



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Australian Experience - RBS



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A story about risk...

- We live with risk
- Phytosanitary risk:
 - International Agreements – acceptable level of risk = appropriate level of protection (ALOP)
 - International standards
- The regulatory reality:
 - NPPOs can't do everything
 - Phytosanitary risk management is a shared responsibility
 - Can't inspect everything - target what is most important
 - Phytosanitary risk-based and directed by desired outcome
 - Keeping risks off-shore – goods should be compliant
 - Information and data enables change

Highest risk should get most attention...

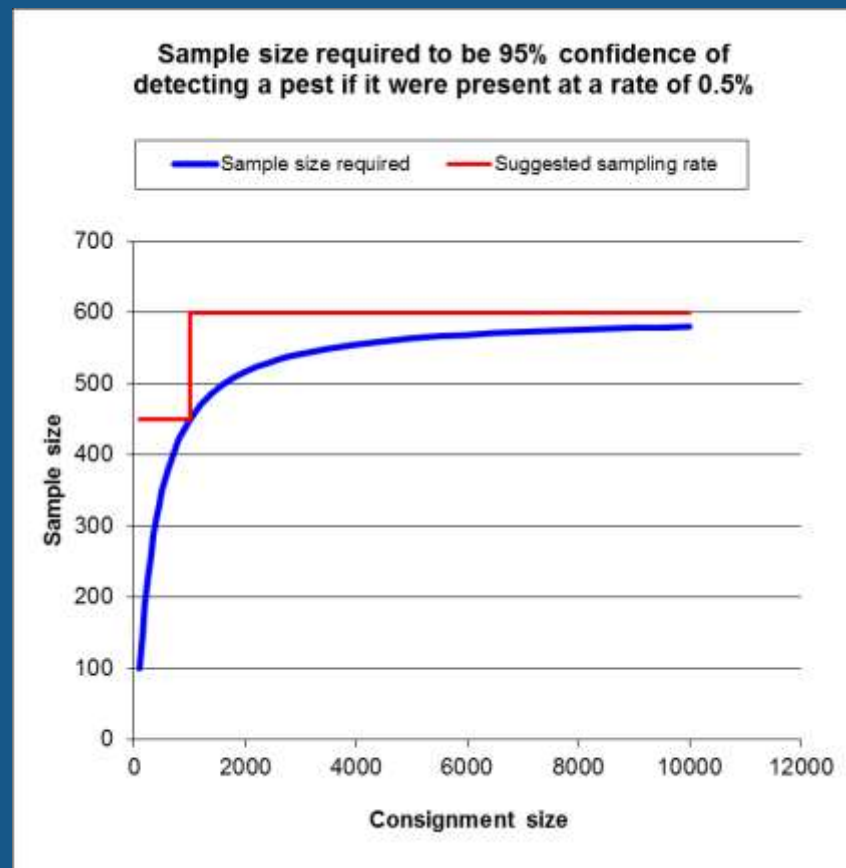
- **Direct pathway to establishment** – anything that can grow:
 - Seed
 - Nursery stock
 - Soil
 - Contaminated equipment
- Indirect pathway – **lower risk**
 - Processed products for human consumption– dried, frozen, roasted
 - Raw products for further processing
 - Timber products - furniture
 - Fresh produce
- Conveyances – **profile risk**
 - Passengers
 - Mail
 - Containers
 - Cargo

Risk considerations...

