



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

BIOSECURITY MANUAL FOR HANDICRAFTS

Requirements for trade and movement of handicrafts
in the Pacific Islands region and beyond

**Australian
Aid** 

PPP0
Pacific Plant Protection
Organisation



Pacific
Community

Communauté
du Pacifique

BIOSECURITY MANUAL FOR HANDICRAFTS

Requirements for trade and movement of handicrafts
in the Pacific Islands region and beyond

Prepared by:

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FOREWORD



The movement of cultural goods is not new to the Pacific: for hundreds of years, across miles of ocean, societies traded and exchanged their valued and symbolic creations. These served to enrich and amplify rituals, to initiate and strengthen bonds, to re-establish peace, to foster diversity and to generate wealth.

Craftwork in the region remains a 'true bearer of historical record'¹ and continues to embody the values and identities of families, clans and villages. Today, many communities produce crafts for cultural, social and economic purposes but the Pacific has also become a net importer of cultural goods and services, and many producers struggle to benefit appropriately from their skills and operate in the 'informal' sector. There is a range of reasons for this and the Pacific Community (SPC) is working actively with its member countries to address them, including through the collaborative production of this first handicraft biosecurity manual.

The manual has two main objectives: to provide biosecurity officers at national borders with a reference when examining articles, and to enable craftspeople to find all export and import regulations in a single document. The manual is also timely; the 12th Festival of Pacific Arts will take place in 2016 in Guam. A recurring challenge with large regional events is the risk of importing invasive species and harmful pests. SPC, through its Land Resources

and Social Development Divisions and its member countries, plays an important role in ensuring a safe, pest-free festival. This is in line with SPC's commitment to preserve the rich biodiversity of Pacific Island countries and territories by assisting in preventing invasive pests and diseases from entering at national borders.

SPC's aim is to also continue ensuring improved food, nutritional and income security, through the sustainable development of cultural and natural resources in the region. To do so, it draws on the technical expertise of its divisions and their collaboration with each other and with SPC members. The manual is an illustration of this approach and of SPC's continued commitment to the health, security and livelihoods of Pacific peoples.

The production of the manual is an outcome of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation's commitment to improved biosecurity in order to prevent the movement of unwanted pests to new areas. It was made possible by the Pacific Horticulture and Market Access Project (in particular through Component 4: Regional Support Services), which is funded by Australia and managed by the Biosecurity and Trade team of SPC's Land Resources Division.

The manual, which is available online, will be regularly updated and SPC, with member countries and partners, will draw on it to develop focused public awareness and training materials to further assist craftspeople to target the tourism and other export markets.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Colin', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General
Pacific Community

¹As stated by the Minister for Culture of Solomon Islands in 2002.

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OBJECTIVE OF THE MANUAL

1.1

The objective of this manual is to list biosecurity requirements relating to handicrafts that are traded among Pacific Island countries. It should assist stakeholders who are active in the handicraft trade to identify the biosecurity requirements of the specific handicrafts they wish to import from or export to a Pacific Island country.

1.2

Note that this manual does not list all requirements that an exporter or importer in a Pacific Island country has to comply with. It lists only those biosecurity requirements that are applicable to handicrafts. For other requirements, an importer or exporter will need to refer their queries to the relevant government authorities.

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AN OVERVIEW OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS FROM PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

2.1

Weaving, tapa making and design, music, dance, adornment, tattoo and body art, voyaging and navigation, and carving are the most widely practised heritage art forms across all Pacific Island countries and territories. They are cultural products that are mobilised throughout the region and internationally. For example, for dance there are costumes made from pandanus, tapa cloth, seeds, shells, straw, and animal and other plant materials. For music, there are instruments made from bamboo, wood, animal hide, shells and seeds. For adornment and fashion, there are woven baskets, jewellery, and hats, such as those in the photos below.



➔
"Pare Rito" (Rito Hats) from Tarani Crafts and Pearls, Cook Islands. Pare Rito and other products made from Rito are prepared predominantly in Cook Islands, Niue, Marshall Islands and French Polynesia. These hats are very often also adorned with shells, feathers and seeds. Rito, which is traditionally processed young coconut frond, is not usually a problem when imported into USA, Australia and New Zealand, but the shells, feathers and seeds that come with it often cause problems.

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2.2.

Generally, there is broad participation in the handicraft sector by all generational groups in island-based communities as well as their diasporas around the world. These groups heavily identify with Pacific Island handicrafts as they are present in traditional ceremonies, community and family events, corporate and tourism activities, and everyday use in homes of Pacific Islanders.



The Department of Agriculture in Samoa stated during the country visits that the most common handicraft products for export were the le sae (fine mats), particularly to New Zealand, Australia and USA for family ceremonial purposes. Due to the extent of movement of these products, customs and quarantine authorities in these destinations became familiar with these products and therefore often there were no issues with import so long as there was no evidence of insects and those taking the mats had a phytosanitary certificate with them.

2.3.

The tourism sector throughout the region focuses mostly on products that are readily available to patrons and clients in most hotels, motels, lodges, etc, either as adornments and décor in rooms, hallways, corridors and foyers, or as gifts in souvenir shops.

2.4.

There is increasing movement and activity amongst Pacific indigenous youth to research, revive and

re-learn many art forms and skills that have not been practised for decades. Where colonisation was extensive, some of these practices were suppressed, but now a conscious effort is being made across the cultural sector to strengthen and revive heritage art skills, knowledge and products. With increased participation and production comes increased mobilisation of these products from country to country.



Bilum style bags from the Activ Association in Vanuatu are well mobilised throughout the region and internationally, amongst locals as well as tourists, and often clear customs easily because the fibres have been dyed and properly treated.

2.5.

The sale of heritage and handicraft products has great potential, and the contribution it makes to the economy is significant. Unfortunately, this contribution has not been statistically quantified, but the number of people engaged in this sector (e.g. 25% of Tonga's work force) and the evidence of Pacific handicrafts in retail outlets of all sizes, handicraft markets, and ports where cruise ships dock is evidence of the important part they play in the economy, undervalued as it is.

2.6.

Across the Pacific Island region, the handicraft sector is the most diverse, rich and complex sector. It is also a sector that is extremely vulnerable; as

02

technology becomes more accessible to Pacific communities, traditional motifs, symbology and knowledge are being increasingly sought by commercial producers and manufacturers. Indigenous Pacific artists struggle to revive, retain and preserve their heritage, but are in a fight to protect these resources and knowledge in a market place that produces unfair competition through large manufacturers and mass importation. Small, local creative businesses exist in an environment that provides them with little support or incentive, and where there are cost implications and hindrances in the trade and mobilisation of products within the region. However, there is movement by regional and international bodies such as SPC, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and UNESCO to support national governments to put in place better protections and mechanisms to safeguard the broader culture sector.



➤ There has been a great deal of unsanctioned trading of Pacific cultural pieces, which has led to many important artefacts leaving their home nations and being sent to museums and galleries, etc. In spite of this, some countries in the Pacific have not passed legislation where permission must be sought from the relevant government ministry or the national museum to take these products out of the country. New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea are amongst the countries with specific legislation on movement of cultural artefacts. Australia has an agreement with the government of Papua New Guinea and authorises artefacts from that country being imported into Australia.

2.7.

While there is an abundance of projects that the cultural and creative industries contribute to, indigenous and Pacific-resident artists struggle to secure commissions and contracts to design, produce and supply handcrafted works for hotels, governments and corporate agencies. In contrast, non-Pacific artists have access to better equipment and materials and also the technological and financial capacity to mobilise their products. Non-Pacific artists also have access to a broader selection of customs and clearance agents, so they are able to seek proper treatment, packaging and clearance of their products at a very low price, thus ensuring that their products remain cheap. Customers therefore prefer to buy products from non-Pacific artists rather than from local Pacific communities.

2.8.

The importation of cultural products and services, particularly from Asian countries, is a big issue for Pacific artists. This exploitation of intellectual property rights of Pacific cultural producers has seen designs by them replicated and sold in local retail outlets, without permission or remuneration. Those that are successful in selling their work to retailers, do so at minimal levels but the resale margins are significantly escalated by retailers without fair and decent prices paid to the producers.

2.9.

Internationally based manufacturers, particularly those in Asia, have capitalised on mass reproductions, which are predominant in our retail outlets throughout the region. Their products are well finished, well packaged, treated and fumigated and therefore pass through Pacific borders without hindrance and restriction, and at a much lower price compared to those prepared by our own Pacific producers.

02

2.10.

Despite these difficulties, the handicrafts sector has significant potential to provide diverse and sustainable livelihoods for our Pacific communities through the production and sale of handicrafts, in the first instance for their own local markets. The potential for co-production ventures for handicraft producers across Pacific nations is a possible avenue for producers, but this is not possible at present as the sector has low protection, high exploitation and producers struggle to effectively supply even their own local markets while competing against mass imports.

2.11.

The key products/items that are being traded and mobilised throughout the Pacific region are relatively similar in each Pacific country. These have been split into eight categories, which are detailed below:

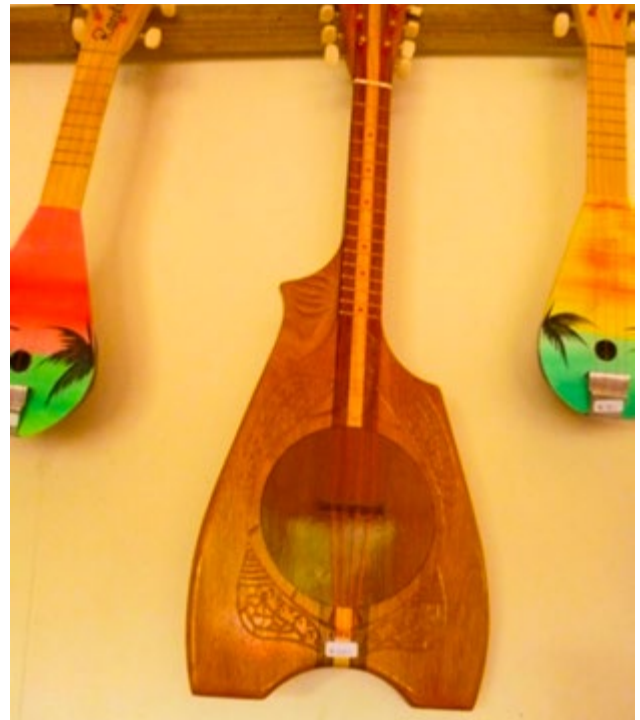
- artefacts, souvenirs
- homeware – wood carved plates, bowls, platters; woven place mats, table runners; vases; furniture; wall hangings; floor mats, bedding; baby cots/ baskets; ornamental boxes
- artwork – sculptures, framed works
- adornment – jewellery, bags, baskets, hair and head adornments
- ceremonial – tanoa; tabua; mats; tapa cloth; shells; salusalu, leis, etc.
- costuming – head, waist, hip wear, arm and ankle bands, skirts, head feathers, breast plates
- fashion – clothing, accessories, adornments
- musical instruments – pan pipes, drums, shakers and rattles, flutes, ukulele

Note, however, that for the purpose of the manual, we have categorised the products by type of material used.

2.12.

Most of these products are traded by producers to consumers:

- either directly
- through local markets, small shops and outlets
- during events in the community
- or indirectly
- through retailers, galleries, museum shops, and other outlets. The products may then be taken to other countries for the various purposes, e.g. gifts, ceremonies, personal use.



- Ukuleles move extensively throughout the region, usually with performing groups but increasingly with tourists. Ukuleles are also exported directly to music shops overseas. Most experienced exporters, such as M and M Ukalele and Crafts and Enea Totini in Cook Islands, have detailed labels describing the type of wood used, together with treatment certification attached.

03

HOW TO USE THE MANUAL

3.1.

The manual lists the biosecurity requirements for Pacific Island countries and territories relating to handicrafts that are traded. The manual is categorised by type of material used to make a handicraft item.

3.2.

The following example illustrates how to use the manual. A producer from Fiji wants to export mats to Australia. To find out what biosecurity requirements apply, they will need to go to the Weaving and Thatching Fibres section of this manual and check Fiji's export requirements relating to mats, as well as Australia's import requirements. After ensuring that the requirements are met (for both countries), the producer/retailer has to contact the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji to obtain more details about forms to be filled in and fees to be paid before exporting the mats to Australia. They will also need to be clear as to who will pay any relevant biosecurity related fees in Australia and clarify that upfront with the importer.

3.3.

Where more than one material is used to make a handicraft (for example, wood carvings that also have seeds as adornments), producers/retailers have to ensure that they meet the biosecurity requirements relating to all materials that have been used to make the item. It is important, therefore, that producers, retailers and other stakeholders know the materials that have been used to make a handicraft.

3.4.

The manual gives the English, indigenous and scientific names (where available) of materials to assist with identifying the biosecurity requirements that are applicable. To help in this regard, culture associations and government departments need to carry out educational programmes for handicraft producers/retailers/buyers within their jurisdictions on identifying materials that are used to make specific handicrafts. This will help stakeholders identify related biosecurity requirements that would apply if they wish to trade in those handicrafts.

