

National Response Plan

Responding Effectively to Changes in Approved Uses of Dimethoate and Fenthion

**Version 6
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Draft National Response Plan

Responding Effectively to Changes in Approved Uses of Dimethoate and Fenthion

1. Overview

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is reviewing current uses of the insecticides dimethoate and fenthion to confirm that they continue to satisfy the regulatory standards relating to human safety, occupational health and safety, trade and, in the case of fenthion, the environment.

In terms of the exposure derived from the consumption of treated horticultural products, early analysis suggests that some near to, or post, harvest uses will possibly not meet safety limits and may be withdrawn. A number of these uses are part of domestic and international (New Zealand and some Pacific Islands) market access protocols for horticultural produce. There has been effective cooperation between government and industry in actions taken to date. However there is concern that there are insufficient arrangements in place to ensure ongoing trade in commodities considered to be 'at risk' (see glossary) of changes in use of the two insecticides. There is also a risk that governments and/or industry may take unilateral action in response to the loss of key uses, leading to the application of more complex and costly phytosanitary measures than necessary to address pest risks.

2. Drivers

All jurisdictions would be adversely affected by the potential outcomes from the APVMA reviews:

- Queensland, New South Wales, Northern Territory and Western Australia have areas with established populations of fruit fly where these chemicals are needed for pre- and/or post-harvest control of fruit fly, this includes both domestic and international market access, for example Australian tomatoes to New Zealand;
- For Queensland alone, as a major supplier of fresh produce to interstate markets with restrictions, there is a potential impact on up to \$360M worth of produce if there are significant changes to approved uses for dimethoate and fenthion as a phytosanitary measure.

- Dimethoate and fenthion form the basis for produce treatments in response to fruit fly outbreaks in the fruit fly pest free areas of southern states, specifically south western New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia;
- Consumers will be disadvantaged on price and supply of product into fruit fly free markets such as Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, areas of Western Australia and other fruit fly free areas. Access by consumers in southern areas of Australia to tropical fruit and out of season fruit and fruiting vegetables, such as tomatoes in winter, will cease or be considerably reduced.

Similarly all parts of the fresh produce supply chain will be adversely affected:

- Retailers, exporters, importers and growers will be disadvantaged due to consequential impact on their financial returns;
- Producers may be left with no alternative options for market access in the short term, and in the medium to long term significant shifts in production may occur.

3. Outcomes to be delivered

Secure ongoing trade both domestically and internationally, with minimal disruption to existing supplies of commodities considered to be 'at risk' from changes in uses as a result of the APVMA reviews.

4. Status report

The APVMA commenced the review of fenthion in 1994 as part of the Existing Chemical Review Program and part one of the review covering non-food uses was published in December 2005. Dimethoate was nominated for review in 1995 but it did not start until 2004. The acute reference dose for dimethoate products has not yet been set and will be developed by APVMA in conjunction with the Office of Chemical Safety.

Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL) is facilitating data collection and analysis on use of these chemicals. The final data is likely to be provided to APVMA by early 2010. The APVMA will then need 6 to 8 months for their analysis and consideration. On the basis of current information, the APVMA may determine that some current uses of these chemicals could affect human health and move to suspend these uses. This is likely to occur around October/November 2010. The APVMA will then finalise their assessment through their normal processes including public consultation.

A range of viable alternatives are available as chemical or non-chemical treatments but these will need to be matched to 'at risk' commodities. Alternatives include post-harvest cold and heat disinfestation treatments, irradiation as an option for nine tropical fruits, non-host status of commodities to a quarantine pest and combination systems ('systems approaches') based on a number of measures acting as a whole to prevent entry of the quarantine pest of concern. These are not direct replacements and are generally more expensive or complex to deliver. They may also require specialist facilities some distance from production areas.

It remains unclear whether there will be any significant changes to withholding periods for applications of the two pesticides near harvest, but some change is likely. The impact:

- of changes to current field management practices for pests particularly fruit fly,
 - on the incidence of pest infestation at harvest, and
 - on potential changes in the range of species detected,
- will be difficult to assess before the release of the APVMA reviews. However, experience with changes in pest incidence and presence in commodities following the adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) practices suggests that any changes in field use of insecticides will need to be monitored for an extended period, and adjustments to trading practices and phytosanitary measures may be needed in the future.

