

The Australian Grain Export Supply Chain

Market Focused and Responsive

Industry Management Plan for Wheat and Barley Exports to China



Prepared by Grains Industry Market Access Forum
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1 Purpose

The Industry Management Plan (IMP) for Wheat and Barley exports to China outlines the control mechanisms used by the Australian grains industry to ensure wheat and barley exports to China meet specific requirements in relation to pests of quarantine concern (Table 1) as described in the Wheat and Barley Protocol agreement between the Chinese General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection & Quarantine (AQSIQ) and Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) henceforth referred to as pests of quarantine concern.

Note: the Protocol is a Government to Government document and is not public. The pertinent details of the Protocol are clearly described in the DAWR’s Manual of Importing Country Requirements or MICoR¹.

The plan describes the activities of all supply chain sectors and the specific check point mechanisms that exist as grain moves from farm to customer (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The primary check points occur in the export sector with supplementary checks happening in the three preceding sectors. Federal and state legislation create the platform for mandatory government activities (shown in black as ‘government’). Industry has codes of practice to identify core requirements that apply in each of the sectors (shown in blue as ‘industry’) with a range of additional supporting activities (shown in green as ‘supporting’).

Within individual sectors, and across the storage and export sectors, internationally recognised quality assurance systems are used.

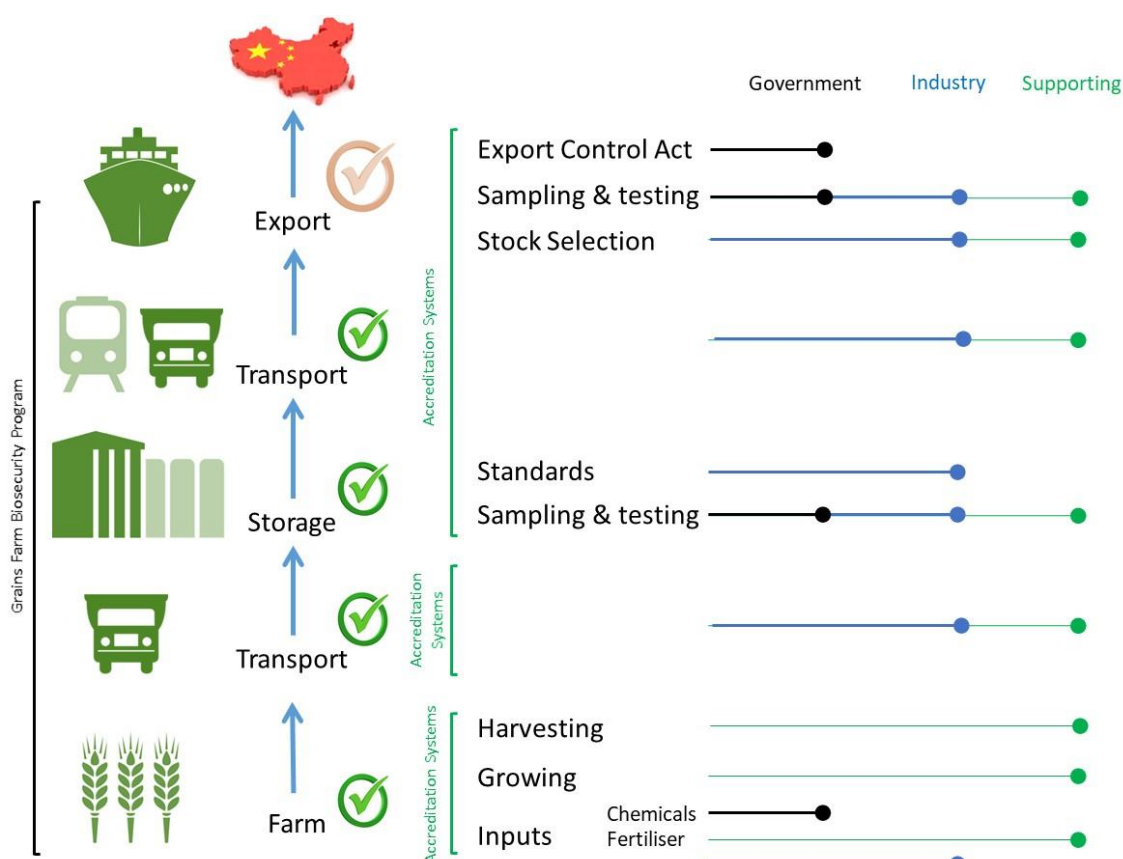


Figure 1 Australian grain industry activities to meet international quarantine requirements

¹ For MICoR search, www.micor.agriculture.gov.au/Plants

2 Primary check points

2.1 Export Control Act 1982

The Australian Government is a signatory to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and strongly supports international cooperation in controlling pests of plants and plant products through science based quarantine measures that will prevent the unintended spread of pests to other countries through imported products. DAWR has the primary responsibility for meeting Australia's obligations under the IPPC.

DAWR is the federal agency that administers the *Export Control Act 1982*². Export regulation helps to maintain and expand markets and trade opportunities for Australian agricultural produce. It also provides international trading partners with a high degree of confidence in the hygiene of our agricultural and food exports. In addition, regulation protects the agricultural and food export sector from damage to its reputation.

Grains are prescribed goods, including wheat and barley, as defined by the *Export Control Act 1982*. This means it is mandatory for DAWR to register and monitor export establishments, conduct export inspection and issue phytosanitary certification.