3.5.

Where treatment of the material is required, producers/retailers are to do this locally, if it is available. If not, they should clarify with their buyers overseas who will bear the cost of the treatment in the country of destination.

04

PROCEDURES FOR REVISIONS TO THE MANUAL

4.1.

Biosecurity requirements change from time to time, so producers, retailers and authorities of handicrafts in a country should inform SPC of any specific changes, as soon as they occur. SPC will make the necessary changes to this manual and put up the revised version where it has been published. Changes that are being planned but not implemented need not be advised to SPC and will not be for updated in the manual.

05

AVAILABILITY OF THE MANUAL

5.1.

This manual is available on line and can be accessed from the SPC website. Hard copies can be obtained from Pacific government ministries and departments, particularly those relating to biosecurity and quarantine, culture and tourism.

5.2.

Users of the manual are advised to refer to the on-line version on the SPC website to ensure that it is the most current. Each Pacific Island country should determine and put in place the best strategies to deal with the situation where users are not able to access the Internet in remote places.

**Pacific Community
May 2015**

WEBSITES TO CONSULT FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IMPORT/EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS

COUNTRY	WEBSITE
Australia	http://www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/import/icon-icd
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	www.cda.gov.mp www.cnmidof.net/customs
Fiji	www.biosecurityfiji.com
French Polynesia	http://www.biosecurite.gov.pf/anglais/faq_en.php
Kiribati	www.mfed.gov.ki www.parliament.gov.ki
Marshall Islands	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/animal_marshall_islands.shtml
Niue	http://www.niuegov.com www.paclii.org/nu/legis/sub_leg/nctatr2006497.rtf
New Caledonia	www.davar.gouv.nc
New Zealand	http://www.customs.govt.nz http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0027/latest/DLM377337.html http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz http://www.mpi.govt.nz http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz
Norfolk	http://www.customs.gov.nf
Papua New Guinea	www.naqia.gov.pg
Tuvalu	www.tuvalu-legislation.tv www.paclii.org/tv/legis/num_act/ilfa1997265.rtf
Tokelau	www.paclii.org/tk/legis/num_act/cr1991233.rtf www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/.../096be8ed8012d660.pdf
Tonga	http://www.quarantine.gov.to/
Wallis and Futuna	http://www.wallis-et-futuna.pref.gouv.fr/Presentation-des-services/Services-de-l-Etat-et-du-Territoire/Service-des-Affaires-Rurales-et-de-la-Peche

BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL AND PLANT PRODUCTS COMMONLY USED FOR CREATIVE AND CULTURAL PRODUCTS IN PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

KEY

- ✓ means that the requirement applies.
 - ✗ means that it is not a requirement.
-

Note: the manual does not contain the export requirements for Australia and New Zealand for the animal and plant products listed.

COLOUR CODES

	Feathers
	Hair, Teeth, Tusks, Bones, Horns
	Skins
	Shells
	Coral
	Conch Shell, Triton's Trumpet
	Giant Clam
	Giant Helmet Shell
	Green Turtle Shell
	Whale, Dolphin, Porpoise Shell and Bones
	Earth-Based Commodities
	Coconut Products
	Weaving and Thatching Fibres
	Gourds
	Paper Mulberry
	Pacific Bamboo
	Tree Ferns
	Seeds
	Wood

FEATHERS

FEATHERS



ENGLISH NAME

Feathers

GENERAL INFORMATION

Feathers must be clean and dry, free from blood, skin or manure. It is recommended that feathers be commercially cleaned and dyed, prepared and packaged.

Some of the feathers that were commonly used in the Pacific came from cassowaries, birds of paradise and arnea (*Rotuman myzomela*). Commonly used on fine mats were feathers from the lesser frigatebird, Polynesian storm petrels, white-tailed tropicbirds, Fiji petrels and Tahiti petrels. Many of these birds are now listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Today, however, many artists use chicken feathers or imported feathers that have been commercially prepared, packaged and dyed.

Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are the only sovereign countries in the Pacific region that are signatories to CITES. Guam, American Samoa and Hawaii are, however, regulated by CITES as US territories. New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, and French Polynesia as territories under French sovereignty all comply with CITES. Cook Islands is not party to CITES but it still complies with export obligations of products listed under CITES. When travelling with cultural heritage items, costumes or any other hand-crafted product that has feathers taken from a local bird, it is advisable to check the CITES list and/or the endangered/protected species list, as these may require special permits.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	✓ (Commercial)	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	
Guam	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Treated decorative feathers carried by travelers for their own private use, or consignments of treated feathers sent to private individuals for non-industrial purposes do not need an import permit or a health certificate. However, consignments must be clean and free from contamination.</p> <p>Treated feathers intended for commercial use must be accompanied by a commercial document stating that the feathers have been treated with a steam current or by another method that ensures that no unacceptable risks remain and the feathers are securely enclosed in packaging and dry.</p> <p>Acceptable treatment methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamma irradiation at 50 kGray (5 Mrad) (T9652) • Ethylene oxide treatment (T9020) • Formaldehyde treatment (10% formalin) for 4 hours (T9263) <p>Refer to the online Department of Agriculture's Import Conditions Database (ICON) to verify conditions for particular products. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p> <p>If cultural heritage items are being imported it is advisable to bring the necessary permission documents from the country of origin. More information and advice is available at the Ministry for the Arts website: http://www.arts.gov.au/movable</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Fumigated with formalin and certification attached. Items should be commercially prepared and packaged. Feathers should be cleaned and dyed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
<p>Fumigated with methyl bromide or formalin, packed and free of any insects and dust. Exporters should consult the Department of Environment to ascertain the type of species and whether it requires a CITES permit. Species that are often used in traditional costumes and ceremonial handicrafts are listed on Fiji's Protected Species List and some are CITES protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armea, Rotuma myzolmea, Myzomela chermesina • White tailed tropic bird, Phethon lepturus • Kula, collared lorry, Phigys solitaires • Masked shining parrot, Prosopeia personata • Kadavu shining parrot, Prosopeia splendens <p>In Fiji there is a Birds and Game Protection Act, so it is advisable to check with the Ministry of Agriculture if exporting or importing feathers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries</p>
<p>Items that are classified as 'fully furnished', meaning no further processing is required, and ready for sale to consumer, or used, should be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate and Certificate of Origin.</p> <p>If the feathers originate from a country affected by END and HPAI, the items may be refused entry. However, this is subject to inspection and a decision to release items will be made onsite.</p> <p>If items are 'bulk' feathers or feathers needing further processing and are from an HPAI affected country, the importer needs a VS permit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated, the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Kiribati Quarantine and Inspection Services</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally, if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the quarantine regulations, such handicrafts may enter, subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
New Caledonia	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓ (if treated in another country)	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Niue	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands (red feather money)	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
Feathers are to be dyed or treated prior to export. Import of products with feathers that are not treated will need to be treated on arrival. Items that have been treated should be accompanied by a certificate indicating that they have been treated and the certificate is to be issued by a veterinary authority. Upon arrival, items will be inspected by border officials. If items do not have a live or banned substance, the certificated is accepted and items are cleared.	DAVAR
<p>Importation of feathers for commercial and ornamental purposes into New Zealand from all countries which meet the requirements of this import health standard may not require a permit to import. Eligible for importation under this standard: feathers on artifacts and handicrafts.</p> <p>Feathers commercially manufactured into articles such as the following may be given clearance: Feathers on handicrafts, such as fine mats, from Western Samoa, American Samoa and Tonga may be given clearance. From all other countries, such feathers must be fumigated with 10% formalin (formaldehyde) for 8 hours before given clearance.</p> <p>For feathers on musical instruments and for cultural performance items refer to clause 6.6 of "Import Health Standard for the importation into New Zealand of ornamental animal products from all countries".</p> <p>If the consignment does not meet the requirements of this standard, the consignment may be released to the importer after it has been treated at the owner's expense by fumigation with 10% formalin for 8 hours at the port of entry.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
During inspection the key conditions will be the origin and general state of the product. Diagnostic tests, treatment and storage (including packaging) that have been conducted, and the periods of, or type of quarantine to be observed in the country of origin, or in transit to Niue. Products will also be subject to post-entry conditions which include relation to diagnostic tests, packing, and quarantine as may be required. Any other requirements necessary to prevent the introduction of animal diseases or pests.	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
<p>Feathers can be "hotboxed" treated. Once exporter has complied with import conditions for items in country items are to be exported to and fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue an Animal Health Certificate or a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Application forms are available from NAQIA. Presentation of original permit is required for biosecurity clearance of goods.</p>	NAQIA for biosecurity clearance and Import Permit from relevant organisation.
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
<p>Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Declaration at Customs, where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
Export of red feather money (made from red feathers of parrots and another bird glued to a hard bark) and any item that have an animal component in it, requires an approval from the National Museum.	National Museum

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Without an import permit, information provided by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements is for reference only and may not reflect the actual requirements. Consult the database EPI on import conditions. In general, you should do first, an application for an import license. This will be the case when the database EPI on the import conditions does not specifically mention that the permit is not required for an article or commodity given.</p> <p>The phytosanitary certificate should not be established more than five days before the date on which the products will be shipped or forwarded.</p> <p>When your import demand relates to a kind not yet approved or a new source, it is subject to a risk analysis on the importation. This is the case if neither the name of the species, nor the country of origin listed in the database EPI.</p>	<p>Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Development Rural</p> <p>Ministere de L'Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Handicrafts with made from animals or animal derivaties need to be treated. Treatment may include freezing to -18°C for seven consecutive days or fumigation with methyl bromide. Freezing can be done by any company that engages in exports from Tonga. Exporters may take items to companies that engage in exports to put the items in their refridgerated containers.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Tonga</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Export of handicrafts made from other animals or animal derivatives (e.g. fur, feathers, etc) require an approval from Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Import Requirements: There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts except those from Asian countries (e.g. feathers) which will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Vanuatu</p>
<p>All handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>All handicraft items containing an animal product must be accompanied by a certificate.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Those handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through. Other handicrafts made at home, get more scrutiny by border officials.</p>	<p>BIVAP</p>

HAIR, TEETH, TUSKS, BONES, HORNS

HAIR, TEETH, TUSKS, BONES, HORNS



ENGLISH NAME

Hair, teeth, tusks, bones, horns

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inspectors will often check for evidence of blood, flesh and hair. It is advisable that these items are commercially processed. If insects are found, products will be fumigated onsite, re-exported or destroyed. CITES list will be checked.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	✓	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Consignment must be free of contamination. Consignment will be subject to inspection. If contamination found upon inspection, then consignment will be treated. Refer to treatment options in appendix A</p> <p>Some animal products may be regulated by wildlife legislations and require import permits. See the following link: http://www.environment.gov.au/toPICTs/threatened-species-ecological-communities</p> <p>Refer to the online Department of Agriculture's Import Conditions Database (ICON) to verify conditions for particular products. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	Department of Agriculture
	If insects are found, items will be fumigated onsite, re exported or destroyed.	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
	Inspectors will often check for evidence of blood, flesh and hair. If any of these is found, the item is seized. CITES list will be checked	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries
	Items made from bone, teeth or horns from cattle, sheep, goat or other ruminants that are fully furnished into a final product and do not require any additional processing, will be permitted entry. If they are not fully furnished then they need to be accompanied by a VS permit (Veterinary Services). Items that lack a VS permit but are from New Zealand, Australia or Fiji, and have an export certificate, and a Certificate of Origin may be released. Items from regions affected with BSE (commonly known as mad cow disease) are to be accompanied by a VS permit and may be subject to treatment on arrival.	United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p> <p>Export clearance is granted if biosecurity certification of the receiving country has been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	Kiribati Quarantine and Inspection Services
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Items need to be treated prior to export.</p> <p>Import of wool and animal hair is cleared if treated, otherwise it is prohibited. Bones, horns, tusks are cleared for import if treated.</p> <p>Items treated in another country need to be accompanied by a certificate indicating that they have been treated and the certificate is to be issued by a veterinary authority. If items do not a live or banned substance, the certificated is accepted and items are cleared.</p>	DAVAR
	<p>The import of handicraft products of animal origin are regulated by the NZ Import Health Standard for Ornamental Products of Animal Origin. Products must be processed/ manufactured articles derived from horn, bone, beak, tusk and tooth such as jewellery. Products must be free of adherent fat, muscle, sinew, blood, extraneous organic material, infestation, and evidence of decay. Documentation that identifies the origin of the product and detailed description of the nature of the product.</p> <p>Packaging must also be free of any contaminants, and must be appropriate given the nature of the goods to effectively contain any potential biosecurity risks.</p> <p>CITES List will also be consulted.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
	No conditions specified for this commodity	Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓ (if CITES listed)	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
	If insects are found, items will be fumigated onsite, re-exported or destroyed.	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
	<p>Items may need to be fumigated by gamma radiation. Gamma radiation is expensive. Currently, there are no radiation facilities in PNG and items need to be taken through to Australia for treatment. Radiation can be done in Australia as a post entry treatment, particularly for exports to Australia.</p> <p>Furs can be treated by formaldehyde. Note that formaldehyde treatment can make product brittle.</p> <p>Once exporter has complied with import conditions for items in country items are to be exported to and fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue an Animal Health Certificate or a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Application forms are available from NAQIA. Presentation of original permit is required for biosecurity clearance of goods.</p>	NAQIA for biosecurity clearance and Import Permit from relevant organisation.
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
	<p>Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Declaration at Customs, where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
	Export of handicrafts made from marine animals (e.g. fish bones) require an approval from the Fisheries Department with final approval from the Environment Department. If handicraft is CITES listed, then approval is required from Environment Department.	Fisheries Department and Environment Department
	<p>Without an import permit, information provided by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements is for reference only and may not reflect the actual requirements. Consult the database EPI on import conditions.</p> <p>In general, you should do first, an application for an import license. This will be the case when the database EPI on the import conditions does not specifically mention that the permit is not required for an article or commodity given.</p> <p>The phytosanitary certificate should not be established more than five days before the date on which the products will be shipped or forwarded.</p> <p>When your import demand relates to a kind not yet approved or a new source, it is subject to a risk analysis on the importation. This is the case if neither the name of the species, nor the country of origin listed in the database EPI.</p> <p>CITES list will also be consulted.</p>	<p>Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Développement Rural</p> <p>Ministere de L'Agriculture</p>
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
	Some items cannot be accepted into some countries overseas. However, items need to be treated if they are to be taken out of Tonga.	Biosecurity Tonga
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓ (if CITES listed)	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Export of handicrafts made from other animals or animal derivatives require an approval from Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Import Requirements : There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts except those from Asian countries which will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	<p>All handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken out of Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>All handicraft items containing an animal product must be accompanied with a certificate.</p>	BIVAP

SKINS

SKINS



MandM Ukalele and Crafts

ENGLISH NAME

Skins

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inspectors will often check for evidence of blood, flesh and hair. It is advisable that skins are well treated and commercially processed. CITIES list will also be consulted in most Pacific countries.

