

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 205

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Duck industry levy

**Proof Hansard page:** 52

**Senator LINES asked:**

**Senator Lines:** Following on from the question that Senator Farrell had: you referred to the duck industry and that you were looking at a levy. Can you tell me what work you have done, how a levy would be applied and what the cost of that levy would be.

**Ms Plowman:** The duck industry is a more unusual industry, in that I think essentially some 90 per cent of its production is dominated by two processing firms. So the approach to a levy is a more challenging one. That is because they have a lot of contract growers. So the duck industry, as with any livestock industry who is wishing to put in a levy, needs to meet the levy guidelines and principles. What we have established, with the assistance of the levy unit in the Department of Agriculture, is the nature of that levy, how much it would actually cost to implement for the industry and whether there is actually a business case for that levy. Then it is a matter of assisting the duck industry in their consultations with their contract growers and producers about their willingness to commit to that. A levy is important because part of the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement is that each affected industry party must be able to show how it will meet the funding of that response.

**Senator LINES:** So what are the sorts of costs that might be impacted upon duck growers?

**Answer:**

It is envisaged that the levy would initially be zero-rated, only to be activated in the case of a cost-shared emergency animal disease response involving the duck industry, under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA). The funds raised through the levy would be used to repay the Australian Government for underwriting the duck industry's proportional contribution to the response costs. The EADRA provides for the repayment to take place over a period of up to ten years.

Costs for the potential levy have been estimated assuming that the levy will apply to the processing sector of the duck industry at the time of the slaughter of the duck. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the set-up costs (for example, system set-up, stakeholder support and legislative instrument registration) will be \$15 605 in the first year. An annual administrative cost (to collect the levy and check compliance) to the duck industry is estimated at \$5894. This would not apply while the levy is set at zero.

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 206

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Biosecurity Flying Squad

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

1. The policy also proposes the establishment of the Biosecurity Flying Squad as a first response unit for urgent biosecurity issues.
2. Has the unit now been established? If not, when will it be established? a) If yes, how many people are in the flying squad?
3. Where did these people come from, what are their qualifications and level and are they new employees or simply employees transferred to these positions?
4. Where is the squad located – or will be located?
5. How will this squad operate?
6. The title suggests it will be able to get to a quarantine breach quickly and get the situation under control – is that correct?
7. If there was a plant disease outbreak in north Queensland how would this squad respond?
8. What is the current response to such an outbreak across state and commonwealth agencies – how will the squad contribute.
9. How will this Canberra based squad get to an outbreak quickly that a Queensland Departmental team based in Cairns?
10. What is the annual cost of the flying squad?
11. The policy says that the squad will travel overseas – what funding has been allocated for that purpose?
12. The policy commits the government to strengthening biosecurity and quarantine containment, how will that be done and at what cost?
13. The policy also commits the Government to focussing on import risk analysis and quarantine arrangements that better integrate science in quarantine decisions to minimise the risk of exotic pest and disease incursions.
14. How much of the \$20 million will be spent on this commitment?

**Question: 206 (continued)**

**Answer:**

1. Yes.
2. No. The department is currently providing advice to the government on options for the implementation of its election commitments for the Biosecurity Flying Squad. N/A.
- 3-7. The department is currently providing advice to the government on options of how the Biosecurity Flying squad would operate. These are matters to be considered by the government on how best to give effect to its election commitment.
8. The current process is:

The response state (where the outbreak or incursion has been found) undertakes the initial response activities. The state Chief Veterinary Officer or Chief Plant Protection Officer reports an incursion to the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer or the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer (within the department) within 24 hours of the detection. The response state undertakes control activities and confirms the identification of the disease or species. Advice is then provided to the Consultative Committee (technical experts) who makes recommendations to the National Management Group. This includes advice on the technical feasibility of eradication and associated response plan. The National Management Group determines whether nationally cost-shared eradication activities will be undertaken.

National emergency response arrangements are in place for pest and disease threats. These arrangements outline the current response process for the Commonwealth and state agencies. These arrangements can be found at:

- the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (Animal Deed) – since 2002  
<http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/EADRA-Version-13-01---06-06-13.pdf>
- the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (Plant Deed)- since 2005  
<http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/EPPRD-9-August-2013.pdf>
- National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (Environment Deed)- since 2012  
<http://www.coag.gov.au/sites/default/files/National%20Environmental%20Biosecurity%20Response%20Nov%202012.pdf>

The department is currently providing advice to the government on the implementation and options for the operation of the Biosecurity Flying Squad. How the flying squad will contribute to the existing process is a matter that will be considered by the government on how best to give effect to its election commitment.

- 9-12. The department is currently providing advice to the government on options of how the Biosecurity Flying Squad would operate.

**Question: 206 (continued)**

13. Yes.
14. The department is currently providing advice to the government about the funding arrangements for this commitment.



**Agriculture**

**Question:** 207

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Quarantine Decisions

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

How is science currently integrated into quarantine decisions?

**Answer:**

Science based quarantine assessments and technical advice is developed following the principles set by the Australian Government in its response to the 1997 Report, Australian Quarantine: A shared responsibility (the Australian Quarantine Review Committee report). These principles are underpinned by international standards set by organisations including the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the bodies established under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex).

These principles are:

- managed risk based on science
- a continuum of quarantine involving pre-border, border and post-border activities
- a shared responsibility for quarantine involving governments, industries and the Australian Community.

The department employs over 900 scientists working all around Australia, many of whom are recognised as national or international leaders in their respective fields. They work in all areas of the Department including biosecurity risk assessments, operational assessments and activities in both laboratory and field environments, and risk modelling.

Animal and plant scientists undertake a range of risk assessments that inform both import and export policies that facilitate the safe movement of plants and animals and their products into and out of Australia. These risk assessments are informed by the most up to date scientific information available. As part of the science-based process, regulated Import Risk Assessments are made available to stakeholders so that they may provide any additional scientific evidence.

The department's operational science areas, which includes both laboratory and field based staff, provide training, advice and support to the department's surveillance, detection and identification activities that support decision making at the border. This supports response mechanisms for pest and disease incidents.

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Supplementary Budget Estimates November 2013

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 208

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** New system proposed by the Government

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

How will that change under the new system proposed by the Government?

**Answer:**

The Department of Agriculture is currently providing advice to the government on options to best give effect to its election commitment related to the Import Risk Analysis process.

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Supplementary Budget Estimates November 2013

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 209

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** IRA workload

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

1. The policy commits the government to reviewing the IRA workload. How does the system work now – is it based on when an application is made by a country for access for a product.
2. How will it work under this new system?

**Answer:**

1. The department considers formal submissions for market access from trading partners, prioritises import proposals including but not limited to a range of factors such as the level and complexity of science based work necessary, resourcing for work programs and timing of a request. Recommendations arising from this work have been considered and work overseen by an Import Market Access Advisory Group.
2. The department is currently providing advice to the government on options to best give effect to its election commitment related to the Import Risk Analysis process.

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Supplementary Budget Estimates November 2013

**Agriculture**

**Question: 210**

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Import Risk Analysis process

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

The policy commits the Government to reconsider the Import risk Analysis process—what does that mean?

**Answer:**

The department is currently providing advice to the government on options to best give effect to its election commitment related to the Import Risk Analysis process.

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Supplementary Budget Estimates November 2013

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 211

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Work being undertaken by Animal Health Australia

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

Provide the committee with an update of the work being undertaken by Animal Health Australia?

**Answer:**

Animal Health Australia's Annual Operating Plan 2013–14 is available from Animal Health Australia and provides an overview of the work it is currently undertaking. A copy is attached.

ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA

# ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN



2013-2014





# ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA

**Animal Health Australia is a not-for-profit public company established in 1996 by the Australian Government, state and territory governments, and major livestock industries. The company members are:**

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

State of New South Wales

State of Queensland

State of South Australia

State of Tasmania

State of Victoria

State of Western Australia

Australian Capital Territory

Northern Territory

## LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES

Australian Alpaca Association Limited

Australian Chicken Meat Federation Inc.

Australian Dairy Farmers Limited

Australian Duck Meat Association Inc.

Australian Egg Corporation Limited

Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc.

Australian Horse Industry Council

Australian Lot Feeders' Association Inc.

Australian Pork Limited

Australian Racing Board Limited

Cattle Council of Australia Inc.

Equestrian Australia Limited

Goat Industry Council of Australia Inc.

Harness Racing Australia Inc.

Sheepmeat Council of Australia Inc.

WoolProducers Australia Limited

## SERVICE PROVIDERS

Australian Veterinary Association Limited

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited (LiveCorp)

Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and New Zealand

Dairy Australia Limited

National Aquaculture Council Inc.

Zoo and Aquarium Association Inc.





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# AHA STRATEGIC PLAN 2010-2015

*'Working together for animal health'*

## VISION

A robust national animal health system that underpins competitive advantages and preferred market access for Australia's livestock industries, and contributes to the protection of human health, the environment and recreational activities.

## MISSION

AHA's mission is to facilitate and improve Australia's animal health policy and practice in partnership with the livestock industries, governments and other relevant stakeholders in order to maintain a robust animal health system.

## VALUES

The following values underpin and reflect the way we work with our stakeholders:

- ✓ Leadership – shaping and influencing national policy.
- ✓ Impartiality – providing credible advice and guidance.
- ✓ Integrity and professionalism – acting ethically and maintaining high professional standards.
- ✓ Passion – working with pride, enthusiasm and dedication.
- ✓ Innovation and creativity – seeking better solutions, based on sound science and evidence-based approaches.
- ✓ Flexibility and responsiveness – working collaboratively to deliver worthwhile outcomes.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

AHA has identified eight strategic priorities<sup>1</sup> for the next five years:

1. Improve the national coordination and management of animal health.
2. Secure adequate sustainable resources for national animal health.
3. Strengthen emergency animal disease preparedness and response.
4. Maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare and production, and disease policy development and implementation.
5. Improve disease surveillance nationally to meet current and future needs.
6. Explore new opportunities for the national animal health system and AHA.

<sup>1</sup> Not listed in order of priority.

7. Identify and implement improved AHA business systems.
8. Strengthen AHA communications capability.

## STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

AHA will achieve each strategic priority through a series of strategic initiatives:

### 1. Improve the national coordination and management of animal health

*Trading partners, markets and stakeholders expect animal health issues to be managed and coordinated in a consistent and efficient manner across jurisdictions and industries. AHA has a key responsibility to maximise the usefulness of partnerships and consultative mechanisms to improve animal health outcomes.*

- 1.1 As far as practicable, ensure AHA priorities are reflected in decisions of national committees.
- 1.2 Conversely, ensure decisions of national committees are reflected as AHA priorities.
- 1.3 Use AHA membership forums to seek consensus and agreed actions for specific issues.
- 1.4 Increase AHA member engagement in national animal health approval and consultative processes.
- 1.5 Support AHA members and stakeholders in promoting an agreed national biosecurity framework.

### 2. Secure adequate sustainable resources for national animal health

*Australia's international and domestic markets depend on our excellent animal health status – which in turn depends on stakeholder commitment to biosecurity, surveillance and emergency preparedness. Sustaining and strengthening these elements requires an objective assessment of the benefits of planned and adequate investment in animal health and the significant risks resulting from under-investment.*

- 2.1 Identify appropriate decision-making processes to quantify and prioritise national animal health activities.
- 2.2 Identify and prioritise the animal health threats to Australia's livestock industries and to the community.
- 2.3 Identify solutions to the threats identified and how, and by whom, these threats are most effectively addressed.
- 2.4 Prepare appropriate cost-benefit and other analyses to quantify the benefits of proposed solutions.
- 2.5 Negotiate long-term, shared national and AHA funding agreements.
- 2.6 Develop a national approach to the provision of animal health diagnostic services.

### 3. Strengthen emergency animal disease preparedness and response

*Emergency animal disease (EAD) preparedness is a key element in the continuous improvement of Australia's livestock biosecurity systems to provide assurance that the effects of an EAD event on trade and the community are minimised.*

- 3.1 Maintain the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement as the primary reference document for EAD preparedness and response arrangements.
- 3.2 Ensure relevance, currency and improved useability of AUSVETPLAN manuals.
- 3.3 Use a project management approach to use members' expertise more effectively in reviewing AUSVETPLAN manuals.
- 3.4 Apply outcomes of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Risk Management Project to foot and mouth disease response policy.
- 3.5 Expand the cadre of skilled EAD response personnel.

### 4. Maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare and production, and disease policy development and implementation

*Effective management of animal welfare and supporting health programs to maximise livestock production efficiencies is vital to sustained domestic and international markets for Australia's livestock and their products. AHA's membership base provides the potential for effective collaboration between governments and industry.*

- 4.1 Secure funding and commitments to complete Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines in accordance with the agreed business process.
- 4.2 Work towards national agreement on the respective roles and responsibilities of governments, industries, the animal welfare community and AHA in animal welfare.
- 4.3 Progress a cooperative national policy, and regulatory and communication strategies to improve livestock production through better management of endemic disease.

### 5. Improve disease surveillance nationally to meet current and future needs

*Effective disease surveillance and information directly and indirectly supports domestic and international markets for Australia's livestock industries, and underpins early detection of emergency and emerging animal diseases. Market and community expectations for accurate intelligence about our animal health status are likely to increase. Threats from emerging animal diseases to animal and human health are also increasing.*

- 5.1 Identify and work towards filling gaps in national disease surveillance information.
- 5.2 Work with members and stakeholders to continually improve the national animal health information system.
- 5.3 Support Animal Health Committee in the development and implementation of national surveillance policy.
- 5.4 Respond to members' needs for general and targeted national surveillance programs.

### 6. Explore new opportunities for AHA to improve Australia's animal health system

*AHA is uniquely placed to improve the animal health system and the influence of all contributors to animal health management in Australia. The scope of its activities needs to be based on sound business assessments.*

- 6.1 Identify, assess and obtain agreement for new business opportunities.
- 6.2 Clarify AHA's service delivery role.

### 7. Identify and implement improved AHA business systems

*AHA has progressively streamlined its business systems and needs to continue to enhance accountability and efficiency to benefit all its members.*

- 7.1 Develop criteria for assessing and prioritising proposals for new projects (or any significant expansion of the scope of existing projects).
- 7.2 Apply risk and economic analyses to AHA programs.
- 7.3 Train key staff in applying business analysis to program planning and reporting.
- 7.4 Gain agreement on longer term funding commitments based on project business plans.
- 7.5 Maximise effective use of information technology in AHA's business operations.

### 8. Strengthen AHA communications capability

*Effective communication is essential to maximise the efforts of all contributors to animal health management in Australia and for AHA in particular.*

- 8.1 Implement and improve an agreed communications strategy.
- 8.2 Develop and implement an effective member relationship strategy.
- 8.3 Incorporate communications objectives across all AHA programs and projects.

# ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN - OVERVIEW

The Animal Health Australia (AHA) Annual Operating Plan (AOP) for 2013/14 has been endorsed by the AHA Board. It takes account of the dynamic, unstable business environment in which the national animal health system as a whole and the company in particular, operates. The AOP is based on the AHA Strategic Plan 2010-2015 that was developed in consultation with all members.

The AOP recognises the continuing significant resource constraints being experienced by all the company's government members and many industry members. As a consequence of these constraints and because of the consensus decision by members to keep the overall member subscription amount at the existing level for the fourth successive year, there has been continued pressure on some planned core activities. The identification of lower priority activities, and reaching agreement on these, has again been a particularly challenging exercise.

Staffing levels are being kept close to those levels budgeted for over the last four years. The core budget for 2013/14 also reflects the need to maintain the company reserves at a prudent level, consistent with the policy established by the AHA Board, and the decline in available interest revenue as a funding source.

Despite the financial constraints faced by AHA members, and therefore the company itself, this AOP sets some optimistic targets for the year ahead. As governments become less able to deliver the traditional range of animal health services, AHA is well placed to identify priority programs and negotiate collaborative arrangements between government and industry members, and other appropriate stakeholders. These targets have been set in the context of a continued need to meet and improve biosecurity standards and to be prepared for the entry or emergence of significant non-endemic diseases. It also recognises the need to deliver efficiencies wherever possible, including those that may be gained from a closer working relationship with our colleagues at Plant Health Australia.

## ACTIVITY PLANS AND BUDGETS – ANTICIPATED HIGHLIGHTS

Specific activities in the AOP incorporate the key elements of AHA's strategic priorities aimed at improving national animal biosecurity, health and welfare – coordination, securing resources, preparedness, risk mitigation, market access and system efficiency. Some activities are undertaken within agreed government-industry partnership arrangements such as SAFEMEAT.

Consistent with the underpinning cooperative philosophy of AHA, we will work to strengthen industry-government collaboration and partnerships by improving consultation mechanisms and national biosecurity decision-making, with particular emphasis on the Industry and Members'

Forums. In addition, there will be on-going enhancement of information technology platforms that better meet member needs.

Specific areas targeted for 2013/14 include:

- continuing implementation of rolling 3-5 year project business plans for core-funded activities
- implementation of the National Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy, with agreement on allocation of key areas of responsibility
- in conjunction with PHA, work with government members to review their biosecurity statements, consistent with their EADRA and EPPRD commitments
- development of a national Property Identification Code register
- implement further improvements to the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) as a result of livestock traceability audits and participation in NLIS planning and management
- in conjunction with Meat and Livestock Australia and relevant stakeholders, work to establish long-term sustainable funding and governance arrangements for NLIS Ltd
- review of EADRA signatories' normal commitments self-assessment process
- exploration of options for 'transition to management' arrangements, when disease eradication is no longer feasible or cost-effective
- delivering first manuals in the new interactive Edition 4 format of AUSVETPLAN that allows the assembly of manuals relevant for particular diseases, species, operations or roles, as required
- implement a national approach to testing the adequacy and currency of AUSVETPLAN manuals
- endorsement by the Standing Council on Primary Industries of the welfare standards and guidelines for sheep and cattle
- agreement on next welfare standards and guidelines to be developed, and commencement of that project
- development of a National General Surveillance Plan in collaboration with AHA industry members and Animal Health Committee
- completion of final high-level review of the FMD Risk Management R&D project (Phase 1) and commencement of Phase 2
- review of the FMD vaccine bank
- renewal of arrangements for the anthrax vaccine bank
- facilitation of R&D project for an improved capripox diagnostic test

- further development of sheep health abattoir monitoring project, in conjunction with Meat and Livestock Australia and the Australian Meat Industry Council
- finalising agreement and implementation of the revised plan for the national management of ovine Johne's disease
- assisting in the planning and coordination of activities related to a national livestock standstill exercise in 2014/15, to be better prepared for a large-scale FMD response, subject to funding
- strengthening of biosecurity awareness across all levels of industry, in collaboration with Plant Health Australia
- contributing to the effective operation of the newly-established Livestock Biosecurity Network
- improved navigation and utility of the AHA website.

## DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The AOP for 2013/14 details specific activities that are planned for the fiscal year and the resources that will need to be applied to achieve the anticipated outcomes.

The AHA Strategic Plan has provided the underpinning framework for the development of the AOP.

The activities and projects described in the plan have been developed using various approaches, but have all been subjected to scrutiny by AHA management, the AHA Board, at meetings of members and by reference or management groups. The aim has been to allow for this communication to occur ahead of the time when members decide on their budgets for the financial year ahead.

Once again the consultative processes to develop the AOP have been extensive and have included discussions with individual program and project management committees, AHA Member Forums, individual members and the AHA Board.

At the request of members, the overall subscription level to fund 'core activities' has been set at the same level as for 2012/13. The consequence of this has been the scaling back of some previous activities. The ability to deliver the outputs from some planned projected activities may depend in the future on success in identifying alternate funding sources. No AHA company reserves are available to supplement subscription levels for 2013/14.

**Table 1 Funding commitments 2013/14 – all programs**

		Core funding \$	Special funding \$	2013/14 total \$
<b>Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness and Response</b>				
EAD.1	AUSVETPLAN	458,254		
EAD.2	EADRA	213,206		
EAD.3	Representation – Animal Health Committee	116,835		
EAD.4	EAD Communication	25,791		
EAD.5	Training Programs Development and Management	458,858		
EAD.6	National EAD Training	105,845		
EAD.8	RRT Training		220,000	
EAD.9	FMD Vaccine Bank Management		101,779	
EAD.10	FMD Risk Management		1,664,435	
EAD.11	Anthrax Vaccine		8,615	
EAD.12	Capripox R&D		159,255	
		<b>1,378,788</b>	<b>2,154,084</b>	<b>3,532,872</b>
<b>Biosecurity Services</b>				
BSV.1	Biosecurity Planning and Implementation	60,966		
BSV.2	Alpaca Biosecurity		37,272	
BSV.3	Biosecurity Business Industry		37,400	



		Core funding \$	Special funding \$	2013/14 total \$
BSV.4	Tracing Exercises		46,725	
BSV.5	Farm Biosecurity	201,959		
BSV.6	National PIC Register		26,360	
BSV.7	National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS)		74,239	
BSV.8	NLIS Mirror Server		16,057	
BSV.9	TSE Freedom Assurance Program		974,651	
BSV.10	Screw Worm Fly Freedom Assurance Program		131,000	
BSV.11	Newcastle Disease Management		44,827	
BSV.12	Biosecurity RD and E		200,000	
BSV.13	Natonal Swill Feeding Compliance Scheme		95,441	
		262,925	1,683,974	1,946,899
<b>Market Access Support</b>				
MAS.1	National Animal Health Laboratory Coordination	18,315		
	Animal Health Reference Laboratory Network		160,000	
MAS.2	Australian Animal Pathology Standards Program		165,819	
MAS.3	Livestock Welfare Program	92,155		
MAS.4	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Cattle		15,410	
MAS.5	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Sheep		15,410	
MAS.6	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Goat		52,345	
MAS.7	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Poultry		50,732	
MAS.8	Surveillance Enhancement and Support	44,781		
MAS.9	National General Surveillance Business Plan	31,693		
MAS.10	Animal Health Information System (NAHIS)	618,290		
MAS.11	National Significant Disease Investigation (NSDI)	192,226		
MAS.12	National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP)		1,108,940	
MAS.13	Livestock Production Diseases		12,318	
MAS.14	National Johne's Disease Control Program		334,913	
MAS.15	National BJD Strategic Plan		1,041,443	
MAS.16	OJD Management Plan		1,457,100	
MAS.17	Australian Veterinary Practitioners Surveillance Network		100,000	
MAS.18	Crisis Response for Animal Welfare		80,000	
		997,460	4,594,430	5,591,889
<b>Corporate and Member Services</b>				
CMS.1	Company Management	196,687		
CMS.2	Board	432,672		
CMS.3	General Office Administration <sup>#</sup>	-		
CMS.4	Strategic and Business Planning	108,972		
CMS.5	Stakeholder Engagement	172,314		
CMS.6	Members' Forums	64,005		

		Core funding \$	Special funding \$	2013/14 total \$
CMS.7	Industry Forums		32,074	
CMS.8	Representation on National Committees	102,539		
CMS.9	Corporate Communication	239,132		
CMS.10	Information and Communication Technology	147,345		
CMS.11	APAV Management		40,596	
CMS.12	Cattle Disease Contingency Fund		28,233	
CMS.13	Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund		10,427	
CMS.14	Sheep Industry Health and Welfare Trust		5,976	
CMS.15	NLIS Ltd Operations		64,130	
CMS.16	Livestock Biosecurity Network		37,792	
		<b>1,463,667</b>	<b>219,228</b>	<b>1,682,895</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS</b>		<b>4,102,840</b>	<b>8,651,716</b>	<b>12,754,557</b>

# \$3,598,867 staff and administrative overhead costs are fully allocated across projects based on staff FTE budgets.

**Table 2 Funding from members and industry reserves**

Funding Party	Core funding \$	Special funding \$	2013/14 total \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,007,910</b>	<b>2,307,910</b>
Australian Capital Territory	5,000	258	5,258
New South Wales	285,886	122,011	407,897
Northern Territory	22,546	8,806	31,352
Queensland	295,845	152,922	448,766
South Australia	126,136	46,064	172,200
Tasmania	39,875	14,675	54,550
Victoria	396,782	161,801	558,583
Western Australia	127,931	51,266	179,197
<b>States and territories total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>557,803</b>	<b>1,857,803</b>
Chicken industry	125,507	35,176	160,682
Dairy industry	237,913	308,060	545,974
Egg industry	36,717	8,951	45,668
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	5,000	170	5,170
Australian Horse Industry Council	5,000	157	5,157
Lot fed cattle industry	63,601	131,880	195,480
Australian Racing Board Ltd	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Ltd	9,371	293	9,664
Harness Racing Australia Inc	14,744	459	15,203
Grass fed cattle industry	413,203	1,087,909	1,501,112
Goat industry	5,000	33,299	38,299

<b>Funding Party</b>	<b>Core funding \$</b>	<b>Special funding \$</b>	<b>2013/14 total \$</b>
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	5,000	38,006	43,006
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	7,011	219	7,230
Australian Pork Ltd	58,070	49,152	107,221
Sheepmeat industry	147,534	1,110,708	1,258,242
Wool industry	166,329	1,190,723	1,357,053
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>3,995,161</b>	<b>5,295,161</b>
The Australian Veterinary Association	13,339	-	13,339
CSIRO - AAHL	23,876	-	23,876
<b>Service providers total</b>	<b>37,215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,215</b>
LiveCorp	5,000	116,566	121,566
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and New Zealand	5,000	-	5,000
Dairy Australia Limited	5,000	-	5,000
National Aquaculture Council Inc	5,000	-	5,000
Zoo and Aquarium Association Inc	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Associate members total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>116,566</b>	<b>141,566</b>
<b>MEMBERS AND INDUSTRY RESERVES TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>3,962,215</b>	<b>5,677,439</b>	<b>9,639,654</b>

**Table 3 Industry reserves**

	<b>2013/14 budget \$</b>
<b>Total industry levy income</b>	<b>6,545,000</b>
<b>Less:</b> Allocated for core funding	1,195,804
<b>Less:</b> Allocated for special programs funding	3,906,706
<b>Less:</b> Levy collection costs	94,033
<b>Less:</b> Industry initiative expenditure	2,082,400
<b>Less:</b> Transfers to industry trust funds	169,072
<b>Less:</b> EADRA cost recoveries	-
<b>Add:</b> Share of interest income	408,373
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in industry reserves</b>	<b>-494,642</b>
Add: Forecast opening balance of industry reserves **	10,679,861
<b>Forecast closing balance of industry reserves</b>	<b>10,185,219</b>

\*\* Forecast of 1 July 2013 industry reserves balance at March 2013

The balance of industry reserves represents the collective accumulation of industry levy income received from the Australian Government. These reserves are expended on animal health programs and initiatives after consultation with the members representing the relevant industries. Industry reserves also attract an allocation of interest income.

# EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

## Executive Manager: Dr Eva-Maria Bernoth

EAD preparedness is a core responsibility of all AHA members. Its importance is reinforced by the strong export market for Australia's livestock and livestock products. The arrangements that Australia has created for cooperative management for a possible emergency (not just exotic) livestock disease are unique and envied by other livestock trading and production countries.

AHA considers EAD preparedness to be one of its highest priorities; indeed, to 'Strengthen emergency animal disease preparedness and response' is one of the eight key strategic priorities in AHA's Strategic Plan 2010-2015, and the Plan recognises that 'EAD preparedness is a key element in the continuous improvement of Australia's livestock biosecurity systems to provide assurance that the effects of an EAD event on trade and the community are minimised'. Integral to this preparedness are the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) and AUSVETPLAN.

Consistent with one of the strategic priorities identified in AHA's Strategic Plan 2010-2015 ('Identify and implement improved AHA business systems'), the AUSVETPLAN program for 2013/14 will develop and implement an AUSVETPLAN Communications Plan, a national approach to testing and reviewing the adequacy and currency of manuals, and writing instructions and user guidelines.

Emphasis will be given to the further development of guidance documents to the EADRA to assist response agencies and affected industries meet their obligations prior to and during an EAD incident.

FMD preparedness will continue to be a high priority as the company manages the FMD vaccine bank and the joint industry-Commonwealth funded research project implemented by CSIRO (AAHL). A needs assessment and renewal of emergency anthrax vaccine bank arrangements will be carried out with relevant industry and government members.

The EAD training projects support EAD preparedness and response capability by providing education and training to members, to assist them with their responsibilities under the EADRA. The EAD Foundation Online module serves as a general introduction to the basic principles of an EAD response, the role of AUSVETPLAN, who becomes involved in a response, what is required of those involved and the importance of communications during an EAD response. Face to face EAD awareness training provides government officers, private practitioners and industry members with a basic understanding of Australia's agreed response strategies. Formal, accredited training, covering the skills and knowledge needed to perform a function during an EAD response, is available for government officers through in-house jurisdictional training programs and for industry members through AHA.

## Projects within this priority area for 2013/14

		2013/14 budget \$	2014/15 indicative \$	2015/16 indicative \$
EAD.1	AUSVETPLAN	458,254	469,710	483,801
EAD.2	EADRA	213,206	218,536	225,092
EAD.3	Representation – Animal Health Committee	116,835	119,756	123,349
EAD.4	EAD Communication	25,791	26,500	27,245
EAD.5	Training Programs Development and Management	458,858	513,000	565,793
EAD.6	National EAD Training	105,845	149,020	153,490
EAD.7	RRT Training	220,000	220,000	220,000
EAD.8	FMD Vaccine Bank Management	101,779	801,779	101,779
EAD.9	FMD Risk Management	1,664,435	1,002,486	1,113,604
EAD.10	Anthrax Vaccine	8,615	9,000	9,000
EAD.11	Capripox R&D	159,255	21,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,532,873</b>	<b>3,550,787</b>	<b>3,023,153</b>

(Shaded lines represent core funded projects)

## EAD.1 AUSVETPLAN

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Peter Dagg

**Budget:** \$458,254

The purpose of this project is to help EADRA signatories meet their obligations under the Deed, and to deliver excellence in Australia's EAD preparedness and response arrangements, through agreed EAD plans that:

- maintain a world benchmark and Australia's reputation for excellence in EAD preparedness
- are effective in all contexts
- are understood and can be rapidly implemented
- are economically rational.

AHA manages the review, approval and publication process of AUSVETPLAN documents on behalf of its government and industry members.

For further detail, see the AUSVETPLAN Business Plan, published on the AHA website.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Implement an AUSVETPLAN Communications Plan	October 2013
Finalise the next iteration of the FMD AUSVETPLAN Disease Strategy	December 2013
Develop a national approach to testing and reviewing the adequacy and currency of AUSVETPLAN manuals	March 2014
Delivery against the AUSVETPLAN work plan	June 2014
Develop writing instructions and user guidelines for AUSVETPLAN manuals	June 2014

## EAD.2 Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA)

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Eva-Maria Bernoth

**Budget:** \$213,206

The EADRA (the Deed) was signed in 2002 and has been used in real and simulated EAD response situations.

The purpose of this project is to help EADRA signatories meet their obligations under the Deed, and to deliver excellence in Australia's EAD preparedness and response arrangements through:

- maintaining and improving the EADRA as the primary, legally binding reference document for EAD response arrangements
- maintaining a world benchmark and Australia's reputation for excellence in EAD preparedness.

For further detail, see the EADRA Business Plan, published on the AHA website.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Rolling three-year business plan in place	July 2013
Updated version of the Deed	September 2013
EADRA workshop	March 2014
Delivery against the EADRA work plan	June 2014

### **EAD.3 Representation – Animal Health Committee (AHC)**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Eva-Maria Bernoth

**Budget:** \$116,835

AHC provides strategic scientific and policy advice to government on terrestrial and aquatic animal biosecurity, including due consideration of environment and social amenity policy and operational issues, through NBC/PISC/SCoPI, and prioritises and coordinates national animal health and veterinary public health activities.

AHA is an observer on AHC and two of its sub-committees, SCAHLS and SCEAD.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the efficient operation of the national animal health system through effective representation of AHA's interests in the policy development and decision-making activities of AHC.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	
Draft business plan for a national general surveillance program	September 2013
Contribution to the six-monthly AHC, SCAHLS and SCEAD meetings and out of session activities	Ongoing
Finalised nationally agreed standard operating procedures for a national livestock standstill	November 2013

### **EAD.4 EAD Communication**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Lisa Borthwick

**Budget:** \$25,791

The purpose of this project is to:

- ensure the company has clearly defined communication policies and procedures to undertake its responsibilities and to complement member communications responsibilities during an EAD incident
- actively contribute to and participate as a member of the National Communications Network (NCN) and keep members informed of relevant NCN activities
- implement the principles of the National Engagement and Communication Framework where appropriate in all AHA EAD related communications activities
- create, revise and update appropriately the relevant AHA tools and collateral to raise industry/producer/community awareness of EAD.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Review of company policies and procedures addressing communications during an EAD	December 2013
Undertake four assessments of the Hotline throughout the year and again immediately if an outbreak occurs. Provide quarterly usage reports to stakeholders	Quarterly
Participate in NCN meetings to strengthen its role relative to the outcomes of the Matthews review into FMD preparedness and in pursuit of national communications goals	Twice yearly

## **EAD.5 Training Programs Development and Management**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Kathy Gibson

**Budget:** \$458,858

The purpose of this project is to assist members with their responsibilities under the EADRA to have appropriate numbers of trained personnel for EAD responses through:

- developing, delivering and facilitating delivery of EAD training to members
- providing credentialing and quality assurance services through AHA's partnership arrangements with a registered training organisation
- contributing to the development and continuous improvement of qualification pathways for personnel undergoing training
- coordinating support and professional development opportunities for trainers
- maintaining a database of key response personnel trained by AHA.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Partnerships with registered training organisation for credentialing and quality assurance services	Annual partnership agreement renewal - June 2014
Coordinate contributions to continuous improvement processes for training biosecurity/ animal health units and qualifications pathways, in collaboration with Government Skills Australia and Agrifood Skills Australia	Ongoing
Deliver NMG and CCEAD training courses twice per year	September 2013 / March 2014
Deliver at least three Industry training courses per year	June 2014
Develop and maintain contracts with training provider(s) for development of training resources and delivery of training	June 2014
Maintain a database of key response personnel trained by AHA	December 2013 / June 2014

## **EAD.6 National Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Training Program**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Kathy Gibson

**Budget:** \$105,845

The purpose of this project is to assist members with their responsibilities under the EADRA to have appropriate numbers of trained personnel for EAD responses, by development and sharing of training resources and materials.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Training and assessment materials are developed to meet prioritised training needs for government and industry, as identified by the National Animal Health Training Steering Committee and agreed by the national EAD training program governance group	June 2014

## **EAD.7 Rapid Response Team (RRT) Training**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kathy Gibson

**Budget:** \$220,000

The purpose of this project is to contribute to national EAD response capacity through professional development of jurisdictional response staff with potential or experience to fill key control centre management roles.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Maintain RRT at around 50 personnel through recruitment processes	October 2013
Induction training for new RRT members is designed, developed and conducted	December 2013
Annual professional development activities for RRT members are designed, developed and delivered	June 2014
Maintain a database of current and former RRT members	October 2013

## **EAD.8 Foot and Mouth (FMD) Vaccine Bank Management**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$101,779

The purpose of this project is to assure the supply of FMD vaccines to Australia in the event of an FMD outbreak so as to strengthen emergency animal disease preparedness and response. In 2008/09 affected AHA members agreed to renew arrangements with Merial for a further five years (initially from 2004) until the end of 2014.

The project operates under supply and funding deeds of agreement, logistics contracts and a MOU for equipment supply.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
FMD antigen securely stored and available	Ongoing
Vaccine receipt and logistics preparedness arrangements reviewed (Cryosite)	June 2013
FMD Vaccine Management Committee meeting – update Business Plan	September 2013
Circulate management plan and budget	December 2013
Commence review for third term	December 2013
Agreement for vaccine bank continuation for 2015	March 2014



## EAD.9 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Risk Management

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$1,664,435

The project aims to complete a suite of research and collaboration activities to better prepare Australian livestock industries for an outbreak of FMD by strengthening EAD preparedness and response. Live FMD virus is not permitted to be imported into Australia. Many of the project components need to be conducted overseas because they involve the use of live FMD virus or work with field cases of the disease in our region. The MLA Donor Company has been approached for matched Australian government funding for a three-year second phase which will run from late 2013.

The broad project deliverables are:

- comprehensive knowledge about FMD virus strains that pose a high risk to Australia and their likely behaviour in Australian livestock species
- improved laboratory diagnostic capability for FMD virus to rapidly isolate or detect FMD virus and confirm a primary diagnosis (including bulk reagents supply)
- validated diagnostic tests (including DIVA technology) for use in local animal species and breeds to enable the option of using a 'vaccinate to live' response strategy
- validated genetic 'fingerprinting' (genome sequencing) conducted on the virus(es) isolated in support of molecular epidemiology and vaccine selection
- field validation of pen-side tests
- enhanced epidemiological and virological understanding of FMD viruses of high risk to Australia
- sound, technically-based FMD control and vaccination response policies included in AUSVETPLAN and associated national standard operating procedures
- completing these projects will also enable Australia to optimise its joint industry/government investment in the FMD antigen bank.

The project operates under two research funding contracts between MLA Donor Company, AHA and CSIRO.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Agreed milestones of the research achieved and reported	Quarterly
Final review of phase one commenced	October 2013
Phase two milestone one report completed	December 2013
Final report Phase one	December 2013
Phase two milestone two report	June 2014

## **EAD.10 Anthrax Vaccine**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$8,615

The project aims to ensure access to anthrax vaccine to meet Australia's emergency needs so as to strengthen EAD preparedness and response. The locally held self-replacing reserve was established in June 2007 with imported vaccine from Colorado Serum Laboratories in the USA. Pfizer Australia Pty Ltd has continued the current arrangements for a further three years to mid-June 2013.

The project operates under supply and funding deeds of agreement that will be revised in early 2013 with a new Australian agent in place.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Reports as required by the supply agreement	Ongoing
Vaccine bank meets audit requirements	September 2013

## **EAD.11 Capripox Research and Development**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$159,255

The project aims to develop one or more antibody detection tests for cattle, sheep and goats so as to strengthen EAD preparedness and response.