A loading facility for bulk, container and/or bags must apply to become a registered establishment with DAWR if it intends to prepare prescribed goods for export. The *Export Control Act 1982* has processes and requirements for registration, alteration, revocation and suspension of Registered Establishments for conducting export operations.

Authorised Officers³ (AO) appointed by the Australian government inspect establishments, transport receptacles and export consignments for compliance with requirements as legislated by the *Export Control Act 1982*.

For exports of wheat and barley to China DAWR can revoke or suspend a registration of a Registered Establishment if it believes operations, or those represented by exporters, are not consistent with the intent of minimising the levels of pest of concern.

2.2 Government check point(s)

Protocol requirements for wheat and barley exports to China override any import permit that may be presented to an AO. Where an import permit is not consistent with the Protocol it must be referred to DAWR for clarification before loading can commence.

2.2.1 Manual of Importing Country Requirements (MICO_R)

All exporters of wheat and barley to China are required to follow the conditions for export as detailed in MICO_R. The requirements as outlined in MICO_R are the same for all wheat and barley exports regardless of the end-use in China (Processing, Consumption or Stockfeed). The full requirements are listed in Appendix 1. In addition, exporters are required to present goods for export in accordance with the Pests and Weed Seed tolerance table listed in Appendix 2.

² DAWR Volume 2: Export Legislation, www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/aqis/exporting/plants-exports-operation-manual/vol2export.pdf

³ DAWR Authorised Officers, www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/plants-plant-products/ao

2.2.2 Pests of quarantine concern

The exporter⁴ must demonstrate that the presence of pests of quarantine concern to China have been minimised in accordance with the Protocol. The pests of concern to China are listed in Table 1 and can be found in MICoR. Exporters of wheat and barley to China must

- a) understand the AQSIQ requirements to minimise pests of quarantine concern as listed in Table 1 and found in MICoR;
- b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that all parties involved in the supply chain of the consignment are aware of AQSIQ requirements to minimise pests of quarantine concern as listed in Table 1 and found in MICoR

The AO will only inspect the consignment for export to China if the exporter has provided a signed declaration on company letterhead confirming that a stock selection process and/or other actions were undertaken to minimise the level of pests of quarantine concern to China, as listed in Table 1 and found in MICoR, during accumulation of the consignment for export.