All governments and impacted industries have been working together to develop, adopt and implement viable alternatives in advance of any changes in uses of the two insecticides. While the Australian Government has been facilitating action at a national level and this will continue, all affected parties including governments, industries, and support agencies such as Horticulture Australia Ltd and Plant Health Australia, will need to actively engage and work cooperatively to ensure viable alternatives are in place as soon as possible. It is important that these alternatives are supported by sufficient data to allow successful trade negotiations.

5. Actions to Date

The need for a coordinated and coherent response to potential changes to the use patterns of Dimethoate and Fenthion were recognised as a key risk in the development of the National Fruit Fly Strategy (NFFS p10, 11) and the subsequent Action Plan (NFFAP p17). The Action Plan (7.12) sets out initiatives along the commodity supply chains that are designed to assist in mitigating the loss of post harvest treatment options.

Other actions to date have focused on identifying the potential impact of the APVMA review, raising awareness, generating additional data to warrant current uses of the chemicals, securing engagement to respond to any changes in use patterns and generating a regulatory environment where changes in phytosanitary risk management measures and options could be accommodated to minimise impacts on trade. Specific actions have included the following:

- HAL commissioned an analysis of potential impacts of the APVMA review of the insecticides, with the outcomes used to focus and engage affected industry and governments.
- The HAL two year program of work has generated additional residue information to support ongoing uses of the chemicals in vulnerable crops. A report will be finalised in early 2010 and provided to the APVMA for consideration in the review.
- The Australian Government engaged a senior officer in 2007 to raise awareness of the reviews and their implications with industry and government and develop a forward program of work to place government and industry in the best possible position to respond and adapt to the outcomes of the review.
- A stakeholder forum was held in 2007 to provide an overview of the APVMA reviews, their possible implications and the actions required to mitigate negative impacts.
- A series of industry meetings and workshops were held through 2007 to 2009, including HAL Industry Advisory Committees and two forums organised by Growcom with industry in December 2007 and by Plant Health Australia on 28 October 2009 with their members.
- Endorsement by Primary Industries Standing Committee (PISC) of national policy for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure in March 2009. Interstate operating procedures for implementation of irradiation are nearing completion.

- Endorsement by PISC of principles for national acceptance of systems approaches in September 2009, which will underpin the nationally consistent development and adoption of systems approaches that are risk based.
- Development work to assist the acceptance and analysis of efficacy of systems approaches for managing pests through application of multiple measures that in total deliver an equivalent level of phytosanitary security as end point treatments.
- Collation of a large amount of fruit fly information and data through the Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge project, which will be a significant resource in developing alternative pest management measures to replace any that may be withdrawn as a result of the APVMA reviews.
- Quarantine technical discussions with New Zealand have raised the issue with biosecurity authorities, who have also been involved in some of the activities undertaken to date, including consideration of systems approaches.

6. Proposed response activities

Details of the following activities are found at Appendix 2.

6.1 National Response Plan Development/Governance

The National Response Plan describes the actions to be undertaken to mitigate possible impacts of the outcomes of the APVMA reviews of dimethoate and fenthion. Support for the plan by Primary Industries Standing Committee will be sought at PISC18.

6.2 Communications and Engagement Strategy

A national communications strategy will be developed for

- securing understanding by stakeholders of the APVMA reviews and the binding nature of their outcomes,
- providing information on actions and outcomes of the response plan,
- giving and receiving feedback on the response plan, the reviews, actions taken to mitigate impacts of the review and actions arising from it,
- securing ongoing commitment from all stakeholders to actions to mitigate impacts of any review outcomes,
- acknowledging and developing community capacities to response actions

- collaborative planning, decision making and action,
- monitoring, evaluation, feedback, action cycle for stakeholders,
- engagement activities that capture community attention, engender ownership of the issue, promote local responsibility for decision making, and
- investment in activities to overcome initial impacts of changes in field and trade management options and any ongoing changes in pest status through changed management options.

6.3 Individual State and Territory Response Plan Development/Governance

Individual states and territories will develop their own plans to describe actions that are required in their jurisdictions, including analysis and documentation of the resources needed and development and implementation of a communications strategy. The plans will include:

- Participation in monthly update teleconferences,
- Support for PHC, DQMAWG and CSWG members as their workloads increase to deal with this issue
- Input into the Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures
- Necessary research including analysis of existing research and any additional research needed, particularly verification or validation of the efficacy of regulated trading systems that may be proposed as equivalent to current systems
- Changes to regulation and resultant operations which may include, but are not limited to:
 - Identification of options
 - Risk analysis
 - Regulatory impact statements
 - Draft regulation
 - Consultation with industry and other jurisdictions
 - Notification
 - Documentation and implementation of procedures
 - Inspector and industry notification and training
 - On ground delivery/implementation

