

Biosecurity Act 2013

14. (1) The master or captain of every vessel or aircraft destined for Solomon Islands must make or cause to be made to the Director a biosecurity arrival declaration, in the prescribed form, stating –
- (a) the destination seaport or airport in Solomon Islands and the estimated time of arrival of the vessel or aircraft;
 - (b) its immediately preceding port or place of call;
 - (c) the proposed itinerary of the vessel or aircraft until it leaves Solomon Islands;
 - (d) the nature and country of origin of its cargo;
 - (e) the number of passengers and crew;
 - (f) the presence of any live animal or live plant on the vessel or aircraft;
 - (g) the nature of any illness or malady affecting any live animal, plant, crew member, passenger or other individual on board the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (h) any other matter relevant to facilitating biosecurity landing clearance of the vessel or aircraft that is specified by the Director.
- (2) The declaration required by subsection (1) –
- (a) must be made not less than 24 hours in the case of a vessel, or 60 minutes in the case of an aircraft, before the estimated time of arrival;
 - (b) may be made by electronic means, in accordance with directions of the Director issued from time to time;
 - (c) may be made through a biosecurity clearance agent; or
 - (d) may be made in conjunction with or as part of a declaration made for customs or other border control purposes.
- (3) A master or captain who fails to make a biosecurity arrival declaration, either directly or through a biosecurity clearance agent, commits an offence.
21. (1) The master of every incoming vessel must, while the vessel is in Solomon Islands –
- (a) take all necessary steps to prevent any animal on board the vessel from making contact with any animal on shore unless permitted by a biosecurity officer, and then only as directed by the officer; and
 - (b) seal all hatches and holds and enclosed cargo areas during the hours of darkness, except as needed for the working of the vessel or its cargo.
- (2) The master of every incoming vessel must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) no garbage containing any animal, plant, animal product or plant product;
 - (b) no bilge water or ballast water; and
 - (c) no sewage or foul wastewater,
- is discharged from the vessel into the sea while the vessel is in Solomon Islands.
- (3) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that
- (a) all garbage generated on the vessel or aircraft is placed in a suitable leak-proof container, with a lid, and the container is securely fastened at all times and kept within the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) garbage is not disposed of in the sea, and is only removed from the vessel or aircraft under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (4) The master of every incoming vessel and captain of every incoming aircraft must take all reasonable steps to ensure that no ship's stores are removed from the vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands, except under and in accordance with the directions of a biosecurity officer.
- (5) A biosecurity officer may lock or seal the stores (or require the stores to be locked or sealed by the master) of any incoming vessel or aircraft while it is in Solomon Islands.
- (6) The cost of disposal of garbage under this section is to be borne by the owner or charterer of the vessel or aircraft.
- (7) A master who contravenes subsection (1)(b), fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (1)(a), (2), (3), (4) or (5) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under any of those subsections commits an offence.
- (8) A captain who fails to take all reasonable steps as required by subsection (3) or (4) or fails to obey a direction of a biosecurity officer given under either of those subsections commits an offence.
- (9) An incoming vessel must comply with any de-ratting requirements prescribed by regulations.