Permit to import conditionally non-prohibited goods
This permit is issued under Biosecurity Act 2015 Section 179 (1)

Permit: 0004228763

Valid for: multiple consignments
between 9 March 2021 and 9 March 2023

This permit is issued to: The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
1G Royal Parade
PARKVILLE VIC 3052
Australia

Attention: Ms Wendy Carter

This permit is issued for the import of Biological products (Non-standard goods).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter details:</th>
<th>Various exporters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country of export:</td>
<td>Various countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This permit includes the following good(s). Refer to the indicated page for details of the permit conditions:

1. Microorganisms (including viruses)
   Description: Mouse/rat blood samples infected with the following Plasmodium spp. only:
   - Plasmodium berghei
   - Plasmodium yoelii
   - Plasmodium chabaudi
     (wild-type and genetically modified)
   End use: In vitro use or in vivo use in laboratory organisms
   Country of export: Various countries
   Country of origin: Various countries
   Permit Conditions: Lab material in vitro and in vivo in lab organisms
     (isolation/culturing permitted), AA site required

2. Biological material for in-vivo use

This permit is granted subject to the requirement that fees determined under section 592(1) are paid.

James Teale
Delegate of the Director of Biosecurity

Date: 09 March 2021

+61 2 6272 3933
+61 2 6272 5161
18 Marcus Clarke Street
Canberra City ACT 2601
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601
agriculture.gov.au
ABN 34 190 894 983
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Mouse/rat blood samples infected with the following Plasmodium spp. only:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plasmodium berghei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plasmodium yoelii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plasmodium chabaudi (wild-type and genetically modified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End use:</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other end use:</td>
<td>Laboratory research using live mosquitoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of origin:</td>
<td>Various countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Conditions:</td>
<td>Biological material for in vivo use in non-laboratory species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>within an AA site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Where a good has more than one set of permit conditions please read each set to determine which set of permit conditions applies to a specific consignment.

----------------------------------------- End of commodity list -----------------------------------------
Important information about this permit and the import of goods

Note: This permit covers Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment biosecurity requirements. It is your responsibility to ensure all legal requirements relating to the goods described in this import permit are met. While you should rely on your own inquiries, the following information is provided to assist you in meeting your legal obligations in relation to the importation of the goods described in this import permit.

Authority to import

You are authorised to import the goods described in this import permit under the listed conditions.

Compliance with permit conditions and freedom from contamination

All imports may be subject to biosecurity inspection on arrival to determine compliance with the listed permit conditions and freedom from contamination. Imports not in compliance or not appropriately identified or packaged and labelled in accordance with the import conditions they represent may be subject to treatment, export or destruction at the importer’s expense, or forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Compliance with other regulatory provisions

Additionally, all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the Imported Food Control Act 1992, and may be inspected and/or analysed against the requirements of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

All imports containing or derived from genetically modified material must comply with the Gene Technology Act 2000.

It is the importer’s responsibility to identify and ensure they have complied with all requirements of any other regulatory organisations and advisory bodies prior to and after importation. Organisations include the Department of Health, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, Food Standards Australia New Zealand and any state agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities. Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive.

Change of import conditions

Import conditions are subject to change at the discretion of the Director of Biosecurity. This permit may be suspended or revoked without notice.

Notification of import

Notification of the import must be provided to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 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 the Biosecurity Regulation 2016.

Valid import permit

The importer must hold a valid import permit at the time when the goods are brought or imported into Australian Territory.

The importer must verify that they hold a valid import permit in relation to the consignment by providing positive identification to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, by either:

i. Submitting (or providing) the permit for biosecurity clearance.

OR

ii. Providing any physical, digital or verbal information that allows the permit to be identified at the time of biosecurity clearance.

Provision of required documentation

All required documentation must accompany each consignment. Alternatively, necessary documentation will need to be presented to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at the time of clearance. In order to facilitate clearance, airfreight or mail shipments should have all documentation securely attached to the outside of the package, and clearly marked "Attention Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment". Documentation may include the import permit (or import permit number), government certification and invoice.

If the product description on the import permit varies from the identifying documentation provided for clearance, the importer is responsible for providing evidence to the biosecurity officer that the import permit covers the goods in the consignment.

Any documentation provided must comply with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment’s minimum documentation requirements policy.

Delegate of the Director of Biosecurity
James Teale

Date: 09 March 2021
**Permit conditions**

It is the importer’s responsibility to ensure that the following permit conditions are met in relation to each consignment. Where more than one set of permit conditions is shown for a good please read each set of conditions to determine which applies to a specific consignment.