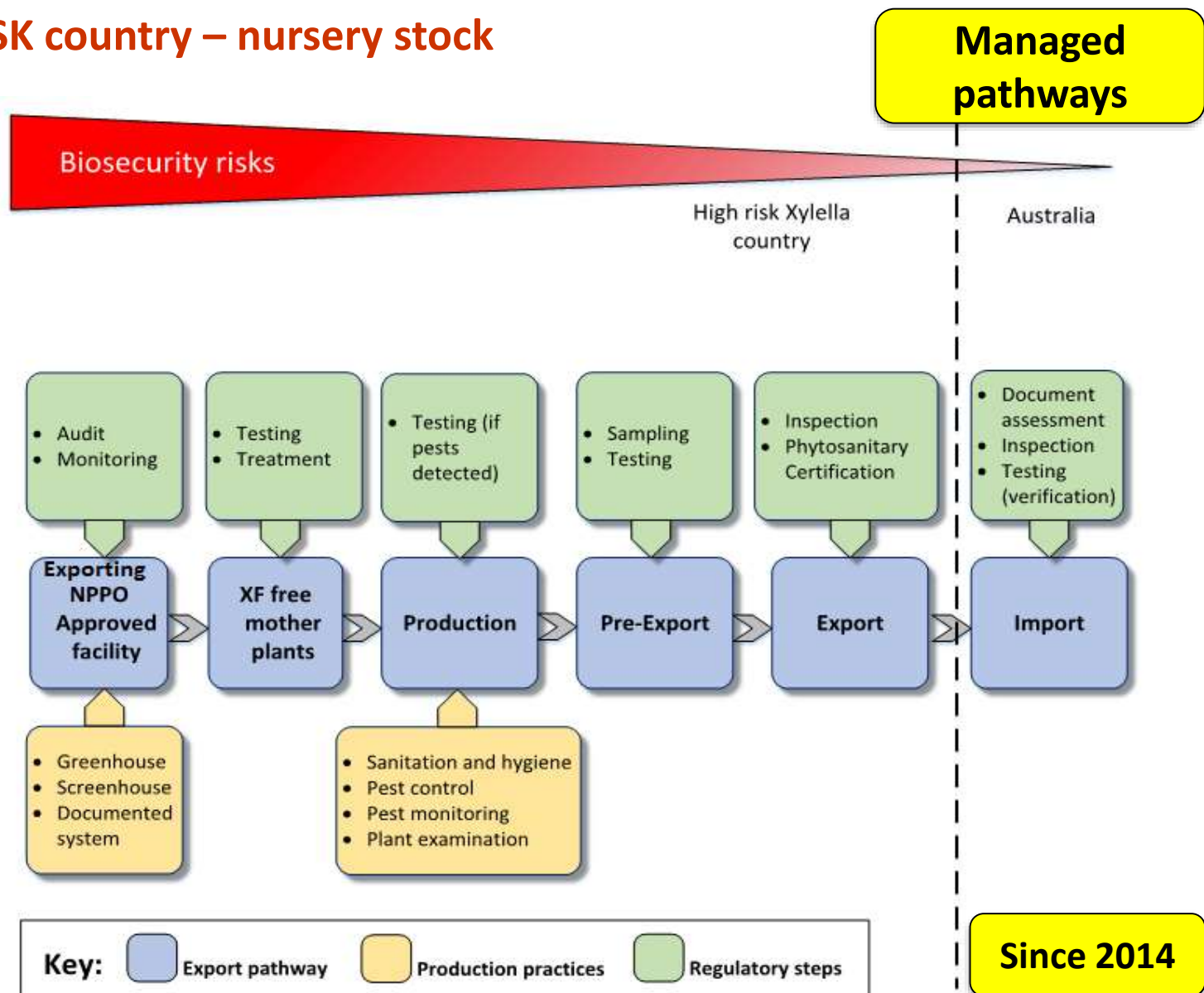
- **Inspection as verification:**
 - Provides evidence that import conditions are met by a consignment
 - Confers confidence in the phytosanitary certification provided by the exporting country
 - Of itself does not change the phytosanitary status of the goods
 - Confirms the expected
 - Identifies the unexpected
 - Provides information and data – to trigger and inform reviews
 - Only works if you can see the pest or damage
 - Other verification approaches are needed if pest is not visible
- Supplementing inspections through **managed pathways**

Risk-based sampling...

- Australia applies a 95% confidence of a detecting 0.5% infection in a homogenous lot :
 - uses a 600 unit sample size for inspection as standard (above 1000 units in the consignment);
 - A 450 unit sample size (under 1000 units); or,
 - Alternative equivalent if continuous sampling occurs due to the nature of the product eg. Grains
 - Since ca. 1998