The skins are predominantly used for musical instruments such as *pa'u* and *pa'u mango*.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	✓ (commercial)	✓	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	✓ (if treated in another country)	x	✓	✓	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Import permit is not required for personal consignment provided it is for personal use, skins on drums are commercially processed and finished, no more than 4 pieces of article and must be treated by Gamma radiation at 50kGray. The skins on drums that have been tanned, cured, treated with methods such as with lime/alkaline and those which are free from all animal hair, veins and subcutaneous tissue are constituted as finished and don't often need an import permit. The skin should be bleached white in colour and is paper thin. If drums don't meet these conditions they will be subject to treatment. Importers not wishing to subject their consignment of drums to gamma irradiation treatment must apply for an Import Permit.</p> <p>Refer to the online Department of Agriculture's Import Conditions Database (ICON) to verify conditions for particular products. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp If cultural heritage items are being imported it is advisable to bring the necessary permission documents from Country of Origin. More information and advice is available at the Ministry for the Arts website: http://www.arts.gov.au/movable.</p> <p>If item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Skins should be pre-treated with Formalin Fumigation and certification is attached. Items with lizard skin are prohibited.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
<p>Inspectors will often check for evidence of blood, flesh and hair, if found the product is often seized. It is advisable that skins are well treated and commercially processed. It is advised that skins are pre-treated with formalin and certification is attached.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries</p>
<p>Import authorisation entry with a VS permit, is required. Inspection of goods will be made on arrival and to ascertain whether skins are from country or region, which is affected, by ASF, Khapra beetle, HPAI or FMD. Skins that not from this region and that have been tanned, hard dried or flint dried, are usually released. Skins from infected regions may be refused or have an appropriate treatment designated onsite.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Kiribati Quarantine and Inspection Services</p>
<p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p>	
<p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>her products are to be processed prior to export. If skin is green or raw, they are banned from export if not accompanied by a certificate indicating that they have been treated.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DAVAR</p>
<p>The import of handicraft products of animal origin are regulated by the NZ Import Health Standard for Ornamental Products of Animal Origin these items include products containing hides and skins that have been cleaned, dried, and manufactured into articles and handicrafts for e.g. traditional drums. Cultural heritage items or items of cultural value that are used for performances or decorative purposes containing hides or skins are also regulated under this Import Health Standard. The conditions that must be complied with are to have documentation that identifies the origin of the product and detailed description of the nature of the product.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for Primary Industries</p>
<p>Packaging must also be free of any contaminants, and must be appropriate given the nature of the goods to effectively contain any potential biosecurity risks.</p>	
<p>CITES List will also be consulted.</p>	

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	
Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	

Other conditions	Agency
No conditions specified for this commodity	Ministry of Agriculture
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
If insects are found, items will be fumigated onsite, re-exported or destroyed.	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
Items may need to be fumigated by gamma radiation. Gamma radiation is expensive. Currently, there are no radiation facilities in PNG and items need to be taken through to Australia for treatment. Radiation can be done in Australia as a post entry treatment, particularly for exports to Australia.	
Furs can be treated by formaldehyde. Note that formaldehyde treatment can make product brittle. Once exporter has complied with import conditions for items in country items are to be exported to and fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue an Animal Health Certificate or a Phytosanitary Certificate.	NAQIA for biosecurity clearance and Import Permit from relevant organisation.
Application forms are available from NAQIA. Presentation of original permit is required for biosecurity clearance of goods.	
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
Declaration at Customs, where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.	
If handicraft is made from an item that is CITES listed, approval from the Environment Department is required.	Environment Department (if made from an item that is CITES listed)
Without an import permit, information provided by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements is for reference only and may not reflect the actual requirements. Consult the database EPI on import conditions.	
In general, you should do first, an application for an import license . This will be the case when the database EPI on the import conditions does not specifically mention that the permit is not required for an article or commodity given.	Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Development Rural
The phytosanitary certificate should not be established more than five days before the date on which the products will be shipped or forwarded.	Ministere de L'Agriculture
When your import demand relates to a kind not yet approved or a new source, it is subject to a risk analysis on the importation. This is the case if neither the name of the species, nor the country of origin listed in the database EPI .	
CITES list will also be consulted.	
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
Handicrafts with made from animals or animal derivatives need to be treated. Treatment may include freezing to -18°C for seven consecutive days or fumigation with methyl bromide. Freezing can be done by any company that engages in exports from Tonga. Exporters may take items to companies that engage in exports to put the items in their refrigerated containers.	Biosecurity Tonga

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
	Export of handicrafts made from animals or animal derivatives (aside from marine animals) require an approval from Biosecurity Vanuatu.	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	<p>All handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken out of Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>All handicraft items containing an animal product must be accompanied with a certificate.</p>	BIVAP

MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products commonly used in creative and cultural products in Pacific Island countries and territories

1. Black lipped pearl oyster, *Pinctada margaritifera*
2. Trochus, *Trochus niloticus*
3. Yellow sea-snail shell, *Orobophana pacifica*
4. Coral
5. Leatherback turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*
6. Small giant clam, *Tridacna maxima*
7. Giant clam, *Tridacna derasa*
8. Giant clam, *Tridacna squamosa*
9. Giant clam, *Tridacna gigas*
10. Triton's trumpet, *Charonia tritonis*
11. Dolphins
12. Porpoises
13. Whalebone, teeth

SHELLS

Shells are commonly used for adornment – jewellery, costumes and home décor. These shells are not listed on CITES but throughout most Pacific Islands are still monitored in terms of their movement, particularly for commercial trade.

SHELLS



ENGLISH NAME

Black lipped pearl oyster

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Pinctada margaritifera

INDIGENOUS NAME

Parau (Cook Islands); *civa* (Fiji); *tifa* (Samoa);
parau (Tahiti Nui/French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Trochus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Trochus niloticus

INDIGENOUS NAME

Torōkati (Cook Islands) *sici* (Fiji), *torōkati*
(Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Trochus shells, which are often used in jewelry in Pacific countries, are permitted for commercial and personal use.

SHELLS



ENGLISH NAME

Thorny oyster shell

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Spondylus



ENGLISH NAME

Yellow sea-snail shell

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Orobophana pacifica

INDIGENOUS NAME

Pūpū

GENERAL INFORMATION

Pūpū is native to Cook Islands and particularly to Mangaia in the Southern group. It is widely used for 'ei (necklaces) but is currently listed as locally endangered. This shell is used predominantly in Cook Islands, Tahiti and Niue.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	✓ (if treated in another country)	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Quarantine entry must be lodged. Import permit is not required. Consignment will be inspected on arrival to ensure that it is free from contamination and/or infestation.</p> <p>Consignment should be packed in packaging that is free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material, plant material and other debris.</p> <p>If item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	Department of Agriculture
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.	Cook Islands National Environment Service
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.	
Guam and Hawaii as US territories have very strict regulations for the protection of marine/aquatic plants and animals.	United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>All products must be imported only through a designated official point of entry which include: Airport: Nauru International Airport, Nauru Boat Harbour and/ or Anibare Community Channel, Nauru General Post Office</p> <p>Plant and Animal Quarantine Entry Permits Application must be made prior to arrival/ entry of products</p> <p>If any product or goods imported is suspected to be carrying a pest it shall be detained and treated and/ or destroyed.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Items need to be treated prior to export.</p> <p>Imported items that have been treated in another country need to be accompanied by a certificate indicating that they have been treated and the certificate is to be issued by a veterinary authority.</p>	DAVAR
<p>The import of certain specified handicraft products of animal origin are regulated by the NZ Import Health Standard for Ornamental Products of Animal Origin these items include handicrafts that have shells, and other non CITES marine ornaments. The conditions that must be complied with are to have documentation that identifies the origin of the product and detailed description of the nature of the product.</p> <p>Packaging must also be free of any contaminants, and must be appropriate given the nature of the goods to effectively contain any potential biosecurity risks.</p> <p>CITES List will also be consulted.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
No conditions specified for this commodity	Not specified
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee.	Bureau of Marine Resources

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓ (if treated in PNG)	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓ (if CITES listed)	
Tahiti Nui	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Items for export may need to be fumigated. Once exporter has complied with import conditions for items in country items are to be exported to, NAQIA may then issue a certificate.</p> <p>Import of animal or animal products require an import permit from relevant organisations and NAQIA prior to import. Presentation of original permit is required for biosecurity clearance of goods.</p>	NAQIA
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	
<p>Export of handicrafts made from shells require a permit from the Fisheries Department, or from the Environment Department if item is CITES listed.</p>	Fisheries Department, or from the Environment Department if item is CITES listed.
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Items to be taken out of Tonga may need to be treated.</p>	Biosecurity Tonga
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of handicrafts made from marine animals require an approval from the Fisheries Department. If handicrafts are made from shells that are CITES listed, then refer to CITES related requirements.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts but the items will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Fisheries Department
<p>All handicrafts require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through while those made at home get more scrutiny by border officials.</p>	BIVAP

CITES LISTED MARINE PRODUCTS IN PICTs

Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are the only sovereign countries that are signatories to CITES. Guam, American Samoa and Hawaii are also regulated by CITES as US territories. New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia as territories under French sovereignty all comply with CITES.

Cook Islands is not party to the CITES Convention but it still complies with export obligations of products listed under CITES.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is the political focal point for CITES, and the National Environment Service is responsible for issuing any permits needed for export.

