Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Risk Return Resource Allocation (RRRA) Model	The RRRA model can be used to inform advice on the return (in terms of reduced risk) for investments to manage biosecurity risk and improve confidence that resources are allocated to areas of greatest risk reduction. All possible consequences are considered within the RRRA model, including for the environment.
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Biosecurity Integrated Information System	The Biosecurity Integrated Information System (BIIS) programme is a major initiative of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper. BIIS will provide new applications to support the department's biosecurity business that will improve the management of risks through better processes, data sharing and analytics. BIIS retires a range of legacy IT systems with new applications. BIIS will collate some existing disparate systems and provide a more modern technical architecture that facilitates better storage, access, sharing and analysis of data. It is expected that the programme outcomes will enable the department to better manage biosecurity risks, facilitate trade market access, respond to policy changes, monitor existing import/export conditions and react quickly to any biosecurity issues or emergencies. Between January and June 2017 the following activities will occur: Proof of Concept - where we will test how the new software deals with critical functions. Conduct an impact assessment of BIIS and other initiatives within the department. Mapping existing processes, drawing on existing work. Commence requirements gathering workshops.
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Biosecurity Analytics Centre (BAC)	The Biosecurity Advanced Analytics Capability (BAC) initiative ensures the establishment of a skilled analyst workforce that will effectively make use of the data and technologies developed through the BIIS. It will improve the department's ability to turn information into insights to support better decision making and management of biosecurity risks. The BAC will also create data assets for the department to promote consistent, authoritative terminology and reference data. BAC has delivered a range of data products including an anomaly scanning algorithm for biosecurity risks on all commercial cargo. This can identify which imported goods should be more critically analysed. The BAC has also developed an interactive data explorer that allows for greater investigation of commercial cargo and associated biosecurity pest and disease incidents. This provides detailed investigation of imports and incidents by client, port, species etc.
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Changing Biosecurity Risks (CBR) Project - Emerging Risk Analysis	Currently, each branch within the Biosecurity Plant Division separately identifies and manages emerging/changing risks, consulting with other branches as needed, which leads to a disconnect in the prioritisation, resources allocation and mitigation of emerging/changing risks. This new process aims to define emerging/changing risk triggers, assess the risk, determine an action plan and track the implementation through to completion. This predictive and coordinated management of emerging/changing risk will improve foresight of emerging/changing risks and ensure the plant health system is prepared to deal with it before the risk materialises.
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Scanning/ foresighting	Staff in Biosecurity Animal Division undertake scanning/ foresighting activities through a range of media as part of normal business. This helps to pick up emerging threats to Australia's environmental biosecurity so that appropriate action can be taken. The special funded project on White Nose Syndrome in bats was undertaken because of the ongoing spread of the disease in North America, which had been monitored for some time as part of scanning activities.
Biosecurity information and risk analysis	Delphicloud	DelphiCloud is a web-based forecasting platform for eliciting expert opinion on questions which may not be answerable with currently available information, but for which estimates may assist in informing policy. Currently in a development phase, the platform is used internally by various groups around the department. It has been used within Animal Division to answer some questions of environmental biosecurity relevance. In future, it is anticipated that external experts could be invited to provide opinions on questions of interest.
Biosecurity Research Development and Extension	General biosecurity analytical research and support	Provision of technical research and support, including, but not limited to scientific advisory panels, sectoral committees, emergency responses, other consultancy projects.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
(CEBRA) CEBRA is a key initiative of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in adopting a risk-based approach to biosecurity. CEBRA plays an important role in assisting the department to remain at the forefront of practical risk assessment through the provision of collaborative, relevant and practical research outcomes. CEBRA has been established in collaboration with New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), to deliver practical solutions and advice for assessing and managing biosecurity risks, through research, development and extension activities. Current project themes include data mining, spatial analysis, intelligence, benefit cost and pathways. For specific projects - http://cebra.unimelb.edu.au/research The Australian Government has allocated $7.163 million to CEBRA for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2017. CEBRA also receives approximately $2.112 million (GST exclusive) over four years from NZ MPI under a separate agreement. The Minister approved an extension of funding for a further four years for the amount of $7.205	International Biosecurity Intelligence System (IBIS)	IBIS is a web-based tool developed for gathering and reporting intelligence on existing and emerging plant pest and animal disease threats across the world. IBIS has accelerated the department's approach to scanning vast amounts of scientific, agricultural and environmental biosecurity threat information.
Centre of Excellence for Biosecurity Risk Analysis (CEBRA)	Methodology to guide responses to marine pest incursions under the NEBRA	The aim of this project is to develop guidelines for performing a benefit costs analysis (BCA) that will guide the evaluation of management options in the context of emergency responses to marine pest incursions under the NEBRA. This will result in increased capacity in jurisdictions to complete a BCA with a consistent format and content for a marine pest incursion in emergency response (time critical) circumstances. This, in turn, will enable the NBMG to more rapidly establish and implement a national biosecurity incident emergency response, if deemed necessary.
Centre of Excellence for Biosecurity Risk Analysis (CEBRA)	Value of Australia's biosecurity system	This project will deliver reliable, robust and repeatable methods to value components of the biosecurity system (including in relation to environmental biosecurity), in terms of benefits to Australia, and then to use these methods to provide estimates of that value. Once this value is calculated across its parts, this will be able to be used to create key performance indicators for ongoing monitoring, evaluation and status reporting on the health of the biosecurity system so that resources are directed optimally to maintain or increase the benefit. Reliable quantification of the value of the system will enable a clear explanation of measured benefits and underpin or build a case for new, continued or changed investment.
Centre of Excellence for Biosecurity Risk Analysis (CEBRA)	Health of Australia's biosecurity system	The project will assess effectiveness, efficiency and resilience of biosecurity activities in the protection of agricultural productivity, access to markets, environment, infrastructure and health. Repeatable qualitative and quantitative methods and processes will be developed to translate information on the value of the biosecurity system into measures of effectiveness for biosecurity activities. The project will identify gaps in information needed as input into metrics or measures of effectiveness, efficiency and resilience, in particular, data that is currently not collected but would be of benefit for determining the health of a particular part of the biosecurity system.
Off-shore surveillance and capacity building in neighbouring countries	Off-shore animal health surveillance and capacity building in neighbouring countries	The Australian Government funds a number of programmes and projects in neighbouring countries (Indonesia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea) that are aimed at early detection of disease threats, and capacity building of animal health services: a) Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases; b) Village Poultry Health and Biosecurity Project (Timor-Leste); c) Regional Animal Biosecurity Project; d) various Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper projects This off-shore work provides early warning of changes in disease status in our nearest neighbours, which are a potential source of an incursion in Australia, particularly in northern Australia. Improving animal health capacity in partner countries helps to mitigate risks associated with the differences in animal health status between Australia and the partner countries. Some target diseases may impact on the environment (e.g. screw worm fly or avian influenza), and improvements in animal health services mitigate risks associated with any animal diseases, whether or not they are the target of the programme.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Off-shore surveillance and capacity building in neighbouring countries	International Plant Health Surveillance Programme	Through the International Plant Health Surveillance Programme, the department conducts plant health surveillance and associated capability development activities in Australia's near neighbours (e.g. Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Solomon Islands). These activities help to provide early warning of pest risks to our north and manage that risk offshore. Surveillance activities cover pathology, entomology and botany. Offshore surveillance is being reformed as part of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper. The aim of this reform is to enhance the mitigation of plant health risks to northern Australia through improving our knowledge of the plant health status of our northern neighbours, determining the plant pest status of Australia's external territories and building capacity in our northern neighbours to detect, identify and manage plant pests.
Working with online marketplaces to manage biosecurity risk Growing e-commerce for online trading of plants, animals and related products poses an emerging threat to Australia's biosecurity.	Working with eBay Australia	The department has worked with eBay Australia to establish an alert to buyers, who purchase material that are of biosecurity concern. eBay Australia informs buyers of the need to ensure applicable biosecurity regulations are met before purchasing items by publishing details of the department's plants and seed requirements on its site. It requires sellers to comply with any published policies. In addition to displaying an alert, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, with eBay, created regional filters to stop Australian customers buying high-risk items. This blocks certain individual eBay suppliers selling in Australia, some of whom have previously been responsible for hundreds of interceptions at the border. Not only does this reduce the chance of exotic pests and diseases entering Australia, it also frees up biosecurity officers to focus on other priority areas. The Plants and Seeds Policy on eBay website is available at: http://pages.ebay.com.au/help/policies/plantsandseeds.html
Risk assessments under Biosecurity Act 2015 and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Assessing risks associated with pathways, commodities and pests	very low level. This includes: Biosecurity import risk analyses (BIRA) A Biosecurity Import Risk Analysis is conducted, as required, in response to requests for market access for high risk animal and plant products through a regulated process provided for in the Biosecurity Act 2015 or as a non-regulated assessment, such as a scientific review of existing policy or technical policy advice. The Import Risk Analysis process considers risks to the environment as well as risks to agriculture and public health. Policies established after an import risk analysis are reviewed if the risks have changed or relevant new information becomes available. These are conducted consistent with the provisions of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and based on the guidelines, standards and recommendations developed by relevant international organisations, such as the International Plant Protection Convention. Advice from the Department of the Environment and Energy and Department of Health is sought, as appropriate, on biosecurity risks that have an environmental or human health impact, respectively. For information on Biosecurity Import Risk analysis: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/ris-analysis/guidelines Pest risk assessment Pest risk assessments are conducted under the Biosecurity Act 2015 to determine the risk associated with a particular pest; for example, Xylella fastidiosa, Drosophila suzukii. This will access the current information on the pest, pathways, risk assessment of pathways and risk management. Weed risk assessment All new plant species proposed for introduction into Australia as seeds, tissue culture or any other material for propagation are assessed for their potential to become a weed. Plants which are found to have a high risk of becoming a weed, using the Australian Weed Risk Assessment System, are prohibited. Species considered to have a low weed risk are listed in legislation, and permitted into Australia with appropriate conditions for pests and diseases. The Department of the Environment and Energy endorses the use of the system for the addition of plant species to the live import list under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. This system is consistent with Australia's international obligations and is globally recognised as one of the best systems to determine the potential of plant species to become weeds of the environment

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Risk assessments under Biosecurity Act 2015 and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Innovate risk analyses project	Plant division undertakes a range of technical risk analyses and reviews in response to market access requests (import proposals) from other countries, to identify and manage pests and diseases. These analyses and reviews include an assessment of the potential consequences if pests or disease agents were to enter, establish and spread in Australia. The assessment considers direct and indirect pest effects, and their economic and environmental consequences. Conducting an analysis is usually a lengthy process, often taking many years. Consequently, Australia has a large number of outstanding new market access requests for plant products. The Innovative Risk Analyses project aims to decrease the number of items on the plant import market access request register, while innovating and finding efficiencies in the plant risk analysis process – both aspects are being progressed concurrently. Support from the Commonwealth Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper has facilitated activity on four requests (Dragon Fruit from Vietnam; Strawberries from Korea; Fresh Dates from the Middle East and North Africa Region; and Dragon Fruit from Indonesia). Innovation/efficiency work to date has focused on: Creating dedicated stakeholder engagement positions to enhance stakeholder liaison on the risk analysis work being undertaken by the division; Enhancing collaborative arrangements with state and territory governments in undertaking risk analyses; Trialling a group risk analysis approach for fresh dates to allow a number of countries' market access requests to be addressed; Establishing standard templates for risk analysis processes and reviews to standardise the approach; and Establishing a Principal Scientific Analyst role in further enhancing consistency in, and rigour of, scientific analysis.
Import conditions and assurance To help protect Australia's unique environment from unwanted pests and diseases, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources regulates products imported into Australia. The importation of some products is, by law, subject to certain biosecurity import conditions. The Biosecurity Import Conditions System (BICON) online system allows importers to determine whether a commodity intended for import into Australia: is permitted; is subject to import conditions; requires supporting documentation; requires treatment; needs an import permit.	Offshore Audit and Verification	This project involves the development of a framework that outlines a structured approach to evaluating and determining the activities required to verify the effectiveness of offshore phytosanitary measures in a plant import pathway. This framework considers verification as an aspect of the broader subject of developing and managing import conditions, which aim to prevent the introduction of unwanted pests and diseases into Australia.
Import conditions and assurance	Review of plant import conditions	The four year project funded through the Agriculture White Paper to review all plant import conditions is underway. The project will ensure import conditions are clear, evidence-based, technically justified and consistent. Progress: reviews for timber, cut flowers, fresh asparagus and brassica have been completed, and changed import conditions have been implemented processed plant products for human consumption, such as dried and frozen plant products are being implemented in BICON now. approximately 58% of all fresh fruit and vegetable commodity cases have been reviewed, with implementation of all fresh fruit and vegetables expected by first quarter of 2018. seed for sowing and research material will commence in July 2017, whilst nursery stock and plant material such as stock articles from seed, leaves fibre and straw are planned for FY18/19.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Import conditions and assurance	Facilitating safe imports of plants and plant products	Activities include: publication and maintenance of import conditions on BICON assessing and issuing import permits risk-based intervention compliance-based inspection scheme (CBIS) activities other business assurance activities, including stakeholder and client engagement (e.g. research material, cut flowers, fresh produce, seeds and nursery stock). Publication and maintenance of import conditions on BICON and assessing and issuing import permits are ongoing, business as usual activities. Risk based intervention and implementation of CBIS are activities that are part of the department's initiative to modernise the regulation of imported products. Stakeholder engagement activities includes existing engagement and some activities that have recently commenced (e.g. engagement with researchers and fresh produce importers). Outputs include the publication of clear and simple information to support safe trade and a transition to a more risk based approach to regulation.
Import conditions and assurance	Assessment and granting of import permits, and inspection and quarantine of imported animals	The business as usual work associated with the assessment/issuing of import permits and the inspection/quarantine of imported animals contains a component of environmental biosecurity work. For instance: - Permits are only issued to species of animal on the Live Import List. - Imported animals are inspected to establish that they are a permitted species. - Import conditions include pre-import examinations and treatments to address the risk of imported animals introducing pest species (parasites for instance). - Imported animals are inspected to determine whether they are harbouring parasites that could become pest species.
Priority pathways and pests	Stronger Biosecurity and Quarantine Initiative (SBQI)	Through SBQI, the Australian Government has committed $20 million over four years to enhance rapid response capability to address urgent biosecurity issues. The SBQI includes dedicated resources to support a pool of skilled and experienced personnel and a best practice national network for diagnostic and response management expertise. It is available to assist with an incursion in the early stages to reduce adverse impacts, including to the environment. SBQI has two broad components: a rapid response component to assist jurisdictions contain an incursion (including environmental pests and diseases) in its early stages a preparedness component to augment existing activities to improve Australia's capacity to respond to incursions. SBQI response assistance has been provided for five response activities since 1 July 2014, of which two are related to protecting the environment/community amenity: Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus NT (Oct 2014) Red imported fire ants NSW (Dec 2014) Panama disease Tropical Race 4 QLD (Mar 2015) Browsing ants (Sept 2015) White spot disease outbreak QLD (Dec 2016)
Priority pathways and pests	Improving biosecurity risk management in Torres Strait	Grant with Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to develop a scoping paper to identify and document the specific biosecurity risks and issues in the Torres Strait Islands and propose innovative solutions and options to address these risks and issues. Contract for effective local community engagement, development of a draft action plan for a new approach to biosecurity risk management, and to facilitate pilot activities to progress the new approach to managing biosecurity risk. The working group promotes the protection of the unique and pristine environment of the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area (NPA) by addressing biosecurity threats from the north, from the rest of mainland Australia, and also between the islands of the Torres Strait and the Torres Strait and the NPA. The initial focus will be on plant pests and weeds; however, invasive animals and animal diseases may be considered in the future.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Priority pathways and pests	Identifying invasive Species that have predominately environmental impacts	Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) is undertaking a project to identify potential invasive species that have predominately environmental impacts, and to develop processes to better differentiate between weed threats that have environmental versus production impacts. This work has been presented to a number of stakeholders (environmental and agricultural) and is expected to be published in 2017. The work will assist in better targeting resources at reducing the high-risk of exotic pests entering into Australia and help better inform eradication arrangements.
Priority pathways and pests	Priority list of insect pests and plant diseases that could harm the natural environment	The department has co-contributed, through the Invasive Species Council, to a project with funding from the Ian Potter Foundation, Monash University and the Invasive Species Council. The project will develop a national priority list of potential insect pests and plant diseases that could harm the natural environment, including insects that are vectors of plant diseases, and identify their likely pathways of arrival and impacts. The project will be conducted in two phases: existing evidence on potential risks and pathways will be synthesised and prioritised, then an expert-based strategic foresighting workshop will be conducted. The project is expected to take three years to complete.
Priority pathways and pests	Pathway analysis of tramp ant risk	The department has contracted CSIRO to conduct a review of tramp ant pathways to develop a method for ongoing pathway analysis of exotic tramp ants. Findings of the review will inform ways of improving border surveillance systems to detect tramp ants.
Priority pathways and pests	National approach to tramp ants	Exotic invasive ants are ranked #7 of the National Priority Plant Pests (2016), illustrating the national significance of the pest group. Significant gaps are a national approach to prevent, prepare for and respond to invasive ants and coordination of projects and resources needed for improved management of risks. During 2016-17, a key focus area was the development of a national biosecurity plan to provide a framework for work to strengthen preparedness for this pest group. A report on research and development needs for surveillance was also developed to support the national plan. The draft national plan and surveillance priorities were considered at a national workshop with Australian and international experts. Workshop participants endorsed prevention, early detection, and standardised national response procedures as the key overarching themes to guide the preparedness for this pest group. The draft plan, which has been reviewed and supported by the Tramp Ant Consultative Committee, will be considered by Plant Health Committee for recommendation to the National Biosecurity Committee. Implementation of the plan will be a priority during 2017-18. A report prepared by CSIRO on the risk of introduction of Solenopsis (fire ants) has been finalised. This report provides a statistical modelling approach to estimate the risk associated with changing trade patterns and the Australian port of arrival. This will inform prevention and early detection activities within the national plan. A gap analysis of communications relating to exotic invasive ants was also completed, and, from this a project, due to be completed by mid-2017, will develop a communication and engagement strategy across a broad range of stakeholders including governments, industry and the general public. This strategy will identify target audiences, articulate roles and responsibilities, key messages for audiences and provide advice on the most appropriate communication channels to use.
Priority pathways and pests	Preparedness for Xylella fastidiosa	Xylella is ranked #1 National Priority Plant Pest (2016) and is of significant concern given its increasing host range, expanding global distribution, and the lack of available control options. In late 2015, the department identified an increased risk associated with the Xylella and initiated a number of activities to prevent, prepare for and mitigate the risks associated with this pest. During 2016-17, a key focus area was the organisation and delivery of an international symposium, workshop on diagnostics and surveillance and associated meetings with invited international experts. The symposium and workshop, held in Brisbane on 17-19 May 2017 was attended by over 120 industry and government delegates from Australia, New Zealand and the Asia-Oceania region, with presentations from 15 international and Australia experts. The symposium successfully raised awareness of the pathogen and its significance, enhanced scientific understanding, provided information on management options, and enabled linkages to be established with international experts in the United States and Europe (Italy and France). A report on the symposium is being drafted which will inform future preparedness activities.
Priority pathways and pests	Preparedness for brown marmorated stink bug	Brown marmorated stink bug is ranked #10 National Priority Plant Pest (2016) and is of significant concern due to its tendency to aggregate in large numbers, 'hitchhike' irrespective of the commodity, highly mobile behaviour and high reproduction rate. In late 2014, the department identified an increased risk associated with this pest and initiated a number of activities to prevent, prepare for and mitigate the risks associated with this pest. During 2016-17, effort focused on concluding those activities commenced in 2015-16, including finalising a contingency plan and preparing for the release of a pest risk assessment. Applications for emergency use permits are currently being assessed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Northern Australia Biosecurity Policy and Programs. With over 10 000 kms of coastline, inlets and islands, northern Australia is vast, remote and vulnerable to exotic pests, weeds and diseases arriving from countries to Australia's north. For example, detection eradication of exotic fruit flies is required on an ongoing basis in Torres Strait Islands. The department undertakes a range of activities to manage biosecurity threats, including to the environment.	Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS)	NAQS helps address unique biosecurity risks facing the northern Australia by providing an early warning system for exotic pests, weeds and diseases across the region. NAQS achieves this through surveillance of targeted pests, diseases and weeds, public awareness activities, and participation in surveillance and monitoring activities in neighbouring countries for early signs of targeted pests, diseases and weeds.
Northern Australia Biosecurity Policy and Programs. With over 10 000 kms of coastline, inlets and islands, northern Australia is vast, remote and vulnerable to exotic pests, weeds and diseases arriving from countries to Australia's north. For example, detection eradication of exotic fruit flies is required on an ongoing basis in Torres Strait Islands. The department undertakes a range of activities to manage biosecurity threats, including to the environment.	Indigenous rangers	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rangers are engaged to assist with surveillance for exotic pests, weeds and diseases across northern Australia. The department works with 68 Indigenous ranger groups, which include about 500 who deliver surveillance, specimen collection, sentinel herd management and target host mapping services.
Northern Australia Biosecurity Policy and Programs. With over 10 000 kms of coastline, inlets and islands, northern Australia is vast, remote and vulnerable to exotic pests, weeds and diseases arriving from countries to Australia's north. For example, detection eradication of exotic fruit flies is required on an ongoing basis in Torres Strait Islands. The department undertakes a range of activities to manage biosecurity threats, including to the environment.	Optimising the allocation of surveillance resources	This project examines ways to optimise the surveillance system in northern Australia, based on the application of portfolio theory related approaches to models of the Biosecurity system in the north. The research outcomes have broader future application than just to NAQS surveillance.
National Border Surveillance Program The department has responsibility for managing the biosecurity barrier at the border. This is achieved through inspection of imported goods and conveyances as well as through surveillance activities at first points of entry and premises under approved arrangements.	National Border Surveillance Program (NBS)	The NBS is part of the National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy 2013-2020. Its purpose is to facilitate the timely detection of opportunistic or hitchhiking pests that might have entered Australia on import pathways and escaped on lands or at facilities that are in the broad sense part of the Australian border. The NBS attempts to detect such pests before they spread beyond the border or enable a timely response in case of an incursion or establishment event. Furthermore, it monitors and provides feedback on trends in arrival/escapes of biosecurity risks and respective air and sea pathways for the purpose of business improvement.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Bee Pest Surveillance Program	National Bee Pest Surveillance Program	NBPSP is an early warning system to detect new incursions of exotic bee pests and pest bees. The program involves a range of surveillance methods conducted at locations considered to be of most likely entry of bee pests and pest bees throughout Australia. Some bee parasites and diseases have environmental implications and would affect native bee species. http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/national-programs/national-bee-pest-surveillance-program/ http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/National-Bee-Pest-Surveillance-Program.pdf http://nbpsp.planthealthaustralia.com.au/public.php?page=nbpspdocuments
National Plant Health Surveillance Programme	National Plant Health Surveillance Programme	Through the National Plant Health Surveillance Programme, the department funds state and territory governments to conduct plant health surveillance within their jurisdiction for pests of biosecurity concern. These activities help to provide early detection of pest incursions and the pest status evidence base to support trade and market access. Ongoing funding is provided through the Plant Biosecurity and response Reform Programme. Surveillance activities relate to pathology and entomology. National surveillance arrangements are being reformed as part of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper. The aim of this reform is to deliver improvements to national plant health surveillance including strengthening arrangements for priority pests, commodities and regions, and establishing the link between departmental surveillance needs and the national surveillance system.
Forest biosecurity and health	Forest health indicator in Australia's State of the Forests Report 2018	Project compiles reports from states and territories with other ABARES information to create the forest health indicator in Australia's State of the Forests Report 2018. This is Indicator 3.1a "Scale and impact of agents and processes affecting forest health and vitality". The work is to be published in mid-2018. This indicator covers key forest health issues in the period 2011-2016, including the impacts of native and exotic vertebrate and invertebrate pests, pathogens and weeds, as well as climatic events and climate change and other issues. This work will update the information previous compiled for Indicator 3.1a in Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013.
National Significant Disease Investigation Programme	Wildlife Component of National Significant Disease Investigation Programme	Provides subsidies for private veterinarians who investigate significant disease incidents in livestock or wildlife. The programme helps boost Australia's capacity for the early detection of emerging or emergency animal diseases in livestock and wildlife by recruiting greater participation of nongovernment veterinarians in disease investigations.
Wildlife disease projects	National Avian Influenza in Wild Birds (NAIWB) and Avian Paramyxoviruses in Wild Birds (NAPWB)	The Australian Government provides funding to Wildlife Health Australia (WHA) to coordinate these two related surveillance projects. Wild water birds are known reservoirs of avian influenza viruses and paramyxoviruses that can threaten poultry production if they are introduced to domestic flocks and mutate to virulence. Wild birds are also at risk from virulent strains of these viruses. These surveillance projects collect and analyse samples from wild water birds to provide current knowledge of circulating strains and assist in the maintenance of effective diagnostics tests. http://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/ProgramsProjects/AvianInfluenzaWildBirdSurveillance.aspx
Wildlife disease projects	White Nose Syndrome in cave-dwelling bats	The Australian Government provided funding to Wildlife Health Australia to provide a risk assessment for the introduction of white nose syndrome to Australian populations of cave-dwelling bats, and develop response guidelines that could be used in the event of an incursion. http://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/ProgramsProjects/BatHealthFocusGroup.aspx (scroll to bottom for WNS-related info) http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/white-nose-syndrome
Wildlife disease projects	Wildlife and Emergency Animal Disease Early Detection	The Australian Government provided funding to Wildlife Health Australia to design, develop, present and assess activities that will enhance the capacity of field staff that handle wildlife in recognising and reporting potential emerging and emergency animal diseases. Such diseases could threaten agricultural or environmental biosecurity or public health.
Wildlife disease response within Australia	Wildlife disease response within Australia	Staff in Biosecurity Animal Division maintain an awareness of current wildlife disease events within Australia, though investigation and any necessary response are the responsibility of the affected jurisdictions. As required, staff provide advice on the potential for invocation of the NEBRA and similar issues. In the event NEBRA was invoked, or for an otherwise nationally significant event, staff would be available for national coordination and to participate in decision-making through appropriate committees, as for a disease of domestic animals.
Interaction with Wildlife Health Australian and other wildlife stakeholders	Interaction with Wildlife Health Australian and other wildlife stakeholders	Staff in Biosecurity Animal Division regularly interact with staff from WHA to exchange information and assist in progressing priority activities. This can include reviewing, and where relevant clearing, documents, and passing information to other relevant staff within the department. Staff also participate in WHA focus groups and committees (see Attachment C), thus engaging with relevant stakeholders.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Development of Australian Priority Marine Pest List	The Australian Priority Marine Pest List is intended to create a mechanism for reporting detections of marine pests of national priority. This is currently being developed by the Australian Priority Marine Pest List Task Group (Task Group of the Marine Pest Sectoral Committee - MPSC). ABARES has been engaged to finalise the list. ABARES' role in the project is to: Support the Australian Priority Marine Pest List Task Group by reviewing, editing and standardising the 52 independent species assessments according to the Australian Priority Marine Pest Listing Protocol Provide a technical report to document the background, methodology used to develop the APMP List and provide reasoning for the outcome of all species assessed. The development and finalisation of the APMP List will assist the Australian Government in achieving one of the key recommendations outlined in the recent review of marine pest biosecurity.
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Strengthening marine pest passive surveillance	STAGE 1 - To identify and gather information on marine pest observer groups, their knowledge and reporting behaviour, and assessment of the effectiveness of previous and existing awareness activities. . STAGE 2 - Develop priority training materials and resources identified through STAGE 1 of the project. The project will provide long term benefit by building upon Australia's existing national passive surveillance system for early detections of marine pests.
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Marine pest and disease molecular tools validation	These activities will work towards achieving improved diagnostic tools across northern Australia and are aimed at validation of modern diagnostic methods for priority marine pests and aquatic diseases. The project aims to validate assays so that test performance is understood for specific purposes of use. The validation approaches can be applied to other investments under the surveillance whitepaper initiatives (e.g. offshore surveys).
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Marine Pest Status in Indian Ocean Territories	This project aims to assess the marine pest status in the Indian Ocean Territories (Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands) and Ashmore Reef. The surveys will provide material for development and validation of marine pest detection assays (see above) and contribute to a broader feasibility assessment on the use of new molecular detection methods to create a more sustainable and cost-effective national marine pest surveillance system.
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Emergency Marine Pest Plan (EMPPlan)	Facilitate regular review of existing EMPPlan Rapid Response manuals, review the effectiveness and suitability of the EMPPlan framework, and identify gaps or possible improvements to enhance Australia's emergency marine pest preparedness and response capability. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/empplan/empplan-rapid-response-manual
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Development of national marine pest monitoring/ surveillance strategy	A national marine pest surveillance strategy will be developed to outline an agreed national approach to marine pest surveillance, define the objectives of surveillance, describe the different components and types of surveillance required to meet those objectives (including the use of active and passive surveillance), and outline stakeholder responsibilities.
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Development and implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Marine Pest Biosecurity (MarinePest Plan 2017-2022).	MarinePestPlan 2017-2022 will outline a coordinated approach to building Australia's capacity to manage the threat of marine pests over the next five years. This project includes development of MarinePestPlan 2017-2022, and its implementation and endorsement plans, and obtaining endorsement of by MPSC and stakeholders. This is currently being developed by the Strategy Development Task Group (Task Group of MPSC).
Specific Marine Pest Projects	International engagement (IMO & MEPC)	Lead engagement in influencing development of appropriate standards for international shipping and biosecurity risk management for marine pests associated with ships
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Allocating marine pest risk: A cost-recovery framework	The primary objective of this project was to develop a framework for measuring the relative contribution of different 'risk creators' to the risk of primary introductions of Invasive Marine Species (IMS) from overseas or translocations within Australia. This framework could then be used to develop a cost recovery system by which risk creators would then contribute proportionally to the costs of monitoring for invasive marine species. The costs of monitoring, as laid out in the National Monitoring Strategy, are considered to be too low to be cost-recovered, according to the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines. Since the National Monitoring Strategy is under review it is proposed that funding measures are developed as part of the development of a new marine pest monitoring and surveillance system.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Port surveillance using molecular DNA techniques	The Department has contracted SARDI to develop both a survey and the collection of water samples in a number of case study ports to verify molecular DNA techniques for the detection of marine pests in those ports. The role of ABARES is to provide advice on the port sampling designs and to conduct statistical and spatial analyses of the results of both the in-water surveys and the water samples.
Specific Marine Pest Projects	Determining port water quality following discharge of treated ballast water using MAMPEC	The aim of this project is to characterize the fate of discharged chemicals in ballast water using a software package called MAMPEC BW (Marine Antifoulant Model to Predict Environmental Concentrations – Ballast Water) and to estimate the risks to water quality in Australian ports where ballast water is being discharged.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	National surveillance for megalocytivirus	CSIRO AAHL will test samples collected from licensed ornamental fish aquaculture facilities producing relevant species to confirm they are free from megalocytiviruses. The results will provide the necessary information to ensure consistency between biosecurity measures applied at the border and within the country. The timing of this project is dependent on completion of the 'National survey for megalocytiviruses'.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Neptune (National aquatic animal disease information)	Neptune is Australia's national aquatic animal disease information system. This project will ensure access to Neptune through deployment on CSIRO's IT system and enhancement of its breadth of data through incorporating at least 2 priority slide collections.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Asia-Pacific laboratory proficiency testing for aquatic animal diseases	The department will provide grant funding to CSIRO-AAHL for renewal of an aquatic animal disease proficiency testing (PT) program for laboratories in the Asia-Pacific. The project aims to strengthen regional capability to diagnose important aquatic animal diseases that impact on trade, productivity and the environment. Participation in the program will be offered (at no cost) to laboratories of Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) member countries, and countries of trade significance to Australia.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Validation of priority disease tests	The purpose of this Grant is to support further validation of existing WSSV assays under Australian conditions and for specified purposes of use.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Aquatic Animal Health Training Scheme	The department provided grant funding to CSIRO-AAHL to establish a three-year (2016-2019) Aquatic Animal Health Training Scheme. The training scheme aims to improve the knowledge and skills in aquatic animal health management for practicing aquatic animal health professionals to support Australia's fisheries, aquaculture and ornamental fish sectors.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Supporting development of an aquatic Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	The department is supporting the development of an aquatic deed-type arrangement with industry and governments. The department is providing leadership and resources to ensure completion of this complex project.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Australian Laboratory Proficiency Testing program	Development and implementation of an Australian laboratory proficiency testing program for aquatic animal diseases of national significance, which will run over three years. The project aims to strengthen the capability and maintain/improve capacity of Australian laboratories to diagnose aquatic animal diseases.
Specific Aquatic Disease projects	Development of generic aquaculture farm biosecurity plan guidelines	Development of generic aquaculture farm biosecurity plan guidelines and a template, along with sector-specific biosecurity plan templates and guidance documents aimed at particular production systems (abalone, oyster, prawn and barramundi). Biosecurity plans can help reduce the risk of diseases being introduced, spreading and escaping from aquaculture facilities, and ensure emergency response protocols are in place.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015 The government committed $5 million over four years for the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to review existing arrangements and implement improvements for a strengthened national approach to marine pest biosecurity.	Develop biofouling regulations The department is in the process of developing regulations to manage the risks of biofouling on ships' hulls and niche areas.	Assessment of non-market value to the community from avoiding marine pest incursions into Australia's waters The main objective of this project is to assess willingness to pay of Australian communities to avoid the impact of new marine pests on Australia's environment and marine amenity. This assessment provides information for the implementation of national marine biosecurity arrangements that minimise the likelihood of new pest introductions into Australia.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	Developing a regulation impact statement
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	A compilation of the cost information for a national approach to the management of biofouling on vessels entering Australian waters The objective of this project is to form a compilation of cost information for inclusion into the Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) of a proposed new national approach to biofouling management in Australian waters. This project addresses the need to adhere to Australian Government requirements to incorporate into the proposed RIS's data on compliance costs and cost burdens for new regulatory proposals. The proposed regulation would apply to all vessels arriving into Australia and require vessels to manage their biofouling to reduce biosecurity risk to an acceptable level.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	Pilot project sampling international vessels biofouling to establish current levels of biofouling entering Australian waters. ABARES will provide advice on sampling for a pilot project to determine the amount and type of biofouling on vessels arriving in Australia from overseas ABARES will also provide advice on sampling for a pilot project to determine crew/company awareness of biofouling risk and management Ramboll Environ will supply the surveys.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	Exploratory analysis of biofouling datasets and biofouling sampling design. The aims of the project are to examine existing data on vessel biofouling, sourced from both Australian waters and internationally, to identify characteristics of interest for the Marine Pest Unit (MPU). The analysis may identify predictors of biofouling risk and potential trends across datasets.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	Review the department's in-water cleaning guidelines and develop manual for treating biofouling in boat internal seawater systems
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Develop biofouling regulations	Collection of baseline data on the self-managed biofouling practices used by private domestic recreational vessels A survey was undertaken to collect baseline information and data on the self-managed biofouling practices of recreational boat owners and operators, and their domestic voyage patterns. This data may be used to develop a national communication approach to engage key stakeholders to facilitate greater coordination and cooperation in regard to the biofouling risk presented by private domestic recreational vessels.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Domestic ballast water regulation	Validating genetic surveillance techniques to improve the assessment of risk of domestic ballast water movements.
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Domestic ballast water regulation	Developing baseline water quality sampling design principles for ports likely to receive discharge from BWMS
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Marine Pest Network	Develop industry standard to manage marine pest biosecurity risk in the offshore petroleum sector
Review of national marine pest biosecurity 2015	Marine Pest Network	Improving collaboration on marine pest biosecurity workshop
Response Exotic pests and diseases can be a major threat to Australia's agricultural industries and the environment, potentially impacting Australia's access to export markets and undermining the livelihood of Australian communities.	Pest and disease eradication programs	The Australian Government has committed to respond rapidly and effectively to eradicate potentially devastating pests, weeds and diseases, through the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper program. The funding is used to: prepare and effectively respond to outbreaks of exotic and emerging animal and plant pests and diseases enable future containment and eradication programs to be put in place, when needed. The expected outcomes of this program are: increase the chances of complete eradication minimise the size and cost of the response needed limit any negative impact on Australian exports.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Response Exotic pests and diseases can be a major threat to Australia's agricultural industries and the environment, potentially impacting Australia's access to export markets and undermining the livelihood of Australian communities.	Immediate Assistance Fund (IAF)	The IAF is part of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper component to boost Australia's pest and disease eradication capability and national response. Similar to SBQI, the IAF is a funding assistance to support national eradication and response activities, including for environmental pests and diseases. The IAF is available for state/territory governments or industry to: respond to and manage exotic pest or disease incursions access scientific/technical expertise to address market access issues associated with exotic pest or disease incursions. Funding from the Immediate Assistance Fund was provided for the following incursions: white spot disease – to QDAF (Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries) pacific oyster mortality syndrome – to DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania) red imported fire ants – to QDAF
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	NEBRA responses	Red imported fire ant (Yarwun, QLD)
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	NEBRA responses	Red imported fire ant – Brisbane Airport (QLD)