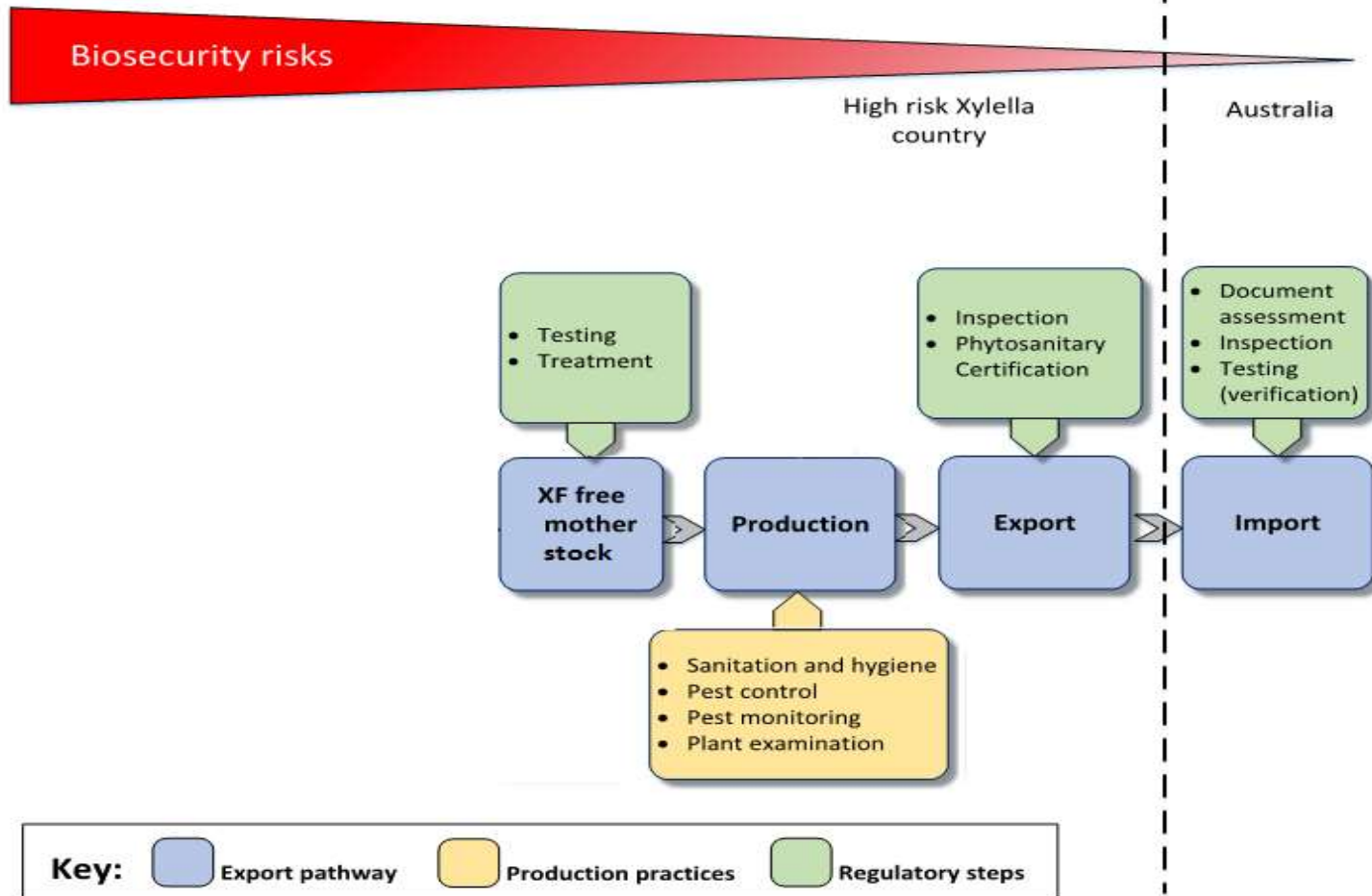
HIGH RISK country – nursery stock



HIGH RISK country – tissue culture