CORAL

CORAL



ENGLISH NAME

Coral

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Antipatharia spp., *Heliopora coerulea*,
Milleporidae spp.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Blue, black, organ-pipe, stony, fire and lace coral are protected in most Pacific Islands. These coral are often the most sought after for jewellery and ornamental purposes. These commodities are all listed on CITES, but Pacific nations differ in their restrictions and regulations, particularly those that are not signatories to CITES.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An import permit is not required.</p> <p>All consignments will be inspected on arrival to ensure the samples are clean and non viable.</p> <p>These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Import and export is monitored but not restricted so long as coral has been washed onto the beach.</p>	<p>Cook Islands National Environment Service</p>
<p>Regulated species that must have a Fisheries Export licence. Items will also require a post entry quarantine as specified on permit. Items to be re-exported also require a permit.</p> <p>There are exemptions for CITES items if they are classified as personal effects or tourist souvenirs. This exemption applies only to individuals entering or leaving Fiji that have these items in their possession for personal use - 2 items only and only if the specimens were beach washed.</p> <p>The Fiji Endangered and Protected Species list will also be consulted as well as CITES list.</p>	<p>Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries</p> <p>Department of Fisheries</p>
<p>Guam and Hawaii have very strict regulations for the protection of marine/aquatic plants and animals. Coral, dead or alive are prohibited to be removed from any of Guam's five marine preserves.</p>	<p>United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country has met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>DAVAR</p>
<p>These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.</p>	<p>Department of Conservation</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	<p>Not specified</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p>Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>
<p>CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee.</p> <p>Products from marine turtles, whale, dolphins and porpoises are prohibited for export and are classified under Appendix I and no trade is allowed. Permits will only be issued for research purpose.</p>	<p>Bureau of Marine Resources</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>PNG Department of Environment and Conservation</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p>
	<p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p> <p>Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department</p>
	<p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted on products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p> <p>As a French territory, Tahiti is obligated to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	<p>Haut Commissariat de la République en Polynésie française Délégation régionale à la recherche et à la technologie</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.</p>	
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department</p>
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES are sent to the Environment Department who then send their recommendations to the French Representative in Wallis and Futuna. For complicated cases, the export submissions are sent directly to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department and French Representative on Wallis and Futuna, or New Caledonia or National Museum in France</p>

CONCH SHELL, TRITON'S TRUMPET

CONCH SHELL, TRITON'S TRUMPET



ENGLISH NAME

Conch shell, Triton's trumpet

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Charonia tritonis

INDIGENOUS NAME

Pū (Cook Islands); *davui* (Fiji); *pū* (Tahiti Nui/
French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Used predominantly as a calling instrument in ceremony and performance arts. Level 1 CITES listed, IUCN Red list, globally and regionally endangered. All import and export needs CITES permit. Pacific countries vary in the additional import and export requirements and some countries allow export on specific quotas.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An Import Permit is not required.</p> <p>A Quarantine Entry must be lodged for each consignment. Each consignment will be inspected on arrival to ensure freedom from contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials.</p> <p>Each consignment should be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival in Australia.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Export and CITES permit can be issued if the clam shell is being taken to a country that requires these permits. It is advisable to check these requirements before travelling to a country.</p>	
<p>Export is prohibited with no exemptions. May leave the country for cultural/ ceremonial purposes but must be returned to the country, this can be done only with a Permit from Ministry of Indigenous Affairs for Tabua</p> <p>There are exemptions for Queen conch shell, <i>strombus gigas</i> only CITES items if they are classified as personal effects or tourist souvenirs. This exemption applies only to individuals entering or leaving Fiji that have these items in their possession for personal use. The exemptions are:</p> <p>Queen conch (<i>strombus gigas</i>) – maximum of 3 specimens per person.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Indigenous Affairs for Tabua</p>
<p>Guam and Hawaii have very strict regulations for the protection of marine/aquatic plants and animals.</p> <p>As US territory Guam and Hawaii are obligated to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DAVAR</p>
<p>These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Conservation</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not specified</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Other conditions	Agency
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee.	Bureau of Marine Resources
Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer. Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	Environment Department
As a French territory, Tahiti is obligated to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin. Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.	
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.	
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees	Ministry of Agriculture
Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	Environment Department

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES are sent to the Environment Department who then send their recommendations to the French Representative in Wallis and Futuna. For complicated cases, the export submissions are sent directly to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department and French Representative on Wallis and Futuna, or New Caledonia or National Museum in France</p>

GIANT CLAM

GIANT CLAM



ENGLISH NAME

Giant clam

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Tridacna gigas, *Tridacna maxima*, *Tridacna squamosa*, *Tridacna derasa*

INDIGENOUS NAME

Pa'ua/pahua (Cook Islands); *katavatu*, *vasua*, *cega* (Fiji); *hima* (Guam); *pahua* (Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Giant clams are used throughout the Pacific for jewellery, adornment and costuming, predominantly in Guam, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea. They are collected for decoration as a total shell.

Appendix 1 - CITES listed, IUCN Red list, globally and regionally endangered. All import and export needs CITES permit. Pacific countries vary in the additional import and export requirements and some countries allow export on specific quotas or for cultured clams only.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An Import Permit is not required.</p> <p>A Quarantine Entry must be lodged for each consignment.</p> <p>Each consignment will be inspected on arrival to ensure freedom from contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials.</p> <p>Each consignment should be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival in Australia.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>Export and CITES permit can be issued if the clam shell is being taken to a country that requires these permits. It is advisable to check these requirements before travelling to a country</p>	
<p>Listed on Fiji's Endangered and Protected Species List.</p> <p>Must have Department of Fisheries export license. Exemption for export is made if it is for personal use or tourist souvenir: and a maximum of 1 intact shell or 2 matching halves per person not exceeding 3 kilograms is permitted per individual.</p> <p>Re-export certificates are also necessary once products have entered Fiji</p> <p>Any persons wishing to trade must be registered and have the necessary permits with the management authority.</p>	<p>Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries</p> <p>Department of Fisheries for marine species</p>
<p>Commercial harvesting of giant clams are prohibited. Cultured clams in approved facilities are exempted from these regulations.</p> <p>CITES permit is required together with a DAWR inspection and certification.</p> <p>Regulations on the import of marine/aquatic animal and plant products are very strict for entry into Guam and Hawaii</p> <p>Guam and Hawaii are signatory to the CITES Convention and regulates the movement of CITES products through the United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>	United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports. Some waivers can be granted e.g. a tourist can take back with him/her 3 giant clams.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	DAVAR

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Norfolk	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Samoa	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Tokelau	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Tonga	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Tuvalu	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Other conditions	Agency
	These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.	Department of Conservation
	All species are prohibited for use under the size of 180mm in length. Prohibits export of more than 10 per person per day without Quota License.	Not specified
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
	CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee. Items will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit. The Bureau of Marine Resources issues a Declaration Form which must be issued prior to departure of the export of all marine products. The Bureau of Marine Resources Certification Form is required when exporting cultured marine products	Bureau of Marine Resources
	Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
	Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer. Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	Environment Department
	Giant clams are still prevalent though they abide to CITES and have a limitation on export for personal consumption.	
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
	CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.	
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees	Ministry of Agriculture
	Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.	Environment Department

GIANT HELMET SHELL

GIANT HELMET SHELL



Fiji Biosecurity Site

ENGLISH NAME

Giant helmet shell

INDIGENOUS NAME

Pa'ua/ pahua (Cook Islands); *hima* (Guam);
pahua (Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Biodiversity: CITES listed, IUCN Red list, globally and regionally endangered. All import and export needs CITES permit. Pacific countries vary in the additional import and export requirements and some countries allow export on specific quotas.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>An Import Permit is not required.</p> <p>A Quarantine Entry must be lodged for each consignment.</p> <p>Each consignment will be inspected on arrival to ensure freedom from contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials.</p> <p>Each consignment should be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival in Australia. If contamination found, refer to treatment option in appendix A.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	Department of Agriculture
	<p>Export is prohibited with no exemptions. May leave the country for cultural/ ceremonial purposes but must be returned to the country. Permit from Ministry of Indigenous Affairs for Tabua</p>	Department of Fisheries for marine species, Department of Forestry for timber and plant species
	<p>CITES permit is required together with a DAWR inspection and certification.</p> <p>Regulations on the import and export of marine/aquatic animal and plant products are very strict for entry into Guam. Turtle shell and other marine products such as whalebone and teeth, etc, are amongst the products confiscated at Guam borders.</p> <p>Guam is a signatory to the CITES Convention and regulates the movement of CITES products through the United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports. Some waivers can be granted e.g. a tourist can take back with him/her 3 giant clams.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	DAVAR
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	Not specified
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee. Items will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit.</p> <p>The Bureau of Marine Resources issues a Declaration Form which must be issued prior to departure of the export of all marine products. The Bureau of Marine Resources Certification Form is required when exporting cultured marine products</p>	Bureau of Marine Resources
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
	<p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p> <p>Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department
	<p>As a French territory, Tahiti is obligated to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p> <p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p>	
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.</p>	
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES are sent to the Environment Department who then send their recommendations to the French Representative in Wallis and Futuna. For complicated cases, the export submissions are sent directly to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department and French Representative on Wallis and Futuna, or New Caledonia or National Museum in France

GREEN TURTLE SHELL

GREEN TURTLE SHELL



ENGLISH NAME

Green turtle
Hawksbill turtle
Leatherback turtle

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Chelonia mydas
Eretmochelys imbricata
Dermochelys coriacea

INDIGENOUS NAME

'Onu, 'onu taratara (Cook Islands); vonu dina taku (Fiji); hima (Guam); uga laumei (Samoa), unoi fonu (Wallis)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Biodiversity: CITES listed, IUCN Red list, globally and regionally endangered. All import and export needs CITES permit. Pacific countries vary in the additional import and export requirements and some countries allow export on specific quotas.



Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>An Import Permit is not required.</p> <p>A Quarantine Entry must be lodged for each consignment.</p> <p>Each consignment will be inspected on arrival to ensure freedom from contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials. If contamination found, refer to treatment option in appendix A</p> <p>Each consignment should be packed in clean and new packaging and must be free of live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal material (such as faeces), plant material (such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark) and other debris prior to arrival in Australia.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	Department of Agriculture
	<p>National Environment Service inspection. Items from marine turtles are prohibited for export and are classified under Appendix I with no trade in them permitted. Permits are only issued for research purposes.</p> <p>Products will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division, Cook Islands National Environment Service
	<p>Listed on Endangered and Protected Species as well as CITES. Prohibited for export and are classified under Appendix I of the CITES Regulations. Permits will only be issued for research purposes.</p>	Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries, Department of Fisheries for marine species
	<p>CITES permit is required together with a DAWR inspection and certification.</p> <p>Regulations on the import and export of marine/aquatic animal and plant products are very strict for entry into Guam. Turtle shell and other marine products such as whalebone and teeth, etc, are amongst the products confiscated at Guam borders.</p> <p>Guam is a signatory to the CITES Convention and regulates the movement of CITES products through the United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports. Some waivers can be granted e.g. a tourist can take back with him/her 3 giant clams.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	DAVAR
	<p>These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.</p>	Department of Conservation
	<p>All species are prohibited for export.</p>	Not specified

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p>Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>
<p>CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee. Items will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit.</p> <p>The Bureau of Marine Resources issues a Declaration Form which must be issued prior to departure of the export of all marine products. The Bureau of Marine Resources Certification Form is required when exporting cultured marine products</p>	<p>Bureau of Marine Resources</p>
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>PNG Department of Environment and Conservation</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p> <p>Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department</p>
<p>As a French territory, Tahiti is obligated to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p> <p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department</p>
	<p>Export of items covered by CITES are sent to the Environment Department who then send their recommendations to the French Representative in Wallis and Futuna. For complicated cases, the export submissions are sent directly to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p>Environment Department and French Representative on Wallis and Futuna, or New Caledonia or National Museum in France</p>

WHALE, DOLPHIN, PORPOISE SHELL AND BONES

WHALE, DOLPHIN, PORPOISE SHELL AND BONES



Fiji Museum

ENGLISH NAME

Whale, dolphin, porpoise shell and bones

GENERAL INFORMATION

Most Pacific Islands, regardless of whether they are signatories to the CITES Convention, still regulate the trade, import and export of whale, dolphin and porpoise products, particularly the teeth and bones, which are used predominantly in adornments/jewelry, for ceremonial and performance purposes.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Niue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An import permit is not required.</p> <p>Consignments should be free of contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials. If contamination found, refer to treatment option in appendix A</p> <p>Consignments must be inspected upon arrival to ensure that they are free of contamination and/or infestation by extraneous materials.</p> <p>As item is subject to CITES, refer to the Department of Environment website on www.environment.gov.au or email wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>Cook Islands is a signatory to the CITES Convention and items on the CITES list are monitored when entering or leaving the Cook Islands.</p>	Cook Islands National Environment Service
<p>Export of Tabua (whale's tooth) is prohibited with no exemptions. Import and export prohibited unless a permit is obtained from the Ministry of Fijian Affairs.</p> <p>Items made from dolphins and porpoises are prohibited for export and are classified under Appendix I of the CITES Regulations. Permits will only be issued for research purposes.</p>	Department of Environment for all CITES related enquiries Department of Fisheries for marine species Ministry of Fijian Affairs
<p>CITES permit is required together with a DAWR inspection and certification.</p> <p>Regulations on the import and export of marine/aquatic animal and plant products are very strict for entry into Guam. Turtle shell and other marine products such as whalebone and teeth, etc, are amongst the products confiscated at Guam borders.</p> <p>Guam and Hawaii are signatory to the CITES Convention and regulates the movement of CITES products through the United States Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	Department of Agriculture/ Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. If an article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer/ exporter. Export certification granted if requirements of the receiving country have been complied with. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires approval from DAVAR. Approvals are given electronically and printout should be given with application to Customs officials at border. Person should retain a copy of the application and approval (together with related items) to show at transit and arrival ports. Some waivers can be granted e.g. a tourist can take back with him/her 3 giant clams.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	
<p>These are regulated species and therefore require the necessary certification.</p>	Department of Conservation
<p>All species are prohibited for export.</p>	Not specified
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>CITES permit is required and NES inspection. Depending on the number of items they may be an additional fee. Items will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit.</p> <p>The Bureau of Marine Resources issues a Declaration Form which must be issued prior to departure of the export of all marine products. The Bureau of Marine Resources Certification Form is required when exporting cultured marine products</p>	Bureau of Marine Resources
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted and products. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and later released to the consumer.</p> <p>Although Samoa is not signed to the CITES convention, any items that may contain CITES products that they are aware of are referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the necessary permits. Once they receive this permit it is attached to Quarantine export permits and certification to detail origin.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Solomon Islands' Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department
<p>If you want to import a species covered by the Annexes to CITES, you must, first file an application for an import CITES permit from the Delegation to the research and technology of the High Commissioner. When a species is listed on the annexes to the CITES, the words included in the CITES database EPI.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>CITES listed items in other countries cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of items covered by CITES requires an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related "export" requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department