6.4 Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures

The Australian Government will fund and coordinate development of a national manual of protocol-ready phytosanitary measures that are equivalent to current uses of dimethoate and/or fenthion, enabling the

biosecure trade of commodities identified as 'at risk' as a result of changed use requirements arising from the APVMA reviews. The measures should be consistent with international standards of the IPPC, and be capable of reducing risk sufficient to meet Australia's Appropriate Level of Protection (very low but not zero risk). The manual will not develop implementation strategies or evaluate relative costs or benefits of the implementation of alternatives. This will be a consideration by government and industry in their evaluations.

6.5 Irradiation as a Phytosanitary Measure

Horticulture industries, through Horticulture Australia Ltd, will fund development of a proposal to Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) for approval to use irradiation as a phytosanitary measure on 18 additional fruit and vegetables.

The Domestic Quarantine and Market Access Working Group will guide the development and implementation of a national ICA protocol for use of irradiation as a domestic phytosanitary measure. Operations will be consistent with those applied by the Australian Government for regulation of imported commodities where irradiation is applied as a phytosanitary measure.

6.6 Horticulture Australia Limited Research Funding for 2010-11 and beyond

Research priorities arising from the development of the manual of equivalent measures and the implementation of options will be fed into HAL processes for funding research proposals. Priorities should be cross referenced to the Horticulture Market Access R&D Strategy where appropriate.

6.7 Systems Approaches

Actions to date will be finalised as a resource for development of systems through implementation of systems identified in the manual of equivalent measures and/or their adoption. This includes finalisation of the modular and Bayesnet systems developed by ACERA and BRS. A process for mapping a system will be investigated for inclusion in Part 3 of the options manual.

6.8 International Communications – New Zealand

A technical package detailing alternate measures for export of Australian fruit and vegetables to New Zealand, currently exported with dimethoate dipping as a treatment, will be provided.

Ongoing discussions with New Zealand will assist in development of an appropriate set of measures and the evidence that support them, and assist NZ biosecurity authorities to assess the measures as quickly as possible.

AQIS will develop notifications, workplans and training for staff and industry to implement the alternative measures accepted by NZ.

6.9 International Communications - Others

The Australian Government will monitor and respond to any approaches from other countries arising from the APVMA reviews and responses to them.

Specific responses may include technical packages to trading partners. If there are any changes to current trading conditions then AQIS will again develop workplans and training for industry and staff.

6.10 Industry Input

Peak industry bodies, state and regional industry bodies and supply chain partners will identify representatives to participate in the communications strategy and channel information to and from monthly update teleconferences into all parts of their industry.

Industry liaison officers will coordinate industry input into the Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures

Industry liaison officers will input into HAL R & D priority setting and assist as advocates via Industry Advisory Committees

Associated processes

6.11 Tasmanian Fruit Fly Review and pest risk analysis

Tasmania is likely to complete its review of fruit fly and associated pest risk analysis by mid-2010. Availability of the review of Tasmania's existing regulations for fruit fly and its supporting pest risk analysis is contingent on DPIPWE approval processes. However, the review can be expected to provide a useful reference for considering the development and application of alternative measures as it will be one of the most recent analyses of available information.

The review will include matters associated with chemical treatment, possibility of developing and adopting systems approaches to risk mitigation, and implications of the recent fruit fly outbreaks in Victoria, including pack-repack matters.

There are currently at least eight specific import requirements under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* associated with fruit fly risk mitigation for Tasmania. Several of these incorporate chemical treatments such as dimethoate, fenthion, and methyl bromide.

It is expected change in use patterns or issues of availability of these chemicals for uses currently prescribed are likely to occur in the future.

6.12 National Fruit Fly Strategy Action Plan

The draft action plan for implementation of the National Fruit Fly Strategy (NFFS) has been circulated widely to industry and government for comment and input. There are activities in a final plan that support, complement or deliver elements of this response plan. (Specific linkages to the NFFSAP are shown in the detailed elements of the response plan below.) As such all affected parties should be aware of the Action Plan, the NFFS strategies and objectives and the related HAL R&D Strategy in providing comments and in developing response plans to accommodate any adverse outcomes from the APVMA reviews.

6.13 Australian Biosecurity Intelligence Network (ABIN)

There are two proof of concept projects relevant to this response plan that have been approved in principle by the ABIN Board. These are the national application of BioSIRT and development of search capacity for interrogation of the Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge.