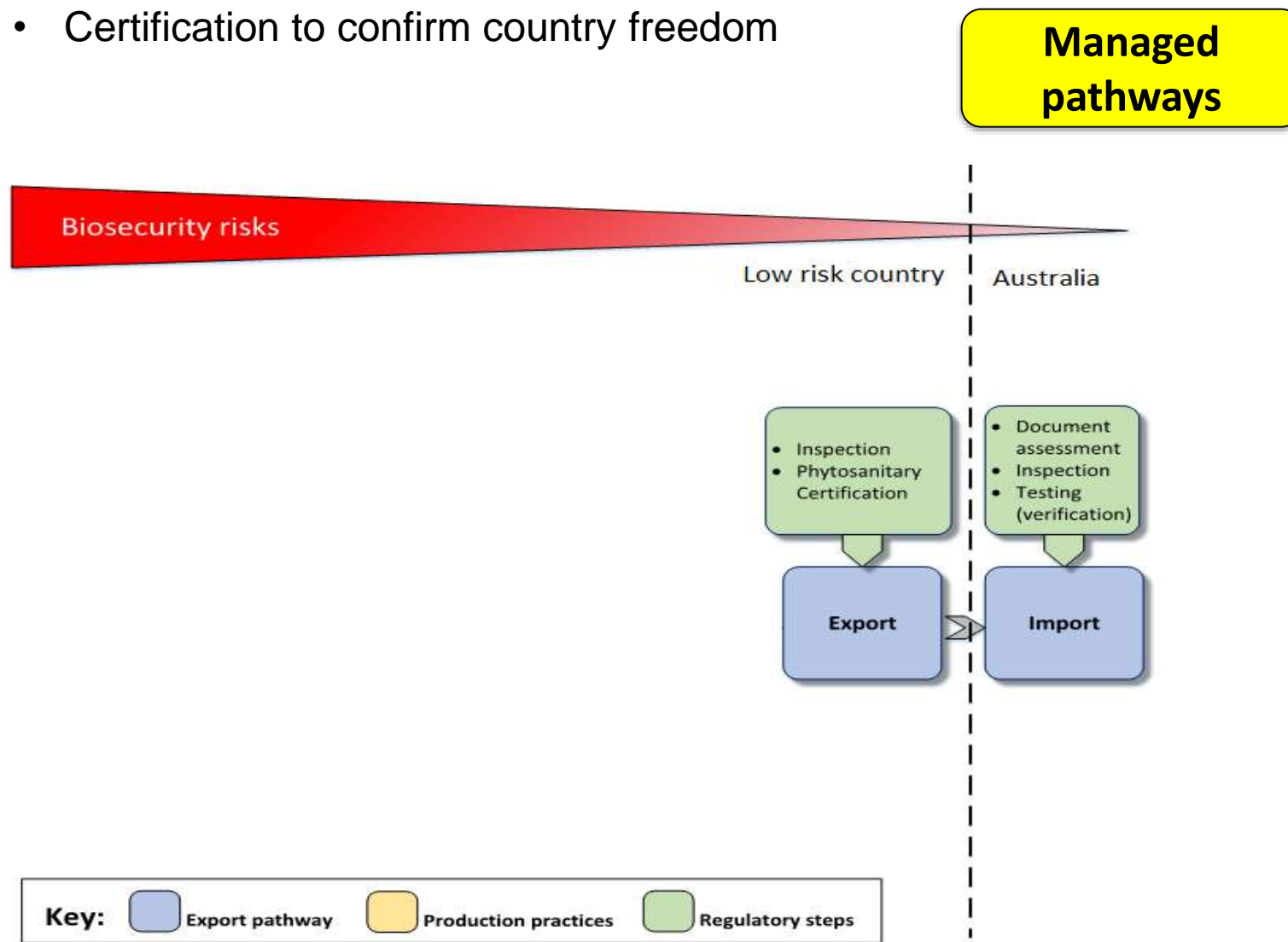
- Mother stock used for tissue culture must be tested and found free of Xylella