EARTH-BASED COMMODITIES

EARTH-BASED COMMODITIES



Earth-based commodities commonly used for creative and cultural products in Pacific Island countries and territories:

1. Clay and mud
2. Stones

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	✓	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	x	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>A Quarantine entry is required. Consignments must be free of any organic material and other biosecurity risk material. If the consignment is contaminated they will be subject to treatment. Please refer to treatment option in appendix A</p> <p>Refer to the online Department of Agriculture's Import Conditions Database (ICON) to verify conditions for particular products. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	Department of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
	Items should be accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525) and a phytosanitary certificate which declares soil/ clay was heat treated at 250F or 121C for 2 hours in layers no thicker than 1/2".	United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	Kiribati Quarantine and Inspection Services
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>All products must be imported only through a designated official point of entry which include: Airport: Nauru International Airport, Nauru Boat Harbour and/ or Anibare Community Channel, Nauru General Post Office</p> <p>Plant and Animal Quarantine Entry Permits Application must be made prior to arrival/ entry of products.</p> <p>If any product or goods imported is suspected to be carrying a pest it shall be detained and treated and/ or destroyed.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Handicrafts are not usually cleared New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/ cleared at country of destination. Items should not carry raw earth.</p> <p>Import of items are cleared upon inspection.</p>	DAVAR
	Clay that is visually free of organic material, commercially packed and intended for manufacturing or as absorbents is permitted without restriction for example pottery.	Ministry of Primary Industries
	No conditions specified for this commodity	Ministry of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Items must be free of raw earth.	NAQIA
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Quarantine Services

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Tahiti Nui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Development Rural Ministere de L'Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Biosecurity Tonga
	There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
	There are no specific requirements.	
	<p>Export of all handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Those handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through. Handicrafts made at home are subject to closer scrutiny.</p>	BIVAP

PLANT AND NATURAL FIBRES

Plant and natural fibres commonly used in handicrafts

1. Coconut cloth
2. Coconut frond
3. Coconut shell products
4. Coconut sinnet
5. Fernland reed, *Miscanthus floridulus*
6. Freshwater reed
7. Freycinetia roots
8. Gourds
9. Pandanus
10. Polynesian bamboo, *Schizostachyum glaucifolium*
11. Wild hibiscus, beach hibiscus, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*

General treatment and processing conditions for all Pacific Island countries and territories

It is recommended that items that may get damaged through fumigation should have been through a thorough production process. When preparing raw materials, items should be well soaked in salt water, sun dried and smoked to ensure that they are thoroughly processed. Packaging is important. The exporter should check the regulations of the country of intended import.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

COCONUT PRODUCTS

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Cocos nucifera

GENERAL INFORMATION

The coconut is used widely and abundantly across the region. Various craft, design, art and fashion products are made using parts of the coconut tree.

GENERAL BIOSECURITY ISSUES

For many countries, products made with coconut fibre are an issue because of its tendency to hold insects, some of which are harmful, such as the coconut beetle. Coconut shell products are not so much of a problem, particularly if they have been thoroughly processed by sanding, varnishing and oiling and when they have been carved and turned into a commercial product such as jewelry. It is advisable to find out the requirements of the intended destination. It is important to note that even transit countries may require the necessary export clearance requirements and often require a phytosanitary certification that details the treatment processes that have been undertaken.



ENGLISH NAME

Coconut cloth

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kaka (Cook Islands), *vulo ni niu* (Fiji); *kaka* (New Zealand); *kaka* (Tuvalu)

PURPOSE

Used by many artists to decorate surfaces such as lampshades, mirrors, albums and books. Also used in artwork and fashion accessories, such as handbags, and for traditional costumes.

COCONUT PRODUCTS



ENGLISH NAME

Young coconut frond

INDIGENOUS NAME

Rito (Cook Islands); *taa* (Fiji); *rito, niua blac* (Tahiti Nui)

PURPOSE

Used by many artists and designers in fashion and for accessories, such as handbags, and for traditional costumes.



ENGLISH NAME

Coconut frond

INDIGENOUS NAME

Ki kau (Cook Islands)

PURPOSE

Used by most artists and designers in fashion and for accessories, such as handbags, and for traditional costumes

COCONUT PRODUCTS



Cook Islands Museum

ENGLISH NAME

Coconut sinnet

INDIGENOUS NAME

Ka'a (Cook Islands), *magimagi* (Fiji); *kolokolo/kafa* (Tuvalu)

PURPOSE

Used traditionally as rope for lashing canoes, houses, etc. Today it is predominantly used as a decorative lashing in buildings, interiors, and vessels. It is also used by artists to decorate surfaces such as lampshades, mirrors, albums and books. It is also used in fashion and for accessories, such as handbags, and for traditional costumes and ceremonial items.



ENGLISH NAME

Coconut shell products

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kaka (Cook Islands), *vulo ni niu* (Fiji); *kaka* (New Zealand); *kaka* (Tuvalu)

PURPOSE

Used traditionally as a rope and lashing for canoes, houses, etc. Today it is predominantly used as a decorative lashing on buildings, interiors, and also on vessels and canoes. It is also used by many artists to decorate surfaces such as lampshades, mirrors, albums and books. It may be used on fashion accessories, such as handbags, and on traditional costumes and ceremonial items.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	✓	x				
Cook Is	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	✓	x	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk								

Other conditions	Agency
<p>A Quarantine entry is required.</p> <p>Each shipment should be free from live insects and other quarantine risk material.</p> <p>Packaging must be clean and new.</p> <p>All consignments will be subject to inspection on arrival.</p> <p>Check the Import Conditions Database to verify.http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	Department of Agriculture
Fumigate with Methyl Bromide or Formalin and certification attached.	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
<p>Certification is provided as a service to Guam based applicants based on three requirements of the foreign country that products are intended to be sent/taken to. After assessing items, the ACO issues a Phytosanitary Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport or an Export Certificate for Processed Plant products. USDA can refuse to issue a certification needed for export if the items do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificates must have been issued not more than 14 days before dispatch. If there are several points of transit, then the consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin together with a declaration of re-export from the last country of dispatch.</p> <p>Fumigated with Methyl Bromide or Formalin and certification attached. If insects are found, items will be fumigated onsite, re-exported or destroyed. The treatment will be at the expense of the owner or their agent.</p> <p>Materials made from palm frond that are processed by bleaching, dying, painted or shellacked and are crafted or woven are inspected on arrival and may be released.</p>	United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p> <p>Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.	Ministry of Agriculture
Handicrafts are usually not cleared prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination. Imports are cleared upon inspection.	DAVAR
Products must be clean and free of seeds, pests, soil, animal material and any other contamination.	Ministry of Primary Industries
Entry of all plant products must only be through port of Alofi, the Hanan International Airport, the Post Office at Alofi. All plant based products shall be subject to treatment for the prevention of entry of disease or pest or if necessary, destruction or re-exported to the country of origin as deemed necessary.	Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p> <p>Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	<p>Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development</p>
<p>Items need to be fumigated via a high dose of methyl bromide. Once exporter has complied with the import conditions for items in country items are exported to, and has obtained a fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Import of handicrafts made from plant or plant products are to be clean, free of pest or borers. They must be fumigated with methyl bromide at the country of origin and accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate from the national plant protection or quarantine authority. Items will be inspected on arrival by a NAQIA officer and may be fumigated if it has not been fumigated at country of origin.</p>	<p>NAQIA</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Quarantine Division will advise of requirements for countries of import as well as fumigation, certification and sealing of items. Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Declaration at Customs where a risk analysis and inspection is conducted. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division</p>
<p>Items need to be fumigated prior obtaining approval from Quarantine Services for export. Handicrafts made from plants or plant products require approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports by Quarantine Services. Items may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p>Quarantine Services and Forestry Department</p>
<p>If products come from a country infested by coconut quarantine pests, an additional questionnaire will need to be filled and products will be seized until full risk analysis is conducted.</p>	<p>Ministere de L'Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Requirements of country to which the handicrafts are being taken to need to be established and met. Exporters need to take handicrafts to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment.</p> <p>Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, items are taken for treatment.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Tonga</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>For export, handicrafts will need an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports. Items will be inspected and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p>Forestry Department</p>
<p>Export of all handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Those handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through. Handicrafts made at home are subject to closer scrutiny.</p>	<p>BIVAP</p>

WEAVING AND THATCHING FIBRES

WEAVING AND THATCHING FIBRES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Products made from weaving and thatching fibres were the most problematic, according to Pacific retailers and customs officers. In most Pacific countries, quarantine/biosecurity agencies will refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc. While these fibres are used extensively throughout the Pacific and travel relatively easily, they often are infested with insects and so will be refused after a risk analysis at customs.

Depending on the country, any items that are infested may be sent for treatment and later released to the consumer, or in some countries are confiscated on the spot. Fumigation, certification and proper packaging are always advised. To export plants and plant products, a person should refer to the biosecurity requirements of the destination country. An import permit issued by the destination country may be required and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation. Export clearance is required if the country of destination requires a sanitary or phytosanitary certification.



ENGLISH NAME

Freshwater reed

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Eleocharis articulata

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kuta (Fiji)

WEAVING AND THATCHING FIBRES



ENGLISH NAME

Fernland reed

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Miscanthus floridulus

INDIGENOUS NAME

Raupo, *kāka'o* (Cook Islands), *kuta* (Fiji), *'aso* (Samoa), *a'eho* (Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Freycinetia roots

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kiekie (Cook Islands); *Kiekie* (Fiji); *'ie'ie* (Samoa); *'le'le* (Tahiti, French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Samoaan pandanus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Pandanus whitmeeanus

INDIGENOUS NAME

fara 'amoa, *papa* (Cook Islands), *laufala* (Samoa); *fala*, *laufala* (Tonga); *laufala* (Tahiti, French Polynesia); *laufau*, *laufala* (Tuvalu);

WEAVING AND THATCHING FIBRES



ENGLISH NAME

Weaving pandanus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Pandanus spurius

INDIGENOUS NAME

Rau'ara, ara (Cook Islands),
voivoi (Fiji), *fiso, laupaogo,*
lau'ie (Samoa); *lou'akau*
(Tonga); *raufara* (Tahiti,
French Polynesia)



Fiji National Heritage Craft Show

ENGLISH NAME

Screw palm pandanus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Freycinetia arborea,
Pandanus tectorius,
Pandanus cultivars

INDIGENOUS NAME

Balawa vadra (Fiji), *akgak*
(Guam), *hala* (Hawaii), *tutu'ila*
(Tonga)



RakoPasefika Costumes

ENGLISH NAME

Wild hibiscus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Hibiscus tiliaceus

INDIGENOUS NAME

'*Au* (Cook Islands); *vau* (Fiji);
'*ohe* (Hawaii); *fou* (Niue);
fau (Samoa); *purau* (Tahiti
Nui, French Polynesia); *fau*
(Tonga)

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
FSM	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Guam	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>An import permit is not required.</p> <p>Supplier or exporter should provide documentary evidence (for example commercial invoice, packing list or phytosanitary certificate) to identify the plant material, including the botanical name. If the fibre has been processed in to an article the document should also identify the type of article and the level of processing.</p> <p>Products which include wood, cane or bamboo must also comply with the import conditions for these commodities (see ICON).</p> <p>Consignment should be free of seeds, live insects, animal debris and other quarantine risk material prior to arrival in Australia.</p> <p>Container cleanliness, packaging and dunnage certification requirements are outlined in the Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy.</p> <p>Consignments of fibre articles can be released upon presentation of documents that clearly describe that the product as manufactured article. All documents must meet DAFF minimum documentary requirements. Consignments may be subject to a random inspection.</p> <p>Consignments not accompanied by valid documentation and raw and unprocessed, bulk or baled fibre require inspection to verify that they are not fresh and are free of quarantine risk material.</p> <p>Consignments not accompanied by valid documentation and raw and unprocessed, bulk or baled fibre require inspection to verify that they are not fresh and are free of quarantine risk material.</p> <p>Check the Import Conditions Database to verify.http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	Department of Agriculture
	No conditions specified for this commodity.	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
	No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused if products are infested with disease or pests.	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
	Entry Refused into or movement within the Federated States of Micronesia if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.	
	<p>Certification is provided as a service to Guam based applicants based on three requirements of the foreign country that products are intended to be sent/taken to. After assessing items, the ACO issues a Phytosanitary Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport or an Export Certificate for Processed Plant products. USDA can refuse to issue a certification needed for export if the items do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificates must have been issued not more than 14 days before dispatch. If there are several points of transit, then the consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin together with a declaration of re-export from the last country of dispatch.</p> <p>Fumigated with Methyl Bromide or Formalin and certification attached. If insects are found, items will be fumigated onsite, re-exported or destroyed. The treatment will be at the expense of the owner or their agent.</p>	United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made with feathers. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
	No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.	Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓ (for baskets and handicrafts made from pandanus)	✓ (if treated at country of origin)	x	x	✓	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>If a product is prohibited in the country of destination the Quarantine Officer may refuse to issue clearance. The Quarantine Officer can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities don't meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Any products that are infested may be sent to quarantine for treatment and it is later released. Grass, and palm fronds, wall and roof thatching are prohibited entry.</p> <p>If a product is prohibited in the country of destination the Quarantine Officer can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities don't meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Any products that are infested may be sent to quarantine for treatment and it is later released. Grass, and palm fronds, wall and roof thatching are prohibited entry.</p> <p>Handicrafts and products that are processed, manufactured and well treated may be cleared without a permit so long as they are found clean of pests, viable seeds and infestation. Treatment is still advised.</p>	
<p>Handicrafts are usually not cleared at New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination.</p> <p>Import of baskets is cleared upon inspection.</p>	DAVAR
<p>All products must be visibly free of any pests, infestation, soil, unintentional wood or bark, seeds and any other material deemed a biosecurity risk. Products should be commercially packed and prepared. Products should have been bleached, dried and dyed and have clear and detailed labels. For clean Pacific style, hand woven products, mats (including fine mats made from <i>Pandanus spp.</i>) a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country is required. For products that do not meet biosecurity requirements, fumigation (SPT1) will be required at the discretion of the MPI inspector.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
<p>Entry of all plant products must only be through port of Alofi, the Hanan International Airport, the Post Office at Alofi. All plant based products shall be subject to treatment for the prevention of entry of disease or pest or if necessary, destruction or re-exported to the country of origin as deemed necessary.</p> <p>Niue specifies that entry of handicrafts made from plant material may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required. So long as these handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited under the regulations.</p> <p>Where an exporter needs certification to comply with the requirements of the country of destination, Niue will only issue certificates for plants or plant material produced in Niue.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. It is advised that exports give written notification to the Biosafety Coordinator with details of the materials used in the products, Taxonomic status, common names and characteristics of products, Country of origin, Risk assessments, Regulatory status in country of export</p> <p>Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
<p>Items need to be fumigated with methyl bromide. Once exporter has complied with the import conditions for country items are to be exported to, and has obtained a fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p>	NAQIA