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National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	NEBRA responses	Red imported fire ant (Port Botany, NSW)
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	NEBRA responses	Macao paper wasp (Cocos Keeling Islands)

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National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	NEBRA responses	Browsing ant (Darwin Port, NT)
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	Off-deed responses (deed-like responses)	Red witchweed (Mackay, QLD)

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	Off-deed responses (deed-like responses)	Red imported fire ant (South East Queensland) The Agriculture Ministers' Forum (AGMIN) considered a new 10-year response plan at their meeting in July 2017.
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	Off-deed responses (deed-like responses)	Four tropical weeds (QLD and NSW)

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	Review of NEBRA	The NEBRA is currently being reviewed as required within 5 years from its commencement. As the custodian, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is coordinating the review, and consulting (February 2017) with both government and non-government stakeholders. A discussion paper was developed, which contains key themes for the review, guiding questions; and invited members of the public to make written submissions. In 2011, jurisdictions, led by the NSW representative to NBC, undertook a self-assessment of their capacity to implement NEBRA. While the report of the findings has yet to be finalised, the preliminary findings suggest that jurisdictions have sufficient capacity to meet their obligations. Some of the identified gaps are expected to be addressed through the current review of NEBRA.
Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	Established pest animals and weeds measure	The Australian Government has committed to improve the way that established pest animals and weeds are managed, through the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper program. The funding is used to: develop and implement new and improved tools and technologies for controlling priority species build the management skills and capacity of landholders, the community and industry collect and disseminate information to build awareness among landholders and the community of the benefits of management and costs of inaction assist with national coordination/implementation of pest/weeds management (e.g. Serology testing for RHDV2). The expected outcomes of this program are: a reduction in the impact of established pest animals and weeds, which affect agricultural competitiveness and threaten ecosystems, habitats and/or species. improved skills and capabilities within the community and industry groups to plan, manage and assist landholders, particularly farmers, to manage pest animals and weeds.
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Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	National Landcare Program (NHT)	The National Landcare Program, has included sub-programs that have included components that have addressed weeds and pests such as Regional Funding, Threatened Species Recovery Fund, Yellow Crazy Ants, 25th Anniversary Landcare Grants and 20 Million Trees. Under the regional funding sub-program, NLP funds 56 regional organisations to undertake environmental and sustainable agriculture activities that have been identified in regional plans. These include management of pests and weeds. In addition, the national component of the NLP funding has been provided to the Invasive Animals CRC to undertake specific projects such as the National Wild Dog Action Plan development, Wild Dog Alert and Rabbit RHD Boost, which are described below.
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Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	Wild dog control	Wild dogs cause significant damage to the Australian agriculture and threaten native animal species, particularly those species that are already under a range of environmental pressures such as habitat destruction and increasing competition from exotic species. National Wild Dog Action Plan (NWDAP) Through the national component of the NLP, the government has funded the Invasive Animals CRC to assist with implementing the National Wild Dog Action Plan (NWDAP). This includes providing national leadership and coordination, assisting farmers adopt practices through provision of information and extension activities. Wild Dog Alert Additional funding has been provided to the Invasive Animals CRC for a project to develop and test the Wild Dog Alert system, an early warning system that has the potential to enable farmers to pre-empt wild dog attacks, rather than responding after attacks.

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Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	Carp control	Carp have major impact on water quality, and the amenity of freshwater rivers and lakes; and have a devastating impact on biodiversity. The Australian Government has committed funding to support the potential release of a biological control agent for common carp. This funding assists with important streams of work required to support a potential release of carp herpesvirus by the end of 2018. The work includes: national coordination national communications and consultation program research and development development of a detailed plan for release
Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	National survey of agricultural landholders	Through the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper the Australian Government is aiming to improve the way pest (including feral) animals and weeds are managed and increase the capacity of farmers to deal with these threats. An action under this initiative is to determine the level of awareness amongst agricultural landholders and the community of the benefits of pest animals and weed management and cost of inaction, and provide information to encourage greater action. ABARES has undertaken a national survey of 6,500 agricultural landholders on common established pest animals and weeds to deliver this, as well as enable monitoring and evaluation of the overall programme.

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Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	Invasive species status report National weed data collection survey	ABARES is preparing a survey at the institutional level on data collection on national priority weeds. This will be achieved through an on-line questionnaire targeted at federal and state agencies and natural resource management bodies. The purpose of the survey is to gain an understanding of the data collected across Australia for national priority weeds (Weeds of National Significance, National Environmental Alert and Agricultural Sleeper weeds). This includes information on impacts, resource allocation and emerging weed threats. It is anticipated this survey will provide data that enable reporting at a national level, assist in broader analysis such as the impact of management strategies or removing species from priority lists. It may lead to future work such as the development of a status report for reporting of nationally significant weeds.
Managing invasive species Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal and weeds management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs including the National Landcare Program.	Communication on Cocos (Keeling) Island	A package of communication material is being developed on drywood termites on Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The package will assist residents manage drywood termites through the provision of information on how to recognise termites on the islands, build termite-proof buildings, retro fit current buildings to avoid termite infestation and treat termite infestations. Guidance will also be given in how to report suspect pests and weeds, and to promote good biosecurity practices amongst residents.
Rural Research & Development for Profit programme The Rural R&D for Profit programme provides funding to the rural research and development corporations to improve farm-gate productivity and profitability and deliver real outcomes for Australian farmers. There are two projects funded through the Rural R&D for Profit programme that are addressing weeds.	Fast-tracking and maximising the long-lasting benefits of weed biological control for farm productivity	The project will improve the control of six national priority agricultural weeds (parkinsonia, parthenium, blackberry, silverleaf nightshade, cylindropuntia, gorse). Success will be achieved by fast-tracking delivery of eight biocontrol agents to producers and is expected to reduce weed competition and herbicide use.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Rural Research & Development for Profit programme The Rural R&D for Profit programme provides funding to the rural research and development corporations to improve farm-gate productivity and profitability and deliver real outcomes for Australian farmers. There are two projects funded through the Rural R&D for Profit programme that are addressing weeds.	New biocontrol solutions for sustainable management of weed impacts on agricultural profitability	The project will improve the profitability of farmers by developing new biocontrol solutions for ten priority weed species (fleabane, sowthistle, prickly acacia, silverleaf nightshade, African boxthorn, mother-of-millions, ox eye daisy, giant rat's tail grass, cabomba, sagittaria) across multiple agriculture sectors. Experts from Australia and international research agencies will work together to develop new biocontrol agents to target weed species of national significance, weeds that are difficult to control with current methods and weeds that have substantial impacts on agriculture productivity.
Approval of projects under Part 9 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Project approval Conditions related to the management of invasive species.	When a project is approved under Part 9 the EPBC Act, the Minister can apply conditions to that approval for the nationally significant matters protected under Part 3 of the Act. This may include control of invasive species.
Approval of projects under Part 9 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Environmental Offsets for management of invasive species	When a project is approved under Part 9 of the EPBC Act, the Minister can apply conditions to that approval for nationally significant matters protected under Part 3 of the Act. This may include environmental offsets that relate to the control of invasive species.
Mimosa management program	Contain and eradicate mimosa within KNP	Contain and Minimise the spread of Mimosa
Feral Animal Management Program	Control the extent of feral animals across KNP	Reducing the impacts on the environment by removing numbers of pigs, buffalo, horses and donkeys across the extent of the Park
On-country fire management	Macro control of weeds around KNP cultural and environmentally sensitive areas.	On-country burning with Aboriginal communities from KNP clan groups
Control of Yellow Crazy Ants on Christmas Island	Contain Yellow Crazy Ants supercolony	Minimise red crabs and other endemic species mortality and restore the ecology of Christmas Island
Control/eradication of Feral Cats on Christmas Island	Cat Eradication on Christmas Island	Eradicate feral cats on Christmas Island
Control of red foxes in Booderee National Park This program delivers an extremely intensive level of control of foxes throughout Booderee National Park	Baiting with 1080 baits through a monthly program of baiting with 5mg 1080 baits at 120 bait stations	This project is targeted towards the reduction in abundance of an established environmental pest listed as a Key Threatening Process.
Control of bitou bush Chrysanthemoides monolifera in Booderee National Park This program delivers an extensive control program for the main environmental weed at Booderee and a Weed of National significance (WONS)	Spraying with the herbicide Glyphosate (Roundup) from helicopter or from backpacks or vehicle based spray tanks. Major reduction in the density of the infestation over ten years.	Bitou bush is a major environmental weed and listed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS)

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve (CMR) -Tropical Fire Ant management	Ashmore Reef CMR -Tropical Fire Ant management	Ashmore Reef CMR (located in an External Territory) has confirmed colonies of the invasive Tropical Fire Ant (TFA), Solenopsis Geminata. Parks Australia seeks to manage populations of TFAs to minimise their impacts on reserve values, in particular, seabirds and turtles. A pilot control program (using baits) was undertaken in 2012-13. Follow up baiting and monitoring has occurred to understand changes to ant populations and their impacts on reserve values.
Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve (CMR) – Invasive weed management	Commonwealth Marine Reserves management	Invasive plant species at Ashmore Reef CMR include: Cenchrus brownie :"Fine-bristled burr-grass", Cenchrus ciliaris "Foxtail buffalo grass"(nominated as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act), Cenchrus echinatus "Mossman River Grass", Pennisetum pedicellatum "Elephant Grass" and Tribulus cistoides "puncture vine'.
Targeted buffel grass impact mitigation	Targeted control of buffel grass at Uluru, using a burn, chemical spray method.	Protection of targeted vegetation communities around Uluru
Protection of a captive population of the threatened mala (rofous hare wallaby)	Monitor rabbits within the enclosure	Protection of an EPBC listed threatened species
National Taxonomy Research Grant Programme	1. Research Grants 2. Capacity-building grants 3. Student travel grants	Taxonomic research on native species that are, or have the potential to become, pests or agents of disease, or may be venomous or toxic and thereby threaten public, plant or animal health in Australia. This may include the Australian component of a large group of organisms that has non-indigenous representatives constituting a significant biosecurity risk, where there is a need to be able to distinguish between native and exotic species.
Australian Antarctic Program: Shipping, aircraft and station operations	AAD Cargo biosecurity standard operating procedures.	The AAD has established best practice cargo biosecurity screening procedures. •All Australian Antarctic Program cargo being shipped or flown to the Antarctic or subantarctic is inspected to ensure it is clean and free of any biological materials including insects, seeds, soil, and plants material. • In addition to inspections the AAD employs risk mitigation strategies including the treatment of goods by fumigation, insect spraying and trapping, rodent baiting and fogging.
Macquarie Island	Macquarie Island Biosecurity Plan	In addition to the above standard practices the AAD and Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service undertake additional biosecurity screening for all cargo travelling from Tasmanian to Macquarie Island. • Measures include passenger baggage inspections and additional rodent and insect baits in cargo containers and inspection of all cargo and cargo vessels by rodent detector dogs.
Australian Antarctic Program: Shipping, aircraft and station operations	AAD Incident reporting system and Environmental Management System: procedures for reporting and response to detections of non-native species	Established procedures for reporting and response to detections of non-native species doing transport and at all Australia Antarctic and subantarctic stations. • Training is provided to all AAD expeditioners and participants in the Australian Antarctic Program.
National Environmental Research Program (NERP) and National Environmental Science Programme (NESP), Emerging Priorities. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focused on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015. The NERP funded environmental research to support decision making over the period 2011 to 2015.	Biological control of Wandering Trad (Tradescantia fluminensis)	Department of Environment and Energy have funded two phases of a three phase research project investigating biological controls for Wandering Trad, a vigorous invasive ground cover. This project is to support research into the viability and bio-security of the biological control agents to submit an application for a permit to release the biological controls in Australia. This project has selected two biological control agents, a beetle and plant pathogen, and has undertaken rigorous testing for efficacy and target specificity for biosecurity to underpin applications to Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for permits to release these controls. The work builds on research already undertaken in New Zealand over the last eight years, which has invested some NZ$1.5M in prospecting for, selecting, culturing, risk assessing and in some cases releasing suitable biological control agents for Wandering Trad.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 1.1 – Developing evidence-based management tools and protocols to reduce impacts of introduced predators and threatened mammals	This large research project aims to find which management actions work best in different contexts to reduce the impacts of feral predators, and thus help to recover threatened species, and other native animals. The work includes a large and diverse set of inter-related sub-projects.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 1.4 – Disease and widespread faunal declines	This project includes sub-projects on: -Chytrid fungus - delivering detailed planning for the intended creation of artificial and artificially manipulated habitat in VIC and NSW to recover Alpine Tree Frogs, Growling Grass Frogs and Green and Golden Bell Frogs. -Toxoplasmosis - delivering certainty about the role of Toxoplasmosis in driving mammal declines across Australia, and the corresponding options for mitigating the impact of feral cats on native mammals. -Myrtle Rust - delivering critical information on germplasm storage of soft-seeded Myrtaceae, and also develops models aimed at focussing biosecurity efforts and identifying landscape refugia within which impacted taxa may be (re)introduced.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 2.3 – Enhancing conservation outcomes for Christmas Island	This project will provide the evidence base to improve conservation outcomes for Christmas Island, particularly relating to whole-of-island management and planning, ensuring optimal net biodiversity benefits from the attempted eradication of feral cats, and development and implementation of conservation outcomes for the rapidly declining Christmas Island flying-fox and for two threatened endemic reptile species currently occurring only as captive populations. This includes work on a recently identified enterococcus disease that may jeopardise the security of the threatened Lister's gecko in captivity on Christmas Island.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 4.2 – Saving species on Australian Islands	The project will make one of the first practical uses of the large database of feral species on islands collected by the Department of Environment and Energy over the past decade to allow prioritisation of actions across islands. We will include the relationships and interactions between ferals and threatened species on islands and incorporate the database collected by the department into a prioritisation study. This will include verifying the information available for threatened and invasive plants on island, in addition to animals.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Emerging Priorities. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	A National Review and Proposed Action Plan for Myrtle Rust	This project will: -Produce a comprehensive review of the myrtle rust threat in Australia, with emphasis on the threat to wild biodiversity but including review of the impacts on production systems, genetic resources, social amenity, and cultural values; -Produce a strategic framework and draft national action plan with options and recommendations to guide investment in: research and management responses, education and training, and impact mitigation and strategies for species and ecosystem recovery. -Provide a large national stakeholder network attuned to the need for coordinated action.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Marine Biodiversity Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focused on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	C1 - Improving our understanding of pressures on the marine environment	The marine environment in Australia is influenced by a wide range of different pressures, including invasive species, which impact on different parts of the marine ecosystem in different ways. This project aims to assist DEE, and other research users, to improve understanding of the potential impacts of anthropogenic disturbance to marine conservation values by providing up-to-date data and analyses on the spatial distribution of pressures and trends.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Marine Biodiversity Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focused on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	C2 - Continental-scale tracking of threats to shallow Australian reef ecosystems	The project will integrate Australia's largest, most detailed datasets of shallow-water tropical and temperate marine biodiversity, and assess how pollution, fishing, rising sea temperatures and introduced species are impacting associated natural values.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Marine Biodiversity Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focused on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	D3 - Preparing for and implementing monitoring of CMRs and the status of marine biodiversity assets on the continental shelf.	There is a significant need to support Parks Australia in the establishment of a baseline inventory and monitoring program for CMR networks, and ensure it is integrated within a broader national monitoring framework. This project will provide the science support for program development, and a prioritisation framework for implementation. By facilitating national approaches, including a standards-based approach to collecting new marine data, project outcomes will include key steps to assist Parks Australia to implement and initiate a CMR monitoring program, new knowledge to inform CMR management, including threats such as introduced pests, a national integrated framework for SOE reporting, and collaboration between State-based and Commonwealth-based programs.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 2.3 – Weed invasion, fire and ecosystem failure: catchment scale scenario modelling to improve planning and management	This project will (i) collate existing information on impacts of land transformation and model the likely scenarios of changes in ecosystem function over the next 30 years in the Darwin and Daly regions. This information will be used to model future fire behaviour and impacts on ecosystem function and predict potential ecosystem failure to support improved planning and management practices. (ii) develop and test remote sensing methods to detect areas of high biomass grass invasions across the northern Australian savannas. The methods will be developed and tested in consultation with the Department of the Environment and Energy with the aim of developing a mapping approach at a scale, reliability and cost suitable for monitoring in the Department's Emissions Reduction Fund draft savanna fire management determinations.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 2.5 – Defining metrics of success for feral animal management in northern Australia	This project will determine the impact of feral pigs, horses and cattle across aquatic systems in the context of regional and local feral animal control, local aspirations and government priorities. The project will also evaluate metrics used to assess how well control measures work in mitigating threats to aquatic ecosystems.
National Environmental Science Programme (NESP) – Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub. The scope of the NESP is to deliver applied environmental science, particularly focussed on biodiversity and climate change. The NESP commenced in 2015.	Project 4.3 – The Northern Australia eDNA Program	This project will develop eDNA technology and trial field programs, for an array of species of conservation and management significance in northern Australia. The capture and analysis of eDNA (in water and soil) is a highly efficient and sensitive method to detect the presence of a wide range of species without actually requiring physical capture. A priority list of species will be generated with stakeholders however early focus will be on two species of invasive tilapia and cane toads, as well as threatened species such as freshwater sawfish.
Biodiversity Fund.	Theme 3: Managing threats to biodiversity. This include reducing and preventing the spread of invasive species into new habitats, connected landscapes	Biosecurity was not the focus of the program. However the three rounds of the Program aimed to improve landscape connectivity, as this can also facilitate the spread of invasive species, the program was also supported land managers to control the spread of invasive species.
Green Army	The Green Army is a hands-on, practical environmental action program that supports local environment and heritage conservation projects across Australia.	Project that have a clear environment or heritage conservation focus are eligible for funding. Weed and pest control are eligible activities.
Caring for Our Country (NHT)	Eradication of rodents on Lord Howe Island	Eradication of rodents on Lord Howe Island to restore and protect the World Heritage values of Lord Howe Island.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Ensure risk from aquatic pests are appropriately managed and that potentially significant impacts to South Australia's industries, community and environment are minimised	PIRSA Aquatic pests program	1. Aims to prevent new exotic aquatic (freshwater and marine, exotic and established elsewhere in Australia) pest species becoming established in SA. The program also aims to reduce the extent, spread and impacts of established (in SA) aquatic pests as well as assisting fish kill investigations in partnership with PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture. Aquatic pests pose significant risks to South Australia's marine and riverine industries, communities and environments. Projects within the program: Developed and implementing a Caulerpa (established species) plan to minimise the risk spread from infested Port Adelaide marinas to other regions Develop a state-wide marine pest surveillance strategy to improve our surveillance systems and management of high risk pathways for enhanced early detection Contribute to the National System for Marine Pest Biosecurity for national consistency given the movement of water and people (vectors/pathways) Respond to fish kills and reports of new detections of aquatic pests Participate in the preparation of the National Carp Control Plan Communication and awareness activities Host marine biosecurity forum to foster communication, coordination of efforts and increase awareness
NRM- Prevent Aquatic pests establishing in regions resulting in sustainable environmental outcomes.	DEWNR/NRM Boards	Develop biosecurity policies and best practice guidelines Engage with the community to increase biosecurity awareness and contribution to environmental biosecurity protection Develop response plans for high biosecurity risks Undertake surveillance and monitoring activities for both terrestrial and marine environmental pests
NRM- Prevent Aquatic pests establishing in regions resulting in sustainable environmental outcomes.	DEWNR/NRM Boards - DNA detection and surveillance of marine biofouling organisms in recreational boating facilities in Gulf St Vincent and Kangaroo Island Project	DNA detection and surveillance of marine biofouling organisms in recreational boating facilities in Gulf St Vincent and Kangaroo Island
NRM- Prevent Aquatic pests establishing in regions resulting in sustainable environmental outcomes.	DEWNR/NRM Boards- Too Good to Spoil, Too Precious to Lose for Kangaroo Island Biosecurity for Biodiversity Project	Too Good to Spoil, Too Precious to Lose (TGTS-TPTL) aims to significantly upgrade Kangaroo Island's biosecurity and safeguard its unique standing as a biodiversity refuge and conservation haven of Southern Australia. This project will minimize the risk of future pest invasions by developing and implementing a comprehensive capacity building and surveillance program that empowers Islanders to build a frontline defence against new pest invasions and existing infestations. Underpinned by a targeted visitor education program and the redevelopment of biosecurity strategies and response plans, Kangaroo Island (KI) will adopt an approach of prevention rather than cure.
Removal of carp from urban wetlands	PIRSA SARDI	This project was directed at removing carp from urban wetlands in the City of Playford. The project aim was to improve water quality in urban wetlands for reinjection into aquifers for irrigation use.
Testing the efficacy of Carp Screens in managed wetlands	PIRSA SARDI	Following earlier trials of this technology, this project will test the efficacy of carp exclusion screens in wetlands on the River Murray. The project compares wetlands with novel one-way screens with traditional screens and unmanaged wetlands. These screens help to limit the accumulation of carp biomass in managed wetlands.
River Torrens Carp eradication	PIRSA SARDI	This project aims to help improve water quality and amenity in the River Torrens by reducing carp populations through periodic harvesting.
Monitor fish/plant populations to understand the effect of invasive species on fish and/or plant communities	PIRSA SARDI	Conducts numerous ecological monitoring projects across South Australia. These projects include but are not limited to the following regions: SA Murray-Darling Basin, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, the South East, SA Lake Eyre Basin. The aims of these projects are generally to collect and analyse data to help inform the management of water resources in these regions. Many of these projects explicitly monitor invasive species populations to help our understanding of their impact on native populations and the effect of water management on invasive species populations. It is implicit in these projects that they also play a passive surveillance role for invasive species.
Detection of potentially zoonotic pathogens in wildlife and feral animals	Disease surveillance	Annual sampling of waterfowl for avian influenza Ad-hoc sampling of wildlife (e.g. sick or dead animals seen by the public) for diseases such as ABLV (bats), Chlamydophilosis (birds), kangaroo blindness etc.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Ensure risks from weeds are appropriately managed and that potentially significant impacts to South Australia's industries, community and environment are minimised	PIRSA Biosecurity SA Weeds program	Aims to prevent new weeds becoming established in SA. The program also aims to reduce the extent, spread and impacts of established weeds. Weeds pose significant risks to South Australia's natural environment and public amenity. Projects within the program include: 1. Review and update of declared plant policies 2. Communication and extension (e.g. Roadside weed management manual and fact sheets, weed control handbook and app, grow me instead booklet). 3. Building industry and community capacity for management and surveillance established and emerging weed threats. 4. WoNS research and management (e.g. Opuntipoid cacti, Casstha pubescens biological control project, silverleaf nightshade management and biological control) 5. Implementation of State Buffel Grass Strategic Plan
Ensure risks from exotic (non-indigenous) plants are appropriately managed and that potentially significant impacts to SA's industries, community and environment are minimised	DEWNR/NRM Boards Pest Plant Control Programs Natural Resources Adelaide Mount Lofty Ranges (AMLR) weeds program	Pest plant control program aims to reduce the extent, spread and impacts of established weeds Control and eradicate targeted weeds and weeds of national significance (WONS). Weeds pose significant risks to SA's natural environment and public amenity. Projects within the Pest plant control program on Eyre Peninsula include Review and update of declared plant policies Communication and extension initiatives Building industry and community capacity for management and surveillance established and emerging weed threats WoNS research and management including biological control Implementation of state Buffel Grass strategy AMLR Regional APC program focussed on high priority species across private and public land (levy funded). AMLR Urban APC local government partnerships with an element of surveillance and rapid response due to the high population of the area (levy funded). AMLR Land Management program focussed on delivering a multifaceted approach through the use of education, incentives and compliance across public and private land. AMLR Community Group Action program AMLR Volunteer Support AMLR Coast & Marine program
Ensure risks from exotic (non-indigenous) vertebrate animals are appropriately managed and that potentially significant impacts to South Australia's industries, community and environment are minimised	PIRSA Biosecurity SA Vertebrate pest animal program	Aims to prevent new exotic vertebrate animals becoming established in SA. The program also aims to reduce the extent, spread and impacts of established vertebrate pest animals. Exotic vertebrate animals pose significant risks to South Australia's natural environment and public amenity. Projects within the program include: Review, update & development of declared animal policies; Community engagement & consultation for awareness and surveillance of established and emerging vertebrate animal threats; Management of release and testing for RHDV1 K5 for SA, as part of nation-wide rabbit control program (with IA-CRC); Assist with R&D of Eimeria as a rabbit biocontrol (with CISS); Ongoing trapping of rabbits at Turretfield Research Centre to monitor presence of myxomatosis, RHDV1 and RDHV2 Implementation of State Wild Dog Strategic Plan (with DEWNR) Respond to reports of new detections of pest vertebrate animals (e.g. incursion response for red-whickered bulbul) (with DEWNR where applicable) Administer the NRM Act and manage permit system for the possession, movement and sale of declared animals; conduct audits for compliance Provide advice to NRM regional staff, industry, landholders & the community Contribute to the development of national incursion response documents and development of surveillance tools Manage licencing, documentation and distribution of 1080 and strychnine for established pest vertebrate control in SA AMLR Regional APC program focussed on high priority species across private and public land (levy funded). AMLR Urban APC local government partnerships with an element of surveillance and rapid response due to the high population of the area (levy funded). AMLR Land Management program focussed on delivering a multifaceted approach through the use of education, incentives and compliance across public and private land.
Describe and manage the risk of myrtle rust incursion in South Australia	PIRSA Biosecurity SA Plant Health Myrtle Rust Program	If introduced into South Australia, myrtle rust has the capacity to negatively impact a wide range of native vegetation
Describe and manage the risk of tramp ant incursion in South Australia	PIRSA Biosecurity SA Plant Health Tramp Ant Program	If introduced into South Australia, tramp ants have the capacity to negatively impact a wide range of native ecosystems
Management of Phytophthora cinnamomi and other plant diseases	DEWNR	Minimise the spread of diseases, in particular soil borne diseases through education, awareness and implementing hygiene measures