Managed pathways



LOW RISK country – tissue culture and nursery stock

- Certification to confirm country freedom

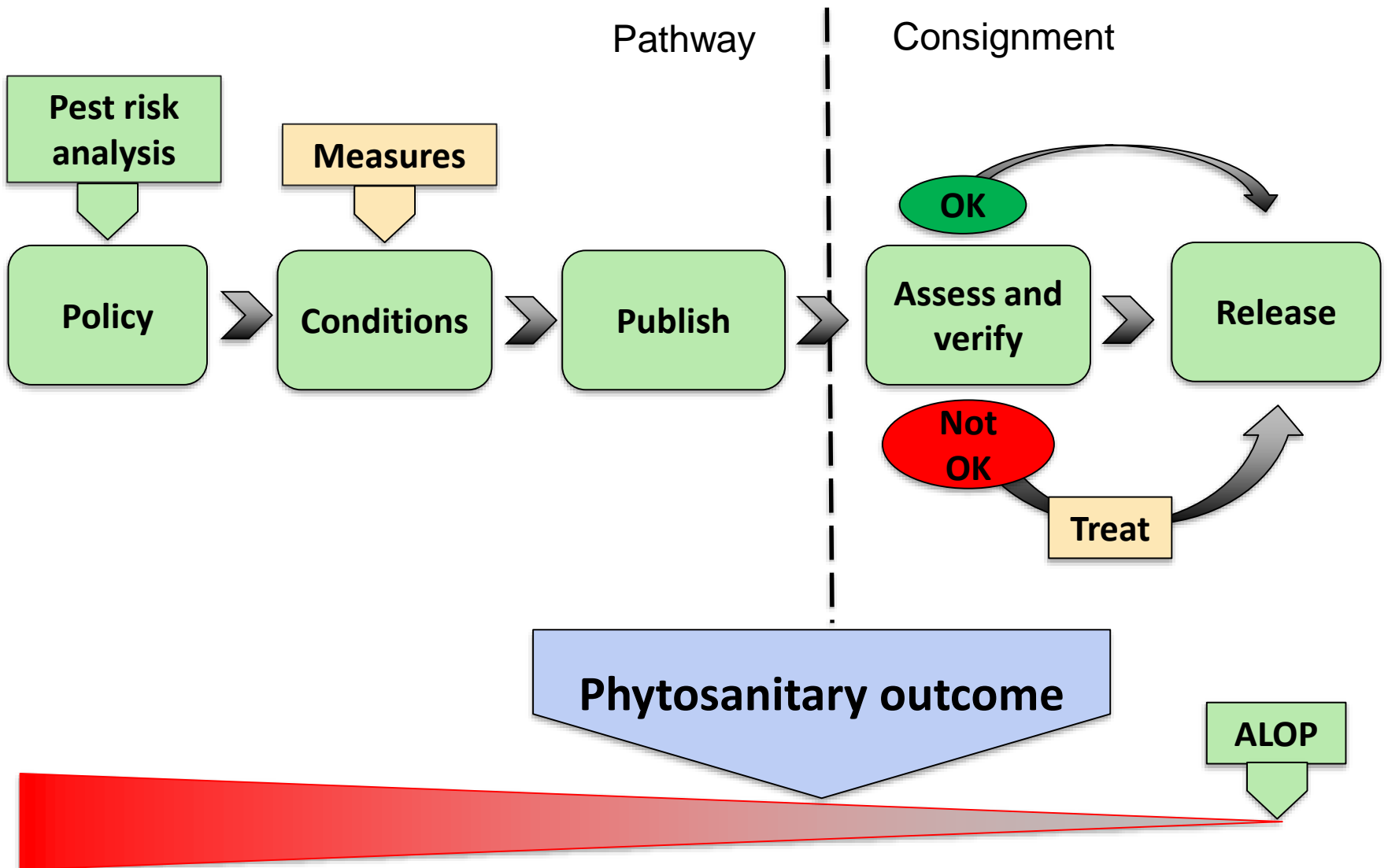


New Opportunities...

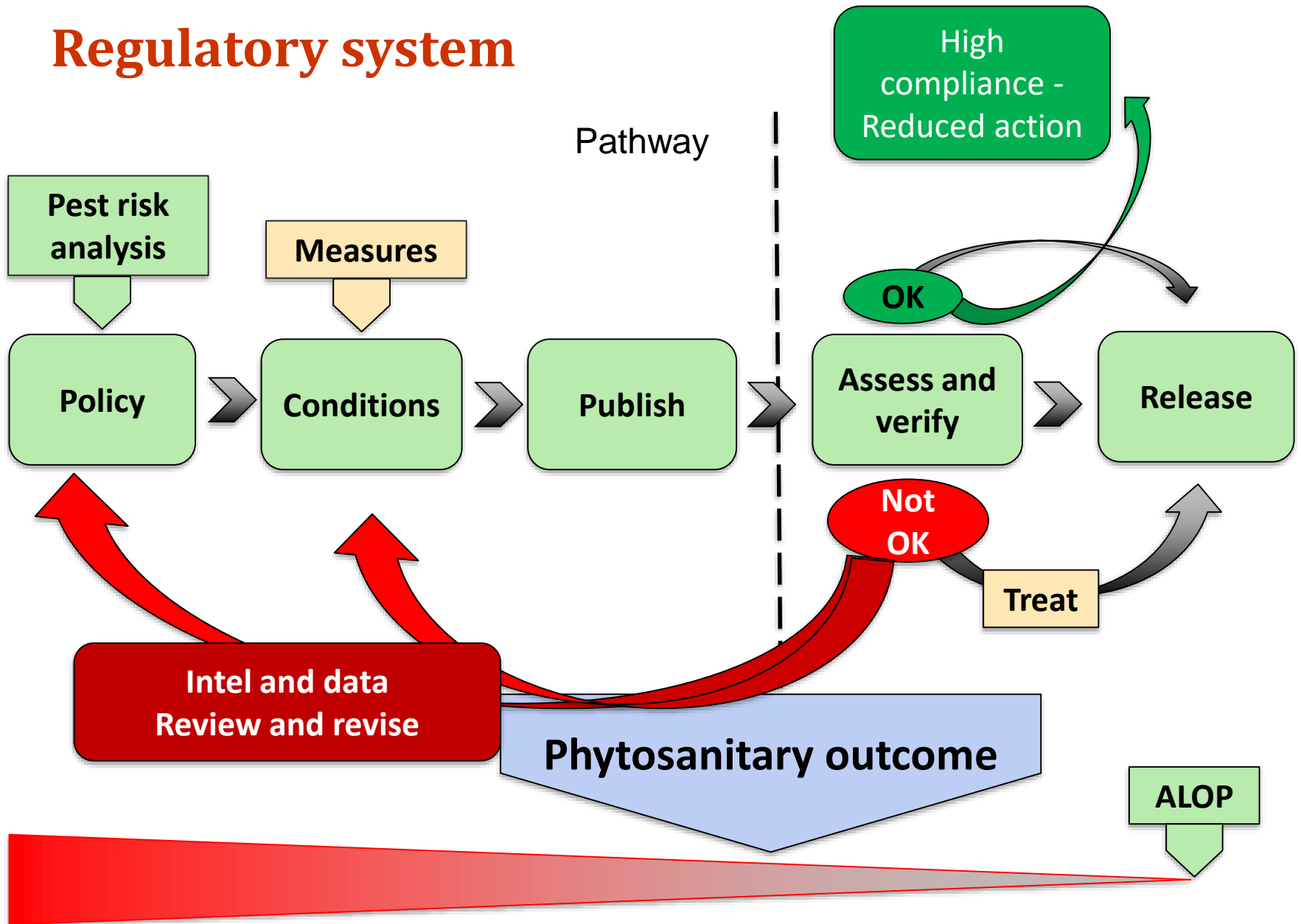
*Working with exporters and importers to optimise and reward **compliant pathways***