**1. Lab material in vitro and in vivo in lab organisms (isolation/culturing permitted), AA site required**

This section contains permit conditions for the following commodity (or commodities):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Microorganisms (including viruses)</th>
<th>Mouse/rat blood samples infected with the following Plasmodium spp. only:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Description:</td>
<td>- Plasmodium berghei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plasmodium yoelii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plasmodium chabaudi (wild-type and genetically modified)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.1. Biosecurity Pathway**

a. These conditions allow for the import of the following products only:

Mouse/rat blood samples infected with the following Plasmodium spp. only:
- Plasmodium berghei
- Plasmodium yoelii
- Plasmodium chabaudi (wild-type and genetically modified)

b. The goods are individually packaged in units of no greater than 20mL or 20g

c. The laboratory materials must meet the following import conditions.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Manufacturer's declaration:

1. Any genetic modifications of Plasmodium spp. are not known to increase virulence or host species susceptibility compared with wild-type Plasmodium spp.

The manufacturer's declaration must be from:
- the collaborating research organisation.

d. The products are for use at the following approved arrangement site:

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (V0674)
1G, Royal Parade
PARKVILLE VIC 3052

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (V2369)
Imaging Facility, Level 4 Central, 1G Royal Parade
PARKVILLE VIC 3052

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (V2310)
1G Royal Parade, Level 1 Central Room 3 (AHR)
PARKVILLE VIC 3052
The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (V2309)
1G Royal Parade, Building 1, Level 4 Central Rooms C491Anteroom,C492 change room, C493, C493A, C493B, C480 main corridor, C470, C469,C468,C467,C466,C465, C464(class 5.2 microbiological and indoor animal), C463, C461(emergency exit only). PARKVILLE VIC 3052

University of Melbourne (V1732)
School of BioSciences, Building 122, Room 213, 213b and 214 UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE VIC 3010

University of Melbourne (V1989)
The University of Melbourne School of BioSciences Building 122 Room 209 UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE VIC 3010

Deakin University (V2824)
nb1.110, Level 1, Metabolic Research Unit, Building nb Deakin University, Pigmions Road WAURN PONDS VIC 3217

Australian National University (N2548)
Room 3.063 - 3.065, 131 Garran Road ACTON ACT 0200

Australian National University (N2549)
Rooms 2.243, 131 Garran Road ACTON ACT 0200

University of Melbourne (V2377)
Department of Microbiology and Immunology (DMI), The University of Melbourne, Doherty Institute, 792 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000

University of Melbourne (V2384)
Level 8 QC2 DMI 2 Photon Suite, Room 8021-23, 792 Elizabeth St, Doherty Institute MELBOURNE VIC 3010

University of Melbourne (V2385)
Level 8 QC2 DMI FACS, Rooms 8042-43, 792 Elizabeth St, Doherty Institute MELBOURNE VIC 3000

University of Melbourne (V2758)
Room 7018-24, 7028-30, Level 7, Doherty Institute, 792 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE VIC 3000

University of Melbourne (V2386)
Level 6 QC2 DMI, Rooms 6018-25 & 6029-31, 792 Elizabeth St, Doherty Institute MELBOURNE VIC 3000

University of Melbourne (V2387)
Level 9 QC2 DMI Main Area, Rooms 9042 & 9065-66, 792 Elizabeth St, Doherty Institute
These sites must have current approval from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as a class 5 approved arrangement site at the time of importation and until such time that all imported material and its derivatives are removed for disposal or export.

The goods and their derivatives shall not be removed from these sites, except for disposal or export, without the prior approval of the Director of Biosecurity.

The level of containment must be BC 2 or higher.

Where more than one approved arrangement site is listed, the samples may be transferred between the listed sites. All records of transfer must be maintained for audit purposes.

Post entry/end use conditions
Approved end uses:
1. in vitro laboratory studies,
2. *in vivo* in laboratory organisms. Laboratory organisms are guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rats, rabbits or microorganisms contained under laboratory or animal house conditions.

Additional written approvals* are required prior to direct or indirect use:

1. in plants,
2. in non-laboratory organisms e.g. chickens, sheep, cattle,
3. as veterinary vaccines and therapeutics.

* For information on how to obtain additional written approvals contact imports@agriculture.gov.au or call 1800 900 090.

It is the importers responsibility to ensure that the goods are labelled “*in-vitro or in-vivo use in laboratory organisms only*” on the smallest packaged unit, prior to distribution. The products may be labelled post entry.