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Tasmanian Cat Management Plan	Development of a statewide plan for the management of domestic, stray and feral cats	The Plan sets out a range of actions that aim to increase the levels of responsible ownership, clarify roles and responsibilities, improve our knowledge and understanding of various aspects of cats, and improve the effectiveness of legislation. The Plan includes actions that will contribute to achieving improved management of cats in the areas of the environment, agriculture and human. The Plan is built around several objectives: Improve our knowledge of feral cats to better inform management, recognizing that state-wide eradication of feral cats is not feasible; Encourage responsible ownership; Minimise impacts of cats in areas of important conservation value and agricultural land; Increase community awareness; Clarify roles and responsibilities between State and Local government and the broader community; and Amend existing legislation to create a more workable regulatory framework.
Progressing feral cat eradication on Bruny Island – a Threatened Species Strategy	Project targeting feral cats so as to reduce the impact on nationally threatened species	The Tasmanian and Australian Governments in partnership with Kingborough Council are delivering the following project "Progressing feral cat eradication on Bruny Island – a Threatened Species Strategy project". The project is funded over 3 years through to June 2019, with the expectation that the project will provide a foundation for a more long-term approach to the management of feral cats and the protection of values on Bruny Island. Bruny Island, Tasmania's fourth largest off-shore island, has been identified as a high priority island for the protection of significant conservation values. Feral cats are identified as a key threatening process for native mammal and bird species that are found on the Island, and the protection of threatened native mammals from feral cats is listed under the Australian Government's Threatened Species Strategy as a priority target.
Carp Management Program	To eradicate carp from Tasmanian waters and, in the meantime, to minimise the impact of carp on Tasmania from economic, recreational and ecological points of view.	Since the discovery of carp in lakes Crescent and Sorell in 1995, the Inland Fisheries Service has invested significant resources into a Carp Management Program to contain and eradicate carp from these lakes. This work has been largely funded by the Tasmanian Government with grants from the Australian Government increasing funding in recent years. To date the program has resulted in the containment of carp and the complete eradication of carp from Lake Crescent. This was a significant milestone in the program and provided validation for the techniques used to tackle this pest species. Changes in lake level, carp development and carp behavior mean that the Carp Management Program continues to trial innovative techniques to eradicate carp. A concerted effort is now focused on their removal from Lake Sorell.
Non-Indigenous Animal (NIA) – Incursion prevention and response	NIA licensing	Regulate the keeping of NIA through licensing and associated reporting
NSW Biosecurity Framework – Pest Animals	NSW Invasive Species Plan	Overarching plan to guide all invasive species sectors and all stages of invasion curve
NSW Biosecurity Framework – Pest Animals	NSW Wild Dog Management Strategy	Overarching strategy to guide monitoring and management of wild dogs
NSW Biosecurity Framework – Pest Animals	State Pest Animal Committee	State committee to improve collaboration and consistency of policy, programs and research across NSW
NSW Biosecurity Framework – Pest Animals	Regional Pest Animal Committees	Regional committees guide the development and implementation of Regional Pest Animal Management Plans
Invasives research	Pest animal research	Enhance the range of monitoring and management tools available to support all stages of the invasion curve
Pest animal training and extension	Tocal Vertebrate Pest Management Course	Enhance capacity and consistency of pest animal management in NSW through formal training of government and non-government staff
Regional weed management	NSW Weeds Action Program 2015 – 2020 (WAP)	An initiative to reduce the impact of weeds through: developing state, regional and local processes to assist in the timely detection of and quick response to new weed incursions etc
Invasives research	Weeds research http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/content/research/areas/biosecurity/weeds-research	Weeds research falls into 3 themes: Prevention and early intervention; Mitigating adverse impacts; and Enhanced adoption and engagement

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Weeds training and extension	1. Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 2. Salvinia control manual 3. Alligator weed control manual 4. Cabomba control manual 5. Water hyacinth 6.Herbicide use guides 7. General management guides 8. Weed ID guides 9. Handbooks: Biodiversity priorities for widespread weeds. 10. No Space 4 Weeds	Published guidelines for noxious and environmental weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations.
Policies and procedures	1. Weed management 2. Formal weed inspections 3. Parthenium weed carrier inspection	Policies covering management of Biosecurity risks and impacts posed by weeds to the economy, environment and community
Strategies	1. NSW Alligator weed strategy 2. NSW Parthenium weed strategy 3. Orange hawkweed strategy	1. The Alligator Weed Strategy aims to prevent new incursions, ensure the early detection of any new incursions and actively manage existing infestations. 2. The Parthenium weed strategy aims to exclude, eradicate, and build capacity in managing Parthenium weed. 3. Orange Hawkweed strategy. Hawkweed impacts on the environment and has the potential to impact greatly on primary production as well as native vegetation. The strategy aims at eradication of Orange Hawkweed from New South Wales
Emergency Management – Preparedness	Training (online and face to face)	Adequate trained staff available to respond to any incursions likely to impact on the environment
Biosecurity Legislation Reform	Repeal of 10 whole Acts and part of 4 others to create a comprehensive Biosecurity framework within a single act	In addition to specific requirements, also provides for a General Biosecurity Duty, where by everyone has a responsibility to consider how actions, or in some cases lack of action could have a negative impact on another person, business, animal or the environment –improved outcomes for environment through greater sharing of biosecurity responsibilities between industry, government and community
National Management of Aquatic Animal Health (BIO7-3)	Representation on and updates to relevant national committees/working groups Reporting of significant emergent diseases through National Biosecurity Committee as required	Provides networks and information sharing to improve response times and cross jurisdictional cooperation in matters of potentially national environmental significance relating to aquatic disease – leads to improved environmental outcomes (reduction in risk of spread of aquatic diseases to new area, resulting loss in biodiversity e.t.c.)
Nodavirus – translocation management (BIO7-4)	Representation on and updates to relevant state committees/working groups Requirement for batch testing of Australian Bass prior to stocking in public waterways	Provides for healthy Australian Bass for stocking into the backed up waters of dams and impoundments where they are unable to breed (as they require access to estuarine waters to do so). This reduces the impacts of damming on biodiversity

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Freshwater Pest Fish Management and Control (BIO7-5)	groups Preparation of Tilapia Response Plan (under development) Advisory activities Passive surveillance via reporting from the public, and investigation where cost versus benefit analysis (e.g. suspected Tilapia in a new location – one report of a dead suspect Tilapia floating in Lake Albert in 2016-2017 turned out to be another Cichlid, extensive sampling by researchers did not find any more suspect fish)	Reduce likelihood of incursions of significant pests into new locations and potential resulting impacts on the environment – e.g. significant risks of habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity risks if Tilapia introduced to Murray Darling Basin; risks (both pest and disease) posed by Redfin Perch for incursions in new areas, especially where threatened species such as Macquarie Perch or Southern Pygmy Perch are present
Management of Ornamental Fish trade (BIO7-7)	Representation on and updates to relevant national committees/working groups Update advisory materials regarding changes to National Noxious Fish List (Prohibited Matter, Prohibited Dealings, Mandatory Measures etc. under NSW Bio Act 2015 and Bio Reg. 2017 Update Advisory Materials with general messaging on release of fish (e.g. Don't dump that fish)	Reduce risk of release/escape of ornamental species of pest or disease concern into our natural waterways – reduces risk of habitat destruction, and loss of biodiversity
Marine Pest Prevention, Management and Emergency Response in NSW (BIO7-8)	Representation on and updates to relevant national committees	Work collaboratively to plan for preparedness and prevention with respect to marine pest incursions

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
QX Surveillance (BIO7-10)	Representation on and updates to relevant national committees Surveillance undertaken if QX confirmed and risk ranking for estuary may require increase to reduce likelihood of spread	Reduce risks of spread of QX to wild oysters in new estuaries or increase in incidence in areas that already have QX disease. Reduce risks of loss of biodiversity.
Notifiable Disease Exclusion (BIO7-11)	Testing for significant diseases Advise stakeholders and committees/working groups of results as appropriate	Knowing disease status allows for action to be taken to reduce risks of spread – reduced impacts, e.g. to wild fish stocks and biodiversity
National Management of Aquatic Pests (BIO7-13)	Representation on and updates to relevant national committees/working groups Reporting of significant emergent pests through National Biosecurity Committee as required	Provides networks and information sharing to improve response times and cross jurisdictional cooperation in matters of potentially national environmental significance relating to aquatic pests – leads to improved environmental outcomes(reduction in risk of spread of aquatic pests to new areas, resulting loss in biodiversity etc.)
Noxious fish identification investigation (BIO7-15)	Identification of suspected aquatic pests Advise stakeholders and committees/working groups of results as appropriate	
Horticultural Enterprises (orchards and vineyards) Conducting targeted inspections on properties that pose a biosecurity risk to surrounding commercial enterprises. Reasons for increased risk include neglect and abandonment, knowledge and skills to control pest and disease	Biosecurity risk of Horticultural Enterprises	DPI Biosecurity and Food Safety Neglected and Abandoned Orchards Policy The policy addresses the risk that orchards or vineyards pose to surrounding properties if a pest or disease is not managed The policy was developed in response to NSW farmers informing DPI of potential biosecurity risk to farmer's properties The aim of the program is to enhance the knowledge of property owners and ensure that they are managing their biosecurity risk

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Targeted Apiary Inspections The apiary industry is Australia is estimated at 4-6 billion dollars. The targeted apiary inspections focus on large pollination events (blueberry, almond, and apple). These events bring apiarists from interstate and intrastate. These movements of apiaries can also bring movements of unwanted pests and disease	Targeted Apiary Inspections	Target apiary operations focus on ensuring that the industry is viable with coordinated education to improved knowledge amongst the industry. The focus for the department is education and improving communication between apiarists. The outcome is that any pests or disease can be efficiently communicated back to the department for a responsive action
Surveillance for exotic plant pest incursions close to Ports of Entry	Multiple Plant Pest Surveillance Program	Surveillance for pests of agricultural and environmental importance in high risk ports Early detection
Commonwealth	Asian Gypsy Moth Surveillance Program	Surveillance for Asian Gypsy Moth which has impacts on natural timber forests, and commercial forests Early detection
Post border responses	Responses to reported post border detections	Investigation to reported exotic incursions, frequently reported by the public, and other insects in timber products (furniture) brought into Australia, and timber pests such as termites and nematodes
Management of new and emerging environmental weeds on the North Coast of NSW	Containment and eradication of priority weeds to protect environmental assets	Implementation of actions to eradicate and contain priority environmental weeds in the North Coast region, with a focus on Tropical Soda Apple.
Clarence catchment highly invasive weeds	Containment of priority riparian vine weeds to prevent impact on environmental assets	Surveys, mapping and strategic control of highly invasive riparian vine weeds including cat's claw and madeira vine.
Support for eradication of priority pests and weeds on Lord Howe Island	Eradication of African Big Headed Ant and priority weeds to protect World Heritage biodiversity	Implementation of surveys and strategic control of African Big Headed Ant and priority weeds
Upper Clarence pest and weed management	Management of feral pig populations and priority weeds to protect biodiversity	Feral pig and weed management to protect priority environmental assets in the Upper Clarence catchment
Wild dog knowledge project	Monitoring of wild dogs in peri urban areas	Monitoring of wild dogs in peri urban areas to better understand impacts on biodiversity and appropriate management action
North Coast cane toad outlier control	Control of cane toads in outlier infestation	Engagement of community volunteers and a contractor in control of cane toads within the Clarence national outlier infestation to protect high conservation value aquatic ecosystems.
Mid North Coast deer management	Management of deer populations	Engagement of stakeholder groups, development of a management plan and implementation of control actions to manage the impacts of wild deer on biodiversity
Upper Macleay Tropical Soda Apple Control	Control of Tropical Soda Apple in high priority catchment	Landholder-initiated proposal to manage Tropical Soda Apple across 17 properties within an identified eradication zone.
Containment and eradication of new and emerging pest and weed species on lands managed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	NPWS new and emerging pest and weed management	The National Parks and Wildlife Service undertakes on-ground control operations to contain or eradicate new and emerging pest and weed species that would otherwise have negative impacts on the environment or social amenity
Protection of important environmental and social amenity assets from the impacts of widespread pests and weeds on lands managed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	NPWS environmental and social amenity asset protection from widespread pests and weeds	The National Parks and Wildlife Service undertakes on-ground pest and weed control operations to protect environmental and social amenity assets
To maximise the number of threatened species still viable in the wild in 100 years' time	Saving our Species program	The Saving our Species program identifies and funds specific on ground actions for the protection of threatened species across NSW. 79% of species projects under the program address pest or weed species impacts upon threatened species
To maximise the number of threatened species still viable in the wild in 100 years' time	Key Threatening Process Strategies under the Saving our Species Program	As well projects directly protecting threatened species, the Saving our Species program includes Strategies to address key threatening processes. Many of these strategies address pest, weed or disease threats where the primary actions are about containment and eradication.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
To encourage and support restoration and rehabilitation projects in both the public and private sectors that will, or are likely to, prevent or reduce pollution, the waste stream or environmental degradation, of any kind, within any part of NSW	Environmental Trust Grants for restoration and rehabilitation	The Environmental Trust provides grant funding to restoration and rehabilitation projects. The primary action within these projects is weed control for the protection of the environment
National Priority Plant Pests	National Plant Health Surveillance Program	The Commonwealth has agreement with all states and territories to undertake surveillance at high risk entry pathways (e.g. airports, seaports, railways) or high risk plant pests, providing annual funding for these activities. Priority pests include those that predominantly impact on the environment and/or social amenity (ants, snails, rusts,
Working In Biosecurity Emergency Response (WinBER) Training	Biosecurity Emergency Response Training	Foundation training in Working in Biosecurity Emergency Response (WinBER) (3 Day) course.
NT Biosecurity System Biosecurity Emergency Management Rapid Response Plan for Weed Incursions in the NT	2017 review of Northern Territory Weed Incursion Response Plan	This document provides a draft outline of the process required for the Northern Territory Government to respond to incursions ranging from relatively low ranked species through to high priority species of national significance. • provides a draft Weed Incursion Rapid Response Plan for the Northern Territory ("WIRRP");
NEBRA	National Browsing Ant Eradication Program	Browsing ant is an exotic invasive ant considered a destructive pest that impacts the environment and ecosystems by damaging plants and landscapes, and displacing native ant species and other invertebrates through the establishment of super colonies. Browsing ant is currently under official control in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The NT first detected Browsing in June 2015. A nationally supported eradication program under the NEBRA agreement commenced in December 2015 with a cost-shared budget of $1.1 million to eradicate the ants from a maximum of five infested premises.
Operates under a deed like agreement	National Fire Ant Eradication Program - SEQ	Northern Territory Government has no involvement other than payment towards the Program
NEBRA	Brisbane Airport Fire Ant Eradication Program	Northern Territory Government has no involvement other than payment towards the Program
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	Review of the NEBRA	The NEBRA sets out a framework for responding to national biosecurity incidents where there are predominantly public benefits. This includes incursions of exotic pests and diseases in terrestrial and aquatic environments. The NEBRA was developed under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). The NEBRA review will: • assess the implementation of the NEBRA • assess the effectiveness of the NEBRA, and • propose any recommendations for future application of the NEBRA.
NEBRA review	NEBRA review Northern Territory Government contribution	Administrative Committee commitments from Northern Territory Government, Weed Management Branch representative
Red Witch Weed Eradication		Northern Territory Government has no involvement other than payment towards the Program
Four Tropical Weeds Eradication Program (QLD)		Northern Territory Government has no involvement other than payment towards the Program

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
'Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody's Business'		Stakeholder engagement and dissemination of the 'Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody's Business' document sets out a framework for how Industry can begin to consider weed spread prevention into their daily operations, particularly large scale construction and corridor maintenance works, through to the nursery and aquarium trades and recreational activities.
Extension document to better engage Industry and Government Departments in weed spread prevention measures in their day to day operations and contracts	Stakeholder Engagement/core business	This extension aims to avoid biosecurity incidents occurring in the Northern Territory through preventing new incursions of terrestrial and aquatic weeds.
Enforcement and Compliance Program	Gamba Grass Enforcement and Compliance Program	This Program was developed to ensure compliance with statutory obligations to reduce the spread of gamba grass across the Top End of the Northern Territory. Gamba grass is slowly changing ecosystems through fire regimes and this program aims to reduce the impact gamba grass is having on the environment through application of enforcement measures.
Monitoring programs	Rubbervine Parthenium Pond apple Sagittaria Water hyacinth	All of these weeds are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and do not currently exist in the Northern Territory. There have been known outbreaks which have been eradicated and annual monitoring programs are in place. All of these weeds are major environmental weeds and this activity aims to prevent future infestations in the Northern Territory.
Gamba Action Program		This Program was developed to assist land owners and occupiers in the Northern Territory to comply with statutory obligations to control or eradicate gamba grass and reduce the spread across the Top End of the Northern Territory. Gamba grass is slowly changing ecosystems through fire regimes and this program aims to reduce the impact gamba grass is having on the environment through stakeholder engagement.
Cabomba Eradication Program		Emergency response and continued eradication program for cabomba (Cabomba caroliniana) in the Darwin River, Northern Territory). Cabomba is a WoNS species and could significantly impact the Northern Territory environment if it was to spread from the Darwin River. It is ideally suited to freshwater systems and wetlands and could potentially infest large expanses of the Top End, impeding fish nurseries and bird nesting sites.
Athel Pine Eradication Program		The Athel Pine Management Program has been in place for over 20 years. Athel pine has been successfully eradicated from over 400 km of the Finke River. Monitoring of this area continues. Athel pine infestations have been significantly reduced in sections further downstream and in associated creeks and drainage lines to manageable levels. A statutory Weed Management Plan for Athel Pine was gazetted in March 2017.
Northern Territory Indigenous Ranger Grants Program	Northern Territory Indigenous Ranger Grants Program	Support through the Indigenous Ranger Grants Program for NRM activities that could include monitoring and surveillance and active management of pest animals and weeds.
Finniss Reynolds Catchment Group: Management of invasive species (Territory Natural Resource Management)		FRCG land manager members including Traditional Owners, National Parks and pastoralists, will work collaboratively to physically control the threat posed by feral pigs and WoNS Mimosa pigra at a catchment scale on sites of high biodiversity value; the Finniss River and Anson Bay catchments. The project will identify and map the scale of the infestation; produce a catchment management plan; physically remove large scale infestations; control feral animals; and employ a Weeds Officer to manage and coordinate activities. The outcome will be an increase in native vegetation, capacity building of land managers, employment and improved land productivity.
Prickly Acacia and Mesquite Project		Funding from the Agricultural White Paper in 2015 has allowed the Northern Territory Government to implement a Prickly Acacia and Mimosa Project over a three year period. Although focussed on agricultural production, mimosa poses significant threat to freshwater wetlands across the Top End of the Northern Territory, destroying valuable breeding and nesting grounds for many species of birds and increasing breeding areas and shelter for feral animals such as pigs and buffalo, who further destroy areas of the natural environment.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
the environmental, economic and social impact of weeds. It is a strategic plan that sets out the following goals for weed management: prevent new weed problems, reduce the impact of priority weed problems and enhance capacity & commitment to solve weed problems. The Invasive Weeds – Operations Plan (IWOP) addresses the goals of the strategy through the development of a prioritised weed control plan. The focus is on invasive weeds because these are the higher risk to conservation reserves and rural lands (see definitions of weeds at table 1). The IWOP covers the management of invasive weeds that occur on ACT government controlled land. Seventy one per cent of the ACT is protected areas, forest plantation and open space. The ACT Parks and Conservation Service (ACTPCS) manage most (97%) of this government controlled land (figure 1).	Invasive Weeds – Operations Plan (IWOP)	Invasive-WeedsOperations-Plan-2016-17.pdf
ACT Pest Animal Management Strategy 2012 – 2022 Pest animal numbers are reduced and controlled and, where feasible, pest animals are eradicated from protected areas and rural lands through the implementation of control programs that are integrated with landscape and biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration objectives	Vertebrate Pest Management Operations Plan 2016-17	Targets emerging and established pest animals in the ACT
State-wide invasive Species Policy and Legislation	Invasive Species Policy and Legislation	Invasive species projects in Victoria operate across the "triple bottom line" with activities on most species providing a combination of economic, environmental and social benefits. Given the broad impacts of invasive species and combined benefits of effective management, it is not feasible to separate the intent or benefits to just environmental biosecurity of any individual project. State-wide invasive species policy and direction setting and legislative proposals are prepared through this project.
Invasive Species National Policy, Science and Emergency Response	Invasive Species National Policy, Science and Emergency Response	As described above, this work area delivers invasive species management across the triple bottom line. The key outputs and outcomes from this program of work includes: Management of Victoria's contribution to RIFA (funding, TACC membership etc.). Management of Victoria's invasive animal research investment ($500k). Membership of IPAC and associated task groups and consultative committees. High-level technical advice to government.
Marine pest biosecurity	Marine pest biosecurity	The project will begin the process of ensuring that marine pest biosecurity is aligned to all biosecurity functions of the Victorian Government. The project will ensure that there is high-level representation on the Marine Pest Sector Committee, clarify the roles and responsibilities across government, begin the process of stakeholder engagement (particularly industry), and develop a business case to ensure resources are commensurate with the risks.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Established Invasive Pests / Key assets are protected by reducing the impacts of IPA through improved community involvement and compliance by responsible land managers.	Established Invasive Plants Project (EIP). Established Invasive Animals Project (EIA)	Invasive species projects in Victoria operate across the "triple bottom line" with activities on most species providing a combination of economic, environmental and social benefits. Given the broad impacts of invasive species and combined benefits of effective management, it is not feasible to separate the intent or benefits to just environmental biosecurity of any individual project. Outcomes Increase community ownership of widespread established species by improving or supporting community and stakeholder participation, which is then supported by government enforcement of recalcitrant land owners. Provide support to, and increase the capacity of, the State-wide Community Pest Management Groups (CPMGs) to advocate and deliver targeted voluntary compliance programs, thereby strengthening sustained community-led action on serrated tussock, blackberry and gorse. Facilitate adoption of best practice pest animal control techniques by land managers through effective training, community engagement and promotion of best practice management approaches supported by scientific evidence.
High Risk Invasive Pests/ New high risk IPA are prevented from establishing in Victoria due to Government ability to identify, plan for and effectively respond to new high risk IPA incursions.	High Risk Invasive Plants Project (HRIP). High Risk Invasive Animals Project (HRIA)	Incursions of State prohibited weeds are actively managed towards eradication in Victoria High risk invasive plants are prevented from establishing in Victoria Incursions of State prohibited weeds are detected at the early stages of establishment to enable eradication Strategic communication and engagement with stakeholders to prevent and detect State prohibited weed incursions High risk invasive animals are prevented from establishing in Victoria Incursions of high risk invasive animals are actively managed towards eradication in Victoria Regulation of the trade and keeping of declared pest animals Surveillance and early detection for priority High risk invasive animals in Victoria
Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS)	The effectiveness of invasive species management in wetlands	The project facilitates best practice management of wetland invasive species through training and mentoring, collation of existing knowledge and identification of knowledge gaps, and provision of existing information in an accessible form. The project links to policy 17.10 in the VWMS. This project has involved the development of: A training course for the management of rabbits, foxes, pigs and carp; Fact sheets outlining the impacts of these four species on wetlands; A process to prioritise 174 wetland weeds currently known from Victorian wetlands; and A collation of information on the impacts of 28 priority wetland weeds. A fact sheet detailing the prioritisation process to identify the top 30 weed species 10 fact sheets on the top priority weed species.
Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS)	Invasive species management in waterways - Risk management of aquatic invasive species	This project will assess the risk of inland aquatic invasive species that are spread through the Victorian water grid (Action 16.1 of the VWMS), and identify high risk pathways for the future spread of invasive species in waterways (Action 16.3. of the VWMS).
Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS)	Invasive species management in waterways – develop education and awareness raising material	This project will develop education and awareness raising material for invasive species that affect waterways that specially target community and industry stakeholders. The project addresses action 16.4 in the VWMS.
Victorian Wild Dog Control Program	Minimise the impacts of wild dog predation on livestock Coordinate integrate control using nil tenure approach	No direct/overt relevance to environmental biosecurity outputs/outcomes although program results in significant reduction in fox numbers contributing to increase in native biodiversity
Feral Pig Management Plan	Action is trapping and baiting using hog hoppers	Guides the actions in regions around Victoria. Provides a synopsis of information on pigs, based on a literature survey across Australia.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Prevent marine pests from entering Victorian waters via ballast water discharges	Domestic Ballast Water Manage-ment Program	Reduced incidence of new peats entering Victorian waters
One containment activity was undertaken by DELWP - the objective being to reduce risk of spread of Undaria from the local precinct of Apollo Bay harbour precinct	Undaria management at Apollo Bay harbour	Reduced impact of Undaria in coastal waters of the Victorian west coast region including national marine parks, sanctuaries and ports
Marine Pest Policy and Operational Response in Victoria	Marine Pest Policy and Response Capability within DELWP	One stop shop for all marine pest matters
Parks Victoria Invasive Species Control Programs (multiple)	Parks Victoria managed 439 invasive species control projects in the 2016-17 financial year across the parks estate. 269 projects focused on controlling invasive plant species, and 170 projects were delivered to control invasive animals	Managing invasive species is fundamental to protecting our parks and is a key delivery area for natural values management. Programs to control invasive plants and animals are conducted in many parks across the state to manage the impact of invasive species on natural and cultural values. Investment is directed toward fulfilling legislative obligations under the National Parks Act 1975, delivering works outlined in park management plans and utilising Conservation Action Plans to refine priorities. Invasive species control is delivered in a manner to ensure previous gains are maintained or improved through asset protection with a focus on early intervention where possible to contribute to biosecurity outcomes.
National Landcare Program	Program package includes funding for traditional owners, EPBC threatened species and communities (grants), Soilcare activities, Ramsar protection (Barmah Forest).	Across the program any on-ground activity is expected to adhere to appropriate guidelines e.g. WONS/EPBC/APAS related to the activity, noting the funding is not directly targeted at biosecurity activities, but may be allied to. For e.g. Participant's may be protecting a threatened woodland, and would be expected under agreement to remove weeds, including WONS and or pest animals i.e. rabbits.
Victorian Landcare Grants	Project provides small grants to Landcare/Community groups to undertake NRM works, including pest plant and animal control activities.	As above. Note focus is mostly private land activity.
Victorian State Government – Good Neighbour Program	Project supports pest management works undertaken by private landholders and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). For example the project coordinated the GB Catchment release of the RHDV1-K5 rabbit virus.	Project seeks to ensure complementary treatment works on public land in community control program and targeted compliance areas.
National Landcare Program	Pest plant and animal control e.g. pigs/cats across the Barmah Ramsar area	Building resilience of Barmah Forest Ramsar Site
State funding for GB CMA River Health program	Control carp in native fish habitat to enhance waterway for native fish	Pest animal management (minor, related mostly to carp control in areas of significant threatened species, i.e. EPBC Macquarie Perch
National Landcare Programme regional delivery activities in the Port Phillip and Westernport CMA region	Various projects including Ramsar Protection Program, Protecting Victorian Volcanic Plains, Landcare grants, and sustainable land management projects.	Various of the projects include activities to address established pest plants and animals.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Dandenong Ranges wildlife recovery, weed control and fuel reduction prgram	Various projects focussed in the Dandenong Ranges area	Various of the projects include activities to address established pest plants and animals.
Greening the West	Various revegetation projects focussed on the western edge of Melbourne	This project includes activities to address established pest plants and animals as a precursor for substantial revegetation
Green Armies	Various projects focussed on the western edge of Melbourne	This project includes activities to address established pest plants and animals as a precursor for substantial revegetation
Ramsar Protection Program	Protection and enhancement of Ramsar wetlands in this region	This project includes activities to address established pest plants and animals
Our Catchments Our Communities projects in the PPW region	On-ground demonstrations of integrated catchment management	These projects include activities to address established pest plants and animals as a component of integrated catchment management
A healthy Corangamite catchment valued by engaged communities	Increase the protection, enhancement and restoration of valuable natural resources to improve the health and sustainable productivity of the Corangamite catchment	The Corangamite CMA (CCMA) receives funding from the Victorian Government to run waterway and catchment health programs. Components of these programs may include works that impact on environmental biosecurity either directly (eg pest plant and animal control) or indirectly (eg. vegetation restoration that reduces the risk of environmental pests establishing). In many cases, the works impact on both environmental and agricultural biosecurity (eg. rabbit control). Most of these programs have steering or advisory committees made up of local community and industry stakeholders. It is not possible to break down the programs to identify exactly how much is spent on environmental biosecurity and that amount would vary from year to year (eg. more pest control some years and more habitat restoration other years).
Implementing the Gippsland Lakes Invasive Plant & Animal Strategy	Controlling pest plants and animals impacting on Ramsar values across the Gippsland Lakes	Eradicating goats from Blond Bay and controlling pigs with the aim of eradication at Boole Poole. Investigating the impacts of deer. Fox baiting at Blond Bay, outer barrier of the Gippsland Lakes. Various weeds controlled across the Gippsland Lakes.
Willow control across East Gippsland	Controlling willows and other weeds across East Gippsland	Using a top down approach the Authority continues to control willows across the East Gippsland CMA region. The river reaches are identified as various priorities within the Regional Waterway Strategy.
National Landcare Program	Controlling weeds in EPBC listed communities	Controlling weeds in EPBC listed communities / species in East Gippsland, including White Box Woodland Littoral Rainforest Red Gum Plains and the Southern Ark project (controlling foxes across 65,000ha
National Landcare Programme Protection and enhancement of EPBC listed vegetation communities including pest plant and animal control	Threatened Vegetation Protection and Enhancement	Across the program any on-ground activity is expected to adhere to appropriate guidelines e.g. WONS/EPBC/WIPAMS related to the activity, noting the funding is not directly targeted at biosecurity activities, but may be aligned e.g. Participant's may be protecting a threatened EPBC community, and would be expected under agreement to remove weeds, including WONS and or pest animals i.e. rabbits.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
National Landcare Programme Rabbit control program to protect Lake Albacutya's Ramsar Site Values	Protecting Lake Albacutya Ramsar Site Values	The project is a rabbit control program aimed at reducing rabbit numbers at Lake Albacutya to increase the regeneration of the Pine Buloke Community protecting the lakes Ramsar Site Values
Biodiversity Action on Ground Pest animal control targeting foxes and cats	Western Victorian Woodlands	Targeted fox and cat control across Parks Vic managed reserves
Biodiversity Action on Ground Protecting and enhancing native vegetation on private property	Western Victorian Woodlands	Across the program any on-ground activity is expected to adhere to appropriate guidelines e.g. WONS/EPBC/WIPAMS related to the activity, noting the funding is not directly targeted at biosecurity activities, but may be aligned e.g. Participant's may be protecting remnant vegetation, and would be expected under agreement to remove weeds, including WONS and or pest animals i.e. rabbits.
National Landcare Programme Project provides small grants to Landcare/Community groups to undertake NRM works, including pest plant and animal control activities	Wimmera Regional Grants	Across the program any on-ground activity is expected to adhere to appropriate guidelines e.g. WONS/EPBC/WIPAMS related to the activity, noting the funding is not directly targeted at biosecurity activities, however biosecurity issues are beneficiaries of project activities such as pest plant and animal control on private land.
Victorian Landcare Grants Project provides small grants to Landcare/Community groups to undertake NRM works, including pest plant and animal control activities	Victorian Landcare Grants	Across the program any on-ground activity is expected to adhere to appropriate guidelines e.g. WONS/EPBC/WIPAMS related to the activity, noting the funding is not directly targeted at biosecurity activities, however biosecurity issues are beneficiaries of project activities such as pest plant and animal control on private land.
National Landcare Programme – Threatened Species and Communities	Linear reserves weed management	Weeds managed over 500ha of nationally significant ecological communities on linear grassland reserves
National Landcare Programme – Threatened Species and Communities	Weed management for the conservation of threatened Orchids	Weeds managed over 5ha of threatened orchid habitat
National Landcare Programme – Threatened Species and Communities	Weed management for Eastern Barred Bandicoot conservation	Weeds managed over 221ha of EBB habitat
Australian Government Biodiversity program	Biolink South West	The program aims to improve habitat connectivity in the landscape to protect threatened plant and animal species. This includes a total of 545 ha of revegetation (that includes weed site preparation) and a further 1031 ha of pest plant and animal control
Victorian Landcare Grants	Project provides small grants to Landcare/Community groups to undertake NRM works, including pest plant and animal control activities.	As above. Note focus is mostly private land activity.
NLP projects	Various (Kerang and Gunbower Ramsar, Kooyoora dn Northern Plains)	Several NLP projects directly undertake weed and pest control in areas of State and National significance. The projects also undertake fencing, revegetation and community engagement.
Victorian Waterway Group Investment Program	Various (Campaspe and Coliban Rivers, Birches, Gunbower and Pyramid Creeks)	Riparian and wetland protection projects – weed and pest control, revegetation, fencing and engagement activities.
North Central Community Grants program	Community grants	Local community groups and networks undertake various projects, frequently with weed and pest control for NRM and agricultural outcomes
Biodiversity Fund	Kyneton woodlands project	Threatened terrestrial ecosystem and community protection project – weed and pest control, revegetation, fencing and engagement activities.