Table 1 Pests of quarantine concern to China (Source MICoR)

Weed seeds		Pests	
Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Vineyard snail	<i>Ceruella virgata</i>
Wild oats (winter)	<i>Avena ludoviciana</i>	Pointed snail	<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>
Wild oats (winter)	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Rigid/ripgut brome	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>		
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>		
Doublegee	<i>Emex australis</i>		
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
Darnel	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>		
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		
Bathburst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>		

2.2.3 During consignment loading

Exporters must meet both the requirements of the *Export Control Act 1982* and adhere to the requirement of AQSIQ to minimise the level of pests of quarantine concern for the necessary documentation to be issued, and for the consignment to be given clearance to leave Australia.

The Export Control Act 1982 requires at the time of export loading mandatory sampling at a rate of 2.25 litres for every 33.33 tonnes loaded. Samples are to be drawn from the grain flow using suitable equipment. For automatic sampling equipment for bulk loading, this needs to be calibrated to the minimum sampling rate and each sample needs to be cut across the grain stream. For manual sampling methods, samples are to be collected at the minimum sampling rate. The AO will inspect samples collected to ensure compliance with both the *Export Control Act 1982* and AQSIQ requirements to minimise pests of quarantine concern. Detection of non-compliant material means loading of the consignment stops and only re-commences once acceptable remedial action can be taken to ensure quarantine requirements are maintained.

⁴ DAWR Exporting plants and plant products: A step-by-step guide for Australian exporters, www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/plants-plant-products/exportersguide

2.3 Industry check point(s)

The exporter, who holds the commercial contract for the wheat or barley consignment, is responsible for ensuring the Registered Establishment has selected the wheat or barley for export to China based on its suitability to meet both the requirements of AQSIQ to minimise pests of quarantine concern and contractual quality requirements. Information on AQSIQ quarantine requirements are readily available to exporters via the MICoR web portal⁵.

2.3.1 Before consignment loading

Stock selection to minimise pests of quarantine concern to China must be based on load by load data collected during the receipt of grain into storage systems. Additional testing of aggregated storage samples may supplement the harvest load by load data. As wheat or barley moves from in-land storage to an export loading position it is sampled and checked to ensure its quality is as expected based on the selection of stock both for minimising pests of quarantine concern to China (as listed in Table 1) and contractual specifications.

2.3.2 During consignment loading

The Registered Establishment uses at a minimum the same sampling regime as used by the Government loading checkpoint (see section 2.2.3) for collecting samples to monitor necessary quarantine requirements in accordance with the *Export Control Act 1982* such as levels of pests of quarantine concern to China (as listed in Table 1) and also contractual quality specifications.

2.4 Export sector audit action(s)

DAWR will not issue the Phytosanitary Certificate if Chinese quarantine requirements are not met.

DAWR conducts regular audits of AOs and Export Registered Establishments.

DAWR has the discretion to warn, revoke and/or suspend the registration for exports to China if the exporter or establishment does not provide requested results for levels of pests of quarantine concern to China.

3 Supplementary check points

3.1 Storage check point(s)

Grain Trade Australia (GTA) have produced an Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice for Management of Grain⁶ within the Australian Grain Supply Chain along with associated Technical Guideline Documents⁷. Companies that manage storage for the export supply chain use industry standards and follow codes of practice to store wheat and barley, and for the purposes of this IMP, agree to adhere to the Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice for Management of Grain. In addition, they can voluntarily participate in internationally recognised quality assurance systems. Some companies have an integrated transport division that means such assurance systems can start when grain is first received at an in-land silo to when it is finally loaded at the export Registered Establishment.

3.1.1 Standards

The Australian grain industry has Commodity Grain Standards (CGS) to define acceptable quality parameters and levels of contaminants for the receipt, segregation and trade of grain. GTA administers the CGS nationally and its operating procedures requires an annual review of the CGS.