The project operates under two research funding contracts between MLA Donor Company, AHA and CSIRO.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Milestone three report	30 September 2013
Milestone four report	31 March 2014
Final report	31 October 2014

# BIOSECURITY SERVICES

## Executive Manager: Duncan Rowland

Effective biosecurity is an essential element of good livestock production – for the benefit of both producers and the wider community. Australia's trade in livestock and livestock products has long been based on its favourable animal health status. Advantageous trade conditions cannot be taken for granted, particularly as international competitors improve their animal health management and as biological threats continue to spread.

Cooperative management by government and industry of the biosecurity risks facing the livestock production sector is the key to success. Australia's unique Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) requires all parties to take measures to reduce the risks of an emergency disease. Import conditions for Australia's livestock and livestock products also frequently have specific requirements related to pests or diseases. The combined application of effective on-farm and whole of production chain biosecurity practices, with the support of government regulation and industry self regulation and extension, is essential to the maintenance of livestock biosecurity.

AHA's Strategic Plan 2010-2015 identifies 'Improve the national coordination and management of animal health' as one of its eight key strategic priorities, and recognises that Australia's international and domestic markets depend on our excellent animal health status – which in turn depends on stakeholder commitment to manage and coordinate biosecurity, surveillance and emergency preparedness in a consistent manner across jurisdictions and industries. AHA has a key role to play in maximising the effectiveness of partnerships and consultative mechanisms to achieve these goals.

The Biosecurity Services program for 2013/14 consists of a range of cross sectoral as well as sector-specific projects. The program continues to update and develop farm biosecurity manuals for members, and aims to fulfil a risk mitigation requirement for industries under the EADRA. This was recognised as critical in the 2008 Independent Review of Australia's Quarantine and Biosecurity Arrangements (Beale Review).

The development and enhancement of mechanisms for the identification and tracing of livestock provide fundamental biosecurity tools for industry and government.

The Farm Biosecurity program is jointly managed with Plant Health Australia and seeks to raise awareness of biosecurity and risk mitigation at the farm level. It also provides a vehicle to promote the Emergency Disease Watch Hotline to the production communities.

An integrated national approach to the management of Newcastle disease (ND) aims to deliver minimised risk of outbreaks from virulent ND viruses of Australian origin and reduced risk of negative social, economic and trade effects of ND at farm, regional and national levels.

### Projects within this priority area for 2013/14

		2013/14 budget \$	2014/15 indicative \$	2015/16 indicative \$
BSV.1	Biosecurity Planning and Implementation	60,966	110,000	110,000
BSV.2	Alpaca Biosecurity	37,272	30,000	30,000
BSV.3	Industry Biosecurity Business Plans	37,400	-	-
BSV.4	Tracing Exercises	46,725	25,000	25,000
BSV.5	Farm Biosecurity	201,959	200,000	200,000
BSV.6	National PIC Register	26,360	50,000	75,000
BSV.7	National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS)	74,239	85,000	90,000
BSV.8	NLIS Mirror Server	16,057	-	-
BSV.9	TSE Freedom Assurance Program	974,651	1,000,000	1,100,000
BSV.10	Screw Worm Fly Freedom Assurance Program	131,000	135,000	135,000
BSV.11	Newcastle Disease Management	44,827	-	-
BSV.12	National Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy	200,000	200,000	200,000
BSV.13	National Swill Feeding Compliance Scheme (NSFCS)	95,441	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,946,897</b>	<b>1,835,000</b>	<b>1,965,000</b>

(Shaded lines represent core funded projects)

## BSV.1 Biosecurity Planning and Implementation

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$60,966

The EADRA requires parties to maintain and implement biosecurity plans and statements. AHA has custodianship of the EADRA including the provision of assistance to signatories to meet their EADRA obligations. AHA is committed to ensuring that farm biosecurity plans and government biosecurity statements meet the requirements of the EADRA signatories and are reviewed on a three to five year basis. This project aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- Sound biosecurity plans/statements and their management are implemented within all sectors of the national animal health system.
- A standardised scientific approach for the development and implementation of biosecurity plans/statements is achieved.
- AHA and PHA work together on common goals for their membership.

Further details for this project can be obtained from the Biosecurity Planning and Implementation (2013-2018) Business Plan.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Establish and implement the Biosecurity Planning Reference Group that operates across AHA and PHA	August 2013
Government Biosecurity Statements	
Work with PHA to explore the streamlining of these statements between the two companies, with the aim of governments providing one statement for both AHA and PHA and to recognise the jurisdictional Biosecurity Strategic Plans	June 2014
Government biosecurity statements are reviewed and endorsed by all other members	June 2014
Farm Biosecurity Plans	
Remaining farm biosecurity plans are reviewed and endorsed by all other members	June 2014
Farm biosecurity plans for new industry members are endorsed by all other members as required	June 2014

## BSV.2 Alpaca Biosecurity

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$37,272

The Australian Alpaca Association (AAA) wishes to:

- implement NLIS to cover alpaca and llama
- become signatories to the EADRA.

Both of these goals require an agreed funding mechanism. AHA is administering these funds on behalf of the AAA to realise these goals.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Proposal drafted for the implementation of an EAD levy for alpaca	June 2014
Develop a plan for the implementation of NLIS (alpaca and llama)	June 2014

### BSV.3 Industry Biosecurity Business Plans

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$37,400

The development of industry biosecurity business plans will greatly assist the enhanced understanding of livestock industry biosecurity requirements by government and vice versa. The need to develop biosecurity priorities for each industry arose from the National Biosecurity Forum (October 2010) so that government and industry could enter into dialogue regarding funding and responsibilities. Industry members continue to request assistance with identifying and prioritising their commitments to Australia's animal health system.

This approach also aligns plant and animal activities, with PHA and AHA utilising similar methodologies.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
AHA industry members agree to the development of Biosecurity Business Plans	November 2013
An industry sector Biosecurity Business Plan completed	June 2014

### BSV.4 Tracing Exercises

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$46,725

This project organises and coordinates tracing exercises for benchmarking NLIS for alpaca, cattle, goats, pigs and sheep against the National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards as requested by PISC, SAFEMEAT and the various species-based NLIS advisory committees.

The outcome of this project is to ensure that the NLIS species-based programs are continuously improved, fit for purpose and meet internationally recognised standards. The tracing exercises assist identifying weaknesses in the system(s).

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Exercise(s) completed when requested	June 2013

### BSV.5 Farm Biosecurity Program

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Lisa Borthwick

**Budget:** \$201,959

The Farm Biosecurity program is a national communications-focused awareness program which provides plant and livestock producers with information about farm biosecurity and the prevention of animal diseases and plant pests.

The program fulfils requirements of respective emergency response agreements administered by AHA and PHA. Specifically, EADRA Clause 14 and Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) Clause 13.1.3, to implement 'a national communications program that will raise community awareness of the importance of biosecurity measures'.

The campaign is designed to complement and support the individual extension and communications activities undertaken by AHA and PHA members.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Farm Biosecurity News e-newsletter produced and distributed	Monthly
Develop and implement a media plan	September 2013
Sponsor Biosecurity Farmer of the Year Awards (animal and plant categories)	July 2013
Continually improve content of refreshed Farm Biosecurity website	Ongoing
Develop promotional materials	Ongoing
Evaluate the Farm Biosecurity program	March 2014

## **BSV.6 National Property Identification Code (PIC) Register**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$26,360

This project builds on the business case study previously undertaken and brings together government and industry stakeholders to develop a national PIC register providing a national approach for the use of PICs in the agriculture industries. This work will assist SAFEMEAT (and its stakeholders) in implementing the strategic review and provide a uniform cross-sectoral approach when developing traceability systems for agricultural products.

The use of PICs is not just a livestock issue. They are also used, or have the potential to be used, for aquaculture and plant-based industries.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Determine the scope of the project	October 2013
Agree on funding arrangements	October 2013
Develop a business plan	November 2013
Meet milestones as set out in the business plan	June 2014

## **BSV.7 National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$74,239

Traceability is an important issue for all AHA members and stakeholders, with NLIS being a key biosecurity tool. AHA assists in the development, monitoring and implementation of NLIS for alpaca, cattle, goats, pigs and sheep and other traceability systems where appropriate. The NLIS Business Plan (2013-2017) provides additional information on this project.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Assist with the development of implementation and compliance rules for the four NLIS species programs	June 2014
Respond to NLIS Standards Committee matters	As needed
Respond to NLIS Monitoring Committee matters	As needed

## **BSV.8 National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) Mirror Server**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$16,057

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) needs to maintain a mirror database of the NLIS to provide DAFF staff with the ability to:

- improve national emergency disease preparedness through better disease modelling studies
- develop disease response and national reporting enhancements
- maintain export markets through the rapid resolution of residue violation issues
- demonstrate NLIS to visiting trade delegations.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Maintain the service agreement for the provision of an NLIS mirror database to DAFF	Ongoing and ends December 2014

## BSV.9 Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Freedom Assurance Program (TSEFAP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Robert Barwell

**Budget:** \$974,651

TSEFAP provides a nationally coordinated approach to TSE-related activities with a view to enhancing market confidence that Australian livestock and livestock products are free from TSEs through the implementation of the TSEFAP Business Plan 2013-2018 by:

- maintenance of appropriate surveillance to meet international requirements and assure trading partners, markets and consumers that Australian livestock and products are free of TSEs and to ensure the early detection of a TSE
- demonstrating that restricted animal material is not fed to ruminants
- managing the risks posed by animals imported from countries with native-born cases of TSE.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
<i>Management</i>	
Agreement on business, management and operational plans	July 2013
<i>NTSESP</i>	
Cattle brains from three of the four sub-populations that provide Australia with a minimum of 150,000 points for BSE surveillance are collected	June 2014
A minimum of 438 sheep brains from sheep showing clinical signs of scrapie and a minimum of 100 downer sheep brains collected	June 2014
AAHL participation in the Canadian Food Inspection Authority proficiency testing program for three BSE tests and pass all required testing	June 2014
Toowoomba veterinary laboratory to maintain NATA accreditation for the BioRad TeSeE test	June 2014
<i>Ruminant Feed Ban</i>	
The inspection requirements as set out in the <i>Ruminant Feed Ban National Uniform Guidelines</i> are completed and reported to PISC and SAFEMEAT	June 2014
<i>Imported Cattle Quarantine and Surveillance scheme</i>	
All cattle identified as 'imported cattle' on the NLIS database undergo surveillance twice during the year and results are reported to PISC and SAFEMEAT	June 2014

## BSV.10 Screw Worm Fly Freedom Assurance Program (SWFFAP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$131,000

SWF is a potentially serious pest of many livestock, wild animal species and humans. This project aims to implement the SWFFAP Business Plan 2010-2015 to:

- manage the risks associated with a SWF incursion
- ensure preparedness to address any SWF incursion, should it occur
- efficiently manage SWF-related activities
- implement recommendations arising from a review of the risks of entry of screw-worm fly into Australia and surveillance requirements undertaken during 2013/14.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Implement the SWF Communications Strategy	June 2014
Surveillance and reporting to NAHIS	Quarterly
Implement recommendations arising from the review	June 2014

## **BSV.11 Newcastle Disease (ND) Management**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Eva-Maria Bernoth

**Budget:** \$44,827

A national approach to ND prevention and management is necessary to reduce the prevalence of circulating precursor ND viruses that may mutate into virulent forms, resulting in clinical disease. The integrated national approach aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- minimised risk of ND outbreaks from Australian-origin virulent viruses
- reduced risk of negative social, economic and trade effects of ND at farm, regional and national levels
- a risk-based strategy that will potentially minimise vaccination required to prevent outbreaks of Australian-origin ND.

The components of the 2013-2016 National ND Management Plan are:

- application of poultry industry biosecurity plans
- the strategic application and monitoring of vaccination using live V4 and – where applicable – inactivated vaccine, to reduce the spread of precursor viruses
- adoption of agreed risk management approaches
- surveillance to monitor circulating strains of ND virus
- management and evaluation to provide national coordination and to review the implementation of the Plan after two years.

For further details see the ND Management Plan published on the AHA website.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Assessment of compliance with vaccination of high-risk (long-lived) birds	March 2014
Surveillance results from broilers in Queensland and South Australia	June 2014

## **BSV.12 National Animal Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) Strategy**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$200,000

The implementation of the National Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy will be an essential element in contributing to the effectiveness of the National Primary Industries RD&E Framework. It has previously been agreed that AHA has an integral role in the coordination and implementation of the National Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy. The implementation of the strategy will encourage greater collaboration in biosecurity RD&E and improved national coordination of RD&E resources.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Development of the project business plan	July 2013
Implementation plan accepted by stakeholders	August 2013
Implementation committee workshop held	March 2014



### **BSV.13 National Swill Feeding Compliance Scheme (NSFCS)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Robert Barwell

**Budget:** \$95,441

The NSFCS provides a nationally coordinated approach to swill feeding-related work in the Australian pork industry with a view to minimising the risk of FMD occurring in Australia through the implementation of the NSFCS Business Plan 2013-2016 by:

- demonstrating that swill is not fed to pigs
- communicating the risks to industry posed by animals fed swill.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i>Management</i>	
A business plan will be developed for the project	November 2013
Agreement on management and operational plans	March 2014
<i>Swill compliance scheme</i>	
The inspection requirements as set out in the <i>Swill Feeding Ban National Uniform Guidelines</i> are completed and reported to PISC and SAFEMEAT	June 2014
<i>Communications</i>	
Communications strategy for NSFCS implemented	June 2014

# MARKET ACCESS SUPPORT

## Executive Manager: Dr Kevin de Witte

In a competitive market environment, livestock and livestock product markets are becoming increasingly sensitive to health and welfare concerns. With its unique government and industry membership, AHA is ideally placed to support access to domestic and overseas markets with a range of projects that address livestock health and welfare issues.

Other benefits such as early warning of an EAD, public confidence in our livestock products and improved production practices accrue from the surveillance, welfare and endemic disease management projects managed on behalf of AHA members. Importantly, the collaborative basis by which AHA manages these projects increases the likelihood that measures implemented have the support necessary to succeed.

Key projects included in the portfolio cover disease surveillance and reporting, animal welfare, endemic diseases and national diagnostic capability.

Disease surveillance is an integral component of any biosecurity system. As well as being critical to early detection of an emerging or emergency disease it provides the mechanism to assure trading partners, producers and consumers of the health status of livestock and their products. 'Evidence of absence' is overtaking 'absence of evidence' as a key criterion to describe the biosecurity status of livestock and their products.

The National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS) receives data from a number of sources, and collates and reports this to members and to the public. The NAHIS is integral to validating livestock disease status, reporting across jurisdictions and production sectors. AHA manages a number of specific projects delivering surveillance information and benefits for members, which contributes to the NAHIS.

AHA has been working with Animal Health Committee (AHC) to develop a national approach to general surveillance and its evaluation and will continue to as AHC refines its approach. General surveillance is an important risk mitigation strategy to address early notification of an EAD. AHA will also continue to foster the National Significant Disease Investigation Program which aims to strengthen the general surveillance network between private veterinary practitioners and government officers and thereby also increases Australia's capacity for the early detection of emergency diseases.

The National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP) is an important, long running, targeted surveillance program that supports international market access for cattle, sheep and goats and ruminant semen and embryos.

Livestock welfare continues to be an important but difficult area in which to gain national agreement. There are a number of important projects targeted for completion during 2012/13. Work will continue to complete the Welfare Standards and Guidelines projects for the cattle and sheep industries. New standards and guidelines projects are planned for other livestock industry sectors as funding becomes available. AHA continues to provide a credible mechanism of bringing government and industry together on national livestock welfare issues and plans to continue this in 2013/14. This will be achieved through contributions to the Australian Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS) and by contributing to Animal Welfare Committee (AWC) and industry welfare committees as required.

Australia's animal health laboratory diagnostic services are provided by a range of government and privately owned laboratories which are geographically widely distributed and whose services and specialist expertise are also widely dispersed. With the ideal of a nationally coordinated approach to the provision of diagnostic services unrealised, and with cost recovery affecting the level of general surveillance testing, it is important that the capability to perform a large range of testing is maintained nationally through National Diagnostic Laboratory Coordination. AHA will continue to work with senior laboratory managers to facilitate sharing of their testing capability and capacity and to ensure laboratory test availability meets market expectations. AHA continues to support specific laboratory diagnostic activities through participation in the Sub-Committee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards (SCAHLs), the ANZ Standard Diagnostic Procedures (ANZSDP) reviews and managing the Australian Animal Pathology Standards Program (AAPSP) and reference laboratory funding for select laboratories.

Endemic diseases and other animal health conditions affecting livestock production have the potential to impact on domestic and international market access, human health or affect the viability of the livestock industries. AHA has worked with industry members to develop activities that assist in the control of such diseases, most notably ovine and bovine Johne's disease through. Both forms of Johne's disease are unevenly spread across geographic regions and production sectors and therefore require different management strategies to achieve program outcomes to minimise the spread of disease while providing trading opportunities through risk mitigation for infected flocks and herds.

AHA has worked with the alpaca, cattle, goat and sheep industries to develop a risk-based trading system and to improve producer understanding of animal health risk assessments and sound biosecurity practices. Following significant reviews of the two national Johne's disease sub-programs, AHA will be working with the industries to help implement revised national management plans.

A separate sub-project, the National Sheep Health Monitoring Project, monitors stock for a range of conditions including Johne's disease and reports the findings to individual producers. A future project aims to expand this project to achieve broader coverage of the livestock industries, improve on-farm productivity, supply chain efficiency and market access. Endemic disease management is an area of increasing interest to the national livestock industries.

**Projects within this priority area for 2013/14**

		<b>2013/14 budget</b> \$	<b>2014/15 indicative</b> \$	<b>2015/16 indicative</b> \$
MAS.1	National Animal Health Laboratory Coordination	18,315	18,315	18,315
MAS.2	Animal Health Reference Laboratory Network	160,000	160,000	160,000
MAS.3	Australian Animal Pathology Standards Program	165,819	165,819	165,819
MAS.4	Livestock Welfare Program	92,155	92,155	92,155
MAS.5	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Cattle	15,410	-	-
MAS.6	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Sheep	15,410	-	-
MAS.7	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Goat	52,345	100,000	20,000
MAS.8	Livestock Welfare Standards Development – Poultry	50,732	100,000	100,000
MAS.9	Surveillance Enhancement and Support	44,781	44,781	44,781
MAS.10	National General Surveillance Business Plan	31,693	31,693	31,693
MAS.11	Animal Health Information System (NAHIS)	618,290	618,290	618,290
MAS.12	National Significant Disease Investigation (NSDI)	192,226	192,226	192,226
MAS.13	National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP)	1,108,940	1,108,940	1,108,940
MAS.14	Livestock Production Diseases	12,318	1,030,000	1,030,000
MAS.15	National Johne's Disease Control Program	334,913	450,000	450,000
MAS.16	National BJD Strategic Plan	1,041,443	800,000	800,000
MAS.17	OJD Management Plan	1,457,100	520,000	520,000
MAS.18	Australian Veterinary Practitioners Surveillance Network (AVPSN)	100,000	-	-
MAS.19	Crisis Response for Animal Welfare (CRAW)	80,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,591,890</b>	<b>5,432,219</b>	<b>5,352,219</b>

(Shaded lines represent core funded projects)

## **MAS.1 National Animal Health Laboratory Coordination**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Elinor Soames

**Budget:** \$18,315

This project aims to monitor the availability of diagnostic laboratory services to meet the needs of AHA's government and industry members and to recommend to relevant participants measures to improve inefficiencies and to rectify deficiencies.

AHA has supported the Senior (Laboratory) Managers' Group (SMG) as a means to provide national coordination of diagnostic service delivery. The provision of reference laboratory services is a key requirement for disease control programs.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Shared funding support to reference laboratories	December 2013
Coordinate the National Animal Health Laboratory Activity Reports	November 2013
Final report of the National Animal Health Laboratory Activity Report completed	February 2014
Support the activities of Laboratories for Emergency Animal Disease Diagnosis and Response	June 2014
Identify options to rectify service delivery gaps and inefficiencies for key diagnostic capabilities through the SMG	December 2013

## **MAS.2 Animal Health Reference Laboratory Network**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Elinor Soames

**Budget:** \$160,000

The provision of reference laboratory services is a key requirement for disease control programs for Johne's disease and anthrax. This project aims to meet the needs of AHA's government and relevant industry members and to be able to maintain a dialogue with the Sub Committee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards (SCAHLs).

A business plan is being developed for reference laboratory services.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Maintain shared funding support to reference laboratories	June 2014
Identify options to rectify reference laboratory service delivery gaps and inefficiencies for key diagnostic capabilities	December 2014

### MAS.3 Australian Animal Pathology Standards Program (AAPSP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Elinor Soames

**Budget:** \$165,819

This project aims to improve the diagnostic capability of the national animal health system by supporting the development and delivery of pathology proficiency testing, reference materials and skills workshops. It ensures that the standard of veterinary diagnostic pathology in Australian government, private and university animal health laboratories is nationally effective and internationally credible in servicing the livestock industries, the veterinary profession and the community.

The AAPSP continues to enhance and expand the Digital Slide Archive, an online reference source that holds digitally scanned histopathology glass slides, gross pathology photographs and case material for terrestrial and aquatic species.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Annually revised business plan for 2009-2014	July 2013
Further develop AAPSP website, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the digital slide archive</li><li>• the gross pathology archive</li><li>• the aquatic pathology archive</li><li>• continuing education modules on selected themes</li></ul>	June 2014
Delivery of quarterly proficiency testing in histopathology interpretation	September 2013, December 2013, March 2014 and June 2014
Coordination of the annual two-day continuing education workshops in each state and territory	May 2014

### MAS.4 Livestock Welfare Program

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$92,155

The project aims to improve livestock welfare and maintain and increase market access through AHA's facilitation of collaboration and effective partnerships for livestock welfare policy development and implementation. This will include AHA facilitation and participation in AAWS activities including R&D projects and the development of Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines.

The Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines are developed collaboratively with all stakeholders, for Ministerial endorsement. Progressive implementation of national animal welfare standards will lead to harmonised regulatory outcomes and acceptable animal welfare practice.

The new livestock welfare standards will assist industry to address the growing range of third-party animal welfare expectations that have the potential to disrupt and distort markets. The development of standards and guidelines occurs according to an agreed business plan developed by AHA and endorsed by Primary Industries Standing Committee.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Participation in AWC and other relevant meetings and conferences	June 2014
Effective communication of welfare issues to industry including meeting reports	June 2014
Provision of credible and constructive advice regarding welfare matters	As needed
AHA livestock welfare and <i>animalwelfarestandards.net.au</i> websites updated	June 2014
Participation in AAWS activities related to livestock production	June 2014
Australia-wide policy positions on livestock welfare developed	June 2014
Priorities for the development of standards are determined	June 2014
Business Continuity Failure project managed	June 2014

## **MAS.5 Livestock Welfare Standards Development - Cattle**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$15,410

The project aims to develop livestock welfare standards and guidelines for cattle based on the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and other relevant documents in collaboration with all stakeholders. It will maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare policy development and implementation.

Writing commenced in early 2009 based on the endorsed Standards and Guidelines Business Plan 2009. Writing re-commenced in October 2011 after 14 months suspension. Minor completion activities only are expected in 2014.

Further information including the Standards and Guidelines Development Business Plan can be found at:  
[www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Conduct public consultation, summarise submissions and revise standards and guidelines	March 2013
Reference group ratification of revised standards and guidelines	April 2013
Submit standards for government endorsement	April 2013

## **MAS.6 Livestock Welfare Standards Development - Sheep**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$15,410

The project aims to develop livestock welfare standards and guidelines for sheep based on the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of sheep and other relevant documents in collaboration with all stakeholders. It will maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare policy development and implementation.

Writing commenced in early 2009 based on the endorsed Standards and Guidelines Business Plan 2009. Writing re-commenced in October 2011 after 14 months hibernation. Minor completion activities only are expected in 2014.

Further information including the Standards and Guidelines Development Business Plan can be found at:  
[www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Conduct public consultation, summarise submissions and revise standards and guidelines	March 2013
Reference group ratification of revised standards and guidelines	April 2013
Submit standards for government endorsement	April 2013

## MAS.7 Livestock Welfare Standards Development - Goats

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$52,345

The project aims to develop livestock welfare standards and guidelines for goats based on the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of the Goat (1991) and other relevant documents in collaboration with all stakeholders. It will maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare policy development and implementation.

Activities are expected to commence in late 2013.

Further information including the Standards and Guidelines Development Business Plan can be found at:  
[www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Planned Outputs 2013/14	Target
Negotiate funding agreement and agreement to progress	December 2013
Reference group ratification of business plan, funding and policy options	June 2014
Draft standards and guidelines	2014
Reference group ratification of standards and guidelines	2014
Engage and manage consultants for the regulation impact statement	2013/14
Reference group ratification of RIS and consultation strategy	2014
Conduct public consultation, summarise submissions and revise standards and guidelines	2014
Reference group ratification of revised standards and guidelines	2014
Submit standards for government endorsement	2014

## MAS.8 Livestock Welfare Standards Development - Poultry

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$50,732

The project aims to develop livestock welfare standards and guidelines for Poultry based on the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Poultry and other relevant documents in collaboration with all stakeholders. It will maintain and increase market access through effective partnerships for livestock welfare policy development and implementation.

Activities are expected to commence in late 2013.

Further information including the Standards and Guidelines Development Business Plan can be found at:  
[www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Planned Outputs 2013/14	Target
Negotiate funding agreement and approval to progress	December 2013
Reference group ratification of business plan, funding and policy options	June 2014
Draft standards and guidelines	2014
Reference group ratification of standards and guidelines	2014
Engage and manage consultants for the regulation impact statement	2013/14
Reference group ratification of RIS and consultation strategy	2014
Conduct public consultation, summarise submissions and revise standards and guidelines	2014
Reference group ratification of revised standards and guidelines	2014
Submit standards for government endorsement	2014

## MAS.9 Surveillance Enhancement and Support

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$44,781

Surveillance Enhancement and Support is an activity area aimed at promoting AHA member interests on important national surveillance-related committees and projects, including research. This includes AHA's response to members' needs for any new or improved general and targeted national surveillance projects. A priority area for AHA is to support AHC and the livestock industries in the development and implementation of national general surveillance policy and practice.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Agreement with AHA members on any proposed changes to AHA's Animal Disease Surveillance Program arising from an agreed National General Surveillance Plan	Ongoing
Promote AHA member interests and integrate activities on important surveillance-related national committees and projects	Ongoing
Maintain a current database of national animal health data standards	Ongoing

## MAS.10 National General Surveillance Evaluation and Improvement Program Business Plan development

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$31,693

This project will support the development of the AHC National General Surveillance Evaluation and Support program by providing effective input into the development of the business plan. It aims to support AHC and the livestock industries in the development, coordination and evaluation of national surveillance policy and to respond to members' needs for evaluation of general and targeted national surveillance activities.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Contribute to an agreed National General Surveillance Evaluation and Improvement (NGSEI) business plan	July 2013
Promotion of AHA member interests and integration of activities on NGSEI related working groups	June 2014

## MAS.11 National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS)

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$618,290

The project aims to provide timely and accurate summary information on Australia's animal health status, and disease surveillance and control activities, to support trade in livestock and livestock commodities and meet Australia's international reporting obligations.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
A new NAHIS project to collate and analyse laboratory data on disease investigations undertaken by government and private veterinary practitioners (general surveillance)	June 2014
Maintenance of current summary national animal health data in the NAHIS application	Ongoing
Maintenance of a dynamic application and database including new and modified data projects (identified in consultation with AHA member stakeholders and AHC)	Ongoing
Publication of AHSQ reports and current Disease Information Sheets	Quarterly
Publication of <i>Animal Health in Australia 2013</i>	May 2014



## MAS.12 National Significant Disease Investigations (NSDI)

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$192,226

The NSDI aims to increase and promote Australia's capacity for the early detection and reporting of diseases which might impact trade, productivity, public health or biodiversity conservation. More specifically, the program aims to strengthen the general surveillance network by increasing contact and collaboration between private veterinary practitioners and government officers and by increasing the number of detailed livestock and wildlife disease investigations conducted by private veterinarians in each jurisdiction.

A payment is available to private practitioners, through their department, for an initial field and clinical investigation, and also for a follow-up lengthy investigation. Supplementary payments are available in some states by way of additional contributions from their governments. In return for payment, the practitioner provides a case report of the investigation to the primary industry agency.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Support the project to increase utilisation to optimum levels	June 2014
An annual report published in the <i>Animal Health in Australia</i> Report	May 2014
Maintenance of a current program homepage on the AHA, website providing a brief description of the program and providing links to relevant reports and documentation	June 2014

## MAS.13 National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$1,108,940

The NAMP aims to monitor the distribution of economically important insect-borne viruses of livestock and their vectors to facilitate the export of live sheep, goats and cattle and their germplasm, detect incursions of exotic strains of virus and detect changes in distribution of these viruses.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
A NAMP bluetongue zone map which supports the information needs of the Australian Government to manage livestock export protocols	Updated as needed
Publication of six-monthly reports in <i>AHSQ</i> and an annual <i>NAMP Report</i>	Six monthly
<i>Ad hoc</i> advice, publications and presentations	As needed

## MAS.14 Livestock Production Diseases

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Lorna Citer

**Budget:** \$12,318

This project aims to improve the collection and return of production and market access related animal health information from abattoirs to stakeholders in the national animal health system. It also aims to reduce trade and market access risk.

Feedback of information from abattoir monitoring of a range of diseases affecting small stock production is already occurring in most states for sheep under the National Sheep Health Monitoring sub-Project. The Livestock Production Diseases project seeks to expand the collection of animal health information to the cattle sector and to explore links with other emerging 'feedback systems' within the national animal health system.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Establishment of a pilot project to trial the provision of animal health conditions/syndrome information to producers	December 2013
Agreement on sharing of information collected through a pilot animal health monitoring project	February 2014

## MAS.15 National Johne's Disease Control Program (NJDCP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Lorna Citer

**Budget:** \$334,913

This project provides a nationally coordinated approach to the cross-species management of Johne's disease. The project aims to reduce the impact of the disease and control measures on industries and protect the favourable status of the Australian livestock industries.

Johne's disease is unevenly distributed across Australia; endemic in some regions and livestock sectors and rare or absent in others. Owners of livestock free from the disease seek to protect their animal health status and owners of infected animals seek to improve their trading opportunities and herd or flock productivity.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
As part of the maintenance of the Crohn's response strategy, monitor any emerging public health implications arising from Johne's disease	November 2013
Monitor the implementation of risk-based trading systems for all species to ensure the objectives of the program are met and report findings to the NJDCP Steering Committee	December 2013
Promote the role of biosecurity in the management of Johne's disease	June 2014
Provide advice to stakeholders on the technical elements of Johne's disease management and facilitate the development of national management plans for Johne's disease for each of the affected livestock species	November 2013
Liaise with stakeholders to establish annual operational priorities for inclusion in each industry plan	October 2013
Implement agreed changes to the Market Assurance Programs to provide a higher level of risk assurance and the availability of low-risk stock for each industry	December 2013
Maintenance of a Johne's disease information system	June 2014

## MAS.16 National Bovine Johne's Disease Strategic Plan (NBJDSP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Lorna Citer

**Budget:** \$1,041,443

The project aims to minimise contamination of farms and farm products by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* and to protect the status of non-infected cattle herds while minimising disruption to trade at a herd, regional and national level.

The NBJDSP is a sub-program of the NJDCP. The NBJDSP is a rolling three-year strategic plan that provides a framework for the management of BJD in Australia. The program was revised in 2011/12.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Report to the National BJD Steering Committee on progress in the implementation of an amended and updated National BJD Strategic Plan from 1 July 2012	September 2013
Manage projects identified by the National BJD Steering Committee to achieve the program objectives	June 2014
Monitor research and development projects funded by Cattle Council of Australia	June 2014
Management of the <i>Financial and Non Financial Assistance Package</i> reported to the NBJD Financial Non-Financial Assistance Package Committee	August 2013 and February 2014

### MAS.17 Ovine Johne's Disease Management Plan (OJDMP)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Lorna Citer

**Budget:** \$1,457,100

The project aims to assist sheep producers maintain disease freedom from OJD in areas that appear to be free and reduce the within flock prevalence in areas where the disease occurs, through the implementation of nationally agreed management practices that will diminish production losses due to the disease and minimise trade risk.

The OJDMP is a sub-program of the NJDCP. The OJDMP 2012-2017 plan is under further review with the introduction of a new National OJD Management Plan on 1 July 2013.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Coordination of the activities identified in the OJD Management Plan 2012-2017	June 2014
Respond to surveillance enquiries from stakeholders as required	As needed
Monitor performance of the OJD Management Plan against agreed performance measures and report to the OJD Management Committee annually	February 2014
Implement any associated projects to support the revised OJD Management Plan 2012-2017	September 2013
Report abattoir monitoring information to stakeholders	Quarterly
Provide annual area prevalence estimates	February 2014
Report vaccine sales annually as an indicator of vaccine use to the OJD Management Committee	September 2013
Monitor progress of research and development projects funded by Sheepmeat Council of Australia and WoolProducers Australia	December 2013

### MAS.18 Australian Veterinary Practitioners' Surveillance Network (AVPSN)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Ian Langstaff

**Budget:** \$100,000

This project will support the review /redevelopment of the AVPSN by providing input into the redevelopment and contract management services. It seeks to support AHC and the livestock industries in the development and implementation of national surveillance policy and to respond to members' needs for general national surveillance activities.

Project funding is for the consultancy. AHA involvement will be supported by project MAS.11.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Contribute to a redevelopment of the AVPSN	January 2014
Manage the consultancy	January 2014

### MAS.19 Crisis Response for Animal Welfare (CRAW)

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Kevin de Witte

**Budget:** \$80,000

AAWS funding will support the CRAW project by providing input into the development and management of the project. The project will seek to mitigate the risks to livestock welfare from a livestock business continuity failure that may arise from a variety of reasons. Legal and financial arrangements will be examined and recommendations made regarding prospective and actual response management to reduce the risks of a livestock welfare crisis to industry and government, i.e. to have a better CRAW capability.

Project funding is for the consultancy. AHA involvement will be supported by project MAS.4.

Deliverables 2013/14	Target
Progress report	December 2013
Final report	March 2014

# CORPORATE AND MEMBER SERVICES

## Executive Manager: Mike Willoughby

One of AHA's strengths is its capacity to facilitate and coordinate the involvement of its government and industry members in joint decision making, assessment and reporting on a wide range of initiatives and activities, all with the purpose of promoting their individual and collective interests as well as advancing the company's strategic priorities. This requires significant time and effort, much of which is incorporated into activities and budgets within Corporate and Member Services.

Corporate and Member Services incorporates a wide range of activities that spread across all other program areas, including activities associated with the overall management of the strategic direction of the company, the identification and promotion of new and emerging national livestock health issues, the ongoing engagement of members and stakeholders, legal and Corporations Law compliance, activities of the Board of Directors, company general meetings, the management of all human resource and administrative services, AHA's corporate communications capabilities and the provision of information and communications technology resources. Additionally, a number of specific core and special funded projects are managed, including the organisation and conduct of members' forums and industry forums, the involvement of the company in various national committees, and the provision of administrative and support services to industry trust funds.