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Carp response	Various projects	A number of projects are entering into the carp space, through planning, engagement, trials, water management, and research (Gunbower – Living Murray Icon site, Tristate initiative, State Gov't)
Domestic Ballast Water Management	Domestic Ballast Water Management	EPA runs a ballast Water program for all ships wishing to discharge domestic ballast water in Victorian state waters. EPA's involvement ceases on 8 Sept 2017 when these duties transfer to the Commonwealth who already handle international ballast water. All ships able to discharge domestic ballast must report and declare their ballast water status to EPA prior to berthing. Prior approval for discharge is required. EPA runs a routine and targeted inspection program. Identified non-compliances may result in enforcement action.
Unexpected fish kills	Unexpected fish kills	EPA respond to unexpected fish kills
Protecting water supply	Managing risks to water supply	Significant biosecurity protocol included in the North South Pipeline project. Animal control – active management to reduce the number of deer in our water supply catchments occurs related to threats the human health. Native animals may also need to be controlled to support animal welfare or to reduce overcrowding that may affect Melbourne Water outcomes. Pest plants and animals are recognised as a threat to Melbourne Water's and "neighbour" interests. Management actions are implemented to reduce this threat on land that Melbourne water owns and on waterways that Melbourne Water manages.
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan ($5.3m)	Develop a Deer Management Strategy for Victoria (Action 4.3)	Whole of Victorian Government, integrated strategy to manage deer across the entire landscape. It will bring all relevant stakeholders together to ensure the impact of deer on biodiversity is effectively managed.
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	Improve control programs (Action 4.4)	Improve control programs by working with accredited volunteer shooters to contribute to pest and deer control programs by establishing additional agreements with hunting organisations
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	Expand pest hunting (Action 3.3)	Expand pest hunting by exploring further hunting opportunities by game licence holders at State Game Reserves, subject to appropriate pest control protocols.
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	Facilitate game meat processing (Action 2.2)	Facilitate game meat processing by investigating and reducing barriers to the processing of wild harvested game meat to allow optimal use of game harvest. This is primarily for recreational, agricultural and potentially future commercial harvest of wild deer.
Sustainable Hunting Action Plan	Improve State Game Reserve (SGRs) Habitats	Improve State Game Reserve (SGRs) habitats by developing management principles to maintain quality habitats. There are 200 SGRs in Victoria covering over 75,000 hectares. Pest and weed control programs would be involved in improving habitat.
Avian Influenza Monitoring	Hunter bag surveys	During the opening weekend of the duck season DEDJTR staff take swabs from harvested game ducks for Avian Influenza testing. Hundreds of samples are collected from across the state over the opening weekend.
Wilsons Promontory NP Deer Cull	Hog Deer and Sambar Deer control program at Wilsons Prom	All deer are dissected and samples examined for disease by DEDJTR vet. Only occurs when vet is available.
Annual Harvest Report	Deer, Duck and quail	GMA conducts phone surveys throughout the year to monitor deer harvest (invasive species). This data provides numbers harvested and locations.
Promotion of disease and pest surveillance	GMA website referral service	Provides links and information for hunters in the 'Get involved' section of the website about what to do if they detect disease or pests in the field.
Animal health surveillance and diagnostics	Whilst the principal focus of animal health surveillance and diagnostics is on diseases considered to be of significance in terms of market access, animal and public health and productivity, it also includes wildlife and environmental considerations.	Whilst a primary aim of surveillance is monitoring and managing risks to livestock, given the inherent link between livestock and wildlife ecosystems, WA's surveillance system includes wildlife as part of general surveillance (ie if wildlife show signs of illness, investigation and sampling for lab testing is undertaken). Additionally, there are known diseases where wildlife are the primary risk species or carrier and for which wildlife surveillance is focused. An example of this, is surveillance of wildfowl for avian influenza. WA also contributes to the nationally coordinated Wildlife Health Australia suite of activities (please refer to attachment D)
Emergency animal disease preparedness activities	Livestock Biosecurity undertakes activities involving the development of policies and procedures to ensure that WA, government and industry is best prepared to effectively respond to an emergency animal disease incursion.	Whilst the Livestock Biosecurity emergency animal disease preparedness activities are primarily aimed at the agricultural and livestock sectors, it includes consideration of environmental biosecurity as there are diseases which may primarily affect livestock, but also affect wildlife species and therefore impact on the environmental ecosystem. Additionally, EAD response measures may also have an environmental biosecurity impact, such as when disposing of carcasses. which is considered when developing these policies and procedures Additionally, the occurrence of some diseases that may affect livestock may also indirectly affect environmental biosecurity particularly as included within the social amenity definition. For example, an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease would not only affect livestock but also national image and tourism

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Declaration of Feral cats	Feral cats	To declare feral cats in Western Australia
Aquaculture biosecurity	Aquaculture biosecurity	Develop biosecurity requirements for aquaculture zones Pest policy and management Develop response plans to enable rapid response to Aquaculture disease report
Emergency response preparedness	Emergency response preparedness	Priority disease response plans Fish kill response protocols Incident response
Translocation	Translocation	Translocation policies and processes for movement of fish
Legislation	Legislation	New ARMA Act legislative requirements and Regulations
Freshwater	Freshwater	Ornamental fish Carp control Pests policy and management Incident response
Marine	Marine	Biofouling management Ballast water management Pests policy and management Incident response
Compliance	Compliance	Vessel inspection Legislation Border control Incident response Aquaculture regulation Deliver biosecurity training programs
Science and Surveillance	Research	Monitoring and surveillance Incident response Risk assessments Detection and ID methods Expert advice
Aquatic Animal Health	Aquatic Animal Health	Detection and ID methods Incident response
Licensing and risk-assessments	Invasive Species	Licencing and risk assessment activities concerning the importing, movement and keeping of non-native plants and vertebrates
Western Shield and supporting wildlife recovery programs	Western Shield and supporting wildlife recovery programs	Wildlife recovery and predation control The baiting program targets over 3.8 million hectares of Western Australia's conservation estate, from the Pilbara, through the forests of our south-west, and to east of Esperance. Bating is focused in areas of habitat where our most vulnerable native wildlife live. Examples of species protected because of this extensive baiting program include the Gilbert's potoroo, western ground parrot, woylie, numbat, black-flanked rock-wallaby, noisy scrub-bird and the dibbler. The program is moving towards integrating feral cat baiting using Eradicat® with Western Shield fox baiting, in trials at several locations, including the Dryandra woodland, Fitzgerald River and Cape Arid national parks, and Two People's Bay and Manypeaks. This long-standing program has confirmed that if the threat of feral cats and foxes can be controlled, our native wildlife can recover in suitable habitats.
Corporate policies relating to weed management, dieback management and pest animal management	Annual review of supporting regional priority lists	To provide direction and guidance for the management of pest animals, weed and dieback on lands and waters managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Vegetation Health Service	N/A	The Vegetation Health Service (VHS) provides a dedicated, specialist scientific service for internal and external clients for detecting and identifying Phytophthora species from samples associated with Western Australia's forest and conservation estate, timber harvesting and mining activities, private industry and research.
Detect, diagnose and map the occurrence of Phytophthora dieback on Department-managed lands.	N/A	interpreting and mapping areas for Phytophthora dieback prior to disturbance operations. Mapping dieback occurrence facilitates planning and management to prevent further spread and protect areas that are currently uninfested. The program also involves measuring the rates of spread of the pathogen within varying vegetation and landform components.
On ground management of weeds		Management and eradication programs for weeds on Parks and Wildlife managed land
On ground management of pest animals		Management and eradication programs for pest animals on Parks and Wildlife managed land
Cane toad program		Manage the cane toad detector dog and implement a regular work schedule to assist in mitigating high hiker cane toads

Program / objective(s)	Project / activity	Description
Surveillance Program for Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The biosecurity matter to which the Program relates is all Invasive Biosecurity Matter as defined in section 48(1) of the Act other than the prohibited matter red witchweed (Striga asiatica) and the restricted matter (Miconia calvescens, Miconia nervosa, Miconia racemosa, Mikania micrantha and Limnocharis flava). The objectives of the program are to: (a) confirm the presence, and find out the extent of the presence in Queensland, of the prohibited matter or restricted matter to which the program relates (b) confirm the absence in Queensland, of the prohibited matter to which the program relates (c) monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk posed by invasive biosecurity matter.
Prevention and Control Program for Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The objectives of the program are to: (a) prevent the entry, establishment or spread of invasive plants and animals (biosecurity matter) in specified local government areas where the biosecurity matter poses a significant biosecurity risk and (b) manage, reduce or eradicate the biosecurity matter listed in specified local government areas where the biosecurity matter could pose a significant biosecurity risk.
Surveillance Program for Red Witchweed (Striga asiatica) under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to: *confirm the presence, or find out the extent of the presence of red witchweed, in parts of the State *confirm the absence of red witchweed, in parts the State *monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk of red witchweed *monitor compliance with reporting requirements about red witchweed The biosecurity program will apply to the parts of the State of Queensland within the Mackay Regional Council Local Government area that are infested with red witchweed.
Prevention and Control Program for Red Witchweed (Striga asiatica) under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is implement part of the activities of the National Red Witchweed Response Plan to: *prevent the spread of red witchweed from infested properties *eradicate red witchweed through attrition, prevention of seed set and destruction of the seed bank. The biosecurity program will apply to the parts of the State of Queensland within the Mackay Regional Council Local Government area that are infested with red witchweed.
Surveillance Program for Tropical Weeds authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to allow entry of authorised officers to a place in the State of Queensland to: *undertake surveillance activities to confirm the presence, the extent of presence and level of presence of Miconia calvescens, Miconia nervosa, Miconia racemosa, Mikania micrantha and Limnocharis flava; *undertake compliance activities for the restricted matter category requirements of Miconia calvescens, Miconia nervosa, Miconia racemosa, Mikania micrantha and Limnocharis flava *undertake activities to monitor the effects of measures taken in response to Miconia calvescens, Miconia nervosa, Miconia racemosa, Mikania micrantha and Limnocharis flava. The biosecurity program will apply to the whole State of Queensland.
Prevention and Control Program for Tropical Weeds authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to allow entry of authorised officers to a place in the State of Queensland to undertake activity to remove or eradicate Miconia calvescens, Miconia nervosa, Miconia racemosa, Mikania micrantha and Limnocharis flava.The biosecurity program will apply to selected parts of the State of Queensland
Surveillance Program for Red Imported Fire Ants under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to:monitor compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2014 and subordinate legislation to minimise the risk of spread of red imported fire antscheck for the presence or absence of red imported fire ants in the State of Queensland.The biosecurity program will apply to the whole State of Queensland.
Prevention and Control Program for Red Imported Fire Ants under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to:prevent the establishment or spread of red imported fire ants in Queensland that pose a significant biosecurity riskmanage, reduce, or eradicate any red imported fire ants in Queensland that could pose a significant biosecurity risk.The biosecurity program will apply to the whole State of Queensland.
Surveillance Program for Electric Ants under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to:monitor compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2014 and subordinate legislation to minimise the risk of spread of electric antscheck for the presence or absence of electric ants in Far North Queensland local government areas including Cairns Regional Council, Mareeba Shire Council, Tablelands Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, and the Douglas Shire Council.The biosecurity program will apply in Far North Queensland local government areas including Cairns Regional Council, Mareeba Shire Council, Tablelands Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, and the Douglas Shire Council.
Prevention and Control Program for Electric Ants under the Biosecurity Act 2014		The purpose of the biosecurity program is to:prevent the establishment or spread of electric ants in Queensland that pose a significant biosecurity riskmanage, reduce, or eradicate any electric ants in Queensland that could pose a significant biosecurity risk.The biosecurity program will apply in Far North Queensland local government areas including Cairns Regional Council, Mareeba Shire Council, Tablelands Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, and the Douglas Shire Council.
Biosecurity capability implementation program	Marine pest preparedness project	The purpose of the project is to build capacity within DAF and with our partners to prepare for and to respond to marine pest biosecurity risks to minimise potential impacts on Queensland's marine environments and the industries and communities that rely on those marine resources.
Asian green mussel detection investigation near Weipa		After the detection of a single Asian green mussel south of Weipa in May 2017, an investigation, including monitoring and surveillance, to try and delimit the extent of any infestation is underway. The investigation aims to provide early detection and early intervention to minimise any impacts or provide proof of freedom.
Koala Research Grant Program		The purpose of the program is to fund research that will help fill information gaps covering preventable causes of koala disease and mortality in Queensland.

ATTACHMENT B

Legislation, agreements and strategies

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Department of the Environment and Energy administer various legislation to manage biosecurity risks and ensure that a robust set of powers and mechanisms are available to protect Australia's biosecurity status and environment. In addition, the departments collaborate with state and territory governments, industry and the community to develop and implement domestic agreements and strategies, which enable effective and efficient management of threats to Australia's biosecurity.

Internationally, the Australian Government is a signatory to, and plays a key role in implementing, a wide range of biosecurity measures, including international agreements and conventions for global protection of biodiversity and natural resources. These assist member countries to achieve agricultural and environmental biosecurity outcomes through improving the understanding of global risks, assessment of threats and coordination of actions.

The table below lists relevant legislation, and national and international environmental biosecurity agreements and strategies.

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Commonwealth Legislation		
Biosecurity Act 2015 (and regulations and notices)	Australia's biosecurity system operates under the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Biosecurity Act replaced the Quarantine Act 1908 in 2016 and is designed to be flexible and responsive to changes in technology and future challenges. The Act: • provides a modern regulatory framework • reduces duplication and regulatory impacts • allows for current and future trading environments • allows for collaboration across government and industry. The Biosecurity Act 2015 is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C01103	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Biological Control Act (1984) (and regulations and notices)	The Biological Control Act 1984 provides a legislative framework for biological control activities (in the Australian Capital Territory). The Act is used to assess and authorise biological control activities (including the release of biological control agents) and to ensure that biological control activities are not subject to legal proceedings intended to prevent the activities from being undertaken. The Act provides an opportunity for assessing proposed biological control activities to ensure they are in the public interest by publishing proposals, seeking public comment, and, where appropriate, ordering public inquiries to investigate and report on the implications of proposals	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, (TBC)
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) (and regulations and notices)	The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance. The nine matters of national environmental significance to which the EPBC Act applies are: • world heritage properties • national heritage places • wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed) • nationally threatened species and ecological communities • migratory species • Commonwealth marine areas • the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park • nuclear actions (including uranium mining) • a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development. The EPBC Act controls the import of live specimens into Australia to minimise the potential for species imported into Australia to become invasive. The EPBC Act is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00777	Department of the Environment and Energy
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994 provides a regulatory system to evaluate, register and control agricultural and veterinary chemical products to ensure the protection of the health and safety of human beings, animals and the environment. It supports the principle of ecologically sustainable development, by ensuring that the use of such products today will not impair the prospects of future generations. The regulatory system is open and accountable and gives opportunity for public input with respect to the regulation of such products; and provides a uniform approach to regulate such products throughout Australia.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAF Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority Department of the Environment and Energy (???)
Fisheries Management Act 1991	The Fisheries Management Act 1991 provides a legal framework for the fisheries managed by the Australian Government. The Act sets out, among several things, fisheries management objectives and arrangements for regulating, permitting, and taking enforcement action with respect to fishing operations. It sets out responsibilities in relation to the ecologically sustainable development, which requires the management of fisheries resources for the benefit of all users and interest groups both now and in the future.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAF Australian Fisheries Management Authority

	In addition, the Act requires the relevant authorities (e.g. AFMA) to ensure proper conservation measures and that Australia's obligations under international agreements that deal with fish stocks are implemented.	
Intergovernmental Agreement		
Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB)	IGAB is a Council of Australian Governments initiative, signed by all jurisdictions (with the exception of Tasmania). The IGAB establishes a clear vision for building a smarter biosecurity system through improved collaboration between the Australian, state and territory governments. It also sets the foundation for improved partnerships between governments and industry, environment groups and the community to manage biosecurity threats. Following an agreement by the Australian Agriculture Ministers, a review of the IGAB commenced in 2016. The review is undertaken by an independent panel and is expected to be completed with the final report being released in late 2017. Environmental biosecurity was one of the key issues raised with the panel during consultation and six of the 40 recommendations in the draft review report relates to strengthening environmental biosecurity. Further information on IGAB and its review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/igabreview	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity. NEBRA provides a framework to respond to pests and diseases of environmental and social amenity impacts, for example weeds and marine pests that are not covered by either the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) or Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA). The NEBRA is currently being reviewed and further information on NEBRA review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/emergency/nebra	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Strategies and Plans		
Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)	AQUAVETPLAN is a series of manuals that outline technical response and control strategies for using as a guidance in responding to aquatic animal disease incursions. The disease strategy manuals cover many diseases of environmental significance including: crayfish plague, viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (of fish), and white spot disease (of crustaceans). Further information on AQUAVETPLAN can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/aquavetplan	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
Australian Pest Animal Strategy (APAS)	APAS's vision is that Australia's biodiversity, agricultural assets and social values are secure from the impacts of vertebrate pest animals. The focus of the Strategy is to address the undesirable impacts caused by exotic vertebrate animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish) that have become pests in Australia, and to prevent the establishment of new exotic vertebrate pests. The strategy can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/a7cb5991-e5c1-4c57-9037-1fd053ac8f2b/files/pest-animal-strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy
Australian Weeds Strategy (AWS)	AWS (first developed as the National Weeds Strategy) provides a framework to establish consistent guidance for all parties and identifies priorities for weed management across Australia with the aim of minimising the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. The strategy can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/strategies/pubs/weed-strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy
Biosecurity Compliance Statement	This statement helps understand the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' approach to biosecurity compliance management, and specifies how various compliance management tools fit together to drive compliant behaviour. This statement complements the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' corporate plan, biosecurity strategy (currently under development), and biosecurity compliance plan which details focus areas for targeted interventions (currently under development). The statement can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/biosecurity-compliance-statement.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS)	BIMS has been developed to provide guidance on contemporary practices for the management of biosecurity incident response and initial recovery operations in Australia. BIMS is an 'all hazards' approach, which: • can be applied to all biosecurity incidents, irrespective of sector or scale of response • represents the most contemporary approach to incident management • co-exists with and complements current, sector specific and jurisdictional response arrangements • is contextualised to a biosecurity environment. BIMS can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/nbepeg/bims	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 is the guiding framework for Australian governments to conserve national biodiversity. It provides collective priorities for conservation and aims to coordinate efforts at a national level across all sectors to sustainably manage biological resources in a way that meets our current needs and ensures their long-term resilience, health and viability. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is available at: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/conservation/strategy	Department of the Environment and Energy
Engagement and communication strategy for consulting with community and environmental stakeholders	This strategy provides guidance including processes for engaging with community and environmental stakeholders, who are not necessarily covered by existing industry and sector-specific consultation arrangements. It builds on the National Biosecurity Engagement and Communication Framework approach for the identification and engagement of stakeholders.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Marine Pest National Monitoring Strategy	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, in collaboration with the Marine Pest Sectoral Committee, is developing a National Marine Pest Biosecurity Strategy in response to the recommendations of a review of the national marine pest biosecurity. The review was aimed at setting a new direction for national management of marine pests. The draft strategy is expected to be presented for NBC's consideration in 2017. Further information on the marine pests biosecurity can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/review-national-marine-pest-biosecurity	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD The Secretariat, Marine Pest Sectoral Committee
National Animal Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy (NABRDES)	NABRDES establishes the future direction for improving the focus, efficiency and effectiveness of RD&E in supporting biosecurity in Australia's animal industries and wildlife and recreational sectors. The strategy can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/files/resourceLibrary/resource/68_AHA0353_Animal_Biosecurity_RDE_WEB.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (Animal Health Australia)
National Diagnostic Protocols (NDP)	NDP provide guidance on how a diagnostic activity should be performed when providing diagnostics for a national response to a plant pest incident. Use of NDP during incident response enables:	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD

	• rapid and accurate diagnosis of plant pests • consistency with Australia's agreed approach to diagnosing plant pests • Australia to meets its international plant protection obligations NDP have been developed by the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards and endorsed by the Plant Health Committee. These protocols can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/resource-hub/directories/tools-directory/635/national-diagnostic-protocols	(Plant Health Australia)
National Environment and Community Research, development and Extension Strategy	This strategy aims to establish a national, coordinated and strategic approach to maximise benefits from past and future investments and generate cost-effective environmental and community biosecurity RD&E. The strategy complements the Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy and the National Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy, which specifically focus on issues that affect primary production. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/research-development-extension-strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Fruit Fly Strategy (NFFS)	NFFS aims to develop a viable, cost effective and sustainable national approach to fruit fly management. The strategy builds on the substantial investments made over many years by industry and governments on operational, regulatory, research and development and market access programmes to manage fruit fly. The latest draft of the NFFS can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Draft-National-Fruit-Fly-Strategy-Mar-2008.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Division (TBC) (Plant Health Australia)
National Framework for Management of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance	This framework is a key deliverable of the IGAB. Building on the strengths of the current biosecurity system, this framework provides a strategic, consistent, scientific and risk-based approach to managing the impacts of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance (EPDNS). The framework allows for: • activities to be undertaken by the most appropriate party • appropriate prioritisation of EPDNS based on risk • effort to be targeted where the greatest biosecurity outcomes can be achieved in the national interest • investment return to be optimised • adoption of national investment principles involving beneficiaries and risk creators • minimisation of regulatory burdens associated with containment of established pests and diseases. Further information on the framework can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/national-framework	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, TBC
National Monitoring Strategy (NMS - under National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions)	NMS is a key element of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions. This is an ongoing national programme of targeted monitoring for marine pests to agreed minimum principles and standards. Further information on the national system is available at: www.marinepests.gov.au	TBC
National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS)	NPBS is a comprehensive ten-year plan that facilitates the way for governments, plant industries and the community to work closely together to strengthen Australia's plant biosecurity system. It presents a vision for the national plant biosecurity system, and looks at the challenges Australia will need to overcome in the coming years; and the steps needed to be taken to manage these challenges. Realisation of this vision will better protect Australia from the negative impacts of plant pests, benefit market access for plant products, sustain Australia's high quality and reliable food supply, and preserve environmental health and amenity. Further information on the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/national-programs/national-plant-biosecurity-strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy (NPBDS)	NPBDS provides a vision for the development of a plant biosecurity diagnostic system at the national level that can effectively meet Australia's plant biosecurity diagnostic requirements. Australia's plant pest diagnostic capacity is an essential component of eradication programmes. The strategy can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Diagnostic-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NPBSS)	NPBSS is a sub-strategy of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy aiming to improve the management and coordination of plant pest surveillance activities in Australia. The development and implementation of this strategy is a significant step towards meeting the expectations of the plant pest surveillance aspects of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy and overarching principles of the IGAB. NPBSS also coordinates targeted surveillance arrangements to prioritise sentinel programmes for the early detection of plant pests. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Surveillence-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy	This strategy establishes the future direction for improving biosecurity RD&E for Australia's plant industries. That is, RD&E to manage the risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/National-Plant-Biosecurity-RDE-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD Plant Health Australia
National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension Framework and strategies developed under this framework	The Australian, State and Northern Territory Governments, rural research and development corporations, CSIRO, and universities are jointly implementing the National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) Framework to facilitate greater collaboration and promote continuous improvement in the investment of RD&E resources nationally. There have been 22 sector specific RD&E strategies have been developed under this framework, which allow a more coordinated and collaborative RD&E. Many of these strategies cover biosecurity and environmental matters within the sectors. Further information on the Framework and the strategies can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/, including the following strategies that are specifically address environmental biosecurity issues: • Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Climate Change Research Strategy for Primary Industries • Cotton Sector National RD&E Strategy • Fishing & Aquaculture RD&E Strategy • Forest & Wood Products Sector RD&E Strategy • Soils RD&E Strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD

	• Water Use in Agriculture RD&E Strategy	
The Science Strategy	The Science Strategy provides a high-level framework for the development of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' science capability. The main focus of the strategy is on the biophysical sciences, although it fits within the context of a larger research capability of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources where these sciences combine with social sciences and economics to inform the evidence base for policy development. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/Style%20Library/Images/DAFF/__data/assets/pdffile/0009/2338947/science-strategy-2013.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACPPO
Threat Abatement Plans	Threat abatement plans establish a national framework to guide and coordinate Australia's response to key threatening processes registered under the EPBC Act. The plans identify research, management and other actions needed to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by key threatening processes. The plans should be read in conjunction with their accompanying background documents, which provide information on the biology, distribution, impacts and current management practices relevant to the respective threat. Further information on threat abatement plans can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/threat-abatement-plans/approved	The department of the Environment and Energy
National Feral Camel Action Plan	The Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council endorsed the National Feral Camel Action Plan in 2010, which focuses on addressing the negative impacts of the overabundance of feral camels in Australian rangelands. Further information on National Feral Camel Action Plan can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive-species/publications/national-feral-camel-action-plan	The department of the Environment and Energy
Priority lists		
Rural Research and Development Priorities	The Australian Government' Rural Research and Development Priorities guide investment in rural research and development programmes/activities. Biosecurity is one of the five challenges identified by the priorities and aims to protect Australia's environment, community and primary industries from biosecurity threats through RD&E activities. These priorities focus investment in areas of greatest need and are particularly important in guiding the Rural Research and Development Corporations and Companies, which are the Australian Government's primary mechanism for rural research and development in Australia. Further information on these priorities is available at: www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/innovation/priorities	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD
The Country Action List	The Country Action List is an example of how the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources targets a range of high-risk pests (and other contaminants such as soil) on imported sea containers and non- containerised (breakbulk) cargo at the border. This initiative is part of a joint programme with New Zealand to manage cargo arriving from ports at risk of introducing pests such as the giant African snail, Asian black-spined toad, exotic bees and ants. All containers and break bulk from countries on the action list require full six sided inspection of external surfaces and the internal surfaces of empty containers, when discharged at Australian ports. Further information on the Country Action List and the Sea Container Hygiene System is available at: www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/import/cargo/pests/cal	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Live import list	Plant and animal specimens considered to be suitable for live import into Australia are listed in the live import list, under the EPBC Act 1999. Live specimens or reproductive material may only be imported if they appear on the live import list. Further information on the live import list can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/live/import-list	Department of the Environment and Energy
The National List of Notifiable Animal Diseases	The national list of notifiable animal diseases was agreed by the Animal Health Committee based on the list of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). Endemic diseases are also included for surveillance purposes to detect unusual incidents involving mortality or sickness of animals and diseases of public health significance. The requirement to report notifiable disease is contained in individual state and territory legislation. State and territory notifiable animal disease lists contain all the diseases in the national list but can include others specific to that state or territory. Further information on the national list of notifiable animal diseases can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
Australian Priority Marine Pests List	The Marine Pest Sectoral Committee is developing criteria for the Australian Priority Marine Pests List, which will include species assessed as having a nationally significant impact if they were to become established in the Australian marine environment. This assessment will consider the outcomes of a review of the Consultative Committee on Introduced Marine Pests' Trigger List against the national significance criteria set out in National Environmental Biosecurity Agreement (NEBRA), which was commissioned by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and undertaken by CSIRO. Further information can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/02d33408-ad61-4d11-b5a4-6bf1aa333776/files/priority2.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
National Priority Plant Pests List	Plant Health Committee has identified 43 national priority plant pests that are exotic to Australia, are under eradication or have limited distribution. These receive particular focus of government investment and action. While by no means the only plant pests of biosecurity concern, the national priority plant pests serve to highlight the sort of threats Australia faces. Details of the priority plant pests can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/plant	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD
Weeds of National Significance	Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been agreed by Australian governments based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Consideration was also given to their ability to be successfully managed. A list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012. Further information on the selection process is available at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/wons.html	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD The Department of the Environment and Energy
Key Threatening Processes	A key threatening process is defined as a process that threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community. EPBC Act provides for the identification and listing of key threatening processes. The assessment of a threatening process as a key threatening process is the first step to addressing the impact of a particular threat under the EPBC Act. Further information on key threatening processes and the listed key threatening processes can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/key-threatening-processes	The Department of the Environment and Energy
International Biosecurity Agreements		
Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)	SPS Agreement allows members to specify the level of risk that they consider acceptable to protect human, animal and plant life or health, also known as the Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP). Australia's ALOP was agreed by the state and territory governments in 2002 and reflects community expectations. It is expressed as: 'providing a high level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection aimed at reducing risk to a very low level, but not zero'.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD, BAD, BPI
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	CBD is a global agreement addressing biological diversity—genetic resources, species, and ecosystems. CBD's objectives are: • the conservation of biological diversity	Department of the Environment and Energy

