Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004

as amended

made under section 13 of the

Quarantine Act 1908

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taking into account amendments up to Quarantine (Christmas Island) Amendment Proclamation 2006 (No. 2)

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing,
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Reader’s Guide

1 Warning!

1.1 This guide is intended only to help you to understand and use the Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004. It is not part of the law and is not intended to replace reading the proclamation itself. It is also not a complete summary of the law of quarantine in Australia.

2 What quarantine is all about

2.1 Quarantine is about controls to maintain Australia’s privileged human, animal and plant health status. Australians generally benefit from a natural environment that, compared to other countries, is relatively free of many debilitating pests and diseases of humans, animals and plants. Effective and efficient quarantine controls enhance the quality of life of all Australians by protecting public health, contributing to Australia’s comparative advantage in agricultural production, reducing the need to use chemicals to prevent and control pests and diseases, protecting native flora and fauna and promoting Australia as a tourist attraction.

2.2 There are Commonwealth, State and Territory laws regulating quarantine. Under the Constitution the Commonwealth does not have exclusive power to make laws in relation to quarantine. Accordingly, Commonwealth and State laws on quarantine co-exist. However, under s 109 of the Constitution, if a state law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law the Commonwealth law prevails and the State law is invalid. State and Territory laws are not dealt with in this Guide. (For information on the law of a State and Territory, refer to the relevant State or Territory agency.)

3 The Quarantine Act 1908

3.1 The principal Commonwealth legislation regulating quarantine is the Quarantine Act 1908 (the Quarantine Act). The Quarantine Act has broad coverage over matters of quarantine concern in Australia. In particular, s 4 of the Quarantine Act describes the scope of quarantine as follows:

4 Scope of quarantine

(1) In this Act, quarantine includes, but is not limited to, measures:
   (a) for, or in relation to:
      (i) the examination, exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment and regulation of vessels, installations, human beings, animals, plants or other goods or things; or
      (ii) the seizure and destruction of animals, plants, or other goods or things; or
      (iii) the destruction of premises comprising buildings or other structures when treatment of these premises is not practicable; and
(b) having as their object the prevention or control of the introduction, establishment or spread of diseases or pests that will or could cause significant damage to human beings, animals, plants, other aspects of the environment or economic activities.

(2) Without otherwise limiting the nature of any quarantine measure, or measure incidental to quarantine:

(a) by way of a direction that a person may be authorised to give; or
(b) by way of an action that a person may be authorised to take;

either as a result of a Ministerial authorisation under subsection 3(1) or as a result of an authorisation by the executive head of a national response agency under subsection 3(2), that direction or action must be no more than is reasonably appropriate and adapted:

(c) to the control and eradication of the epidemic; or
(d) to the removal of the danger of the epidemic;
in respect of which the authorisation was given.

3.2 The Quarantine Act provides for certain matters to be dealt with by subordinate legislation (that is, Proclamations, Regulations and determinations). There is 1 set of Regulations made under the Quarantine Act: the Quarantine Regulations 2000. This Proclamation is 1 of 3 Quarantine Proclamations now in force. The 2 other Proclamations are the Quarantine (Cocos Islands) Proclamation 2004 and the Quarantine Proclamation 1998. The Quarantine Act, Regulations and Proclamations can be accessed through the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service Internet site at www.aqis.gov.au/law/index.htm or from the SCALEplus website (maintained by the Attorney-General’s Department) at http://scaleplus.law.gov.au.

4 Does the Act extend to the External Territories?

4.1 The Quarantine Act extends to some, but not all, of the external territories. (If an Act ‘extends to’ an external Territory, it applies in it.) The following table sets out whether the Quarantine Act extends to each external Territory:

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<td>Australian Antarctic Territory</td>
<td>No — see s 17 (a) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901</td>
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<td>Christmas Island</td>
<td>Yes — see s 6</td>
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<td>Yes — see s 6</td>
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<td>Coral Sea Islands</td>
<td>No — see s 17 (a) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901</td>
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<td>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</td>
<td>No — see s 17 (a) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901</td>
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5 Authority for this proclamation

5.1 Sections 13, 13A and 14 of the Quarantine Act, so far as relevant, are as follows:

13 Proclamation of ports of entry etc.

(1) The Governor-General may, by proclamation:

(a) declare any ports in Australia to be first ports of entry for overseas vessels; or

(aaa) declare any ports in the Cocos Islands to be first Cocos Islands ports of entry for overseas vessels; or

(aab) declare any ports in Christmas Island to be first Christmas Island ports of entry for overseas vessels; or

(aa) declare any place or area in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island to be a landing place for aircraft; or

(b) declare any ports in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island to be ports where imported animals, plants or other goods, or imported animals, plants or other goods of a particular kind or description or having a particular use, may be landed; or

(c) appoint places on land or sea to be quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by vessels, persons, goods, animals, or plants; or

(ca) declare a disease or pest to be a quarantinable disease or quarantinable pest, as the case may be; or

(d) prohibit the introduction or importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any disease or pest or any substance, article or thing containing, or likely to contain, any disease or pest; or

(e) prohibit the importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any articles or things likely, in his or her opinion, to introduce, establish or spread any disease or pest; or

(f) prohibit the importation into Australia, into the Cocos Islands, or into Christmas Island, of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants; or

(fa) prohibit the bringing into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or into Christmas Island of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants;

(g) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants:

(i) from any part of the Commonwealth to any other part of the Commonwealth; or

(ii) from any part of the Cocos Islands to any other part of the Cocos Islands; or

(iii) from any part of Christmas Island to any other part of Christmas Island; or

(ga) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or any parts of animals or plants:

(i) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or

(ii) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or
(gb) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods or any parts of animals or plants:
   (i) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or
   (ii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or

(gc) prohibit the removal of any animals, plants or other goods, or parts of animals or plants:
   (i) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or
   (ii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or

(h) declare any part of the Commonwealth, of the Cocos Islands, or of Christmas Island in which any disease or pest exists, or is suspected to exist, to be a quarantine area; or

(i) declare that any vessel, people, animals, plants or other goods in any quarantine area, or in any part of the Commonwealth, of the Cocos Islands or of Christmas Island in which a disease or pest exists, or is suspected to exist, are to be subject to quarantine.

(1A) The power to declare first ports of entry shall extend to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.

(1B) The power to declare first Cocos Islands ports of entry shall extend to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first Cocos Islands port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.

(1C) The power to declare first Christmas Island ports of entry extends to authorize the declaration of a port to be a first Christmas Island port of entry for all overseas vessels, or for overseas vessels from any particular place, or for any class of overseas vessels.

(2) The power of prohibition under this section shall extend to authorize prohibition generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument authorising the prohibition, including prohibition either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions or restrictions.

(2A) A Proclamation under subsection (1):
   (a) prohibiting the introduction into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
   (b) prohibiting the importation into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
   (c) prohibiting the bringing into a port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island of any thing; or
   (d) prohibiting the removal of any thing:
      (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
      (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
      (iii) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands or from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or
(iv) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
(v) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island or from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or
(vi) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands or from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island;

may provide that the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing is prohibited unless a permit to introduce, import, bring or remove the thing is granted by a Director of Quarantine.

(2AA) A Director of Quarantine may, for the purposes of subsection (2A), grant a permit that relates to a specified act, or a specified class of acts, in relation to a specified thing or a specified class of things.

(2B) A permit granted pursuant to a proclamation made in accordance with subsection (2A) may be granted subject to compliance with conditions or requirements, either before or after the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing to which the permit relates, by the holder of the permit, being conditions or requirements set out in the permit.