### Projects within this priority area for 2013/14

		2013/14 budget \$	2014/15 indicative \$	2015/16 indicative \$
CMS.1	Company Management	196,687	250,000	275,000
CMS.2	Board	432,672	480,000	490,000
CMS.3	General Office Administration <sup>#</sup>	-	-	-
CMS.4	Strategic Planning	108,972	112,000	115,000
CMS.5	Stakeholder Engagement	172,314	176,750	182,000
CMS.6	Members' Forum	64,005	70,000	75,000
CMS.7	Industry Forum	32,074	32,074	32,074
CMS.8	Representation on National Committees	102,539	103,000	105,000
CMS.9	Corporate Communication	239,132	260,000	280,000
CMS.10	Information and Communication Technology	147,345	151,000	160,000
CMS.11	APAV Management	40,596	41,000	41,500
CMS.12	Cattle Disease Contingency Fund	28,233	25,000	25,000
CMS.13	Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund	10,427	7,500	7,500
CMS.14	Sheep Industry Health & Welfare Trust	5,976	5,000	5,200
CMS.15	NLIS Limited Acquisition	64,130	-	-
CMS.16	Livestock Biosecurity Network	37,792	36,000	36,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,682,894</b>	<b>1,749,324</b>	<b>1,829,274</b>

(Shaded lines represent core funded projects)

<sup>#</sup>allocated and recovered across all projects

## **CMS.1 Company Management**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Bond

**Budget:** \$196,687

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Implementation and management of the strategic policy directions of the board.
- Compliance with corporations law and other relevant legislation.
- Financial reporting as required by corporations law and keeping members informed of the financial aspects of company and program management.
- Prudent management of financial and human resources.
- Identification and initial management of new and emerging animal health issues.
- Effective oversight of relationships with members and stakeholders.
- Convening of company general meetings as required by law and in accordance with the AHA constitution.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Updated strategic plan and company annual operating plan presented to members for endorsement	June 2013
Annual report presented to members at AGM	November 2013
Program outcomes delivered and fully reported to board and to members	Ongoing
Company general meetings held in accordance with constitution and corporations law	November 2013 and May 2014

## **CMS.2 Board**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Bond / Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$432,672

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Establishment and monitoring of the strategic direction of the company and maintaining accountability to members and stakeholders.
- Responsibility for corporate governance and compliance.
- Delegation of responsibilities to management and monitoring of their performance appropriately.
- Ensuring the ongoing political and financial well-being of the company.
- Full legal compliance.
- Ensuring responsibilities of the Board as set out in corporations' law and in the company constitution are met.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Board meetings held as planned throughout year	Ongoing
Detailed legal and statutory compliance achieved	Ongoing
Strategic direction agreed, maintained and monitored	Ongoing

### **CMS.3 General Office Administration**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$3,598,867 (fully allocated)

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Provision, maintenance and upgrade of company premises, furniture and equipment, utilities, training resources and other related facilities to enable the company to provide the management and administrative support services required for efficient operation.
- Staff employment, administration and training.
- All general office administration costs (including staff costs) are allocated and recovered across all programs and project budgets based on the time allocations of staff as per monthly time sheets.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Full allocation of expenditure across projects based on monthly staff time sheets	Ongoing
Company staff training initiatives developed in harmony with needs of individual employees	Ongoing
Premises, furniture and equipment, utilities, training resources and other related facilities all provided within budget to enable efficient delivery of services by the company	Ongoing

### **CMS.4 Strategic and Business Planning**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Bond

**Budget:** \$108,972

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- The strategic planning process provides the framework for the development of projects and budgets to deliver the strategic objectives of AHA.
- The process includes the review of the AHA strategic plan by the board and management and the preparation of the annual operating plan, along with member consultation at various stages for purposes of input and feedback.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Strategic and annual operating plans completed as part of planning cycle	March 2014
Further development of a planning and consultative framework that will provide for early identification and prioritisation of significant national animal health issues	Ongoing

## **CMS.5 Stakeholder Engagement**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Bond

**Budget:** \$172,314

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Ongoing engagement with stakeholders ensures that the company, its members and other animal health stakeholders actively contribute to defining and addressing national animal health system priorities.
- Members and stakeholders are systematically engaged at a high level by the company in the process of defining and addressing livestock biosecurity system priorities and responsibilities.
- Senior level engagement is vital to achieving national coordination of animal biosecurity initiatives and activity.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Implementation of Member Engagement Strategy	Ongoing
AHA Annual Operating Plan based on appropriate, inclusive member consultation and input agreed by the AHA Board	April 2014
Regular reporting of progress on implementation of agreed actions to AHA Board and members	June 2014
Maximisation of cooperative working arrangements with PHA to the benefit of all members, including meetings of the two Boards and industry members of both companies	June 2014

## **CMS.6 Members' Forums**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$64,005

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Members' Forums enable the company, its members and other animal health stakeholders to actively and collectively contribute to defining and addressing national animal health system priorities.
- Members' Forums are ideally suited to facilitate high level industry/government interaction and agreement.
- They also provide a forum for industry and government members collectively to provide feedback to AHA on its roles and performance.
- The development of the Members' Forum has been particularly useful in enabling both industry and government members to exchange views on new and emerging animal health issues at an early stage.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Three Members' Forum meetings	September 2013 November 2013 March 2014

## **CMS.7 Industry Forums**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$32,074

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Industry Forums enable industry members to actively and collectively contribute to defining and addressing national animal health system priorities, and facilitate industry unity on specific issues as appropriate.
- They also provide a forum for industry members collectively to provide feedback to AHA on its roles and performance.
- The development of the Industry Forum has been particularly useful in providing national animal industry bodies the opportunity to share perspectives and to work collaboratively to resolve biosecurity issues and to provide advice to AHA on these.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Two Industry Forum meetings	September 2013 March 2014
Teleconferences of executive	As required
Proposed joint AHA/PHA Industry Forum	November 2013

## **CMS.8 Representation – National Committees**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Bond

**Budget:** \$102,539

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- The company contributes to the efficient operation of the national animal health system through effective representation of AHA members' collective interests in the policy development and decision-making activities of a range of national committees.
- AHA is a member, participant or observer on a range of national committees which influence, decide or advise on animal biosecurity policy and practice including NMG, CCEAD, SAFEMEAT (Partners and Executive), AWC, NFF Biosecurity and Animal Management Committee, and many subcommittees of these groups.
- SAFEMEAT is a partnership between the red meat and livestock industry and the state and Australian governments that aims to achieve the highest standards of food safety from the farm to the consumer. It reports directly to SCoPI.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Development of policy papers and responses to issues to support and improve Australia's animal health status	June 2014
Participate in meetings of relevant national committees on behalf of all members	June 2014
Contribute to the deliberations of SAFEMEAT	June 2014



## **CMS.9 Corporate Communications**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Lisa Borthwick

**Budget:** \$239,132

This project includes the following activities and goals:

- Communication of the company's partnership contributions to the national animal health system and the benefits this provides to members, stakeholders and the broader community.
- To implement the approved activities identified in the AHA Corporate Communications Strategy Implementation Plan 2012/13.
- To plan and implement strategic communication strategies for AHA programs and projects in 2013/14 as required. Continue to upgrade and develop relevant communication tools, including the AHA website and other AHA related websites, to ensure they provide visitors with easy access to current and relevant information.
- Implement and regularly review AHA communication policies and processes, develop new policies and processes as required.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Improve AHA's media liaison, plan and implement proactive promotion of outcomes of the work of AHA and members through the effective use of print, electronic and new media	June 2014
Produce and distribute ten editions of the <i>AHA Update</i> e-newsletter annually	June 2014
Deliver all communications collateral, including publications on time and within budget	Ongoing
Regularly review and update AHA corporate communication strategy and implementation plan	Ongoing

## **CMS.10 Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

**Funding:** Core funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$147,345

The purpose of this project is to improve business performance in the delivery of programs through the continual maintenance and upgrade of the company's ICT capability and resources.

The company is guided by the ICT Strategic Plan adopted in 2009/10; this plan provides the basis for its ICT planning, effective and efficient ICT systems capability is integral to the delivery of AHA services and programs for members and stakeholders.

Ongoing ICT liaison and cooperation with Plant Health Australia is an important strategic objective.

At the commencement of 2013/14 the company intends to replace most computer hardware and to upgrade server technology to ensure that our ICT capability is maintained at the highest level.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Planning, negotiation and implementation of a three-yearly upgrade of server technology and all office hardware, and completion of system rollover and startup	July 2013
Review and ongoing implementation of ICT Strategic Plan	Ongoing
Continue to build ICT cooperation with PHA	Ongoing

### **CMS.11 Accreditation Program for Australian Veterinarians (APAV)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$40,596

The APAV project provides non-government veterinarians with an introduction to government-industry animal health programs and an assessed level of understanding of these programs.

APAV accredits non-government veterinarians so that they are able to work in government and industry animal health programs.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Facilitate training and accreditation of non-government veterinarians to work in government/industry operational programs	Ongoing
Provide technical support to non-government veterinarians seeking to undertake the APAV initial training or to participate in APAV operational programs	Ongoing

### **CMS.12 Cattle Disease Contingency Fund (CDCF)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$28,233

The company provides administrative and accounting services to the Cattle Disease Contingency Fund Pty Limited, trustee for the Cattle Disease Contingency Fund Trust.

Organisation, attendance and advice are provided for CDCF Board meetings.

The company also manages the investment and expenditure of trust funds, and prepares and submits annual financial statements for audit.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Provision of reports to the Board and to the shareholders of the CDCF on the ongoing funding and expenditure of the trust.	Ongoing
Support and ongoing administration of funding initiatives likely to benefit or enhance the Australian cattle industry	Ongoing
Efficient management of investments and expenditure of trust funds.	Ongoing

### **CMS.13 Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund (HBDCF)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$10,427

The company provides administrative and accounting services to the Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund Pty Limited, trustee for the Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund Trust.

Organisation, attendance and advice are provided for HBDCF Board meetings.

The company also manages the investment and expenditure of trust funds, and prepares and submits annual financial statements for audit.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Provision of reports to the Board and to the shareholders of the trustee on the ongoing funding and expenditure of the HBDCF	Ongoing
Support for funding initiatives likely to benefit or enhance the Australian honey bee industry	Ongoing
Efficient management of investments, expenditure and levy flow	Ongoing

#### **CMS.14 Sheep Industry Health and Welfare Trust (SIHWT)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$5,976

The company provides administrative and accounting services to the Sheep Industry Health and Welfare Pty Ltd, trustee for the Sheep Industry Health and Welfare Trust.

Organisation, attendance and advice are provided for SIHWT Board meetings.

The company also manages the investment and expenditure of trust funds, and prepares and submits annual financial statements for audit.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Provision of reports to the Board and to the shareholders of the trustee on the ongoing funding and expenditure of the SIHWT	Ongoing
Support for funding initiatives likely to benefit or enhance the Australian sheep industry	Ongoing
Efficient management of investments and expenditure	Ongoing

#### **CMS.15 Acquisition of National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) Limited**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Duncan Rowland

**Budget:** \$64,130

This item provides contingency funding for potential expenditure related to any progress of current discussions on operations of NLIS Limited.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Subject to further development	June 2014

#### **CMS.16 Livestock Biosecurity Network (LBN)**

**Funding:** Special funded

**Responsible person:** Mike Willoughby

**Budget:** \$37,792

Subject to further negotiation, the company will provide administrative and accounting services to the Livestock Biosecurity Network Pty Limited.

The services will cover employment of staff, payroll responsibilities and general financial management, including reporting on acquittal of funding.

<b>Deliverables 2013/14</b>	<b>Target</b>
Provision of reports to the LBN Board and to the shareholders of the LBN on the ongoing funding and expenditure of the LBN	Ongoing
Efficient management of finances and expenditure	Ongoing

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 – CORE FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT

Stated ex GST

Funding Party	Total Core Funding \$	EAD Preparedness and Response \$	Biosecurity Services \$	Market Access \$	Corporate and Member Services \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>436,874</b>	<b>83,309</b>	<b>316,049</b>	<b>463,768</b>
Australian Capital Territory	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
New South Wales	285,886	96,074	18,321	69,503	101,988
Northern Territory	22,546	7,577	1,445	5,481	8,043
Queensland	295,845	99,421	18,959	71,924	105,541
South Australia	126,136	42,389	8,083	30,665	44,998
Tasmania	39,875	13,400	2,555	9,694	14,225
Victoria	396,782	133,341	25,427	96,463	141,550
Western Australia	127,931	42,992	8,198	31,102	45,639
<b>States and territories</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>436,874</b>	<b>83,309</b>	<b>316,049</b>	<b>463,768</b>
Chicken industry	125,507	42,177	8,043	30,513	44,774
Dairy industry	237,913	79,952	15,246	57,840	84,874
Egg industry	36,717	12,339	2,353	8,926	13,099
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Australian Horse Industry Council	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Lot fed cattle industry	63,601	21,374	4,076	15,462	22,689
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	9,371	3,149	601	2,278	3,343
Harness Racing Australia Inc	14,744	4,955	945	3,585	5,260
Grass fed cattle industry	413,203	138,860	26,480	100,456	147,408
Goat industry	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	7,011	2,356	449	1,704	2,501
Australian Pork Limited	58,070	19,515	3,721	14,118	20,716
Sheepmeat industry	147,534	49,580	9,455	35,868	52,632
Wool industry	166,329	55,896	10,659	40,437	59,337
<b>Industry (see Note 1)</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>436,874</b>	<b>83,309</b>	<b>316,049</b>	<b>463,768</b>

Funding Party	Total Core Funding \$	EAD Preparedness and Response \$	Biosecurity Services \$	Market Access \$	Corporate and Member Services \$
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	13,339	4,483	855	3,243	4,759
CSIRO - AAHL	23,876	8,024	1,530	5,805	8,518
<b>Service providers</b>	<b>37,215</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>13,276</b>
LiveCorp	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Dairy Australia Ltd	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
National Aquaculture Council Inc	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
Zoo & Aquarium Association	5,000	1,680	320	1,216	1,784
<b>Associate Members</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>6,078</b>	<b>8,919</b>
<b>Members and Associate Members Total</b>	<b>3,962,215</b>	<b>1,331,530</b>	<b>253,913</b>	<b>963,272</b>	<b>1,413,500</b>
<b>FUNDING SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Funded by Interest Income</b>	<b>140,625</b>	<b>47,258</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>34,188</b>	<b>50,167</b>
<b>Funded from Company Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Funded by Industry Levy Income</b>	<b>1,195,804</b>	<b>401,858</b>	<b>76,632</b>	<b>290,717</b>	<b>426,597</b>
<b>Funded by Members and Associates Subs</b>	<b>2,766,411</b>	<b>929,672</b>	<b>177,282</b>	<b>672,554</b>	<b>986,903</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>4,102,840</b>	<b>1,378,788</b>	<b>262,925</b>	<b>997,460</b>	<b>1,463,667</b>

**Note:** Members representing industries which contribute industry levy income to the company will be required to pay an annual subscription of \$10.00 each from their own resources.

All funding in shaded areas is derived from industry levy income paid to AHA by the Australian Government under the authority of the *Australian Animal Health Council (Live-stock Industries) Funding Act 1996*.

## APPENDIX 2 – SPECIAL FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT

Stated Ex GST

Funding Party	Total Special Funding \$	EAD Preparedness and Response \$	Biosecurity Services \$	Market Access \$	Corporate and Member Services \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>1,007,910</b>	<b>152,866</b>	<b>339,844</b>	<b>515,200</b>	<b>-</b>
Australian Capital Territory	258	82	120	56	-
New South Wales	122,011	33,549	58,516	29,946	-
Northern Territory	8,806	2,610	3,462	2,734	-
Queensland	152,922	36,143	76,358	40,421	-
South Australia	46,064	13,664	18,679	13,722	-
Tasmania	14,675	4,805	5,564	4,306	-
Victoria	161,801	46,939	66,578	48,284	-
Western Australia	51,266	15,074	20,670	15,523	-
<b>States and territories</b>	<b>557,803</b>	<b>152,866</b>	<b>266,003</b>	<b>154,991</b>	<b>-</b>
Chicken industry	35,176	-	19,018	13,083	3,075
Dairy industry	308,060	118,731	28,529	155,256	5,544
Egg industry	8,951	-	4,492	3,827	631
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	170	-	34	-	136
Australian Horse Industry Council	157	-	34	-	123
Lot fed cattle industry	131,880	33,775	32,398	64,218	1,489
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	293	-	63	-	230
Harness Racing Australia Inc	459	-	100	-	359
Grass fed cattle industry	1,087,909	297,576	302,509	477,713	10,111
Goat industry	33,299	1,735	2,683	28,758	123
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	38,006	-	37,639	244	123
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	219	-	47	-	172
Australian Pork Limited	9,152	43,600	4,176	-	1,376
Sheepmeat industry	1,110,708	131,870	98,220	876,310	4,308
Wool industry	1,190,723	119,035	126,921	941,127	3,641
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,955,161</b>	<b>746,321</b>	<b>656,864</b>	<b>2,560,537</b>	<b>31,439</b>

Funding Party	Total Special Funding \$	EAD Preparedness and Response \$	Biosecurity Services \$	Market Access \$	Corporate and Member Services \$
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-
CSIRO - AAHL	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providers</b>	-	-	-	-	-
LiveCorp	116,566	-	-	116,439	127
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	127	-	-	-	127
Dairy Australia Ltd	127	-	-	-	127
National Aquaculture Council Inc	127	-	-	-	127
Zoo & Aquarium Association	127	-	-	-	127
<b>Associate Members</b>	117,074	-	-	116,439	635
External stakeholders	541,843	-	399,921	40,000	101,922
Other funding sources	1,345,847	1,102,032	37,400	165,819	40,596
Industry trust funds	1,086,080	-	-	1,041,443	44,636
<b>Other funding</b>	2,973,769	1,102,032	437,320	1,247,262	187,154
<b>Total funding to be provided</b>	8,651,716	2,154,084	1,683,974	4,594,429	219,229
<b>Total budgeted expenditure to be met</b>	8,654,716	1,683,974	1,683,974	4,594,429	219,229
<b>FUNDING SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Funded by Members</b>	1,771,241	349,331	631,883	786,874	3,153
<b>Funded by Industry Levy Income</b>	3,906,706	702,721	614,770	2,560,293	28,922
<b>Funded by Others</b>	2,973,769	1,102,032	437,320	1,247,262	187,154
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	8,651,716	2,154,084	1,683,974	4,594,429	219,229

**Note:** Members representing industries which contribute industry levy income to the company will be required to pay an annual subscription of \$10.00 each from their own resources.

All funding in shaded areas is derived from industry levy income paid to AHA by the Australian Government under the authority of the *Australian Animal Health Council (Live-stock Industries) Funding Act 1996*.



## APPENDIX 2.1 – EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT – SPECIAL FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

Stated Ex GST

Funding Party	TOTALS	RRT Training \$	FMD Vaccine Management \$	FMD Risk Management \$	Anthrax Vaccine \$	Capripox \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>152,866</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>40,712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>-</b>
Australian Capital Territory	82	60	20	-	1	-
New South Wales	33,549	24,270	8,773	-	506	-
Northern Territory	2,610	1,914	662	-	35	-
Queensland	36,143	25,116	10,514	-	513	-
South Australia	13,664	10,708	2,789	-	167	-
Tasmania	4,805	3,385	1,354	-	66	-
Victoria	46,939	33,685	12,621	-	633	-
Western Australia	15,074	10,861	3,980	-	233	-
<b>States and territories</b>	<b>152,866</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>40,712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>-</b>
Chicken industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy industry	118,731	-	4,529	113,034	1,168	-
Egg industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Horse Industry Council	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot fed cattle industry	33,775	-	1,293	32,210	272	-
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness Racing Australia Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass fed cattle industry	297,576	-	7,939	198,266	2,204	89,168
Goat industry	1,735	-	51	1,679	5	-
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Pork Limited	43,600	-	1,252	42,348	-	-
Sheepmeat industry	131,870	-	2,748	90,798	322	38,001
Wool industry	119,035	-	2,544	84,068	336	32,086
<b>Industry</b>	<b>746,321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,356</b>	<b>562,403</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>159,255</b>

Funding Party	TOTALS	RRT Training \$	FMD Vaccine Management \$	FMD Risk Management \$	Anthrax Vaccine \$	Capripox \$
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSIRO - AAHL	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
LiveCorp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Australia Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aquaculture Council Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo and Aquarium Association	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Associate members</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Members and associate members total</b>						
External stakeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other funding sources	1,102,032	-	-	1,102,032	-	-
Industry trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other funding</b>	<b>1,102,032</b>	-	-	<b>1,102,032</b>	-	-
<b>Total funding to be provided</b>	<b>2,154,084</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>101,779</b>	<b>1,664,435</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>159,255</b>
<b>Total budgeted expenditure to be met</b>	<b>2,154,085</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>101,779</b>	<b>1,664,435</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>159,255</b>

**Note:** Totals shown only reflect funding to be paid through AHA. Direct or in kind funding by members themselves, or funding from other sources that does not pass through AHA has not been shown.

All funding in shaded areas is derived from industry levy income paid to AHA by the Australian Government under the authority of the *Australian Animal Health Council (Live-stock Industries) Funding Act 1996*. Funding for some special programs has yet to be finalised, figures shown may be provisional only.

## APPENDIX 2.2 – BIOSECURITY SERVICES

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT – SPECIAL FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

Stated Ex GST

Funding Party	TOTALS	Alpaca Biosecurity \$	Biosecurity Business Plans \$	Tracing Exercises \$	National PIC Register \$	NLIS \$	Mirror Site for NLIS \$	TSEAP \$	Screw Worm Fly \$	Newcastle Disease \$	Biosecurity RD&E \$	Swill Feeding \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>339,844</b>	-	-	-	<b>8,787</b>	<b>24,746</b>	<b>16,057</b>	<b>81,205</b>	<b>52,400</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>95,441</b>
Australian Capital Territory	120	-	-	-	5	14	-	29	-	46	27	-
New South Wales	58,516	-	-	-	1,939	5,460	-	24,817	11,004	4,264	11,032	-
Northern Territory	3,462	-	-	-	153	431	-	1,478	524	6	870	-
Queensland	76,358	-	-	-	2,006	5,650	-	24,813	29,868	2,604	11,416	-
South Australia	18,679	-	-	-	855	2,409	-	7,275	3,144	127	4,867	-
Tasmania	5,564	-	-	-	270	762	-	2,928	-	65	1,539	-
Victoria	66,578	-	-	-	2,691	7,578	-	30,930	6,288	3,780	15,311	-
Western Australia	20,670	-	-	-	868	2,443	-	10,536	1,572	314	4,937	-
<b>States and Territories</b>	<b>266,003</b>	-	-	-	<b>8,787</b>	<b>24,746</b>	<b>16,057</b>	<b>102,806</b>	<b>52,400</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-
Chicken industry	19,018	-	-	-	848	-	-	-	-	18,169	-	-
Dairy industry	28,529	-	-	10,135	1,608	5,368	-	11,157	262	-	-	-
Egg industry	4,492	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	4,244	-	-
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Horse Industry Council	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot fed cattle industry	32,398	-	-	2,709	430	1,435	-	25,623	2,201	-	-	-
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness Racing Australia Inc	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass fed cattle industry	302,509	-	-	17,602	2,793	9,322	-	252,972	19,820	-	-	-
Goat industry	2,683	-	-	218	34	115	-	2,303	13	-	-	-
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	37,639	37,272	-	218	34	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	47	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Pork Limited	4,176	-	-	2,474	392	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheepmeat industry	98,220	-	-	6,285	997	3,328	-	86,641	969	-	-	-
Wool industry	126,921	-	-	7,085	1,124	3,753	-	112,024	2,934	-	-	-
<b>Industry</b>	<b>656,864</b>	<b>37,272</b>	-	<b>46,725</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>24,746</b>	-	<b>490,720</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>22,414</b>	-	-

Funding Party	TOTALS	Alpaca Biosecurity \$	Biosecurity Business Plans \$	Tracing Exercises \$	National PIC Register \$	NLIS \$	Mirror Site for NLIS \$	TSEFAP \$	Screw Worm Fly \$	Newcastle Disease \$	Biosecurity RD&E \$	Swill Feeding \$
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSIRO - AAHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LiveCorp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Australia Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aquaculture Council Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo & Aquarium Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Associate Members</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Members and Associate Members Total</b>												
External stakeholders	399,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	299,921	-	-	100,000	-
Other funding sources	37,400	-	37,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other funding</b>	<b>437,320</b>	-	<b>37,400</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>299,921</b>	-	-	<b>100,000</b>	-
<b>Total funding to be provided</b>	<b>1,683,974</b>	<b>37,272</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>26,360</b>	<b>74,239</b>	<b>16,057</b>	<b>974,651</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>44,827</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>95,441</b>
<b>Total budgeted expenditure to be met</b>	<b>1,683,974</b>	<b>37,272</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>26,360</b>	<b>74,239</b>	<b>16,057</b>	<b>974,651</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>44,827</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>95,441</b>

**Note:** Totals shown only reflect funding to be paid through AHA. Direct or in kind funding by members themselves, or funding from other sources that does not pass through AHA has not been shown.

All funding in shaded areas is derived from industry levy income paid to AHA by the Australian Government under the authority of the *Australian Animal Health Council (Live-stock Industries) Funding Act 1996*.

Funding for some special programs has yet to be finalised, figures shown may be provisional only.

## APPENDIX 2.3 – MARKET ACCESS SUPPORT

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT – SPECIAL FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

Stated Ex GST

Funding Party	TOTALS	AH Reference Network \$	AAPSP \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Cattle \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Sheep \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Goat \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Poultry \$	NAMP \$	Livestock Production Diseases \$	NJDCP \$	BJDSP \$	OJDMP \$	AVPSN \$	Crisis Animal Welfare \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>515,200</b>	<b>53,333</b>	-	<b>5,137</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>17,448</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>277,234</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>100,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Australian Capital Territory	56	27	-	1	3	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
New South Wales	29,946	11,301	-	937	1,399	1,031	3,786	11,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Territory	2,734	928	-	156	-	34	442	1,173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queensland	40,421	13,872	-	1,635	155	6,739	5,109	12,912	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	13,722	3,899	-	251	865	2,510	1,731	4,465	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasmania	4,306	1,893	-	202	-	-	299	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	48,284	15,856	-	1,639	1,705	5,948	3,901	17,656	1,579	-	-	-	-	-
Western Australia	15,523	5,557	-	314	1,010	1,186	1,637	5,819	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>States and territories</b>	<b>154,991</b>	<b>53,333</b>	-	<b>5,137</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>17,448</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>55,447</b>	<b>1,579</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken industry	13,083	-	-	-	-	-	13,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy industry	155,256	10,827	-	1,710	-	-	-	90,861	-	51,858	-	-	-	-
Egg industry	3,827	-	-	-	-	-	3,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Horse Industry Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot fed cattle industry	64,218	3,093	-	457	-	-	-	46,288	-	14,380	-	-	-	-
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness Racing Australia Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass fed cattle industry	477,713	26,667	-	2,970	-	-	-	300,724	6,276	141,077	-	-	-	-
Goat industry	28,758	123	-	-	-	17,448	-	6,707	36	4,444	-	-	-	-
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Pork Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheepmeat industry	876,310	6,544	-	-	2,415	-	-	116,228	2,333	63,868	-	684,922	-	-
Wool industry	941,127	6,080	-	-	2,722	-	-	99,010	2,096	59,041	-	772,178	-	-
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2,560,537</b>	<b>53,333</b>	-	<b>5,137</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>17,448</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>659,819</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>334,913</b>	-	<b>1,457,100</b>	-	-

Funding Party	TOTALS	AH Reference Network	AAPSP \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Cattle \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Sheep \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Goat \$	Livestock Welfare Standards- Poultry \$	NAMP \$	Livestock Production Diseases \$	NJDCP \$	BJDSP \$	OJDMP \$	AVPSN \$	Crisis Animal Welfare \$
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSIRO - AAHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service Providers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livcorp	116,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,439	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Australia Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aquaculture Council Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo & Aquarium Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Associate members</b>	<b>116,439</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>116,439</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Members and associate members total</b>														
External stakeholders	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Other funding sources	165,819	-	165,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry trust funds	1,041,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,041,443	-	-	-
<b>Other funding</b>	<b>1,247,262</b>	-	<b>165,819</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,041,443</b>	-	-	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Total funding to be provided</b>	<b>4,594,429</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>165,819</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>50,732</b>	<b>1,108,939</b>	<b>12,318</b>	<b>334,913</b>	<b>1,041,443</b>	<b>1,457,100</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Total budgeted expenditure to be met</b>	<b>4,594,430</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>165,819</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>50,732</b>	<b>1,108,940</b>	<b>12,318</b>	<b>334,913</b>	<b>1,041,443</b>	<b>1,457,100</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>

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Funding for some special programs has yet to be finalised, figures shown may be provisional only.

## APPENDIX 2.4 – CORPORATE AND MEMBER SERVICES

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA BUDGETED FUNDING COMMITMENT – SPECIAL FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR 2013/14

Stated Ex GST

Funding Party	TOTALS	NLIS Acquisition \$	Industry Forum \$	APAV Management \$	CDCF Trust \$	HBD CF Trust \$	SIHW Trust \$	Livestock Biosecurity Network \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Capital Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queensland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>States and territories</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken industry	3,075	-	3,075	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy industry	5,544	-	5,544	-	-	-	-	-
Egg industry	631	-	631	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	136	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Horse Industry Council	123	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
Lot fed cattle industry	1,489	-	1,489	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Racing Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Limited	230	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
Harness Racing Australia Inc	359	-	359	-	-	-	-	-
Grass fed cattle industry	10,111	-	10,111	-	-	-	-	-
Goat industry	123	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	123	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	172	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Pork Limited	1,376	-	1,376	-	-	-	-	-
Sheepmeat industry	4,308	-	4,308	-	-	-	-	-
Wool industry	3,641	-	3,641	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31,439</b>	-	<b>31,439</b>	-	-	-	-	-
The Australian Veterinary Association Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSIRO - AAHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Funding Party	TOTALS	NLIS Acquisition \$	Industry Forum \$	APAV Management \$	CDCF Trust \$	HBDCF Trust \$	SIHW Trust \$	Livestock Biosecurity Network \$
LiveCorp	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and NZ	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Australia Ltd	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
National Aquaculture Council Inc	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo and Aquarium Association	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Associate members</b>	<b>635</b>	-	<b>635</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Members and associate members total</b>								
External stakeholders	101,922	64,130	-	-	-	-	-	37,792
Other funding sources	40,596	-	-	40,596	-	-	-	-
Industry trust funds	44,636	-	-	-	28,233	10,427	5,976	-
<b>Other funding</b>	<b>187,154</b>	<b>64,130</b>	-	<b>40,596</b>	<b>28,233</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>37,792</b>
<b>Total funding to be provided</b>	<b>219,229</b>	<b>64,130</b>	<b>32,074</b>	<b>40,596</b>	<b>28,233</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>37,792</b>
<b>Total budgeted expenditure to be met</b>	<b>219,229</b>	<b>64,130</b>	<b>32,074</b>	<b>40,596</b>	<b>28,233</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>37,792</b>

**Note:** Totals shown only reflect funding to be paid through AHA. Direct or in kind funding by members themselves, or funding from other sources that does not pass through AHA has not been shown.

All funding in shaded areas is derived from industry levy income paid to AHA by the Australian Government under the authority of the *Australian Animal Health Council (Live-stock Industries) Funding Act 1996*.

Funding for some special programs has yet to be finalised, figures shown may be provisional only.



## APPENDIX 3 – INDICATIVE FUNDING 2014/15

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA ALL PROGRAMS

Stated ex GST

Funding Party	Core funding \$	Special funding \$	Total funding \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>1,404,529</b>	<b>1,162,513</b>	<b>2,567,042</b>
Australian Capital Territory	5,000	361	5,361
New South Wales	308,962	183,900	492,861
Northern Territory	24,366	13,909	38,276
Queensland	319,724	236,132	555,856
South Australia	136,317	69,376	205,693
Tasmania	43,093	24,441	67,534
Victoria	428,809	253,638	682,447
Western Australia	138,257	81,132	219,389
<b>States and territories total</b>	<b>1,404,529</b>	<b>862,888</b>	<b>2,267,417</b>
Chicken industry	135,933	30,473	166,406
Dairy industry	257,678	362,531	620,209
Egg industry	39,767	8,646	48,413
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	5,000	200	5,200
Australian Horse Industry Council	5,000	187	5,187
Lot fed cattle industry	68,885	148,114	216,999
Australian Racing Board Ltd	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Ltd	9,605	350	9,955
Harness Racing Australia Inc	15,113	548	15,661
Grass fed cattle industry	447,530	2,081,214	2,528,744
Goat industry	5,000	52,797	57,797
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	5,000	31,002	36,002
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	7,186	261	7,448
Australian Pork Ltd	62,894	57,153	120,047
Sheepmeat industry	159,791	863,700	1,023,491
Wool industry	180,147	870,812	1,050,959
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>1,404,529</b>	<b>4,507,989</b>	<b>5,912,518</b>
The Australian Veterinary Association	13,673	-	13,673
CSIRO - AAHL	24,473	-	24,473
<b>Service providers total</b>	<b>38,145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,145</b>
LiveCorp	5,000	116,566	121,566
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and New Zealand	5,000	-	5,000
Dairy Australia Limited	5,000	-	5,000
National Aquaculture Council Inc	5,000	-	5,000
Zoo and Aquarium Association Inc	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Associate members total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>116,566</b>	<b>141,566</b>
<b>MEMBERS AND INDUSTRY RESERVES TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>4,276,732</b>	<b>6,649,956</b>	<b>10,926,688</b>

## APPENDIX 4 – INDICATIVE FUNDING 2015/16

### ANIMAL HEALTH AUSTRALIA ALL PROGRAMS

Stated ex GST

Funding Party	Core funding \$	Special funding \$	Total funding \$
<b>Australian Government</b>	<b>1,454,647</b>	<b>874,178</b>	<b>2,328,825</b>
Australian Capital Territory	5,000	229	5,229
New South Wales	320,026	126,736	446,762
Northern Territory	25,239	9,633	34,871
Queensland	331,174	158,352	489,526
South Australia	141,199	48,080	189,278
Tasmania	44,636	15,739	60,375
Victoria	444,165	163,984	608,148
Western Australia	143,209	54,017	197,226
<b>States and territories total</b>	<b>1,454,647</b>	<b>576,769</b>	<b>2,031,416</b>
Chicken industry	140,874	31,277	172,151
Dairy industry	267,043	334,412	601,455
Egg industry	41,213	8,882	50,095
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	5,000	232	5,232
Australian Horse Industry Council	5,000	219	5,219
Lot fed cattle industry	71,388	142,358	213,746
Australian Racing Board Ltd	-	-	-
Equestrian Australia Ltd	9,893	410	10,303
Harness Racing Australia Inc	15,566	643	16,209
Grass fed cattle industry	463,795	2,044,087	2,507,882
Goat industry	5,000	26,057	31,057
Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	5,000	31,042	36,042
Australian Duck Meat Association Inc	7,402	306	7,708
Australian Pork Ltd	65,180	49,004	114,184
Sheepmeat industry	165,598	849,849	1,015,447
Wool industry	186,695	861,894	1,048,589
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>1,454,647</b>	<b>4,380,672</b>	<b>5,825,016</b>
The Australian Veterinary Association	14,083	-	14,083
CSIRO - AAHL	25,207	-	25,207
<b>Service providers total</b>	<b>39,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,290</b>
LiveCorp	5,000	116,566	121,566
Council of Veterinary Deans of Australia and New Zealand	5,000	-	5,000
Dairy Australia Limited	5,000	-	5,000
National Aquaculture Council Inc	5,000	-	5,000
Zoo and Aquarium Association Inc	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Associate members total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>116,566</b>	<b>141,566</b>
<b>MEMBERS AND INDUSTRY RESERVES TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>4,428,230</b>	<b>5,948,186</b>	<b>10,376,416</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Australian Alpaca Association Ltd	PISC	Primary Industries Standing Committee
AAPSP	Australian Animal Pathology Standards Program	RD&E	Research, Development and Extension
AAWS	Australian Animal Welfare Strategy	RRT	Rapid Response Team
AHC	Animal Health Committee	SCAHLs	Sub-Committee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards
AHSQ	Animal Health Surveillance Quarterly	SCEAD	Sub-Committee on Emergency Animal Disease
APAV	Accreditation Program for Australian Veterinarians	SCoPI	Standing Committee on Primary Industries
AVPSN	Australian Veterinary Practitioners' Surveillance Network	SIHWT	Sheep Industry Health and Welfare Trust
AWC	Animal Welfare Committee	SWFFAP	Screw Worm Fly Freedom Assurance Program
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease	TSEFAP	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Freedom Assurance Program
CDCF	Cattle Disease Contingency Fund		
CRAW	Crisis Response for Animal Welfare		
DAFF	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry		
EAD	Emergency Animal Disease		
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement		
EPPRD	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed		
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease		
HBDCF	Honey Bee Disease Contingency Fund		
ICT	Information and Communications Technology		
LBN	Livestock Biosecurity Network		
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia		
NAHIS	National Animal Health Information System		
NAMP	National Arbovirus Monitoring Program		
NBC	National Biosecurity Committee		
NBJDSP	National Bovine Johne's Disease Strategic Plan		
NCN	National Communication Network		
ND	Newcastle Disease		
NFF	National Farmers' Federation		
NJDCP	National Johne's Disease Control Program		
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System		
NMG	National Management Group		
NSDI	National Significant Disease Investigations		
NSFCS	National Swill Feeding Compliance Scheme		
OJDMP	Ovine Johne's Disease Management Program		
PHA	Plant Health Australia		
PIC	Property Identification Code		





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**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Supplementary Budget Estimates November 2013

**Agriculture**

**Question:** 212

**Division/Agency:** Biosecurity Policy Division

**Topic:** Work being undertaken by Plant Health Australia

**Proof Hansard page:** Written

**Senator STERLE asked:**

Provide the committee with an update of the work being undertaken by Plant Health Australia

**Answer:**

Plant Health Australia (PHA) provides an overview of the work it undertakes each year in its Annual Operational Plan. PHA reports on this work in its Annual Report. Both documents are publicly available on their website at [www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/about-us/corporate-documents/](http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/about-us/corporate-documents/). Copies are attached.

# Annual Report

2013



Plant Health  
AUSTRALIA





# “Biosecurity is the management of risks to the economy, environment and community, of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading”

*Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (2012)*

*Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) is an agreement between the Commonwealth, state and territory governments (with the exception of Tasmania) that came into effect in January 2012. This provides a national framework on biosecurity and has, as one of its priorities, the engagement of all stakeholders on matters of biosecurity. This focus complements the work of PHA with regard to how it communicates and engages its members, all of whom are biosecurity stakeholders. The shared objective is to mitigate risks of pests and diseases and to deliver stronger biosecurity, in the way the term is defined in IGAB.*

PHA is the national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia.

PHA facilitates this partnership and drives action to improve policy, practice and performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system and to build capability to respond to plant pest emergencies.

The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability.

## Our vision

PHA will be the independent national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia that creates strong commitment and confidence in the shared biosecurity system.

## Our values

- Leadership and vision
- Impartiality
- Engaging, collaborative and relationship building
- Professional and intellectually rigorous
- Connected and informed
- Respectful and trustworthy
- Innovative, action and solutions-focused.



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# Chairman and CEO's report

It is a pleasure to present the Annual Report for the 2012/2013 year. Since the company's inception in 2000, PHA has gone from strength to strength, both in terms of the number of plant industries that have joined, and in the range of projects undertaken, on behalf of Members, to support a strong biosecurity system in Australia.

This reporting year, the Australian Forest Products Association, Australian Ginger Industry Association and Hazelnut Growers of Australia joined our ranks, bringing the number of industry Members to 34. Between them, our industry Members now represent around 90 per cent of all plant production in Australia, an achievement to be proud of in a little over a decade. This extensive reach reflects the value industries see in PHA Membership for their producers. This representation means that, as a whole, industry Members of PHA can speak with confidence on plant biosecurity issues.

Australia's biosecurity system relies on cooperation between Australia's governments and peak plant industry bodies. For this reason, partnerships are a key strategic focus for PHA. Inevitably, each organisation has a unique perspective on plant biosecurity making it a key part of PHA's role to facilitate cooperation through shared understanding. This allows Members to develop solutions that work for all, and makes best use of resources.

Bringing together stakeholders and agreeing a coordinated approach has strengthened Australia's biosecurity system in a range of initiatives. This includes projects to improve biosecurity preparedness across a range of industries, emergency plant pest responses, and building capacity with truly national networks for diagnostics and surveillance.