The BioSIRT application may assist in collating and analysing regional and local status of pests in support of areas of low pest prevalence for area wide management of regulated pests, pest free places of production or pest free production sites. A national approach to recording and reporting fruit fly trapping data is being progressed with Australian Government funding under the QRPP program with oversight from the national Surveillance Reference Group.

The search engine functions will hopefully be available for testing in the first quarter of 2010 and are core to development of central ABIN infrastructure and capability. This capability will likely assist jurisdictions in their search for information and data to support negotiations for acceptance of alternative measures.

7. Financial Implications

A period of intense activity is anticipated through the first half of 2010 to identify, analyse, adopt and implement alternative phytosanitary measures and trading systems to ensure ongoing biosecure trade in commodities likely to be impacted by the outcomes of the APVMA review. The majority of this work will be the responsibility of jurisdiction governments in partnership with local and national industry parties. The activities to be undertaken will vary significantly between regions but all jurisdiction governments should anticipate significant demand on technical specialists, communications infrastructure and staff and regulators and their supporting systems through this period. The nature and magnitude of resource requirements over and above normal activities should be identified and quantified in jurisdiction response plans.

In addition to jurisdiction resources, industry through HAL will be asked to support the FSANZ application as this cannot be made by government. HAL may be called on to support R&D to validate and verify the efficacy of alternative trading systems where there is limited or no evidence to support them. Affected industries will be asked to contribute technical expertise for effective integration of regulation within production and trading systems and will play an integral role in engaging their constituents for delivery of the response plan outcomes and through implementation of the national and local communication strategies.

The Australian Government will provide leadership and coordination of the overall response by way of the response plan and coordination of workshops and regular communications via teleconference and written materials. Specific activities will be funded through the QRPP program where it is appropriate to do so.

8. Communications and Engagement Strategy

A separate communications and engagement strategy will be developed that will seek to engage all affected parties in the effective delivery of the response plan. The plan will contain a number of actions that are relevant to the overall response plan and its component elements. Jurisdictions and industry should develop their own communications and engagement strategy that draws on and adds to the national strategy in order to deliver regulatory outcomes necessary to ensure the response plan outcome is achieved.

9. Glossary

Acute reference dose	Maximum acceptable oral dose of a toxic substance.
'at risk' commodities	<p>Commodities are considered to be "at risk" if they fall into any of the following three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Lack of actual residue data dimethoate: Apricot, Plum, Banana, Guava, Kiwifruit, Sweet corn, Broccoli, Carrot, Pumpkin fenthion: Pear, Cherries, Banana, Guava, Rambutan, Grapes, Oranges, Mandarins, Sweet corn, Pumpkin(ii) Residue estimates that might exceed the ARfD dimethoate: Apple (post-harvest), Pear, Cherry, Peach (both pre- and post-harvest), Lychee, Strawberry, Melons (not watermelon), Zucchini (post-harvest) fenthion: Apple, Nectarine, Peach

- (iii) Inadequate residue data
fenthion: Avocado, Mango (post-harvest),
Cucumber (post-harvest), Melon (post-
harvest, not watermelon), Capsicum (post-
harvest), Tomato (post-harvest)

Chemical review program	An area of the APVMA which considers the registration of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the marketplace if potential risks to safety and performance have been identified. A review may be initiated when new research or evidence has raised concerns about the use or safety of a particular chemical or product ¹ .
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests. ²
Post harvest	Postharvest handling is the stage of crop production immediately following harvest, including cooling, cleaning, sorting and packing. The instant a crop is removed from the ground, or separated from its parent plant, it begins to deteriorate. Post-harvest treatment largely determines final quality, whether a crop is sold for fresh consumption, or used as an ingredient in a processed food product.
Systems approach	“The integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests” ³

¹ APVMA Website

² International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms

³ International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms

Acronyms:

ALPP	Areas of Low Pest Prevalence
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
BoK	Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge
BSG	Biosecurity Services Group (DAFF)
CSWG	Certification Services Working Group
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DQMAWG	Domestic Quarantine and Market Access Working Group
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia and New Zealand
HAL	Horticulture Australia Limited
ICA	Interstate Certification Assurance Protocol
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
NFFS	National Fruit Fly Strategy
NFFSAP	National Fruit Fly Strategy Action Plan
OCPPO	Office of the Chief Plant Protection Officer
OOS	Out of Session
PFA	Pest Free Areas
PFPP	Pest Free Places of Production
PHA	Plant Health Australia
PHC	Plant Health Committee
PIMC	Primary Industries Ministerial Council
PISC	Primary Industries Standing Committee
PIU	Process Improvement Unit (DAFF)
QPIF	Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries
QRPP	Quarantine and Research Preparedness Plan
R&D	Research and Development
SRG	Surveillance Reference Group