(2C) If, after the grant of a permit under a Proclamation made in accordance with subsection (2A), a Director of Quarantine is satisfied:

(a) that the level of quarantine risk in respect of the introduction, importation, bringing or removal of the thing or class of things to which the permit relates has altered; or
(b) that the person to whom the permit was granted has breached a condition of the permit;

that Director of Quarantine may, by notice in writing given to the person to whom the permit was issued, revoke the permit.

(3) The powers conferred on the Governor-General by this section, in relation to the matters specified in paragraphs (1) (g), (ga), (gb), (gc), (h) and (i), so far as they relate to vessels, people, animals, plants or other goods, or any disease or pest, are exercisable in relation to the Commonwealth, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island only if the Governor-General is satisfied that the exercise of the powers is necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction, establishment or spread of a disease or pest.

(4) Where there is in force a Proclamation (in this subsection referred to as the relevant Proclamation) under subsection (1) (whether made before or after the commencement of this subsection) prohibiting the importation into Australia of any animals, plants or other goods, the Governor-General may, by Proclamation (in this subsection referred to as the exempting Proclamation), either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the exempting Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the relevant Proclamation animals, plants or other goods of a kind specified in the exempting Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods that:

(a) are brought into a part of Australia that is in the Protected Zone or in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone on board a Protected Zone vessel; and
(b) are owned by, or are under the control of, a traditional inhabitant who is on board that vessel and have been used, are being used or are intended to be used by him or her in connection with the performance of traditional activities in the Protected Zone or in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.

(5) A Proclamation made under subsection (1) may, either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the Proclamation any animals, plants or other goods specified in the Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods in respect of which an exemption may be granted under subsection (4).

(6) If there is in force a Proclamation (the relevant Proclamation) under subsection (1) (whether made before or after the commencement of this subsection) prohibiting:

(a) the bringing into a port or other place in Australia of any animals, plants or other goods; or

(b) the removal of any animals, plants or other goods:

(i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or

(ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or

(iii) from Australia or a part of Australia to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or

(iv) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Australia or a part of Australia; or

(v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or

(vi) from Australia or a part of Australia to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island; or

(vii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to Australia or a part of Australia; or

(viii) from Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands; or

(ix) from the Cocos Islands or a part of the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island or a part of Christmas Island;

the Governor-General may, by Proclamation (the exempting Proclamation), either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the exempting Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the relevant Proclamation animals, plants or other goods of a kind specified in the exempting Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods that:

(c) are brought or removed, on board a Protected Zone vessel, from a part of Australia that:

(i) is in the Protected Zone; or

(ii) is in an area in the vicinity of the Protected Zone; or

(iii) is in a Special Quarantine Zone; and

(d) are owned by, or are under the control of, a traditional inhabitant who is on board that vessel.

(7) A Proclamation made under subsection (1) may, either generally or subject to such conditions or restrictions as are specified in the Proclamation, exempt from the operation of the Proclamation any animals, plants or other goods specified in the Proclamation, being animals, plants or other goods in respect of which an exemption may be granted under subsection (6).
13A Emergency quarantine grounds

The Minister may appoint any place to be a temporary quarantine station for such period as he or she thinks necessary, for the performance of quarantine by any vessel, installation, persons, goods, animals, or plants, and the place so appointed shall be deemed to be a quarantine station accordingly.

14 Exemption of certain vessels and goods

The Governor-General may exempt, for such time and subject to such conditions as he or she thinks fit, from all or any of the provisions of this Act:

(a) any ship of war; and
(b) any vessels trading exclusively:
   (i) between Australian ports; or
   (ia) between Australian ports and Australian installations; or
   (ii) between ports in the Cocos Islands; or
   (iii) between Australia and New Zealand; or
   (iv) between Australia and Fiji; or
   (v) between Australia and the Cocos Islands; or
   (va) between ports in Christmas Island; or
   (vb) between Australia and Christmas Island; or
   (vc) between the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island; or
   (vi) between Australia and another place adjacent to Australia; and
(c) any particular vessel or class of vessels; and
(d) any persons, animals, plants or goods or any classes of persons, animals, plants or other goods.

6 How this Proclamation is arranged

6.1 This Proclamation is about things that cannot be imported into Christmas Island unless certain conditions are satisfied. It is divided into Parts and Divisions. All of the Parts and Divisions have self-explanatory headings that are repeated as running headings at the top of each page within the Part or Division.

6.2 The Proclamation is organised into Parts as follows:
   • Parts 1 and 2 — preliminary and general matters
   • Part 3 — human quarantine
   • Parts 4 and 5 — some miscellaneous matters that do not fit easily into human, animal, plant or timber and wood quarantine
   • Part 6 — animal quarantine
   • Part 7 — plant quarantine
   • Part 8 — timber and wood quarantine
   • Part 9 — administrative matters.

6.3 Some of the Parts are divided into Divisions.

6.4 Following Part 9 are the Schedules which set out lengthy material that cannot be conveniently put into the main text of this Proclamation.
6.5 This Proclamation is arranged so that you do not need to look for other documents to understand it. Where it refers to other Commonwealth or State legislation or Gazette notices, an extract from the relevant legislation or notice has been included (if possible) as a note in the text. There are many other notes giving, for example, references to relevant provisions of the Quarantine Act.

7 How do I find the meaning of words used in this Proclamation?

7.1 If a word or term used in this Proclamation has a special meaning, it will often be defined in s 3 of the Proclamation or in s 5 of the Quarantine Act. If a term is used only in one provision, you may find a definition of it in that provision.

7.2 A term used in the Quarantine Act (even if not defined there) has the same meaning in this Proclamation.

8 What status has a particular port under this Proclamation?

8.1 Ports and airports in Christmas Island that are proclaimed as first ports of entry are listed in Part 2 (ss 8–10).

9 What are the consequences of illegal importation?

9.1 The Quarantine Act creates offences for importing things in contravention of the Quarantine Act or this Proclamation, and for failing to comply with conditions attached to permits granted under this Proclamation. The Quarantine Act also provides for seizure of illegally imported things. The relevant provisions in the Quarantine Act are set out below:

67 Penalties for certain acts done in contravention of Act

Basic illegal importation offence

(1) A person is guilty of an offence against this subsection if:
   (a) the person imports, introduces, or brings into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island any thing; and
   (b) the person knows that the thing is:
       (i) a disease or pest; or
       (ii) a substance or article containing a disease or pest; or
       (iii) an animal, plant or other goods; and
   (c) the importation, introduction or bringing in of the thing is in contravention of this Act.

   Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Strict liability applies to paragraph (1) (c)

(2) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (1), strict liability applies to paragraph (1) (c).

Aggravated illegal importation offence

(3) A person is guilty of aggravated illegal importation if:
(a) the person imports, introduces, or brings into any port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island any thing; and
(b) the person knows that the thing is:
   (i) a disease or pest; or
   (ii) a substance or article containing a disease or pest; or
   (iii) an animal, plant or other goods; and
(c) the importation, introduction or bringing in of the thing is in contravention of this Act; and
(d) the person obtains, or is likely to obtain, a commercial advantage over the person’s competitors or potential competitors.

Maximum penalty:
(a) if the offender is an individual—imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of 2,000 penalty units, or both; and
(b) if the offender is a body corporate—a fine of 10,000 penalty units.