A strategic focus for the company this year was to assist Members in raising awareness of biosecurity among producers through an upgraded Farm Biosecurity program. Run in conjunction with Animal Health Australia (AHA), the program aims to empower farmers, by ensuring they know how best to protect their businesses from biosecurity threats. The momentum gained this year will be built upon in the future to continue raising awareness.

It is pleasing to report that 2012/2013 was a relatively quiet year for emergency plant pest incursions. The responses to incursions of Cocoa pod borer and Chestnut blight are reaching their conclusion, awaiting only certification of proof

of freedom from these pests. These responses have been managed in accordance with the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) and their success demonstrates the effectiveness and value of this cooperative approach to emergency responses and cost sharing.

Signatories to the EPPRD have put in sustained effort to enhance the agreement, working within a number of Issues Resolution Groups over the year to develop proposed changes to strengthen the agreement. We are grateful to those individuals who have committed both time and energy to a process from which all parties will derive benefit.

Over the course of the year PHA has worked to increase the number of industries that have a PHA Levy in place to meet the costs of PHA Membership, and an EPPR Levy for emergency responses. This has involved negotiations between the Australian Government Levy Revenue Service, DAFF Biosecurity and individual industries. As a result, three new industries saw levies established in 2012/2013, with others set to begin in 2013/2014. PHA assisted in this process on behalf of Members giving industry bodies improved certainty that they can continue to prioritise biosecurity in the future.

PHA has been working to boost research capacity by preparing a strategy for stakeholders that will coordinate plant biosecurity research and development nationally. An audit of current research and development capability in the area of plant biosecurity, and a stakeholder workshop, informed the development of a plant biosecurity RD&E strategy, which will form a critical component of the overall National Primary Industries RD&E Framework.

Whilst the services that PHA offers Members have expanded over time, mechanisms are in place to ensure that each advances the objectives of the company overall. The 2011-2016 Strategic Plan (see p. 8), is the overarching framework that guides annual operations. The Plan was reviewed by the PHA Board in 2012/2013 to ensure that it continues to offer effective guidance in the constantly evolving biosecurity environment. Consulting with Members and other key stakeholders is another means of ensuring that the company stays on-course, this year by means of a survey of PHA Members and stakeholders. The results show that PHA is regarded as doing an effective job of meeting Member needs.



Over the next 12 months, pending available funding, PHA will be working to advance the national management of pest fruit flies, since effective control has implications for a large number of our Members. PHA is confident that with continued cooperation from affected parties we will be able to devise an effective solution to protect production and maintain access to valuable markets.

Also ahead is a review of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy to assess its progress to date and, if necessary, to update the recommendations.

PHA moves ahead in a sound financial position and small surplus as advised in this report.

We would like to thank the PHA Board and dedicated PHA staff for their commitment to the company in 2012/2013. We are also grateful to our partners in biosecurity for their support during the year. We all look forward to another strong year ahead.

Tony Gregson AM FTSE  
Chairman

G. S. Fraser  
Executive Director and CEO



# About PHA

**The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability.**

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANT BIOSECURITY

It's hard to overestimate the importance of a strong biosecurity system for our island nation. Effective plant biosecurity ensures the continued protection of plant production industries and the natural environment against new pests. The resulting benefits for growers, industries, rural communities, our economy and the public are huge and wide ranging.

### Plant production

Exotic pests, including insects, diseases and weeds, prevent or reduce production of crops elsewhere in the world. Australia has remained free from many of them and prioritises efforts to maintain that freedom. Australia grows a vast array of plant produce from tropical fruits and sugarcane in the north, to cherries in the south, with broadacre production of cotton, grains, forestry and pasture in between.

## Plant biosecurity – protecting production worth \$27.2 billion

Plant production makes a considerable contribution to Australia's economy. In 2011/2012 crops, horticulture and forestry production had a gross value of \$27.2 billion. Locally, plant industries support many rural economies, and globally, contribute to food security.

### The environment and social amenity

In addition to safeguarding plant production, Australia's biosecurity system protects our unique and highly valued natural ecosystems. Some invasive exotic pests have the potential to significantly alter our environment by threatening native species.

New pests can also reduce the social value of public amenities such as parklands and of private non-commercial plantings including gardens and home fruit trees.



Australia's plant biosecurity system protects our unique natural ecosystems.

S. D. Seearle

## COORDINATING THE PLANT BIOSECURITY PARTNERSHIP

Australia's internationally recognised plant biosecurity system is underpinned by a cooperative partnership between plant industries and all levels of government. This partnership is coordinated by PHA.

The close association between governments and industry means that all parties can contribute to emergency responses, support targeted activities and participate in policy development. It allows for the delivery of coordinated, effective biosecurity measures, to prevent pests from entering and establishing in the country.

Coordination is vital. The system is only as strong as its weakest link.

PHA was formed in recognition of the fact that Australia's enviable plant pest status is worth preserving. The company is funded by subscription – one third funded by the Australian Government, one third by all state and territory governments and one third by peak plant industry bodies.



Equal subscription funding by the three Member groups provides a credible partnership that allows PHA to put the plant biosecurity system first.

This unique structure allows PHA to address priority plant biosecurity issues, build and maintain genuine partnerships between industry and government, and ensure that Members can be involved in, and contribute to, policy making and direction setting for plant biosecurity in Australia.

## PHA forms an integral part of the biosecurity continuum

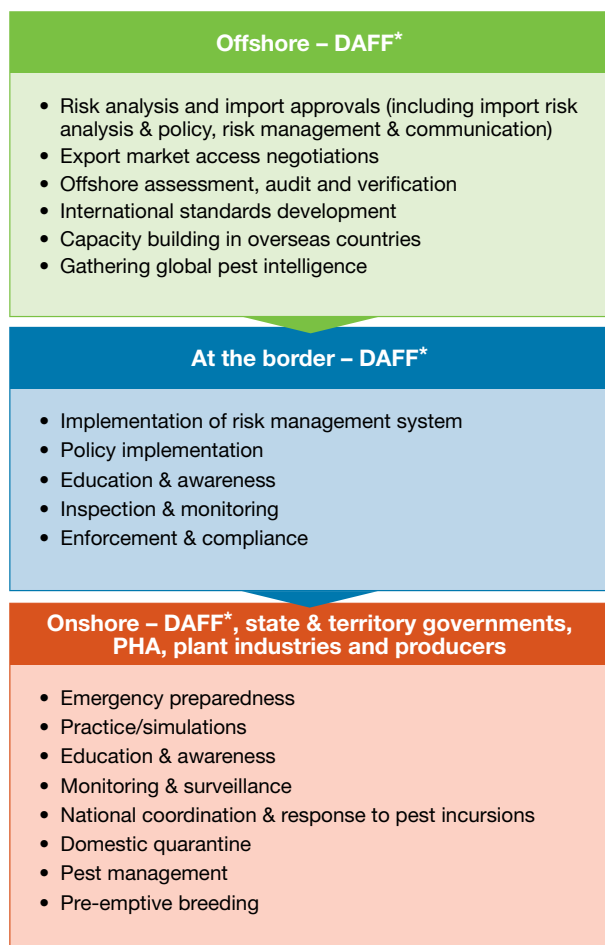
Keeping Australia's plant industries free of pests is a continuous process involving efforts offshore, at the border and within Australia.

The following chart shows the components of Australia's plant biosecurity system and the coordination that is involved to make it work.

The Australian Government minimises the likelihood of pests and diseases entering the country, with offshore and Australian border activities carried out by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). Onshore, the management of plant biosecurity is a partnership between federal and state and territory governments, plant industries and their communities.

PHA focuses its efforts onshore, increasing collaboration between the parties to enhance the effectiveness of all activities.

### The key components of Australia's plant biosecurity continuum



\* Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

## MAINTAINING ACCESS TO VALUABLE MARKETS

Australia has gained an international reputation as a supplier of high quality clean produce; a reputation that grants access to lucrative domestic and international markets for our producers of food, fibre and forestry products. This reputation has been built on Australia's relative freedom from many plant pests that trouble producers overseas.

Another benefit of maintaining Australia's relative freedom from plant pests is that producers need to use fewer chemicals to control pests, enhancing our reputation as a producer of clean green produce.

The presence of particular pests, or the suspicion of infestation, can close access to markets overnight. Much of the work that PHA undertakes on behalf of Members aims to keep these markets open to Australian produce.



Bundaberg Fruit and Vegetable Growers

In 2011/2012 Australia exported plant products worth over \$21 billion.





## PHA'S STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2016

To deliver against the vision for PHA that is set out in the Strategic Plan 2011-2016, PHA develops an operational plan each financial year to guide the activities of the company by setting budgets and key performance indicators for completion. At the end of the year, the company's annual report reviews progress against these indicators.

The six strategies set out in the Strategic Plan 2011-2016 are to:

### 1. Strengthen partnerships

PHA seeks to extend the company's reach, including the closer involvement of those stakeholders who benefit from strong biosecurity along the value chain and biosecurity continuum. Greater cross-sectoral coordination will be required to improve the national biosecurity system, resulting in reduced duplication of effort, increased efficiency and better biosecurity outcomes.

### 2. Enhance operation and integrity of the EPPRD

The Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) remains of central importance to the future of the company. PHA has a leadership role in guiding operation of the EPPRD including using the company's in-depth knowledge and asserting its independence in relation to reviewing processes and committee structures. PHA also delivers against its obligation to assist signatories to meet their commitments under the Deed.

### 3. Assist Members manage biosecurity risks

PHA will continue to play a significant role in supporting industry and government efforts to reduce the risks posed by Emergency Plant Pests. This includes having input to agency programs to improve threat prevention and biosecurity preparedness along the continuum, and industry preparedness activities through plans, on-farm programs, contingency plans and surveillance.

### 4. Monitor and promote performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system

To instill confidence that government and industry are sharing responsibility and meeting obligations in relation to prevention, preparedness and response, PHA will monitor and sensitively report on performance of partners and the plant biosecurity system as a whole. PHA will also promote positive achievements and performance of the system in order to strengthen the nation's position when it comes to negotiating market access and competitive advantages in domestic and international trade.

### 5. Facilitate improved national investment in plant biosecurity

The capacity and capability challenges being faced by the national plant biosecurity system require new approaches together with better cooperation across jurisdictions and across the biosecurity continuum. PHA will play a role in ensuring that funding parties are aware of the optimal level of resourcing needed to balance biosecurity risks and returns. PHA will support endeavours to establish and maintain biosecurity-based levies to address risk mitigation and emergency response imperatives. The National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS), developed by PHA and endorsed by stakeholders, charts the way to improved national cooperation and coordination. Seeing the NPBS adopted and implemented will be an important task for PHA.

### 6. Manage the company effectively

Sound company management ensures that the partnership has a solid foundation. It also instills confidence that the business is being run in the interests of Members with efficient use of resources. A key priority is attracting and retaining expert and experienced staff members.



Each year, PHA's Annual Report relates progress against each of the key performance indicators that were established for the year in the Annual Operational Plan.



## Strategic Plan 2011-2016

STRATEGIC PLAN	STRATEGIC DIRECTION	“The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability”				
		VISION				
		“PHA will be the independent national co-ordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia that creates strong commitment and confidence in the shared biosecurity system”				
		KEY RESULT PRIORITY OUTCOMES				
		Strong partnerships	Integrity of EPPRD	Member capacity to manage biosecurity risks	Australia has a robust plant biosecurity system	National investment in plant biosecurity
						PHA is a healthy company
	STRATEGIES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
		Strengthen partnerships	Enhance operation and integrity of EPPRD	Assist Members manage biosecurity risks	Monitor and promote the performance of the Australian plant biosecurity system	Facilitate improved national investment in plant biosecurity
		Manage the Company effectively				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong working relationship with members</li> <li>Stakeholder engagement broadened along the value chain and biosecurity continuum</li> <li>Improved cross-sectoral linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with the EPPRD</li> <li>Implement agreed EPPRD review outcomes</li> <li>All Members sign the EPPRD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All industry Members have biosecurity plans in place</li> <li>Improved Member capacity to manage biosecurity risks</li> <li>Measurable improvement in on-farm biosecurity practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PHA responsibilities under NPBS are implemented</li> <li>All signatories comply with EPPRD obligations</li> <li>Expand Australia's plant biosecurity capacity and capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future needs of plant biosecurity system identified</li> <li>Increased ability to fund biosecurity activities</li> <li>New programs funded for management of nationally significant established pests</li> </ul>

OPERATIONAL PLAN	<p><b>ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN</b></p> <p>Guides business to achieve strategic direction</p>
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## OUR MEMBERS

PHA Members include most major plant-based agricultural industries, the Australian Government and all state and territory governments.

Being a Member of PHA enables governments and industries to work together on biosecurity issues. It also gives Members the option of being a signatory to the EPPRD, providing an avenue for protection in the event of a plant pest incursion.

PHA also has a number of Associate Members.

### Government Members



### Associate Members



See back cover for full listing

### Industry Members



## OUR STAFF MEMBERS

PHA was established in 2000 as a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee. The company has a national office located in Canberra and is run by a team of around 25 specialist staff and a skills-based Board of directors.

### Executive team

Executive Director & CEO – Greg Fraser  
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary – Michael Milne  
General Manager, Risk Management – Rod Turner  
General Manager, Partnerships – Melissa Coggan (until Feb 2013)  
General Manager, Emergency Response and Preparedness – Dr Susanna Driessen

### Technical team

Program Manager, Biosecurity Planning and Implementation – Brad Siebert  
Program Manager, Biosecurity Strategy and Implementation – Nicholas Woods  
Program Manager, Training and Biosecurity Preparedness – Dr Stephen Dibley  
National Biosecurity Extension Coordinator – Jo Slattery  
EPPRD Adviser – Roberta Rossely (from Jan 2013)  
Project Officer – Dr Felicity Andriunas  
Project Officer – Dr Ameera Yousiph  
Project Officer – Jenna Taylor  
Project Officer – Dr Adrian Harris  
Project Officer – Sam Malfroy  
Project Officer – Rohan Burgess  
Project Officer – Ashley Zamek  
Project Officer – Alison Cleary

### Administration team

Administrative Coordinator – Angela Ditton  
Finance Officer – Marie Barnes  
Information and Communication Technology Manager – Tony Macintyre  
Administration Assistant – Jessica Burrows  
Human Resources Consultant – Wendy Neil

### Corporate strategy and communication team

Planning and Communications Manager – Dr Cathy Frazer  
Communications Officer – Dr Sharon Abrahams  
Graphic Designer – Louise Radloff  
Graphic Designer – Minnie Doron

### Grains Biosecurity Officers

Grains Biosecurity Officers have been appointed in these states to increase biosecurity awareness and deliver training to grain growers, consultants and other industry stakeholders.

New South Wales – Dr Louise Rossiter  
Queensland – Kym McIntyre  
South Australia – Judy Bellati  
Victoria – Jim Moran  
Western Australia – Jeff Russell



PHA's central office staff. L-R: Sam Malfroy, Felicity Andriunas, Tony Macintyre, Marie Barnes, Louise Radloff, Angela Ditton, Rodney Turner, Minnie Doron, Ameera Yousiph, Greg Fraser, Jo Slattery, Wendy Neil, Sharon Abrahams, Stephen Dibley, Nicholas Woods, Roberta Rossely, Susanna Driessen, Cathy Frazer, Michael Milne, Jessica Burrows, Jenna Taylor, Ashley Zamek, Rohan Burgess.

## DRIVERS OF PHA STRATEGY

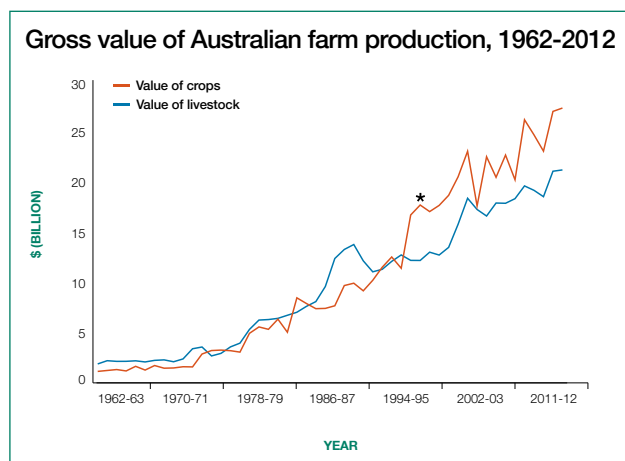
In addition to PHA's Strategic Plan 2011-2016, the following environmental factors drive PHA's priorities.

### National significance of plant production continues to climb

With continued strong growth in the plant production sector and increasing exports, PHA's role as national plant biosecurity coordinator becomes increasingly important.

Australian agriculture has averaged around 2.5% of gross domestic product over the past five years. In 2011/2012 the gross value of Australian plant industries was \$27.2 billion (ABS 2013). More than half is exported, emphasising the need to maintain and bolster access to international markets.

The following chart shows the relative value of total crops and livestock over the past 50 years. While plant production industries are shown to make up over half of Australian farm production, plant production in fact contributes significantly more because livestock rely on pastures and fodder.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. \* Includes forestry from 1995-96.

The graph also reveals the greater volatility in national crop sector GVP from year-to-year than for the livestock sector reflecting variability in production conditions, notably rainfall, and commodity prices.

Around 136,000 farms across the country produce a wide range of commodities. PHA's largest industries include grains, vegetables, forestry, sugarcane, wine grapes, nursery and garden and apples and pears.

Plant industries make up more than half of farm production as well as supporting livestock industries.



*The wide variety of soils, geography and climate in Australia produces a range of crops.*

Accordingly, there is much to lose in the event of serious plant pest incursions. In addition to the economic consequences of higher production costs and potentially lost markets, there are likely to be significant social and environmental impacts.

### The Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed

As custodian of the EPPRD, a central role of the company is to facilitate effective responses to Emergency Plant Pest incursions by establishing and supporting the necessary funding and management arrangements. (See Emergency Preparedness and Response, p. 30). The role constitutes a primary driver of PHA's business priorities and activities.

Improvements to the EPPRD and its operational guide PLANTPLAN are agreed by signatories on an ongoing basis. PHA addresses gaps in industry coverage by raising awareness of the benefits among non-signatories and helping to overcome obstacles to industry participation.

### Increasing plant pest threats

The number of pests classified as high priority threats to Australia's plant industries now stands at over 300, driving the urgency for improvement to the plant biosecurity system. A range of factors are increasing the threat posed by pests to Australia's plant industries including:

- Increasing trade volumes and passenger travel, which raise the potential for pest incursions and their rapid spread.
- Global movements of serious pests, particularly into neighbouring countries, which increases the likelihood of natural spread into Australia.
- The emergence of new and variant species of pests; a trend that further tests already stretched diagnostic capacity.
- Changing pest risk profiles with climate change and increased climate variability.



## National Plant Biosecurity Strategy provides a national vision

In 2010, PHA released the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS), Australia's first blueprint of a national biosecurity system for the plant sector to 2020. Prior to its development, different agencies provided biosecurity services on a more or less individual basis. The NPBS recommendations for nationally cohesive programs will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the system. PHA will continue to facilitate implementation of the strategy with Members. Some of the initiatives underway to meet these recommendations are set out on p. 41.

## Assisting Members to implement risk mitigation strategies

Along with benefits, the EPPRD also confers certain obligations. These ensure that each party plays a part in reducing the likelihood of an Emergency Plant Pest incursion and reduces any impact on production. PHA assists Members to meet this obligation. Training programs ensure that Member representatives receive information about biosecurity and understand the operation of the EPPRD. Information systems provide centralised databases for improved coordination of information gathering. The company also runs the Farm Biosecurity program in conjunction with Animal Health Australia (AHA) to raise awareness of on-farm biosecurity measures that producers can implement to reduce risk (see p. 20 for more information).

## Declining national plant biosecurity capacity and capability

As identified in the NPBS, capacity and skill shortages pose a risk to the capability of government and industry partners to meet their biosecurity commitments. A predicted shortfall in skilled and experienced people in the plant biosecurity discipline, coupled with growing financial pressures on stakeholders, is increasing the need for effective management and coordination of existing plant health resources. In such an environment, Members are looking to PHA not only to deliver a return on their investment but also to show budget restraint and maximise efficiencies. PHA is placing greater emphasis on training stakeholder representatives in farm biosecurity and the EPPRD to bolster capacity of Members and EPPRD signatories.

## Declining resources and funding for biosecurity

As acknowledged by the Beale Review of biosecurity in Australia released in 2008, the plant biosecurity sector is currently significantly under resourced. Over recent years governments have reduced services to manage budget cuts. Similarly, many industries are endeavouring to maintain levels of investment in biosecurity amidst competing priorities. PHA assists to increase efficiency and effectiveness of resources by providing national coordination to provide better outcomes for all stakeholders. With constant awareness raising activities, PHA aims to keep the issue of plant biosecurity a high priority.

## Loss of plant protection products

The trend to reduce agriculture's reliance on chemicals, including pesticides, is adding to the biosecurity challenge of producers. In 2011/2012 many uses of the insecticide dimethoate were suspended, posing a huge challenge to many plant industries, particularly those susceptible to fruit fly. In addition to difficulties for production, this trend is likely to place greater importance on the performance of biosecurity systems to aid market access. PHA is working with Members to find alternatives to chemical control.

## Addressing gaps in biosecurity management— weeds and pastures

PHA has identified two cross-sectoral issues that are exposed to biosecurity risks: weeds and pastures.

Weeds are among the most serious threats to Australia's natural environment and primary production industries, yet there is no national agreement for the management and funding of emergency weed responses. The EPPRD provides assurance of a national response to pests of plant industries but this does not extend to weeds.

Similarly, fodder and pasture crops are not covered by any response agreement, leaving livestock industries vulnerable to biosecurity risks. PHA is working to raise awareness in order to close these biosecurity gaps.



*Weeds pose a threat to production that is not currently covered by a national cost-sharing agreement.*

# The Year in Review

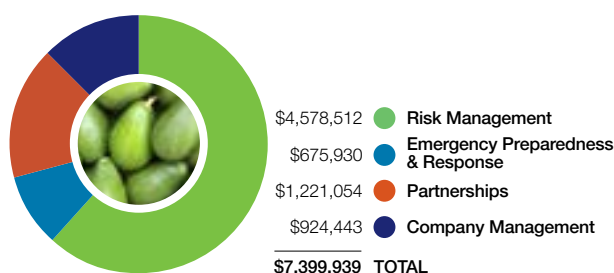
**Progress on the majority of fronts met or exceeded expectations for the year due in large part to harnessing the power of partnerships. This section explains the main achievements of each area in 2012/2013.**



PHA reached new heights this year. Membership rose to 43 Members, and another two signatories joined the EPPRD. Non-subscription funding from government and industry sources peaked at \$4.7 million.

In 2012/2013 PHA changed to a simplified organisational structure comprised of four areas. Expenditure in each area is shown below.

#### PHA expenditure 2012/2013



PHA Directors and staff in dialogue with Members to improve Australia's plant biosecurity system.

Australia has an effective plant biosecurity system but in an ever-changing environment it's not enough to just keep doing things as they have been done.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012/2013

- PHA Member numbers rose to 43 plus 10 Associate Members with Australian Forest Products Association Limited, Australian Ginger Industry Association and Hazelnut Growers of Australia Inc. joining. Page 16
- Chestnuts Australia and Australian Forest Products Association signed the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) bringing the total number of signatories at 30 June 2013 to 39 (including PHA), of which 29 are peak industry bodies. Page 16
- New Industry Biosecurity Plans developed for plantation forestry and honey bees, bringing total number of plans produced by PHA to 33. Page 18
- New Farm Biosecurity website delivering tailored information to producers on both plant and animal production. Page 20
- Two new biosecurity manuals released for producers of honey bees and organic grains, bringing the total to 15. Page 26
- Varroa Continuity Strategy implemented to prepare for an incursion of Varroa mite which affects honey bees. Page 24
- Number of sentinel hives at ports around Australia boosted from 26 to 92 to improve early detection of bee pests. Page 25
- Transition to management programs for Myrtle rust and Asian honey bee coming to conclusion, assisting Australians to adjust to the presence of these pests. Page 27
- Facilitated the work of the NWPPA in investigating science-based pesticide regulation. Page 28
- Registered pesticides for use in the grains industry through the Category 25 submission system. Page 27
- Improved the functioning of the EPPRD. Page 33
- Extended the training program in biosecurity and EPPRD processes. Page 32
- Improved information provision with a new PHA website. Page 37
- Evaluated PHA performance with the 2012 Member and Stakeholder Survey, finding continued high levels of satisfaction. Page 37
- National diagnostic and surveillance capacities enhanced through national networks. Page 42-43
- Effective management ensured that income closely matched expenditure for the year. Page 63
- Operating reserves held within the range specified in the PHA reserves policy.

## COMPANY TRENDS

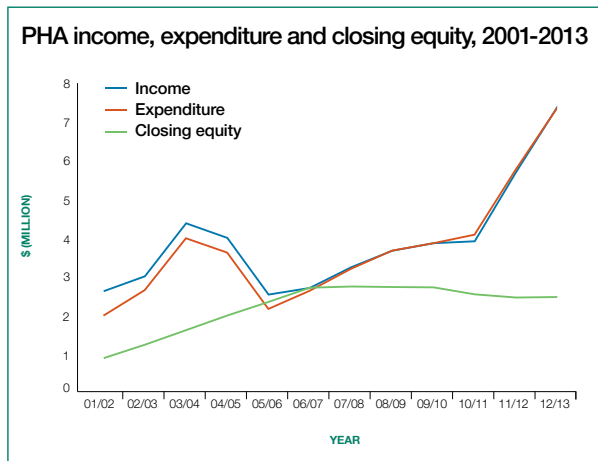
### Company income, expenditure and equity

Company income has risen each year since 2005/2006.

Since 2010/2011, PHA has received a substantial increase in income from non-subscription funded projects, as PHA's expertise has been put to greater use coordinating and carrying out projects of benefit to Members or groups of Members.

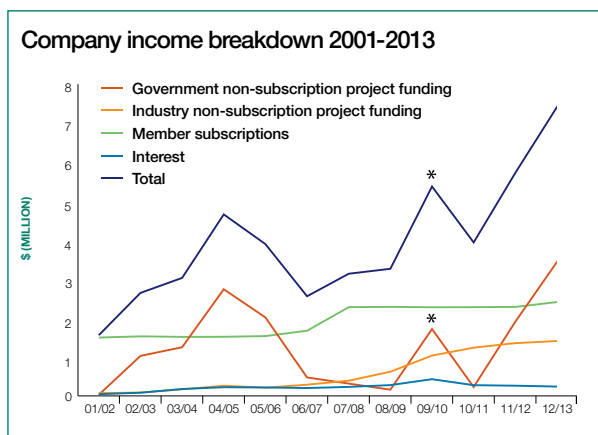
As a not-for-profit company PHA has ensured that expenditure closely matches income.

Equity has been stable due to balanced results.



### PHA income breakdown

Subscriptions were increased in 2012/2013 but have generally been steady for the past five years. Subscriptions fund projects that benefit all Members. Non-subscription funding allows PHA to undertake additional projects that benefit individual Members or groups of Members. This fluctuates from year to year.

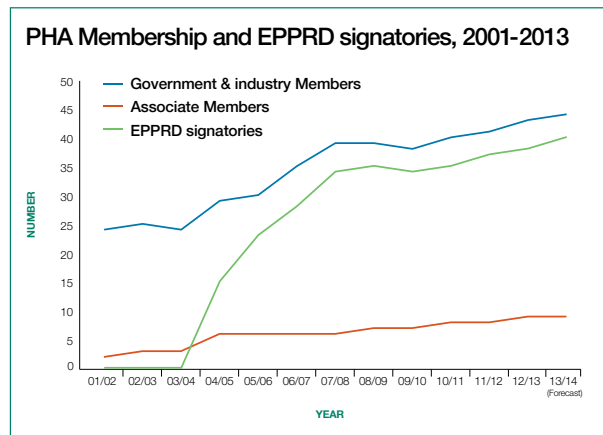


\* Includes Australian Government Department of Industry, Innovation, Science & Research funding for the Australian Biosecurity Intelligence Network (ABIN) in 2009/10. PHA novated the ABIN Funding Agreement to CSIRO on 25 April 2010.

### PHA Membership and EPPRD signatories

PHA membership has grown with a total of 43 Members including 34 industry Members at 30 June 2013.

The EPPRD is the agreement that sets out the management and funding of Emergency Plant Pest responses. Two new industry bodies signed the EPPRD this year: Chestnuts Australia and Australian Forest Products Association.

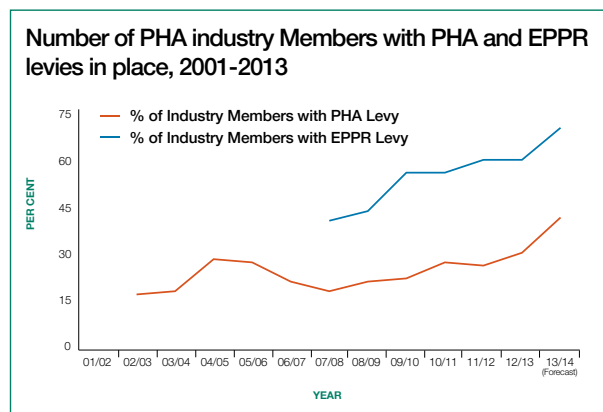


### Meeting PHA subscriptions and EPPRD obligations with industry levies


A PHA Levy can be established by plant industries to meet the costs of PHA Membership. While some industry Members meet their subscription fees in other ways, a growing number of industries use the PHA Levy mechanism to generate the funds.

Industries that are signatories to the EPPRD are obliged to have an Australian Government-approved mechanism to enable the repayment of EPP emergency response costs. In most cases industries use an EPPR Levy set at 0%.

The number of Industry Parties to the EPPRD who have an EPPR Levy has risen steadily over the last five years. Three industries had levies established in 2012/2013, with others in train for establishment in 2013/2014.







**The company has gone from strength to strength since its inception in 2000. The number of Members, the number of EPPRD signatories and income has risen consistently.**

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The effects of new plant pests establishing in Australia are wide-ranging and potentially devastating.

In addition to damaging the livelihoods of producers and others in the value chain, the presence of new pests can also jeopardise trade, damage regional economies, deplete amenity values and affect food security in Australia and beyond. Australia's international reputation as a producer of clean, quality produce would also be damaged, potentially reducing access to overseas markets.

Given what's at stake, Risk Management is a key element of PHA activity, comprising over one-third of company expenditure in 2012/2013.

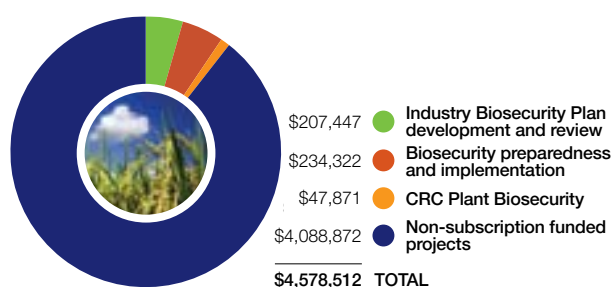
Risk Management activities include mechanisms to identify, prepare for and manage threats to plant based agriculture. These activities offer the best chance of preventing or minimising entry, establishment or spread of plant pests, thereby mitigating the negative impact on financial returns, production and trade flows.

Initiatives range from national programs to those carried out by individuals on-farm. They include developing manuals to explain biosecurity threats and preventive measures for producers in a particular industry, devising effective surveillance regimes for key pests and national risk mitigation programs.

Industry Biosecurity Planning is a highly effective preparedness and prevention tool, and one that identifies subsequent actions that will safeguard an industry.

Additional projects that benefit Members or groups of Members are also undertaken with non-subscription funding where these further the objectives of PHA.

### Risk Management expenditure, 2012/2013



## Risk Management programs for 2012/2013

### Industry Biosecurity Plan development and review

PHA works with Members to develop Industry Biosecurity Plans (IBPs), which provide a framework to identify high priority biosecurity risks to a particular industry, crop or geographical area and risk mitigation measures for those risks.

The IBP process brings partners together to agree preparedness initiatives such as the development of and contingency plans for particular pests, on-farm biosecurity initiatives, surveillance plans to enhance the likelihood of early detection of a pest and pre-emptive breeding programs to find more resistant crop varieties. The agencies, organisations or programs that share the responsibility for maintaining industry biosecurity are also identified as part of the plan.

Each IBP is jointly approved by the respective industry and governments, cementing the shared approach to protecting the industry.

IBPs are regularly reviewed to ensure that the high priority pest lists and associated risk assessments accurately reflect the most up-to-date information available. This allows updating of changes such as improvements in biosecurity processes, government regulations and takes into account any impacts resulting from new outbreaks of target pests. A review of possible pest entry pathways is also undertaken.

### Key Performance Indicators

### Status

Industry Biosecurity Plans under development for all new industry Members

✓

Update of four Industry Biosecurity Plans annually

✓

### Key achievements for 2012/13

#### Biosecurity planning to protect industries

During 2012/2013, IBPs for plantation forest and honey bee industries were endorsed and released. IBPs for the onion and production nursery industries were revised, ensuring that planning is up-to-date.

An IBP was completed for the ginger industry, ahead of the Australian Ginger Industry Association taking up PHA Membership in 2013.

Other IBPs under development this year were for new PHA Member Raspberries and Blackberries Australia (RABA) as well as reviews for the grains, pineapple, rice, potato and viticulture industries.

The information that an IBP contains is valued by Members. This was evident in the findings of the 2012 PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey which showed that 87% of respondents who use PHA's IBPs find them useful or very useful.



**Risk Management activities include mechanisms to identify, prepare for and manage threats to plant based agriculture, making it a key element of PHA activity.**

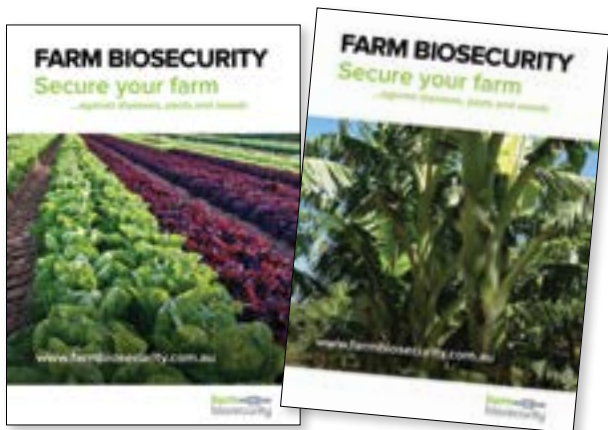


## Biosecurity preparedness and implementation

Producers play a key role in protecting Australian plant and livestock industries from pests and diseases by implementing proactive biosecurity measures on-farm.

Farm Biosecurity is the awareness program managed and funded jointly by PHA and AHA. Under the Farm Biosecurity banner, PHA informs and educates producers about biosecurity risks and suggests simple strategies that can reduce these threats including good farm hygiene practices and early reporting of pests and diseases. Recognising the trend towards mixed farming in Australia, Farm Biosecurity covers biosecurity information for both crops and livestock.

The Farm Biosecurity website is at the core of the program providing a useful one-stop-shop that holds the biosecurity information, videos, forms, tips and tools that make it easier for producers to protect their properties.



Farm Biosecurity brochures are developed for distribution to growers.

Through the Farm Biosecurity Program, PHA sponsors the Australian Biosecurity Farmer of the Year Award in the plant category, part of the prestigious annual Australian Farmer of the Year Awards. Showcasing Australian producers who implement best practice biosecurity measures provides an opportunity to gain valuable media coverage for the program and raise awareness of on-farm biosecurity.

The Farm Biosecurity Program helps industries and governments meet the risk mitigation obligations that are inherent in the EPPRD to reduce risks by informing and educating producers.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
20 media and industry publications generated through the Farm Biosecurity Program	✓
Increased awareness and adoption of national biosecurity practices by producers	Delayed until Aug 2013
Minimum of two Farm Biosecurity Manuals developed	✓

## Delivering tailored online biosecurity information to producers

Farmers will now find it easy to get biosecurity information with the launch in 2012/2013 of a new website by the Farm Biosecurity program. A unique feature of the site is a farm profiler which creates biosecurity information tailored to an individual farmer's needs.

The site [www.farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au) contains a wealth of new information about on-farm biosecurity measures for crops and livestock. It encourages producers to identify biosecurity risks to their property, to minimise those risks through best practice, and to report anything unusual.

The website focuses on six management areas:

- risks posed by people, vehicles and equipment
- farm inputs
- farm outputs
- production practices
- ferals and weeds
- training, planning and recording.

The farm profiler gives each visitor a biosecurity 'toolbox', containing biosecurity plans, manuals, self-assessment sheets and records to help producers implement and record activities on-farm.

One of the key messages of the campaign is that biosecurity makes good business sense. If a new pest or disease becomes established on a farm, it can affect the business through increased costs (for monitoring, production practices, additional chemical use and labour), reduced productivity (in yield and/or quality) or loss of markets, either domestic or international.

Early evaluation and feedback indicate that users find the new site more useful, with longer times spent at the site and lower drop-off rates.





## Key achievements for 2012/13

### *Raising awareness of biosecurity on-farm*

In March 2013 the Farm Biosecurity Program was revitalised, with updated branding, a new website, and a refreshed e-newsletter.

The new site increases the integration of biosecurity information for crop and livestock producers. Industry-specific information includes links to industry associations, videos and publications produced by Members, and supplementary biosecurity information.



*Farm Biosecurity promotional material reinforces key messages.*

The new site was promoted nationwide in rural newspapers and subscriptions to the e-newsletter Farm Biosecurity News boosted by offering new subscribers a free farm biosecurity sign.

Also in 2012/2013, two short farm biosecurity videos, about people, vehicle and equipment biosecurity, were launched.

The videos are available on the new website and on a Farm Biosecurity YouTube channel.



*Farm Biosecurity videos clearly show best practice.*

## The 2012 Australian Plant Biosecurity Farmer of the Year



Murraylands onion grower Steve Rathjen is a fourth generation farmer whose biosecurity efforts saw him winning the plant category of the Biosecurity Farmer of the Year Award in 2012.

