di setujui? ☐ Ya ☐
Tidak

11. Deklarasi Pengimpor

13. Saya dengan ini melamar untuk meminta izin untuk megimpor bahan/produk yang di detail dalam lamaran ini.
14. Saya menerangkan bahwa bahan atau produk ini akan di gunakan sesuai dengan semua batasan karantina dan persyaratan karantina sebagaimana mungkin di spesifikasikan dalam surat izin untuk impor yang di keluarkan bagi importasi.
15. Saya menerangkan bahwa informasi yang telah saya berikan adalah benar dan teliti dengan sepengetahuan terbaik saya.

Agen kontak detail

Tanda tangan :	<u>Alamat:</u>
Nama :	No. Telefon:
Tanggal:	No. Hand phone:

Pilihan (B) – Lamaran untuk mengimpor hewan hidup atau bahan reproduksi, daging atau produk daging

Lengkapi bagian ini jika anda bermaksud untuk mengimpor hewan hidup (mis. Ternak,kuda,hewan laboratorium,ikan dan serangga) atau bahan reproduksi (mis. Semen hewan, telur unggassubur dan embrio).

5. Detail (Hewan hidup dan Bahan reproduksi)

Jumlah hewan	Nama umum	Nama ilmiah mis. Mus musculus	Uraian - Nama; dan atau metode identifikasi termasuk mikrocip, tato, pita kaki. Masukkan modifikasi laboratorium apapun mis. Status GMO (organisme rekayasa genetic)

6. Negara pengekspor:

7. Pemakaian akhir:

- a. Semen & Embrio ☐ b. laboratorium ☐ c. Hewan peliharaan ☐
d. hewan Ternak ☐ e. dan lainnya ☐

(Detail yang lainnya: _____)

8. Detail angkutan (kalau tahu)	
1. Model angkutan mis.udara/laut	
2. Perkiraan tanggal kedatangan	

Harap di catat bahwa adalah tanggung jawab pengimpor untuk memberitahu kantor SQTL di negara bagian impor menjelang kedatangan kiriman.

(Detail rute ke Timor-leste _____)

9. Alamat di mana hewan hidup akan menjalani pemeriksaan karantina pada saat tiba.	
1. Tempat penyimpanan / Kabupaten	

2. Nama kontak	
3. No. telpon	

Apakah alamat ini terdaftar sebagai tempat yang di setuju karantina ?

Ya ☐ Tidak ☐

10. Detail lokasi yang di akui karantina	
1. Tempat penyimpanan:	
2. Kode pos:	

11. Detail (Daging dan produk daging)

Jumlah	Tipe produk daging	Di proses (jika ada)	Uraian - seagr, beku, berkaleng, tertutup dengan bik, tersendiri?

12. Negara pengekspor:

13. Pemakaian akhir:

a. Konsumsi manusia ☐ b. contoh ☐ c. Makanan hewan peliharaan ek ☐
(Detail yang lainnya: _____)

14. Deklarasi Pengimpor	
16. Saya dengan ini melamar untuk meminta izin untuk impor bahan/produk yang di detail dalam lamaran ini. 17. Saya menerangkan bahwa bahan/produk ini akan di gunakan sesuai dengan semua batasan karantina dan persyaratn karantina sebagaimana mungkin dispesifikasikan dalam surat izin impor yang di gunakan untuk mengimportasi. 18. Saya menerangkan bahwa informasi yang saya berikan ini adalah benar dan teliti dengan sepengetahuan terbaik saya.	
Kontak agen detail	
Tanda tangn:	Alamat:
Nama:	No. telpon:
Tanggal:	No. handphone :

Pilihan (C) – Lamaran untuk mengimpor bahan Biologis

Lengkapilah bagian ini jika anda bermaksud ingin mengimpor pangan untuk konsumsi manusia, pakan hewan, pakan ikan, therapeutic, kosmetik, vaksin, tumbuhan kering/tumbuhan yang telah di proses, organisme hidup(selain vaksin), pupuk organik, bahan laboratorium atau komoditi biologis lainnya.