Examples of commercial advantage

(4) The following are examples of a commercial advantage as referred to in subsection (3):
   (a) the avoidance of business costs associated with obtaining an import permit or meeting quarantine requirements; or
   (b) the avoidance of delays necessarily involved in compliance with applicable quarantine measures.

Strict liability applies to paragraph (3) (c)

(4A) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (3) (c).

Illegal removal offence

(4B) A person is guilty of an offence against this subsection if:
   (a) the person removes any thing:
      (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
      (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
      (iii) from Australia to the Cocos Islands; or
      (iv) from the Cocos Islands to Australia; or
      (v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
      (vi) from Australia to Christmas Island; or
      (vii) from Christmas Island to Australia; or
      (viii) from Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands; and
   (b) the person knows that the thing is an animal, plant or other goods; and
   (c) the removal of the thing is in contravention of this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.
Strict liability applies to paragraph (4B) (c)

(4C) For the purposes of an offence against subsection (4B), strict liability applies to paragraph (4B) (c).

Non-compliance with condition of permit granted under Proclamation

(5) A person is guilty of an offence if:
   (a) the person fails to comply with a condition or restriction set out in a permit granted under a Proclamation made in accordance with subsection 13 (2A); and
   (b) the person is reckless as to whether or not the condition or restriction is complied with.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Hindering compliance with Act

(6) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
   (a) does any act that hinders or prevents another person from complying with this Act; and
   (b) is reckless as to whether or not the doing of that act hinders or prevents the other person from complying with this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

68 Effect of unlawful importation etc.

Circumstances in which section applies

(1) This section applies if:
   (a) any animals, plants or other goods are imported or introduced into, or brought into any port or other place in, Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island; or
   (b) any animals, plants or other goods are removed:
      (i) from a part of Australia to another part of Australia; or
      (ii) from a part of the Cocos Islands to another part of the Cocos Islands; or
      (iii) from Australia to the Cocos Islands; or
      (iv) from the Cocos Islands to Australia; or
      (v) from a part of Christmas Island to another part of Christmas Island; or
      (vi) from Australia to Christmas Island; or
      (vii) from Christmas Island to Australia; or
      (viii) from Christmas Island to the Cocos Islands; or
      (ix) from the Cocos Islands to Christmas Island; or
   (c) any animals, plants or other goods are moved, interfered with or dealt with; in contravention of this Act.
Seizure of goods

(2) A quarantine officer may seize the animals, plants or goods and, if they are seized:

(a) they are forfeited to the Commonwealth; and

(b) the quarantine officer must give a notice to a person referred to in subsection (4) stating that they have been seized and forfeited to the Commonwealth and that they will be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of in any way that a Director of Quarantine thinks appropriate; and

(c) a Director of Quarantine may cause the animals, plants or goods to be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of.

Notice by Director of Quarantine where goods not seized

(3) If the animals, plants or goods have not been seized under subsection (2), a Director of Quarantine may give a notice to a person referred to in subsection (4) stating that they will be seized, sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of in any way that the Director thinks appropriate unless, within a period set out in the notice:

(a) they are destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, as the case may be, or otherwise dealt with in a way set out in the notice; and

(b) any other requirements set out in the notice relating to the animals, plants or goods are complied with.

Person to whom notice may be given

(4) A notice under subsection (2) or (3) may be given:

(a) in respect of animals, plants or other goods imported or introduced into, or brought into any port or other place in, Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island—to the importer or consignee of the goods; or

(b) otherwise—to the owner, or the person in possession or control, of the animals, plants or goods.

Notice must not require action involving unacceptably high level of risk

(5) A Director of Quarantine must not give a notice under subsection (3) if the Director is not satisfied that:

(a) if the animals, plants or goods are dealt with in the way set out in the notice, there will be no unacceptably high level of quarantine risk; or

(b) the person will either comply with the notice or tell the Director within the period set out in the notice that the person does not wish to deal with the goods as required by the notice.

Authorised action will not contravene Act

(6) If, the animals, plants or goods have not been released from quarantine, any movement of, interference with, or dealing with, them that is necessary to comply with the notice is not a contravention of this Act.


**Liability for things done before notice not affected**

(7) Any civil or criminal liability of the person to whom a notice is given because of a contravention of this Act that occurred in relation to the animals, plants or goods before the notice is given is not affected by the giving of the notice.

**Further notice may be given**

(8) At any time before the person to whom a notice under subsection (3) is given complies with the notice, a Director of Quarantine may give a further notice to the person amending or revoking the notice. If the notice is amended, this section applies to the notice as amended in the same way as it applied to the original notice.

**If notice is not complied with**

(9) If a notice is given to a person under subsection (3) within the period prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection, but the person:

(a) does not comply with the notice within the period specified in it; or

(b) tells a Director of Quarantine within that period that the person does not wish to deal with the goods as required by the notice;

the following provisions have effect:

(c) the animals, plants or goods are forfeited to the Commonwealth; and

(d) an officer or an officer of Customs may seize them; and

(c) a Director of Quarantine may cause them to be sold, destroyed, exported from Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island or otherwise disposed of.

**68A Destruction of certain animals**

If:

(a) an animal has been brought into a port or other place in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island but the animal was not intended, or is not permitted, to be imported into Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, as the case may be; and

(b) the master of a vessel or installation fails to comply with:

(i) a direction given by a Director of Quarantine with respect to the animal; or

(ii) any of the prescribed conditions relating to the giving of reports about the animal, or relating to the control or confinement of, or the giving of access to, the animal;

a quarantine officer may destroy the animal.
Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of this Proclamation [see Note 1]
This Proclamation is the Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004.

2 Commencement
This Proclamation commences on 1 January 2005.

3 Definitions
In this Proclamation:

Australia, when used in a geographical sense, includes the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, but does not include Christmas Island or the Cocos Islands.

Christmas Island — see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:
‘Christmas Island means the Territory of Christmas Island.’.

Cocos Islands — see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:
‘Cocos Islands means the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.’.

Director of Quarantine — see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:
‘Director of Quarantine means:
(a) where the expression is used in a context that relates only to human quarantine — the Director of Human Quarantine;
(b) where the expression is used in a context that relates only to animals or plants or both — the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine; or
(c) in any other case — the Director of Human Quarantine or the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine.’.

fish means an elasmobranch or a teleost.


hermetically-sealed container means a container that, when closed, does not allow micro-organisms or any other material to enter it.

officer — see section 5 of the Quarantine Act.

Note The definition is:
‘Officer means a quarantine officer or other officer appointed under this Act.’.

Quarantine Act means the Quarantine Act 1908.

retorted means in an unopened hermetically-sealed container that has been heated for a time, and to a temperature, sufficient to make the contents commercially sterile.
Section 4

4 Meaning of permit to import something
A reference in this Proclamation to a permit to import something includes a permit that relates to an act or a class of acts specified in the permit in relation to a thing or a class of things specified in the permit.

5 References to a thing being intended for a particular use
For this Proclamation, a thing is taken to be intended for a particular use if:
(a) a person importing a thing tells an officer that the thing is intended for that use; and
(b) there is no evidence known to an officer that the thing is intended for some other use.

6 Tables
(1) A table in this Proclamation that immediately follows the end of a section is part of the section.
(2) A table in this Proclamation that is within a section is part of the section.

7 Material that is, and is not, part of this Proclamation
(1) The Reader’s Guide is not part of this Proclamation.
(2) A note in this Proclamation is explanatory and is not part of this Proclamation.
(3) A heading to a Part, Division, section, table or Schedule is part of this Proclamation.
Part 2 First ports of entry and landing places

8 First ports of entry for overseas vessels other than for aircraft (Quarantine Act ss 13 (1) (aab) and 13 (1C))

Each port mentioned in table 1 is a first Christmas Island port of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft.