As President of the peak industry body, Onions Australia, from 2006 to 2008, Steve was involved in the development of the onion industry strategic plan. He has been an Onion Industry Advisory Committee member for South Australia since 2008 and was a member of the Industry Biosecurity Group that worked on devising the Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Onion Industry.

Steve worked with government representatives in an effort to eradicate Onion smut from South Australia. He was instrumental in setting up the onion research and development levy. Working closely with SARDI Steve hosted field trials as part of the Onion mallee stunt project. This has ensured markets have remained open to all South Australian producers, who grew nearly half of the 250,000 tonnes of onions harvested in Australia in 2011.

Future planning and preparedness is high on Steve's agenda. A number of years ago he suffered up to 60 per cent damage to his onion crops from Heliopsis and had to use an extensive range of chemicals to combat the pest. To improve practices, he introduced integrated pest management on his property and within four years he no longer needed to use chemicals to control this pest.

Judges were impressed with the way Steve integrates biosecurity practices into his everyday activities as well as his continuing work to improve practices to meet new biosecurity challenges.



*Lechelle Earle, Onions Australia*

*Steve Rathjen's farm biosecurity practices are integrated into day-to-day farm activities.*

## Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre

The Australian Government's Cooperative Research Centre Program provides funding to build critical mass in research ventures between end-users and researchers that tackle clearly-articulated, major challenges.

PHA is a participant of the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (PBCRC) which has the key function of developing and deploying knowledge and tools to provide the scientific support essential for mitigating the negative economic, environmental and social consequences of damaging pest incursions.



PBCRC

Greg Fraser CEO Plant Health Australia, Andreas Glanznig CEO Invasive Animals CRC, Barry Windle PB CRC Deputy Chairman.

The PBCRC started its six year term on 1 July 2012, following on from the Cooperative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity, which operated from November 2005 until 30 June 2012.

The PBCRC was officially launched at Parliament House on 28 November 2012 with 100 people in attendance. The extension CRC will ensure that Australia's plant industries will continue to be protected by world-leading science.

PHA contributes to management arrangements of the PBCRC through representation on Participant and Management Committees, input on project priorities, and as both a research provider and adoption facilitator. As a participant, PHA makes an in-kind contribution to management and project activities of the PB CRC.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Annual 0.7 FTE commitment to PBCRC met	✓
All milestone and reporting commitments for PBCRC projects met	✓
All milestone and reporting commitments for PBCRC projects met	✓



Damian Herde

Nematology glasshouse experiments being prepared by Jing Lin, at the Leslie Research Facility.

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### Participating in plant biosecurity research

PHA continues to be a partner with the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (PBCRC). PHA attends and contributes to Participants Meetings, the Annual General Meeting and now contributes to the recently formed Regulatory Advisory Panel (RAP). The RAP considers funding applications for projects that will lead to improvements in regulatory activities across Australia and provides advice to the PBCRC.

In addition PHA is the lead agency in a PBCRC project to extend biosecurity preparedness and surveillance strategies and developing a chemical supply framework for pest incursions.



Dr Manjree Agarwal

PBCRC research provides scientific support for plant biosecurity.



## Non-subscription funded projects

PHA uses subscription income to deliver a base level of support for members to assist them to improve the policy, practice and performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system and to build capability to respond to plant pest emergencies. Over and above this, PHA Members make a range of investments in post-border risk mitigation, either directly, through PHA, or through other service providers.

Where there is a willingness to go further in improving biosecurity, building capability and meeting risk mitigation obligations, members can use PHA's expertise to implement tailored projects. These projects are funded from government and industry non-subscription sources.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
PHA sought out to lead projects improving biosecurity risk mitigation outcomes for Members	✓
Grains Farm Biosecurity Program milestones met	✓
National Myrtle Rust Transition to Management successfully administered	✓
National Asian Honey Bee Transition to Management successfully administered	✓
NWPPA spray drift project milestones met	✓
GRDC Category 25 pesticide label extension project milestones met	✓

## Developing a national framework for biosecurity Benefit Cost Analysis

Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) is an integral part of decision making in plant biosecurity, used to assist stakeholders determine funding arrangements for biosecurity programs. It is especially important during emergency responses because one of the core principles of the EPPRD is that a response has a positive cost benefit.

Given the importance of a robust biosecurity BCA process, PHA was commissioned by DAFF to provide secretariat and project management support for a series of BCAs to assist the National Biosecurity Committee (NBC) to develop a national framework for future use.

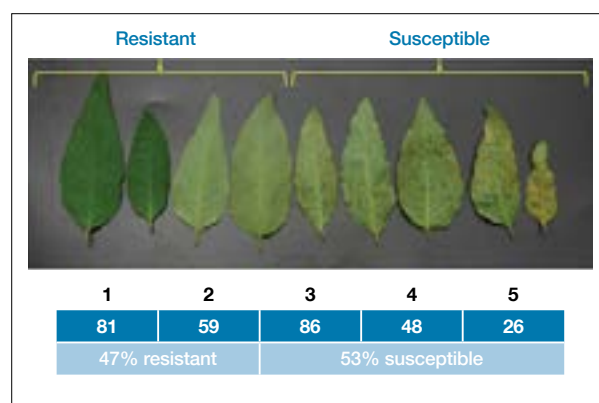
The framework is being reviewed technically and tested against case studies of Red imported fire ant, Siam weed, Black striped mussel, Foot and Mouth Disease and the Torres Strait Fruit Fly Strategy to ensure broad applicability.

## Strategies for a collaborative national plant biosecurity RD&E

For some time the Primary Industries Standing Committee (PISC) has promoted the concept of a more collaborative national research, development and extension (RD&E) model via the development of a National Primary Industries RD&E Framework for each of the major agricultural industries. The intention is to increase collaboration between governments, research organisations, universities and primary industries involved in RD&E activities.

Following an extensive audit of research activity across Australia, PHA presented a draft Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy to the PISC RD&E Steering Committee in 2012/2013. Currently PHA is seeking the views of stakeholders including Plant Health Committee, PBCRC Participants Committee and a number of PHC subcommittees to ensure that a broad range of views are included in the strategy. PHA will circulate the Strategy to all PHA Members in 2013/2014 for endorsement.

The project involves developing a number of biosecurity strategies to provide more effective delivery of RD&E outcomes for the plant biosecurity sector.



Research assessing the effects of Myrtle rust on *Eucalyptus grandis*.

Geoff Pegg, David Lee



## Protecting Australia's honey bees and their valuable pollination services

In many countries, bee pest incursions have decimated hives of honey bees, damaging the industry, reducing access to markets and threatening the many plant industries that rely on the European honey bee to boost yields by pollinating crops. Fortunately Australia experiences relative freedom from many serious honey bee pests.

To protect this status, PHA has coordinated a range of government-industry projects to boost honey bee biosecurity.



Trevor Monson, Australian Pollination Services

Honey bee biosecurity signs produced by PHA and AHBIC.

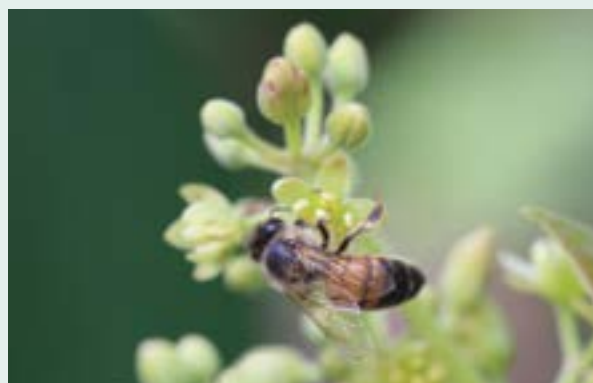
### Varroa Continuity Strategy protects honey bees from an incursion of the exotic mite

*Varroa destructor* is a small mite around 1 mm in diameter that parasitises species of bees in the genus *Apis*, including the European honey bee, which provides pollination services to a range of plant pest industries. Varroa mite is established on all continents except Australia and, according to DAFF, kills 95-100% of unmanaged hives within 3-4 years<sup>1</sup>.

Faced with this threat, DAFF funded the Varroa Continuity Strategy from July 2011 to June 2013. PHA established and coordinated the Varroa Continuity Strategy Management Committee. The Committee was comprised of honey bee scientists, government representatives, and industry representatives from the honey bee, horticulture and other pollination-reliant industries.

A suite of projects was completed to keep Australia free of Varroa and minimise the impact should it breach our borders. This included:

- Implementing the Varroa Continuity Strategy
- Strengthening the capacity of the honey bee industry
- Strengthening the capacity of crop industries
- Strengthening post-border biosecurity preparedness
- Coordinating research, development and extension.



Sam Melfroy

European honey bees assist plant production as pollinators of many crops.

### Government and industry partnership provides practical tools to boost honey bee biosecurity

In 2012/2013, PHA brought together honey bee experts from governments, industry and research organisations across Australia to produce a range of biosecurity related material for the honey bee industry. The project was funded through the Pollination Program (HAL and RIRDC) and was only made possible by contributions from, and cooperation between, governments, the honey bee industry and crop industries that rely on honey bee pollination to boost production. HAL funding from industries was matched by Australian Government funds. Projects included:

- An Industry Biosecurity Plan for the honey bee industry which identifies the main risks to honey bees and maps out strategies to best protect them.
- Development of a 60-page Biosecurity Manual for beekeepers containing simple guidelines on how to keep honey bees healthy, information on 13 exotic and established pests and tips on how to check for them in an apiary.
- An online training module for beekeepers based on the manual.
- Templates for keeping production records and for biosecurity signs available from the PHA and Farm Biosecurity websites.
- Contingency plans for four pests of honey bees mapping out the best approach to a future possible incursion of these exotic pests.



<sup>1</sup> Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (2010) A honey bee industry and pollination continuity strategy should Varroa become established in Australia. Canberra



# National Bee Pest Surveillance PROGRAM

## National Bee Pest Surveillance Program

Sentinel hives are beehives that are set up near entry points into Australia and checked regularly for any signs of exotic pests. Early detection of any incursion in this way will provide the best chance of eradicating the pest before it spreads further.

Under the management of PHA, the National Bee Pest Surveillance Program has increased the number of sentinel hive numbers at sea ports and airports across Australia from 26 to 92 hives during 2012/2013.

Sentinel hives are placed at ports that receive significant volumes of imported cargo or regular berthing of vessels from international locations where exotic pests of honey bees are known to occur. The hives are continually checked for high priority bee pests, greatly increasing the chances of detecting an incursion of these exotic pests early, which is critical to an effective eradication response.

PHA administers this program at a national level, while the implementation of the program at the ground level is delivered through contracts with all states and territories, as well as volunteer beekeepers.



*Routine checks of sentinel hives for high priority bee pests, greatly increases the chances of detecting an incursion of these exotic pests early.*



Sam Maltroy

*PHA's honey bee projects aim to keep hives healthy.*

## American Foulbrood Future Management Workshop

PHA facilitated and led the National American Foulbrood Future Management Workshop between the Australian honey bee industry and governments to devise the best approach to tackling the endemic pest American foulbrood across Australia. The workshop highlighted the existing scattered approach to management of the pest and identified the need to bring management programs together under a single national approach.



Sam Maltroy

*The National Management Strategy will help commercial and hobby bee keepers manage established pests and diseases and monitor for exotic pests.*

The workshop culminated in the submission of a Proposal for a National Honey Bee and Pollination Industry Biosecurity Management Strategy to DAFF, who have agreed to fund the project. Additional funding from RIRDC will support its implementation including initiatives such as instigating a national beekeeper registration system and establishing a funding mechanism to boost industry investment capacity.



### Supporting grain farmers to maintain the industry's valuable biosecurity status

The Grains Farm Biosecurity Program protects Australia's grains industry, Australia's largest plant industry and major exporter to overseas markets.

PHA manages this highly successful program which has been running since 2007. It is funded by growers, administered through Grain Producers Australia (GPA) together with the New South Wales, Queensland, South Australian, Victorian and Western Australian governments.

Grains Biosecurity Officers (GBOs) appointed in these five states work with growers to improve biosecurity practices on-farm. They are responsible for developing and delivering training and awareness material, as well as developing networks to collect surveillance data for key grain pest threats. Each GBO also has a national role which they lead on behalf of the group.

PHA provides management of the national program and assists the officers in delivering key messages by producing communication tools such as farm gate biosecurity signs, fact sheets, media releases and innovative pocket guides. Articles in industry magazines bolster the main messages of the program.

### Biosecurity manuals providing information about good farm biosecurity practices

Farm Biosecurity Manuals aimed at producers in an industry or a region form a key component of grower-level biosecurity awareness.

Manuals enable growers to identify and manage areas of greatest biosecurity risk associated with different plant production enterprises.

Key exotic pests are featured so that producers know what to look out for and how to report a suspicious pest. Simple procedures that producers can include in everyday management to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading pests are described. The manuals also contain sample recording sheets showing producers how to record pest surveillance data and how to log visits on-farm to provide trace-back details if required.

Manuals produced by PHA are designed to integrate with, and complement, existing farm management and quality assurance systems. Each is tailored to reflect the level of progress that an industry has made in implementing biosecurity activities at the property level.

In 2012/2013 two new Biosecurity Manuals were developed, for the honey bee (p. 24) and organic grains industries. Since the development of the first biosecurity manual in 2008, 15 biosecurity manuals have been produced for particular industries or regions within Australia.

## Improving on-farm biosecurity practices for organic grain producers

In 2012/2013, PHA developed two biosecurity manuals to improve biosecurity risk mitigation on-farm, one for beekeepers (see p.24) and one for organic grain growers.

The Farm Biosecurity Manual for the Organic Grains Industry was developed to assist organic grain producers to deal with pest threats while complying with the Australian Standard for Organic and Biodynamic Products. At over \$17 million in 2012, organic grain production is a small component of total grain production in Australia but demand continues to grow for organic grains for use by both humans and the organic livestock industry.

While many of the procedures recommended in the manual such as good farm hygiene apply equally to all grain producers, there are some practices of particular importance to organic producers such as always sourcing crop and pasture seed from a reputable supplier. This reduces the risk of introducing new pests and weeds onto the property.

Understanding and becoming familiar with insects living on or near the property is important in an organic farming system. Producers need to be aware of any beneficial insects that might prey on or attack unwanted pests and take steps to encourage them on the property.

The Farm Biosecurity Manual for the Organic Grains Industry was developed by and supported through the Grains Farm Biosecurity Program, a joint initiative between PHA, Grain Producers Australia and the NSW, Qld, SA, Vic and WA governments.

The manual is available from state Grains Biosecurity Officers or can be downloaded from the grains page of the PHA website [www.phau.com.au](http://www.phau.com.au).



## Research to guide the ongoing management of Myrtle rust

In December 2010 the National Management Group (as constituted under the EPPRD) decided that eradication of Myrtle rust (*Uredo rangelii*), a pest that attacks a range of Australian native plants, was not technically feasible.

Since 2011, PHA has managed the Transition to Management program for Myrtle rust for the Australian Government. PHA has provided secretariat support to the Myrtle Rust Transition to Management Group which has driven research to guide the development of an ongoing management strategy for the rust.

PHA established a Myrtle Rust Scientific Advisory Group (MRSAG) to provide technical support for the program. Research has examined the taxonomy and identity of the pathogen, including full genome sequencing its potential impact and distribution, as well as options for chemical control and resistance breeding. PHA established a website for the program [www.myrtlerust.net.au](http://www.myrtlerust.net.au).



*The Myrtle Rust Transition to Management Group has been driving research to guide the ongoing management of the disease, which affects native species.*

## Coordinating transition to management for Asian honey bee

Following the decision by the National Management Group (NMG) that Asian honey bee (AHB) (*Apis cerana* Java genotype) could not be eradicated from Australia, the Australian Government invested \$2 million from July 2011 to June 2013 in an AHB Transition to Management (AHBT2M) Program, managed by PHA.

The AHBT2M Program has been conducted by Biosecurity Queensland. Activities focused on engaging individuals, communities, local government, agriculture and environment agencies, production and service industries in developing knowledge, tools, strategies and actions to cope with the ongoing presence of AHB in order to mitigate the social, environmental and economic impacts of the pest.

The program has been bolstered by contributions from Biosecurity Queensland, the Australian Honey Bee Industry Council (AHBIC) and the Federal Council of Australian Apiarists' Association (FCAAA).



Sam Maffroy

*The AHBT2M program focuses on engaging communities, local government and businesses to cope with the ongoing economic impacts of AHB.*

## Facilitating Category 25 pesticide registrations for pest control in grains

The grains industry, like other agricultural industries, requires ongoing access to a wide range of crop protection chemicals. PHA is helping the grains industry to get additional or amended uses of pesticides added to product labels.

In late 2011 PHA commenced a project on behalf of the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) to facilitate efficient and timely Category 25 pesticide use applications to the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) on behalf of grain growers. Category 25 applications provide an option for technical assessment to gain pesticide label extensions or amendments.

This three-year project is facilitating many field trials throughout Australia to generate pesticide residue and crop safety data on industry priority pesticide-crop combinations. The data are being collated into Category 25 applications to the APVMA for industry-initiated amendments to pesticide use registrations and product labels.

The aim of the project is to give growers more pest control options to manage pests, diseases and weeds, manage pesticide resistance, increase production, improve quality and compete on overseas markets.



*PHA is assisting the grains industry with trials that generate crop safety data on pesticide use.*





*Chemical pest control is subject to restrictions stipulated on the product label.*

### Assisting industry to evaluate the impact of new spray drift management measures

The management of most production plant pests, whether to reduce the impact of an endemic pest, maintain market access, or to respond to an incursion, depends upon the availability and use of registered farm chemicals. The application of chemicals has to be undertaken according to the product label, which defines the conditions for application.

Following concerns that new spray drift management measures implemented by APVMA in March 2010 could prevent growers from being able to effectively use some pesticides, a broad-based industry working party, the National Working Party of Pesticide Applications (NWPPA), was established in 2010.

PHA was commissioned to provide technical support for the NWPPA with funding provided by Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL), CropLife Australia, and the Grains, Grape and Wine, Cotton and Sugar R&D Corporations.

PHA made a strategic assessment of the current research policy and research environment to help guide the work of the group, and in 2012, evaluated international responses to the management of pesticide spray drift.

PHA also provides a liaison and technical facilitation role for the NWPPA.



*Spraying a citrus orchard.*

## Taking best practice beekeeping to Cambodia

In February 2013, PHA Project Officer, Sam Malfroy travelled to Cambodia to work with South East Asian universities to increase beekeeping in the region.

The trip was part of a wider AusAID funded-program coordinated by the University of Sydney and the Mean Chey University in Cambodia to increase agricultural education in beekeeping, mushroom production and cropping, as well as to provide improved extension services throughout Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

During the week-long visit to Cambodia, Sam Malfroy inspected trial Asian honey bee hives set up at Mean Chey University, conducted training workshops, and identified locations for more hives to be established in the near future. Sam also helped with the design of some experiments that universities and local farmers will run over 2013/2014 investigating pollination of crops, such as longon, lychee and trial sunflower plots.

As a result of the program, a beekeeping manual in Khmer, Laotian and English has been developed for villagers and students. It is a comprehensive guide on beekeeping including honey bee biology, queen rearing techniques, multiplying colonies, food sources and pests of honey bees. The manual will be used in practical beekeeping classes to help students identify pests of honey bees, and to tell if a colony of bees has absconded or swarmed, a common problem for Asian honey bees.

The program aims are twofold. It is hoped that encouraging villagers, farmers and local communities to take up beekeeping will provide a source of honey for local people, as well as boosting pollination of local crops.

By participating in the AusAID program, PHA has developed knowledge about other Asian honey bee strains in Asia, especially their biology and behaviour, supporting the Asian Honey Bee Transition to Management Program. (see p. 27).



*PHA Project Officer, Sam Malfroy inspecting a trial Asian honey bee hive with Dr. Pham Hong Thai from Hanoi University of Agriculture.*

Sam Malfroy





## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Significant pests have the potential to seriously damage the livelihood of producers, damage the economic viability and sustainability of plant industries, adversely impact the environment, harm rural and regional communities and the broader Australian economy.

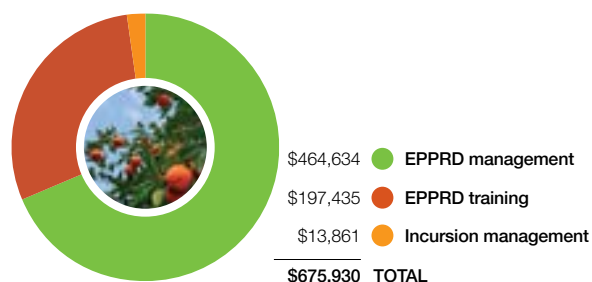
Australia has a world class biosecurity system but as long as trade and people movement occur, there will never be a zero risk of new plant pests entering the country. Pests can also spread to Australia through natural means, such as wind and water currents.

Since the risk of Emergency Plant Pest (EPP) incursions cannot be eliminated entirely, governments and industries have agreed to share responsibility for responding to EPP incidents when they arise. This partnership is formalised through a legal agreement that is binding on signatories—the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD).

The ratification of the EPPRD in 2005 significantly increased Australia's ability to efficiently respond to EPP incursions. By enshrining a mix of obligations and incentives the EPPRD, and its operational guide PLANTPLAN, is accepted by government and industry partners as the best means of achieving rapid and coordinated responses to incursions, minimising the impact of a new pest and maximising the prospects of eradication.

The EPPRD is at the heart of the government-industry partnership arrangement for plant biosecurity and is a centrepiece of PHA's business. All governments in Australia are EPPRD signatories as are most major plant industries—29 peak bodies as at 30 June 2013.

### Emergency Preparedness and Response expenditure, 2012/2013



## Emergency Preparedness and Response programs for 2012/2013

### EPPRD management

The EPPRD is a legally binding agreement between signatories. As its custodian, the EPPRD confers on PHA a number of ongoing administrative responsibilities. As part of EPPRD management, PHA ensures that required processes are completed by all signatories in a sound and timely manner. This ensures the ongoing relevance and credibility of the EPPRD and minimises the possibility of legal challenge to the arrangements.

Signatories also carry legal obligations including efforts to mitigate risks posed by EPPs and the need to maintain appropriate levels of response preparedness and capacity. PHA assists parties to meet their obligations.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Full PHA compliance in relation to EPPRD responsibilities	✓
Continued satisfaction of signatories with PHA's responsiveness, effectiveness and performance in managing the EPPRD (as measured primarily through the biennial PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey)	✓
Achieve resolution to the more complex recommendations of the Five Year Review	✓
All changes to the EPPRD Schedules including PLANTPLAN provided to signatories for endorsement, with agreed revisions published within 30 days (provided no objection lodged)	✓
Categorisation, re-categorisation, removal, and/or review of funding weights for EPPs completed upon request and according to terms of the EPPRD and the Categorisation process	✓

### Key achievements for 2012/13

#### Managing the EPPRD

In 2012/2013, PHA was fully compliant with all EPPRD administrative responsibilities and the PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey undertaken this year indicated that the majority of stakeholders are satisfied with the way PHA has carried out this function—almost three quarters (73%) of respondents rated performance as good to excellent.

In addition to effective ongoing management, all Parties formally agreed to a number of variations to the agreement, improving its operation. These variations were as a result of the first five year review into the EPPRD and came into effect during December 2012.

**The EPPRD is at the heart of the government-industry partnership arrangement for plant biosecurity and is a centrepiece of PHA's business.**

Improving national  
biosecurity outcomes  
through

Chestnuts Australia and Australian Forest Products Association were admitted to the EPPRD this year, signing on 29 July and 4 December 2012, respectively.

Categorisation processes for Green snail (*Cantareus apertus*), Apple leaf curling midge (*Dasineura mali*), and European canker (*Nectria galligena*) were undertaken in accordance with all EPPRD requirements.

## EPPRD training

Through the National EPP Training Program, PHA aims to increase the understanding of parties about the EPPRD and PLANTPLAN including their roles and responsibilities as signatories. This program also equips the representatives who might fill key roles in an EPP response with the knowledge they need to carry out the specific functions. This training meets the requirements of Clause 8.2 of the EPPRD, which mandates the use of trained personnel.

Increasingly, PHA is working in partnership with Animal Health Australia in the design and delivery of training, reflecting the cross-sectorial approaches to response management taken by agencies and the common competencies required by response personnel.



Industry liaison training for the honeybee industry held in Tasmania.

DPIPWE

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Increase in the capability of industry and government signatories to perform designated roles under the EPPRD	✓
At least two more Biosecurity Online Training (BOLT) modules available to Members	One delayed due to change over of delivery platform
Improved Member satisfaction with PHA's effectiveness and performance in delivering EPPRD and PLANTPLAN training (as measured primarily through the biennial PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey)	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### Delivering enhanced training to improve stakeholder understanding of EPPRD obligations and processes

EPPRD roles and responsibilities training continued with over 160 people attending from industry and government. Feedback from the sessions was positive and in the 2012 PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey nearly three quarters (71%) of respondents indicated satisfaction with training.

A new face-to-face training format was developed this year—an industry liaison session, delivered through a partnership approach with state and territory governments. The first session was held in Tasmania for the honeybee industry in conjunction with the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. The new training format provided industry representatives with a good understanding of how the industry liaison role contributes in an emergency response.

Online training through the PHA's BOLT system continues to grow with the release of the honey bee biosecurity module in 2012, providing farm level biosecurity guidance linked to the honey bee biosecurity manual (see p.24).

Reliance on BOLT for EPPRD training is increasing with multiple jurisdictions mandating BOLT emergency response training for appropriate staff members.

An EPPRD training workshop concerning initial notification of a suspected EPP incursion and activities of the Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests (CCEPP) was held with signatories in November 2012. It proved to be a highly useful exercise that resulted in a range of ways to improve information flow in these crucial early stages.

PHA has also contributed to developing biosecurity emergency response qualifications as member of the Biosecurity Emergency Training Working Group. A formal qualification in biosecurity emergency response will train people who may be called upon to work in a control centre during a biosecurity incident.



Sam Malfroy

Ongoing incursion responses for 2012/2013 included Cocoa pod borer. Damaged pod pictured.



## Incursion management

PHA has a number of specified roles under the EPPRD in the event of an EPP incident. This includes participating in committees established to investigate and deal with a suspected incursion as well as national coordination of financial management arrangements for any National Management Group (NMG) approved Response Plan.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Participation in EPP incidents conducted according to the specified terms and timeframes within the EPPRD	✓
Quality and timeliness of assistance provided to Affected Parties during EPP incidents	✓
Post-EPP incident reviews conducted for incidents where a Response Plan is implemented or when required, and findings are used to improve EPPRD processes	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### Managing incursions of emergency plant pests

It was a relatively quiet year for PHA in terms of Emergency Plant Pest incursions. In total there were 39 new reports of plant pests. A CCEPP meeting was convened for two of these reports, 23 were handled out of session and 13 were for information only. The remaining report involved a pre border detection discussion during which the CCEPP considered if post border surveillance or action was needed for the pest in question. An additional three CCEPP meetings were convened to discuss existing incursions.

Two main responses were still ongoing in 2012/2013. Cocoa pod borer and Chestnut blight responses are both coming to an end, awaiting proof of freedom, before finalisation.

PHA has continued to work with all CCEPP parties to address issues from other open incidents under the EPPRD, such as incursions in the Torres Strait, Mango malformation disease and Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid.



Martin Mebalds, Vic DEPI

*Taking samples of Chestnut blight. The emergency response for this pest is coming to an end.*

## Improving the functioning of the EPPRD

Each time the EPPRD is activated by the detection of an EPP, lessons are learned on how to improve the functioning of the agreement and its operational guide, PLANTPLAN. Proposed changes are formulated and, after consultation, put to EPPRD signatories for endorsement and then changes to the legal document.

In 2012/2013 a raft of changes were progressed.

- Improvement of the pest categorisation process has progressed this year. PHA and a Categorisation Issue Resolution Group (IRG) (comprised of a group of signatories) developed a revised approach to plant pest categorisation which was presented to and supported by parties at the May 2013 meeting of signatories. PHA will continue to work with the IRG during the early half of 2013/2014 to further develop the new model, with a target implementation date of 1 January 2014.
- The issues surrounding interpretation of the definition of an EPP subclause (d), brought to light by the Green snail incident in Victoria during 2011, have moved much closer to resolution. In May 2013, parties supported in principle the criteria developed by PHA and an IRG to guide decision making. It is anticipated that full resolution to this complex issue will be achieved by parties during the latter half of 2013.
- Opportunities for improvements in communication, leadership and training were identified at a workshop held by PHA in November 2012. Changes have been made to improve and streamline communication with Parties in the event of an incursion.
- Parties supported further investigations to inform consideration of the proposal to include transition programs under the EPPRD, for use in situations where an eradication program fails.
- In May 2013 Parties agreed to vary the EPPRD to incorporate the concept of vector/pathogen complexes. Formal variation processes are pending and expected to be completed in late 2013.
- A major review of PLANTPLAN is ongoing, with a target completion date of November 2013.

## PARTNERSHIPS

### A strong biosecurity system depends on effective coordination and cooperation between partners.

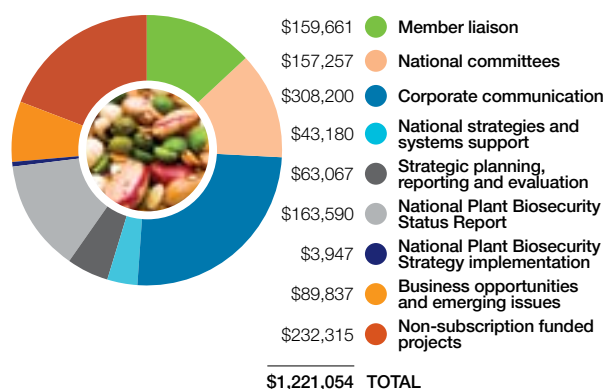
PHA's broad membership and equivalent subscription funding model creates a level playing field for Members.

The budget and activity plan of PHA's Partnerships role targets PHA activity to create strong working relationships with Members, facilitating constructive engagement between all parties. The company strives to provide effective mechanisms for reaching shared positions and outcomes. PHA prides itself on being an effective broker of solutions in the sphere of biosecurity.

The company seeks to keep Members informed and engaged in a dynamic biosecurity environment. PHA staff members speak with and listen to Member representatives at every opportunity. This includes meetings, conferences, training days, field days and workshops. News is disseminated by regular e-newsletter and the PHA website is both comprehensive in content and well maintained with easy access to key documents. PHA staff raise biosecurity issues on behalf of its Members on a large number of national committees relevant to plant biosecurity and, communicate the outcomes.

PHA ensures that members are consulted on setting, implementation and uptake of program objectives. Thorough and effective company reporting, and drivers of transparency and accountability in business activity, promote confidence in the company's performance.

#### Partnerships expenditure, 2012/2013



## Partnerships programs for 2012/2013

### Member liaison

PHA positions the involvement of Members in the setting, implementation and uptake of the company's program objectives and outputs as a priority. Twice a year Members are invited to company meetings to facilitate two-way communication. PHA ensures that these meetings coincide with forums for industry Members and EPPRD signatories, to maximise the benefits for all.

PHA also meets with Members at consultative meetings in regions each year to allow input into the coming year's operational plan.

In addition, PHA facilitates member involvement in project specific steering and management groups, participates in Member events where possible, and facilitates gatherings of subgroups of Members where required.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
AGM and GM held in 2012/2013 with all legal requirements for these meetings met	✓
At least two Plant Industry Forum meetings held in 2012/2013	✓
At least one consultative meeting for all members held between the Annual General Meeting and General Meeting	✓
Person-to-person consultation with every member at least once in 2012/2013, including opportunities to provide input to operational priorities for 2013/2014	✓

### Key achievements for 2012/2013

#### Engaging with Members

PHA company meetings were held in November 2012 and May 2013 with good attendance at both. All legal requirements were met. In addition, Plant Industry Forum meetings were convened to allow discussion between industry Members.

Consultative meetings were held in Melbourne and Brisbane in March 2013 allowing Members the opportunity to provide input to operational priorities for 2013/2014.



Andrew Bishop from DPI/PWE presenting at the PHA Member meeting in Sydney, May 2013.

Partnerships between industry and government are at the heart of maintaining Australia's plant biosecurity status. Sustaining those partnerships is therefore a priority for PHA in its business planning.

Improving national  
biosecurity outcomes  
through partnerships

[www.planthealthaustralia.com.au](http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au)



## Ensuring Members are involved in decision making

The tripartisan subscription funding arrangement that underpins PHA and the plant biosecurity partnership means that effective communication with Members is vitally important.

While effective one-way dissemination of information is necessary to report on what the company does, this traditional model of communicating is not adequate for maintaining the partnership.

Member liaison needs more than good quality 'top-down' reporting. PHA has a detailed relationship with each member, and each Member has perspectives and expertise to bring to the partnership, often arising from different vantage points.

In such an environment, effective Member liaison requires upstream engagement – the practice of involving all parties early in any discussion, issue or decision. Considered to be best practice in communication processes, upstream engagement most commonly occurs as dialogue—a process of successful relationship building characterised by mutual respect and trust, where parties listen and respond, especially to any concerns. Dialogue is not debate, but a process that leads to mutual understanding.

Upstream engagement means that knowledge is not so much transmitted as exchanged. The resulting understandings become a valued, shared resource, and one that all parties have an interest and stake in.

There are many examples of upstream engagement that PHA facilitates. The company seeks Member input on operational priorities each year. Industry Biosecurity Planning involves industry and government people deciding together the best way to protect an industry. Plant industry forums enable dialogue on any issues of concern to industry Members, and input to national committees facilitates complex communication and decision making.

The EPPRD is premised on upstream engagement. Representatives from Affected Parties are involved in decision making from day one of any suspected incursion. Improvements to the agreement are also negotiated with Parties from the beginning of each proposal. Signatories meet formally twice a year to discuss the agreement and any issues raised.

Findings from the 2012 Member and Stakeholder Survey showed that most respondents agree that upstream engagement is an effective communication model for the company. Over three quarters (77%) described their working relationship with PHA as good or excellent and the company's ability to broker solutions attests to its success.

## National committees and subcommittees

PHA represents the interests of members and the plant biosecurity system on many recognised government and industry committees, where they fit with PHA's strategies, are appropriately funded, and will deliver benefits to members. Staff Member involvement in national committees allows the company to ensure that national plant biosecurity policy issues are raised and addressed.

Some committees rely on our technical expertise, and others value our independent views and strategic insight. PHA's involvement bolsters the biosecurity partnership, ensuring that industry considerations and requirements are taken into account in government committee processes, and that government processes are considered in industry planning.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
PHA actively sought out by committees for leadership/co-ordination roles	✓
PHA presentation of priority Member issues to national committees and critical, non-confidential outcomes shared with Members	✓
Participation in at least 80% of national committee meetings on which PHA has a standing representative	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### Advancing national initiatives

PHA staff members are actively involved in 19 national committees and subcommittees tasked with advancing plant biosecurity across Australia. Major among these are the subcommittees of Plant Health Committee: the Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance (SNPHS), the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostics (SPHDS) and the Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine Market Access (SDQMA). PHA is actively involved in all three subcommittees with PHA's Rod Turner acting as chair of SDQMA and Stephen Dibley as Deputy Chair of SPHDS. SDQMA is featured on p. 38.

PHA staff members also contribute to or provide secretariat functions for numerous national programs including the National Bee Pest Surveillance Program, the National Working Party on Pesticide Applications (NWPPA) and the Biosecurity Planning Reference Group.

Where appropriate, two-way communication conveying meeting outcomes between Members occurs as a matter of course. Examples include informing members about the cross sector Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy being developed by Primary Industries Standing Committee (PISC) and PHA contributing to development of a national Public Information Manual to standardise government communication during a biosecurity incident.

## Fresh website for PHA

PHA launched a new corporate website in May 2013, featuring a refreshed design with improved navigation and additional content, increasing effectiveness for stakeholders interested in Australian plant biosecurity.



See the site at [www.planthealthaustralia.com.au](http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au)

The new site contains a wealth of information about the company, its people and projects. It showcases all of the work that PHA has done with its Members to improve biosecurity preparedness and prevention over time. Biosecurity plans, pest fact sheets, contingency plans for particular pests and farm biosecurity manuals for producers are all available on industry pages.

Key reference documents such as the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy, PLANTPLAN and annual editions of the Plant Biosecurity Status Report are easy to find.

In addition to providing pictures and details of over 400 plant pests, the site features the latest biosecurity news and links to the online biosecurity training system.



Plant pest fact sheets are readily available from the Pest Information Document Database on the PHA website.

## Corporate communication

Communication of the purpose and outcomes of PHA activity is important for a variety of reasons. Corporate communication assists in meeting accountability obligations for the company. It facilitates the uptake of outputs from PHA project activity, and encourages closer cooperation and coordination between national plant biosecurity stakeholders.

Corporate communication includes the production of Annual Reports and performance reports, company promotion, the PHA website and the e-newsletter *Tendrils*. It also incorporates strategy development, issues management and media liaison. Every two years corporate communication initiatives are evaluated with a Member and Stakeholder survey to gauge awareness of PHA and its achievements.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
E-newsletter <i>Tendrils</i> produced and distributed according to schedule, to an increased readership and with more take up of stories by Member publications and the media	✓
Evidence of high level of awareness of Member and stakeholder awareness of PHA's role, achievements and performance (measured every two years through PHA's Member Survey and through other Member consultation processes)	✓
Board, Management and Member satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of communications support (includes PHA's online presence, strategy development, issues management, publications and presentations)	✓
Completion of PHA's 2012 Member and Stakeholder Survey	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### *Raising awareness of the purpose and outcomes of PHA activity*

In 2012 PHA surveyed almost 150 stakeholders as part of its biennial performance satisfaction tracking. Findings are reported throughout this report where they show how PHA's performance is perceived.

The survey results show that corporate communication is effectively keeping stakeholders effectively informed. Almost all respondents (98%) knew that PHA is involved in biosecurity risk management with 44% saying that their understanding was average and around half (48%) rating their knowledge of PHA as good or excellent. The majority (81%) said that PHA kept them well informed and up-to-date about its activities and initiatives, including 27% who reported that they were more than adequately informed.