STRUCTURE OF PROCEDURES



APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.1	National Response Plan Development/Governance	
Description	The National Response Plan describes the actions to be undertaken to mitigate possible impacts of the outcomes of the APVMA reviews of dimethoate and fenthion. Support of the plan by Primary Industries Standing Committee will be sought at PISC18.	
Responsibility	The Plan will be maintained by the Chair and Secretariat of PHC.	
Outcome	A coordinated, structured and effective response by all governments which clearly details all the associated issues against a timeline. This will contribute to actions that maintain market access in 'as risk' commodities.	
Timelines	November 2009	Establishment of DAFF Taskforce
	13 January 2010	Endorsement of Plan by PHC
	January 2010	Circulate to NBC/PISC for support
NFFS IAP Link	Links will be provided by the National Fruit Fly Governance Body (NFFGB), proposed to be a subprogram within Plant Health Australia. The NFFGB will liaise with groups with relevant responsibilities and will drive the delivery of the Action Plan projects that progress the goals of the NFFS.	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> Personnel	<u>Status</u> Available
	Chair and Secretariat of PHC	

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.2	Communications and Engagement Strategy
Description	<p>A national communications and engagement strategy will be developed for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - securing acceptance by stakeholders of the APVMA reviews and the binding nature of their outcomes - providing information on actions and outcomes of the response plan - giving and receiving feedback on the response plan, the reviews and actions taken to mitigate impacts of the reviews and actions arising from them - securing ongoing commitment from all stakeholders to actions to mitigate impacts of any outcomes - acknowledging and developing of community capacities to response actions - collaborative planning, decision making and action - monitoring, evaluation, feedback, action cycle for stakeholders - engagement activities that capture community attention, engender ownership of an issue, promote local responsibility for decision making, and - investment in activities to overcome initial impacts of changes in field and trade management options and any ongoing changes in pest status through changed management options.
Responsibility	DAFF including assistance of BRS in application of the Biosecurity Engagement Guidelines
Outcome	<p>Key stakeholders engaged, aware and committed to work in partnership with governments and industry to achieve necessary outcomes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate biosecurity around fruit fly - maintain current international and interstate trade - awareness of APVMA review and potential impacts and outcomes - adoption of alternative measures - mechanisms for monitoring stakeholder sentiment and views.
NFFSAP Link	Project 15. Coordinated Fruit Fly Awareness/Communications. This initiative is designed to deliver consistency and reduced duplication of communications to all stakeholders. It will provide support to a nationally coordinated and implemented management plan for alternative fruit fly management strategies.

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DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

Timelines	Draft developed for discussion at 16 December 2009 teleconference Final adopted January 2010	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> DAFF - Corporate PR - Plant Biosecurity - BRS	<u>Status</u> Available

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.3	Individual State and Territory Response Plans
Description	<p>Individual states and territories will develop their own plans to describe actions that are required in their jurisdictions, including analysis and documentation of the resources needed and development and implementation of a communications strategy. The plans will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in monthly update teleconferences - Support for PHC, DQMAWG and CSWG members as their workloads increase to deal with this issue - Input into the Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures - Necessary research including analysis of existing research and any additional research needed, particularly verification or validation of the efficacy of regulated trading systems that may be proposed as equivalent to current systems - Changes to regulation and resultant operations which may include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Identification of options . Risk analysis . Regulatory impact statements . Draft regulation . Consultation with industry and other jurisdictions . Notification . Documentation and implementation of procedures . Inspector and industry notification and training . On ground delivery
Responsibility	Individual jurisdictions
Outcome	A structured and effective response by individual governments which clearly details all the associated issues against a timeline. This will allow forward planning for market access negotiation, regulation, training, budgeting and resourcing.
NFFSAP Link	This coordination between jurisdictions is supported by: Project 12, Harmonisation of Fruit Fly Interstate Certification Arrangements as well as Project 11. National Approach to PFA, ALPP and PFPP for Market Access

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

Timelines	February 2010	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> Individual Jurisdictions	<u>Status</u> Underway