Table 1 First ports of entry for overseas vessels other than aircraft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flying Fish Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nui-Nui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 First port of entry and landing place for overseas aircraft (Quarantine Act ss 13 (1) (aab), (aa) and 13 (1C))

Christmas Island International Airport is a first port of entry, and a landing place, for overseas aircraft.

10 Ports where imported animals, plants or other goods may be landed (Quarantine Act s 13 (1) (b))

Each port and landing place mentioned in table 2 is a port where imported animals may be landed.

Table 2 Ports where imported animals, plants or other goods may be landed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Island International Airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Fish Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nui-Nui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3 Human quarantine

Division 1 General

Section 11

Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004

Division 2 Importation of corpses and human body parts

12 Corpses and human body parts for burial or cremation (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

The importation by a person into Christmas Island of a corpse or part of a corpse for burial or cremation is prohibited:

(a) unless:

(i) the corpse or part is accompanied by an official copy of an official certificate or official extract from an entry in an official register, in which the date, place and cause of death of the deceased person are set out; and

(ii) when the corpse or part is landed in Christmas Island, the certificate or copy is produced to an officer at the port where the corpse or part is landed; or

(b) unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.
13 **Importation of human body parts (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))**

The importation by a person into Christmas Island of a human body part mentioned in column 2 of an item in table 4 is prohibited unless:

(a) it complies with the condition in column 3 of the item; or

(b) a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

*Note* For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

**Table 4 Human body parts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, teeth etc</td>
<td>Human bones and teeth for use as curios or jewellery</td>
<td>If clean and without adhering tissue, blood or faeces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>If cleaned by an approved method, free of adhering material and not for use in animal foods or fertilisers, nor for growing purposes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4 Human body parts**
Part 4 Biological materials

Division 1 Preliminary

14 Meaning of terms

In this Part:

animal does not include a micro-organism or an infectious agent.

animal secretions, excretions or exudates does not include silk or wax.

animal tissue does not include:
(a) a living animal; or
(b) any of the following things, if without adhering tissue — skin, hide, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, tusks, teeth, antlers, horn, glue pieces, bones.

human therapeutic use means therapeutic use (within the meaning given by section 3 of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989) in relation to humans.

human tissue does not include:
(a) a corpse, or part of a corpse, that is being imported for burial or cremation; or
(b) any of the following things, if without adhering tissue — hair, teeth, bones.

infectious agent includes:
(a) a virus; or
(b) a prion; or
(c) a plasmid; or
(d) a viroid; or
(e) genetic material coding for an infectious agent.

micro-organism includes:
(a) a single-celled organism (whether an animal or a plant); or
(b) a bacterium (including chlamydia, coxiella, ehrlichia, mycoplasma, phytoplasma and rickettsia); or
(c) a protozoan; or
(d) a fungus (not including a fungus for human consumption, other than a fungus of Ganoderma spp. or of the genus Cordyceps).

prohibited biological material means a substance mentioned in table 5.

Table 5 Prohibited biological materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Animal blood or blood components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Animal enzymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Animal secretions, excretions or exudates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Animal semen, embryos or ova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Animal tissue extracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Animal tissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Antisera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cell components (including microbial components)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cell lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cell or microbial culture media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Glue made from animal material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Human blood or blood components (other than blood or blood components intended only for human therapeutic use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Human enzymes (other than enzymes intended only for human therapeutic use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Human secretions, excretions or exudates (other than secretions, excretions or exudates intended only for human therapeutic use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Human semen, embryos or ova (other than semen, embryos or ova intended only for human therapeutic use, or use for artificial insemination or in an in-vitro fertilisation program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Human tissue extracts (other than tissue extracts intended only for human therapeutic use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Human tissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hybridomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Infectious agent extracts (for example, DNA or cell wall protein)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Infectious agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Microbial enzymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Microbial extracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Microbial fermentation products (other than alcohols, vitamins and amino acids)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Micro-organisms (other than semen, embryos or ova)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sera of animal origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Toxins of animal or microbial origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Toxoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Vaccines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Division 2 Importation of biological materials

15 Introduction or importation of biological materials (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

(1) The introduction or importation into Christmas Island of the following things is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to introduce or import the thing into Christmas Island:
   (a) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) that is prohibited biological material;
   (b) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) that contains prohibited biological material;
   (c) an article (other than an article to which subsection (2) applies) of which prohibited biological material is an ingredient.

Note 1 For the meaning of prohibited biological material, see the definition of that term in section 14.

Note 2 For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to an article mentioned in any of the following items in table 5, if the article is for hospital use:
   (a) item 4;
   (b) item 10;
   (c) item 15;
   (d) item 18;
   (e) item 20;
   (f) item 24.

16 Introduction or importation of disease or pest (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))

(1) The introduction or importation into Christmas Island of a substance or article (other than a substance or article to which subsection (2) applies) containing, or likely to contain, a disease or pest is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted a permit to introduce or import the substance or article into Christmas Island.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to a substance or article:
   (a) that is:
      (i) a starter culture (including an enzyme) listed in table 6; or
      (ii) a derivative of a starter culture (including an enzyme) listed in table 6; and
   (b) that is intended for human food or beverage.
### Table 6  Starter cultures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Starter culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acetobacter spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aspergillus oryzae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Baker’s yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bifidobacterium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brevibacterium linens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Brewer’s yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Candida spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Citeromyces spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Clavispora spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Debaromyces spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dekkera spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Enterococcus durans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Enterococcus faecalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Enterococcus faecium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Geotrichum candidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hansenula spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hasagawaea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hypopichia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Issatchenkia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kluyveromyces spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lactic acid bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Lactobacillus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Lactococcus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Leuconostoc spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Monascus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pediococcus pentasaceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Penicillium camemberti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Penicillium roqueforti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Phaffia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pichia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Propionibacterium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31A</td>
<td>Rhizopus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Starter culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><em>Saccharomyces</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>Schizosaccharomyces</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><em>Schwanniomyces</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><em>Staphylococcus carnosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><em>Staphylococcus xylosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus cremoris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus diacetilactis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus durans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus faecalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus lactis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus paracitrovirum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus salivarius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><em>Streptococcus thermophilus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><em>Torulaspora</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><em>Torulopsis</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Wine culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Yoghurt/Kefir culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><em>Zygoascus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><em>Zygosaccharomyces</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 5  Articles and things likely to introduce a disease or pest

Division 1  Introductory

17  Meaning of article or thing likely to introduce a disease or pest

In this Part:

*article or thing likely to introduce a disease or pest* means an article or thing mentioned or described in table 7.