The PHA website was rated highly as a source of information for stakeholders with almost two thirds (63%) rating the PHA website as very or extremely important as a communication channel.

## Preventing the spread of plant pests within Australia – chairing the Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine and Market Access (SDQMA)

In addition to bans on types of produce that can be brought into Australia from overseas, there are restrictions on what can be carried around the country. This protects regional production from introduced pests. The best known example of domestic quarantine is for fruit fly, with restrictions on carrying fruit and vegetables into South Australia and the Riverina. Particular species of fruit fly would cause a great deal of damage to production and access to markets should they spread to these areas.

PHA's Risk Management General Manager, Rod Turner is the Chair of SDQMA, the committee tasked with ensuring that domestic market access conditions for plants and plant products in Australia are:

- technically justified to minimise regulatory burdens on industry
- coordinated and harmonised (aligned and compatible), where possible, across the country and regions
- consistent with Australia's international import and export market access conditions and policies.

In addition to setting the movement restrictions, the subcommittee coordinates the Quarantine Domestic program nationally, which has been responsible for communication activities aimed at raising awareness of interstate quarantine requirements among the general public.

These include placing amnesty bins in airports and implementing quarantine announcements on domestic flights, as well as producing and maintaining a quarantine domestic website, hotline and a brochure, the Traveller's Guide to Australian Interstate Quarantine, to assist travellers to abide by the rules.



The Quarantine Domestic program is responsible for Australian interstate quarantine, including placing amnesty bins within domestic airports.



NT DPIF

The Quarantine Domestic Program protects pest free places of production.

In recent years SDQMA has moved towards innovative and improved trading systems that accommodate the loss of chemical controls, recognition of industry managed systems and the use of internationally agreed standards. These include:

- Developing a trial for the Nursery and Garden Industry's BioSecure HACCP program, a proposed system giving industry the ability to administer and deliver certification programs, previously the sole province of governments.
- Acceptance of a variety of systems approach protocols that rely on field controls to replace traditional endpoint chemical treatments.
- Development of protocols for more innovative concepts such as pest free places of production.
- Standardising produce inspection sampling rates consistent with Australia's international export systems.

Under SDQMA the original 1996 Code of Practice for Management of Queensland Fruit Fly that applied to fruit fly free areas in NSW, SA and Victoria, has now become the Australian Fruit Fly Code of Practice. This provides a framework for consistent management of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly in all areas of Australia.

**Quarantine Domestic**



## National strategies and systems support

National online information systems are valuable tools supporting the plant biosecurity system. These IT systems, managed by PHA, support surveillance, market access and emergency response activities in Australia. They include the Australian Plant Pest Database (APPD) and the National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool (NPSRT).

PHA also supports other organisations that develop information systems, providing advice and technical expertise where applicable. This includes participating in a number of governance groups and collaborations with these organisations and groups.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Member and stakeholder awareness of biosecurity information support systems available	✓
Increase the number of surveillance programs incorporated in NPSRT	✓
Minimise the number of technical errors and unavailability of data for users of PHA managed databases	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/13

### *Compiling effective databases to support plant biosecurity*

#### **The Australian Plant Pest Database**

The Australian Plant Pest Database (APPD) is a national, online database of pests and diseases of Australia's economically important plants, allowing rapid location of voucher specimens and efficient retrieval of detailed data. With access to over 14 existing plant pest collections, the APPD contains over one million pest voucher specimens making it possible to quickly retrieve details of insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria and viruses.

This information provides a powerful tool that assists bids for market access, supports initiatives to exclude potentially harmful exotic organisms, assists in EPP management, and supports research. APPD information was used in all suspected EPP responses during the year.



*The Pest Information Document Database provides easy access to information on plant pests.*

## PHA's 2012 Annual Report acknowledged for excellence

Last year's PHA Annual Report was judged a finalist in the Special Award for Excellence in Communication for the not-for-profit sector, by the Australasian Reporting Awards in June 2013.

The Communication Award recognises reports that convey clearly important messages, promote a sense of corporate identity, inspire confidence in the organisation and have both clear and creative design. PHA is proud to receive this high honour.



*Pest resources at your fingertips.*

#### **The Pest Information Document Database**

The Pest Information Document Database (PIDD) contains the pest-specific documents developed as part of Industry Biosecurity Plans, such as fact sheets and contingency plans. These documents can provide background and emergency response information on a number of the High Priority Pests of Australia's plant industries. Anyone interested in plant pests can access PIDD through the PHA website.

#### **National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool**

The National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool (NPSRT) allows state and territory surveillance coordinators across Australia to enter plant pest survey data into a web-enabled database. National surveillance data can be used to address national and international market access issues, identify surveillance activities for particular plant pests and track surveillance activities across Australia.

The database is populated by data collected from government and industry surveillance programs across the nation.



## Strategic planning, reporting and evaluation

The company requires sound and integrated planning and reporting structures to provide Members and the Board with confidence that the company is pursuing appropriate goals and meeting these goals effectively and efficiently with minimised risk.

PHA's company planning and reporting schedule is well articulated (see diagram p.9). The overarching planning document that guides business is the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan which is reviewed each year by the PHA Board. An Annual Operational Plan (AOP) is devised every financial year specifying how company resources will be allocated for the next 12 months in order to advance the plan. Performance is reported against the AOP mid-year and as part of the Annual Report each year.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Members consulted in determining operational priorities for 2012/2013	✓
2013-2014 AOP presented to Members and approved by the Board in May 2013	✓
2011-2016 Strategic Plan reviewed annually and approved by the Board	✓
2011-2012 Annual Report presented to Members and end of year financial statements approved by Members at the 12th Annual General Meeting	✓
Semi-annual reports against agreed key performance indicators approved by the Board and reported to Members	✓
Member satisfaction with PHA's processes for accountability (measured every two years through PHA's Member Survey and through other Member consultation processes)	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/2013

### Consulting with and reporting to Members

All planning and reporting was carried out effectively during 2012/2013 including consultation meetings with Members to discuss priorities and projects for the 2013/2014 year held in March 2013.

The 2012 PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey revealed that Members feel effectively consulted and informed—almost three quarters (74%) of stakeholders agreed that PHA adequately or more than adequately consults with Members on issues of relevance.

Additionally, 81% feel well informed about PHA activities and almost every respondent (98%) reported that they see PHA as trustworthy and respectful, strong indication that PHA's planning and reporting processes are effective.

## National Plant Biosecurity Status Report

The National Plant Biosecurity Status Report (NPBSR) provides an annual snapshot of the plant biosecurity system, highlighting the strength of this system to our trading partners and allowing any gaps in capability and capacity to be identified.

The report is a product of the plant biosecurity partnership, since it is compiled from valued contributions, input and advice from Australia's key plant biosecurity stakeholders. It covers plant biosecurity infrastructure, policy and operational activities, plant biosecurity research and significant pest threats.

The generation of a new edition of the NPBSR each year provides a mechanism to track developments and major changes to the plant biosecurity system, highlights the achievements of plant biosecurity stakeholders and maintains a grasp on the plant biosecurity system as a whole.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Completion of a National Plant Biosecurity Status Report (2012) that engages stakeholders in its preparation and is endorsed by PHA Members	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/2013

### Reporting on the health of the plant biosecurity system

2012/2013 saw the release of the 5th edition of the NPBSR, covering the 2012 calendar year. To compile the volume PHA gathered information from over 70 stakeholders. This edition features case studies on biosecurity initiatives in the cherry and cotton industries and combined government and industry efforts to protect Australia's honey bees from pests.

The National Plant Biosecurity Status Report for 2012 is available on the PHA website: [www.phau.com.au/npbsr](http://www.phau.com.au/npbsr)



The 5th edition of the National Plant Biosecurity Status Report.

## National Plant Biosecurity Strategy implementation

The National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS) is the agreed plan for the plant biosecurity system to 2020. PHA developed the NPBS in conjunction with biosecurity stakeholders in 2010 and it was endorsed by all Members. It incorporates high-level strategies for the key functional areas of emergency response, diagnostics, surveillance and communications. The NPBS is part of a wider process to establish agreed strategies for the national biosecurity system under Inter-Governmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB).

Key Performance Indicators	Status
PHA's role in implementing the NPBS defined and agreed by Members	✓
Implementation projects delivered according to agreed milestones	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/2013

### Implementing improvements to Australia's biosecurity system

Many of the 17 recommendations of the NPBS have been actioned by PHA since the strategy was developed.

Examples of specific activity to advance the NPBS so far include:

- Developing national plant biosecurity diagnostic and surveillance strategies.
- Improving Australia's plant biosecurity training capacity with extra online training modules and by providing coordinated training with Animal Health Australia.
- Continuing to improve emergency response efficiency through improved processes such as the amendments made after the first five year review of the EPPRD.
- Upgrading the Farm Biosecurity website (in conjunction with Animal Health Australia) to improve community engagement in biosecurity.
- Developing additional contingency plans for pests of the grains and nursery & garden industries.



## Business opportunities and emerging issues

Given the dynamic environment in which PHA operates, unplanned and unforeseen opportunities invariably occur during the course of each year. These might be new non-subscription funded projects or the need to respond to a national enquiry or review.

PHA maintains a capacity to respond directly to emerging issues.

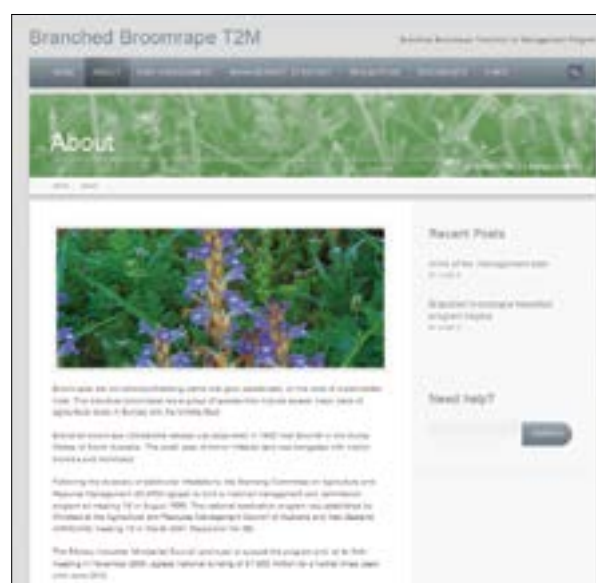
Key Performance Indicators	Status
PHA sought out to lead projects requiring the engagement of Members	✓
Increase in PHA revenues from non-subscription funded projects	✓
Timely and high quality responses prepared, in consultation with Members, to significant reviews with the potential to affect Australia's plant biosecurity system	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/2013

### Undertaking new biosecurity projects for Members

Unbudgeted projects undertaken for Members or groups of Members in 2012/2013 include:

- Review of proposed legislation governing the functioning of the APVMA for stakeholders.
- Management of research to provide technical data for aerial pesticide application equipment.
- Review of the Forestry IBP.
- Development of a website for the Branched Broomrape Transition to Management program.



An online resource for ongoing management of Branched Broomrape.

## Non-subscription funded projects

These are projects for which separate funding was obtained from PHA Members or groups of Members.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
National Plant Biosecurity Strategy Implementation projects delivered according to agreed milestones	✓
Contribution to development of the National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy	✓

*Note that the SPHDS secretariat support project that was included in the 2012/2013 Annual Operational Plan has been taken over by DAFF.*



*The National Plant Biosecurity Strategy is the blue print for safeguarding plant production.*

## Implementing the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy

In 2012/2013, funding was provided by DAFF for PHA to implement a number of valuable activities that were recommended in the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy.

Activities centred on coordinating surveillance and diagnostic capacities in Australia as described below. In addition, work has begun on introducing a national biosecurity (IT) portal, which aims to maximise resources and coordinate access to biosecurity information across Australia.

An effective surveillance system is a key pillar of a strong plant biosecurity system. Systematic checking:

- Enhances the chances of early detection of new pests.
- Reports evidence of area freedom.
- Provides data for pest incursion responses.
- Supports the effective management of established pests.
- Allows monitoring of Australia's plant pest status.
- Assists in determining export conditions and import policy.
- helps measure the impact of climate change and variability.

## Strengthening and coordinating diagnostic capacity

Australia's plant pest diagnostic capacity is an essential component of any eradication program and underpins many of the everyday management practices involved in the production and trade of plant products. Diagnostic capacity:

- Supports everyday decision making in production agriculture.
- Enables targeted pest control.
- Provides supporting evidence on a country or region's pest status.
- Enables early detection of suspected Emergency Plant Pests (EPPs).
- Supports response actions on both established and exotic pests.

Working with the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards (SPHDS), PHA developed the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy (NPBDS). SPHDS has aligned its activities with the NPBDS to ensure that it delivers on the needs of the plant biosecurity system and ensures Australia maintains its strong diagnostic capacity for exotic and established pests over the next decade.



One of the key recommendations in the NPBDS is the development of the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network (NPBDN), which has been a focus of SPHDS activities in recent years. The NPBDN was further strengthened this year through the Annual Diagnosticians Workshop which brought together over 60 plant pest diagnosticians in Melbourne. In addition to valuable networking, participants were able to receive training in field imaging techniques, botany identification and diagnostic image uploading for the PaDIL database. Professional development needs were also identified at the workshop and a website for diagnosticians [www.plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au](http://www.plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au) was launched.

Also in 2012/2013, PHA and SPHDS facilitated the delivery of a number of specific diagnostic training workshops aimed at addressing identified capability gaps in the plant biosecurity system.



## Establishing a nationally coordinated surveillance strategy

Currently there are hundreds of surveillance programs in operation across Australia; mostly state-based programs that operate independently from one another.

In 2012/2013 PHA, in collaboration with DAFF, set about developing a nationally coordinated and targeted surveillance system as envisaged in the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS).

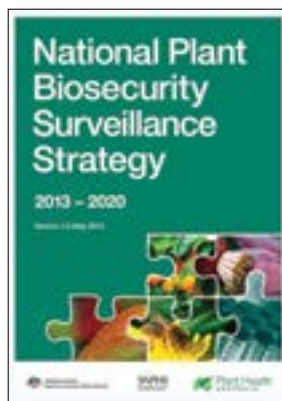
A workshop held by PHA in May 2012 brought together members of the Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance (SNPHS) and surveillance experts from around the country to agree the way forward.

This year the draft National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NPBSS) was developed. The NPBSS provides the framework for an improved national surveillance system and proposes recommendations across five key areas:

- national coordination
- consistent data standards
- community and industry engagement
- surveillance capacity and capability
- consistent and enabling legislation.

It considers the plant pest surveillance requirements for Australia's biosecurity system as a whole and covers all sectors and participants along the biosecurity continuum.

The draft strategy has been endorsed by PHA industry Members and Plant Health Committee and now serves as a model for future surveillance arrangements nationally. Implementation of this strategy will result in achieving national consistency and generate useful dialogue among governments, industry and the broader community.



*Nationally consistent surveillance programs will improve data quality.*

## Publications

- The National Plant Biosecurity Status Report 2012
- National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy
- National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy
- PHA Annual Report 2012
- PHA Mid-year Performance Report 2012/2013
- PHA Annual Operational Plan 2013/2014
- Weed Management in Australia – Mapping Australia's Weed Management System
- Papaya Biosecurity Manual v1
- Organic Grains Manual v1
- Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Ginger industry v1
- Industry Biosecurity Plan for Plantation Forestry v2
- Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Honey bee industry v1
- Industry Biosecurity Plan for Production Nursery Industry v3
- Industry Biosecurity Plan for Onion Industry v2
- Varroa Continuity Strategy Communications Plan
- Varroa Mite Emergency Communications Framework
- Varroa Mite Control and Management Report
- NWPPA newsletter
- Honey bee brochures
- Grains Farm Biosecurity Program production practices fact sheets
- Industry specific pest fact sheets.



## COMPANY MANAGEMENT

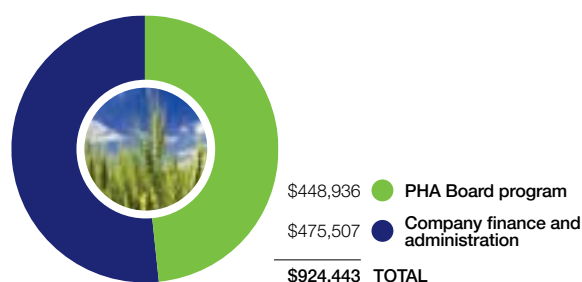
As a public company limited by guarantee, the affairs of the company are overseen by a Board of directors. It is the role of the Board to provide strategic direction to management, to ensure that good governance and performance management arrangements are in place and working effectively.

The Board establishes sub-committees to support the discharge of its duties. Appropriate authorities are delegated to a management team who regularly report, and are accountable to the Board.

The responsibility for the operation and administration of the company is delegated by the Board to the CEO and the Executive Management team. The Board ensures that this team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and has in place procedures to assess their performance.

The efforts of PHA staff to date have delivered on Members' expectations of performance as well as more non-subscription funded activities. The challenge is to maintain performance and confidence.

### Company Management expenditure, 2012/2013



L–R: Deputy Chair Julie Haslett, CFO & Company Secretary Michael Milne, CEO & Executive Director Greg Fraser and Director Roger Smith.

## Company Management programs for 2012/2013

### Board program

PHA has a skills-based Board comprising nine directors, eight of whom are selected by a formal selection process. The other is the PHA Executive Director and CEO.

The PHA Board has two formal subcommittees, the Finance & Audit Committee (F&AC) and the Remuneration Committee. Other sub-committees are established from time-to-time to undertake specific tasks, such as the Board Selection Committee.

The Board Program covers expenses associated with directors carrying out company duties. This includes travel and accommodation, operating Board committees and management and administration costs of arranging, supporting and attending Board and Board committee meetings.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
Performance of PHA meets Members' requirements	✓
Legal and Constitutional compliance requirements met	✓
Board satisfaction with PHA secretariat support and follow up of Board meetings, Finance and Audit Committee Meetings and other meetings attended by directors	✓
Attendance of the PHA Board at over 80% of requested Member and stakeholder meetings	✓

### Key achievements for 2012/2013

#### Providing effective support to PHA's Board of directors

Overall, PHA Members are very satisfied with the performance of the company. In the 2012 PHA Member and Stakeholder Survey, 79% of respondents rated company staff as professional and intellectually rigorous, 77% rated PHA's performance as good or excellent, and 29% said that performance had improved over the last two years (while only 5% said it had declined).

Administration staff and PHA management ensured that all legal and Constitutional compliance requirements were met including those for the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and the Australian Taxation Office.

Board and F&AC meetings were held according to schedule with positive feedback received from directors on logistical support, quality of advice provided by management, and follow up on issues. Meetings attended by directors are at p. 58.



Transparent operating procedures, efficient business systems and maintaining an expert and professional staff are important components of effective company management.



Improving  
biosecurity  
through pa

[www.planth](http://www.planth)



## Company management and administration

The company is required to perform a range of functions including financial management, office and corporate administration, human resource management and development, and corporate policy and procedure activities to support company objectives and governance responsibilities.

Effective administration, including best practice budgeting, financial management and reporting ensures adequate resourcing for the company, compliance with legal requirements and the review and management of company risks. Having and maintaining a healthy, productive and rewarding workplace for PHA personnel is another important outcome.

Key Performance Indicators	Status
All legal and Constitutional obligations met	✓
Company Risk Management Report reviewed quarterly and considered as a standing item for PHA Board and F&AC Meetings	✓
Company Human Resources Plan reviewed and updated annually and presented to the Board	✓
Annual financial statements externally audited and declared accurate and compliant	✓
Internal audit programme schedule met and findings addressed	✓
PHA's 2013/2014 budget presented to Members and subscriptions agreed in May 2013	✓

## Key achievements for 2012/2013

### *Providing effective company management and administration*

The company complied with all legal and governance requirements for 2012/2013.

An unqualified external Audit Report was received for the 2011/2012 financial statements and included in the 2011/2012 Annual Report. A Business Process Review conducted as part of the internal audit found no inconsistencies.

The Annual Operating Plan, budget and subscriptions for 2013/2014 were all agreed by Members in May 2013.

Updated Risk Management Reports were reviewed at each Board and F&AC meeting and requests made of management for risk mitigation actions as appropriate.



*PHA Workplace Health and Safety Committee meets at least quarterly.*

An active Workplace Health and Safety (WH&S) committee operated throughout the year and no serious incidents occurred.

Annual staff performance reviews were completed, an updated Human Resources Plan was approved by the Board, and staff turnover was kept within tolerances. PHA staff members were given the chance to provide feedback in a staff survey in November 2012 and results were discussed in January and February 2013.

## Co-location with Animal Health Australia

During 2012/2013 PHA and Animal Health Australia held joint meetings of the companies' Boards. Directors have agreed on a goal for the two companies to be co-located in the same building, sharing common work spaces and some defined administrative support functions, while retaining the two separate companies.

It is envisaged that this new arrangement will achieve significant cost savings and operational efficiencies for the benefit of all AHA and PHA members, consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding signed in November 2011.

It is anticipated that co-location may be achieved in early 2015. No changes to PHA's structure are expected.





# Corporate Governance

**The Board of Plant Health Australia Limited has overall responsibility for corporate governance within the organisation and is committed to fulfilling its corporate governance obligations and responsibilities in the best interests of the company and its stakeholders.**



## Corporate governance refers to the processes by which organisations are directed, controlled and held to account.

It encompasses authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control, exercised in the organisation through a team-based collaborative culture. The essence of any system of good corporate governance is to allow the Board and management sufficient freedom to drive their organisation forward, but to exercise that freedom within a framework of effective accountability.

### THE PHA BOARD

Current PHA Directors are introduced on p. 53-55, where the skills, experience and expertise of each director are highlighted.

The PHA Constitution stipulates that the PHA Board is skills-based, with between five and nine directors including the Chairman and CEO. Directors, not including the CEO, are appointed after a selection process that begins with a Selection Committee putting forward recommendations which are put to Members for voting and approval at the Annual General Meeting where positions become vacant.

### Functions of the Board

The responsibility for the operation and administration of the company is delegated by the Board to the CEO and the executive management team. The Board ensures that this team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and that the performance of the CEO and the executive management team is monitored.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the expectations and risks identified by the Board. The Board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure this is achieved including:

- Approving the strategic plan and its ongoing development.
- Approving annual operational plans designed to meet stakeholders' needs and manage business risk.
- Monitoring the implementation of budgets by management and progress against agreed plans via the establishment and reporting of financial and non-financial key performance indicators.
- Approving the Annual Report and other periodic performance reports.
- Approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management, and acquisitions and divestitures.
- Approving company policies.
- Ensuring that any significant risks that arise are identified, assessed, appropriately managed and monitored.
- Reporting to Members.

### Performance monitoring

The performance of the Board and key executives is reviewed regularly against measurable and qualitative indicators that, in turn, relate to strategic and operational business objectives.

Each year the directors of PHA evaluate the performance of the Board. This process ranges from self-evaluation to independent third party assessment.

### Conflict of interest

Any actual or potential conflict of interest pertaining to a director is fully disclosed to the Board and is dealt with as a standing item at each Board meeting.

### Board meetings and committees

The full PHA Board meets at least four times during the year with additional meetings scheduled as required. Board committees are responsible for considering detailed issues and making recommendations to the Board. The Board does not delegate major decisions to committees other than decisions specified in the PHA Constitution.

### Participation

Directors are encouraged to participate actively at all meetings and to ensure that their views are expressed and considered. They are required to bring an independent judgement to bear in decision-making. Management provides the Board and its committees with information in a form and quality that enables the Board to effectively discharge its duties in a timely manner.

### Finance and Audit Committee

A Finance and Audit Committee (F&AC) operates under terms of reference reviewed and approved annually by the Board. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the company. This includes internal controls to deal with the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, and the reliability of financial information as well as non-financial considerations such as the benchmarking of operational key performance indicators.

The F&AC provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial reports. All members of the audit committee are non-executive directors. The F&AC meets at least four times a year.

### Other committees

The Board established a Remuneration Committee during the year, comprised of the Chairman, deputy Chairman and the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee. The role of the committee is principally to manage the CEO's performance and remuneration.

## Financial management

The company received an unqualified independent audit opinion for the company's 2012/2013 financial statements.

The company concluded the year in a good financial position with reserves held within the range required by the PHA reserves policy.

### Audit

The Finance and Audit Committee is satisfied as to the independence of the external auditor, Ernst & Young, which has acted in this capacity since the inception of the company.

One internal audit was carried out by Ernst & Young during the financial year examining compliance with internal policies, delegations and controls.

### CEO and CFO certification

In accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the CEO and CFO have provided a written statement to auditors that:

- Their view provided on the company's financial report is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the financial policies adopted by the Board.
- The company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating effectively in all material respects.

The Board notes that due to its nature, internal control assurance from the CEO and CFO can only be reasonable rather than absolute. This is due to such factors as the need for judgement, the use of testing on a sample basis, the inherent limitations in internal control and because much of the evidence available is persuasive rather than conclusive and therefore is not and cannot be designed to detect all weaknesses in control procedures.

## People management

PHA constantly looks for new ways to support, engage and challenge our staff through recognition, development and performance planning and assessment.

During the year PHA appointed a part time HR consultant to assist with staff issues and review staff policies in line with recent amendments to legislation.

## Remuneration and benefits

PHA tries to retain a high quality Board and management team by remunerating directors and staff fairly and appropriately within budget constraints and with reference to relevant employment market conditions.

Staff at PHA are on individual employment agreements and are allowed a certain amount of flexibility to facilitate work-life balance. Where possible some flexibility in hours, including part time arrangements, is provided to allow staff to combine the requirements of their roles with the demands of family life.

All staff members have access to the Employee Assistance Program run by Davidson Trahaire Corpsych, which provides free assistance to managers and counselling for anyone who needs help with any work or personal issues. Free influenza vaccination for all staff members and their partners each autumn is another benefit appreciated by staff at PHA.

### Developing our staff

PHA is committed to providing ongoing development opportunities for all staff to ensure that the workforce remains skilled and engaged.

Each year PHA personnel undergo a performance review and planning to assess their strengths and any areas for future development. This is followed with access to training or experiences that allow staff to extend their skills and knowledge base.

In November 2012, workers at PHA were able to provide feedback to management by means of a staff survey. PHA management are following up issues raised, to maintain work satisfaction.

### Ensuring a safe working environment

PHA has a standing Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) Committee that meets a minimum of every three months to actively seek out any risks to the health, safety and wellbeing of the staff.

The committee ensures compliance with the new *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cwth) which was implemented in January 2012.

### Equal employment opportunity

Staff members are employed under terms and conditions consistent with equal employment opportunity principles and legislation. PHA welcomes new members of staff from within Australia and from around the world and is proud that its workforce enjoys cultural diversity while remaining a cohesive team.



## Identifying and managing company risks

The PHA Board is responsible for identifying areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to adequately manage those risks. The Board determines the company's risk profile and is responsible for overseeing risk management strategy, policy and compliance. In doing so the Board has taken the view that it is crucial for all Board members to be a part of this process and as such, has not established a separate risk management committee.

The responsibility of undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management through the CEO, including responsibility for the day-to-day design and implementation of the company's risk management and internal control system. Management is required by the Board to continually monitor risks and associated internal compliance and control procedures and to report on the company's key risks, and the extent to which it believes these risks are being adequately managed at each Board meeting

Decisions of the Board are made with reference to legal, financial, political, reputation and relationship risks to the company. The PHA Risk Management Plan provides a framework for the identification, analysis, evaluation and management of risks that could affect the ongoing operation and viability of PHA both at a corporate and program level. The company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:

- Implementing and monitoring strategies and policies to achieve the company's goals and objectives.
- Continuous monitoring of risks that might impact upon the achievement of the company's goals and objectives.
- Ongoing environmental scanning that contributes to a rolling situational analysis of present and future threats and opportunities.
- Formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks, and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls.
- Monitoring the performance of, and continuously improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems.
- Working to preserve PHA's reputation.
- Complying with applicable laws and regulations.
- Preparing and delivering ongoing induction/training for employees on company policies and procedures.
- Using company resources efficiently.

## Corporate responsibilities

PHA discharged all of its corporate responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001* and other laws and legislation, and under the company's constitution. The company presented its Annual Report including performance against indicators for the 2011/2012 year to Members at the Annual General Meeting in Canberra in November 2012. A Mid-year Performance Report was distributed to Members in March 2013. All obligations to lodge company returns were met.

A draft Annual Operational Plan for 2013/2014 was presented to Members in March 2013. Taking account of feedback from Members, a final Annual Operational Plan was presented to Members at the 12th General Meeting of the company in May 2013.

## Corporate social responsibility

PHA is conscious that it needs to actively consider more than just Members' interests and the financial bottom line. The social and environmental impacts of business decisions are of importance to the company. Given the nature of what PHA does, working to minimise the impact of plant pests on production and ecosystems, it is not difficult to keep broader social responsibility in sight. Staff and management are keenly aware that the company's activities are important to the productivity and livelihood of growers, the sustainability of rural and regional Australia, the economy and the broader community in general.

The company appreciates that the health and wellbeing of our staff contributes to their productivity and morale which is important in being able to fulfill our corporate social responsibilities.



*Staff and management are keenly aware that the company's activities are important to the productivity and livelihood of growers.*

# Corporate Information

**PHA was established 2000 as a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee.**

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## ABN

97 092 607 997

## Directors

A. K. Gregson (Chairman)  
J.M. Haslett (Deputy Chairman)  
J. Davis  
D. R. Ashton  
C.D.R. Smith  
S. J. Snell  
M. A. Finlayson  
E. S. Wallis  
G. S. Fraser (Chief Executive Officer)

## Company Secretary

M. J. Milne

## Registered office

Level 1, 1 Phipps Close, Deakin, ACT 2600

## Principal place of business

Level 1, 1 Phipps Close, Deakin, ACT 2600

## Solicitors

DLA Piper  
55 Wentworth Avenue, Kingston, ACT 2604

## Bankers

National Australia Bank Limited  
39 Wollongong Street, Fyshwick, ACT 2609

## Auditors

Ernst & Young  
121 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra, ACT 2600



# Directors' Report

**The PHA Constitution stipulates that the PHA Board is skills-based, with between five and nine directors including the Chairman and CEO.**



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Your Directors submit their report on Plant Health Australia Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. Unless otherwise stated, the names and details of the Company's Directors in office during the whole financial year and until the date of this report are as follows:



**DR TONY GREGSON AM FTSE** (*Chairman*)

Appointed Director on 27 April 2000,  
Chairman since 25 October 2007

Dr Tony Gregson is a grain grower from Victoria's Wimmera region with an extensive science and corporate research management background. He has degrees in science (PhD and DSc) and is an Adjunct Professor at the University of Ballarat and a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.

Tony is Chairman of the Victorian Committee of the Crawford Fund and a board member of the Crawford Fund; Chairman of the University of Melbourne's School of Botany Foundation; and a Director of RIST (Rural Industries Skills Training) based in Hamilton, Victoria.

Previous appointments include: inaugural Director of the CSIRO and the GRDC; Director of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation; Director of CIMMYT in Mexico; Chairman of the Plant Science CRC and the Molecular Plant Breeding CRC; and Chairman of Bioversity International in Rome.



**JULIE HASLETT** (*Deputy Chairman*)

Appointed Director on 27 October 2009,  
Deputy Chairman since 16 November 2011

Julie Haslett has a broad background in the Australian horticultural industry, spanning various roles over the past 20 years.

From 2007 to 2010, Julie was CEO of the Almond Board of Australia, representing Australian almond growers, processors and marketers located across Australia. Julie is a past Director of the Australian Nut Industry Council and was Executive for Pollination Australia, an alliance between the honey bee industry and twelve major horticultural industries that are dependent upon pollination.

Julie has wide experience working in all aspects of primary production, including a role with Quality Fruit Marketing, marketing stonefruit to domestic and international markets. Julie manages "Say It With Flowers" a retail floristry business and 1DAY Pty Ltd, a management consultancy servicing the agribusiness sector. She is Independent Chair of the Apple and Pear Industry Advisory Committee and the South Australian Apiary Industry Advisory Group.

Julie has a Bachelor of Teaching degree, is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and is currently undertaking a Master of Business Administration (Executive).



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)



### DARRAL ASHTON

Appointed Director on 27 October 2005

Darral Ashton is the former Chairman of Apple and Pear Australia Limited (retired 4 August 2011) which represents the interests of commercial apple and pear growers in Australia. Darral is also the former Chairman of the Batlow Fruit Co-Operative Limited and former Director of Southern Phone Company Limited.

Darral is a Director of Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL), on the Horticulture Advisory Panel to the CRC for Plant Biosecurity, Associate Member of the Australian Marketing Institute and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



### JAN DAVIS

Appointed Director on 27 October 2005

Jan Davis has a strong background in the Australian agricultural industry and in member based organisations within the sector.

Jan is CEO of the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association. She previously held senior executive roles with Growcom, the Australian Mushroom Growers Association, Greening Australia and the Nursery Industry Association of Australia. She has been a Director of Horticulture Australia Limited, the Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation, AUSVEG Inc., Australian Horticultural Growers' Council Inc., Greening Australia, the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science & Technology and also Chair of the Australian Agricultural Colleges Corporation.

Jan has a Bachelor of Economics, a Graduate Diploma of Education, a Graduate Diploma of Environmental Studies, a Master of Environmental Planning and a Master of Agribusiness.



### MALCOLM FINLAYSON

Appointed Director on 16 November 2011,  
Chairman of Finance and Audit Committee  
since 16 November 2011

Malcolm Finlayson is an accountant with extensive experience as a Chief Financial Officer for a range of large agricultural companies. He currently runs his own consultancy firm, Finesse Solutions Pty Ltd, and was the Chief Operating Officer – Trading for ABB Grain Ltd. He is a Director of PentAG Nidera Pty Ltd and Grain Trade Australia Ltd.

Malcolm has a Bachelor's degree in Business (Accounting) and an MBA. He is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



### GREG FRASER (Chief Executive Officer)

Appointed Director on 17 November 2008

Greg Fraser has a diverse background in Australian agriculture having worked in tropical and temperate horticulture, broadacre agriculture, sugarcane, cotton and forestry industries. He has held membership on a number of boards and managed various enterprises in the agricultural, chemical and biotechnology industries.

Greg holds degrees in science and management and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



### ROGER SMITH

Appointed Director on 27 October 2009

Roger Smith is currently a consultant and Principal with Kholassey Pty Ltd, a firm that has consulted to government agencies, including for AusBIOSEC and NCRIS. Roger has also led reviews into the Citrus Canker outbreak response for DAFF and QDPI&F, and the management of the equine influenza response on behalf of the National Management Group.

Roger has held senior government positions for Northern Territory Department of Primary Industries and has overseen the eradication program for Grapevine Leaf Rust from the Territory. He was also involved in development of the EPPRD and the EADRA and is a former Director of Animal Health Australia. Roger has Chaired Primary Industries Health Committee and the Industry-Government Working Group on Honeybee Biosecurity in the Northern Territory, and been the NT representative on PISC. He was a Director on the Board of the Desert Knowledge CRC.

Roger has a Bachelor of Science (Forestry Honours), a Graduate Diploma in Public Sector Management and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



### SELWYN SNELL

Appointed Director on 25 October 2007

Selwyn Snell has an extensive history as a senior executive with leading agribusiness and biotechnology enterprises in Australia and internationally. He is the former CEO of Single Vision Australia Ltd, IAMA Ltd, BioProspect Ltd, Zeneca/Syngenta KK Ltd Japan and Crop Care Australasia Ltd.

Selwyn is currently Chairman of Horticulture Australia Ltd (HAL), Chairman of the Council of Rural Research and Development Corporations the Queensland Government's Horticultural Development Committee and Barawyn Pty Ltd. He is also a member of the APVMA advisory board.

Selwyn has a diploma in Agrochemicals, is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Management and a member of the Institute of Company Directors. Selwyn lives in Queensland.



### EOIN WALLIS

Appointed Director on 16 November 2011

Eoin Wallis was the Chief Executive Officer of BSES Limited – the principal provider of research, development and extension to the Australian sugarcane industry – until July 2012. He previously led the Sugar Research and Development Corporation as its Executive Director and held positions as a non-executive director with the CRC for Sugar Industry Innovation through Biotechnology and CRC for Sustainable Sugar Production.

Eoin's career in agricultural management includes work at the University of Queensland where he was involved in crop agronomy and management of the Food Legume and Oilseeds Research Program for the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. He has more than 80 research papers published in journal and conference proceedings to his name.

Eoin has a Bachelor of Rural Science (Hons) and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He is also a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology and a Member of the Australian Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

### Directors who retired during the financial year

No Directors retired during the year.



### MICHAEL MILNE (Company Secretary)

Appointed Company Secretary on 31 March 2006

Michael Milne is Chief Financial Officer and has been Company Secretary since March 2006. Michael has previously been Financial Controller for the Security Network Group Ltd and Westoil Petroleum Pty Ltd as well as Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary for ANZCO Australia Pty Ltd and Director of a number of subsidiary companies.

Michael has a National Diploma in Accounting (NZ) and a National Certificate in Business Studies (NZ). He has been a Chartered Accountant (NZ) since 1991 and is a member of the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants and graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

## DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

Directors Meetings are typically held to align with company events, particularly General Meetings. The number of meetings attended and number of meetings held that each Director was eligible to attend during the financial year was:

Director	Board of Directors		Finance & audit committee		Remuneration committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
D. R. Ashton	5	5				
J. Davis	5	5	2	2		
M. A. Finlayson	5	5	5	5	2	2
G. S. Fraser	5	5	3	3		
A. K. Gregson	5	5	1	1	2	2
J.M. Haslett	5	5	3	3	2	2
C.D.R. Smith	4	5				
S. J. Snell	4	5	2	2		
E. S. Wallis	5	5	3	3		

### Notes:

- In addition to Board meetings there is a specific Board Strategy meeting each year. The meeting for 2012/13 was held in July 2012
- Directors also attended two joint Board meetings with Animal Health Australia during the year to facilitate a closer working relationship between the two companies
- Although the Chairman, Dr A. K. Gregson, is not a member of the Finance and Audit Committee he attended one meeting during the reporting period
- The Chief Executive Officer, Mr G. S. Fraser, is not a member of the Finance and Audit Committee but attended meetings during the reporting period as an observer
- One Board meeting was called at short notice via teleconference during the year resulting in Messrs Snell and Smith being unable to attend due to prior commitments
- A Remuneration Committee was formed at the Board meeting held on 21 May 2012 and held two meetings during the year.