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.4	Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures
Description	The Australian Government will fund and coordinate development of a national manual of protocol-ready phytosanitary measures that are equivalent to current uses of dimethoate and/or fenthion, enabling the biosecure trade of commodities identified as 'at risk' as a result of changed use requirements arising from the APVMA reviews. The measures should be consistent with international standards of the IPPC, and be capable of reducing risk sufficient to meet Australia's appropriate level of protection (very low but not zero risk). The manual will not develop implementation strategies or evaluate relative costs or benefits of the implementation of alternatives. This will be a consideration by government and industry in their evaluations.
Responsibility	The Officer of the Chief Plant Protection Officer (OCPPO) will contract Kalang Consultants to develop the manual. Funding will be provided through the Quarantine Research and Preparedness Plan.
Outcome	The manual will provide alternative phytosanitary measures that may allow trade in 'at risk' commodities to continue subject to jurisdictions' regulatory processes.
Timelines	<p>30 November 2009 Finalise a template for details of individual measures for OOS endorsement by PHC</p> <p>Monthly Progress reports to PHC and other stakeholders including status of the manual, consultation with industry, government and others, issues and/or impediments to be resolved to deliver the manual.</p> <p>31 March 2010 Present a draft manual for stakeholder input</p> <p>30 June 2010 Present a final manual of protocol-ready measures for trading in a biosecure way, plant products likely (or actually) impacted by changed uses of dimethoate and/or fenthion as a result of the APVMA review</p>

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

NFFSAP Link	<p>This initiative is strongly supported by Project 11, a National Approach to PFA, ALPP and PFPP for Market Access which is designed to deliver a single set of nationally consistent standards for the operational management of fruit fly in PFA, ALPP, PFPP, which are adopted by all governments and industries. The implementation of the measures outlined in the manual will be supported by Project 10, Development and Adoption of Systems Approaches for Market Access. Project 8 is designed to deliver a single set of nationally consistent treatment standards for fruit fly post-harvest disinfestation, which are adopted by all governments and industries in alternative fruit fly treatment schedules.</p>																						
Resourcing	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;"><u>Component</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Funding</td> <td>QRPP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultant</td> <td>Kalang Consultants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information</td> <td>OCPPO 2007 D&F Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge data</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>HAL R & D Projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Industry and government input</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Component</u>		Funding	QRPP	Consultant	Kalang Consultants	Information	OCPPO 2007 D&F Project		Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge data		HAL R & D Projects		Industry and government input	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Status</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contract underway</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To be approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monthly telecons</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Status</u>	Approved	Contract underway	Available	Available	To be approved	Monthly telecons
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APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.5	Irradiation as a Phytosanitary Measure
Description	<p>Horticulture industries, through HAL, will fund development of a proposal to FSANZ for approval to use irradiation as a phytosanitary measure on 18 additional fruit and vegetables.</p> <p>DQMAWG will develop and implement a national ICA protocol for use of irradiation as a domestic phytosanitary measure. Operations will be consistent with those applied by the Australian Government for regulation of imported commodities where irradiation is applied as a phytosanitary measure.</p>
Responsibility	HAL, QPIF, FSANZ, DQMAWG and CSWG
Outcome	A phytosanitary measure that can be used as an alternative to chemicals. In particular the work described will give industry the ability to use irradiation as a phytosanitary measure for 'at risk' commodities.
Timelines	<p>1 Jan – 28 Feb 2010 National ICA protocol resource (Qld) to draft the ICA Protocol for use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</p> <p>1 Mar – 30 Mar 2010 CSWG and DQMAWG to finalise the ICA Protocol for use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</p> <p>HAL to consolidate additional information and funding to address FSANZ nutritional reporting requirements</p> <p>QPIF to complete the FSANZ submission for irradiation of 18 additional fruit and vegetables</p> <p>12 months from receipt</p> <p>FSANZ to complete their analysis of the submission</p> <p>CSWG to amend national ICA Protocol for use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure to include the additional commodities</p>

