

is a strategic and integrated approach that encompasses the policy and regulatory framework for analysing and managing relevant biological risks to human, animal and plant life and health and the associated risks to the environment, the economy and public health.

It involves the control of the movement of animals, plants and their products in order to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive alien species and animal and plant pests and diseases that can harm human health, the agricultural economy of a country and biodiversity. Consequently, biosecurity entails the control of agricultural and food imports and exports, the establishment of a





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existing biosecurity import conditions in respect of the article to which the application relates. It will be refused if it relates to an article the importation of which is prohibited (clause 76).

Biosecurity import conditions consist of requirements for importing regulated articles and are specified by the Director in accordance with clause 77. These requirements may consist of a biosecurity import permit and conditions of the permit, a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate and matters to be certified by the certificate or application of biosecurity measures to an article upon its arrival in Seychelles. It is an offence to import or attempt to import an article for which a biosecurity import permit is required without or in breach of the conditions of such a permit. Clause 78 makes provision for changing existing biosecurity import conditions and the procedure to be followed.

If there are no existing biosecurity import conditions relating to a proposed import, the Director must inform the intending importer who may make a request for those conditions to be developed in respect of the article it proposes to import. These will be developed in accordance with procedures under clause 79.

Clause 80 provides for application for access to the Seychelles market by exporting countries who wish to export regulated articles to Seychelles.

Clause 81 deals with exemptions of regulated articles, classes or consignments of regulated articles from biosecurity import requirements.

All incoming articles are liable to entry inspection at the point of entry to ascertain whether they are regulated. If they are not regulated articles, they may be released (clause 82). However incoming regulated articles require biosecurity import clearance for which an application must be made and are liable to biosecurity inspection at a holding area (clause 83). Clause 84 sets out the matters on which a biosecurity officer must be satisfied before biosecurity import clearance can be granted. The requirements may include the issue of a biosecurity import permit, a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin, or treatment of a regulated article on arrival. Biosecurity import clearance will only be granted if all the requirements for import are satisfied, but may be granted conditionally in order to allow the article to be sent for treatment or to quarantine.

Clause 85 deals with revocation of a biosecurity import permit.

Articles in transit are governed by clause 86.

**PART VII (BIOSECURITY QUARANTINE)** sets out the rules relating to animals, plants or other regulated articles in biosecurity quarantine.

Clause 87 provides for the designation of biosecurity quarantine stations. Clause 88 imposes an obligation on the Director to ensure that such stations are

provided with such buildings and facilities as are reasonably needed and clause 89 lays down conditions of biosecurity quarantine. Clause 90 contains provisions relating to the management of biosecurity quarantine stations where entry and exit, movement and other action in quarantine stations is cont

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