PHA Board members visit a mango farm in the Northern Territory. L-R: Roger Smith, Darral Ashton, Michael Milne, Greg Fraser, Julie Haslett, Jan Davis, Tony Gregson, Eoin Wallis.

## Principal activities

The principal activity of Plant Health Australia Limited during the financial year was to function as the national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia.

No significant changes in the nature of activities occurred during the financial year.

## Objectives

Consistent with the Objects for which the Company is established described in the Company's Constitution, Plant Health Australia Limited's principal objectives are as follows:

- provide strategic leadership in the development of a genuine industry and government partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia
- improve operation of emergency plant pest response arrangements in Australia, including administration and review of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
- commission, coordinate, facilitate and manage national plant biosecurity programs and services
- secure agreement to a national strategy to guide improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of Australia's plant biosecurity system
- lead and contribute to the development of national agreements, arrangements, infrastructure and policy in consultation with Members and other relevant organisations
- bring ideas and priorities to the fore and provide effective leadership on the pest and disease incursion management framework
- maintain and improve international and domestic confidence in Australia's plant health status
- contribute to the sustainability of Australia's plant industries and the environment
- effectively engage with Members and maintain high levels of accountability and goodwill
- increase PHA's capacity and scope to provide services for Members and other stakeholders
- facilitate industry and government capacity and capability in plant biosecurity
- deliver effective, consultative, transparent and auditable systems for the management of the Company.

## Strategy for achieving the objectives

In order to achieve our objectives, Plant Health Australia Limited has adopted the following strategies:

- strengthen partnerships
- enhance operation and integrity of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
- assist members manage biosecurity risks
- monitor and promote performance of the Australian plant biosecurity system
- facilitate improved National investment in plant biosecurity
- manage the company effectively.

## Operating result for the year

The operating surplus for the year ended 30 June 2013 was \$13,120 (2012: \$82,488 deficit). This operating surplus was an improvement on the budgeted deficit for the year approved by Members.

## Review of operations

PHA fulfilled the majority of its operational objectives and performance measures in 2012/2013 as well as significantly growing the scope of operational activity through non-subscription funded project work. Main highlights appear within the Annual Report with a summary of achievement against Key Performance Indicators provided.

## Changes in state of affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

## Subsequent events

In the opinion of the Directors, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

## Future developments

In July 2013 the Boards of PHA and Animal Health Australia (AHA) agreed on a long-term goal for the two companies to be co-located in the same building, sharing common work spaces and some administrative support functions, while retaining the two separate companies.

Your Directors are not aware of any other likely future developments in the operations of the Company that will have a material effect on future results.

## Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

During the financial year, the company has renewed contracts insuring the Directors and Officers of Plant Health Australia Limited against legal proceedings, including defence costs incurred in relation to proceedings involving:

- (a) wilful breach of duty; or
- (b) contravention of sections 182 or 183 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as permitted by section 199B of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Risk management

The Company takes a proactive approach to risk management through all levels of the organisation. The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that the company's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the Board.

Directors consider company risks at strategic and operational levels. A strategic risk assessment was conducted as part of development of PHA's Strategic Plan 2011-2016. Directors also critically review a risk management report at each Board Meeting and Finance & Audit Committee meeting which includes analysis by PHA management of risk ratings and reportage of risk mitigation actions and their effect.

## Member commitment on winding up

Plant Health Australia Limited is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in Australia. At balance date, there were 53 members guaranteeing to contribute up to \$2.00 each to the property of the company in the event of it being wound up.

## Auditor's independence declaration

The Directors received a declaration from the auditors of Plant Health Australia Limited in relation to audit independence. A copy of this declaration is included in this report.

## Non-audit services

The Company's auditor, Ernst and Young, has performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties during the year. The directors are of the opinion that these services did not compromise the independence of the auditor.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



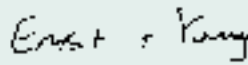
A. K. Gregson  
Director

13 September 2013

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

### Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Plant Health Australia Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Plant Health Australia Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2013, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.



Ernst & Young



Ben Tansley  
Partner

13 September 2013

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited.  
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.





# Financial Statements

The financial report for Plant Health Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013.



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Rendering of Services	4	<b>7,173,647</b>	5,461,669
Other Revenue	4	<b>239,412</b>	262,525
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>7,413,059</b>	5,724,194
<b>Expenses</b>			
Assist members to manage biosecurity risks		<b>2,114,314</b>	1,293,201
Enhance operation and integrity of the EPPRD		<b>2,003,115</b>	1,213,971
National strategies and policy coordination		<b>1,477,238</b>	1,489,487
Building capacity and capability		<b>74,483</b>	27,945
Strengthen partnerships		<b>450,275</b>	597,248
Board and Governance		<b>448,936</b>	451,397
Company management		<b>475,507</b>	392,952
CRC for National Plant Biosecurity		<b>47,871</b>	58,125
Corporate Communications		<b>308,200</b>	282,356
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>7,399,939</b>	5,806,682
<b>Surplus (Deficit) before tax</b>		<b>13,120</b>	(82,488)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	2.8	-	-
<b>Surplus (Deficit) for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>13,120</b>	(82,488)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>13,120</b>	(82,488)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,138,041	9,344,901
Trade and other receivables	5	363,414	96,159
Prepayments		55,863	28,226
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>9,557,318</b>	9,469,286
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6	172,167	248,929
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>172,167</b>	248,929
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>9,729,485</b>	9,718,215
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	7	1,058,083	513,247
Unexpended funding		5,747,187	6,349,516
Provisions	8	256,704	212,486
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,061,974</b>	7,075,249
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	8	184,567	173,142
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>184,567</b>	173,142
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>7,246,541</b>	7,248,391
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>2,482,944</b>	2,469,824
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated surplus		2,482,944	2,469,824
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>2,482,944</b>	2,469,824

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Accumulated surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2011	2,552,312	2,552,312
Operating deficit for the year	(82,488)	(82,488)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 1 July 2012	2,469,824	2,469,824
Operating surplus for the year	13,120	13,120
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2013</b>	<b>2,482,944</b>	<b>2,482,944</b>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from member subscriptions and project funding		6,970,029	8,473,823
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,396,111)	(6,444,578)
Interest received		239,446	272,977
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities</b>		<b>(186,636)</b>	<b>2,302,222</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(20,224)	(113,492)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(20,224)</b>	<b>(113,492)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(206,860)</b>	<b>2,188,730</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<b>9,344,901</b>	<b>7,156,171</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	10	<b>9,138,041</b>	<b>9,344,901</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Corporate information

The financial report for Plant Health Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 13 September 2013.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Company has early adopted AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements* for the financial year beginning on 1 July 2011 and has also consistently applied for the financial year beginning 1 July 2012.

The Company is a not for-profit, private sector entity which is not publicly accountable. Therefore the financial statements of the Company are tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* (AASB – RDRs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The adoption of AASB 1053 and AASB 2010-2 allowed Plant Health Australia Limited to remove a number of disclosures. There was no other impact on the current or prior year financial statements.

#### 2.3 New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

##### 2.3.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows.

The Company has adopted the following new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretations as of 1 July 2012:

- AASB2011-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income*  
This standard requires entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they might be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not. The adoption of this standard has not resulted in any changes to the presentation of its financial statements.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

#### 2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### 2.4.1 Revenue from membership subscriptions

Revenue is recognised over the period to which the membership relates.

##### 2.4.2 Federal/state government project income

Revenue is recognised over the periods necessary to match the costs that it is intended to compensate provided all attaching conditions have been complied with and the agreement is assessed as being reciprocal in nature. Revenue received where the cost to which it relates has not yet been incurred is reflected as Unexpended Funding in the statement of financial position.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4.3 Industry project income

Revenue is recognised over the periods necessary to match the costs that it is intended to compensate provided all attaching conditions have been complied with and the agreement is assessed as being reciprocal in nature. Revenue received where the cost to which it relates has not yet been incurred is reflected as Unexpended Funding in the statement of financial position.

#### 2.4.4 Interest

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

### 2.5 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

#### Company as a lessee

Finance leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Company, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the income statement.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and subsequently reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

### 2.6 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as revenue over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grant income received where the cost to which it relates has not yet been incurred is reflected as Unexpended Funding in the statement of financial position.

### 2.7 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service.

Contributions are made by the Company to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Taxation

No provision has been made for income tax at balance date.

Pursuant to Section 50-40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, as amended, the Australian Taxation Office has issued a Private Binding Ruling exempting Plant Health Australia Limited from income tax as an association established for the purpose of promoting the development of agricultural and horticultural resources in Australia, and not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.

#### 2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold property is capitalised, disclosed as leasehold improvements, and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

#### 2.10 Goods and Services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- (a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- (b) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

#### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within three months and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

#### 2.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. An impairment provision is only recognised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect the receivable.

#### 2.13 Unexpended funding

The Company receives grant monies and other funding to fund projects either for contracted periods of time or for specific projects irrespective of the period of time required to complete those projects. It is the policy of the Company to treat these amounts as unexpended funding in the statement of financial position where the Company is contractually obliged to provide the services and spend the monies in a subsequent financial period to when the amounts are received.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and due to their short term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### 2.15 Provisions and employee benefits

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised within finance costs.

#### 2.16 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified to ensure consistency with current year disclosures.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

#### 3.1 Make good provisions

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs of future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates of restoring the premise to its original state. Uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision recognised is periodically reviewed and based on the facts and circumstances available at that time.

#### 3.2 Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience. In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

#### 3.3 Long service leave provisions

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at balance date. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>4. Revenue</b>		
The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations.		
<b>Revenues from operating activities</b>		
Revenue from member subscriptions	2,398,090	2,274,369
Federal/State government project income	3,437,867	1,904,428
Industry project income	1,337,690	1,282,872
Total revenues from operating activities	7,173,647	5,461,669
<b>Revenues from non-operating activities</b>		
Interest income	239,412	262,525
	239,412	262,525
<b>TOTAL REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>7,413,059</b>	<b>5,724,194</b>
<b>5. Trade and other receivables</b>		
<b>Current trade and other receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	323,319	71,734
Interest receivable	24,391	24,425
Goods and Services Tax receivable	15,704	-
<b>TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>	<b>363,414</b>	<b>96,159</b>
<b>6. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
At cost	170,189	167,121
Accumulated amortisation	(69,068)	(33,496)
	101,121	133,625
<b>Computer equipment</b>		
At cost	140,051	140,051
Accumulated depreciation	(106,765)	(61,884)
	33,286	78,167
<b>Office equipment</b>		
At cost	60,498	58,030
Accumulated depreciation	(46,202)	(40,056)
	14,296	17,974
<b>Furniture and fittings</b>		
At cost	94,683	83,889
Accumulated depreciation	(71,219)	(64,726)
	23,464	19,163
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>		
At cost	465,421	449,091
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(293,254)	(200,162)
<b>TOTAL WRITTEN DOWN AMOUNT</b>	<b>172,167</b>	<b>248,929</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year follows:		
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning	133,625	84,966
Additions	3,068	82,155
Disposals	-	(6,238)
Depreciation expense	(35,572)	(33,496)
Depreciation write back	-	6,238
	<b>101,121</b>	<b>133,625</b>
<b>Computer equipment</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning	78,167	103,548
Additions	-	17,207
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(44,881)	(42,588)
	<b>33,286</b>	<b>78,167</b>
<b>Office equipment</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning	17,974	27,703
Additions	6,363	1,887
Disposals	(3,895)	-
Depreciation expense	(10,041)	(11,616)
Depreciation write back	3,895	-
	<b>14,296</b>	<b>17,974</b>
<b>Furniture and fittings</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning	19,163	12,867
Additions	10,793	12,243
Depreciation expense	(6,492)	(5,947)
	<b>23,464</b>	<b>19,163</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning	248,929	229,084
Additions	20,224	113,492
Disposals	(3,895)	(6,238)
Depreciation expense	(96,986)	(93,647)
Depreciation write back	3,895	6,238
	<b>172,167</b>	<b>248,929</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>7. Trade and other payables</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	956,117	382,160
Goods and Services Tax	-	26,099
Fringe Benefits Tax	15,997	10,270
Salaries and wages	85,969	94,718
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,058,083</b>	<b>513,247</b>

## 8. Provisions

<b>Provisions</b>		
Employee benefits	326,353	259,212
Make good provision	38,166	38,166
Lease incentive liabilities	76,752	88,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>441,271</b>	<b>385,628</b>

Carrying amount at end of financial year – Current	256,704	212,486
Carrying amount at end of financial year – Non-Current	184,567	173,142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>441,271</b>	<b>385,628</b>

### Reconciliation of make good provision

Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	38,166	46,000
Provision for make good on new premises	-	(7,834)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	38,166	38,166

The factors considered in determining the make good provision are discussed in Note 3.1.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>9. Lease commitments</b>		
<b>Lease expenditure commitments</b>		
<i>Operating leases (non-cancellable)</i>		
Minimum lease payments		
not later than one year	<b>238,800</b>	230,725
later than one year and not later than five years	<b>459,097</b>	697,898
<b>Aggregate lease expenditure contracted for at balance date</b>	<b>697,897</b>	928,623

An operating lease for office premises at Level 1, Phipps Close took effect from 1 May 2011. This operating lease has a maximum term of 60 months with 34 months remaining at report date. PHA relocated to the new premises in July 2011.

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

### Cash and cash equivalent balance comprises:

Cash on hand	<b>350</b>	350
Cash at bank	<b>37,807</b>	174,737
Short term deposits	<b>4,556,759</b>	4,254,604
Cash at bank and short term deposits (Government grants)	<b>1,722,654</b>	2,807,660
Cash at bank and short term deposits (Grains EPPR)	<b>2,820,471</b>	2,107,550
<b>CLOSING CASH BALANCE</b>	<b>9,138,041</b>	9,344,901

Short term deposits are investments for a term of less than 12 months available for use at call. Included in Short term deposits are bank controlled deposits for VISA credit card transactions and the PHA office lease totaling \$100,948.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 11. Related party transactions

Several Directors of the company hold positions with other companies which Plant Health Australia Limited has dealings with. Because of the nature of the skills and other interests related to agriculture there is potential for conflict of interest given the range of projects undertaken by the Company.

The Company keeps a register of Directors' declared conflict of interest with Directors' declaring at the start of each Board meeting any possible conflict that has not been previously disclosed. All transactions are conducted using commercial arms-length principles and made under normal terms and conditions.

Related party transactions were as follows:

		Income from related parties
<b>Horticulture Australia Limited – associate member organisation</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>117,240</b>
	2012	199,291
<b>BSES Limited – associate member organisation</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>-</b>
	2012	2,200

No amounts were owed by Plant Health Australia Limited to related parties as at 30 June 2013 (2012: Nil).

The only amount owed by related parties to Plant Health Australia Limited as at 30 June 2013 was \$40,956 (2012: \$9,762) owed by Horticulture Australia Limited.

### 12. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below.

	<b>2013</b>	2012
	<b>\$</b>	\$
Compensation to directors and key management personnel of the Company	<b>1,119,705</b>	1,029,527

### 13. Events after the reporting date

In the opinion of the Directors, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Plant Health Australia Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors

- (a) The financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed on behalf of the Board



A. K. Gregson

Director  
13 September 2013



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Ernst & Young  
27 Market Street, Level 10  
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia  
GPO Box 951, Canberra ACT 2601

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### Independent auditor's report to the members of Plant Health Australia Limited

#### Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Plant Health Australia Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Required Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)



### Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Plant Health Australia Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of Plant Health Australia Limited at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Ernst & Young

Ben Tinsley  
Partner  
Canberra  
13 September 2013

# Abbreviations

<b>AGM</b>	Annual General Meeting	<b>NPBSR</b>	National Plant Biosecurity Status Report
<b>AHA</b>	Animal Health Australia	<b>NPBS</b>	National Plant Biosecurity Strategy
<b>AHBIC</b>	Australian Honey Bee Industry Council	<b>NPBDN</b>	National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network
<b>AHB</b>	Asian honey bee	<b>NPSRT</b>	National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool
<b>AOP</b>	Annual Operational Plan	<b>NTDPIF</b>	Northern Territory Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
<b>APPD</b>	Australian Plant Pest Database	<b>NWPPA</b>	National Working Party on Pesticide Applications
<b>APVMA</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	<b>PBCRC</b>	Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre
<b>BCA</b>	Benefit Cost Analysis	<b>PHA</b>	Plant Health Australia
<b>BOLT</b>	Biosecurity Online Training	<b>PIDD</b>	Pest Information Document Database
<b>CCEPP</b>	Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests	<b>PLANTPLAN</b>	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
<b>DAFF</b>	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	<b>QDAFF</b>	Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
<b>DPIPWE</b>	Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	<b>RD&amp;E</b>	Research, development and extension
<b>EADRA</b>	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	<b>RIRDC</b>	Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
<b>EPP</b>	Emergency Plant Pest	<b>SNPHS</b>	Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance
<b>EPPRD</b>	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed	<b>SPHDS</b>	Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards
<b>F&amp;AC</b>	Finance and Audit Committee	<b>SDQMA</b>	Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine and Market Access
<b>GRDC</b>	Grains Research and Development Corporation	<b>T2M</b>	Transition to Management
<b>GVP</b>	Gross Value of Production	<b>VicDEPI</b>	Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries
<b>HAL</b>	Horticulture Australia Limited	<b>WH&amp;S</b>	Workplace health and safety
<b>IBP</b>	Industry Biosecurity Plan		
<b>IGAB</b>	Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity		
<b>NMG</b>	National Management Group		





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Improving national biosecurity  
outcomes through partnerships

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## Government Members

Commonwealth of Australia  
Australian Capital Territory Government  
New South Wales Government  
Northern Territory Government  
Queensland Government  
South Australian Government  
Tasmanian Government  
Victorian Government  
Western Australian Government

## Industry Members

Almond Board of Australia Inc  
Apple and Pear Australia Ltd  
Australian Banana Growers' Council Inc  
Australian Forest Products Association Limited  
Australian Ginger Industry Association  
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc  
Australian Lychee Growers' Association Inc  
Australian Macadamia Society Ltd  
Australian Mango Industry Association Ltd  
Australian Olive Association Ltd  
Australian Processing Tomato Research Council Inc  
Australian Table Grape Association Inc  
Australian Walnut Industry Association  
AUSVEG Limited  
Avocados Australia Ltd  
CANEGROWERS  
Canned Fruits Industry Council of Australia  
Cherry Growers of Australia Inc  
Chestnuts Australia Inc.  
Citrus Australia Ltd  
Cotton Australia Ltd  
Dried Fruits Australia Inc  
Grain Producers Australia Limited  
GROWCOM  
Hazelnut Growers of Australia  
Nursery and Garden Industry Australia Ltd  
Onions Australia  
Passionfruit Australia Incorporated  
Pistachio Growers Association Incorporated  
Raspberries and Blackberries Australia Inc  
Ricegrowers' Association of Australia Inc  
Strawberries Australia Inc  
Summerfruit Australia Limited  
Wine Grape Growers Australia

## Associate Members

Australasian Plant Pathology Society  
BSES Limited  
PB CRC Ltd  
Cotton Research and Development Corporation  
CSIRO  
Grains Research and Development Corporation  
Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation  
Horticulture Australia Ltd  
New Rural Industries Australia  
Victorian Farmers Federation



# Annual Operational Plan

2013/2014



Plant Health  
AUSTRALIA



Plant Health Australia (PHA) is the national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia. PHA facilitates this partnership and drives action to improve policy, practice and performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system and to build capability to respond to plant pest emergencies.

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# FOREWORD

## From the Chairman and the CEO

It gives us great pleasure to introduce PHA's Annual Operational Plan (AOP) for 2013/2014. The plan lays out the programs and projects for PHA for the financial year and sets key performance indicators against which performance can be assessed.

As before, this AOP aims to achieve the strategic direction set out in PHA's Strategic Plan 2011-2016 (see pp. 4-5). This overarching plan has six supporting strategies that staff members will put into operation over the course of the year. Company activities and the budget for 2013/2014 have been set with these strategies in mind.

The following sections of this report describe the work plan for the four budget areas that were introduced last year. The largest area, *Risk Management*, encompasses the development of industry biosecurity plans, pest specific contingency plans, surveillance strategies, our contributions to the Plant Biosecurity CRC and the Farm Biosecurity program that is run jointly with Animal Health Australia (AHA) to raise awareness of biosecurity among producers.

With the Transition to Management Programs for Myrtle rust and Asian honey bee coming to an end and final reports required, PHA will be working with stakeholders to consider future programs and activities that could be undertaken.

*Emergency Response and Preparedness* covers activities under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) including incursion management and EPPRD training. This area will be a key focus for PHA for the 2013/2014 year with a set of improvements to alter the functioning of the EPPRD to be negotiated. Key among these is the adoption of a new categorisation process, a change that Parties indicated was needed urgently as part of the EPPRD Five Year Review. We hope that Parties will come to agreement on a new process later in 2013.

Another important issue in this budget area over the coming year will be consideration of the scope of the EPPRD. Parties will need to consider the benefits, opportunities and challenges of potentially extending the scope of EPPRD to cover weeds and transition programs.

The emphasis on EPPRD training will continue, progressing to the delivery of simulation exercises to ensure that Parties know what to expect in the event of a plant pest incursion. This will be supported by new Biosecurity Online Training (BOLT) modules and an accredited training program in conjunction with AHA.

*Partnerships* covers all activities that foster the government-industry partnership in biosecurity. This includes Member liaison, participation on national committees, corporate planning and reporting and communication. Reporting on the status of the plant biosecurity system is included, as is the support PHA gives to information systems such as the Australian Plant Pest Database and the National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool.

Also under *Partnerships* this year, PHA will undertake a review of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS), Australia's blueprint for the plant biosecurity system to 2020. This will provide us with an opportunity to work with stakeholders to settle on the actions required to bring the recommendations to fruition. Each step will improve the plant biosecurity system in Australia bringing us closer to making the vision for 2020 real. The review will also examine how recently developed strategies by groups including the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards (SPHDS) and the Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance (SNPHS) fit within the NPBS.

The fourth area is *Company Management*, with the corporate, financial, planning and reporting functions that this entails. PHA will endeavour, as always, to implement best practice management and administration.

In addition to subscription funded activities, PHA will undertake a range of projects for Members or groups of Members that are paid for with external funding. Many of these are preparedness projects undertaken with industry Members, a trend that we'd like to encourage because of the considerable benefits such projects confer.

PHA is pleased to be working with Citrus Australia on an exciting new preparedness initiative. The project includes the appointment of a Biosecurity Officer for the industry, following on from the highly successful Grains Biosecurity Officer program. The citrus industry biosecurity plan will be reviewed and contingency plans developed as part of this valuable preparedness package. This citrus biosecurity project will provide a framework that can be followed by other industries.

The grains industry is receiving a further boost in preparedness with a project funded by the Plant Biosecurity CRC that involves a review of the industry's biosecurity plan, research into the effectiveness of grains pest surveillance and a review of pesticide control options for priority pests.

PHA continues to be involved in bee related issues and will, over the next 12 months, be examining surveillance systems for early detection to determine the most effective and cost efficient way to address the risk of incursions, managing the National Surveillance Program, developing a Varroa website and working with the industry to develop a national endemic pest program.

We will be working with the almond industry to examine the impacts of a Varroa mite incursion on that industry, a project with flow on benefits to the many other pollination-reliant industries.

PHA is also pleased to be undertaking a project for the Australian Government that will bring a big improvement to Australia's plant biosecurity system—a national plant biosecurity IT portal. The portal will bring together currently disparate datasets on surveillance, diagnostics, training, technical information, tools, national policies and strategies, and legislation. Biosecurity professionals across Australia will enjoy much easier access to all of this information.

Other projects that will deliver benefits to groups of Members include the provision of technical and secretariat support to the National Working Party on Pesticide Application (NWPPA) which is researching new and improved ways to manage spray drift and recognise industry best practice. The NWPPA initiative is funded by a conglomerate of stakeholders. Another project is quantifying novel ways to apply pesticides in remote and difficult terrain, the findings of which will prove valuable to the future management of any incursions that impact the natural environment or where non-crop hosts are involved.

The PISC Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy will be presented to Members later this calendar year and we look forward to providing the opportunity for discussion and endorsement.

After a rise in Membership subscriptions in 2012/2013, it is proposed to keep subscriptions steady for the coming year. The financial position of the company is sound with only a small deficit budgeted for 2013/2014.

On behalf of our fellow Directors we would like to thank the PHA team for preparing this AOP, charting the operations for another successful year ahead. We have no doubt that with our combined efforts, and the cooperation of our Members, the year will allow the company to advance the objectives of the PHA 2011-2016 Strategic Plan with resulting benefits to PHA Members and the plant biosecurity system as a whole.



Dr Tony Gregson AM, FTSE  
Chairman



Mr Greg Fraser  
Executive Director & CEO

May 2013



## **PHA's Strategic Plan 2011-2016**

PHA's yearly operations are guided by the company's 2011-2016 Strategic Plan. The six strategies which guide activities of the company are to:

### **1. Strengthen partnerships**

PHA will seek to extend the company's reach, including closer involvement of beneficiaries of biosecurity along the value chain and biosecurity continuum. Greater cross-sectoral coordination will be required to improve the national biosecurity system, resulting in reduced duplication of effort, increased efficiency and better biosecurity outcomes.

### **2. Enhance operation and integrity of the EPPRD**

The Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed remains of central importance to the future of the company. PHA has a leadership role in guiding operation of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed including using the company's in-depth knowledge and asserting its independence in relation to review processes and committee structures. PHA also has an obligation to assist signatories to meet their commitments under the Deed.

### **3. Assist Members manage biosecurity risks**

PHA will continue to play a significant role in supporting industry and government efforts to reduce the risks posed by Emergency Plant Pests. This includes having input to agency programs to improve threat prevention and biosecurity preparedness along the continuum, and industry preparedness activities through plans, on-farm programs, contingency plans and surveillance.

### **4. Monitor and promote performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system**

To instill confidence that government and industry are sharing responsibility and meeting obligations in relation to prevention, preparedness and response, PHA will monitor and sensitively report on performance of partners and the plant biosecurity system as a whole. PHA will also promote positive achievements and performance of the system in order to strengthen the nation's position when it comes to negotiating market access and competitive advantages in domestic and international trade.

### **5. Facilitate improved national investment in plant biosecurity**

The capacity and capability challenges being faced by the national plant biosecurity system require new approaches together with better cooperation across jurisdictions and across the biosecurity continuum. PHA will play a role in ensuring that funding parties are aware of the optimal level of resourcing needed to balance biosecurity risks and returns. PHA will support endeavours to establish and maintain biosecurity-based levies to address risk mitigation and emergency response imperatives. The National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS), developed by PHA and endorsed by stakeholders, charts the way to improved national cooperation and coordination. Seeing the NPBS adopted and implemented will be an important task for PHA.

### **6. Manage the company effectively**

Sound company management ensures that the partnership has solid foundations. It also instills confidence that the business is being run in the interests of Members with efficient use of resources. A key priority is attracting and retaining expert and experienced staff members.

## PHA's Strategic Plan 2011-2016

STRATEGIC PLAN	STRATEGIC DIRECTION	"The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability"					
		VISION "By 2016 PHA will be the independent national co-ordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia that creates strong commitment and confidence in the structure of the shared biosecurity system"					
		KEY RESULT PRIORITY OUTCOMES					
		Strong partnerships	Integrity of EPPRD	Member capacity to manage biosecurity risks	Australia has a robust plant biosecurity system	National investment in plant biosecurity	PHA is a healthy company
STRATEGIC PLAN	STRATEGIES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS						
	Strengthen partnerships	Enhance operation and integrity of EPPRD	Assist Members manage biosecurity risks	Monitor and promote the performance of the Australian plant biosecurity system	Facilitate improved national investment in plant biosecurity	Manage the Company effectively	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong working relationship with members</li><li>• Stakeholder engagement broadened along the value chain and biosecurity continuum</li><li>• Improved cross-sectoral linkages</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compliance with the EPPRD</li><li>• Implement agreed EPPRD review outcomes</li><li>• All Members sign the EPPRD</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All industry Members have biosecurity plans in place</li><li>• Improved Member capacity to manage biosecurity risks</li><li>• Measurable improvement in on-farm biosecurity practices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PHA responsibilities under NPBS are implemented</li><li>• All signatories comply with EPPRD obligations</li><li>• Expand Australia's plant biosecurity capacity and capability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Future needs of plant biosecurity system identified</li><li>• Increased ability to fund biosecurity activities</li><li>• New programs funded for management of nationally significant established pests</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Attract and retain key staff skills</li><li>• PHA is in a sound financial position</li><li>• Legal and regulatory compliance obligations met</li></ul>	
OPERATIONAL PLAN	ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN						
	Guides business to achieve strategic direction						

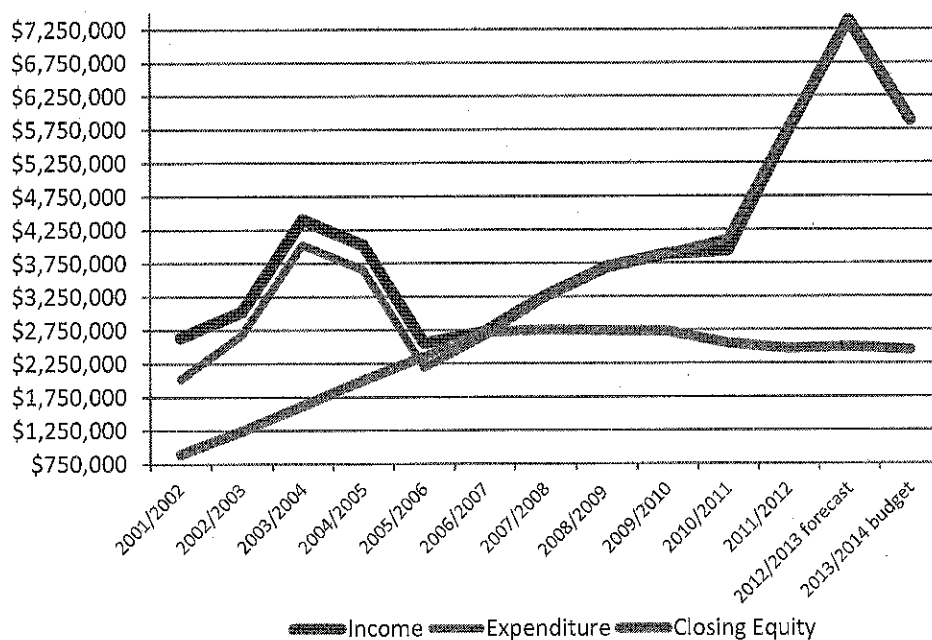
## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

PHA is currently forecasting a surplus for this financial year (2012/2013) of \$29,000 compared to a budget deficit of \$20,000. The improvement compared to budget is due to an increase in non-subscription funding, as mentioned to Members at recent regional meetings.

It is forecast that a budget deficit of \$49,000 will occur in 2013/2014 if PHA maintains the current level of subscription funded work for Members.

Figure 1 shows the actual, forecast and budgeted movement in income, expenditure and equity since the 2001/2002 financial year.

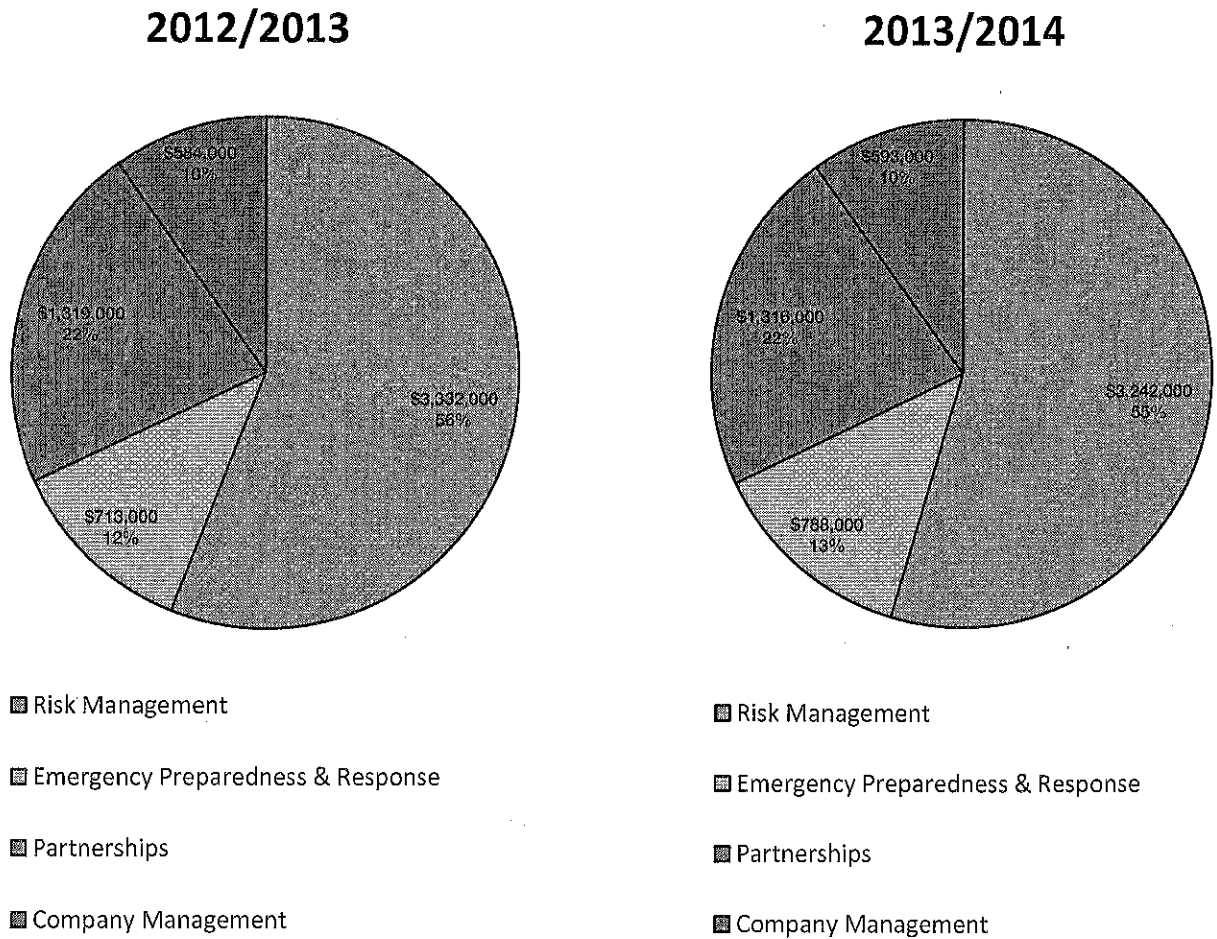
**Figure 1: Income, expenditure and closing equity, 2001/2002–2013/2014**



Members will be aware that Member subscriptions increased last year by 4% in order to maintain reserves within the agreed Board policy. We believe that we can offer the same level of service to Members in 2013/2014 without a further rise.

The budget for the coming year has been allocated into four areas as it was last year. Figure 2 shows the proportion of the total budget allocated to each area in 2012/2013 and that proposed for 2013/2014. There is little change in allocations between the two years.

**Figure 2: Proportional investment by PHA budget area, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014**



### PHA Membership and EPPRD Signatories

The number of PHA Members has increased from 49 at the beginning of the 2012/2013 year to 52, with reasonable prospects of further increases in 2013/2014. Movements in Member and EPPRD signatory numbers since the company's formation are provided at Figure 3.

The number of EPPRD industry and government Signatories is now 38, boosted by the joining of two new Parties. The Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA) re-joined as a PHA Member during 2012 and subsequently signed the EPPRD on 4 December 2012. Chestnuts Australia signed the EPPRD on 29 July 2012.

With new PHA Members joining in 2012/2013 there is reasonable expectation that the number of Signatories to the EPPRD will increase during 2013/2014.

**Figure 3: Member and EPPRD Signatory numbers, 2001/2002–2013/2014**

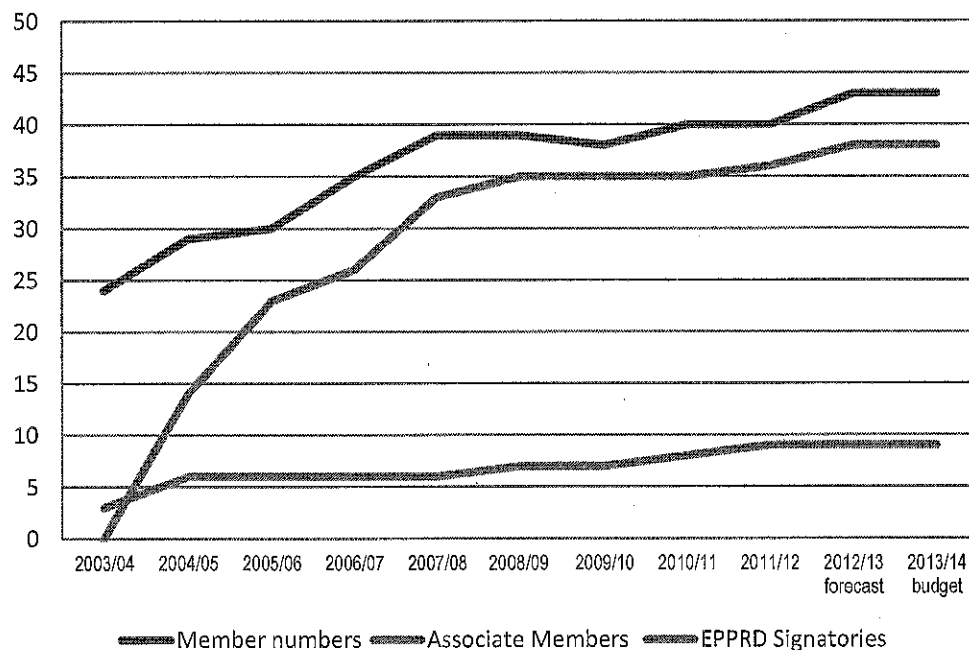


Table 1 presents the calculation of Membership subscriptions for 2013/2014. Each of the three main Membership categories remains at \$780,000.