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture
Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc. Risk analysis at customs. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
Items need to be fumigated prior obtaining approval from Quarantine Services for export. Handicrafts made from plants or plant products require approval from the Forestry Department. There are no restrictions on imports by Quarantine Services. Items may be treated if there are signs of contamination.	Quarantine Services and from Forestry Department
Without an import permit, information provided by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements is for reference only and may not reflect the actual requirements. Consult the database EPI on import conditions. In general, you should do first, an application for an import license. This will be the case when the database EPI on the import conditions does not specifically mention that the permit is not required for an article or commodity given. The phytosanitary certificate should not be established more than five days before the date on which the products will be shipped or forwarded. Upon arrival of the goods, inform the Department of Plant Protection will carry out the inspection. You must present the original import permit and phytosanitary certificate. When your import demand relates to a kind not yet approved or a new source, it is subject to a risk analysis on the importation. This is the case if neither the name of the species, nor the country of origin listed in the database EPI . The import of plant fibre items is subject to previously obtaining an import permit on which the import and treatment conditions are specified.	Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Development Rural Ministere de L'Agriculture
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.	Ministry of Agriculture
Requirements of country to which the handicrafts are being taken to need to be established and met. Exporters need to take handicrafts to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment. Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, items are taken for treatment.	Biosecurity Tonga
There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees	Ministry of Agriculture
Items for export need to be fumigated. Fumigation is done by Biosecurity Vanuatu. Handicrafts made from plants or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department. There are no restrictions on imports. Items will be inspected and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.	Biosecurity Vanuatu and Forestry Department
Export of all handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna. Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Those handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through. Handicrafts made at home are subject to closer scrutiny.	BIVAP

GOURDS

GOURDS



Belau National Museum

ENGLISH NAME

Gourds

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Lagenaria spp.

INDIGENOUS NAME

Ue (Cook Islands)

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	x	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An import permit is not required. Supplier or exporter should provide documentary evidence (eg commercial invoice, packing list or phytosanitary certificate) to identify the plant material, including the botanical name. If the fibre has been processed in to an article the document should also identify the type of article and the level of processing. Note that products which include wood, cane or bamboo must also comply with the import conditions for these commodities (see ICON). Consignment should be free of seeds, live insects, animal debris and other quarantine risk material prior to arrival in Australia. Container cleanliness, packaging and dunnage certification requirements are outlined in the Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy. Consignments of fibre articles can be released upon presentation of documents that clearly describe that the product as manufactured article. All documents must meet DAFF minimum documentary requirements. Consignments may be subject to a random inspection. Consignments not accompanied by valid documentation and raw and unprocessed, bulk or baled fibre require inspection to verify that they are not fresh and are free of quarantine risk material.</p> <p>Check the Import Conditions Database to verify.http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Authority of Fiji</p>
<p>Items will be inspected on arrival and may be released.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>All products must be imported only through a designated official point of entry which include: Airport: Nauru International Airport, Nauru Boat Harbour and/ or Anibare Community Channel, Nauru General Post Office</p> <p>Plant and Animal Quarantine Entry Permits Application must be made prior to arrival/ entry of products</p> <p>If any product or goods imported is suspected to be carrying a pest it shall be detained and treated and/ or destroyed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Handicrafts are usually not cleared at New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination.</p> <p>Imported items are cleared upon inspection.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DAVAR</p>
<p>Most often cleared without treatment so long as no seeds are present and the gourd has been thoroughly dried</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for Primary Industries</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	✓ (if treated at country of origin)	x	x	x	✓	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	
Tahiti Nui	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>It is advised that exports give written notification to the Biosafety Coordinator with details of the materials used in the products, Taxonomic status, common names and characteristics of products, Country of origin, Risk assessments, Regulatory status in country of export</p> <p>Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
	<p>Items need to be fumigated with methyl bromide.</p> <p>Once exporter has complied with import conditions for country items are to be exported to, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p>	NAQIA
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Items for export need to be fumigated prior to obtaining approval from Quarantine Services.</p> <p>Handicrafts containing plant or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts but items may be treated on arrival if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Quarantine Services and Forestry Department
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity.</p>	
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Requirements of the country to which handicrafts are being taken to need to be established. Items need to be taken to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment.</p> <p>Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, Biosecurity Tonga will take items for treatment.</p>	Biosecurity Tonga
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Items for export need to be fumigated. Fumigation is done by Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Handicrafts made from plants or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports. Items will be inspected and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Biosecurity Vanuatu and Forestry Department
	<p>Export of all handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Those handicrafts that are bought from shops are usually allowed through. Handicrafts made at home are subject to closer scrutiny.</p>	BIVAP

PAPER MULBERRY

PAPER MULBERRY



Na Korova Crafters

ENGLISH NAME

Paper mulberry

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Broussonetia papyrifera, *Miscanthus floridulus*

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kāka'o (Cook Islands); *masi*, *malo* (Fiji); *wauke* (Hawaii); *aute* (New Zealand); *hiapo* (Niue); *u'a*, *siapo* (Samoa); *hiapo*, *tutu* (Tonga) *'aute*, *ute* (Tahiti, French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tapa strips are bound together using the arrowroot plant, glue and recently in some communities flour and kerosene. This modern method has tended to attract insects and infestation. You may need an import permit issued by the destination country and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>An import permit is not required. Each consignment must be free of live insects, soil, seeds and other quarantine risk material prior to arrival in Australia. Any packaging used with the consignment must be clean. If live insects are found the products are subject to treatment at the importer's expense. Products should be commercially treated or sprayed with insecticide, and have certification from their National Plant Protection Organisation which verifies that the product is free of insects. Recommended methods of treatment include fumigation with Methyl Bromide, Gamma Radiation and Cold storage. Check the Import Conditions Database to verify.http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p>
		<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
		<p>Biosecurity Authority of Fiji</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development</p>
	<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>Handicrafts are usually not cleared at New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination.</p> <p>Imported items are checked at borders and fumigated if necessary.</p>	<p>DAVAR</p>
	<p>All products must be visibly free of any pests, infestation, soil, unintentional wood or bark, seeds and any other material deemed a biosecurity risk. Products should be commercially packed and prepared. Products should have been bleached, dried and dyed and have clear and detailed labels. For clean Pacific style tapa cloth mats a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country is required. For products that do not meet biosecurity requirements, fumigation (SPT1) will be required at the discretion of the MPI inspector.</p>	<p>Ministry for Primary Industries</p>
	<p>Entry of all plant products must only be through port of Alofi, the Hanan International Airport, the Post Office at Alofi. All plant based products shall be subject to treatment for the prevention of entry of disease or pest or if necessary, destruction or re-exported to the country of origin as deemed necessary.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p>Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. It is advised that exports give written notification to the Biosafety Coordinator with details of the materials used in the products, Taxonomic status, common names and characteristics of products, Country of origin, Risk assessments, Regulatory status in country of export</p> <p>Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	<p>Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>There are no export requirements for this as it is not a PNG product. For import, items must be clean and free of insects. They should be fumigated with methyl bromide and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from country of origin. Items will be inspected on arrival by a NAQIA officer and may be fumigated if it has not been done at country of origin.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NAQIA</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Risk analysis at customs. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division</p>
<p>Items for export need to be fumigated. Fumigation is done by Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Handicrafts made from plants or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports. Items will be inspected and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Vanuatu and Forestry Department</p>
<p>Without an import permit, information provided by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements is for reference only and may not reflect the actual requirements. Consult the database EPI on import conditions.</p> <p>In general, you should do first, an application for an import license. This will be the case when the database EPI on the import conditions does not specifically mention that the permit is not required for an article or commodity given.</p> <p>The phytosanitary certificate should not be established more than five days before the date on which the products will be shipped or forwarded.</p> <p>When your import demand relates to a kind not yet approved or a new source, it is subject to a risk analysis on the importation. This is the case if neither the name of the species, nor the country of origin listed in the database EPI .</p> <p>CITES list will also be consulted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quarantine and Plant Protection, Service du Development Rural Ministere de L'Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Tonga has an open door policy for export of handicrafts. The requirements of country to which the handicrafts are being taken to, however, need to be established and met e.g. tapa can be taken to Fiji without a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Exporters or people who need to take handicrafts out of Tonga need to take items to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment.</p> <p>Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, then Biosecurity Tonga will take items for treatment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Tonga</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Items need to be fumigated. Fumigation is done by Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Handicrafts made from plants or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts. Items will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Forestry Department and Biosecurity Vanuatu
	<p>All handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken out of Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders.</p>	BIVAP

PACIFIC BAMBOO

PACIFIC BAMBOO



ENGLISH NAME

Pacific bamboo

INDIGENOUS NAME

Ko'e (Cook Islands); *bitu* (Fiji); *'ohe* (Hawaii);
'ofe (Samoa); *kofe* (Tonga, Wallis)

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An import permit is not required. Any packaging used with the consignment must be clean and new. Each consignment will be subject to an inspection to verify that it is not green or fresh and is free of live insects. If live insects are found on inspection, the consignment will be treated with one of the following treatments - Methyl bromide (T9047, T9075), Heat treatment (T9968), Gamma irradiation (T9924). Check the Import Conditions Database to verify. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Australia Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS)</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
<p>Fumigated with methyl bromide or formalin and certification attached. Packed and free of any insects and dust. Exporter should check the regulations of the country of intended import. A phytosanitary certificate may be needed for some countries particularly Australia and New Zealand.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Authority of Fiji</p>
<p>Items that are manufactured and finished will be inspected on arrival and may be released if they are satisfactorily processed.</p>	<p>United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with. If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	
<p>Handicrafts and products that are processed, manufactured and well treated may be cleared without a permit so long as they are found clean of pests, viable seeds and infestation. Treatment is still advised. Grass, bamboo, cane and palm fronds, wall and roof thatching are prohibited entry. Manufactured bamboo and cane furniture may be imported.</p>	
<p>Handicrafts are usually not cleared at New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination. Imported items are checked at borders and fumigated if necessary.</p>	<p>DAVAR</p>
<p>Fumigated with Methyl Bromide, Heat treated</p>	<p>Ministry for Primary Industries</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p>Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. It is advised that exports give written notification to the Biosafety Coordinator with details of the materials used in the products, Taxonomic status, common names and characteristics of products, Country of origin, Risk assessments, Regulatory status in country of export Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	<p>Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓ (if fumigated)	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tahiti Nui	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	✓ (if required by country of destination)	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Items for export need to be fumigated with a high dose of methyl bromide. Once exporter has complied with import conditions in country items are to be exported to, and has obtained a fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>For import, items must be clean and free of insects. They should be fumigated with methyl bromide and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from country of origin. Items will be inspected on arrival by a NAQIA officer and may be fumigated if it has not been done at country of origin.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NAQIA</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc.</p> <p>Risk analysis at customs. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division</p>
<p>Handicrafts made from plants and plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts by Quarantine Services. Items may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Department</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Tonga has an open door policy for export of handicrafts. The requirements of country to which the handicrafts are being taken to, however, need to be established and met.</p> <p>Exporters or people who need to take handicrafts out of Tonga need to take items to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment.</p> <p>Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, then Biosecurity Tonga will take items for treatment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Tonga</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Items need to be fumigated. Fumigation is done by Biosecurity Vanuatu.</p> <p>Handicrafts made from plants or plant products (not CITES listed) require an approval from the Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts. Items will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Department and Biosecurity Vanuatu</p>
<p>All handicraft items require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken out of Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BIVAP</p>

TREE FERNS

TREE FERNS



ENGLISH NAME

Tree fern

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Polypodium lunulatum, *Dicranopteris linearis*

INDIGENOUS NAME

Tō kāka'o (Cook Islands); *balabala* (Fiji); *'ohe*, *ulehe* (Hawaii); *ulehe* (Palau); *fiso* (Samoa); *kofe* (Tonga)

GENERAL INFORMATION

In most Pacific Island countries, items made from tree fern are regulated to prevent extinction. Their trade is limited and allowed only with CITES documentation.



Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii								
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
New Zealand	✓	x	x	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>An import permit is not required. A Quarantine Entry must be lodged for each consignment. All material in the consignment must be labelled with full botanical names i.e. genus and species and be commercially packaged. Alternatively, a manufacturer's declaration that states the botanical name of the product can be presented. All material in the consignment must be thoroughly dried and not capable of propagation. Consignment should be free of seeds, live plant parts, live insects and other quarantine risk material prior to arrival in Australia. Packaging used with the consignment must be clean and new. 7. Containers, timber packing, pallets or dunnage associated with the consignment will be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival, unless certified as having been treated by an DAFF approved method. Consignments require a full unpack and inspection at a Quarantine approved premises to verify that the material is commercially packaged in clean packages, is labelled correctly with botanical names, is dried and is free of other quarantine risk material.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosecurity Authority of Fiji</p>
<p>Allowed only with CITES and all other necessary documentation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. Export clearance and certification is granted if biosecurity requirements of the receiving country have been complied with and if the product is clear of any infestation or contamination. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p> <p>If an importing article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development</p>
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>All products must be imported only through a designated official point of entry which include: Airport: Nauru International Airport, Nauru Boat Harbour and/ or Anibare Community Channel, Nauru General Post Office</p> <p>Plant and Animal Quarantine Entry Permits Application must be made prior to arrival/ entry of products</p> <p>If any product or goods imported is suspected to be carrying a pest it shall be detained and treated and/ or destroyed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>No local ferns are to be exported except re-export of ferns imported from Vanuatu. Export of CITES items requires an approval from DAVAR.</p> <p>Imported items are checked at borders and fumigated if necessary. Carved ferns need to be fumigated before clearance by biosecurity officials. Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related export requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DAVAR</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine</p>

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Palau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PNG	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	
Tahiti Nui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. It is advised that exports give written notification to the Biosafety Coordinator with details of the materials used in the products, Taxonomic status, common names and characteristics of products, Country of origin, Risk assessments, Regulatory status in country of export</p> <p>Visitors to Palau, whether for business, holiday, education and training etc, should prepare a detailed inventory of any handicraft items they intend to bring into Palau. This will help in the clearance process.</p>	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development
<p>Export of tree ferns which are CITES listed require an approval from the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES listed items imported from another country has met related export requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity.</p>	
<p>Export of tree fern carvings being covered by CITES requirements an approval from the Solomon Islands Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related export requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department
<p>Allowed only with CITES and all other necessary documentation.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Tree ferns, which are a CITES listed item, cannot be exported from Tonga as Tonga is not yet a signatory to the CITES Convention.</p> <p>There are no import requirements relating to tree ferns.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of tree fern carvings being covered by CITES requirements an approval from the Vanuatu Environment Department.</p> <p>Border officials will check to ensure that CITES items imported from another country have met related export requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	Environment Department
<p>Export of items covered by CITES are sent to the Environment Department who then send their recommendations to the French Representative on Wallis and Futuna. For complicated cases, export submissions are sent directly to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.</p> <p>Border officials will ensure that CITES items imported from another country has met export requirements from that other country and that all necessary documentation is attached to the item.</p>	French Representative on Wallis and Futuna through Environment Department. Complicated cases sent to New Caledonia or the National Museum in France.

SEEDS



Seeds commonly used for creative and cultural products in Pacific Island countries and territories

1. *Canna indica* seeds
2. Candlenut, *Aleurites molucana*
3. Coral tree seeds, *Erythrina variegata*
4. Amunu, *Dacrycarpus imbricatus*
5. Pūāve, Jimsonweed, *Datura metel*
6. Jobs tears, *Coix lacryma-jobi*
7. Samoan pandanus seed, *Pandanus whitmeeanus*
8. Screw pine, *Pandanus tectorius*, usually used for necklaces and leis
9. Sea bean, *Mucuna gigantea*
10. Puka, lantern tree *Hernandia nymphaeifolia*
11. Red bead tree/ coral pea, coralwood, *Adenanthera pavonina*
12. Water vine, sea hearts, *Entada gigas*, *Entada phaeseoloides*
13. Wild tamarind, *Leucaena leucocephala*
14. Yellow nickernut, Hawaiian pearls, *Caesalpinia major*
15. *Mirabilis jalapa*, *Nyctaginaceae*

SEEDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Seeds should be drilled and threaded and have no remnants of the seed in the pod. The problem with seeds is the level of disintegration and the possibility of pollination.



ENGLISH NAME

Candlenut

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Aleurites molucanna

INDIGENOUS NAME

Tuitui (Cook Islands); *lauci*, *sekeci*, *tuitui*, *toto* (Fiji); *tuitui* (Niue); *lama* (Samoa); *kukui* (Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Used in medicine and adornment. Soot is used for tattooing.



ENGLISH NAME

Jobs tears

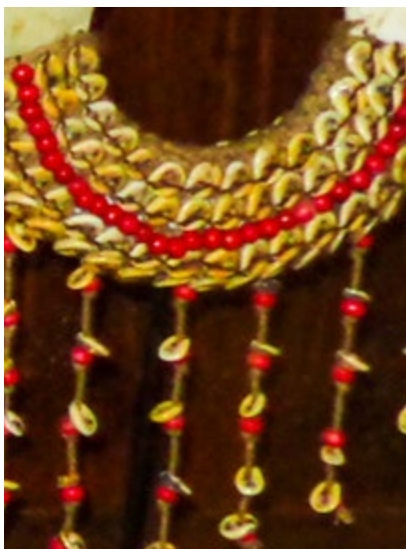
SCIENTIFIC NAME

Coix lacryma-jobi

INDIGENOUS NAME

Poepoe (Cook Islands); *silā* (Fiji); *lama* (Samoa); *keoho* (Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia)

SEEDS



ENGLISH NAME

Red bead tree/ coral pea

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Adenantha pavonina /
Abrus precatorius

INDIGENOUS NAME

Mata koviriviri (Cook Islands);
diridamu (Fiji); *hua-'ula'ula*
(Hawaii); *lopa* (Samoa); *lopa*
(Tonga); *lopa* (Tuvalu); (Tahiti
Nui, French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Coral tree seeds

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Erythrina variegata

INDIGENOUS NAME

Drala (Fiji); (Hawaii); *gatae*
(Samoa); *'atae* (Tahiti Nui,
French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Sea hearts, water vine

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Entada gigas, *Entada*
phaeseoloides

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kaka vai (Cook Islands); *cibi*
(Fiji)

ENGLISH NAME

Sea bean

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Mucuna gigantea

INDIGENOUS NAME

Kākā tea (Cook Islands); *fue*
inu (Samoa)

SEEDS



ENGLISH NAME

Screw palm pandanus

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Freycinetia arborea, *Pandanus tectorius*,
Pandanus cultivars

INDIGENOUS NAME

Balawa vadra (Fiji), *akgak* (Guam), *hala*
 (Hawaii), *tutu'ila* (Tonga)



ENGLISH NAME

Wild tamarind

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Eucaena leucocephala, *Leucaena leucocephala*

INDIGENOUS NAME

Nītō (Cook Islands); *vaivai*, *lepolepo*, *lipolipo*
 (Fiji); *dangandangan*, *tangantangan*, *rohbohtin*,
tuhngantuhngan, *ganitnityuwan*, (FSM);
talntangan, *tangan-tangan*, *tangantangan*
 (Guam); *ēkoa*, *haole koa*, *koa haole*, *lilikoa*
 (Hawaii); *te kaitetua* (Kiribati); *tangan tangan*
 (Marshall Islands); *pepe*, *tavahi kaku* (Niue);
tangutang, *telengtungd*, *telentund* (Palau);
kete kete (Rapanui); *fua pepe*, *fua pepe*, *lopa*
Samoa, *lusina* (Samoa); *nītō*, *atiku* (Tahiti Nui,
 French Polynesia) *siale mohemohe* (Tonga);
fagafaga, *fanafana*, *fanamanu* (Walis and
 Futuna)

SEEDS



ENGLISH NAME

Yellow nickernut, Hawaiian pearls

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Caesalpinia bonduc

INDIGENOUS NAME

Soni (Fiji); *'ānoso* (Samoa); *tātarāka* (Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia)



ENGLISH NAME

Lantern tree seeds

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Hernandia nymphaeifolia

INDIGENOUS NAME

Tianina (Tahiti/ French Polynesia)

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto- sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	✓				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x				
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	x	x				
Niue	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Seeds must be free of live insects, soil, disease symptoms, prohibited seeds, other plant material (e.g. leaf, stem, fruit pulp, pods, etc.), animal material (e.g. animal faeces, feathers, etc.) and any other extraneous contamination of quarantine concern.</p> <p>All products in the consignment must be labelled with full botanical names of the seeds and other materials.</p> <p>Additional Documents required: Invoice or packing list Manufacturers declaration</p> <p>Recommended treatments: Methyl Bromide, Cold storage Store at -18°C for 7 consecutive days starting when the core temperature of the consignment reaches -18°C. A core temperature of -18°C must be maintained over 7 consecutive days.</p> <p>List of permitted species where Import permit is not required. However conditions listed above must be fulfilled: Jobs tears, <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> Red beed tree, <i>Abrus precatorius</i> Wild tamarind, <i>Eucaena leucocephala</i></p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>Seeds must be free of live insects, soil, disease symptoms, prohibited seeds, other plant material (e.g. leaf, stem, fruit pulp, pods, etc.), animal material (e.g. animal faeces, feathers, etc.) and any other extraneous contamination of quarantine concern.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity.</p>	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
<p>Seeds are rarely permitted entry.</p>	
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. If an article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer/ exporter. Export certification granted if requirements of the receiving country have been complied with. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p>	
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Items should not carry seeds to be eligible for export. Import of items with seeds are prohibited e.g. flower necklaces with seeds.</p>	DAVAR
<p>Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2). If seeds are drilled through the seed embryo, no treatment is required.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
<p>Entry of all plant products must only be through port of Alofi, the Hanan International Airport, the Post Office at Alofi. All plant based products shall be subject to treatment for the prevention of entry of disease or pest or if necessary, destruction or re-exported to the country of origin as deemed necessary.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine
<p>Seeds should be drilled and threaded. Products will be inspected on arrival and should be fumigated with Methyl Bromide and certification attached. Products will also require a post-entry quarantine as specified on permit.</p>	Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Resources and Development

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓ (if fumigated at PNG)	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa								
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tahiti Nui/ French Polynesia	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓ (if CITES listed)	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	

Other conditions	Agency
<p>Items for export need to be fumigated with a high dose of methyl bromine. Once exporter has complied with import conditions for countries in which items are to be exported to, and has obtained a fumigation certificate, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Import of items made from plant or plant products are to be clean and free of pests or borers. Items must be fumigated with methyl bromide at country of origin and should be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate from the National Plant Protection or Quarantine Authority. Items will be inspected on arrival by a NAQIA officer and may be fumigated if it has not been fumigated at country of origin.</p>	NAQIA
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>Export of handicrafts containing seeds need an approval from the Forestry Department. There are no restrictions on imports by Quarantine Services but items may be treated on arrival if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Forestry Department
<p>Quarantine Division can refuse to issue certifications needed for export if the commodities do not meet phytosanitary checks, if the commodities are regulated, or if the exporter does not undertake the necessary fumigation, processing, etc. Fumigated with methyl bromide and certification attached.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>For export, requirements of the country to which handicrafts are being taken need to be established and met. Exporters or people who need to take handicrafts out of Tonga need to take items to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment. Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected. If there is infestation, then Biosecurity Tonga will take items for treatment.</p>	Biosecurity Tonga
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Export of handicraft items containing seeds need an approval from either the Forestry Department, or if CITES listed, from the Environment Department. There are no restrictions on imports but items will be inspected by Biosecurity Vanuatu and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Forestry Department or if CITES listed, from the Environment Department
<p>Export of all handicrafts require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken outside Wallis and Futuna. Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Handicrafts bought from shops are usually allowed through while those made at home will get more scrutiny.</p>	BIVAP

WOOD

WOOD



GENERAL INFORMATION

All wood products should be well finished, varnished and fumigated with no sign of bores or entry points for insects. Often the level of processing determines whether wood products are successfully cleared. Sometimes the carving has not been properly completed and there are remnants of the bark. The trimming or handles on the products can also be an issue, such as coconut sinnet which can be infested if not well treated or poorly stored. The handle or the base of some products is made from cheap wood which is often infested.