⁵ For MICoR search, www.micor.agriculture.gov.au/Plants

⁶ Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice for Management of Grain, www.graintrade.org.au/grain-industry-code-practice

⁷ GTA Technical Guideline Documents, www.graintrade.org.au/grain-industry-code-practice/gta-technical-guidelines

Commercial storage operators may also implement their own grain standards to manage localised production issues and seasonal variations, as well as tailoring specifications to particular market and consumer requirements. These may also be reviewed and updated annually.

3.1.2 Sampling

Sampling of individual wheat and barley truckloads is based on a methodology agreed by industry and is included in the industry Code of Practice and CGS. This methodology means a standardised number of primary samples are mixed together to create a truck composite representative sample from which quality tests can be conducted. The number of primary samples is linked to the size of the truckload of grain, with 1 primary sample about 1 litre in size (Table 2).

Table 2 Grain Trade Australia standard for sampling wheat and barley at harvest

Size of truckload (tonnes)	Minimum sample size (litres)
< 10	3
≥ 10 and < 20	4
≥ 20 and < 30	5
≥ 30 and < 40	6
≥ 40 and < 50	7
≥ 50 and < 60	8
≥ 60 and < 70	9
≥ 70 and < 80	10

Measuring instruments in Australia that are used to determine the price of products must comply with the *National Measurement Act 1960* and the *National Trade Measurement Regulations 2009*. These laws underpin the Australian trade measurement system managed by the National Measurement Institute. The trade measurement system ensures that the pricing of products is based on accurate measurements. Grain tests for bulk density (i.e. test weight or hectolitre weight) and protein are regulated through this system⁸. All other quality tests are performed to industry standards as documented in the industry Code of Practice and CGS.

3.1.3 Testing

Quality testing during harvest is of individual truckloads of grain against the appropriate CGS. For sampling and testing efficiency weed seeds are grouped together according to toxicity, impact during processing and/or international quarantine requirements. Weed seeds are assessed against the levels set in the CGS. Other physical contaminants such as ergot and snails are assessed individually with their own acceptable levels.

Based on the testing results against the CGS the commercial storage operator will allocate individual loads of grain to the applicable grade segregation. Each load has a unique identifier that is linked to its quality profile and grade. The operator of the storage uses the results of the receival testing for stock selection and management purposes. Where loads of the same grade are bulked together the operator may aggregate individual quality results and/or collect additional samples for post-harvest testing to assist in managing stocks to meet market requirements such as for China.Storage sector audit action(s)

If GTA receive a complaint against a member that they are not adhering to the industry Code of Practice it has a process to review the complaint. Such reviews may lead to a range of outcomes if it

⁸ NMI Agriculture Sector (Grain and Cane Sugar) www.measurement.gov.au/Industry/business/Pages/Agriculture.aspx

is determined that the GTA member has not complied with their obligations under the GTA Code of Practice. These include:

- 1) the issue under review can be dismissed; or
- 2) the company is reprimanded; and/or
- 3) the company's membership of GTA is cancelled, or suspended; and/or
- 4) the company's privileges be cancelled, or suspended; and/or
- 5) Any conditions which the GTA tribunal see fit to impose.

3.2 Transport check point(s)

GTA have a Grain Transport Code of Practice⁹. This covers movement from the farm into the domestic or export supply chains by road transport, as well as subsequent export supply chain consolidation by road and/or rail transport into the final export loading position. The Grain Transport Code of Practice is an important tool to assist supply chain participants to ensure a best practice approach, meaning grain is moved to its designated position quickly, safely and within the relevant laws. The use of the Grain Transport Code of Practice can be made binding between agreeable parties using the GTA Bulk Freight of Goods Contract¹⁰. Individual organisations may also participate in international recognised quality assurance systems, other national best management practice programs or have their own transport code of practice.

3.2.1 Transport sector audit action(s)

If GTA receive a complaint against a member that they are not adhering to the GTA Grain Transport Code of Practice it has a process to review the complaint. Such reviews may lead to a range of outcomes if it is determined that the GTA member has not complied with their obligations under the GTA Grain Transport Code of Practice. These include

- 1) the issue under review can be dismissed; or
- 2) the company is reprimanded; and/or
- 3) the company's membership of GTA is cancelled, or suspended; and/or
- 4) the company's privileges be cancelled, or suspended; and/or
- 5) Any conditions which the GTA tribunal see fit to impose.