	• the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. CBD provides an important framework for Australia's integration of natural resources and environment and biodiversity management policies. Article 6 of the Convention obliges all parties to develop and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES is an international agreement aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. This assists with conserving native wildlife by regulating international trade, which protects ecosystems against the introduction of potential exotic invasive species.	Department of the Environment and Energy
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (The Ballast Water Management Convention)	The Ballast Water Management Convention aims to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments. Under this Convention, all ships in international traffic are required to manage their ballast water and sediments to a certain standard, according to a ship-specific ballast water management plan. All ships also have to carry a ballast water record book and an international ballast water management certificate.	Department of the Environment and Energy (???) Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).	IPPC is a multilateral treaty aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products. The Convention extends beyond the protection of cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It also takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by pests. It includes weeds.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD, ACPPO
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	The IMO Convention entered into force in 1958 and formed the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework ensuring a fair and effective shipping industry that is universally adopted and implemented. It helps ensure ship operators do not address their financial issues by compromising on safety, security and environmental performance, including environmental biosecurity.	Department of the Environment and Energy
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	An international agreement signed in 1924 in recognition of the need to fight animal diseases at global level, which led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties, which became the World Organisation for Animal Health in 2003. OIE enables members to maintain transparency in the global animal disease situation, share veterinary scientific information, and promote international solidarity in the control of animal diseases. Australia is a strong contributor to OIE processes to protect animal (including aquatic animal) health status and substantial trade in animals and animal products.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD, ACVO

Legend:

ABARES – Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences

APD – Agricultural Policy Division

ACPPO – Australian Chief Plant Protection Office

ACVO – Office of the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer

BAD – Biosecurity Animal Division

BPD – Biosecurity Plant Division

BPI – Biosecurity Policy and Implementation Division

SAF – Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Division

Project or BAU?	(Multiple Items)

Number of activities per activity	Column Labels				
	Non-specific environmental biosecu		Specific environmental biose		Grand Total
Row Labels	Biosecurity focus	Environment pro	Biosecurity fo	Environment protection focus	
C1 - Prevention	14		13	1	28
C2 - Preparedness	7	1	16		24
C3 - Response	1		11		12
C4 - Management		6	29	6	41
C5 - Multiple activity types	14		8		22
Grand Total	**36**	**7**	**77**	**7**	**127**

Project or BAU?	(Multiple Items)

Number of activities per activity	Column Labels			
Row Labels	DAWR	DOEE	DAWR and DC	Grand Total
C1 - Prevention	26	2		28
C2 - Preparedness	22	2		24
C3 - Response	12			12
C4 - Management	10	30	1	41
C5 - Multiple activity types	22			22
Grand Total	**92**	**34**	**1**	**127**

Project or BAU?	(Multiple Items)
Specific or non-specific benefit	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Average annual Australian Government contribution to current projects and programs with a specific environmental biosecurity benefit
C1 - Prevention	
Biosecurity focus	$841,536.50
Environment protection foc	$70,000.00
C2 - Preparedness	
Biosecurity focus	$1,039,111.00
C3 - Response	
Biosecurity focus	$9,746,500.00
C4 - Management	
Biosecurity focus	$31,210,239.48
Environment protection foc	$648,259.50
C5 - Multiple activity types	
Biosecurity focus	$486,306.67
Grand Total	**$44,041,953.15**

Project or BAU?	(Multiple Items)
Specific or non-specific benefit	Non-specific environmental biosecurity benefit

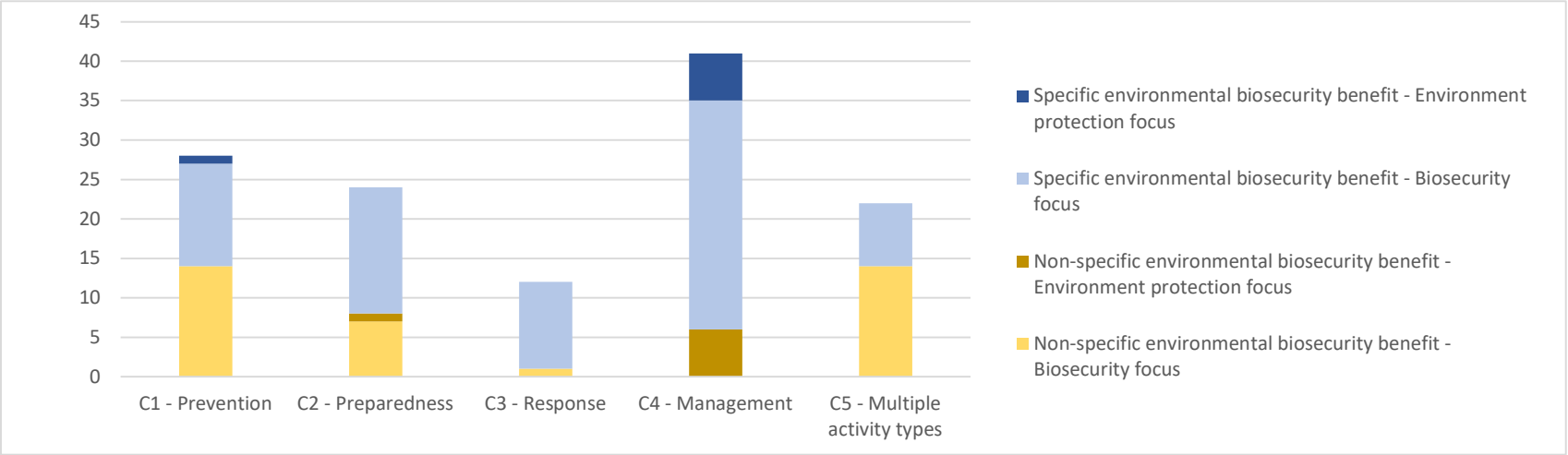
Row Labels	Average annual Australian Government contribution to current biosecurity initiatives with a non-specific environmental biosecuirty benefit
C1 - Prevention	**$13,707,750.00**
Biosecurity focus	$13,707,750.00
C2 - Preparedness	**$21,778,125.00**
Biosecurity focus	$20,092,750.00
Environment protection foci	$1,685,375.00
C3 - Response	**$0.00**
Biosecurity focus	$0.00
C4 - Management	**$366,070,141.67**
Environment protection foci	$366,070,141.67
C5 - Multiple activity types	**$16,493,333.33**
Biosecurity focus	$16,493,333.33
Grand Total	**$418,049,350.00**

Project or BAU?	(Multiple Items)

Business as usual biosecurity act	Column Labels				
	DAWR		DAWR Total	DOEE	DOEE Total
Row Labels	Non-specific environ	Specific environmental biosecu		Specific environmental biosec	
C1 - Prevention	4	1	5	2	2
C2 - Preparedness	3	4	7	1	1
C3 - Response		2	2		
C4 - Management				11	11

C5 - Multiple activity types	4	1	5		
Grand Total	**11**	**8**	**19**	**14**	**14**

#This only captures the number of business as usual activities within each category, not the 'size' of that activity or amount of investment in it. For example, prevention activities conducted by biosecurity officers at the border are a single activity in this chart but this includes a significant investment of resources in terms of DAWR staff time and other operational costs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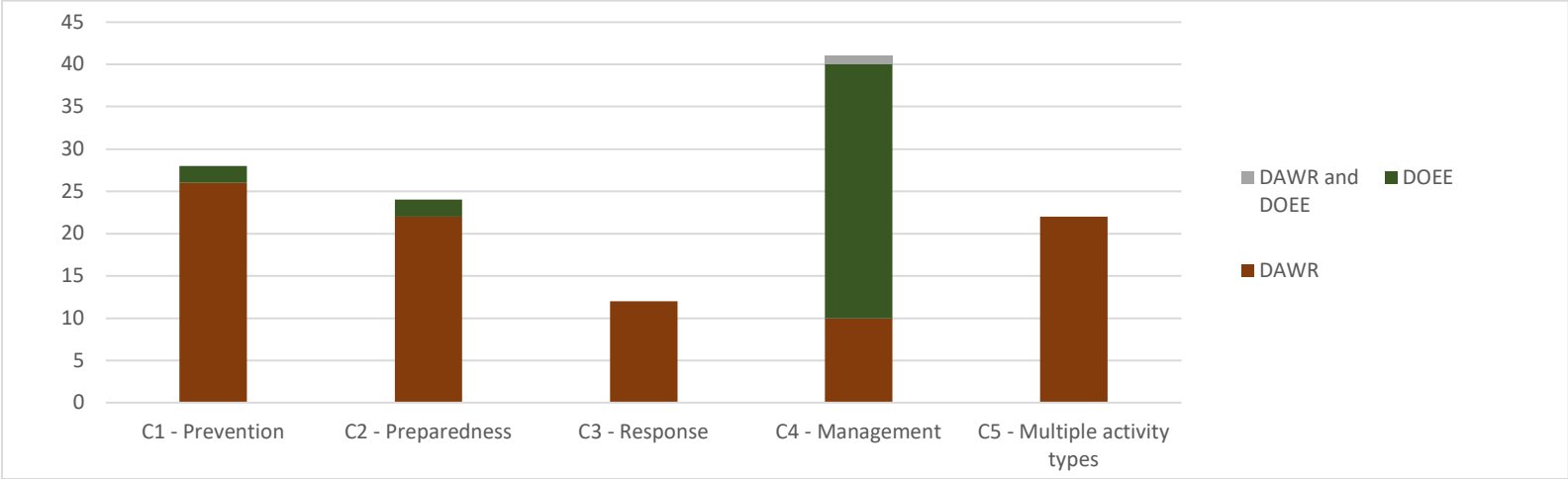
C1 - Prevention
C2 - Preparedness
C3 - Response
C4 - Management
C5 - Multiple activity types
Specific environmental biosecurity benefit - Environment protection focus
Specific environmental biosecurity benefit - Biosecurity focus
Non-specific environmental biosecurity benefit - Environment protection focus
Non-specific environmental biosecurity benefit - Biosecurity focus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C1 - Prevention
C2 - Preparedness
C3 - Response
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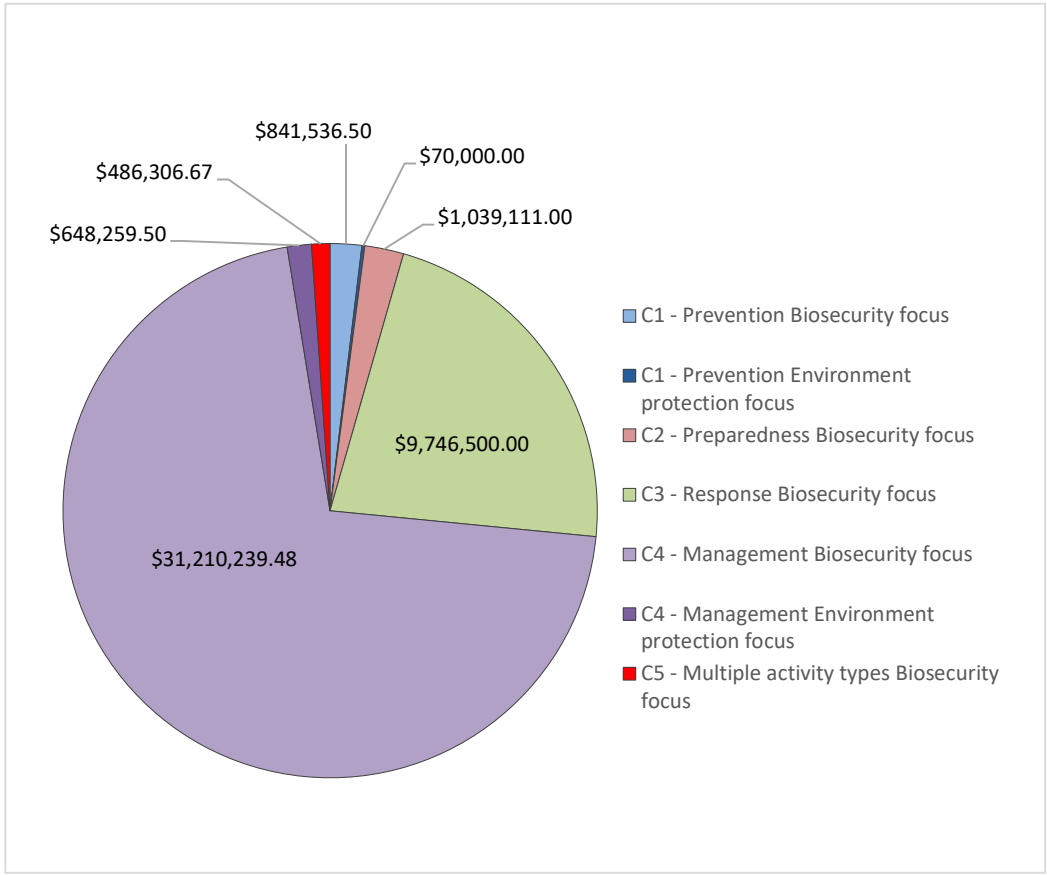
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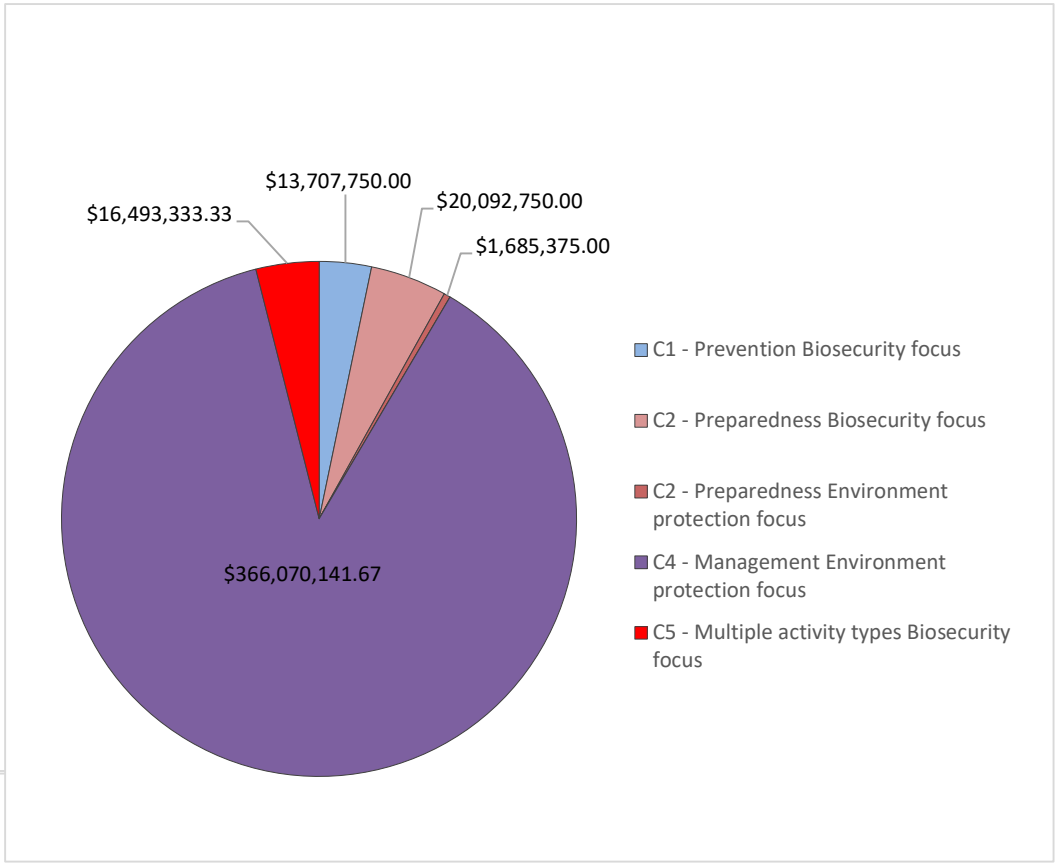
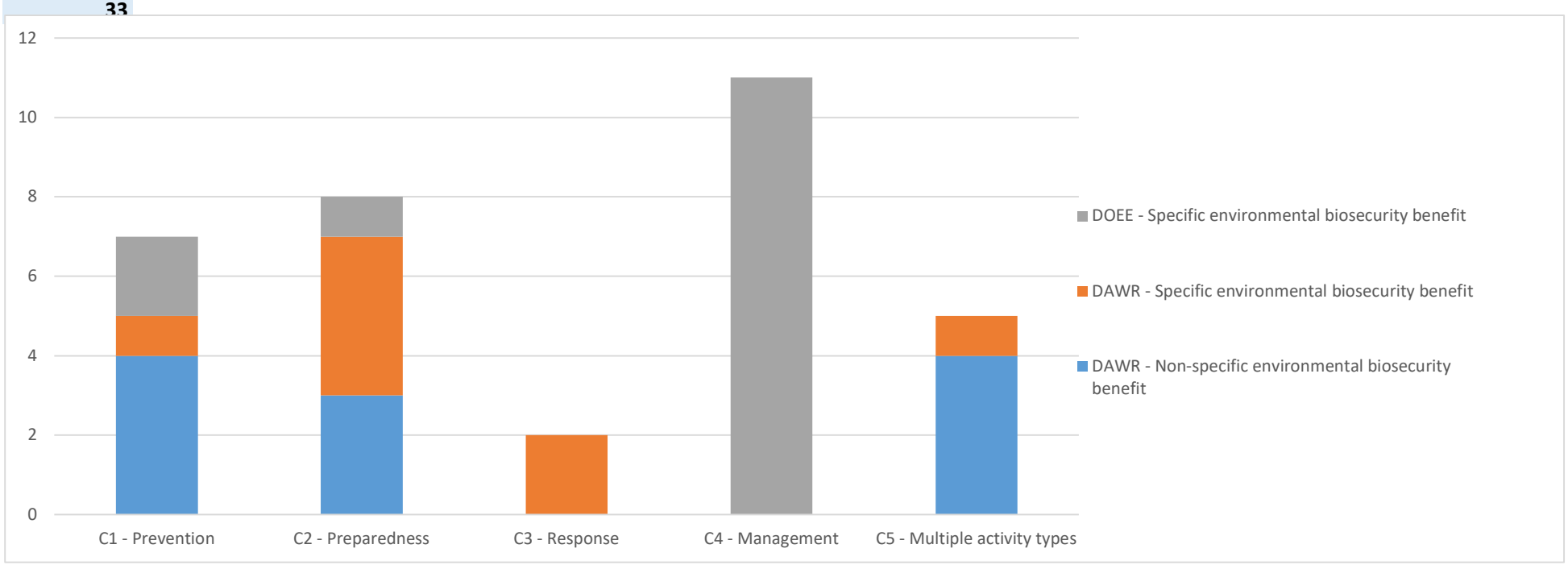
$70,000.00
$486,306.67
$1,039,111.00
$648,259.50
$9,746,500.00
$31,210,239.48
C1 - Prevention Biosecurity focus
C1 - Prevention Environment protection focus
C2 - Preparedness Biosecurity focus
C3 - Response Biosecurity focus
C4 - Management Biosecurity focus
C4 - Management Environment protection focus
C5 - Multiple activity types Biosecurity focus



Grand Total urity benefit
7
8
2
11

5

33

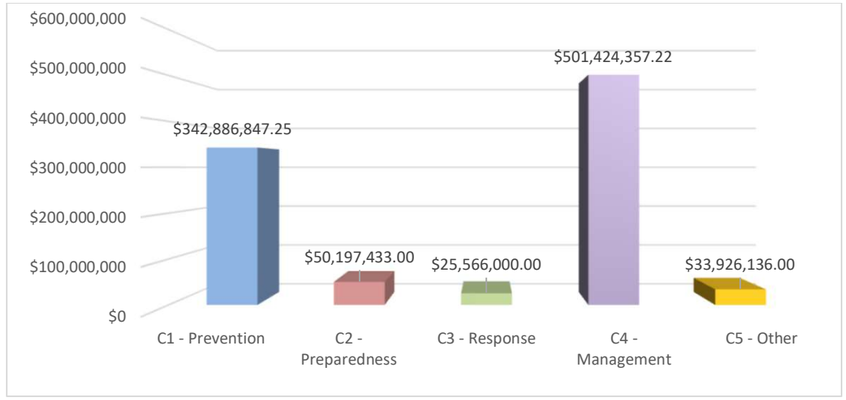

12
10
8
6
4
2
0
C1 - Prevention
C2 - Preparedness
C3 - Response
C4 - Management
C5 - Multiple activity types
DOEE - Specific environmental biosecurity benefit
DAWR - Specific environmental biosecurity benefit
DAWR - Non-specific environmental biosecurity benefit

Key

Category 1 (C1)	**Prevention**	Activities associated with prevention of the entry of exotic pests/diseases into Australia (pre-border and border)
Category 2 (C2)	**Preparedness**	Activities that contribute to Australia's preparedness to respond to an incursion of an exotic pest or disease, including early detection
Category 3 (C3)	**Response**	Activities related to national responses to incursions
Category 4 (C4)	**Management of established pests/diseases**	Activities to control, manage and monitor pests and diseases including formally listed established pests and diseases of national significance
Category 5 (C5)	**Other**	Other environmental biosecurity programs or projects (including those that fall under more than two of the categories C1 – C4)

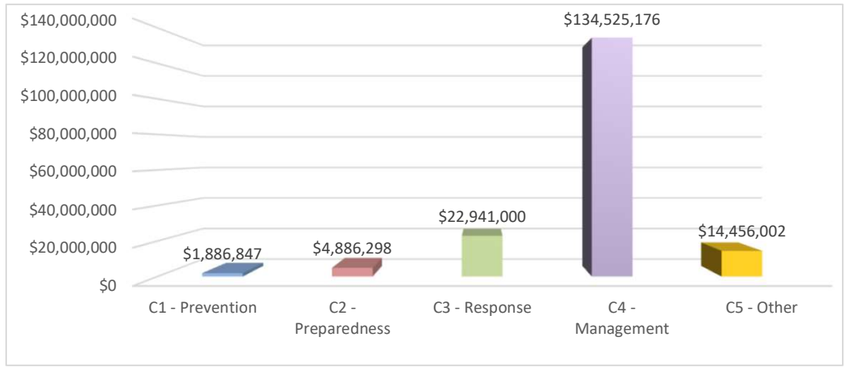
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Sum of Average annual ir	Percentage of grand total
C1 - Prevention	$342,886,847.25	35.94%
C2 - Preparedness	$50,197,433.00	5.26%
C3 - Response	$25,566,000.00	2.68%
C4 - Management	$501,424,357.22	52.56%
C5 - Other	$33,926,136.00	3.56%
Grand Total	**$954,000,773.47**	



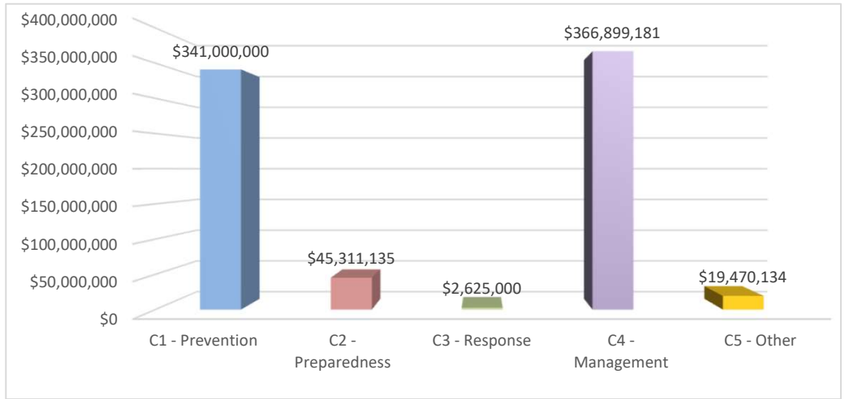
Specific or non-specific benefit	Direct environmental biosecurity benefit
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Sum of Average Annual ii	Percentage of grand total
C1 - Prevention	$1,886,847	1.06%
C2 - Preparedness	$4,886,298	2.73%
C3 - Response	$22,941,000	12.84%
C4 - Management	$134,525,176	75.28%
C5 - Other	$14,456,002	8.09%
Grand Total	**$178,695,323**	



Specific or non-specific benefit	Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Sum of Average Annual ii	Percentage of grand total
C1 - Prevention	$341,000,000	43.98%
C2 - Preparedness	$45,311,135	5.84%
C3 - Response	$2,625,000	0.34%
C4 - Management	$366,899,181	47.32%
C5 - Other	$19,470,134	2.51%
Grand Total	**$775,305,451**	



Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Activity Type	C1 - Prevention
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Sum of Average Annual individual government c	Column Labels	
Row Labels	Commonwealth	Percentage of grand total
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$1,586,847	0.55%
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$341,000,000	99.45%
Grand Total	**$342,586,847**	

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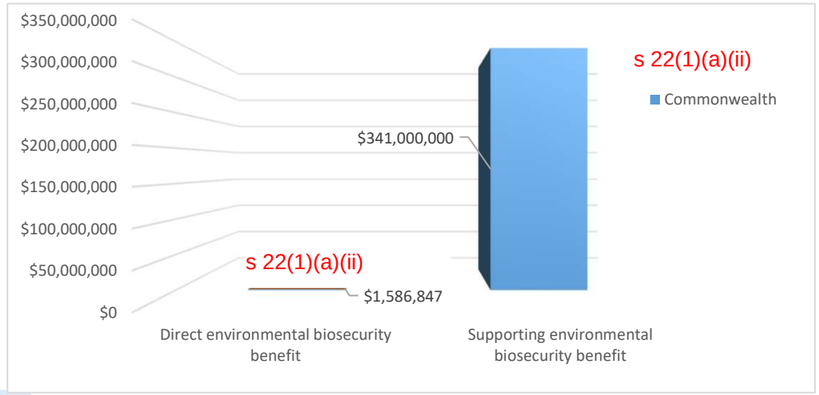
Percentage of grand total	99.91%	0.09%



Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Activity Type	C2 - Preparedness
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

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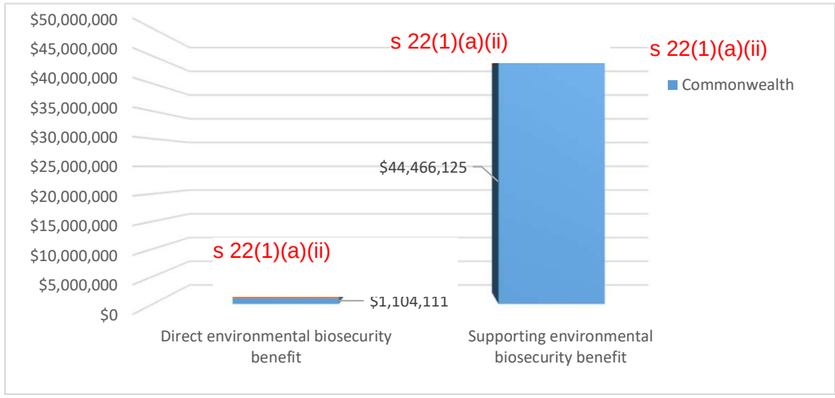
Sum of Average Annual individual government c	**Column Labels**
Row Labels	**Commonwealth**
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$1,104,111
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$44,466,125
Grand Total	**$45,570,236**
Percentage of grand total	90.78%

Percentage of grand total
9.73%
90.27%



Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Activity Type	C3 - Response
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

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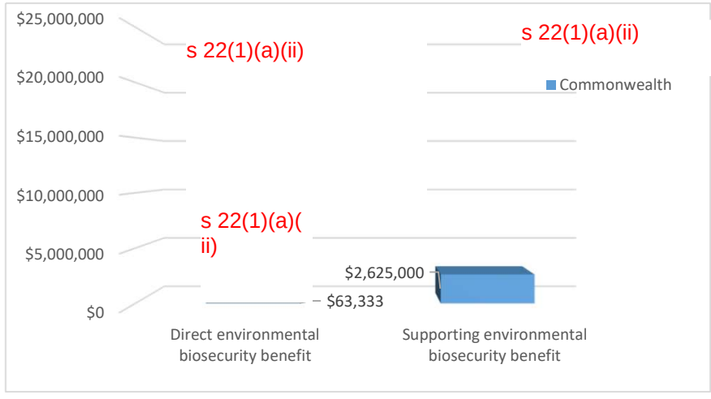
Sum of Average Annual individual government c	**Column Labels**
Row Labels	**Commonwealth**
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$63,333
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$2,625,000
Grand Total	**$2,688,333**
Percentage of grand total	10.52%

Percentage of grand total
89.73%
10.27%



Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Activity Type	C4 - Management
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

0.593362232

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Sum of Average Annual individual government c	**Column Labels**
Row Labels	**Commonwealth**
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$39,157,799
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$353,706,848
Grand Total	**$392,864,647**
Percentage of grand total	78.35%