**Table 7  Articles or things likely to introduce a pest or disease**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil etc</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Soil, articles with soil adhering and articles containing soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sand, rock and minerals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sand, rock or minerals if the sand, rock or minerals contain soil, animal or plant material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 | Water other than:  
   (a) commercially bottled water; or  
   (b) rose water; or  
   (c) orange flower water; or  
   (d) holy water for personal use, in a consignment of less than 5 litres |
| 4 | Sea or ocean water, unless:  
   (a) free from suspended and solid material and marine pathogens; and  
   (b) in a consignment of less than 5 litres; and  
   (c) intended for use in a testing laboratory |
| **Coir etc** | |
| 5 | Coir, coir peat and coir peat products |
| **Peat etc** | |
| 6 | Peat, peat products and peat moss |
| **Bark** | |
| 7 | Bark, being the external natural layer covering the wood of a plant |
| **Fertilisers etc** | |
| 8 | Fertiliser of any type, including synthetic fertiliser, mined fertiliser, chemical fertiliser, and guano, but not including:  
   (a) chemical liquid fertiliser; and  
   (b) chemical fertiliser packed at the place of production, in new packaging, in units of 25kg or less |
### Section 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Potting mix of any type, but not including potting mix packed at the place of production, in new packaging, in units of 25kg or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Soil conditioners of animal, plant or microbial origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Growth supplements of any type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Beehives and beekeeping equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Beehives, used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Beekeeping equipment, used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Birds’ nests etc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Birds’ nests (including nests intended for use in making soup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Birds’ nest products, other than commercially manufactured and retorted birds’ nest products for consumption by the person wishing to import the product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Used packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bags, boxes, cartons and packaging that has been in contact with articles the importation of which without a permit is prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Used egg crates, containers and packaging that have been in contact with eggs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Used machinery and vehicles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Used earth-moving, agricultural, construction or timber felling machinery, including assembled parts, that have come into contact with soil or material of plant origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Used tyres, with or without rims (other than those imported as part of a vehicle or as a spare tyre for an imported vehicle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Used mining machinery, including oil-field drilling machinery that has come into contact with soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Used grain-milling machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Field-tested or trialled machinery or vehicle that has come into contact with soil or material of animal or plant origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 23   | Used food-processing equipment, other than equipment for domestic use, that has been in contact with:  
  (a) cooked or uncooked animal products; or  
  (b) cooked or uncooked plant products |

#### New machinery and vehicles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Article or thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 24   | New machinery or vehicles that are not:  
  (a) clean as new; and  
  (b) free of soil, material of plant or animal origin, or other contamination |
Division 2 Importation of articles and things likely to introduce diseases or pests

18 Importation of certain articles or things likely to introduce diseases or pests (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))
The importation by a person into Christmas Island of an article or thing specified in any of items 1 to 4, or item 7, 12 or 13, of table 7 is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

19 Importation of certain articles or things from Australia or the Cocos Islands
The importation by a person into Christmas Island from Australia or from the Cocos Islands of an article or thing specified in item 5 or 6, in any of items 8 to 11, in any of items 14 to 16 or in any of items 18 to 24, of table 7 is prohibited unless the article or thing is:
(a) accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that the article or thing is not likely to introduce a pest or disease; or
(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.

20 Importation of certain articles or things from other countries (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d) and (e))
(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island:
(a) from a country other than Australia; or
(b) from the Cocos Islands;
of an article or thing specified in item 5 or 6, in any of items 8 to 11, or in any of items 14 to 24, of table 7 (other than an article or thing to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

(2) This subsection applies to an article or thing that is:
(a) accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that the article or thing is not likely to introduce a pest or disease; or
(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.
Part 6 Animal quarantine

Division 1 General

21 Definitions for Part

In this Part:

animal part means a part of an animal and (unless the contrary is stated) includes:
(a) blood; and
(b) tissue; and
(c) animal reproductive material; and
(d) skin (whether or not tanned); and
(e) bone, tooth and horn; and
(f) hair, bristles, feathers and wool; and
(g) egg shells; and
(h) scales; and
(i) chitin.

Note See subsection 5 (1) of the Quarantine Act for definition of animal.

animal product means any of the following:
(a) uncooked crab, uncooked crab meat or uncooked crab products;
(b) uncooked avian meat or uncooked avian meat products;
(c) uncooked eggs and uncooked egg products;
(d) bee products;
(e) fishing flies;
(f) cosmetics of, or partly of, animal origin;
(g) gelatine.

Note See subsection 5 (1) of the Quarantine Act for definition of animal.

animal reproductive material means a part of an animal from which another animal can be reproduced, and includes semen, ova, or an embryo.

Note See subsection 5 (1) of the Quarantine Act for definition of animal.

animal tissue product means a product that contains animal tissue, or of which animal tissue is an ingredient.

Note See subsection 5 (1) of the Quarantine Act for definition of animal.

avian meat means meat from a bird that is intended or able to be used as food by a human being or an animal (including blood, bone-meal, meat meal, offal and fat).

avian meat product means a product that contains avian meat, or of which avian meat is an ingredient.

bee product means a product produced by bees.

crab means an animal of a species of the infraorder Brachyura or infraorder Anomura, and includes part of a crab.
crab meat means meat from a crab.
crab product means a product that contains crab or crab meat, or of which crab or crab meat is an ingredient.
egg means an egg of a bird.
egg product:
(a) includes:
   (i) whole egg in any form; and
   (ii) egg albumen in any form; and
   (iii) egg yolk in any form; and
   (iv) goods produced from egg (including egg noodles and mooncakes); but
(b) does not include egg shells and egg shell ornaments that are clean and free of adhering material (such as faeces, feathers and uncooked egg).
uncooked means not cooked throughout.
uncooked egg does not include a pickled egg or a salted egg.

22 Quarantinable diseases (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) (definition of quarantinable disease) and 13 (1) (ca))
Each disease mentioned in Schedule 1 is a quarantinable disease for Christmas Island.
Note The Schedule includes many parasites of animals. Disease includes a parasite, see the definition of disease in the Quarantine Act, subsection 5 (1).

Division 2 Importation of animals, animal parts and animal products

23 Importation of live animals (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))
The importation by a person into Christmas Island of a live animal is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.
Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

24 Importation of dead animals, animal parts and animal products
(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island of a dead animal, an animal part or an animal product (except a dead animal, an animal part or an animal product to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.
Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.
(2) This subsection applies to a dead animal, an animal part or an animal product that:
(a) is mentioned in an item in table 8; and
(b) complies with any restriction or condition set out in the item.

Table 8 Dead animals, animal parts and animal products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Animal, animal part or animal product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animals and animal tissues (including fish), if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>preserved in 70% alcohol or 10% formalin or a minimum of 2% glutaraldehyde; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the preservative fills at least 80% of the container; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the container is reliably sealed; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no animal, plant or human is exposed directly or indirectly to the material or any of its derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Animals (including fish), if preserved by taxidermy for display, or cremated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bees of the genus <em>Apis</em>, if preserved in 70% alcohol or 10% formalin or a minimum of 2% glutaraldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Insects (other than bees of the genus <em>Apis</em>), spiders and scorpions, if preserved for collections or display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aquatic animals and aquatic animal parts (other than uncooked crab, uncooked crab meat and uncooked crab product), if non-viable and clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal (including fish) skins, if preserved or tanned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rawhide dog chews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An article containing rawhide, if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it is intended for the personal use of the person seeking to import the article; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it is to be imported by itself or with no more than 4 other articles of the same kind; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it is treated on arrival, before release from quarantine, to limit the level of quarantine risk to one that is acceptably low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Animal bones, tusks or teeth, for use as curios or jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Animal horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bristles and hair (other than hair covered by item 13 or 14), if clean, not for use in animal foods or fertilisers, and, if for animal husbandry or animal or human grooming purposes, accompanied by a certificate confirming that the bristles or hair have been scoured or sterilised in a way approved by a Director of Quarantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column 1</td>
<td>Column 2 Animal, animal part or animal product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Feathers, if not intended for stockfeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Wool, goat fibre or other animal fibre in commercial consignments, if scoured and with certification confirming the scouring process, and free from contamination by extraneous material (for example faeces, plant material or insects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wool, goat fibre or other animal fibre for the personal use of the person wishing to import the item, and if scoured and free from contamination by extraneous material (for example faeces, plant material or insects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Egg shells</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Egg shells and egg shell ornaments, if clean and free of adhering material (such as faeces, feathers and uncooked egg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Animal products</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fishing flies, if clean and no animal tissue is present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cosmetics of, or partly of, animal origin, if commercially manufactured and packaged and for the personal use of the person wishing to import the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gelatine, if commercially prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uncooked avian meat or uncooked avian meat products, if from Australia or from the Cocos Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Uncooked eggs or uncooked egg products, if from Australia or from the Cocos Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 21       | A bee product that is specified in one of the following paragraphs, if it is pure and free of extraneous matter:  
  (a) honey (whether or not containing honeycomb);  
  (b) bee venom;  
  (c) honeycomb;  
  (d) propolis;  
  (e) royal jelly |
Part 7 Plant quarantine

Division 1 General

25 Definitions for Part 7

In this Part:

*fruit or vegetable* includes a fungus for human consumption, other than a fungus of *Ganoderma* spp. or of the genus *Cordyceps*.