- Consider the entire production and export/import system
- Simplify, streamline and standardise – IRA, import conditions
- Publish – a single source of import conditions for all
- Incorporate industry systems and processes to assist biosecurity risk management
- Build on other quality and assurance schemes eg. Food safety
- Encourage and reward compliant pathways
- Evidence-led
- **Compliance-based inspection schemes** – better value from incentivising compliance

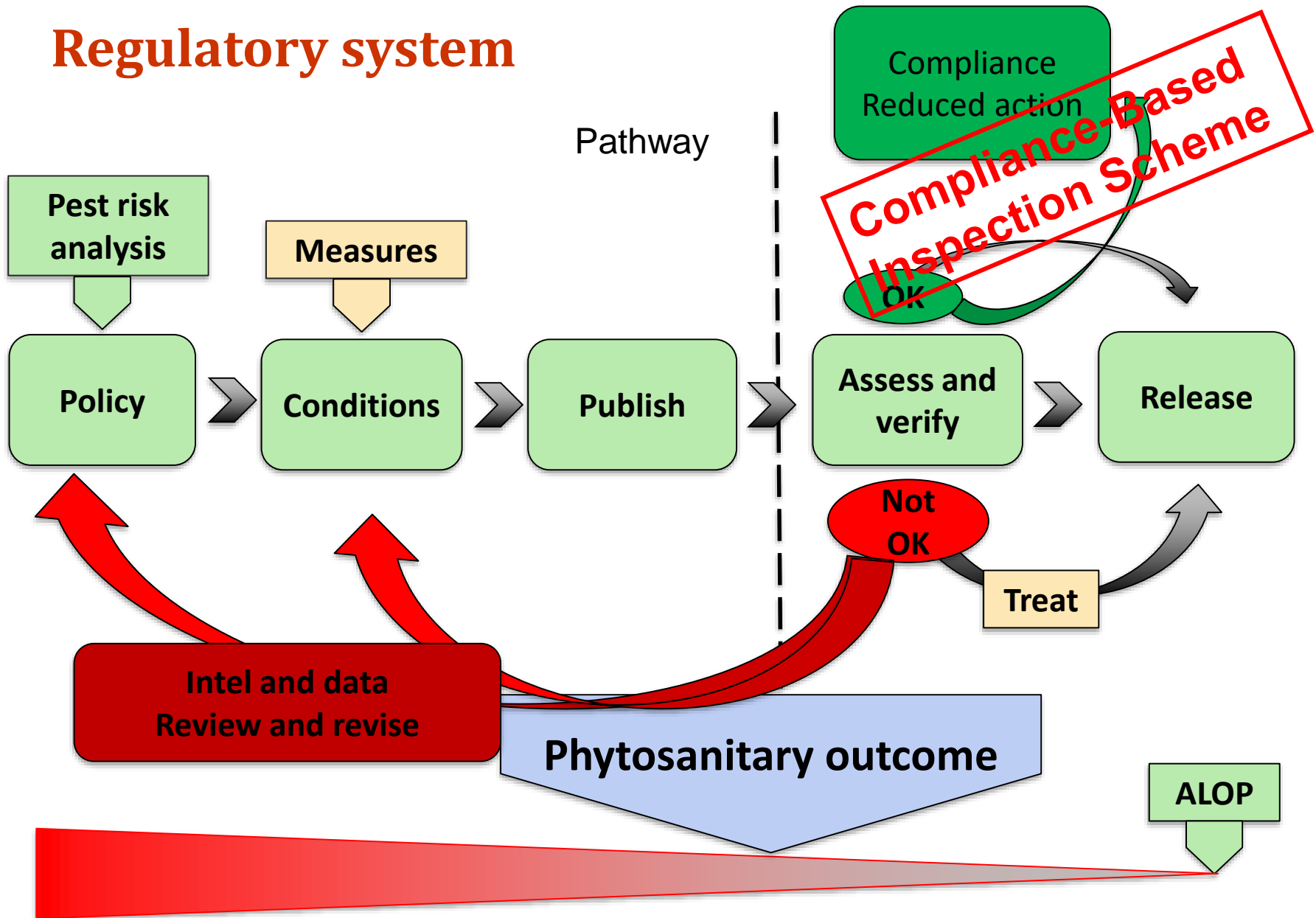
Regulatory system



Regulatory system



Regulatory system



Working smarter...