---

**Where applicable, the importer or end user must comply with:**

1. International (e.g. International Air Transport Association) and domestic requirements concerning the safe handling, transport and labelling of biological material
2. AS/NZS 2243 Safety in Laboratories standards
3. Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) requirements
4. The Security Sensitive Biological Agents (SSBA) regulatory scheme.

---

**j. Additional post entry conditions**

1. The department approves the transfer of rats and mice from the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (WEHI) animal house AA sites listed above to the WEHI AA insectary site #V2309 for the purpose of being infected with *Plasmodium* spp. by mosquitoes. Rats and mice must be transported between the AA sites in containers that prevent dissemination of *Plasmodium* spp. and escape of infected animals.

Rats and mice must be immediately returned to the WEHI animal house AA site after they have been infected with *Plasmodium* spp.

2. Derivatives of the imported rat and mouse blood samples may be released from biosecurity control and from the Approved Arrangement (AA) site providing they have been subjected to one of the following treatments:

i. For nucleic acids: They are extracted using procedures which cause cell lysis and degrade lipids, proteins and other molecules resulting in highly purified DNA and/or RNA; or

ii. For extracted proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and other cellular components (e.g. metabolites): They must be extracted using procedures which are known to cause complete cell lysis of the sample. Following cell lysis treatment, and prior to release of the extracts from the AA site, complete cell lysis and purity of the extracts must be verified to the satisfaction of senior scientists at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. Records of extraction and verification of the effectiveness of the extraction process must be kept and presented to officers from the department upon request.
iii. Fluids and tissues from mice and rats known or suspected to be infected with Plasmodium spp.: Freezing at -70°C or in liquid nitrogen (without the use of any cryopreservation methods) followed by thawing provided the microorganisms are confirmed as non-viable.

iv. Slide specimens of Plasmodium spp., derivatives of Plasmodium spp., and fluids and tissues from mice known or suspected to be infected with Plasmodium spp. that have been preserved, stained and mounted.

v. Samples for in vitro use outside biosecurity containment must be inactivated by one of the following methods:
- 70% alcohol; or
- 10% formalin (4% formaldehyde); or
- 2% glutaraldehyde; or
- Moist heat treatment to a minimum core temperature of 121°C for at least 15 minutes; or
- Treatment with ionising radiation so that the sample receives a minimum absorbed dose of 200Gy (subject to conditions below).

Please note: Derivatives of the imported rat and mouse blood samples that are subject to biosecurity control within the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute (WEHI) of Medical Research AA site may be moved from the AA site to the WEHI gamma radiation treatment area subject to the following conditions:

- Samples to be treated with ionising radiation must be packaged and sealed in primary and secondary containers within the AA site. The exterior surface of the secondary container must be disinfected before samples are moved from the AA site to the treatment area.
- Samples must be sealed within these containers for the entire time that they moved and treated within the WEHI facility.
- Samples must be moved directly from the AA site to the WEHI gamma radiation treatment area and must be returned directly to the WEHI AA site after they have been treated.
- Records of the release from and the return of samples to the WEHI AA site must be kept and presented to biosecurity officers from the department upon request.

3. Records of release of material from the AA site and the treatments undertaken to facilitate this release must be maintained by the AA site and made available to officers from the department upon request.

4. Extracted purified genetic material that is not directly derived from the Plasmodium berghei, P. yoelii and P. chabaudi protozoa (e.g. viral genetic material) must not be released from the AA site without prior written approval from the department.

5. Material released from the AA site may be used for in vitro laboratory studies only. For in-vivo use in animals (including laboratory animals) or plants a separate application must be submitted to and approved by the department for these end uses.

6. Material released from the AA site may not be used for the synthesis of replication-competent agents or homologues.

7. Direct or indirect exposure of animals (including laboratory animals) or plants to the material released from the AA site is prohibited.
8. It is the end user’s responsibility to ensure that all laboratory products are used and disposed of in accordance with current AS/NZS 2243 Safety in Laboratories standards and Office of the Gene Technology Regulator requirements.

9. It is the importer’s responsibility to ensure compliance with all international [e.g., International Air Transport Association (IATA)] and domestic requirements concerning the safe handling, transport and labelling of biological material.

ADDITIONAL POST ENTRY REQUIREMENTS - Department of Health

1. The importer must undertake a risk assessment to ensure that any potential hazards during in vitro and in vivo use are identified and managed.