*plant product* means a product, wholly or partly of plant origin, that has been processed to prevent:

(a) the plant material from being infected or contaminated with a quarantinable disease; and

(b) the plant material being capable of propagation.

*processed fruit or vegetable* means a fruit or vegetable that is deep-frozen, dried, retorted, juiced, conserved, preserved or processed in some other way.

26 Quarantinable diseases of plants, and quarantinable pests (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) (definitions of quarantinable disease and quarantinable pest) and 13 (1) (ca))

(1) Each disease mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 2 is a quarantinable disease for Christmas Island.

*Note* Part 1 of Schedule 2 lists plant diseases, including plant parasites. *Disease* includes a parasite, see the definition of *disease* in the Quarantine Act, subsection 5 (1).

(2) Each pest mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 2 is a quarantinable pest for Christmas Island.

*Note* Part 2 of Schedule 2 lists pest plants.

Division 2 Importation of plants

27 Importation of plants (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (d), (e) and (f))

(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island of a plant (except a plant to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

*Note 1* See subsection 5 (1) of the Quarantine Act for the definition of *plant*.

*Note 2* For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to a plant that is:

(a) a processed fruit or vegetable; or
(b) a fresh fruit or vegetable that:
   (i) is not intended for propagation; and
   (ii) is clean and free of pests and diseases; or
(c) a plant product.
Part 8  Timber and wood quarantine

Division 1  General

28  Definitions for Part 8

In this Part:

processed wood means wood:
(a) that is comprised of thin veneers and wood fibres or pulp; and
(b) that has undergone processing to make a composite product.

sawn timber means solid wood:
(a) that has undergone a milling process, including squaring off; and
(b) that is less than 200 mm in thickness at the smallest dimension.

wooden article means an article that is made wholly or partly of solid wood.

wooden packaging means packaging made wholly or partly of solid wood or processed wood.

Division 2  Importation of sawn timber, processed wood, wooden packaging and wooden articles (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

29  Importation of sawn timber (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island:
(a) from a country other than Australia; or
(b) from the Cocos Islands;

of sawn timber (other than sawn timber to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note  For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to sawn timber that is accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that it is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.

30  Importation of processed wood (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island:
(a) from a country other than Australia; or
(b) from the Cocos Islands;

of processed wood (other than processed wood to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to processed wood that is:

(a) accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that it is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination; or

(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.

31 Importation of wooden packaging (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island of wooden packaging (other than wooden packaging to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to wooden packaging that is:

(a) accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that it is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination; or

(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.

32 Importation of wooden articles (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

(1) The importation by a person into Christmas Island:

(a) from a country other than Australia; or

(b) from the Cocos Islands;

of a wooden article (other than a wooden article to which subsection (2) applies) is prohibited unless a Director of Quarantine has granted the person a permit for the importation.

Note For what a Director of Quarantine must consider when deciding whether to grant such a permit, see Part 9.

(2) This subsection applies to a wooden article that is:

(a) accompanied by evidence that satisfies a Director of Quarantine that it is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination; or
Part 8 Timber and wood quarantine
Division 2 Importation of sawn timber, processed wood, wooden packaging and wooden articles (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

Section 33

(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.

33 Importation from Australia (Quarantine Act ss 5 (1) and 13 (1) (e))

The importation by a person into Christmas Island from Australia of sawn timber, processed wood or a wooden article is prohibited unless it is:
(a) clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination; or
(b) carried in a person’s accompanied passenger baggage, or imported by post, and is clean, and free of pests, diseases, bark or other contamination.
Part 9  Administration

Note  A reference to a Director of Quarantine includes a delegate — see the Quarantine Act, section 10B.

34  Things a Director of Quarantine must take into account when deciding whether to grant a permit for importation

In deciding whether to grant a permit to import a thing into Christmas Island, a Director of Quarantine:

(a) must consider the level of quarantine risk if the permit were granted; and

(b) must consider whether, if the permit were granted, the imposition of conditions on it would be necessary to limit the level of quarantine risk to one that is acceptably low; and

(c) for a permit to import a seed of a kind of plant that was produced by genetic manipulation — must take into account any risk assessment prepared, and any decision made, in relation to the seed under the Gene Technology Act; and

(d) may take into account anything else that he or she knows that is relevant.

Note  Level of quarantine risk is defined in section 5D of the Quarantine Act. The definition is as follows:

5D Level of quarantine risk

A reference in this Act to a level of quarantine risk is a reference to:

(a) the probability of:

   (i) a disease or pest being introduced, established or spread in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island; and

   (ii) the disease or pest causing harm to human beings, animals, plants, other aspects of the environment, or economic activities; and

(b) the probable extent of the harm.
Schedule 1 Quarantinable animal diseases

(section 22)

Absidia infection
acariasis of bees
actinobacillosis
actinomycosis
acute viral paralysis of bees
Aeromonas hydrophila infection
African horse sickness
African swine fever
Agamasoma sp. infection of crustaceans
aino disease
akabane disease
Aleutian disease
Amazon tracheitis virus disease
American foulbrood
Ameson sp. infection of crustaceans
amphibian chromomycosis
anaplasmosis
anthrax
apimyiasis
Aquabirnavirus infection
Arizona disease
Aspergillus flavus infection
Astacus astacus bacilliform virus infection
atrophic rhinitis
Aujeszky’s disease
avian encephalomyelitis
avian haemagglutinating adenovirus disease
avian infectious bronchitis
avian infectious laryngotracheitis
avian influenza
avian malaria
avian papovavirus infection
avian paramyxovirus type 3 infection
avian poxvirus infection
avian reovirus infection
babesiosis
bacterial kidney disease of fish
baculoviral midgut gland necrosis
Bartonella muris (haemobartonellosis)
Basidiobolus infection
bat lyssavirus infection
Beauveria infection
besnoitiosis
Bittner virus infection of mice
Black Queen cell virus infection
bluetongue
bonamiasis of molluscs
Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004