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

NFFSAP Link	This initiative is strongly supported by Project 10, Development and Adoption of Systems Approaches for Market Access and Project 8 which is designed to deliver improved disinfestation treatments will allow more effective access to a wider range of both domestic and international markets, at a lower cost to the producer/exporter.										
Resourcing	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="405 642 580 678"><u>Component</u></th> <th data-bbox="580 642 1171 678"></th> <th data-bbox="1171 642 1473 678"><u>Status</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 678 580 846">Personnel</td> <td data-bbox="580 678 1171 846"> OCPPO Funded ICA Protocol Resource QPIF Researchers DQMAWG Members CSWG Members </td> <td data-bbox="1171 678 1473 846">1/7/09 – 30/6/10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 846 580 925">Funding</td> <td data-bbox="580 846 1171 925">Additional HAL funding to meet FSANZ requirements</td> <td data-bbox="1171 846 1473 925">Yet to be sourced</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Component</u>		<u>Status</u>	Personnel	OCPPO Funded ICA Protocol Resource QPIF Researchers DQMAWG Members CSWG Members	1/7/09 – 30/6/10	Funding	Additional HAL funding to meet FSANZ requirements	Yet to be sourced	
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Personnel	OCPPO Funded ICA Protocol Resource QPIF Researchers DQMAWG Members CSWG Members	1/7/09 – 30/6/10									
Funding	Additional HAL funding to meet FSANZ requirements	Yet to be sourced									

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.6	Horticulture Australia Limited Research for 2010/11	
Description	Research priorities arising from the development of the manual of equivalent measures and the implementation of option will be fed into HAL processes for funding research proposals. Priorities should be cross referenced to the Horticulture Market Access R & D Strategy where appropriate.	
Responsibility	OCPPO, HAL	
Outcome	A more focused and targeted approach to HAL funding of research that will address end user needs. The research should lead to an increase in the number of alternate measures that can replace uses of dimethoate and fenthion.	
Timelines	November 2009 Pre proposals due February 2010 Proposals due Mar – Apr 2010 Analysis component of the manual Mar – May 2010 Discussions with HAL regarding funding options prior to the new funding year Jul 2010 – Jun 2011 Funded research program	
NFFSAP Link	The NFFSAP is already cross referenced to the Horticulture Market Access R&D Strategy. Specifically Project 14 is designed to deliver a regularly updated, nationally focused set of research priorities for fruit flies that takes into account the full spectrum of current knowledge and future management requirements	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> OCPPO HAL	<u>Status</u> Available Underway

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DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.7	Systems Approaches							
Description	Actions to date will be finalised as a resource for development of systems through implementation of systems identified in the manual of equivalent measures and/or their adoption. This includes finalisation of the modular and Bayesnet system developed by ACERA and BRS. A process for mapping a system will be investigated as an inclusion in Part 3 of the options manual.							
Responsibility	OCPPO, PIU							
Outcome	Systems for market access will be easier to build for both international and domestic market access. They will also be easier to assess for risk management and acceptance by importing countries and jurisdictions.							
NFFSAP Link	This initiative links to Project 10, Development and Adoption of Systems Approaches for Market Access. This project is designed to implement systems approaches that meet phytosanitary market access requirements for domestic and export trade in fruit fly host commodities.							
Timelines								
Resourcing	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><u>Component</u></td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> <td style="width: 30%;"><u>Status</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td>OCPPO staff</td> <td>Available</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Component</u>		<u>Status</u>	Personnel	OCPPO staff	Available	
<u>Component</u>		<u>Status</u>						
Personnel	OCPPO staff	Available						

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.8	International Communications with New Zealand	
Description	<p>A technical package detailing alternate measures for export of Australian fruit and vegetables to New Zealand currently exported with dimethoate dipping as a treatment.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with New Zealand will assist in development of an appropriate set of measures and the evidence that support them, and assist NZ biosecurity authorities to assess the measures as quickly as possible.</p> <p>AQIS will develop notifications, workplans and training for staff and industry to implement the alternative measures accepted by NZ.</p>	
Responsibility	Plant Biosecurity, AQIS	
Outcome	Uninterrupted access to New Zealand for Australian exports of capsicum, tomato, zucchini, rockmelon, honeydew melon, cucumber and scallopini.	
NFFSAP Link	Project 15. Coordinated Fruit Fly Awareness/Communications. This initiative is designed to deliver consistency and reduced duplication of communications on national fruit fly management. It will provide support to a national coordinated implementation and management of alternative fruit fly management strategies and be available to support international negotiations.	
Timelines		
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> Plant Biosecurity (DAFF) AQIS	<u>Status</u> Available Available

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DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.9	International Communications (Others)	
Description	<p>The Australian Government will monitor and respond to any approaches from other countries arising from the review and responses to it.</p> <p>Specific responses may include technical packages to trading partners. If there are any changes to current trading conditions then AQIS will again develop workplans and training for industry and staff.</p>	
Responsibility	Plant Biosecurity, DAFF	
Outcome	Continued access to existing markets.	
Timelines		
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> Plant Biosecurity	<u>Status</u> Available