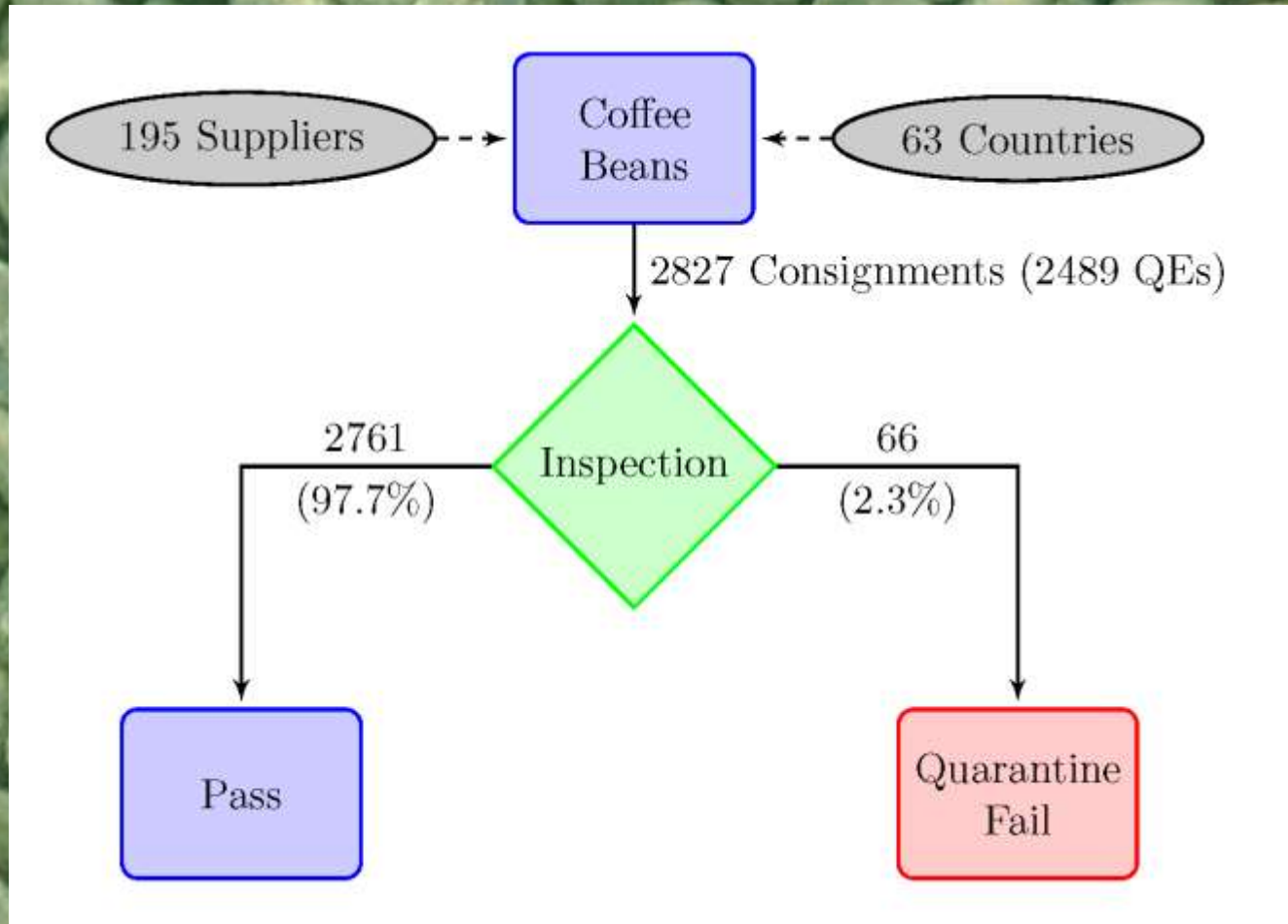
Using historic data to reward compliant pathways through reduced inspections using the **Compliance-Based Inspection Scheme (CBIS)**

- ❖ Evidence-led, risk-based approach
- ❖ Rewarding importers of selected plant products demonstrating consistent compliance
- ❖ Targeted intervention and reduced regulatory burden
- ❖ 24 import pathways in CBIS
- ❖ In 2017, inspections on low risk plant products reduced by **11,608** saving compliant importers **\$1.05 M**
- ❖ Reduced costs, clearance delays avoided

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/plant-products/risk-return>

Targeted inspections/measures

❖ Green coffee beans case study



Targeted inspections/measures

ACERA (now CEBRA) Research Findings:

**Compliance-Based
Inspection Scheme**



Past inspection data can be successfully used to identify risk-return commodity pathways.