2. The in vitro culturing of Plasmodium must be conducted in a Physical containment level 2 (PC2) facility using PC2 work practices and containment equipment as per the Australian/New Zealand Standard Safety in laboratories Part 3: Microbiological safety and containment (AS/NZ Standard 2243.3:2010).

3. The in vivo studies in laboratory organisms should be conducted in Animal PC2 facility using PC2 work practices and containment equipment as per AS/NZ Standard 2243.3:2010.

4. Laboratories and animal houses must be screened from mosquitoes to prevent exposure to potential vectors of Plasmodium.

5. Personnel should be monitored for any symptoms of infection and provided with prompt first aid following any potential exposure incident. If personnel do become infected it is recommended that they do not travel to North Queensland, Northern Territory or other areas where permissive vectors are present.

k. Commercial administrative conditions

Documents must be provided with each consignment which:

1. identify the consignment (if non-personal) e.g. entry number

2. identify all goods being imported as part of this consignment e.g. invoice or waybill or importer’s manifest

3. describe the goods being imported (where not clear).
   e.g. 1: Product XRab = Purified protein derived from rabbits
   e.g. 2: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic
   e.g. 3: Comte = Cheese.

l. Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition (General) Regulation 2016 and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the Biosecurity Regulation 2016, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the Charging guidelines.

m. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance BICON case for further information.
2. Biological material for in vivo use in non-laboratory species within an AA site

This section contains permit conditions for the following commodity (or commodities):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Biological material for in-vivo use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Description:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1. Biosecurity Pathway

a. These conditions allow for the import of the following products only:

Mouse/rat blood samples infected with the following Plasmodium spp. only:
- Plasmodium berghei
- Plasmodium yoelii
- Plasmodium chabaudi
(wild-type and genetically modified)

b. The goods must meet biosecurity requirements.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Manufacturer's declaration:

1. Any genetic modifications of Plasmodium spp. are not known to increase virulence or host species susceptibility compared with wild-type Plasmodium spp.

The manufacturer's declaration must be from:
- the collaborating research organisation.

c. Post entry/end use conditions

1. Upon arrival in Australian territory the product must be directed to the following approved arrangement (AA) site:

   The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (V2309)
   1G Royal Parade, Building 1, Level 4 Central Rooms C491, Anteroom, C492 change room, C493, C493A, C493B, C480 main corridor, C470, C469, C468, C467, C466, C465, C464 (class 5.2 microbiological and indoor animal), C463, C461 (emergency exit only).
   PARKVILLE VIC 3052

   University of Melbourne (V1730)
   The University of Melbourne School of Biosciences. Building 122 Room 214a
   UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE VIC 3010

   Australian National University (N2548)
   Room 3.063 - 3.065, 131 Garran Road
   ACTON ACT 0200

2. The level of containment must be BC 2

3. All records of importation and use of the imported product must be kept and made available to officers from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment upon request.
4. This import permit allows for the importation of the product for the following uses:
   - Laboratory research using live mosquitoes.

   The department does not approve use of the imported samples (or derivatives of the imported samples) for research using other organisms (including plants) without prior written approval.

5. These sites must have current approval from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as a class 5.25 (previously 7.2) insectary AA site at the time of importation and until such time that all imported material and its derivatives are removed for disposal or export.

6. The goods and their derivatives shall not be removed from these sites, except for disposal or export, without the prior approval of the Director of Biosecurity.

7. Samples may be transferred between the AA sites listed above. The importer must ensure that the goods are labelled 'In-vivo use in mosquitoes only' on the smallest packaged unit prior to transfer. All records of transfer must be maintained for audit purposes.

8. Derivatives of the imported rat and mouse blood samples, including derivatives resulting from research using mosquitoes, may be released from biosecurity control and from the AA site providing they have been subjected to one of the following treatments:
   
i. For nucleic acids: They are extracted using procedures which cause cell lysis and degrade lipids, proteins and other molecules resulting in highly purified DNA and/or RNA; or
   
ii. For extracted proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and other cellular components (e.g. metabolites): They must be extracted using procedures which are known to cause complete cell lysis of the sample. Following cell lysis treatment, and prior to release of the extracts from the AA site, complete cell lysis and purity of the extracts must be verified to the satisfaction of senior scientists at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. Records of extraction and verification of the effectiveness of the extraction process must be kept and presented to officers from the department upon request.

   iii. Fluids and tissues from mice and rats known or suspected to be infected with Plasmodium spp.: Freezing at -70°C or in liquid nitrogen (without the use of any cryopreservation methods) followed by thawing provided the microorganisms are confirmed as non-viable.