5. Detail:

Nama umum/ produk	Nama ilmiah/ botanik mis. (<i>Genus, species</i>)	Uraian produk; Termasuk asal spesies dan negara asal. keturunan/jenis tidak di proses/beku/ mentah.	Ukuran paket, ukuran total dan ukuran persatuan

6. Negara pengekspor: _____

7. Negara asal: _____

8. Pemakaian akhir bahan yang di ajukan: (Harap di beri tanda (✓) salah satu kotak berikut ini)

- ☐ In-vitro ☐ In-vivo ☐ Therapeutic ☐ makanan hewan peliharaan
☐ Pemrosesan ☐ pakan hewan ☐ pakan Aquakultur ☐ pupuk
☐ umpan ☐ konsumsi manusia Lainnya _____

8. Apakah anda sudah melampirkan pernyataan yang relevan atau Deklarasi manufaktur tentang bagaimana bahan di persiapkan?

Ya ☐ Tidak ☐

(NB: Informasi ini harus memasukan jumlah presentase ramuan/komponen produk akhir, asal negara dan asal spesi, dan detail pemrosesan apapun termasuk waktu, temperatur dan/atau perubahan kimia mis. Tingkat pH)

9. Apakah produk ini di manipulasi genetika atau apakah mengandung bahan manipulasi genetika

Ya - ☐ (Jika ya harap di spesifikasikan dan lampirkan detail)

Tidak- ☐

10. Apakah anda mempunyai akses ke tempat yang di setujui Karantina ?

Ya ☐ Tidak ☐

- (Jika anda menjawab ia untuk pertanyaan ini harap di spesifikasikan lokasi dimanabahan akan di simpan.)

Detail Lokasi QAP	
<u>Tempat penyimpanan :</u>	
	Kabupaten :

9. Deklarasi pengimpor

19. Saya dengan ini memohon untuk meminta izin Impor bahan/ produk yang didetail dalam permohonan ini.

20. Saya menerangkan bahwa bahan/ produk ini akan digunakan sesuai dengan semua batasan karantina dan persyaratan karantina sebagaimana mungkin dispesifikasikan dalam surat izin impor yang digunakan untuk mengimportasi.

21. Saya menerangkan bahwa informasi yang saya berikan ini adalah benar dan teliti dengan sepengetahuan terbaik saya.

Detail Kontak Agen

Tanda tangan:	<u>Alamat:</u>
Nama:	No. Telepon:
Tanggal:	No. Handphone :

Pilihan (D) – Permohonan untuk mengimpor Produk lain

Lengkapi bagian ini jika anda ingin mengimpor bahan lain yang selain di sebut pada bagian A, B dan C seperti Guano tambang (Mined Guano), pupuk kimia atau peralatan mesin.

5. Detail

Nama Produk	<u>Uraian Produk</u> Termasuk Negara Asal	Pengepakan dan Jumlah (mis.Perkantong/ besar dan berat dalam kontainer atau tidak)

6. Pemakaian bahan yang di ajukan:**7. Untuk peralatan mesin – apakah sudah dibongkar dan di bersihkan ?**

Ya ☐ Tidak ☐

8. Apakah anda mempunyai akses Tempat Izin Persetujuan Karantina (IPK)?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak

Jika anda menjawab ya pada Pertanyaan ini, harap dispesifikasikan detail Lokasi IPK dibawah ini.

Detail Lokasi IPK	
<u>Tempat Penyimpanan:</u>	
Kabupaten :	

9. Deklarasi Pengimpor

22. Saya dengan ini memohon untuk meminta izin Impor bahan/ produk yang diperincil dalam permohonan ini.

23. Saya menerangkan bahwa bahan/ produk ini akan digunakan sesuai dengan semua batasan karantina dan persyaratan karantina sebagaimana dispesifikasikan dalam surat izin impor yang digunakan untuk mengimporasi.

24. Saya menerangkan bahwa informasi yang saya berikan ini adalah benar dan teliti dengan sepengetahuan terbaik saya.

Detail Kontak Agen

Tnda tangan:	<u>Alamat:</u>
Nama :	No. Telephon:
Tanggal:	No. Handphone:

ARTICLE 3

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS

The Threat

Vessels entering Timor-Leste can carry unwanted pests and diseases that can threaten our unique flora and fauna, aquacultural and agricultural industries, as well as human health.