Before mobilising any wood-based products, you are advised to ensure you fulfill the obligations of the country for which they are destined for as well as the country of origin. You may need an import and export permit, and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization. Some hard woods are protected species and need special clearance. Certain woods used in musical instruments, furniture, sculptures and other carvings are regulated under CITES. These are:

- Certain rosewood species
- Certain sandalwood species
- Certain mahogany species

Seeds commonly used for creative and cultural products in Pacific Island countries and territories

ENGLISH NAME

Pacific rosewood

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Thespesia populnea

INDIGENOUS NAME

Miro (Cook Islands); *milo*, *mulomulo* (Fiji); *miro* (Hawaii); *milo* (Samoa); *miro* (Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia); *milo* (Tonga); *milo* (Wallis)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Used for making *to'ere* of slit wooden drums.

WOOD

ENGLISH NAME	ENGLISH NAME	ENGLISH NAME
Ironwood	Mahogany, Polynesian mahogany,	Polynesian sandalwood
SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
<i>Casurina equisetifolia</i>	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> , <i>Aglaiia samoensis</i>	<i>Santalum insularae</i>
INDIGENOUS NAME	INDIGENOUS NAME	INDIGENOUS NAME
<p><i>Toa</i> (Cook Islands); <i>nokonoko</i>, <i>cau</i>, <i>nakure</i>, <i>qaro</i>, <i>velau</i> (Fiji); <i>toa</i> (Rotuman); <i>neokuk</i>, <i>ueoku</i>, <i>ueokuk</i>, <i>weeku</i>, <i>weku</i>, <i>wehku</i>, <i>nach</i>, <i>noc</i> (FSM); <i>gago</i>, <i>gagu</i>, <i>goago</i> (Guam); <i>paina</i>, <i>toa</i> (Hawaii); <i>te burukam</i> (Kiribati); <i>bûlukam</i>, <i>mejinoki</i>, <i>nidõl</i>, <i>pietri</i> (Marshall Islands); <i>toa</i> (Norfolk); <i>nas</i>, <i>ngas</i>, <i>ngasu</i> (Palau); <i>toa</i> (Samoa); <i>nonyo</i> (Solomon Islands); <i>toa</i>, <i>aito</i>, <i>kakaouou</i> (Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia); <i>toa</i> (Tonga); <i>laremanifi</i>, <i>toa</i> (Tuvalu); <i>toa</i> (Walis and Futuna)</p>	<p><i>Tamanu</i> (Cook Islands); <i>dilo</i> (Fiji); <i>kamani</i> (Hawaii); <i>te itai</i> (Kiribati); <i>btaches</i> (Palau); <i>fetau</i>, <i>laga'ali</i> (Samoa); <i>tāmanu</i>, <i>ati</i> (Tahiti Nui), <i>fetau</i> (Tuvalu); <i>fetau</i>, <i>tamanu</i> (Wallis)</p> <p>Mahogany, <i>Aglaiia samoensis</i>, is listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species/ Fumigated with methyl bromide and certification attached. Listed on Fiji's Protected Species List.</p>	<p><i>Yasi</i>, <i>yasi dina</i> (Fiji); <i>'ili-ahi hawaii</i>; <i>a'i</i> (Samoa); <i>ahi</i> (Tonga); <i>ahi</i> (Wallis)</p>

WOOD

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Intsia bijuga

INDIGENOUS NAME

Vesi (Fiji); *ifilele* (Samoa); *fehi* (Wallis)

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Dacrydium nausoriense,
Dacrydium elatum

INDIGENOUS NAME

Miro (Cook Islands); *yaka*,
dakusalusalu (Fiji)

ENGLISH NAME

Ebony, blackwood

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Diospyros samoensis,
Dodonaea viscosa, *Agathis*
macrophylla

INDIGENOUS NAME

'Au'auli (Samoa); *auri*, *aauri*
(Tahiti Nui, French Polynesia);
kookau uli, *kauli* (Tonga);
kaukau uli (Walis and Futuna)

GENERAL INFORMATION

These woods are most often used for wood carving and found most commonly in Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Fiji.

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Australia	✓	x	x	x				
Cook Is	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Fiji	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	
Guam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Marshall Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nauru	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand	✓	x	✓	x				
Niue	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norfolk	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Palau								

Other conditions	Agency
<p>All wood items must be free of bark, live insects, seeds, soil, plant and animal debris and any infestation. The manufacturing process and species of wood will be considered in determining the biosecurity risk, and may be subject to mandatory treatment. This is also dependent on country of origin. Packaging must also be clean and free of infestation.</p> <p>Check the Import Conditions Database to verify. http://apps.daff.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</p> <p>To be safe all products should be treated with certification attached.</p> <p>Those who import regularly into Australia may apply for an import permit which can facilitate imports for up to 2 years. There are certain standards and conditions that need to be met. Refer to the following link: http://www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/import/timber/low-risk</p>	Department of Agriculture
<p>The Cook Islands Prohibited Items list will also be consulted as well as CITES list as some woods are CITES protected. Fumigated with Methyl Bromide and certification attached.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Division
<p>Fiji is regulated by the Fiji Islands Forest Decree 1992, which stipulates that certain regulated species need permits for export. The CITES list also have some woods are CITES protected.</p>	Department of Forestry
<p>If items are manufactured, processed or weathered to the extent that pests will be excluded then they may be released after inspection. In some cases, a Heat Treatment Certificate or proof of treatment maybe needed.</p> <p>Regulated species listed on CITES are subject to CITES permits</p>	United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of products made from this commodity. If an article is found to be infected, infested or contaminated the article may be detained and treated at the expense of the importer/ exporter. Export certification granted if requirements of the receiving country have been complied with. The biosecurity officer can refuse certification if these conditions are not complied with.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>No conditions specified for this commodity. Entry may be refused into or movement within the Republic if they are known to be, or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pests.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Generally if handicrafts do not contain any material prohibited or restricted under the Quarantine regulations. Such handicrafts may enter subject to inspection and treatment as required.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Handicrafts are usually not cleared at New Caledonia prior to export. They are checked/cleared at country of destination. Items should be free of seeds or earth to be eligible for export. Imported items will need to be treated well. Otherwise they are treated on arrival.</p>	DAVAR
<p>Accepted treatment: Fumigation with methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride of filleted or otherwise separated layers, at 80 g/m³ for more than 24 continuous hours, and in a minimum temperature of 10°C. Vacuum fumigated with methyl bromide or sulphuryl fluoride at 64 g/m³ for more than 4 hours in a minimum temperature of 10°C. Heat treatment at a minimum continuous core temperature of 70°C for more than four hours. CITES list will be consulted.</p>	Ministry for Primary Industries
<p>If pests or infestation is found, or where there is bark products will be held for treatment at the expense of the importer before release from quarantine is authorised.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Australia. Flights into Norfolk are via Brisbane, Sydney and Auckland and therefore it is likely that you may be subject to quarantine inspection in these countries depending on your time in transit.</p>	Norfolk Island Health and Quarantine

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phyto-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
PNG	✓	x	✓ (if fumigated at country of origin)	x	x	✓ (if fumigated in PNG)	x	
Rapanui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Samoa	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	✓	x	x	x	x	✓ (for masks/ carvings made from lightwood)	x	
Tahiti Nui	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	
Tokelau	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tonga	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tuvalu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Items need to be treated or fumigated with a high dose of methyl bromide. Once exporter has complied with import conditions for items in country where they are to be exported, NAQIA may then issue a Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>Import of items made from plant or plant products are to be clean and free of pest or borers. They must be fumigated with methyl bromine at the country of origin and should be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate from the National Plant Protection or Quarantine Authority. Items will be inspected on arrival by a NAQIA officer and may be fumigated on arrival if it has not been fumigated at country of origin.</p>	NAQIA
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. Quarantine regulations generally mirror those in Chile as Rapanui (Easter Island) is a province of Chile. Animal and plant products generally need a certificate ("FITOSANITARIO") issued by the Department of Agriculture.</p>	Department of Agriculture
	<p>Declaration at Customs and a risk analysis and inspection is conducted. Any items that are infested may be sent to Quarantine for treatment and it is later released to the consumer.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine Division
	<p>Items for export need to be fumigated. Masks/carvings made from blackwood/hardwood and properly finished (i.e. varnished) are usually passed with no certification required. Masks/carvings made from lightwood need to be properly polished/varnished to be passed and require a Phytosanitary Certificate. Handicrafts made from other plants or plant products that are not CITES listed require an approval from Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts by Quarantine Services or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	Quarantine Services and/or Forestry Department
	<p>In the absence of an import permit, any information by the French Polynesian plant protection service regarding phytosanitary requirements of the destination countries is provided by way of reference only.</p> <p>Items which are found to be infested by insects or contaminated by soil, are treated or re-exported or destroyed. If no treatment on site is deemed sufficient, the items shall be re-exported or destroyed.</p> <p>For a returning resident to import wooden handicraft objects for his/ her personal use this can be passed without phytosanitary document. An inspection will be conducted to make sure they are free from pests. If any infestation is found the products can be treated at the carriers expense, re-exported or destroyed</p> <p>Objects containing plant fibres, coconut wood, bamboo pieces that are likely to host insects must be subject to a prior application for an import permit and a treatment.</p>	Ministere de l'Agriculture
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<p>Requirements of the country to which handicrafts are being taken to need to be established and met. Exporters or people who need to take handicrafts out of Tonga need to take their items to Biosecurity Tonga for inspection and/or treatment. Masks/carvings made from hardwood and properly finished (i.e. varnished) are usually passed with no certification required. Masks/carvings made from lightwood need to be inspected and may be treated, if necessary.</p> <p>Handicrafts imported into Tonga are inspected and may be taken for treatment if there is infestation.</p>	Biosecurity Tonga
	<p>There are no specific requirements relating to import and export of handicrafts made from this commodity. However on entry they are subject to a risk analysis and if it is determined that there are biosecurity risks treatment, and/ or any other conditions may need to be complied with in order to clear the products. For export documents such as phytosanitary certification there are fees allocated for this processing. This is detailed in the Table of Fees</p>	Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Inspection of goods required	Import requirements into destination			Export requirements from country of origin			
		Import permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	Export permit	Zoosanitary/ Phytho-sanitary certification	CITES permit	
Vanuatu	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wallis and Futuna	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	

	Other conditions	Agency
	<p>Items for export need to be fumigated. Masks/carvings made from blackwood/hardwood and properly finished (i.e. varnished) are usually passed with no certification required. Masks/carvings made from lightwood need to be properly polished/varnished to be passed and require a Phytosanitary Certificate. Handicrafts made from other plants or plant products that are not CITES listed require an approval from Forestry Department.</p> <p>There are no restrictions on imports of handicrafts by Quarantine Services or border officials and may be treated if there are signs of contamination.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Vanuatu, Forestry Department</p>
	<p>Export of all handicrafts require a certificate of approval from BIVAP prior to being taken out of Wallis and Futuna.</p> <p>Handicrafts brought in by tourists who transit through Wallis and Futuna are inspected at borders. Handicrafts that are bought at shops are usually allowed through while those made at home get more scrutiny by border officials.</p>	<p>BIVAP</p>

APPENDIX A

Treatment of contaminants

1. If **cracked seeds** are detected in quantities that are indicative of insufficient processing (but no whole seeds are present) the consignment must be directed (at the importer's expense) for either:
 - a) heat treatment* at 85°C for 8 hours (T9569); or
 - b) re-exportation or destruction.

2. If **prohibited or restricted whole seeds** are detected the consignment must be directed (at the importer's expense) for either:
 - a) heat treatment* at 95°C and 50% relative humidity for 24 hours (T9574); or
 - b) heat treatment* at 85°C and 50% relative humidity for 48 hours (T9568); or
 - c) gamma irradiation at 25 kGray (T9651); or
 - d) re-exportation or destruction.

3. If **live insects (excluding khapra beetle)** are detected, the consignment must be directed (at the importer's expense) for either:
 - a) methyl bromide* fumigation at atmospheric pressure 32g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C (T9038); or
 - b) methyl bromide* fumigation under vacuum 64g/m³ for 2 hours at 660 vacuum (T9074); or
 - c) freezing to a core temperature of minus 18°C for 7 days (T9600); or
 - d) In consultation with regional OSP staff; phosphine fumigation at 1.0–1.5g/m³ for 10 days at 15°C–25°C; OR 1.0–1.5g/m³ for 7 days at ≥25°C (T9086).

4. If **khapra beetle** is detected, the consignment must be fumigated with methyl bromide* at the Khapra rate 80g/m³ for 48 hours at 21°C (T9056).

5. If **soil, faeces, feathers or other animal related material** are detected the consignment must be directed (at the importer's expense) for either:
 - a) gamma irradiation at 50 kGray (5 Mrad) (T9652); or
 - b) re-exportation or destruction.