3.3 Farm check point(s)

Key control activities in the farm sector of the supply chain relate to inputs, and the growing and harvesting phases of the grain. Details are documented in the farmer developed document entitled "Growing Australian Grain" and its voluntary code of conduct for Safely Managing Risks with Crop Inputs and Grain on Farm¹¹. Individual farmers can also voluntarily participate in international recognised quality assurance systems or national best management practice programs. Farmers are also expanding their biosecurity knowledge and need for associated monitoring activities in relation to their own farm and potential impact they can have on the markets they sell their grain¹².

3.3.1 Inputs - Seed

Each season farmers use seed to plant their crops. In all cases farmers aim to have both viable and clean seed. This ensures the resultant crop has a good level of germination and final crop yield is not

⁹ GTA Grain Transport Code of Practice, www.graintrade.org.au/sites/default/files/file/Codes/2.2.1%20Grain%20Transport%20Code%20of%20Practice%201%20July%202014%20FINAL.pdf

¹⁰ GTA Contract for the Bulk Freight of Goods, www.graintrade.org.au/sites/default/files/file/GTA%20%26%20LBCA%20Bulk%20Freight%20of%20Goods%20Contract.pdf

¹¹ See <http://grainsguide.grainproducers.com.au/>

¹² Farm Biosecurity, www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

limited by competing plants whether they be other grain types and/or weed seeds. Seed can be treated with surface protectants in order to reduce the incidence of disease in the growing crop.

Purchase of new seed is self-regulated by the Australian Seeds Federation. The National Code of Practice for Seed Labelling and Marketing¹³ strives to ensure that consumers are provided with consistent and accurate information to enable them to make informed decisions about the suitability of seed for sowing. The Australian Seeds Federation also has a National Code of Practice for the Use of Seed Treatments¹⁴ that aims to ensure that all treated seed for sowing sold under the Australian Seed Federation logo has been treated safely, accurately and efficiently in accordance with current regulatory and industry best practice methods.

Farmers can also retain grain during the harvest period and then use that grain (seed) for sowing in the following season. In this case they will clean and treat the seed as necessary to ensure viability and to protect the growing crop from competition and/or disease.

3.3.2 Growing

Farmers actively manage and monitor the growth of the crop up until harvest. At any time during the growing phase the farmer can take remedial action in order to protect and/or enhance the yield and/or quality of the crop. Examples of management practices include:

- Yield and/or quality improvement – application of fertiliser
- Disease management – application of fungicides
- Weed seed control to maximise yield and/or meet customer requirements – application of herbicides
- Pest control to maximise yield and/or meet customer requirements – baiting

Management practices also occur in the preparation phase of the land before sowing (e.g. chemical application, burning of stubble or physical cultivation).

3.3.3 Harvesting

The objective of the harvest process is to maximise the quantity and quality of grain achieving the CSG implemented by the commercial storage operator and/or buyer of the farmer's grain. In terms of quality this means maximising the inherent grain quality profile (e.g. low moisture, cleanliness) while minimising grain defects, foreign material and/or other pests. The level of foreign material or pests in the harvested grain are a result of management activities conducted during the growing and harvesting phases and/or prevailing seasonal factors.

Farmers use specialised equipment to harvest the crop. Voluntary codes of practice exist for equipment that has been used for other farm activities (e.g. trucks or augers that have handled bulk fertiliser). This includes cleaning to eliminate cross-contamination. Clean down requirements also apply when swapping between grain types and also speciality grains (e.g. Australian Oilseeds Federation guide¹⁵).

If harvested grain is not of a required quality to achieve the target CSG and/or market specifications the farmer can perform remedial action. This may include cleaning to remove unwanted foreign material and/or manage grain size issues.