   iv. Slide specimens of Plasmodium spp., derivatives of Plasmodium spp., and fluids and tissues from mice known or suspected to be infected with Plasmodium spp. that have been preserved, stained and mounted.

   v. Samples for in vitro use outside biosecurity containment must be inactivated by one of the following methods:
   - 70% alcohol; or
   - 10% formalin (4% formaldehyde); or
   - 2% glutaraldehyde; or
   - Moist heat treatment to a minimum core temperature of 121°C for at least 15 minutes.
vi. Mosquitoes or parts thereof infected or potentially infected with viable Plasmodium berghei, P. yoelii and P. chabaudi may be removed from biosecurity containment if subjected to one of the following treatments:

- Homogenisation, centrifugation and the obtained supernatant (insect lysate) heated to 60°C for 1 hour; or
- Fixation in 4% paraformaldehyde; or
- The specimens are placed in gel embedding matrices including optimal cutting temperature (OCT) embedding media, gelatine or denatured albumin, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen for the purpose of cryosectioning only.

9. Records of release of material from the AA site and the treatments undertaken to facilitate this release must be maintained by the AA site and made available to officers from the department upon request.

10. Extracted purified genetic material that is not directly derived from the Plasmodium berghei, P. yoelii and P. chabaudi protozoa (e.g. viral genetic material) must not be released from the AA site without prior written approval from the department.

11. Material released from the AA site may be used for in vitro laboratory studies only. For in-vivo use in animals (including laboratory animals) or plants a separate application must be submitted to and approved by the department for these end uses.

12. Material released from the AA site may not be used for the synthesis of replication competent agents or homologues.

13. The direct or indirect exposure of the released materials or derivatives to animals (including laboratory animals) or plants is prohibited.

14. Non-viable mosquitoes or parts thereof (refer Condition 15 below), infected or potentially infected with viable Plasmodium berghei, P. yoelii and P. chabaudi can be transferred from the AA sites listed in section 2.1.c.1. to any of the AA sites listed in 1.1.d. The importer must ensure that the goods are labelled "In vitro use or in vivo use in laboratory organisms only" on the smallest packaged unit prior to transfer. Records of transfer must be kept and made available to biosecurity officers from the department upon request.

15. Non-viable mosquitoes or parts thereof are defined as:

i. The wings and legs of adult mosquitoes must be removed by a person appropriately qualified to undertake such a procedure.

ii. Any larva or pupa must be filtered from any media/liquid solution using a method capable of removing all viable mosquito life stages (i.e. maximum 100 micron aperture/pore size).

iii. An appropriately qualified person (e.g. entomologist) must inspect specimens to confirm they are no longer viable.

16. It is the importer’s responsibility to ensure compliance with all international [e.g. International Air Transport Association (IATA)] and domestic requirements concerning the safe handling, transport and labelling of biological material.
d. It is the end user’s responsibility to ensure that all laboratory products are used in accordance with the current AS/NZS 2243 Safety in Laboratories standards and Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) requirements.

e. **Additional post entry requirements – Department of Health**
   1. The importer must undertake a risk assessment to ensure that any potential hazards during in vitro and in vivo use are identified and managed.

2. The in vitro culturing of Plasmodium must be conducted in a Physical containment level 2 (PC2) facility using PC2 work practices and containment equipment as per the Australian/New Zealand Standard Safety in laboratories Part 3: Microbiological safety and containment (AS/NZ Standard 2243.3:2010).

3. The in vivo studies in mosquitoes should be conducted in an Approved Arrangement insectary facility that is appropriately secured to prevent the escape of research insects, using PC2 work practices and containment equipment as per AS/NZ Standard 2243.3:2010.

4. Personnel should be monitored for any symptoms of infection and provided with prompt first aid following any potential exposure incident. If personnel do become infected it is recommended that they do not travel to North Queensland, Northern Territory or other areas where permissive vectors are present.

f. **Commercial administrative conditions**
   Documents must be provided with each consignment which:
   1. identify the consignment (if non-personal) e.g. entry number
   2. identify all goods being imported as part of this consignment e.g. invoice or waybill or importer’s manifest
   3. describe the goods being imported (where not clear).
      e.g. 1: Product XRab = Purified protein derived from rabbits
      e.g. 2: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic
      e.g. 3: Comte = Cheese.

g. Under the **Biosecurity Charges Imposition (General) Regulation 2016** and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the **Biosecurity Regulation 2016**, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the **Charging guidelines**.

h. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance BICON case for further information.

---------------------------------- End of permit conditions ----------------------------------