APPENDIX 2

DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.10	Industry Input	
Description	<p>Peak industry bodies, state and regional industry bodies and supply chain partners will identify representatives to participate in the communications strategy and channel information to and from monthly update teleconferences into all parts of their industry.</p> <p>Industry liaison officers will coordinate industry input into the Manual of Equivalent Phytosanitary Measures</p> <p>Industry liaison officers will input into HAL R & D priority setting and assist as advocates via Industry Advisory Committees</p>	
Responsibility	<p>Initial request for industry participation – DAFF, PHA, states and territories</p> <p>Subsequent tasks - all sectors of all industries</p>	
Outcome	<p>Industries provide decision making , investment, engagement and communicate with each other to maintain market access</p>	
NFFSAP Link	<p>Project 15. Coordinated Fruit Fly Awareness/Communications. This initiative is designed to deliver consistency and reduced duplication of communications to industry on national fruit fly management. It will provide support to a national coordinated implementation and management of alternative fruit fly management strategies. Input into HAL R & D priority setting can be facilitated by the NFF Governance Body</p>	
Timelines	<p>Industry contributions to fit in with HAL timeframes and funding</p>	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u>	<u>Status</u>
	Initial Call for participation – DAFF, PHA Jurisdictions	Available
	Subsequent Tasks	Under development

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DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

Associated Processes

6.11	Tasmanian Fruit Fly Review and pest risk analysis	
Description	Tasmania is likely to complete its review of fruit fly and associated pest risk analysis by mid-2010. Availability of the review of Tasmania's existing regulations for fruit fly and its supporting pest risk analysis is contingent on DPIIPWE approval processes. However, the review can be expected to provide a useful reference for considering the development and application of alternative measures as it will be one of the most recent analysis of available information.	
Responsibility	DPIPWE	
Outcome	Effective and efficient fruit fly regulations that are sufficiently robust and appropriate to meet current biosecurity needs for Tasmania,	
Timelines	To be completed mid-2010	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> Tasmania	<u>Status</u> Underway

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DETAILED ELEMENTS OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

6.12	National Fruit Fly Strategy Action Plan	
Description	<p>The draft action plan for implementation of the National Fruit Fly Strategy (NFFS) has been circulated widely to industry and government for comment and input. Comments are sought by 2 January 2010 and should be provided to Plant Health Australia. There may be activities in a final plan that support, complement or deliver elements of this response plan. As such all affected parties should be aware of the action plan, the NFFS strategies and objectives and the related HAL R&D strategy in providing comments and in developing response plans to accommodate any outcomes from the APVMA review.</p> <p>Significant support for the Implementation Plan can be delivered by (a) completion of benefit/cost analysis and beneficiary analysis, and (b) preparation and presentation of a business plan for the operation of the NFF Governance Body as set out in the Action Plan</p>	
Responsibility	NFFS Implementation Committee, all affected parties	
Outcome	A prioritised action plan to implement key elements of the NFFS spanning 2010 - 2012	
Timelines	<p>Comments received by 2 January 2010</p> <p>Consolidation of comments and final action plan, February 2010</p> <p>Completion of investment plan based on benefit/cost analysis and beneficiary analysis, April 2010 (TBC) and presentation of a business plan for the operation of the NFF Governance Body</p>	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> National Fruit Fly Strategy	<u>Status</u> Endorsement by PISC to be sought post consolidation of comments

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6.13	Australian Biosecurity Intelligence Network	
Description	There are two proof of concept projects relevant to this response plan that have been approved in principle by the ABIN Board. These are the national application of BioSIRT and development of search capacity for interrogation of the Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge.	
Responsibility	ABIN, OCPPO, PHA	
Outcome	National application of BioSIRT for routine fruit fly surveillance Search engine for Fruit Fly Body of Knowledge	
NFFSAP Link	This initiative is supported by Project 7, National Fruit Fly Information portal and Project 13, Provision of Market Access Information. These projects will develop a portal that will provide regulated access to all relevant fruit fly information and provide a networked work space for communication and collaboration and a central source of information that will provide easy access to phytosanitary trade requirements for market access and trade.	
Timelines	Completion by July 2010	
Resourcing	<u>Component</u> ABIN Proof of Concept projects OCPPO PHA	<u>Status</u> Approved and available Available Available