Percentage of grand total
26.83%
73.17%

Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Activity Type	C5 - Multiple activity types
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

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Sum of Average Annual individual government c	Column Labels
Row Labels	**Commonwealth**
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$372,047
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$15,970,333
Grand Total	**$16,342,380**
Percentage of grand total	48.17%

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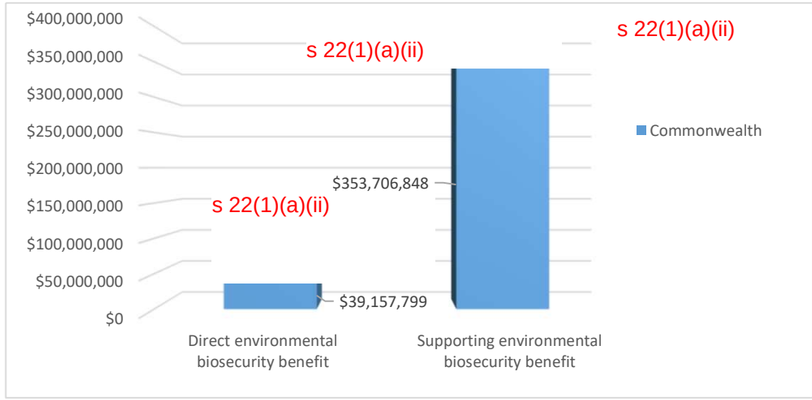
Percentage of grand total

42.61%

57.39%



Specific or non-specific benefit	Direct environmental biosecurity benefit
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Sum of Average Annual individual government contribution
Commonwealth	24%
Grand Total	**100%**

Specific or non-specific benefit	Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Sum of Average Annual individual government contribution
Commonwealth	98%
Grand Total	**100%**

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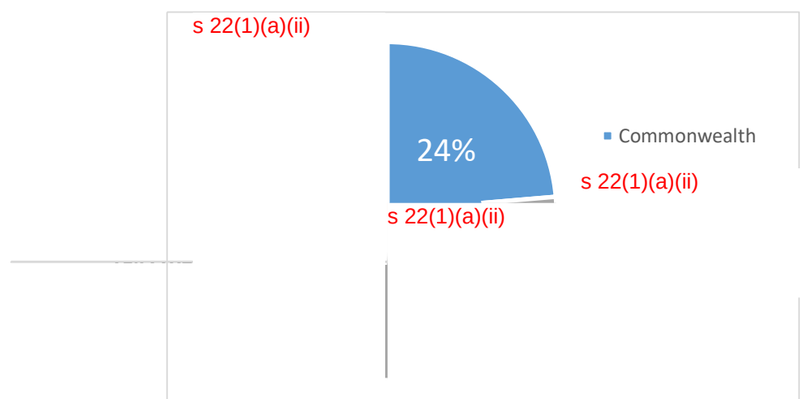

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Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Activity Type	Count of Activity Type2
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	212	71.62%
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	84	28.38%
Total number of BAU and current activities	**296**	**100.00%**

Specific or non-specific benefit	(All)
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)

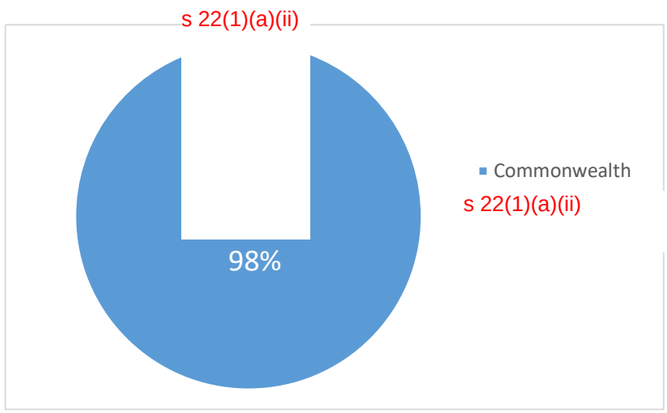
Row Labels	All
BAU	50
BAU and Current project	9
Current	156
Number of activities included in investment ana	**215**

*activities with no funding reported or that would lead to double counting of funding were not included

Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)
Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

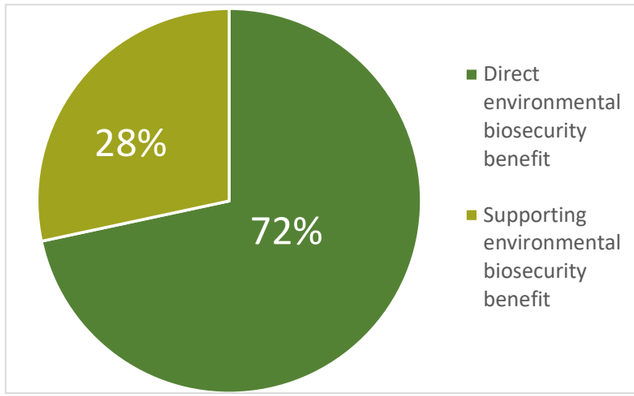
s 22(1)(a)(ii) s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Sum of Average annual individual government c	Column Labels
Direct or supporting benefit for environmental b	Commonwealth
Direct environmental biosecurity benefit	$42,284,137
Supporting environmental biosecurity benefit	$757,768,306
Total	**$800,052,443**



Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Activity Type	Count of Activity Type2
C1 - Prevention	35	11.82%
C2 - Preparedness	46	15.54%
C3 - Response	27	9.12%
C4 - Management	144	48.65%
C5 - Multiple activity types	44	14.86%
Total number of BAU and current activities	**296**	**100.00%**



Project or BAU	(Multiple Items)
Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)

Sum of Average annual individual government c	Column Labels		
Row Labels	Direct environmental bio	Supporting environmental	Grand Total
AG - appropriation	$42,284,136.97	$416,768,306.17	$459,052,443.14
AG - appropriation and AG - levies/fees/charges		$341,000,000.00	$341,000,000.00
AG - appropriation and State/Terr - appropriation	$25,199,885.33		$25,199,885.33
AG - appropriation and State/Terr - levies/fees/ch	$13,223,000.00		$13,223,000.00
AG - appropriation, State/Terr - appropriation and	$10,000,000.00		$10,000,000.00
Grand Total	**$178,695,322.97**	**$775,305,450.50**	**$954,000,773.47**

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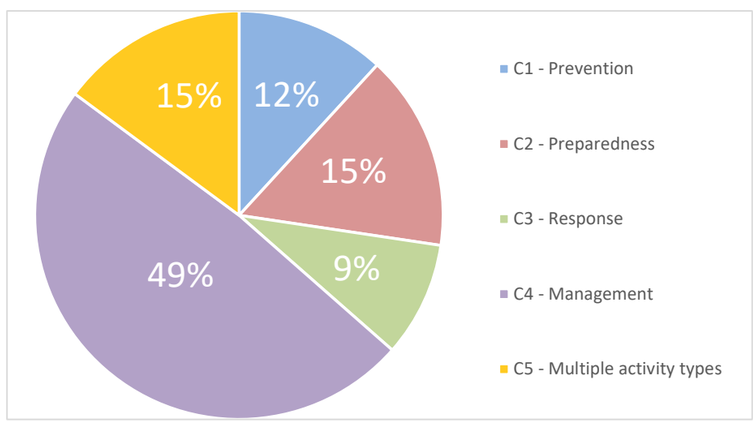

Average annual individual government contributi	(Multiple Items)

Count of Activity Type	Column Labels		
Row Labels	Direct environmental bio	Supporting environmental	Grand Total
BAU	40	10	50
BAU and Current project	8	1	9
Current	117	39	156
Grand Total	**165**	**50**	**215**

Research activities with a direct environmental b	$2,726,500

Key for "Activity type" column:

C1 - Prevention	Activities associated with prevention of the entry of exotic pests/diseases into Australia (pre-border and border)
C2 - Preparedness	Activities that contribute to Australia's preparedness to respond to an incursion of an exotic pest or disease, including early detection
C3 - Response	Activities related to national responses to incursions
C4 - Management	Activities to control, manage and monitor pests and diseases including formally listed established pests and diseases of national significance
C5 - Other/Multiple	Other environmental biosecurity programs or projects (including those that fall under more than two of the categories C1 – C4)

New Column	How the new column is being used
J	A direct environmental biosecurity benefit refers to an activity: • that has an identifiable benefit for environmental biosecurity (e.g. managing gamba grass, undertaking NEBRA responses, and developing a national priority list of invasive species with environmental impacts); and/or • for which the amount of funds provided that would result in an environmental biosecurity benefit could be determined. Activities with a specific environmental biosecurity benefit may also have benefits for production industries or human health, and may even be directed on one of these, but they would still result in the identified environmental biosecurity benefit, regardless of the primary driver of the activity. A supporting environmental biosecurity benefit refers to an activity: • that is of benefit to the biosecurity system generally, including environmental biosecurity, but the environmental biosecurity benefit isn't easily specified (e.g. development of a Biosecurity Integrated Information System and analytics capability to improve scanning and fore sighting); and/or • for which the funds provided would not all result in an environmental biosecurity benefit (e.g. projects under the National Landcare Program or Green Army, fund both environment protection and biosecurity activities). The following assumptions were made when determining whether an activity has a specific or indirect environmental biosecurity benefit: • All investment in the management of established terrestrial, freshwater and marine pest animals and weeds has a specific environmental biosecurity benefit. • All investment in domestic ballast water management has a specific environmental biosecurity benefit.
L	Each activity has been classified as a 'current', 'past' or 'future' project/program/initiative or 'business as usual (BAU)' activity.
M	This column includes the total amount of government contribution, removing any amount that had already been counted, where possible, and that wasn't provided by government. It also takes into account estimates of how much of the total amount of funding for an activity was anticipated to have contributed to environmental biosecurity, where this information was provided.
N	This column indicates how many financial years the total amount of government contribution covered.
O	This column indicates the annual average government contribution to an activity by dividing the total amount contributed (Column M) by the number of financial years that contribution covered (Column N).
P	This column provides specifics on the funding source for the activity, including the government providing the funding and the type of funding provided.
Q	This column indicated whether the activity is funded by a State/Territory Government, Australian Government or both. It also indicates whether a project was funded by a government appropriation or levies/fees/charges.
R	This column indicates whether an activity had already been counted, as it had been reported by multiple governments.

Funding sources highlighted in "Amount and funding source" to ensure no double counting:

Biodiversity Fund
National Landcare Program (under NHT)
Green Army
Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper (Eradication/Response programs)
Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper (Offshore surveillance)
Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper (Established pest animals and weeds measure)
Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper (Management of pest animals and weeds in drought affected areas)
Stronger Biosecurity and Quarantine Initiative
National Environmental Science Program/ National Environmental Research Program
Caring for our Country
National Plant Health Surveillance Program

Please find below some guidance on filling out each column in the 'Reporting table' (see the second tab at the bottom of this worksheet)

You should use the following definition of environmental biosecurity when deciding what activities to let us know about:
"*Environmental biosecurity is the protection of the environment and/or social amenity from the risks and negative effects of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia*".
Under this definition:
a. the environment includes Australia's natural terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems and their constituent parts, and its natural and physical resources
b. social amenity includes the social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment, including tourism, human infrastructure, cultural assets and national image.

Column	Selection option	Guidance information
Activity Type	**C1 - Prevention**	Activities associated with preventing the entry of exotic pests and diseases into Australia (pre-border and border).
	C2 - Preparedness	Activities that contribute to Australia's preparedness to respond to an incursion of an exotic pest or disease, including early detection.
	C3 - Response	Activities related to national responses to incursions, including eradication and containment activities.
	C4 - Management	Activities to control, manage and monitor established pests and diseases.
	C5 - Other/Multiple	Activities falling outside the above activity types (C1-C4) or activities that relate to more than one category.
Activity Name/Title	**Free Text**	Please provide a short title for the activity.
Activity description	**Free Text**	Please provide a brief description of the activity, including the expected outcomes of the activity. This column should also include information on the relevance of this activity to environmental biosecurity.
Responsible organisation/group	**Free Text**	Please indicate the organisation(s) or group(s) responsible for undertaking this activity.
Total funding for activity (if known)	**Free Text**	If it is known, provide an estimate of the total funding for the activity. If it is an ongoing activity, please provide an estimate of the funding allocated to this activity in the 2016-17 financial year. If the activity receives no funding but receives in-kind contributions, please indicate what these contributions are (for, example for volunteer time, please include how many man-hours would be spent by volunteers on the activity).
Estimate of funding for activity that has an environmental biosecuirty benefit (if known)	**Free Text**	If it is known, provide the proportion of the funding for the activity which would result in a benefit for environmental biosecurity. If the total funding for the activity would result in a benefit for environmental biosecurity, include the same amount in this column.
Funding source (if known)	**Free Text**	If known, provide a brief description of the source of the funding and or in-kind contributions. This might include: Commonwealth Government, state/territory government, local government, membership fees, donations, etc). If there is more than one source, please estimate the percentage received from each source.
Number of years activity/funding covers	**Free Text**	Please indicate the number of years that the activity/funding covers. If it is an ongoing activity, please state this instead of the number of years.

ATTACHMENT A

Environmental biosecurity policies and programs

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Department of the Environment and Energy undertake a wide range of activities that aim to improve environmental biosecurity. These activities range from border surveillance activities, which do not discriminate between agricultural and environmental risks, to programs to control specific established pests. The table below presents a summary of environmental biosecurity policies and programs, identifying:

- their categories—prevention, preparedness, response, managing established pests or other
- the cost and source(s) of funding where applicable, expected outputs/outcomes, stakeholders involved and any anticipated future work
- the agency and the area within the agency that manages or is responsible for each activity.

Category 1 (C1)	**Prevention**	Activities associated with prevention of the entry of exotic pests/diseases into Australia (pre-border and border)
Category 2 (C2)	**Preparedness**	Activities that contribute to Australia's preparedness to respond to an incursion of an exotic pest or disease, including early detection
Category 3 (C3)	**Response**	Activities related to national responses to incursions
Category 4 (C4)	**Management of established pests/diseases**	Activities to control, manage and monitor pests and diseases including formally listed established pests and diseases of national significance (Weeds of National Significance and camels).
Category 5 (C5)	**Other**	Other environmental biosecurity programs or projects (including those that fall under more than one of the categories C1 – C4)

Category	Program/objective(s)	Project/activity	Description Current status Relevance to environmental biosecurity Outputs/outcomes	Cost /funding source	Start/end dates	Stakeholder involvement	Expected future work	Responsible area(s) – Department, Division (and Section)
C1	**Centre of Excellence for Biosecurity Risk Analysis (CEBRA)** CEBRA is a key initiative of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in adopting a risk-based approach to biosecurity. CEBRA plays an important role in assisting the department to remain at the forefront of practical risk assessment through the provision of collaborative, relevant and practical research outcomes. CEBRA has been established in collaboration with New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), to deliver practical solutions and advice for assessing and managing biosecurity risks, through research, development and extension activities. In order to deliver these, CEBRA: • research and develop new and existing methods	International Biosecurity Intelligence System (IBIS)	IBIS is a web-based tool developed for gathering and reporting intelligence on existing and emerging plant pest and animal disease threats across the world. IBIS has accelerated the department's approach to scanning vast amounts of scientific, agricultural and environmental biosecurity threat information.	The Australian Government has allocated $7.13 million to CEBRA for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2017. CEBRA also receives approximately $4.36 million (GST exclusive) over four years from NZ MPI under a separate agreement. TBC	The project started as a proof of concept study in <TBC>. The web-based tool has been functional since <TBC> and has been used by the department. Further research and development of the tool is ongoing under current CEBRA funding arrangements. The Australian Government's current contract with CEBRA runs from 2013-14 to 2016-17 The contract allows for an extension of funding for additional periods of up to four years beyond the end of	The department and NZMPI funds the University of Melbourne to run CEBRA and were involved in the trialling of IBIS. CEBRA engaged an Information Technology company to develop necessary infrastructure and to provide initial ongoing support. CEBRA is guided by, and accountable to, the Biosecurity Research Steering Committee (BRSC), a cross-departmental forum for the prioritisation and governance of biosecurity research and development.	It is anticipated that the R&D component of IBIS will continue for the next few years while its usage is embedded within the departmental usual business activities	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Research and Intelligence) Biosecurity Animal Division (TBC)

Category	Program/objective(s)	Project/activity	Description Current status Relevance to environmental biosecurity Outputs/outcomes	Cost /funding source	Start/end dates	Stakeholder involvement	Expected future work	Responsible area(s) – Department, Division (and Section)
	relevant to biosecurity risk • engage the range of disciplinary skills relevant to the analysis of biosecurity risk, to ensure governments remain at the forefront of practical risk assessment • collaborate and engage with end users to improve adoption of methods developed • document and communicate research findings to governments and others engaged in biosecurity decision making				the current term (30 June 2017).	BRSC membership includes the department's biosecurity senior executives, as well as the Director of CEBRA and a Director of NZ MPI.		
		Methodology to guide responses to marine pest incursions under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	This project will produce a benefit cost analysis (BCA) methodology and tools for marine pest incursions to be used when evaluating management responses to marine pest incursions under NEBRA. The aim of this project is to deliver a BCA methodology and tools to assist decision-makers to rapidly evaluate a management response to marine pest incursions.	TBC				Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Research and Intelligence) Biosecurity Animal Division (TBC)
C5		Value of Australia's biosecurity system	This project will deliver reliable, robust and repeatable methods to value components of the biosecurity system (including in relation to environmental biosecurity), in terms of benefits to Australia, and then to use these methods to provide estimates of that value. Once this value is calculated across its parts, this will be able to be used to create key performance indicators for ongoing monitoring, evaluation and status reporting on the health of the biosecurity system so that resources are directed optimally to maintain or increase the benefit. Reliable quantification of the value of the system will enable a clear explanation of measured benefits and underpin or build a case for new, continued or changed investment.	TBC	This project is expected to be delivered in July 2017			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Research and Intelligence)
C5		Health of Australia's biosecurity system	The project will assess effectiveness, efficiency and resilience of biosecurity activities in the protection of agricultural productivity, access to markets, environment, infrastructure and health. Repeatable qualitative and quantitative methods and processes will be developed to translate information on the value of the biosecurity system into measures of effectiveness for biosecurity activities. The project will identify gaps in information needed as input into metrics or measures of effectiveness, efficiency and resilience, in particular, data that is currently not collected but would be of benefit for determining the health of a particular part of the biosecurity system.	TBC	This project is expected to be delivered in July 2017			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Research and Intelligence)
C1	**Working with online marketplace to manage biosecurity risk** Growing e-commerce for online trading of plants, animals and related products poses an emerging threat to Australia's biosecurity. To address this,	***Working with eBay Australia*** eBay Australia informs buyers of the need to ensure applicable biosecurity regulations are met before purchasing	In addition to displaying an alert, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, with eBay, has created regional filters to stop Australian customers buying high-risk items. This helped block certain individual eBay suppliers selling in Australia, some of whom had previously been responsible for hundreds of interceptions at the border. Not only does this reduce the chance of exotic pests and diseases entering Australia, it also frees up biosecurity officers to focus on other priority areas.	TBC	TBC	eBay Australia management and eBay users. In 2015, the department presented eBay's Senior Manager for Global Regulatory	The department's work in this area continues to grow as it further explores opportunities to inform and prevent the supply	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - TBC

C1 Prevention
C2 Preparedness
C3 Response
C4 Managing established pests
C5 Other (e.g. more than one of the above)

Category	Program/objective(s)	Project/activity	Description Current status Relevance to environmental biosecurity Outputs/outcomes	Cost /funding source	Start/end dates	Stakeholder involvement	Expected future work	Responsible area(s) – Department, Division (and Section)
	initially, the department has worked with eBay Australia to establish an alert to buyers, who purchase material that are of biosecurity concern.	items by publishing details of the department's plants and seed requirements on its site. It requires sellers to comply with any published policies.	The Plants and Seeds Policy on eBay website is available at: pages.ebay.com.au/help/policies/plantsandseeds.html.			and Policy Management with an Australian Biosecurity Award for his efforts in this area.	online of prohibited and restricted plants, seeds, insects and other high-risk material.	
C2	**Northern Australia Biosecurity Policy and Programs**. With over 10 000 kms of coastline, inlets and islands, northern Australia is vast and remote and vulnerable to exotic pest, weed and disease arrivals from countries to Australia's north. For example, some serious pests and diseases that have been found in Torres Strait are not present on the Australian mainland. The department undertakes a range of activities to manage biosecurity threats, including to the environment.	***Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS)***	NAQS helps address unique biosecurity risks facing the northern Australia by providing an early warning system for exotic pests, weeds and diseases across the region. NAQS achieves this through surveillance of targeted pests, diseases and weeds, public awareness activities, and participation in surveillance and monitoring activities in neighbouring countries for early signs of targeted pests, diseases and weeds.	TBC	NAQS was established in 1989 and ongoing.	An important aspect of NAQS is the strong engagement and relationships with Indigenous leaders and communities, which enables NAQS to provide valuable front line defence against the introduction of pests from the north.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - Service Delivery (TBC)
C2		***Indigenous rangers***	Indigenous rangers program helps provide an effective and efficient early warning for exotic pest, weed and disease detections. The department currently works with 40 Indigenous ranger groups, representing about 350 rangers in support of surveillance, specimen collection, sentinel herd management and target host mapping services.	The program is funded through $12.4m from the White Paper on Developing Northern Australia.	TBC	The department works closely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - Service Delivery (TBC)
C4	**National Bee Pest Surveillance Program**	***National Bee Pest Surveillance Program***	NBPSP is an early warning system to detect new incursions of exotic bee pests and pest bees. The program involves a range of surveillance methods conducted at locations considered to be of most likely entry of bee pests and pest bees throughout Australia.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources – BPD (TBC)
C4	**Managing invasive species** Invasive species management is largely the responsibility of state and territory governments and landholders; however, the Australian Government invests strategically where it is in the national interest. The Australian Government historically invests in pest animal management through Rural Research and Development Corporations, Corporative Research Centres and Natural Resource Management programs	***Established pest animals and weeds management***	The Australian Government has committed to improve the way the established pest animals and weeds are managed, through the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper program. The funding is used to: • develop and implement new and improved tools and technologies for controlling priority species • build the management skills and capacity of landholders, the community and industry • collect and disseminate information to build awareness among landholders and the community of the benefits of management and costs of inaction • assist with national coordination/implementation of pest/weeds management (e.g. Serology testing for RHDV2). The expected outcomes of this program are:	$100 million over four years ($50 million investment to support nationally significant agricultural and environmental pest and disease eradication programs and enhanced response capability. An additional $50 million to manage established pest animals and weeds,	2015-16 to 2018-19	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources works with a range of stakeholders under this initiative, including the state and territory governments, research and development organisations and landholders.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Established Pests and Weeds)

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	including the National Landcare Program. More recently, further investment in pest animal management has been made through the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper programs.		• a reduction in the impact of established pest animals and weeds, which affect agricultural competitiveness and threaten ecosystems, habitats and/or species. • improved skills and capabilities within the community and industry groups to plan, manage and assist landholders, particularly farmers, to manage pest animals and weeds.	including a competitive grants program to develop better control tools and technologies to manage established pests animals and weeds.)				
		Management of pest animals and weeds in drought affected areas	Through the Agricultural Competiveness White Paper, the Australian Government has also committed to tackle pest animal and weed problems in drought affected parts of the country.	$25.8 million	2015-16 to 2018-19	To be obtained from SAF	To be obtained from SAF	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - SAF (TBC)
C4		***National Landcare Program***	The National Landcare Programme (NLP) funds 56 regional organisations to undertake environmental and sustainable agriculture activities that have been identified in regional plans. These include management of pests and weeds. In addition, the national component of the NLP funding has been provided to the Invasive Animals CRC to undertake specific projects such as the National Wild Dog Action Plan development, Wild Dog Alert and Rabbit RHD Boost, which are described below.	$450 million for regional NLP $3 million for Invasive Animals CRC projects TBC	2014–15 to 2017–18	To be obtained from SAF	To be obtained from SAF	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - SAF (TBC)
C4		***Wild dog control*** Wild dogs cause significant damage to the Australian agriculture and threaten native animal species, particularly those species that are already under a range of environmental pressures such as habitat destruction and increasing competition from exotic species.	*National Wild Dog Action Plan (NWDAP)* Through the national component of the NLP, the government has funded the Invasive Animals CRC to assist with implementing the National Wild Dog Action Plan (NWDAP). This includes providing national leadership and coordination, assisting farmers adopt practices through provision of information and extension activities. *Wild Dog Alert* Additional funding has been provided to the Invasive Animals CRC for a project to develop and test the Wild Dog Alert system, an early warning system that has the potential to enable farmers to pre-empt wild dog attacks, rather than responding after attacks.	$4 million for NWDAP (TBC) $1 million for Wild Dog alert	2015-16 to 2016-17 2015-16 to 2017-18	A number of stakeholders contributing to this program including landholders and organisations such as Australian Wool Innovation Ltd, Meat and Livestock Australia, NSW Department of Primary Industries and the University of New England.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Established Pests and Weeds)
C4		***Wild rabbit control*** Wild rabbits are Australia's most widespread and destructive environmental and agricultural vertebrate pests. They are found in all states and territories, including several offshore islands.	Through the national component of the NLP, the Australian Government has funded the Invasive Animals CRC to assist in the national roll out of a new naturally occurring overseas strain of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV1 or rabbit calicivirus) called K5. The release of the virus is pending approvals. As part of monitoring and planning efforts for the proposed release of K5, the Australian Government committed a further funding to support the development of a serology test for a new virus RHDV2. This virus was first detected in a wild rabbit in the	$1.2 million (TBC). This is a part of a $4.4 million program funded by industry and governments. $120 000 for the development of a serology test	2014-15 to 2017-2018	TBC	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Established Pests and Weeds)

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		Wild rabbits cause over $200 million in lost agricultural production every year and are a significant threat to biodiversity, affecting 304 nationally threatened plant and animal species.	ACT and has since been confirmed in wild rabbit populations in NSW, VIC, SA, Tasmania and Western Australia					
C4		***Carp control*** Carp have major impact on water quality, and the amenity of freshwater rivers and lakes; and have a devastating impact on biodiversity.	The Australian Government has committed funding to support the potential release of a biological control agent for common carp. This funding assists with important streams of work required to support a potential release of carp herpesvirus by the end of 2018. The work includes: • national coordination • national communications and consultation program • research and development • development of a detailed plan for release	$15 million	2016-17 to 2018-19	This is a cross-portfolio issue and funding has been allocated across three agencies – Agriculture and Water Resources; Industry, Innovation and Science; and Environment and Energy. It builds on the work completed in this field by CSIRO and NSW Department of Primary Industries through the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre. The consultation planned for developing the National Carp Control Plan will involve broader stakeholders.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Established Pests and Weeds)
	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity.	***NEBRA responses***	Red imported fire ant (Yarwun, QLD)	Total: $3.6 million Australian Government contribution: $1.8 million	2013–14 to 2016–17			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Red imported fire ant – Brisbane Airport (QLD)	Total: $0.91 million Australian Government contribution: $460,000	2015-16 to 2017-18			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Red imported fire ant (Port Botany, NSW)	Total: $1.2 million Australian Government	2014-15 to 2016-17			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)

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				contribution: $610,000				
C3			Macao paper wasp (Cocos Keeling Islands)	Total: $0.19 million Australian Government contribution: $0.19 million	2015-16 to 2017-18			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Browsing ant (Darwin Port, NT)	Total: $1.10 million Australian Government contribution: $560,000	2015-16 to 2017-18			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3		***Off-deed responses (deed-like responses)***	Red witchweed (Mackay, QLD)	Total: $5.86 million Australian Government contribution: $1.80 million	2015-2025	Industry contribution: $2.90 million		Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Browsing ant (Perth Airport, WA)	Total: $0.14 million Australian Government contribution: $0.14 million	2013-14 to 2015-16			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Electric ant (Cairns, QLD)	Total $12.88 million) Australian Government contribution: $6.44 million	2006-07 to 2015-16			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Red imported fire ant (South East Queensland)	Total: $133.30 million Australian Government contribution: $65 million There has been a recent AGMIN decision whereby governments agreed to 10 years of funding - TBC	2010-11 to 2017-18			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C3			Four tropical weeds (QLD and NSW)	Total: $14.60 million Australian Government	2010-11 to 2017-18			Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)

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				contribution: $7.38 million				
C3		***Review of NEBRA***	The NEBRA is currently being reviewed as required within 5 years from its commencement. As the custodian, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is coordinating the review, and consulting (February 2017) with both government and non-government stakeholders. A discussion paper was developed, which contains key themes for the review, guiding questions; and invited members of the public to make written submissions. In 2011, jurisdictions, led by the NSW representative to NBC, undertook a self-assessment of their capacity to implement NEBRA. While the report of the findings has yet to be finalised, the preliminary findings suggest that jurisdictions have sufficient capacity to meet their obligations. Some of the identified gaps are expected to be addressed through the current review of NEBRA.	$210,000 Australian Government contribution: $105,000	January – July 2017 A final report on the review is expected to be delivered to AGMIN in the 2nd half of 2017.	The review is being undertaken by KPMG		Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)
C5	**Emergency response funding assistance**	***Stronger Biosecurity and Quarantine Initiative (SBQI)*** Through SBQI, the Australian Government has committed $20 million over four years to enhance rapid response capability to address urgent biosecurity issues. The SBQI includes dedicated resources to support a pool of skilled and experienced personnel and a best practice national network for diagnostic and response management expertise. It is available to assist with an incursion in the early stages to reduce adverse impacts, including to the environment.	SBQI has two broad components: *a rapid response component* to assist jurisdictions contain an incursion (including environmental pests and diseases) in its early stages *a preparedness component* to augment existing activities to improve Australia's capacity to respond to incursions. SBQI response assistance has been provided for five response activities since 1 July 2014, of which two are related to protecting the environment/community amenity: • Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus NT (Oct 2014) • Red imported fire ants NSW (Dec 2014) • Panama disease Tropical Race 4 QLD (Mar 2015) • Browsing ants (Sept 2015) • White spot disease outbreak QLD (Dec 2016)	$20 million (total funding) Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus - $330,456 Red imported fire - $45,000 Panama disease Tropical Race 4 - $2,119,751 Browsing ants - $51,406 White spot disease outbreak - $451,000	2014–15 to 2018-19	State and territory governments, industry and the relevant technical service providers.	This program is not expected to continue beyond 2018-19	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Preparedness)
C3		***Immediate Assistance Fund (IAF)*** The IAF is part of the Agricultural	Similar to SBQI, the IAF is a funding assistance to support national eradication and response activities, including for environmental pests and diseases. The IAF is available for state/territory governments or industry to:	$10.5 million over four years	from 2015-16 to 2019-20	State and territory governments, industry and the relevant technical service providers.	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPI (Response)