Farmers can store grain on-farm. This depends on how the grain is used or sold (e.g. on farm for seed or stockfeed, timing of sale either into domestic or export supply chains). The level of on-farm storage

¹³ ASF National Code of Practice for Seed Labelling and Marketing, www.asf.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/September-2013-Code-of-Practice-Seed-Labelling_Updated101214.pdf

¹⁴ National Code of Practice for the Use of Seed Treatments, www.asf.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/April-2010-ASF-Code-of-Practice-for-Seed-Treatments.pdf

¹⁵ AOF Harvesting Equipment Clean Down Guidelines – Canola, www.australianoilseeds.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/5562/AOF_Harvester_Clean_Down_Guidelines.pdf

is variable across Australia depending on the size of the farming enterprise and a range of other factors. Best practice guides exist to provide benchmarks for suitable practices and processes to manage the quality of grain in storage¹⁶.

Grain not kept on farm for seed and/or consumed on farm will enter the domestic and/or export supply chains.

3.3.4 Farm sector audit actions(s)

The primary checkpoint on wheat and barley produced by the farmer to provide manageable parcels for export to China is the assessment made when the grain first enters the export supply chain (bulk and container) (see section 3.1).

3.4 Additional activities to address pests of quarantine concern

The Australian grain industry is conducting research and extension activities to promote the aim of minimising the levels of pests of quarantine concern to China.

3.4.1 Voluntary control measures for snails

Industry extension is encouraging farmers to adopt the following practices in order to reduce the presence of snails in harvested wheat and barley.

3.4.1.1 Before sowing

- Stubble management practices to knock snails to the ground surface during the hot summer period when temperatures are above 35°C (e.g. flattening stubbles with rollers or cutting with slashers).
- Desiccating summer weeds and burning stubble to prevent pre-breeding of snails after opening season rains.
- Baiting to control snails after rain has triggered snail activity in autumn.
- Applying tillage methods to bury snails in severe cases of infestation.
- Control of snails along fence lines to manage these potential breeding grounds.

3.4.1.2 During growing season activities

- Checking for reinvasion and applying more baits as required. Baits are generally applied directly after a rainfall event when snail activity is highest and before egg laying occurs.

3.4.1.3 Harvesting

- Minimise snail contamination of the harvested grain sample by undertaking earlier and strategic harvest when conditions may be a little cooler or after a rain event when snails are more likely to be on the ground rather than in the standing crop.
- Using a rotary stripping front on the harvester can be effective in standing crops by cutting the crop as high as possible thereby reducing snail intake into the harvester.
- Dislodger bars fitted to the harvester or windrower can be effective in reducing the intake of snails in heavily infested crops.
- Harvester sieves and screens can be used to reduce the presence of snails in harvest grain.

¹⁶ GRDC Fumigating with phosphine, other fumigants and controlled atmospheres, www.grdc.com.au/uploads/documents/GRDC-Fumigating-with-Phosphine-other-fumigants-and-controlled-atmospheres.pdf

3.4.2 Changes to Industry Standards

Industry standards are developed and reviewed regularly taking into account any changes in market requirements. The standards are an important market signal to farmers of the quality required by the market.

3.4.3 Developing Shared Baseline Data on Pest Levels

Research is planned to investigate methods for collection of data on pests of quarantine concern to China when consignments are loaded in Australia and discharged in China. Sharing of results will assist in monitoring the efforts to minimise pests of quarantine concern. The Australian industry believes this is an important step to the effective implementation supporting the aim of minimising pests of quarantine concern to China in wheat and barley exports.

3.4.4 Additional activities audit action(s)

GIMAF will provide an annual report to DAWR of activities undertaken by the industry to minimise the level of pests of quarantine concern to China. This will include communication and extension; and planned progress and completed research activities.

4 APPENDIX 1

The following is a list of the current requirements for the export of wheat and barley to China as listed in MCoR.



