

## Import case details - public listing

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**Commodity:** Animal or plant specimens - Preserved and fixed

**Scientific name:**

**Country:** All countries

**End use:** In-vitro

**Date printed:** Feb 15 2007

*The information here covers AQIS quarantine requirements only and is current on the date of transmission but may change without notice. AQIS makes no warranties or representations with respect to the accuracy or completeness of that information and will bear no liability with respect to that information. Importers must satisfy quarantine concerns and comply with quarantine conditions applicable at the time of entry. The Commonwealth through AQIS is not liable for any costs arising from or associated with decisions of importers to import based on conditions presented here which are not current at the time of importation. It is the importer's responsibility to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information at the time of importation.*

*It is the importer's responsibility to identify and to ensure it has complied with, all requirements of any other regulatory and advisory bodies prior to and after importation including the Australian Customs Service, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Department of Health and Ageing, Department of the Environment and Heritage, Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority and any State agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities.*

*Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive. Importers should also note that all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the Imported Food Control Act 1992, an Act which is administered by AQIS.*

*Notification of the import must be provided to AQIS for all imported goods other than goods imported as accompanied baggage or goods imported via the mail and not prescribed under the Customs Act 1901. Notification must be consistent with Quarantine Regulations 2000 (examples include a Quarantine Entry or a Quarantine declaration).*

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### Condition C5407

#### **Non-Commercial**

The conditions under the Commercial section apply.

#### **Commercial**

1. An Import Permit is not required.
2. A Quarantine Entry is not required.

3. Consignments must be clearly labelled or documentation indicating the preservative used must accompany the consignment. Alternatively, the importer can provide a written declaration at the time of importation stating the preservative used for the specimens.

4. Consignments must meet the following requirements:

a) specimens must be preserved in 70% alcohol, 10% formalin, 4% formaldehyde or a minimum of 2% gluteraldehyde;

b) the preservative must fill at least 80% of the container;

c) the container must be sealed; and

d) no animal, plant or human is to be exposed to the material or any of its derivatives.

Note: Pathology and tissue specimens for in vitro analysis are acceptable as standard laboratory practices (AS/NZS 2243.1:1997) prevent specimens from being exposed to humans.

5. For phytoplankton and zooplankton, refer to ICON case “Phytoplankton and Zooplankton - Preserved and fixed”.

6. For fixed specimens on glass or plastic slides refer to ICON case “Microscope slides”.

## Condition C5012

### **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)**

1. This commodity or species may be subject to Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage legislation under CITES. Commodities/species known to be, or considered to be covered by CITES will be referred to the Australian Customs Service (Customs) on arrival to Australia.

2. For specimens subject to CITES the importer in most cases will need to obtain a valid import permit from the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage prior to the specimen arriving in Australia. Application forms for the export/import of wildlife and wildlife products are available on the Department of the Environment and Heritage [website](#).

3. Trade in wildlife, as well as loss of habitat has become a major factor in the decline of many species of animals and plants. In 1975 an international Convention was implemented to prevent international trade from threatening species with extinction. This treaty is known as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Australia is one of more than 165 countries that are a signatory to CITES. Each member country controls the import and export of an agreed list of species that are endangered, or at risk of becoming endangered, due to inadequate controls over trade in them or their products.

4. The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* now provides the legislative basis for meeting Australia’s responsibilities under CITES and is administered by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage.

5. CITES queries can be directed to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage on the details below:

Phone: (02) 6274 1900  
Fax: (02) 6274 1921  
Email: [wildlifetrade@deh.gov.au](mailto:wildlifetrade@deh.gov.au)  
Internet: <http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/index.html>

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URL: [http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex\\_casecontent.asp](http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon32/asp/ex_casecontent.asp)

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