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		Competitiveness White Paper component to boost Australia's pest and disease eradication capability and national response.	• respond to and manage exotic pest or disease incursions • access scientific/technical expertise to address market access issues associated with exotic pest or disease incursions.					
C5	**Tramp ant management measures** Tramp ants threaten Australia's environmental, economic, and social wellbeing with some species having been established already in Australia. Tramp ants arrive at the border as hitchhikers through a variety of pathways and establish outside of their natural range.	***National approach to tramp ants***	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is strengthening its strategic tramp ant measures to both minimise the risk of their entry and to maximise the opportunity for early detection to achieve successful eradication outcomes, through: • Developing risk assessments for a number of tramp ant species • improving surveillance systems to develop a more cohesive and coordinated national approach to surveillance and management of tramp ant risk. This is achieved by conducting a stock take and developing a national plan to prevent, prepare for and respond to tramp ants. This project includes: • consultation with stakeholders, including the state and territory agencies, non-government organisations, research sector and overseas tramp ant specialists • identification of the specific priorities, projects, timeframes and resources required to improve national capacity for addressing tramp ant threats. This project will provide a consolidated understanding of tramp ant risk in Australia, which is vital to achieving maximum effectiveness in prevention and management of tramp ant incursions.	TBC	2016-17 to ???	This initiative involves the states and territories, research sector and the industry (TBC)	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - PBD (Preparedness)
C2		***Pathway analysis of tramp ant risk***	The department has contracted CSIRO to conduct a review of tramp ant pathways to develop a method for ongoing pathway analysis of exotic tramp ants. Findings of the review will inform ways of improving border surveillance systems to detect tramp ants.	$xx.xx TBC	2015-16 to ??? The final report is expected to be released in ??	TBC	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - BPD (preparedness)
C2	**Identifying invasive Species**	***Prioritising High Risk Invasive Plant Species***	Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) is undertaking a project to identify potential invasive species and diseases that have predominately environmental impacts, and to develop processes to better differentiate between weed threats that have environmental versus production impacts. This work has been presented to a number of stakeholders (environmental and agricultural) and is expected to be published in 2017.	TBC	Ongoing since ??TBC	IPAC and ??? (TBC)	TBC	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - ABARES (Invasives and Social Sciences)

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			The work will assist in better targeting resources at reducing the high-risk of exotic pests entering into Australia and help better inform eradication arrangements.					
C5	**National Environmental Science Program**	***National Environmental Science Programme***	National Environmental Science Programme invests in research into key environmental issues. The program will build on results achieved through the National Environmental Research Program and Australian Climate Change Science Program. The program includes a Threatened Species Recovery Hub which will support the management of threats to, and improve recovery of, threatened species through applied research and practical field trials. Further information on this program can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/science/nesp	$25.5 million per year	to 2020-21 (TBC)	TBC	TBC	The Department of the Environment and Energy
C5	**The Inspector-General of Biosecurity (IGB)**	***The Inspector-General of Biosecurity (IGB)***	The IGB provides assurance over Australia's biosecurity risk management systems through independent evaluation and verification. The IGB is responsible for reviewing the processes for Biosecurity Import Risk Assessments and makes recommendations for overall system improvements. IGB's 2016-17 work program includes a review of how effectively high-risk environmental biosecurity concerns are addressed within the broader biosecurity system, with a particular focus on identifying gaps in pathway and risk analyses; and on improving information gathering and sharing between jurisdictions. Further information on IGB can be found on http://www.igb.gov.au/Pages/current-work-program.aspx	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	The Inspector-General of Biosecurity
C5	**Targeted threatened species projects**	***Threatened species strategy projects***	The Australian Government is partnering with states and territories to deliver threatened species projects that will contribute to the targets and action areas identified in the Threatened Species Strategy. The projects focus on tackling feral cats, improving habitat, creating safe havens and intervening in emergencies to protect our rare and remarkable animals and plants.	$6.6 million	TBC	TBC	TBC	The Department of the Environment and Energy
C5		***Partnership projects***	The Federal Government has strengthened its commitment to threatened species by funding 11 new projects to protect plants and animals in danger of extinction. These projects fall outside the Commonwealth's own national park estate and are in addition to the $2 million announced in 2014 for at-risk flora and fauna within the Parks Australia network. The latest funding, mobilised by Threatened Species Commissioner, helps others tackle similar challenges, such as feral animals, weeds and uncontrolled fires, to native flora and fauna on different land tenures.	$743,000	TBC	TBC	TBC	The Department of the Environment and Energy
C5		***National parks recovery projects***	The Australian Government is committing extra funding through the Office of the Threatened Species Commissioner to boost the recovery of threatened species in its national park estate.	$2 million	TBC	TBC	TBC	

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			The funding supports 10 innovative projects targeting key species, habitat and threats across the Parks Australia network. The projects tackle threats to their survival in the wild, such as altered fire regimes, feral animals and weeds.					

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Legend:
BAD – Biosecurity Animal Division
BPD – Biosecurity Plant Division
BPI – Biosecurity Policy and Implementation Division
SAF – Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Division
ABARES – Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences

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ATTACHMENT B

Legislation, agreements and strategies

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Department of the Environment and Energy administer various legislation to manage biosecurity risks and ensure that a robust set of powers and mechanisms are available to protect Australia's biosecurity status and environment. In addition, the departments collaborate with state and territory governments, industry and the community to develop and implement domestic agreements and strategies, which enable effective and efficient management of threats to Australia's biosecurity.

Internationally, the Australian Government is a signatory to, and plays a key role in implementing, a wide range of biosecurity measures, including international agreements and conventions for global protection of biodiversity and natural resources. These assist member countries to achieve agricultural and environmental biosecurity outcomes through improving the understanding of global risks, assessment of threats and coordination of actions.

The table below lists relevant legislation, and national and international environmental biosecurity agreements and strategies.

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Commonwealth Legislation		
Biosecurity Act 2015 (and regulations and notices)	Australia's biosecurity system operates under the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Biosecurity Act replaced the Quarantine Act 1908 in 2016 and is designed to be flexible and responsive to changes in technology and future challenges. The Act: • provides a modern regulatory framework • reduces duplication and regulatory impacts • allows for current and future trading environments • allows for collaboration across government and industry. The Biosecurity Act 2015 is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C01103	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Biological Control Act (1984) (and regulations and notices)	The Biological Control Act 1984 provides a legislative framework for biological control activities (in the Australian Capital Territory). The Act is used to assess and authorise biological control activities (including the release of biological control agents) and to ensure that biological control activities are not subject to legal proceedings intended to prevent the activities from being undertaken. The Act provides an opportunity for assessing proposed biological control activities to ensure they are in the public interest by publishing proposals, seeking public comment, and, where appropriate, ordering public inquiries to investigate and report on the implications of proposals	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, (TBC)
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) (and regulations and notices)	The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance. The nine matters of national environmental significance to which the EPBC Act applies are: • world heritage properties • national heritage places • wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed) • nationally threatened species and ecological communities • migratory species • Commonwealth marine areas • the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park • nuclear actions (including uranium mining) • a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development. The EPBC Act controls the import of live specimens into Australia to minimise the potential for species imported into Australia to become invasive. The EPBC Act is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00777	Department of the Environment and Energy
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994 provides a regulatory system to evaluate, register and control agricultural and veterinary chemical products to ensure the protection of the health and safety of human beings, animals and the environment. It supports the principle of ecologically sustainable development, by ensuring that the use of such products today will not impair the prospects of future generations. The regulatory system is open and accountable and gives opportunity for public input with respect to the regulation of such products; and provides a uniform approach to regulate such products throughout Australia.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAF Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority Department of the Environment and Energy (???)
Fisheries Management Act 1991	The Fisheries Management Act 1991 provides a legal framework for the fisheries managed by the Australian Government. The Act sets out, among several things, fisheries management objectives and arrangements for regulating, permitting, and taking enforcement action with respect to fishing operations. It sets out responsibilities in relation to the ecologically sustainable development, which requires the management of fisheries resources for the benefit of all users and interest groups both now and in the future.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAF Australian Fisheries Management Authority

	In addition, the Act requires the relevant authorities (e.g. AFMA) to ensure proper conservation measures and that Australia's obligations under international agreements that deal with fish stocks are implemented.	
Intergovernmental Agreement		
Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB)	IGAB is a Council of Australian Governments initiative, signed by all jurisdictions (with the exception of Tasmania). The IGAB establishes a clear vision for building a smarter biosecurity system through improved collaboration between the Australian, state and territory governments. It also sets the foundation for improved partnerships between governments and industry, environment groups and the community to manage biosecurity threats. Following an agreement by the Australian Agriculture Ministers, a review of the IGAB commenced in 2016. The review is undertaken by an independent panel and is expected to be completed with the final report being released in late 2017. Environmental biosecurity was one of the key issues raised with the panel during consultation and six of the 40 recommendations in the draft review report relates to strengthening environmental biosecurity. Further information on IGAB and its review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/igabreview	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity. NEBRA provides a framework to respond to pests and diseases of environmental and social amenity impacts, for example weeds and marine pests that are not covered by either the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) or Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA). The NEBRA is currently being reviewed and further information on NEBRA review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/emergency/nebra	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Strategies and Plans		
Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)	AQUAVETPLAN is a series of manuals that outline technical response and control strategies for using as a guidance in responding to aquatic animal disease incursions. The disease strategy manuals cover many diseases of environmental significance including: crayfish plague, viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (of fish), and white spot disease (of crustaceans). Further information on AQUAVETPLAN can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/aquavetplan	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
Australian Pest Animal Strategy (APAS)	APAS's vision is that Australia's biodiversity, agricultural assets and social values are secure from the impacts of vertebrate pest animals. The focus of the Strategy is to address the undesirable impacts caused by exotic vertebrate animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish) that have become pests in Australia, and to prevent the establishment of new exotic vertebrate pests. The strategy can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/a7cb5991-e5c1-4c57-9037-1fd053ac8f2b/files/pest-animal-strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy
Australian Weeds Strategy (AWS)	AWS (first developed as the National Weeds Strategy) provides a framework to establish consistent guidance for all parties and identifies priorities for weed management across Australia with the aim of minimising the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. The strategy can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/strategies/pubs/weed-strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy
Biosecurity Compliance Statement	This statement helps understand the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' approach to biosecurity compliance management, and specifies how various compliance management tools fit together to drive compliant behaviour. This statement complements the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' corporate plan, biosecurity strategy (currently under development), and biosecurity compliance plan which details focus areas for targeted interventions (currently under development). The statement can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/biosecurity-compliance-statement.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS)	BIMS has been developed to provide guidance on contemporary practices for the management of biosecurity incident response and initial recovery operations in Australia. BIMS is an 'all hazards' approach, which: • can be applied to all biosecurity incidents, irrespective of sector or scale of response • represents the most contemporary approach to incident management • co-exists with and complements current, sector specific and jurisdictional response arrangements • is contextualised to a biosecurity environment. BIMS can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/nbepeg/bims	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 is the guiding framework for Australian governments to conserve national biodiversity. It provides collective priorities for conservation and aims to coordinate efforts at a national level across all sectors to sustainably manage biological resources in a way that meets our current needs and ensures their long-term resilience, health and viability. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is available at: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/conservation/strategy	Department of the Environment and Energy
Engagement and communication strategy for consulting with community and environmental stakeholders	This strategy provides guidance including processes for engaging with community and environmental stakeholders, who are not necessarily covered by existing industry and sector-specific consultation arrangements. It builds on the National Biosecurity Engagement and Communication Framework approach for the identification and engagement of stakeholders.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Marine Pest National Monitoring Strategy	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, in collaboration with the Marine Pest Sectoral Committee, is developing a National Marine Pest Biosecurity Strategy in response to the recommendations of a review of the national marine pest biosecurity. The review was aimed at setting a new direction for national management of marine pests. The draft strategy is expected to be presented for NBC's consideration in 2017. Further information on the marine pests biosecurity can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/review-national-marine-pest-biosecurity	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD The Secretariat, Marine Pest Sectoral Committee
National Animal Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy (NABRDES)	NABRDES establishes the future direction for improving the focus, efficiency and effectiveness of RD&E in supporting biosecurity in Australia's animal industries and wildlife and recreational sectors. The strategy can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/files/resourceLibrary/resource/68_AHA0353_Animal_Biosecurity_RDE_WEB.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (Animal Health Australia)
National Diagnostic Protocols (NDP)	NDP provide guidance on how a diagnostic activity should be performed when providing diagnostics for a national response to a plant pest incident. Use of NDP during incident response enables:	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD

	• rapid and accurate diagnosis of plant pests • consistency with Australia's agreed approach to diagnosing plant pests • Australia to meets its international plant protection obligations NDP have been developed by the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards and endorsed by the Plant Health Committee. These protocols can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/resource-hub/directories/tools-directory/635/national-diagnostic-protocols	(Plant Health Australia)
National Environment and Community Research, development and Extension Strategy	This strategy aims to establish a national, coordinated and strategic approach to maximise benefits from past and future investments and generate cost-effective environmental and community biosecurity RD&E. The strategy complements the Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy and the National Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy, which specifically focus on issues that affect primary production. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/research-development-extension-strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Fruit Fly Strategy (NFFS)	NFFS aims to develop a viable, cost effective and sustainable national approach to fruit fly management. The strategy builds on the substantial investments made over many years by industry and governments on operational, regulatory, research and development and market access programmes to manage fruit fly. The latest draft of the NFFS can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Draft-National-Fruit-Fly-Strategy-Mar-2008.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Division (TBC) (Plant Health Australia)
National Framework for Management of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance	This framework is a key deliverable of the IGAB. Building on the strengths of the current biosecurity system, this framework provides a strategic, consistent, scientific and risk-based approach to managing the impacts of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance (EPDNS). The framework allows for: • activities to be undertaken by the most appropriate party • appropriate prioritisation of EPDNS based on risk • effort to be targeted where the greatest biosecurity outcomes can be achieved in the national interest • investment return to be optimised • adoption of national investment principles involving beneficiaries and risk creators • minimisation of regulatory burdens associated with containment of established pests and diseases. Further information on the framework can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/national-framework	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, TBC
National Monitoring Strategy (NMS - under National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions)	NMS is a key element of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions. This is an ongoing national programme of targeted monitoring for marine pests to agreed minimum principles and standards. Further information on the national system is available at: www.marinepests.gov.au	TBC
National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS)	NPBS is a comprehensive ten-year plan that facilitates the way for governments, plant industries and the community to work closely together to strengthen Australia's plant biosecurity system. It presents a vision for the national plant biosecurity system, and looks at the challenges Australia will need to overcome in the coming years; and the steps needed to be taken to manage these challenges. Realisation of this vision will better protect Australia from the negative impacts of plant pests, benefit market access for plant products, sustain Australia's high quality and reliable food supply, and preserve environmental health and amenity. Further information on the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/national-programs/national-plant-biosecurity-strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy (NPBDS)	NPBDS provides a vision for the development of a plant biosecurity diagnostic system at the national level that can effectively meet Australia's plant biosecurity diagnostic requirements. Australia's plant pest diagnostic capacity is an essential component of eradication programmes. The strategy can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Diagnostic-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NPBSS)	NPBSS is a sub-strategy of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy aiming to improve the management and coordination of plant pest surveillance activities in Australia. The development and implementation of this strategy is a significant step towards meeting the expectations of the plant pest surveillance aspects of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy and overarching principles of the IGAB. NPBSS also coordinates targeted surveillance arrangements to prioritise sentinel programmes for the early detection of plant pests. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Surveillence-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy	This strategy establishes the future direction for improving biosecurity RD&E for Australia's plant industries. That is, RD&E to manage the risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/National-Plant-Biosecurity-RDE-Strategy.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD Plant Health Australia
National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension Framework and strategies developed under this framework	The Australian, State and Northern Territory Governments, rural research and development corporations, CSIRO, and universities are jointly implementing the National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) Framework to facilitate greater collaboration and promote continuous improvement in the investment of RD&E resources nationally. There have been 22 sector specific RD&E strategies have been developed under this framework, which allow a more coordinated and collaborative RD&E. Many of these strategies cover biosecurity and environmental matters within the sectors. Further information on the Framework and the strategies can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/, including the following strategies that are specifically address environmental biosecurity issues: • Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Climate Change Research Strategy for Primary Industries • Cotton Sector National RD&E Strategy • Fishing & Aquaculture RD&E Strategy • Forest & Wood Products Sector RD&E Strategy • Soils RD&E Strategy	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD

	• Water Use in Agriculture RD&E Strategy	
The Science Strategy	The Science Strategy provides a high-level framework for the development of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' science capability. The main focus of the strategy is on the biophysical sciences, although it fits within the context of a larger research capability of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources where these sciences combine with social sciences and economics to inform the evidence base for policy development. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/Style%20Library/Images/DAFF/__data/assets/pdffile/0009/2338947/science-strategy-2013.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACPPO
Threat Abatement Plans	Threat abatement plans establish a national framework to guide and coordinate Australia's response to key threatening processes registered under the EPBC Act. The plans identify research, management and other actions needed to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by key threatening processes. The plans should be read in conjunction with their accompanying background documents, which provide information on the biology, distribution, impacts and current management practices relevant to the respective threat. Further information on threat abatement plans can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/threat-abatement-plans/approved	The department of the Environment and Energy
National Feral Camel Action Plan	The Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council endorsed the National Feral Camel Action Plan in 2010, which focuses on addressing the negative impacts of the overabundance of feral camels in Australian rangelands. Further information on National Feral Camel Action Plan can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive-species/publications/national-feral-camel-action-plan	The department of the Environment and Energy
Priority lists		
Rural Research and Development Priorities	The Australian Government' Rural Research and Development Priorities guide investment in rural research and development programmes/activities. Biosecurity is one of the five challenges identified by the priorities and aims to protect Australia's environment, community and primary industries from biosecurity threats through RD&E activities. These priorities focus investment in areas of greatest need and are particularly important in guiding the Rural Research and Development Corporations and Companies, which are the Australian Government's primary mechanism for rural research and development in Australia. Further information on these priorities is available at: www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/innovation/priorities	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD
The Country Action List	The Country Action List is an example of how the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources targets a range of high-risk pests (and other contaminants such as soil) on imported sea containers and non- containerised (breakbulk) cargo at the border. This initiative is part of a joint programme with New Zealand to manage cargo arriving from ports at risk of introducing pests such as the giant African snail, Asian black-spined toad, exotic bees and ants. All containers and break bulk from countries on the action list require full six sided inspection of external surfaces and the internal surfaces of empty containers, when discharged at Australian ports. Further information on the Country Action List and the Sea Container Hygiene System is available at: www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/import/cargo/pests/cal	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Live import list	Plant and animal specimens considered to be suitable for live import into Australia are listed in the live import list, under the EPBC Act 1999. Live specimens or reproductive material may only be imported if they appear on the live import list. Further information on the live import list can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/live/import-list	Department of the Environment and Energy
The National List of Notifiable Animal Diseases	The national list of notifiable animal diseases was agreed by the Animal Health Committee based on the list of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). Endemic diseases are also included for surveillance purposes to detect unusual incidents involving mortality or sickness of animals and diseases of public health significance. The requirement to report notifiable disease is contained in individual state and territory legislation. State and territory notifiable animal disease lists contain all the diseases in the national list but can include others specific to that state or territory. Further information on the national list of notifiable animal diseases can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
Australian Priority Marine Pests List	The Marine Pest Sectoral Committee is developing criteria for the Australian Priority Marine Pests List, which will include species assessed as having a nationally significant impact if they were to become established in the Australian marine environment. This assessment will consider the outcomes of a review of the Consultative Committee on Introduced Marine Pests' Trigger List against the national significance criteria set out in National Environmental Biosecurity Agreement (NEBRA), which was commissioned by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and undertaken by CSIRO. Further information can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/02d33408-ad61-4d11-b5a4-6bf1aa333776/files/priority2.pdf	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
National Priority Plant Pests List	Plant Health Committee has identified 43 national priority plant pests that are exotic to Australia, are under eradication or have limited distribution. These receive particular focus of government investment and action. While by no means the only plant pests of biosecurity concern, the national priority plant pests serve to highlight the sort of threats Australia faces. Details of the priority plant pests can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/plant	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD
Weeds of National Significance	Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been agreed by Australian governments based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Consideration was also given to their ability to be successfully managed. A list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012. Further information on the selection process is available at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/wons.html	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD The Department of the Environment and Energy
Key Threatening Processes	A key threatening process is defined as a process that threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community. EPBC Act provides for the identification and listing of key threatening processes. The assessment of a threatening process as a key threatening process is the first step to addressing the impact of a particular threat under the EPBC Act. Further information on key threatening processes and the listed key threatening processes can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/key-threatening-processes	The Department of the Environment and Energy
International Biosecurity Agreements		
Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)	SPS Agreement allows members to specify the level of risk that they consider acceptable to protect human, animal and plant life or health, also known as the Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP). Australia's ALOP was agreed by the state and territory governments in 2002 and reflects community expectations. It is expressed as: 'providing a high level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection aimed at reducing risk to a very low level, but not zero'.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD, BAD, BPI
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	CBD is a global agreement addressing biological diversity—genetic resources, species, and ecosystems. CBD's objectives are: • the conservation of biological diversity	Department of the Environment and Energy

	• the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. CBD provides an important framework for Australia's integration of natural resources and environment and biodiversity management policies. Article 6 of the Convention obliges all parties to develop and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES is an international agreement aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. This assists with conserving native wildlife by regulating international trade, which protects ecosystems against the introduction of potential exotic invasive species.	Department of the Environment and Energy
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (The Ballast Water Management Convention)	The Ballast Water Management Convention aims to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments. Under this Convention, all ships in international traffic are required to manage their ballast water and sediments to a certain standard, according to a ship-specific ballast water management plan. All ships also have to carry a ballast water record book and an international ballast water management certificate.	Department of the Environment and Energy (???) Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).	IPPC is a multilateral treaty aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products. The Convention extends beyond the protection of cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It also takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by pests. It includes weeds.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD, ACPPO
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	The IMO Convention entered into force in 1958 and formed the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework ensuring a fair and effective shipping industry that is universally adopted and implemented. It helps ensure ship operators do not address their financial issues by compromising on safety, security and environmental performance, including environmental biosecurity.	Department of the Environment and Energy
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	An international agreement signed in 1924 in recognition of the need to fight animal diseases at global level, which led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties, which became the World Organisation for Animal Health in 2003. OIE enables members to maintain transparency in the global animal disease situation, share veterinary scientific information, and promote international solidarity in the control of animal diseases. Australia is a strong contributor to OIE processes to protect animal (including aquatic animal) health status and substantial trade in animals and animal products.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD, ACVO

Legend:

ABARES – Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences

ACVO – Office of the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer

BPI – Biosecurity Policy and Implementation Division

APD – Agricultural Policy Division

BAD – Biosecurity Animal Division

SAF – Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Division

ACPPO – Australian Chief Plant Protection Office

BPD – Biosecurity Plant Division

ATTACHMENT C

Committees, forums and organisations

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Department of the Environment and Energy work with state and territory governments, industry and the community to develop and implement national environmental biosecurity goals. These include supporting a variety of committees, forums and organisations. The table below lists the key committees, forums and organisations that provide a framework and support structure for implementing environmental biosecurity policy and programs.

COMMITTEES/FORUMS AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
COMMITTEES/FORUMS		
Agriculture Ministers Forum (AGMIN)	AGMIN is the peak forum of the Australian, state and territory governments that focusses on priority issues affecting Australia's primary production sectors. AGMIN enables cross-jurisdictional, cooperative and coordinated approaches to matters of national interest, which includes national biosecurity. AGMIN membership comprises Australian/state/territory and New Zealand government ministers with responsibility for primary industries, and is chaired by the Australian Government Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources. Further information on AGMIN can be found at http://www.finance.gov.au/node/108661/ and http://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/media-centre/communiques/ag-ministers-forum	
Agriculture Senior Officials Committee (AGSOC)	AGSOC supports AGMIN in achieving its objectives. It comprises all department heads and CEOs of Australian/State/Territory and New Zealand Government agencies responsible for primary industries policy issues. It is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Further information on AGSOC can be found at https://www.finance.gov.au/resource-management/governance/register/body/108666/	
National Biosecurity Committee (NBC)	NBC is a subcommittee of AGSOC and responsible for a national, strategic approach to emerging and ongoing biosecurity policy issues, including those relating to the environment, across jurisdictions and implementing the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity. It comprises heads of the Australian, state and territory governments concerned with biosecurity and includes representation from the Department of the Environment and Energy. The responsibilities for environmental biosecurity rest with the relevant sectoral committees (listed below in this table) to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into national biosecurity decision-making processes. This enables biosecurity risks to be dealt within a single system. Further information on NBC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc	
Research & Innovation Committee (R&I Committee)	R&I Committee is an advisory committee of AGSOC. It is responsible for the oversight of the implementation of the National Primary Industries Research Development and Extension Framework. The R&I Committee also provides advice on the overall performance of the primary industries research innovation system and emerging technologies, and works with the Council of Rural Research and Development Corporations (CRRDC). Membership of the R&I Committee includes representatives from the Australian and state and territory government, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), CRRDC, four research and development corporations (as nominated by the CRRDC), Bureau of Meteorology, and four universities representing the university sector (two nominated by the Australian Council of the Deans of Agriculture and two via the Australian Deputy Vice Chancellor's Research Group). Further information on R&I Committee can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/research_innovation_committee	
Invasive Plants and Animals Committee (IPAC)	IPAC is a cross-jurisdictional sectoral sub-committee of the NBC. The principal focus of IPAC is to provide a national mechanism for identification and resolution of government policies on weed, vertebrate pest and freshwater invertebrate pest issues on behalf of the NBC. Membership comprises representatives from the Australian, state and territory primary industry or environment departments. Representatives from CSIRO, PHA (AHA? TBC), Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre and New Zealand are observers on the committee. IPAC is supported by a number of technical groups for advice on technical matters. These include the Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) Expert Group, the Weed Incursion and Containment Expert Group, the Vertebrate Pests Incursions Expert Group, the Research, Development and Extension Expert Group, the Freshwater Fish Expert Group and the Established Pest Animals of National Significance Task Group. Further information on IPAC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/pest-animals-and-weeds/invasive/ipac	
Animal Health Committee (AHC)	AHC (formerly VetCom) is a subcommittee of the NBC. The main purpose of AHC is to develop science-based and nationally consistent policy on animal health issues, and to provide advice as necessary on animal health to NBC. In doing so, AHC provides leadership in developing and implementing policy, programs, operational strategies and standards for government in the areas of animal health, domestic quarantine, animal welfare and veterinary public health. The committee members include the chief veterinary officers of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (CSIRO) and the Department of the Environment and Energy. There are also observers from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Further information on AHC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/committees/ahc	

Plant Health Committee (PHC)	PHC is a subcommittee of the NBC and the peak plant biosecurity policy and decision-making forum. Its role is to maintain or improve plant health in Australia in support of the economy, environment and community through strategic policy, technical and regulatory advice and national leadership on plant biosecurity matters. It also has the responsibility for environmental matters including in relation to invertebrates that are terrestrial or freshwater herbivores, pollinators, parasites or parasitoids of plants, vectors of plant pathogens, or impact on social amenity. PHC members include the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer and the Chief Plant Health Managers (or equivalent) in each state and territory. Observers of PHC include Plant Health Australia and NBC subcommittee chairs. Further information on PHC is available at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/plant/health/committees/phc	
Marine Pest Sectoral Committee (MPSC)	MPSC is a subcommittee of the NBC and it develops and coordinates the implementation of harmonised, national arrangements to identify, minimise and address the pest risk to Australia's marine environment and associated industries, and plays an advocacy role for highlighting the impact of marine pests on Australia's marine environment and associated industry. MPSC comprises two representatives from the Australian Government and one government representative from each state and the Northern Territory. Members come from the agency with responsibility for marine pest issues within each jurisdiction but bring a whole of government position to MPSC discussions. The committee has three observers based on technical/scientific expertise with New Zealand being a standing observer. Further information on MPSC is available at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/mp-sect-committee	
National Management Group (NMG)/National Biosecurity Management Group (NBMG)	The NMG/NBMG is the decision making body on national exotic plant pest and animal disease eradication programs under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA), the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) and the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA). The NMG/NBMG makes decisions on the technical feasibility, costs and benefits of eradicating an exotic pest or disease in accordance with a national response plan. The membership comprises senior officials as all governments and industry parties cost sharing the national response to an exotic pest or disease incursion. The NMG/NBMG is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Further information on NMG/NBMG can be found at http://www.finance.gov.au/node/108891/	
Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests (CCEPP)	The CCEPP is Australia's key technical body for coordinating national responses to emergency plant pest incursions and is convened in response to a plant biosecurity incident. Its major roles are assessing the technical feasibility of eradications and advising the NMG on emergency plant pest issues in accordance with the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed. Membership includes standing representatives of the Australian, state and territory chief plant health managers or equivalent and a representative from PHA. The relevant industry parties will each provide two nominees who will join the CCEPP immediately in a biosecurity emergency affecting their crops. The industry nominees will be drawn from organisations that are members of PHA including a technical representative nominated by the relevant industry. CCEPP is chaired by the Australia's Chief Plant Protection Officer. Further information on CCEPP can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/plant/health/committees/ccepp	
Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease (CCEAD)	CCEAD coordinates and makes decisions on the national, technical response to emergency animal disease incidents of animal health, public health or trade significance. CCEAD membership comprises the Australian and state and territory Chief Veterinary Officers, representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (CSIRO) and industry bodies. AHA (an observer? TBC) also attends meetings. CCEAD is chaired by Australia's Chief Veterinary Officer. Further information can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/committees/ccead	
Aquatic Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease (AqCCEAD)	AqCCEAD provides advice on emergency aquatic animal health events. It shares information and makes decisions on the management of an emergency aquatic animal disease incident until it decides the disease or threat no longer exists, or a national response is no longer required. AqCCEAD membership comprises the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer, state or territory chief veterinary officers or directors of fisheries, and representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory. Further information can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/emergency/cceaad	
Tramp Ant Consultative Committee	Tramp Ant Consultative Committee, advises on emergency responses to tramp ant issues, replaced the previous National Tramp Ant Committee, which had a wider mandate and occasionally assisted with elements of the Tramp Ant Threat Abatement plan (need to get more info from Response Section).	
Threatened Species Scientific Committee	The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) is an independent committee of eminent conservation scientists that provides the Minister for the Environment and Energy with advice on matters relating to listing, conservation and recovery of threatened species and ecological communities, and listing and abatement of key threatening processes under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The functions of the committee include: • amending and updating of lists for threatened species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes • making and adopting of recovery plans and threat abatement plans • approving conservation advices • other matters relating to the conservation of threatened native flora and fauna at the Minister's request. Further information on the Committee can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/TSSC	
Environmental Biosecurity Stakeholder Engagement Forum	The department held the first Environmental Biosecurity Stakeholder Forum in Canberra on 26 October 2016, which helped share ideas and improve understanding of the key environmental biosecurity issues across the 18 participant organisations. It has been agreed that the forum provides a valuable opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the progress of environmental biosecurity policy and program initiatives.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources $2000 for 2016 forum and expected to cost more in 2017 and beyond as there will be two forums annually, each is expected to attract more participants than 2016.