Quarantinable animal diseases

Schedule 1

border (hairy shaker) disease
Borna disease
bovine ephemeral fever
bovine genital campylobacteriosis
bovine immunodeficiency-like virus infection
bovine malignant catarrh
bovine papular stomatitis
bovine pestivirus infection (bovine viral diarrhoea and mucosal disease)
bovine pseudocowpox
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
branchiomycosis of fish
brucellosis
budgerigar fledgling disease
bunyamwera infection
caiman pox
Camallanus spp. infestation of fish
camelpox
candidiasis
canine distemper
canine ehrlichiosis (tropical canine pancytopaenia)
canine heartworm disease (Dirofilaria immitis)
canine parvovirus infection
canine transmissible venereal tumour
Capillaria spp. infestation of fish
caprine arthritis-encephalitis syndrome
cardiomyopathy of rabbits
carp pox
caseous lymphadenitis
cavian leukaemia
ceratomyxosis
cervical lymphadenitis
Chaco virus infection
chalkbrood
Channel catfish virus disease
chicken anaemia
chlamydiosis
chronic respiratory disease of rats
chronic viral paralysis of bees
chronic wasting disease of deer
chum salmon virus infection
Chrysosporium infection
cichlid rhabdovirus infection
circovirus infection
clostridial disease
coccidiomycosis
coccidiosis
coenurosis
coital exanthema (equine herpes virus type 3)
columnaris disease
contagious agalactia of sheep
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
contagious ecthyma
contagious equine metritis
coronavirus enteritis of turkeys
*Corynebacterium kutscheri* infection
costiasis
*Coxiella burnetii* infection
crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
cryptococcosis
cryptosporidiosis
cutaneous papillomatosis
cysticercosis
cytomegalovirus infection of mice
dermatophilosis (*Dermatophilus* spp. infection)
dourine
duck virus enteritis
duck virus hepatitis
dwarf cichlid iridovirus infection
Ebola virus disease
echinococcosis-hydatidosis
ectromelia (mouse pox)
*Edwardsiella tarda* infection
eel papillomatosis
*Elaphostrongylus cervi* infestation
encephalitozoonosis (nosematosis)
encephalomyocarditis virus disease of pigs
entamoebiasis
*Enterocytozoon salmonis* infection
enteric redmouth disease
enteric septicaemia of catfish (edwardsiellosis)
enterocolitis of rabbits
enterotoxaemia
enterovirus encephalomyelitis
*Entomophthora* infection
enzyotic abortion of ewes
enzyotic bovine leukosis
enzyotic pneumonia of pigs
enzyotic pneumonia of sheep
eperythrozoonosis
epidemic diarrhoea of infant mice
Epizootic enterocolitis of rabbits
epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer
epizootic lymphangitis
epizootic ulcerative syndrome of fish
equine encephalosis
equine encephalomyelitis
equine erhlichiosis
equine infectious anaemia
equine influenza (type A virus)
equine morbillivirus infection
equine piroplasmosis
equine rhinopneumonitis
quarantinable animal diseases

equine viral abortion (equine herpes virus type 1)
equine viral arteritis
equine viral encephalomyelitis
erysipelas
erthrocystic inclusion body syndrome of salmonids
European brown hare syndrome
European eel virus infection
European foulbrood
fascioliasis
feline calicivirus disease
feline immunodeficiency virus infection
feline infectious enteritis
feline infectious peritonitis
feline spongiform encephalopathy
feline viral rhinotracheitis
foot abscess
foot and mouth disease
foot rot
fowl cholera
fowl plague (avian influenza type A)
fowl pox
fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)
furunculosis
Fusarium infection
gaffkaemia
geotrichosis
Getah virus infection
giardiasis
gill disease virus infection
glanders
golden shiner virus infection
Goldfish haematopoietic necrosis
goldfish ulcer disease
goose virus hepatitis
grey patch disease of turtles
Gyrodactylus salaris infection
Hantavirus infection
haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus disease
haemorrhagic enteritis virus disease of turkeys
haemorrhagic septicaemia
haplosporidiosis (of molluscs and crustacea)
heartwater
helminthosis
Hendra virus
Hemneguya spp. infestation
hepatitis A
hepatitis B
Hepatitis E of pigs
hepatopancreatic parvovirus infection of crustaceans
hepatozoonosis
herpes virus infection
hexamitiasis
histomoniasis
histoplasmosis
hitra disease
hog cholera (classical swine fever)
horse mange (Sarcoptes spp. infestation)
horse pox
*Hyphomyces* infection
*Hypoderma bovis*
*Hypoderma lineatum*
Ibaraki disease
*Ichthyophonus hoferi* infection
*Ichthyophonus multificiliis* infection
inclusion body conjunctivitis
inclusion body disease of birds
inclusion body rhinitis
infantile diarrhoea of mice
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (infectious pustular vulvovaginitis)
infectious bronchitis
infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
infectious canine hepatitis
infectious coryza
infectious haematopoietic necrosis
infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (of crustaceans)
infectious pancreatic necrosis
infectious salmon anaemia
infectious stomatitis (mouthrot)
internal papillomatous disease (cloacal papillomatosis)
iridovirosis of fish
Japanese encephalitis
Jembrana disease
K virus infection of rodents
Kashmir bee virus infection
Kyashanur Forest disease
Korean haemorrhagic fever
lactic dehydrogenase virus infection
larval mycosis of crustaceans
leishmaniasis
leptospirosis
leucocytozoonosis
leucosis
lice infestation
listeriosis
*Loma salmonae* infection
Lucké tumor of frogs
lumpy skin disease
Lyme disease
lymphocystis
lymphocytic choriomeningitis
maedi-visna
malignant catarrhal fever
mange
Marburg virus infection
Marco virus infection
Marek’s disease
marteiliosis (of molluscs)
melanosis of bees
melioidosis
mikrocytosis (of molluscs)
minute virus infection of mice
Moloney virus infection
monkey pox
Mortierella infection
mouse adenovirus infection
mucoïd enteropathy of rabbits
Mucor infection
mud blisters of molluscs
murine colonic hyperplasia
murine hepatitis
mycobacteriosis
mycoplasmosis
mycotic dermatitis
mytilicoliasis
myxobolosis (whirling disease)
myxomatosis
Nagana
Nairobi sheep disease
Newcastle disease
New Japan virus infection of salmonids
nocardiosis of fish
nocardiosis of oysters
North American blastomycosis
nosematosis of bees
nuclear polyhedrosis baculoviroses of crustaceans (Penaeus monodon-type baculovirus and
Baculovirus penaei)
onchroconis infestation
Oncorhynchus masou virus disease
oral papillomatosis
Ornithobacterium rhinotracheal
ovine campylobacteriosis
ovine encephalomyelitis (looping ill)
oyster velar disease
Paecilomyces infection
pancreas disease of reptiles
paracoccidioidomycosis
Paraelaphostrongylus cervi infestation
paramoebiasis
paramyxovirus infection
paratuberculosis (Johne’s disease)
parvicapula disease
parvoovirus infection
Pacheco’s disease
pasteurellosis
penicilliosis
pentastomiasis
perkinosis (of molluscs)
Peste des petits ruminants
pike fry rhabdovirosis
Pigeon herpesvirus encephalomyelitis
piroplasmosis
plasmacytoid leukaemia (of salmonids)
*Platynosomum fastosum* infection
*Pleisthophora hyphessobryconis* infection
pneumocystosis
pneumonia virus infection of mice
polyhedral cytoplasmic amphibian virus infection
polyoma virus infection
porcine epidemic coronavirus diarrhoea
porcine paramyxovirus disease
porcine parovirus infection
porcine pleuropneumonia
porcine post weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
porcine respiratory coronavirus
Potomac horse fever
Powassan virus infection
proliferative ileitis of hamsters
proliferative ileitis of rabbits (wet tail)
proliferative kidney disease of fish
proventricular dilatation (macaw wasting disease)
pseudomoniasis
pseudotuberculosis
psittacosis-ornithosis (*Chlamydia psittaci*)
*Psoroptes ovis* infestation
*Psoroptes aucheniae* infestation
pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)
rabbit syphilis
rabbit calicivirus infection
rabies
redleg
reovirus type 3 infection
reticuloendotheliosis
rhabdovirus infection of fish
*Rhizopus* infection
Rift Valley fever
rinderpest
ringworm
rosette agent infection
rosy barb birnavirus infection
runting/stunting syndrome of chickens
sacbrood virus infection
salivary gland virus of guinea pigs
salmon blood spot
*Salmon lice infestation (Lepeophtheirus salmonis)*
salmon pancreas disease
salmon pox
salmonellosis
San Miguel sea lion virus infection
scab
scrapie
screw worm infestation (*Cochliomyia hominivorax/Chrysomya bezziana*)
Sendai virus infection
septicaemic cutaneous ulcerative disease of turtles
*Serratia marcescens* infection
sheep pox and goat pox
shell disease
shigellosis
shope fibromatosis
sialodacryoadenitis
simian B virus infection
simian haemorrhagic fever
slow paralysis of bees
spirochaetosis
spongiform encephalopathy
sporadic bovine encephalomyelitis
spring viraemia of carp
*Staphylococcus epidermis* infection
stephanofilariasi
stonebrood
strangles
streptococcosis
surra
swine dysentery
swine erysipelas
swine influenza
swine vesicular disease
sylvatic plague
*Syngamus trachea* infestation
tadpole oedema virus infection
Taura syndrome (of crustaceans)
Teschen/Talfan disease
Theiler’s encephalomyelitis
theileriosis
*Thelohonia* infection
tick infestation
tiger prawn reovirus infection
Timbo virus infection
toxoplasmosis
tracheal mite infestation of bees
transmissible gastroenteritis
transmissible ileal hyperplasia
transmissible murine colonic hyperplasia
transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of mink
trepanematosis
trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)
trichomoniasis
*Trichosporon* infection
tropilaelaps mite infestation
trypanosomiasis
tularaemia
tuberculosis
turkey coryza (*Bordetella avium*)
turkey lymphoproliferative disease
turkey meningoencephalitis
turkey viral rhinotracheitis
turkey virus hepatitis
Tyzzer’s disease
ulcer disease of fish
ulcerative dermal necrosis
ulcerative lymphangitis
ulcerative pododermatitis
ulcerative shell disease
ulcerative stomatitis
vaccinia infection
varroa mite infestation
venereal spirochaetosis of rabbits (*Treponema cuniculi*)
vesicular exanthema
vesicular stomatitis
vibriosis
viral arthritis of chickens
viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (of fish)
viral erythrocytic necrosis
viral haemorrhagic fever
viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (of fish)
warble fly infestation
Wesselsbron disease
white spot disease (of crustaceans)
Withering syndrome of abalone (*Candidatus Xenohaliotis californiensis*)
yellow fever
yellowhead disease (of crustaceans)
yersiniosis
# Schedule 2  Quarantinable plant diseases and quarantinable pests