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

China (CN)

COMMODITIES

END-USE

Barley	Hordeum sp	Consumption, Processing and Stockfeed
Wheat	Triticum sp	Consumption and Processing

NPPO Details: General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection & Quarantine (AQSIQ)
Peoples Republic of China

Relevant web addresses: <http://english.aqsiq.gov.cn>

Documentation

Document Type	Required?
Import Permit	Refer below
Phytosanitary Certificate	Yes
Additional Declaration/Endorsement	Yes

General Requirements

Consignments are to be free from live storage pests, soil and extraneous material. An import permit is not required for export certification but is required by China on arrival. The registered establishment name and number will need to be entered in the Lot Number field of the Request for Permit (RFP) as follows: 'Processed and packed at (name of establishment) / (establishment number)'. This detail will be automatically transferred to the phytosanitary certificate.

NOTE: AQSIQ IS MONITORING THE PRESENCE OF ERGOTS IN WHEAT AND BARLEY. EXPORTERS ARE TO ENSURE THAT THE PRESENCE OF ERGOT (CLAVICEPS PUPUREA) IN WHEAT AND BARLEY TO CHINA IS 0.01% OR BELOW.

Protocol requirements

The requirements for wheat into China for consumption are governed by a [protocol](#) of

conditions agreed to between the General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection & Quarantine (AQSIQ) Peoples Republic of China and the Department of Agriculture. The protocol requirements override any import permit that may be presented to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer (AO). Where an import permit is not consistent with the protocol it must be referred to the Grain and Seed Exports Program. An import permit does not need to be sighted by an AO.

The "[Industry Management Plan to supply wheat and barley to the Chinese Market](#)" to minimise the amount of foreign matter, weed seeds and other pests of concern in export consignments to China, has been endorsed by industry and AQSIQ.

The exporter must provide a signed declaration on a company letterhead to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer prior to inspection attesting that "**The consignment complies with the Industry Management Plan to supply wheat and barley to the Chinese Market and a stock selection process and/or other actions were undertaken to minimise the level of pests of quarantine concern to China.**" The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will be unable to issue certification if the declaration is not provided.

Test results for the presence of Barley stripe mosaic virus from an accredited seed laboratory in the consignment must be provided with the Request for Permit (Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods) when submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. The Port Zone testing for Barley Stripe Mosaic virus is acceptable.

Wheat eyespot (*Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*) does not require supporting evidence to be certified as it is not on the seed export pathway.

Phytosanitary sampling and inspection procedures undertaken by Authorised Officers address the additional declaration statement pertaining to nil tolerance for *Trogoderma* spp. in inspected samples.

The other pests and weed seeds of quarantine concern to China include; *Cerutuella virgata* (Vineyard snail), *Cochlicella acuta* (Pointed snail), *Solenopsis invicta* (Red imported fire ant), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Common ragweed), *Avena ludoviciana* (Winter wild oats), *Avena sterilis* (Winter wild oats), *Bromus rigidus* (Rigid brome), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Emex australis* (Doublegee, Three-cornered Jack, Spiny emex), *Lactuca serriola* (Prickly lettuce), *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), *Sorghum halepense* (Johnson grass) and *Xanthium spinosum* (Bathurst burr).

For a phytosanitary certificate to be issued, sampling and inspection will be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer as per the Plant Export Operation Manual (PEOM) and relevant work instructions. As well, the exporter must minimise or demonstrate that the presence of the pests of quarantine concern to China has been minimised in accordance with the following:

1. The exporter is to provide a laboratory analysis certificate from an accredited seed laboratory to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer at the time of making an appointment for inspection, attesting the weed seeds and other pests of quarantine concern to China comply with the [protocol](#) requirements. The laboratory analysis will be based on a representative, composite sample of the lot(s) that will be used to make up the consignment.

OR

2. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer conducts the visual inspection for weed seeds and other pests of quarantine concern to China at the same time as undertaking the standard inspection in accordance with the [protocol](#) requirements, the Plant Export Operation Manual (PEOM) and relevant work instructions.