There is a statistical tool (called CSP-3) that enables a pathway manager to determine statistically defensible commodity specific inspection rates.

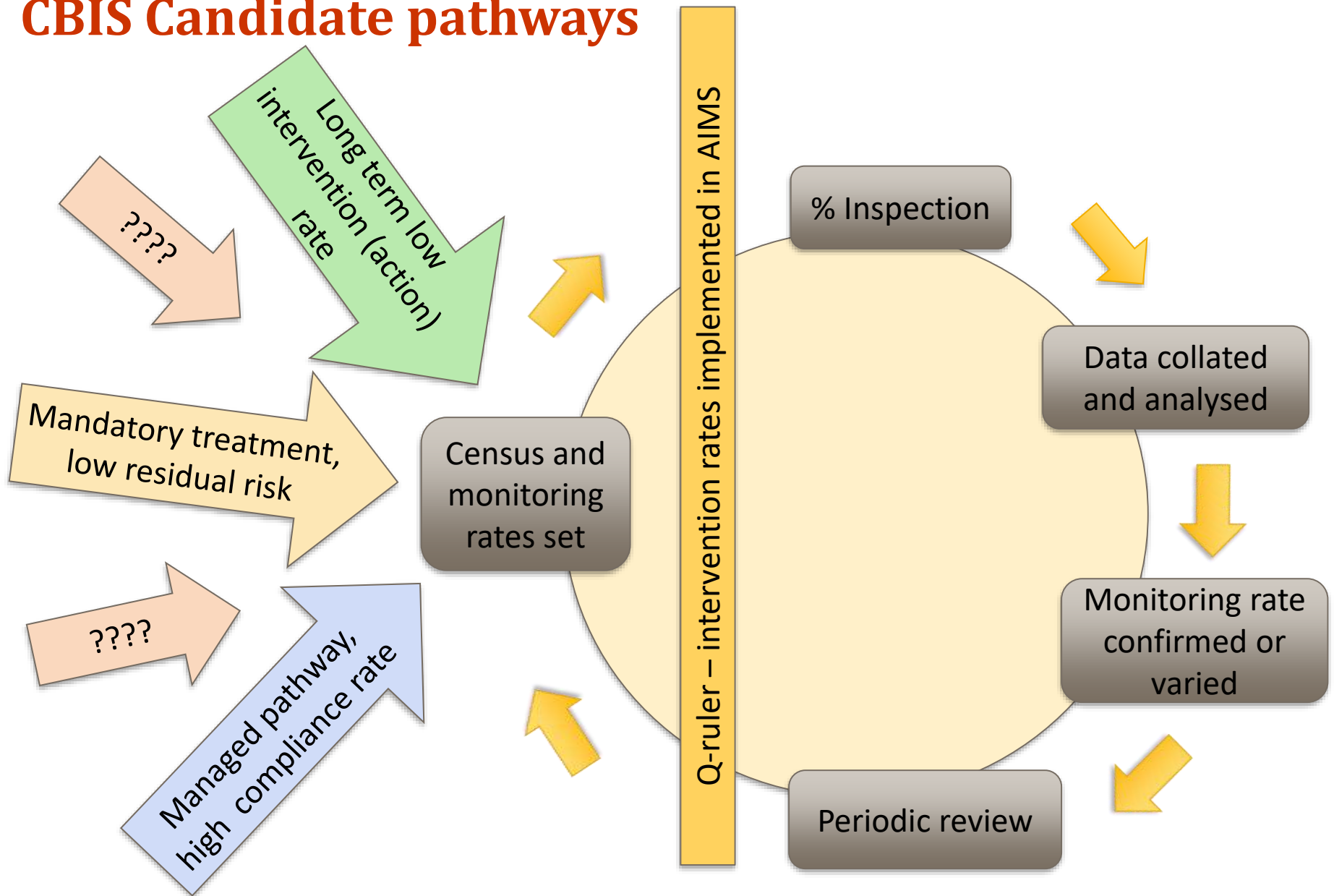
CSP-3

Assessment of a commodities quarantine failure rate;

Targeting of high risk importers/suppliers and export countries;

Testing reduced inspection rates based on quarantine failure rates, and informing the inspection rate required to maintain 95% confidence of intercepting quarantine risk.

CBIS Candidate pathways



Thank you!

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