(Section 26)

## Part 1  Plant diseases that are quarantinable diseases

### VIRUSES

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<tr>
<th>Virus name</th>
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Closteroviruses
Dianthoviruses
Enamoviruses
Furoviruses
Hordeiviruses
Idaeoviruses
Luteoviruses
Machlomoviruses
Macluraviruses
Marafiviruses
Nanaviruses
Necroviruses
Ourmaiviruses
Potexviruses
Satellite RNAs
Satelliviruses
Sobemoviruses
Tenuiviruses
Tobamoviruses
Tobraviruses
Trichoviruses
Tymoviruses
Umbraviruses
Varicosaviruses

VIROIDS
All viroids

PHYTOPLASMAS
All phytoplasmas
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<td><strong>Beta Subclass</strong></td>
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<td>Family Comamonadaceae</td>
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<tr>
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[unclassified]

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### FUNGI

**Division Myxomycota**

- **Class Labyrinthulomycetes**
  - Order Labyrinthulales

- **Class Myxomycetes**
  - Order Physarales

- **Class Plasmodiophoromycetes**
  - Order Plasmodiophorales

**Division Eumycota**

**Subdivision Mastigomycotina**

- **Class Chytridiomycetes**
  - Orders: Blastocladiales
  - Chytridiales

- **Class Hyphochytridiomycetes**

- **Class Oomycetes**
  - Orders: Lagenidiales
  - Peronosporales
  - Saprolegniales

**Subdivision Zygomycotina**

- **Order Mucorales**
### FUNGI (continued)

**Division Eumycota (continued)**

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<td>Coelomycetes</td>
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## INSECTS, MITES AND MOLLUSCS

### PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

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<tr>
<td>Gastropoda</td>
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### PHYLUM ARTHROPODA

#### Class Arachnida

#### Subclass Acari

#### Order Acariformes

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#### Superfamily Acaroidea

#### Class Insecta

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| Superfamilies:         |
| Tephritoidea           |
| Opomyzoidea            |
## PHYLUM ARTHROPODA (continued)

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## NEMATODES

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<td><em>Trichodorus</em></td>
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</table>
Part 2  Plants that are quarantinable pests

Aegilops spp.
Alhagi maurorum
Alternanthera philoxeroides
Ambrosia spp.
Amsinckia spp.
Asclepias syriaca
Asphodelus tenuifolius
Cabomba caroliniana
Calotropis procera
Carduus nutans
Carthamus glaucus
Carthamus leucocaulos
Cenchrus spp. — all that have burrs
Cenchrus gracillimus
Chondrilla juncea
Chromolaena odorata
Conium chaerophylloides
Cuscuta spp. (other than C. australis)
Cyperus aromaticus
Datura spp.
Eichhornia crassipes (Eichhornia speciosa)
Eleocharis palustris
Elodea spp.
Galeopsis tetrahit (Galeopsis bifida)
Halogeton glomeratus
Harrisia spp.
Helenium spp.
Homeria spp. (other than H. miniata, H. flaccida and H. ochroleuca)
Ibicella lutea
Iva axillaris
Kochia scoparia (Bassia scoparia)
Lactuca pulchella
Lagarosiphon major
Lantana camara
Linaria dalmatica
Malachra fasciata
Mimosa invisa
Mimosa pigra
Myriophyllum aquaticum
Myriophyllum spicatum
Nassella trichotoma (Stipa trichotoma)
Opuntia spp. (other than O. aurantiaca, O. elatior, O. ficus-indica, O. imbricata, O. stricta, O. tomentosa and O. vulgaris)
Orobanche spp.
Parthenium hysterophorus
Picnomen acarna
Prosopis spp.
Rorippa austriaca
Saccharum spontaneum
Schedule 2  Quarantinable plant diseases and quarantinable pests
Part 2  Plants that are quarantinable pests

Sagittaria montevidensis
Salvinia spp.
Senecio pterophorus
Setaria faberi
Solanum dimidiatum
Sonchus arvensis
Stipa brachychaeta
Stratiotes aloides
Striga spp.
Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Toxicodendron radicans
Trapa spp.
Notes to the Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004

Note 1

The Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004 (in force under section 13 of the Quarantine Act 1908) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Under the Legislative Instruments Act 2003, which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is a requirement for all non-exempt legislative instruments to be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

Table of Instruments

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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Date of commencement</th>
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<tr>
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<td>21 Dec 2004 (see Gazette 2004, No. S533)</td>
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<td>Quarantine (Christmas Island) Amendment Proclamation 2006 (No. 1)</td>
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### Table of Amendments

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