OR

3. A combination of 1 and 2. This may apply, for example, where lots with laboratory analysis certificates are not of sufficient tonnage to complete loading.

The exporter must inform the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Authorised Officer at the time of making an appointment for inspection, the approach that they will apply and if appropriate, provide the laboratory analysis certificate.

If an exporter or registered establishment is preparing or exporting wheat or barley to China for the first time then contact must be made with the Grain and Seed Export Program

grain.export@agriculture.gov.au so that the name and location of your business can be provided to AQSIQ as agreed under the protocol. AQSIQ registered exporters and establishments are published on the AQSIQ website.

Additional Declaration/Endorsements

Option 1 (EXDOC Endorsement No 5173)

1) The consignment meets the requirements established in the Protocol of phytosanitary requirements for the export of wheat and barley from Australia to China.

Reference

NPPO protocol dated April 2015

5 APPENDIX 2

Wheat and Barley Protocol Requirements for China – Pests and Weed Seed Tolerances

The following tolerances in conjunction with the Industry Management Plan assist industry and exporters to meet requirements under the *Protocol of Phytosanitary requirements for Australian wheat and barley imports into China*.



Authorised Officers are to refer to tolerances when assessing laboratory certificates and/or inspecting grain. Refer to Table 1 for details on pest tolerances and Table 2 for pest identification.






Table 1: Pest Tolerances for Wheat, Barley to China






TOLERANCES PER HALF LITRE EXCEPT FOR SNAILS WHERE IT IS PER 2.25 LITRES			
PESTS	WHEAT	BARLEY (MALTING)	BARLEY (FEED)
WEED SEEDS	Number/half litre sample		
The tolerance for the following three species is a combined total count of weed seeds per half litre: 1. Wild oats (<i>Avena ludoviciana</i> Syn. <i>A. sterilis</i>) 2. Ripgut brome (<i>Bromus rigidus</i>) 3. Milk thistle (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)**	50	50	50
Annual ragweed (<i>Ambrosia repens</i>) Synonym: <i>Rhaponticum repens</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	10	10	10
Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>)	5	5	5
Darnel grass (<i>Lolium temulentum</i>)	20	20	20
Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	5	5	5
Bathurst burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	2	2	2
LIVE INSECTS	Number/half litre sample		
<i>Trogoderma</i> spp	Nil	Nil	Nil
Red imported fire ant (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>)	Nil	Nil	Nil


LIVE OR DEAD SNAILS	Number/2.25 litre sample		
The tolerance for the following two snails species will be a combined total count PER 2.25 LITRES : Vineyard snail (<i>Ceruella virgata</i>), Pointed snail (<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>)	2	2	2

Table 2: Identification of weeds and pests of quarantine concern to China for wheat and barley

Weeds/Insects/Snails	Picture
Weeds	
<p><i>Avena ludoviciana</i> (Winter wild oats), <i>Avena sterilis</i> (Winter wild oats)</p>	
<p><i>Bromus rigidus</i> (Rigid brome)</p>	

Weeds/Insects/Snails	Picture
<p><i>Lactuca serriola</i> (Prickly lettuce, Milk thistle)</p>	
<p><i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (Common ragweed)</p>	
<p><i>Centaurea repens</i> (Russian knapweed)</p>	
<p><i>Emex australis</i> (Doublegee, Three-cornered Jack, Spiny emex)</p>	
<p><i>Lolium temulentum</i> (Darnel grass)</p>	

Weeds/Insects/Snails	Picture
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (Johnson grass)	
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> (Bathurst burr)	
Insects	
Trogoderma spp.	
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (Red imported fire ant)	
Snails	
<i>Ceruella virgata</i> (Vineyard snail) – Dead or Live	

Weeds/Insects/Snails	Picture
<p><i>Cochlicella acuta</i> (Pointed snail) – Dead or Live</p>	

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