The major threats from vessels entering Timor-Leste are:

- ❑ Disease Carrying Rodents and Vectors
- ❑ Animals (pets) and Plants on Board
- ❑ Ballast Water Contamination
- ❑ Handling of Vessel Waste
- ❑ Insect Infestations (eg. Khapra beetle, Asian gypsy moth)

Commercial Ships (Vessels over 25meters)

Quarantine Requirements

- ❑ All first port vessels must enter a Proclaimed First Port of Entry, prior to landing elsewhere.
- ❑ Vessels must seek approval from SCTL to land in places other than first ports.
- ❑ Once inside Timor-Leste waters and prior to quarantine clearance, vessels must display the international code flag “Q” (yellow flag), until advised by a Quarantine Officer that it may be taken down.
- ❑ Masters must report all deaths on board the vessel and any illnesses, which may have been caused by an infectious disease, as soon as possible.
- ❑ Masters must advise SCTL of all animals on board and follow the directions of the Quarantine Officer
- ❑ Masters should keep vessels free of rodent and insect infestation, and in accordance with Article 53 of the ***International Health Regulations (1969)***, carry a current deratting certificate.
- ❑ If the vessel does not have a current deratting certificate, it should seek permission from SCTL prior to berthing.
- ❑ All vessels should carry rat guards, that can be used if directed by quarantine.
- ❑ All waste must be properly secured in heavy-duty plastic bags, in leak proof bins, with lids. These bins should prevent waste being blown overboard or removed by birds, rodents etc.
- ❑ Master can either stow all waste on board their vessel, to be re-exported out of Timor-Leste, or make arrangements for waste to be removed for incineration by an approved waste contractor.
- ❑ Do not throw any foodstuffs or garbage overboard whilst in Timor-Leste waters
- ❑ Do not trade foodstuffs with overseas vessels.
- ❑ Under no circumstances should food, food scraps or waste be given to any person ashore, to be used as animal feed or for any other purpose.
- ❑ Masters must not allow any crew or passengers to leave, or any person on board until given instructions by a Quarantine or Customs Officer.
- ❑ Masters must not allow any crewmember to leave the vessel with prohibited quarantine material such as food, animal or plant material.

Yachts and Vessels under 25m

Quarantine Requirements

- ❑ All first port vessels must enter a Proclaimed First Port of Entry, prior to landing elsewhere.
- ❑ Vessels must seek approval from SQTL to land in places other than first ports.
- ❑ Once inside Timor-Leste waters and prior to quarantine clearance, vessels must display the international code flag “Q” (yellow flag), until advised by a Quarantine Officer that it may be taken down.
- ❑ Masters must report all deaths on board the vessel and any illnesses, which may have been caused by an infectious disease
- ❑ Masters must advise SQTL of all animals on board and follow the directions of the Quarantine Officer
- ❑ Masters should keep vessels free of rodent and insect infestation.
- ❑ Keep all waste properly secured in heavy duty plastic bags, in leak proof bins, with lids. These bins should prevent waste being blown overboard or removed by birds, rodents etc.
- ❑ Don't throw any foodstuffs or garbage overboard whilst in Timor-Leste waters
- ❑ Don't trade foodstuffs with overseas vessels.
- ❑ Under no circumstances should food, food scraps or waste be given to any person ashore, to be used as animal feed or for any other purpose.
- ❑ Masters will need to make arrangements for waste to be removed for incineration by an approved waste contractor.
- ❑ Masters must not allow any crew or passengers to leave, or any person on board until given instructions by a Quarantine or Customs Officer.
- ❑ Masters must not allow any crew member to leave the vessel with prohibited quarantine material such as food, animal or plant material.

Examples of Prohibited Items:

- ❑ Live Plants, Fresh fruit and Vegetables
- ❑ Fresh meat and meat products (keep receipts for meat and dairy products and retain original wrapping to prove country of origin)
- ❑ Dairy products (as above)
- ❑ Seeds, beans, popcorn, some nuts and grains.
- ❑ Foodstuffs infested with insects.
- ❑ Coconuts

Live Animals on Board International Vessels

SQTL is responsible for the protection of Timor-Leste's agricultural industries, public health and native flora and fauna against foreign pests and diseases. Many of these diseases are transmittable through animals, so strict laws relate to animals on vessels whilst in Timor-Leste.

Animals include fish, birds, and reptiles. A ship's pet may be any animal other than ruminants (eg goats), fowl (eg chickens and pigeons) or rodents of any form.

The Threat

Animals that have recently visited overseas countries may have come in contact with species carrying damaging pests and diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, African Swine Fever and Rabies.

Conditions for Ships Pets and Animals on Vessels

Master must advise SQTL of any animals on board the vessel, 48 hours prior to arrival.

Under no circumstances must the animal be bought ashore, or have contact with other animals while in Timor-Leste.

Animals must remain secured on board the vessel at all times. When not at berth, animals such as cats and dogs may be allowed on deck, but when along side the wharf must be secured below decks in a cage or secure area, to prevent escape.

Animal such as birds must remain in a cage or secured below decks at all times.