The variation in individual subscription levels between years is due to the following:

- Shifts in Local Value of Production (LVP) results for different industries which, in turn, affects the relative proportion of individual Member subscription shares calculated in accordance with the three-year rolling average subscription formula set out in the PHA Constitution.
- Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA) re-joining PHA has resulted in a general reduction in Membership subscriptions for most industry Members.

The 2013/2014 draft subscriptions were calculated using data over the three years 2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. LVPs are calculated from figures provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) or if neither option is available, a source deemed appropriate by PHA's Directors.

Members will be asked to approve total subscriptions by Member category at the 12th General Meeting on 29 May 2013.



**Table 1: PHA proposed subscription funding in 2013/2014**

Member	Budget 2012/13 (\$)	Proposed 2013/14 (\$)	\$ change	% change	%
<b>Australian Government</b>					
Australian Government	780,000	780,000	0	0.0%	33.08%
<b>State Governments</b>					
NSW	156,199	186,745	30,546	19.6%	7.92%
VIC	156,499	140,594	(14,845)	-9.5%	5.96%
QLD	157,222	157,154	(68)	0.0%	6.66%
SA	119,534	119,993	459	0.4%	5.99%
WA	175,469	153,999	(21,470)	-12.2%	6.53%
TAS	17,540	17,771	231	1.3%	0.75%
NT	3,097	2,244	(853)	-27.5%	0.1%
AOT	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.08%
	780,000	780,000	0	0.0%	33.07%
<b>Industry</b>					
Almond Board of Australia	5,959	6,001	42	0.7%	0.25%
Apple and Pear Australia Ltd	22,660	21,989	(661)	-2.9%	0.33%
Australian Banana Growers Council Inc	14,466	12,195	(2,271)	-15.7%	0.52%
Australian Forest Products Association Limited	0	50,799	50,799	N/A	2.16%
Australian Ginger Industry Association	0	1,500	1,500	N/A	0.08%
Australian Honey Bee Industry Council Inc	2,912	2,878	(36)	-1.2%	0.12%
Australian Lychee Growers' Association	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Australian Macadamia Society Ltd	2,284	2,420	136	6.0%	0.1%
Australian Mango Industry Association Ltd	4,630	3,930	(700)	-15.1%	0.17%
Australian Olive Association Ltd	2,639	3,701	1,062	40.3%	0.16%
Australian Processing Tomato Research Council Inc	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Australian Table Grape Association Inc	9,017	9,741	726	8.1%	0.37%
Australian Walnut Industry Association	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
AUSVEG Limited	81,846	71,463	(10,383)	-12.5%	3.03%
Avocados Australia Ltd	4,687	3,708	(979)	-20.9%	0.16%
CANEGROWERS	48,990	44,685	(4,305)	-8.8%	1.9%
Canned Fruits Industry Council of Australia	1,664	1,500	(164)	-9.9%	0.06%
Cherry Growers of Australia Inc	4,669	4,310	(359)	-7.7%	0.19%
Chestnuts Australia Inc	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Citrus Australia Ltd	13,983	14,114	131	0.9%	0.6%
Cotton Australia Ltd	24,285	43,451	19,166	78.9%	1.84%
Dried Fruits Australia Inc	1,662	1,604	(58)	-3.5%	0.07%
Grain Producers Australia Limited	412,294	381,289	(31,005)	-7.5%	16.17%
GROWCOM	3,026	2,294	(732)	-24.2%	0.1%
Hazelnut Growers of Australia Inc	0	1,500	1,500	N/A	0.06%
Nursery and Garden Industry Australia Ltd	30,429	25,107	(5,322)	-17.5%	1.06%
Onions Australia	7,098	7,968	870	12.3%	0.34%
Passionfruit Australia Incorporated	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Pistachio Growers Association Incorporated	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Raspberries and Blackberries Australia Inc	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0.06%
Ricegrowers Association of Australia Inc	1,997	3,748	1,751	87.7%	0.16%
Strawberries Australia Inc	7,718	7,479	(239)	-3.1%	0.32%
Summerfruit Australia Limited	10,514	8,963	(1,551)	-14.8%	0.38%
Wine Grape Growers of Australia	48,215	32,175	(16,040)	-33.3%	1.36%
	780,000	780,000	0	0.0%	33.04%
<b>Associate</b>					
Australasian Plant Pathology Society	2,000	0	(2,000)	-100.0%	0.00%
BSES Limited	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
CSIRO	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Grains Research and Development Corporation	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Horticulture Australia Ltd	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
New Rural Industries Australia	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Plant Biosecurity CRC	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0.08%
Victorian Farmers Federation	0	2,000	2,000	N/A	0.08%
	18,000	18,000	0	0.0%	0.76%
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,358,000	2,358,000	0	0.0%	100.0%

## Summary of PHA activity for 2013/2014

Program areas	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
<b>Risk Management</b>	
IBP development and review	101,000
Biosecurity preparedness and implementation	142,000
Plant Biosecurity CRC	107,000
Non-subscription funded projects	2,893,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,243,000</b>
<b>Emergency Response and Preparedness</b>	
EPPRD management	391,000
EPPRD training	269,000
Incursion management	95,000
Non-subscription funded projects	38,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>788,000</b>
<b>Partnerships</b>	
Member liaison	200,000
National committees	141,000
Corporate communication	247,000
National information systems support	95,000
Planning, reporting and evaluation	90,000
Reporting on the status of the national plant biosecurity system	84,000
National Plant Biosecurity Strategy review	35,000
Business opportunities and emerging issues	44,000
Non-subscription funded projects	380,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,316,000</b>
<b>Company Management</b>	
PHA Board program	258,000
Company finance and administration	340,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>593,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,940,000</b>

## RISK MANAGEMENT

An effective preparedness and prevention system enhances Australia's ability to prepare for and then minimise the impact of pests on individual producers, plant industries and rural economies while protecting valuable trade markets. Mechanisms to identify, prepare for and manage threats to plant based agriculture offer the best chance of preventing or minimising the entry, establishment or spread of plant pests and the associated financial, production and trade impacts.

Programs that assist Members to manage biosecurity risks contribute to the achievement of critical outcomes being sought over the life of the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan. These include:

- Improving Member capability and performance in early post-border detection and reporting.
- Biosecurity plans and implementation strategies in place which cover all industry Members.
- Improving national preparedness to respond to incursions of high priority exotic pests.
- Enhanced surveillance and contingency plans in place to meet highest priority needs.
- Measurable improvements in biosecurity practices on-farm.
- Contributing to national biosecurity communication and engagement objectives.
- Improving market recognition of the biosecurity measures adopted by plant producers.
- Boosting recognition of the economic importance of the plant sector and the impact of biosecurity pest threats on food security.
- Building partnerships with industry representatives and jurisdictional officers to assist promotion of improved farm biosecurity.
- Providing information, tools, education and support to assist producers identify greatest biosecurity risks for their enterprises.
- Boosting Member investment in biosecurity risk mitigation through PHA.

### Risk management programs for 2013/2014

#### IBP development and review

Industry Biosecurity Plans (IBPs) identify, assess, and prioritise biosecurity risks and provide a framework for future risk mitigation and preparedness strategies. Activities can include surveillance and awareness programs, maintenance of capacity and capability, pre-emptive breeding programs, on-farm biosecurity initiatives and the development of diagnostic protocols and contingency plans.

Regular updating of IBPs provides a mechanism to incorporate changes in biosecurity legislation, risk mitigation and assessment processes and assists in identifying new pest threats and pathways. New and revised IBPs are jointly endorsed by governments and the respective industries.

#### Biosecurity preparedness and implementation

A major part of this program is Farm Biosecurity managed and funded jointly with Animal Health Australia. Through this initiative PHA works in partnership with Members and other stakeholders to help implement on-farm risk mitigation practices and bring a special focus to increasing awareness of pest threats and recommended biosecurity practices among producers and the wider community.



Biosecurity manuals developed by PHA are another important source of practical information available to producers to help improve biosecurity practices on-farm. These manuals are designed to integrate with, and complement, existing farm/enterprise management and quality assurance systems.

Also as part of this program, PHA is facilitating the development of a National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy.

## Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre

The Australian Government's Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) program provides funding to build critical mass in research ventures between end-users and researchers that tackles clearly-articulated, major challenges for the end-users. PHA is a participant of the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (PBCRC) which was established in 2012 following on from the CRC for National Plant Biosecurity.



PHA contributes to management arrangements of the PBCRC through representation on Participant and Management Committees, input on project priorities, and as a research provider and adoption facilitator.

## Non-subscription funded projects

PHA uses subscription income to deliver a base level of support for Members in mitigating their high priority pest risks. Over and above this, Members make a range of investments in post-border risk mitigation, either directly, through PHA, or other service providers. Where there is a willingness to go further in improving biosecurity, building capability and meeting risk mitigation obligations, Members can utilise PHA's expertise to implement tailored projects. These projects are funded from non-subscription sources.

## Grains Farm Biosecurity Program

This program, operating since 2007, supports biosecurity in the grains industry well beyond the base level that can be offered through subscription-funded activities. The centrepiece of the program is the appointment of a Grains Biosecurity Officer in five states, responsible for identifying and developing networks for the collection of surveillance data for key grain pest threats and development in their state, and for delivering training and awareness material.



PHA provides management of the program and assists officers by providing coordination and developing awareness material. The Grains Biosecurity Officers are playing an increasingly important role in providing extension services to growers whilst at the same time providing national leadership in key areas.

## National transition to management programs

In 2011, programs were developed for Transition to Management (T2M) for Asian honey bee and Myrtle rust with funding from the Australian Government. Both T2M programs seek to address challenges of exotic pests and diseases that cannot be eradicated but where a process of transitioning to management is in the national interest. PHA is providing extensive support for stakeholders through its administration role for these programs. These programs are expected to be finalised this financial year.

## Biosecurity preparedness

PHA assists Members undertake biosecurity preparedness activities through non-subscription funded projects at the national, regional and farm level. Examples of projects undertaken in this area include:

- Development of externally funded Industry Biosecurity Plans.
- Development of industry and pest specific contingency plans.
- Development of detailed Farm Biosecurity manuals for specific industries aimed at improving biosecurity awareness and implementation at the farm level.
- Coordination of national biosecurity initiatives and strategies.
- Development and implementation of surveillance plans for early detection of exotic pests at the farm, region or national level.
- Development of industry and pest specific awareness material.
- Continued facilitation of developing benefit-cost analyses for pests in situations where eradication is not an option.

### **Plant Biosecurity CRC grains biosecurity preparedness project**

With the signing of a formal research agreement with the PBCRC at the end of December 2012, PHA has commenced a three year study *Extending biosecurity preparedness and surveillance strategies and developing a chemical supply framework for pest incursion*. The project consists of three distinct parts, resulting in enhanced preparedness for the grains industry:

- Module 1     A review of the grains industry biosecurity plan, development of pest contingency frameworks for managing pest threats, a review of pesticide control options for priority pests and production of biosecurity awareness materials.
- Module 2     An examination of the effectiveness of general surveillance in detecting new pest incursions or providing evidence of area freedom. This module is being carried out externally by Dr Sama Low Choy at the Queensland University of Technology.
- Module 3     A strategic framework to manage pesticide supply chain issues following pest incursions.

### **Honey bee management**

Ongoing projects to boost preparedness for Varroa mite and other threats to honey bee health are being funded by an industry-government partnership. This includes development of an Australian honey bee health and management website, an action from the Varroa Continuity Strategy, which PHA coordinated between July 2011 and June 2013.

PHA will continue coordinating the National Bee Pest Surveillance Program with sentinel hives at ports considered to be of most likely entry of bee pests and pest bees throughout Australia. PHA is looking to appoint a facilitator for the program to further boost early detection capacity.

In addition, a proposal for seed funding has been submitted to DAFF by the Australian Honey Bee Industry Council (AHBIC) to establish an overarching biosecurity vision for honey bee biosecurity. The framework would tie together national programs that come to a close on 30 June 2013, such as the Asian Honey Bee Transition to Management program (AHB T2M) and the Varroa Continuity Strategy, programs that are currently in place, such as the National Bee Pest Surveillance program, and new programs that help manage current established pests and diseases within the honey bee industry.

### **Almond industry planning and preparedness for an incursion of Varroa mite**

The almond industry is heavily reliant on the movement of honey bees between properties to achieve effective pollination. With the very real threat of Varroa entering Australia, this project looks at the impact that this plant pest would have on the almond industry with a focus on the way that Owner Reimbursement Costs would be calculated.

Since the impact of the loss of pollination services has not been analysed before, this project will have findings of relevance to other pollination-reliant industries.

### **Citrus industry biosecurity preparedness project**

The citrus project, commencing in 2013/2014 is a three year program with Citrus Australia to improve biosecurity planning, preparedness, and awareness for the industry.

Activities include a review of the citrus industry biosecurity plan and farm biosecurity manual, the development of contingency plans for more citrus pests, EPPRD training and a simulation exercise, clarification of owner reimbursement costs for growers and surveillance activities. To deliver the training and drive the projects, a citrus biosecurity manager will be appointed, a first outside of the grains industry.

### **PISC RD&E strategy development**

For some time the Primary Industries Standing Committee has promoted the concept of a more collaborative national research, development and extension (RD&E) model via the development of a National Primary Industries RD&E Framework for each of the major agricultural industries.



The cross-sectoral draft Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy developed by PHA will be presented to PHA members for comment and endorsement in 2013/2014.

#### Supporting the National Working Party on Pesticide Application

In 2013/2014, PHA is continuing to provide secretariat and technical support for the National Working Party on Pesticide Application (NWPPA), a group commissioned with funding provided by GRDC, HAL, GWRDC, CRDC and SRDC. The work of the group involves examining new and improved ways to determine spray drift.

#### National Framework Benefit Cost Analysis

PHA was commissioned by DAFF in 2011/2012 to provide secretariat and project management capacity for a National Framework for Biosecurity Benefit Cost Analysis to assist stakeholders determine funding arrangements for biosecurity programs. This involves testing examples against a framework to ensure its robustness for application nationally.

#### GRDC Category 25 pesticide label extension project

In 2013/2014 PHA will continue a project to facilitate the registration of pesticides on behalf of the grains industry via the APVMA Category 25 submission system. Funded by GRDC, the project is part of the Modification to the Pathways program, an initiative designed to facilitate access to necessary pesticide options generally not available to growers via pesticide manufacturers and formulators, and thereby provide a more rapid pathway to registration for ongoing GRDC pesticide research investment. The role of PHA is to manage the provision of technical data by external research providers, in support of the preparation of Category 25 applications by external consultants.

#### Pesticide application evaluation

This project is quantifying novel ways to apply pesticides in remote and difficult terrain. The findings are expected to prove valuable to the future management of incursions that impact the natural environment or where feral or wild hosts are involved.

#### Risk Management budget and KPIs for 2013/2014

Risk Management	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Industry Biosecurity Plan development and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new Industry Members covered by an Industry Biosecurity Plan</li> <li>Update four Industry Biosecurity Plans annually.</li> </ul>	101,000
Biosecurity preparedness and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well maintained Farm Biosecurity website with improved visitor statistics.</li> <li>20 media and industry publications generated through the Farm Biosecurity Program.</li> <li>Increased awareness and adoption of national biosecurity practices by producers (as measured by the 2013 Farm Biosecurity Survey).</li> <li>Contribution to development of the National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy.</li> </ul>	142,000
Plant Biosecurity CRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual 0.7 FTE commitment to Plant Biosecurity CRC met.</li> <li>All milestone and reporting commitments for Plant Biosecurity CRC projects met.</li> </ul>	107,000

Risk Management (cont)	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Non subscription funded projects:		
Grains Farm Biosecurity Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBOs engage with 15+ grains stakeholders to provide case studies and promote best biosecurity practice.</li> <li>• 12 <i>Groundcover</i> articles developed.</li> <li>• At least 30 media articles generated.</li> <li>• Identify volunteers to collect data for grains surveillance programs.</li> <li>• Contribute surveillance data to the national database.</li> <li>• Each GBO to provide national leadership in an agreed work area.</li> </ul>	758,000
Biosecurity preparedness (Industry Biosecurity Plans, biosecurity manuals, contingency plans, surveillance) including the Citrus industry biosecurity preparedness project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHA sought to lead projects improving biosecurity risk mitigation outcomes for Members</li> <li>• PHA coordinating industry specific biosecurity preparedness initiatives.</li> <li>• PHA successfully coordinating three year citrus biosecurity program.</li> </ul>	167,000
Farm biosecurity manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioned manuals successfully developed.</li> </ul>	42,000
Contingency plans including PBCRC grains biosecurity preparedness project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PBCRC project reports delivered to the satisfaction of the PBCRC</li> <li>• Two pest contingency frameworks for managing pest groups devised.</li> <li>• Surveillance modelling workshop held.</li> <li>• Chemical supply framework deadlines met.</li> </ul>	105,000
Honey bee management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a National Bee Health and Management Website.</li> <li>• Review and recommend a re-design of the National Bee Pest Surveillance Program.</li> <li>• Successful administration of the existing National Bee Pest Surveillance Program</li> <li>• Development of an Australian bee health standard.</li> </ul>	409,000
NFFS implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be confirmed.</li> </ul>	4,000
PISC Plant Biosecurity RD&E strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft strategy presented to Members and endorsement received</li> </ul>	29,000
Transition to management programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful administration of the Asian Honey Bee and Myrtle rust programs and final reports submitted.</li> </ul>	292,000
NWPPA support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program supported to the satisfaction of cross-industry stakeholders.</li> </ul>	120,000
National framework BCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final project report submitted.</li> </ul>	433,000
GRDC Category 25 pesticide label extension project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collected and Category 25 submissions provided to APVMA on behalf of grains industry.</li> </ul>	350,000
Pesticide application evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project milestones met on time and within budget.</li> </ul>	5,000
Minor use workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be confirmed.</li> </ul>	24,000
Pre-emptive APVMA emergency permit development for grains industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packages prepared for emergency use permit applications.</li> </ul>	155,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,243,000</b>

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS

Significant pests can strip producers of their livelihoods, damage the economic viability and sustainability of Australia's plant industries, adversely impact the environment, harm rural and regional communities and the broader Australian economy.

The risk of Emergency Plant Pest (EPP) incursions cannot be eliminated entirely so governments and industries have agreed to share responsibility for responding to EPP incidents when they arise. This partnership is formalised through a legal agreement that is binding on Signatories – the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD).

The ratification of the EPPRD in 2005 significantly increased Australia's ability to efficiently respond to EPP incursions. By enshrining a mix of obligations and incentives the EPPRD is accepted by government and industry partners as the best means of achieving coordinated and rapid responses to incursions and thereby improving prospects of eradication and impact minimisation.

The EPPRD lies at the heart of the industry-government partnership arrangement for plant biosecurity and is a centrepiece of PHA's business. PHA's 2011-2016 Strategic Plan reflects this through one of six principal strategies being to *Enhance operation and integrity of the EPPRD*.

Programs in the Emergency Preparedness and Response area contribute to the achievement of critical outcomes being sought over the life of the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan. These include:

- Continuing to comply with EPPRD obligations.
- Continued effective management of incursions.
- Maintaining the commitment of Signatories to the EPPRD.
- Maintaining high satisfaction of Signatories in PHA's management of the EPPRD.
- Encouraging and facilitating Members of PHA to become EPPRD Signatories.
- Continual improvement of the EPPRD.
- Establishing partnership arrangements for emergency weeds of production systems by 2015.
- Establishing an accredited EPPRD training program and accreditation of key individuals.

### Emergency Response and Preparedness programs for 2013/2014

#### EPPRD management

The EPPRD is a legally binding agreement on signatories. As its custodian, the EPPRD confers a number of administrative responsibilities on PHA to be performed on behalf of signatories. Signatories also carry legal obligations to act in accordance with the EPPRD. These obligations include the requirement to mitigate risks posed by Emergency Plant Pests (EPPs) and maintaining appropriate levels of response preparedness and capacity. In this regard one of the program's main aims is assisting all signatories to meet their legal obligations under the EPPRD.

Ensuring that all processes are completed by all signatories in a sound and timely way will safeguard the ongoing relevance and credibility of the EPPRD and minimise the possibility of legal challenge to the arrangements.

In 2013/2014, key issues will be to improve the EPPRD in line with recommendations made in the EPPRD Five Year Review. While some simpler changes have already been implemented, some remaining issues are complex and will require considerable consultation to reach an agreed position. The plant pest categorisation process, definition of an EPP, the scope of the EPPRD, monitoring and the review of PLANTPLAN will be the main areas that the Emergency Response and Preparedness team will focus on this year.

#### EPPRD training

Through the National EPP Training Program, PHA increases Member understanding and ability to deliver the roles and responsibilities under the EPPRD and PLANTPLAN. This program also equips representatives filling specified roles in an EPP response with the knowledge needed to carry out the specific functions. This is supported by the requirement for all EPPRD signatories to use trained personnel, as stated in Clause 8.2 of the EPPRD.

Increasingly, PHA is working in partnership with Animal Health Australia and the Biosecurity Emergency Training Working Group in the design and delivery of training, reflecting the cross-sectoral approaches to response management taken by agencies and the common competencies required by response personnel.

During 2013-2014, in addition to face-to-face training sessions as required, PHA will implement plant pest emergency simulation exercises to provide practical experience for Members in undertaking EPPRD roles. Members have explicitly asked for hands-on training to boost preparedness.

Additionally, the program will continue to move towards the implementation of formal accreditation for EPPRD designated role training.

#### **Incursion management**

PHA has a number of specified roles under the EPPRD in the event of an EPP Incident, including participation in committees and national coordination of financial management arrangements for a National Management Group (NMG) approved Response Plan. PHA will continue to provide a leadership role in assisting Parties to understand their roles and responsibilities in the event of an EPP Incident, as well as ensuring compliance of activities under the EPPRD.

#### **Non-subscription funded projects**

##### **Almond industry emergency response simulation exercise**

PHA will convene an incursion simulation workshop in a major almond growing region for the almond industry in 2013/2014.

#### **Preparedness and Response budget and KPIs for 2013/2014**

<b>Emergency Preparedness and Response</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Budget (\$) 2013/2014</b>
<b>EPPRD management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full PHA compliance in relation to EPPRD responsibilities demonstrated in quarterly reports to the Board.</li> <li>• PLANTPLAN review finalised with all supporting documents available online in easy use format.</li> <li>• Pest categorisation review completed and new process implemented under trial arrangements by 1 January 2014.</li> <li>• Scope of Deed defined (addressing weeds and transition to management options) and agreed by Parties.</li> <li>• Monitoring framework for compliance of all EPPRD activities established.</li> <li>• Remaining issues from the 2011 Five Year Review addressed to the satisfaction of Parties.</li> </ul>	891,000
<b>EPPRD training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As requested, deliver EPPRD training tailored to Members' needs.</li> <li>• Develop accredited skill sets for key biosecurity emergency response roles in conjunction with AHA.</li> <li>• Two new Biosecurity Online Training (BOLT) modules available to Members.</li> <li>• Deliver a multi-party simulation exercise that tests and improves EPPRD signatory preparedness.</li> <li>• Review EPPRD training needs of Members.</li> </ul>	269,000

Emergency Preparedness and Response (cont)	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Incursion management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in EPP incidents according to the specified terms and timeframes of the EPPRD.</li> <li>Conduct Post-EPP Incident reviews for incidents where a Response Plan is implemented or when required. Findings used to improve EPPRD processes.</li> </ul>	95,000
Non subscription funded projects:		
Almond Industry emergency response simulation exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simulation workshop convened successfully.</li> </ul>	33,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>788,000</b>



## **PARTNERSHIPS**

Fostering government-industry partnerships in biosecurity is at the heart of why PHA exists and why the company continues to be valued by Members. Maintaining the integrity, responsiveness and capability of the national plant biosecurity system requires those with a stake to be able to participate and for there to be a mechanism for reaching shared positions and outcomes. PHA's independence and broad Membership structure create the conditions for governments and industries to constructively engage, while the company's track record in brokering solutions to difficult problems has instilled confidence in partners.

Programs in the Partnerships area contribute to the achievement of critical outcomes being sought over the life of the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan. These include:

- Maintaining strong working relationships with Members.
- Producing company strategic and operational plans that reflect collective Member needs and priorities.
- Monitoring and reporting on the performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system.
- Implementing the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy.
- Ensuring continued commitment of Members to plant biosecurity.
- Boosting recognition of the economic importance of the plant sector and the impact of biosecurity pest threats on food security.
- Improving market recognition of the biosecurity measures adopted by plant producers.
- Broadening stakeholder engagement along the value chain and biosecurity continuum.
- Improving cross-sectoral linkages particularly partnership arrangements for emergency weeds of production systems.
- Expanding collaboration with Animal Health Australia on cross-sectoral biosecurity needs.

### **Partnerships programs for 2013/2014**

#### **Member liaison**

PHA places a priority on involving Members in the setting, implementation and uptake of program objectives and outputs. This is achieved by emphasising transparency and accountability in business activity, running forums for Members and encouraging participation, facilitating Member involvement in project specific steering and management groups, through PHA participation at Member meetings and events, and contributions to national plant biosecurity committees.

#### **National committees**

Increasingly, PHA is playing a role in recognised government and industry committees where they fit with PHA's strategies, are appropriately funded, and will deliver benefits to Members. Our involvement in national committees allows the company to ensure that national plant biosecurity policy issues are raised and addressed.

PHA contributes technical expertise to some committees, and in others, our independent views and strategic insight is valued. PHA involvement ensures that industry considerations and requirements are taken into account in government committee processes, and that government processes are considered in industry planning. It also assists in the transfer of information between committees providing cohesion nationally.

#### **Corporate communication**

Communication of the purpose and outcomes of PHA activity is important in meeting accountability obligations, enabling the take-up of outputs from PHA project activity, and in achieving closer cooperation and national coordination between plant biosecurity stakeholders through a range of formal and informal mechanisms, including our website and regular e-newsletter *Tendrils*.

## **National information systems support**

National online information systems are a valuable tool to support the plant biosecurity system, providing relevant information in a user-friendly format. PHA manages a number of online information systems to support surveillance, market access and emergency response activities in Australia, including the Australian Plant Pest Database and the National Plant Surveillance Reporting Tool.

Recognising the wide range of tools and expertise currently available through other organisations in this space, PHA also supports these organisations to develop information systems that are relevant to the plant biosecurity system. This support primarily occurs through participating in a number of governance groups and providing advice where applicable. PHA's unique position in the plant biosecurity sector also allows us to encourage collaboration between developing organisations and uptake of the systems by a broad range of users.

## **Planning, reporting and evaluation**

The company requires sound and integrated planning and reporting systems to provide Members and the Board with the confidence that the PHA is pursuing appropriate goals and is meeting these goals effectively and efficiently with minimised risk. This responsibility falls within this area, including production of the Annual Operating Plan, the Mid-Year Performance Report, the Annual Report and annual review of the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan.

## **Reporting on the status of Australia's plant biosecurity system**

PHA has produced an annual edition of the National Plant Biosecurity Status Report (NPBSR) since 2009 to capture a snapshot of the plant biosecurity system, identifying the key components and how they work together to deliver world leading outcomes. This report is compiled through valued contributions, input and advice from Australia's key plant biosecurity stakeholders and covers plant biosecurity infrastructure, policy, operational activities, research and significant threats.

The generation of a new edition of the NPBSR each year provides a mechanism to track developments and major changes to the plant biosecurity system, highlight the achievements of plant biosecurity stakeholders and maintain a grasp on the plant biosecurity system as a whole in the background of the constantly changing environment in which it is based. Monitoring and reporting on the performance of the system plays a valuable role in highlighting the strength of the system to Members and trading partners.

In 2013/2014 PHA will investigate other options for reporting on the plant biosecurity system and if proven effective, deliver the status information in novel, more useful formats, perhaps including printing of a smaller publication with data tables available online.

## **Review of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy**

In 2013/2014 PHA will undertake a review of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy examining what has been done to date and determining where to next.

The National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS) facilitated by PHA, received the endorsement of all Members. It sets the strategic direction for the plant biosecurity system to 2020. It incorporates high level strategies for the key functional areas of emergency response, diagnostics, surveillance and communications, and has involved most stakeholders that have a shared responsibility and commitment to the plant biosecurity status of Australia.

The review will look at the roles of industry and government and how government may take the lead through PHA. Links to strategies of the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards (SPHDS), the Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance (SNPHS) and the draft PISC RD&E strategy will also be examined.

## **Business opportunities and emerging issues**

PHA maintains a capacity to respond to unplanned and unforeseen opportunities and challenges arising during the course of each year. One issue in 2013/2014 will be continuing implementation of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between PHA and AHA, including investigating issues around co-location of the companies.

## Non-subscription funded projects

### Plant Biosecurity Information Portal project

In 2013/2014 PHA is to develop and implement the Plant Biosecurity Information Portal which will facilitate integration of biosecurity activities, scientific capabilities and analysis across the biosecurity continuum.

The project will be managed by PHA guided by a Portal Management Committee comprised of six representatives from PHA and DAFF. As recommended by the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS) the portal will allow plant health professionals across government, industry and the community to readily access information on surveillance, diagnostics, training, technical information, tools, national policies and strategies, and legislation.

### Partnerships budget and KPIs for 2013/2014

Partnerships	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Member liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two General Meetings held in 2013/2014 with all legal requirements for these meetings met.</li> <li>At least two Plant Industry Forum meetings held in 2013/2014.</li> <li>At least one consultative meeting for all Members held between the Annual General Meeting and General Meeting.</li> <li>Person-to-person consultation with every Member at least once in 2013/2014, including opportunities to provide input to operational priorities for 2013/2014.</li> </ul>	200,000
National committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PHA actively sought out by committees for leadership and co-ordination roles.</li> <li>Active PHA participation at committee meetings.</li> <li>PHA presentation of priority Member issues to national committees and critical, non-confidential outcomes shared with Members.</li> </ul>	141,000
Corporate communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-newsletter <i>Tendrils</i> produced and distributed according to schedule.</li> <li>Corporate website well maintained with good usage by stakeholders.</li> <li>Excellent quality communications support provided to management, the Board and Members.</li> <li>Continued commitment to branding and consistent style in all publications.</li> </ul>	247,000
National information systems support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information systems supported sufficiently to minimise technical errors and maximise availability for users.</li> </ul>	95,000

Partnerships (cont)	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Strategic planning, reporting and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members consulted in determining operational priorities for 2013/2014.</li> <li>2013/2014 AOP presented to Members and approved by the Board in May 2013.</li> <li>2011-2016 Strategic Plan reviewed this year and approved by the Board.</li> <li>2012/2013 Annual Report presented to Members and end of year financial statements approved by Members at the 18th Annual General Meeting.</li> <li>Effective mid-year reporting against agreed key performance indicators with report approved by the Board and reported to Members.</li> <li>Member satisfaction with PHA's processes for accountability (measured every two years through PHA's Member Survey and through other Member consultation processes.)</li> </ul>	90,000
Reporting on the status of Australia's plant biosecurity system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver information on Australia's plant biosecurity system in a format that meets the needs of stakeholders and is endorsed by PHA Members.</li> </ul>	83,000
Review of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy reviewed and publication updated.</li> <li>PHA's role in implementing the NPBS defined and agreed by Members.</li> <li>Industry and government roles defined and agreed by Members.</li> </ul>	36,000
Business opportunities and emerging issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue implementation of the MoU between PHA and AHA that agrees to strengthen the partnership between the two companies.</li> <li>Investigate issues around PHA/AHA co-location.</li> <li>PHA sought out to lead projects requiring the engagement of Members.</li> <li>Timely and high quality responses prepared to significant reviews with the potential to affect Australia's plant biosecurity system, in consultation with Members.</li> </ul>	44,000
Non subscription funded projects:		
NPBS Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National surveillance workshop held.</li> <li>National diagnostic workshop held.</li> </ul>	174,000
Plant Biosecurity Information Portal project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation projects delivered according to agreed milestones.</li> </ul>	206,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,316,000</b>

## **COMPANY MANAGEMENT**

Sound company management entails running the organisation with probity and in the interests of Members. It encompasses the systems of governance, financial control and risk management and the business processes and people that combine to enable PHA to fulfil its commitments to Members.

The efforts of PHA staff to date have delivered on Members' expectations and increased non-subscription funded activities. The challenge is to maintain performance and confidence. Transparent operating procedures, efficient business systems and maintaining an expert and professional staff are major components of effective company management.

Key objectives for 2013/2014 include:

- To maintain high standards of corporate governance including best practice in budgeting, financial management and financial reporting.
- To ensure Company risks are regularly reviewed, identified and managed.
- To enhance relationships with Members and stakeholders and maintain Member support for the strategic and operational objectives of PHA through the activities of the Board.
- To support Board member selection and Board decision making through timely, relevant and accurate advice from Management.
- To be regarded as an organisation committed to delivering quality, professional and prompt services to Members.
- To achieve Member support for annual subscriptions and ensure appropriate and accurate accounting for actual and forecast subscriptions.
- To have administrative resources, policies and procedures in place to provide the support required for the effective ongoing functioning of the Company.
- To provide a healthy, productive and rewarding workplace for PHA personnel.
- To ensure a smooth Board member selection process.

### **Company Management programs for 2013/2014**

#### **Board Program**

PHA has a skills-based Board comprised of nine Directors, eight of whom are selected by a formal selection process. The other Director is the Company Executive Director and CEO. The Board has two formal subcommittees, the Finance & Audit Committee (F&AC) and the Remuneration Committee, with other sub-committees established from time-to-time to undertake specific tasks.

The Board Program covers expenses associated with directors complying with company duties. This includes travel and accommodation, the Board selection process, operating Board committees and management and administration costs of arranging, supporting and attending Board and Board committee meetings.

#### **Company Management and Administration**

Company Management and Administration encompasses activities devoted to managing and maintaining PHA's capabilities to meet the business objectives in the AOP that are not associated directly with the management of specific separately-budgeted programs. This includes financial management and administration, audit fees, company performance reporting, human resource management, including the development of policies and procedures, staff development and training, information services and business development, as well as aspects of servicing and supporting the PHA Board.

Other activities include consultancies on issues specific to corporate management, travel costs of staff representing PHA which are not attributable to specific programs, regulatory compliance, and legal and other professional advice on matters of corporate management.



## Company Management budget and KPIs for 2013/2014

Company management	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (\$) 2013/2014
Board program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance of PHA meets Members' requirements (as measured every two years by the PHA Member Survey and through other Member consultation processes).</li> <li>• Legal and Constitutional compliance requirements met.</li> <li>• Board satisfaction with PHA secretariat support and follow up of Board Meetings, Finance and Audit Committee Meetings and other meetings attended by Directors.</li> <li>• Attendance of the PHA Board at over 80% of requested Member and stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>• Completion of Board selection round according to schedule.</li> </ul>	253,000
Company management and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All legal and Constitutional obligations met.</li> <li>• Company Risk Management Report reviewed quarterly and considered as a standing item for PHA Board and F&amp;AO Meetings.</li> <li>• Company Human Resources Plan reviewed and updated annually and presented to the Board.</li> <li>• Annual financial statements externally audited and declared accurate and compliant.</li> <li>• Internal audit programme schedule met and findings addressed.</li> <li>• PHA's 2014/2015 budget presented to Members and subscriptions agreed in May 2014.</li> </ul>	340,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>593,000</b>

## Glossary

<b>AHA</b>	Animal Health Australia
<b>AOP</b>	Annual Operating Plan
<b>APVMA</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
<b>BCA</b>	Benefit-cost analysis
<b>BOLT</b>	Biosecurity Online Training
<b>CRDC</b>	Cotton Research and Development Corporation
<b>DAFF</b>	Australian Government Department Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
<b>EPPRD</b>	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
<b>F&amp;AC</b>	Finance and Audit Committee
<b>GBO</b>	Grains Biosecurity Officer
<b>GRDC</b>	Grains Research and Development Corporation
<b>HAL</b>	Horticulture Australia Limited
<b>GWRDC</b>	Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation
<b>IBP</b>	Industry Biosecurity Plan
<b>IGAB</b>	Inter-Governmental Agreement on Biosecurity
<b>LVP</b>	Local Value of Production
<b>NFFS</b>	National Fruit Fly Strategy
<b>NMG</b>	National Management Group
<b>NPBS</b>	National Plant Biosecurity Strategy
<b>NPBSR</b>	National Plant Biosecurity Status Report
<b>NWPPA</b>	National Working Party on Pesticide Application
<b>PBCRC</b>	Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre
<b>PLANTPLAN</b>	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
<b>RDC</b>	Research and Development Corporation
<b>R,D&amp;E</b>	Research, Development and Extension
<b>SNPHS</b>	Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance
<b>SRDC</b>	Sugar Research and Development Corporation
<b>SPHDS</b>	Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards
<b>T2M</b>	Transition to Management

# Plant Health Australia

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships



Plant Health  
AUSTRALIA

## The Company

Plant Health Australia (PHA) was established in 2000 as a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee. The Company has a national office located in Canberra and is run by a team of specialist staff and a skills-based Board.

## Our role

PHA is the national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia. PHA facilitates this partnership and drives action to improve policy, practice and performance of Australia's plant biosecurity system and to build capability to respond to plant pest emergencies.

## Our purpose

The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability.

## Our vision

By 2016, PHA will be the independent national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia that creates strong commitment and confidence in the structure of the shared biosecurity system.

## Corporate values

- Leadership and vision.
- Impartiality.
- Engaging, collaborative and relationship building.
- Professional and intellectually rigorous.
- Connected and informed.
- Respectful and trustworthy.
- Innovative, action and solutions-focused.

## Notes

## Notes







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