Animal waste must be wrapped and placed in ship's waste for destruction or re-export. It should not be taken ashore and placed in the normal rubbish bins.

On arrival, animals will be subject to a veterinary inspection. Master must provide a full itinerary of their proposed travels while in Timor-Leste, and advise SQTL 48 hours in advance of any intended change in berth or anchorage. The animal will be subject to random inspections while in Timor-Leste waters, to ensure its continued health and compliance with conditions.

Any breach of these conditions may result in the vessel being ordered out of Timor-Leste, or destruction of the animal.

Heavy penalties apply for Masters of vessels who breach these conditions.

ARTICLE 4

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT ARRIVING INTO TIMOR-LESTE.

Preface

This Quarantine Directive details the Quarantine Requirements of all Timor –Leste Commercial Aircraft Operators and Private Aircraft Operators, in an effort to prevent the introduction of harmful pests and diseases into the country.

All aircraft arriving from overseas countries will be subject to inspection and treatment (if necessary).

Quarantine risks associated with aircraft include:

Handling of quarantine waste,

The ability of aircraft to transport exotic insects and pathogens into Timor-Leste.

Passengers carrying quarantine material into Timor-Leste.

The type of cargo carried on the aircraft

Part One - Aircraft Clearance

All foodstuffs and food related waste on board aircraft arriving from overseas will be subject to Quarantine control. Quarantine control remains in force whilst the aircraft is in Timor-Leste and quarantineable material is on board.

The Quarantine Officer in charge of the airport will make the decision to randomly board the aircraft, to supervise waste removal and disinsection.

All food waste and refuse should be placed into heavy duty plastic bags, securely tied and transported as soon as practicable for immediate destruction (incineration). Airline operators will need to enter into an arrangement with authorised contractors in Timor-Leste, for the removal and destruction of Quarantine waste. Alternatively, the waste should be securely stowed on board and re-exported back overseas. At no time should waste simply be dumped in the open or in general waste containers around the airport. Such action could only serve to increase the risk of spreading exotic pests and diseases.

Airline Operators are to conduct **Cabin and Cargo Hold** aircraft disinsection for all flights arriving into Timor-Leste. (Spray rate must be equivalent to 10grams per 1000 cubic feet, or 10 grams per 28.3 cubic meters) See spray quantities below.

Empty disinsection sprays are to be made available to Quarantine or Customs Officers from the cabin and the cargo holds of all aircraft upon request.

Airline operators are to notify ***Serviço De Quarentena Timor-Leste*** of any live animal (i.e. cats and dogs) travelling via aircraft into Timor-Leste.

Part Two - Spray Quantities for Commercial Aircraft

Spraying must be completed using a SCTL approved aerosol.

Approved propellants are HFC134a or mixtures of 134a and HCFC 141b).

Spray types required;

<u>Pre-Spray</u>	- permethrin 2%
<u>Top of Descent</u>	- phenothrin 2%
<u>Hold Spray</u>	- phenothrin 2% with permethrin 2%

When applying Pre-spray and Top of Descent disinsection applications in small aircraft use the following application procedure to achieve the desired rate of application of 10grams per 1000 cubic feet (10 grams per 28.3 cubic meters):

Walk at the rate of 1 step per second from the rear of the aircraft to the front while spraying towards the ceiling;
and

Apply spray products in the flight deck and cargo holds (pre-spray only) for one second.

Pre-Spray should be applied in the last port the aircraft visits, prior to arrival into Timor-Leste. The pre spray is to be applied throughout the cabin, immediately before passengers board the aircraft.

Top Of Decent Spray should be applied just prior to the aircraft descending into Timor-Leste.

Hold spray should be applied to holds, at completion of loading in the country of origin, just prior to aircraft departure. Cargo doors should be closed as much as possible, applicable amount of cargo hold spray discharged, and the cargo doors immediately sealed. Empty cargo hold cans should then be passed to cabin crew, for presentation to Quarantine Officers on arrival into Timor-Leste.

Part Three – On board Announcement

On arrival into Timor-Leste, and prior to passengers disembarking the aircraft, aircrew are required to make the following announcement:

“Ladies and Gentleman, may I have your attention please. We wish to advise that quarantine regulations apply in Timor - Leste, to help prevent the introduction of harmful pests and diseases that are present in other countries in the region, from gaining a foothold in Timor - Leste. Please ensure that you declare all plant, animal and food items to Customs or Quarantine Officers upon arrival.

Thank you for your cooperation.”