Biosecurity Roundtables	Biosecurity roundtables provide an opportunity for stakeholders to engage directly with the Commonwealth, state and territory governments and industry representatives on biosecurity issues including environmental biosecurity. Since 2016, roundtables have been held in each of the state and territory capital cities culminating in the National Biosecurity Forum held in Canberra.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Consultative Group on Biosecurity Cooperation (CGBC)	CGBC provides the impetus and direction for harmonising animal and plant health measures affecting trade between Australia and New Zealand. Functions of the CGBC include: • overseeing the work of technical working groups on animal and plant biosecurity on specific tasks within their field of expertise • appointing additional working groups, or designate project officers, to carry out relevant tasks • reviewing reports and provide advice on biosecurity matters to Australian and New Zealand ministers. Membership of the CGBC comprises representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Three working groups operate under the CGBC are: • Animal Technical Working Group • Plant Technical Working Group • Operational Technical Working Group.	
EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH		
Animal Health Australia (AHA) Plant Health Australia (PHA)	These companies facilitate a national approach to enhance Australia's animal and plant health status, through government and industry partnerships for pest and disease preparedness, prevention, emergency response and management. These companies, and the emergency response agreements they administer ensure that national responses to emergency animal diseases and plant pests are facilitated and that uncertainty over response management and funding arrangements is minimised. The Membership of these companies are the Australian (and state/territory? TBC) Government(s) and the respective animal and plant industries. While the main focus of these entities is on primary production, environmental biosecurity considerations are integral to their role. Further information on AHA is available at: www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au and PHA at: www.planthealthaustralia.com.au	
Wildlife Health Australia (WHA) (Australian Wildlife Health Network)	WHA enhances the reporting of disease detections in wildlife, collates wildlife disease information nationally, coordinates wildlife health related activities and liaises between wildlife and industry stakeholders, states and territories, and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources established WHA's predecessor, Australian Wildlife Health Network in 2002, recognising the importance of wildlife to Australia's biosecurity. Following a longer term funding was secured in 2013 under the Australian Government's former Caring for Our Country program, the Australian Wildlife Health Network was transitioned to the current independent incorporated Wildlife Health Australia. Further information on Wildlife Health Australia is available at: www.wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au	
Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre (IACRC)	IACRC plays a critical role in combating the threat of invasive animals by developing new technologies and integrated strategies that are humane, target specific and effective to reduce the impact of invasive animals on Australia's economy, environment, and people. Its primary focus is on: • developing smarter tools to prevent and detect new invasions • advanced and tactical tools to strengthen integrated management strategies of carp and other pest fish • new tools and integrated management strategies for major pests including foxes, wild dogs, feral pigs, rats and mice, cane toads, feral cats and rabbits. The current (2012 – 2017) IACRC was established as an integrated research and management collaboration with 27 participating organisations. Further information on IACRC can be found at http://www.invasiveanimals.com/ Note: IACRC will be transitioned into Centre for Invasive Species Solutions from July 2017	
Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (PBCRC)	PBCRC strengthens Australia's plant biosecurity scientific capacity. It develops and deploys scientific knowledge, tools, resources and capacity to safeguard Australia, its plant industries and regional communities from the economic, environmental and social consequences of damaging invasive plant pests and diseases. PBCRC's collaborative network includes researchers from 27 participating organisations, representing industry, universities, and governments. Further information on PBCRC can be found at http://www.pbcrc.com.au/about/overview	
Centre for Invasive Species Solutions (CISS)	CISS will build on the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre's (IACRC) proven track record in successfully collaborating with government, industry, business and universities to develop tools to control and manage invasive pest animals. This coordinated approach will help continue to direct strategic investment and increase efficiencies in the ongoing issue of invasive species. CISS will include both invasive pest animals and weed research, which will fill a current research gap. The department is progressing arrangements to support the transition of the IACRC into CISS. The Australian Government's commitment of this funding is contingent on funding being leveraged from other parties (in the order of $70 million).	The Australian Government committed $20 million over five years to CISS. This funding is contingent on funding being leveraged from other parties (in the order of $70 million
Rural Research and Development Corporations (Rural RDCs)	There are 15 Rural RDCs across the primary industries in Australia, tasked with delivering tangible and practical improvements for their industries. They do this through strategic and targeted investments in and partnerships for research, development and adoption, and in some cases, market access, market development. All of the RDCs were established as agencies of the government under the Commonwealth legislation, the Primary Industries and Energy Research and Development Act 1989 (now the Primary Industries Research and Development Act 1989). The Act outlines the expectations, functions, roles and responsibilities for the RDCs, including delivery of economic, environmental and social benefits. All RDCs are led by Boards of Directors to ensure the portfolio of investments and activities is balanced between short-, medium- and long-term needs of industry and government, and that proper governance and accountability frameworks are in place and operate effectively. Further information on Rural RDCs can be found at http://www.ruralrdc.com.au/about-the-rrdcs/#ruralrrdcs	

Attachment C – Response template for legislation, agreements and strategies

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Legislation		
Insert the complete name of the legislation including the year (short title)	***Provide a brief description of the aim/objective of the legislation with any other relevant information (e.g. example of its application to enhance environmental biosecurity)***	***Jurisdiction/agency with responsibility for administering legislation***
Biosecurity Act 2015 (and regulations and notices)	Australia's biosecurity system operates under the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Biosecurity Act replaced the Quarantine Act 1908 in 2016 and is designed to be flexible and responsive to changes in technology and future challenges. The Act: • provides a modern regulatory framework • reduces duplication and regulatory impacts • allows for current and future trading environments • allows for collaboration across government and industry • allows for biosecurity related activities in Australian Territory, including external territories such as Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island. The Biosecurity Act 2015 is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C01103	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Biological Control Act (1984) (and regulations and notices)	The Biological Control Act 1984 provides a legislative framework for biological control activities (in the Australian Capital Territory). The Act is used to assess and authorise biological control activities (including the release of biological control agents) and to ensure that biological control activities are not subject to legal proceedings intended to prevent the activities from being undertaken. The Act provides an opportunity for assessing proposed biological control activities to ensure they are in the public interest by publishing proposals, seeking public comment, and, where appropriate, ordering public inquiries to investigate and report on the implications of proposals	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources,
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992 and Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 (and regulations and notices)	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994 and the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 provide a regulatory system to evaluate, register and control agricultural and veterinary chemical products to ensure the protection of the health and safety of human beings, animals and the environment. It supports the principle of ecologically sustainable development, by ensuring that the use of such products today will not impair the prospects of future generations. The regulatory system is open and accountable and gives opportunity for public input with respect to the regulation of such products; and provides a uniform approach to regulate such products throughout Australia.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAFF Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

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Natural Heritage Trust of Australia ACT 1997	The Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997 (the NHTA Act) established the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT), which was to be a comprehensive, integrated response to conserve, repair and replenish Australia's natural capital infrastructure. The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Environment) has been responsible for delivery of two phases of the NHT. The first phase, NHT 1 (1996–97 to 2001–02), allocated $1.5 billion to natural resource management (NRM) and environmental activities. The second phase, NHT 2 (2002–03 to 2007–08), allocated $1.3 billion for NRM activities. A third phase, NHT 3, with potential funding of $2 billion, is planned to commence in 2018–19. The Natural Heritage Ministerial Board (the Board) was established under the Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997. The Board provides the formal mechanism for liaison and cooperation between the Environment and Agriculture Ministers on all matters relating to jointly managed programs funded through the (NHT of Australia Account. The Board supports the design and delivery of the National Landcare Programme. It also oversees and makes decisions on related programs funded through the NHT Account, including the Reef Plan 2050 and the Indigenous Protected Areas programmes. The Board consists of the Environment Minister and the Agriculture Minister. The NHTA Act is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A05173	Commonwealth/ Department of the Energy and Environment Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAFF and BPI
Fisheries Management Act 1991	The Fisheries Management Act 1991 provides a legal framework for the fisheries managed by the Australian Government. The Act sets out, among several things, fisheries management objectives and arrangements for regulating, permitting, and taking enforcement action with respect to fishing operations. It sets out responsibilities in relation to the ecologically sustainable development, which requires the management of fisheries resources for the benefit of all users and interest groups both now and in the future. In addition, the Act requires the relevant authorities (e.g. AFMA) to ensure proper conservation measures and that Australia's obligations under international agreements that deal with fish stocks are implemented.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SAFF Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Imported Food Control Act 1992	The importation of food is managed under the *Imported Food Control Act 1992* (the Imported Food Control Act) and related delegated legislation. The Imported Food Control Act provides for the management of food entering Australia to ensure the compliance of food with Australian food standards and the requirements of public health and safety. The volume of food imports continues to grow, as does the range of imported food and the variety of supply chains used by Australian food importers. These and many other factors all contribute to the complexity of managing the standards of imported food.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (and Regulations 2000)	Australia regulates the import of live animals under Part 13A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Regulation 9A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000. The Act • establishes the List of Specimens Taken to be Suitable for Live Import (the Live Import List) http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/live/import-list • imposes requirements for import permits for live specimens listed on Part II of the Live Import List, including that import permits may not be issued if the import would be likely to threaten the conservation status of a species or ecological community, or likely to threaten biodiversity.	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy/ Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
	• allows for the immediate disposal of seized specimens if, among other scenarios, the specimen constitutes a serious threat to the environment or would result in the introduction of an alien species that represent a threat to ecosystems, habitats or other species. The Regulations • describe the requirements for regulated exports or imports of commercial and non-commercial specimens. The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00777 The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act Regulations 2000 are available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00914	
Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 (made pursuant to the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act 1953).	The Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 (the EPMO) provides for the protection of the environment of the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands (the Territory). It provides: ▪ environmental approval and penalty systems with which to regulate entry to and activities within the Territory; ▪ provisions that uphold the biosecurity of the Territory – i.e. section 14(1) provides that: (a) persons must not bring any organism into the Territory, (b) bring any dead poultry or poultry products into the Territory, (i) introduce any soil or other geological matter to the Territory, (l) engage in conduct that results in a living organism that has been introduced into the Territory escaping in the Territory. The EPMO operates in conjunction with the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve Management Plan 2014-2024 which was prepared and implemented pursuant to s.370 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The EPMO is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2009C00648	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy Australian Antarctic Division Strategies Branch
Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980	The Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980 (the ATEP Act) implements Australia's obligations under the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (i.e. the Madrid Protocol). It provides: ▪ environmental approval and penalty systems with which to regulate activities in Antarctica; ▪ provisions that uphold Antarctic biosecurity – i.e. s.19(1)(c) provides that it is an offence to bring in or keep a non-indigenous organism in the Antarctic; s.19(1)(caa) provides that it is an offence to bring a dog into the Antarctic; s.19(1)(cab) provides that it is an offence to bring a living bird into the Antarctic; s.19(1)(ca) provides that it is an offence to bring non-sterile soil into the Antarctic; s.19AC provides that it is an offence to bring a non-indigenous micro-organism into the Antarctic; s.19AD(1) provides that it is an offence to bring a live animal into the Antarctic for use as food; s.19AD(3) provides that it is an offence to bring disease contaminated poultry or other disease contaminated bird products into the Antarctic for use as food. The ATEP Act is available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C01151	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy Australian Antarctic Division Strategies Branch

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)		

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)		

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Agreement		
Insert the complete name of the agreement	***Provide a brief description of the agreement, including the year it commenced, parties to the agreement, aim/objectives, how it is implemented/funded and its contribution to achieve environmental biosecurity outcomes***	***Agency within the jurisdiction that has responsibility to implement the agreement***
Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB)	IGAB is a Council of Australian Governments initiative, signed by all jurisdictions (with the exception of Tasmania). The IGAB establishes a clear vision for building a smarter biosecurity system through improved collaboration between the Australian, state and territory governments. It also sets the foundation for improved partnerships between governments and industry, environment groups and the community to manage biosecurity threats. Following an agreement by the Australian Agriculture Ministers, a review of the IGAB commenced in 2016. The review is undertaken by an independent panel and is expected to be completed with the final report being released in late 2017. Environmental biosecurity was one of the key issues raised with the panel during consultation and six of the 40 recommendations in the draft review report relates to strengthening environmental biosecurity. Further information on IGAB and its review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/igabreview	All jurisdictions, s 22
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA)	The NEBRA is an agreement between the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments. It sets out emergency response arrangements for nationally significant biosecurity incidents that primarily impact on the environment or social amenity. NEBRA provides a framework to respond to pests and diseases of environmental and social amenity impacts, for example weeds and marine pests that are not covered by either the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) or Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA). The NEBRA is currently being reviewed and further information on NEBRA review can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/emergency/nebra	All jurisdictions
Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE)	Schedule 9: Nature Conservation of this agreement states that the parties recognise the threat posed to both the natural environment and agricultural and maricultural production by pest species of introduced plants and animals and acknowledge that a cooperative national approach to their control has the potential to produce savings from a reduction of duplication of existing effort.	All jurisdictions
Heads of agreement on Commonwealth and state and territory roles and	Attachment 1 of this agreement states that the Commonwealth interest involves co-operation with the States to avoid or minimise risks to the environment arising from the import and export of animal and plant material that could contain anything that could threaten Australia's native flora or fauna and their natural environment	All jurisdictions

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
responsibilities for the Environment		
Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	The EADRA is a contractual arrangement signed in 2002 that brings together the Australian, state and territory governments and livestock industry groups to increase Australia's capacity to prepare for—and respond to—emergency animal disease incursions. The EADRA covers 66 categorised animal diseases and 23 Signatories to the Deed (governments and industry bodies). The main benefit of the Agreement is the ability to respond quickly and effectively to an EAD incident while minimising uncertainty over management and funding arrangements. The EADRA covers animal pests and diseases that have an industry and environmental impact. More information can be found at: https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/emergency-animal-disease/ead-response-agreement/	All jurisdictions
Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed	The EPPRD is a formal legally binding agreement between PHA, the Australian Government, all state and territory governments and national plant industry body signatories. There are 43 signatories to the deed. It covers the management and funding of responses to emergency plant pest incidents. The EPPRD covers plant pests and diseases that have an industry and environmental impact. More information can be found at: http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/biosecurity/emergency-plant-pest-response-deed/	All jurisdictions
National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions	The National System is a collaborative effort between the Commonwealth, states, Northern Territory, marine industries, researchers and conservation groups that aims to; prevent marine pests from arriving in Australian waters or spreading to new areas; provide a coordinated emergency response should a new pest arrive in Australian waters; and control and manage marine pests already here, where eradication is not feasible. The National System has never been fully implemented.	All jurisdictions

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
		s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs - Schedule C - National Four Tropical Weeds Eradication Program	Implementation of all elements of the Response plan to eradicate five species of highly invasive tropical weeds from Australia, including surveillance, control, research and community engagement.	Federal Government funding contribution: $3.752M s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs - Schedule D - National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program in South East Queensland 2016-2017	A National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement-like (NEBRA-like) response to eradicate red imported fire ants from South East Queensland.	s 22(1)(a)(ii) Federal Government funding contribution: $8.013M s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs - Schedule R - National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Programme - Brisbane Airport	A National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) response to eradicate red imported fire ants from the Brisbane Airport (2015) delivered on behalf of the Commonwealth by the National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program (NRIFAEP).	s 22(1)(a)(ii) Federal Government funding contribution: $0.457M s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs - Schedule S - National Red Witchweed Eradication Program	Implementation of all elements of the response plan to eradicate Red Witchweed from Australia, including surveillance, control, research, and community engagement.	s 22(1)(a)(ii) Federal Government funding contribution: $2.720M s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Strategies/Plans/Lists		
Insert the complete name of the strategy/plan	***Provide a brief description of the strategy/plan/list, including the year it was developed/implemented, aims/objectives, how it is implemented/funded and its contribution to achieve environmental biosecurity outcomes***	***Agency within the jurisdiction that has responsibility to implement the strategy, plan, list***
AQUAPLAN	AQUAPLAN is Australia's National Strategic Plan for Aquatic Animal Health. The plan outlines objectives and priorities to enhance Australia's management of aquatic animal health. AQUAPLAN is a collaborative initiative that is developed and implemented by the Australian and state and territory governments and aquatic animal industries. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (the department) coordinates the development and implementation of AQUAPLAN. National implementation of AQUAPLAN activities and projects is overseen by the Animal Health Committee (AHC) and its Sub-Committee on Aquatic Animal Health (SCAAH) in close collaboration with industry. Australia has had two previous five-year AQUAPLANs. AQUAPLAN 2014–2019 is Australia's current national strategic plan for aquatic animal health. This work includes organising half-yearly updates, meetings and reviews with AQUAPLAN project leads and stakeholders. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/aquaplan	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (AHPB)
Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN)	AQUAVETPLAN is a series of manuals that outline technical response and control strategies for use in guiding responses to aquatic animal disease incursions. The disease strategy manuals cover many diseases of environmental significance including, for example: crayfish plague, viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (of fish), and white spot disease (of crustaceans). Further information on AQUAVETPLAN can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/aquavetplan	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)	The Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan, or AUSVETPLAN, is the national contingency planning framework for the management of animal disease emergencies in Australia. The disease strategy manuals cover a number of diseases that could impact wildlife, such as avian influenza, rabies and screw worm fly. There is also an operational manual that deals entirely with control of emergency animal disease in wild animal populations. https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/our-publications/ausvetplan-manuals-and-documents/	Animal Health Australia Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (BAD, ACVO and others)
Australian Pest Animal Strategy (APAS)	APAS's vision is that Australia's biodiversity, agricultural assets and social values are secure from the impacts of vertebrate pest animals. The focus of the Strategy is to address the undesirable impacts caused by exotic vertebrate animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish) that have become pests in Australia, and to prevent the establishment of new exotic vertebrate pests. The strategy can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/a7cb5991-e5c1-4c57-9037-1fd053ac8f2b/files/pest-animal-strategy.pdf The strategy is currently being revised and the APAS (2017-2027) will be available on the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website from mid-2017.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Guidelines for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Non-Indigenous Vertebrate Animals in Australia	These guidelines provide a nationally consistent framework for assessing the risk posed to environmental, economic and social values, including public safety, by species of non-indigenous vertebrates. As part of this, the risk of non-Indigenous vertebrate pest animal species is assessed, based (where possible) on: • the danger posed by an individual animal • the likelihood of establishment • the consequences of establishment. http://www.pestsmart.org.au/guidelines-for-the-import-movement-and-keeping-of-exotic-vertebrates-in-australia/	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Australian Weeds Strategy (AWS)	AWS (first developed as the National Weeds Strategy) provides a framework to establish consistent guidance for all parties and identifies priorities for weed management across Australia with the aim of minimising the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. The strategy can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/strategies/pubs/weed-strategy.pdf The strategy is currently being revised and the AWS (2017-2027) will be available on the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website from mid-2017.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Department of the Environment and Energy
Biosecurity Compliance Statement	This statement helps understand the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' approach to biosecurity compliance management, and specifies how various compliance management tools fit together to drive compliant behaviour. This statement complements the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' corporate plan, biosecurity strategy (currently under development), and biosecurity compliance plan which details focus areas for targeted interventions (currently under development). The statement can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/biosecurity-compliance-statement.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division
Biosecurity Incident Management System (BIMS)	BIMS has been developed to provide guidance on contemporary practices for the management of biosecurity incident response and initial recovery operations in Australia. BIMS is an 'all hazards' approach, which: • can be applied to all biosecurity incidents, irrespective of sector or scale of response • represents the most contemporary approach to incident management • co-exists with and complements current, sector specific and jurisdictional response arrangements • is contextualised to a biosecurity environment. BIMS can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/nbepeg/bims	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 is the guiding framework for Australian governments to conserve national biodiversity. It provides collective priorities for conservation and aims to coordinate efforts at a national level across all sectors to sustainably manage biological resources in a way that meets our current needs and ensures their long-term resilience, health and viability. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is available at: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/conservation/strategy	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Biosecurity Risk Management Operating Model	The Biosecurity Risk Management Operating Model outlines the framework in which the department makes decisions about the relativity of biosecurity risks and determines how to apply resources to deliver the optimal mix of control measures. The purpose of the operating model is to strengthen the department's biosecurity risk management capability by bringing together the information, intelligence and multiple perspectives from across the Biosecurity Group SES leadership team (SES officers from divisions responsible for biosecurity risk management on the import, including imported food, and export continuums) to synthesise insights and embed a stronger joint approach to risk management. Environmental biosecurity has been identified as one of the key risks being considered under the Preliminary Biosecurity Risk Management Assessment as part of the model.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources,
Critical Incident Response Plan (CIRP)	The CIRP is describes the department's arrangements for managing the response to incidents that may impact on the portfolio responsibilities and interests of the department. E.g. the outbreak of a significant plant pest or animal disease or in incident involving the live animal export trade. The CIRP provides a structured approach to the management of response activities and provides specific guidance to response staff on the functions that they need to perform and procedures to be followed.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Biosecurity Response Team (NBRT)	The NBRT will be in place from 1 July 2017 and replaces the previously emergency animal disease focused national Rapid Response Team. The NBRT will be a group of trained and experienced personnel that can be deployed to assist a jurisdiction in the response to biosecurity incidents. The NBRT will have two cohorts, a cohort of up to 50 experienced response personnel and a cohort of up to 20 mentors. The NBRT will be managed jointly by the department, Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia. Financial contributions for the management and activities of the NBRT will be shared between the department (50%) and state and territory biosecurity agencies, with contributions calculated on the population of each state and territory.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI (Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia)
Engagement and communication strategy for consulting with community and environmental stakeholders	This strategy provides guidance including processes for engaging with community and environmental stakeholders, who are not necessarily covered by existing industry and sector-specific consultation arrangements. It builds on the National Biosecurity Engagement and Communication Framework approach for the identification and engagement of stakeholders.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
Marine Pest National Biosecurity Strategy (MarinePestPlan 2017-2022)	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, in collaboration with the Marine Pest Sectoral Committee, is developing a National Marine Pest Biosecurity Strategy (MarinePestPlan 2017-2022) in response to the recommendations of a review of the national marine pest biosecurity. The review was aimed at setting a new direction for national management of marine pests. MarinePestPlan 2017-2022 will outline a coordinated approach to building Australia's capacity to manage the threat of marine pests over the next five years. The draft strategy is expected to be presented for NBC's consideration in 2017. Further information on the marine pests biosecurity can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/review-national-marine-pest-biosecurity	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (Animal Health Policy Branch (AHPB);the Secretariat, Marine Pest Sectoral Committee)
National Animal Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy (NABRDES)	NABRDES establishes the future direction for improving the focus, efficiency and effectiveness of RD&E in supporting biosecurity in Australia's animal industries and wildlife and recreational sectors. The strategy can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/cms_strategy/project/15/15	Animal Health Australia Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
National Animal Health Surveillance and Diagnostics Strategy National Animal Health Surveillance and Diagnostics Business Plan 16-19	The National Animal Health Surveillance and Diagnostics Strategy and Business Plan represent the commitment of Australian governments and industry to maintain and further improve our surveillance and diagnostic systems. They outline the current operating environment, and priority areas for improvement, for animal health surveillance and laboratory diagnostics in Australia. The documents do not distinguish between surveillance in domestic animals and surveillance in free-living animals. In addition, a wildlife appendix to the Business Plan has been developed. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/surveillance-diagnostics	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
National Diagnostic Protocols (NDP)	NDP provide guidance on how a diagnostic activity should be performed when providing diagnostics for a national response to a plant pest incident. Use of NDP during incident response enables: • rapid and accurate diagnosis of plant pests • consistency with Australia's agreed approach to diagnosing plant pests • Australia to meets its international plant protection obligations NDP have been developed by the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostic Standards and endorsed by the Plant Health Committee. These protocols can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/resource-hub/directories/tools-directory/635/national-diagnostic-protocols	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Environment and Community Research, development and Extension Strategy	This strategy aims to establish a national, coordinated and strategic approach to maximise benefits from past and future investments and generate cost-effective environmental and community biosecurity RD&E. The strategy complements the Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy and the National Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy, which specifically focus on issues that affect primary production. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/research-development-extension-strategy	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Framework for Management of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance	This framework is a key deliverable of the IGAB. Building on the strengths of the current biosecurity system, this framework provides a strategic, consistent, scientific and risk-based approach to managing the impacts of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance (EPDNS). The framework allows for: • activities to be undertaken by the most appropriate party • appropriate prioritisation of EPDNS based on risk • effort to be targeted where the greatest biosecurity outcomes can be achieved in the national interest • investment return to be optimised • adoption of national investment principles involving beneficiaries and risk creators • minimisation of regulatory burdens associated with containment of established pests and diseases. Further information on the framework can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/national-framework	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI
National Plant Biosecurity Strategy (NPBS)	NPBS is a comprehensive ten-year plan that facilitates the way for governments, plant industries and the community to work closely together to strengthen Australia's plant biosecurity system. It presents a vision for the national plant biosecurity system, and looks at the challenges Australia will need to overcome in the coming years; and the steps	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
	needed to be taken to manage these challenges. Realisation of this vision will better protect Australia from the negative impacts of plant pests, benefit market access for plant products, sustain Australia's high quality and reliable food supply, and preserve environmental health and amenity. Further information on the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/national-programs/national-plant-biosecurity-strategy	(Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy (NPBDS)	NPBDS provides a vision for the development of a plant biosecurity diagnostic system at the national level that can effectively meet Australia's plant biosecurity diagnostic requirements. Australia's plant pest diagnostic capacity is an essential component of eradication programmes. The strategy can be found at http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Diagnostic-Strategy.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NPBSS)	NPBSS is a sub-strategy of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy aiming to improve the management and coordination of plant pest surveillance activities in Australia. The development and implementation of this strategy is a significant step towards meeting the expectations of the plant pest surveillance aspects of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy and overarching principles of the IGAB. NPBSS also coordinates targeted surveillance arrangements to prioritise sentinel programmes for the early detection of plant pests. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/National-Plant-Biosecurity-Surveillence-Strategy.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD (Plant Health Australia)
National Plant Biosecurity Research, Development and Extension Strategy	This strategy establishes the future direction for improving biosecurity RD&E for Australia's plant industries. That is, RD&E to manage the risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. The strategy can be found at http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/National-Plant-Biosecurity-RDE-Strategy.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD Plant Health Australia
National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension Framework and strategies developed under this framework	The Australian, State and Northern Territory Governments, rural research and development corporations, CSIRO, and universities are jointly implementing the National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) Framework to facilitate greater collaboration and promote continuous improvement in the investment of RD&E resources nationally. There have been 22 sector specific RD&E strategies have been developed under this framework, which allow a more coordinated and collaborative RD&E. Many of these strategies cover biosecurity and environmental matters within the sectors. Further information on the Framework and the strategies can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/, including the following strategies that are specifically address environmental biosecurity issues: • Plant Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy • Climate Change Research Strategy for Primary Industries • Cotton Sector National RD&E Strategy • Fishing & Aquaculture RD&E Strategy • Forest & Wood Products Sector RD&E Strategy • Soils RD&E Strategy	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
	Water Use in Agriculture RD&E Strategy	
National Surveillance and Diagnostics Framework	The National Surveillance and Diagnostics Framework (the framework) has been developed by the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) Schedule 4 working group to provide an integrated approach to the funding and management of the surveillance and diagnostic activity currently undertaken by Australian governments. The aim is to ensure that surveillance and diagnostics are supported by risk based decision making to help prioritise the allocation of government resources and investment to areas of greatest return, and to maximise the use of existing capability and infrastructure.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
National Wild Dog Action Plan	The National Wild Dog Action Plan (the Plan) guides the implementation of a nationally-agreed framework for a strategic and risk-based approach to wild dog management; emphasising humane, safe and effective management techniques and appropriate scales for mitigating the impacts of wild dogs. The Plan is an industry-driven initiative, developed in response to the increasing number of wild dogs throughout the Australian mainland; their increasing negative impacts on primary production, the environment and social assets; and the need for a nationally coordinated approach to dealing with these issues. The Plan seeks to build on and strengthen on the wild dog management work already being conducted by local and regional groups, consistent with local priorities and imperatives. The national approach attempts to harnesses the efforts and expertise of these local and regional groups in mitigating wild dog impacts. The Plan also acknowledges the range of work undertaken by research organisations, both national and state-based. The Plan is available at: http://www.pestsmart.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/NWDAP_FINAL_MAY14.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Invasive Animals CRC
The Science Strategy	The Science Strategy provides a high-level framework for the development of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' science capability. The main focus of the strategy is on the biophysical sciences, although it fits within the context of a larger research capability of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources where these sciences combine with social sciences and economics to inform the evidence base for policy development. The strategy can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/Style%20Library/Images/DAFF/__data/assets/pdffile/0009/2338947/science-strategy-2013.pdf	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACPPO
Rural Research and Development Priorities	The Australian Government's Rural Research, Development and Extension Priorities guide investment in rural research and development programmes/activities. Biosecurity is one of the four priorities developed through the consultation process that led to the *Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper*. These priorities focus investment in areas of greatest need and are particularly important in guiding the Rural Research and Development Corporations, which are the Australian Government's primary mechanism for rural research and development in Australia. Further information on these priorities is available at: www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/innovation/priorities	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD
The Country Action List	The Country Action List is an example of how the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources targets a range of high-risk pests (and other contaminants such as soil) on imported sea containers and non- containerised (breakbulk) cargo at the border. This initiative is part of a joint programme with New Zealand to manage cargo arriving from ports at risk of introducing pests such as the giant African snail, Asian black-spined toad, exotic bees and ants. All containers and break bulk from countries on the action list require full six sided inspection of external surfaces and the internal	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Compliance Division

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
	surfaces of empty containers, when discharged at Australian ports. Further information on the Country Action List and the Sea Container Hygiene System is available at: www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/import/cargo/pests/cal	
The National List of Notifiable Animal Diseases	The national list of notifiable animal diseases was agreed by the Animal Health Committee based on the list of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health), and is reviewed approximately every two years. Endemic diseases are also included for surveillance purposes to detect unusual incidents involving mortality or sickness of animals and diseases of public health significance. The requirement to report notifiable disease is contained in individual state and territory legislation. State and territory notifiable animal disease lists contain all the diseases in the national list but can include others specific to that state or territory. Further information on the national list of notifiable animal diseases can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/notifiable	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACVO
Australian Priority Marine Pests List	The Marine Pest Sectoral Committee is developing the Australian Priority Marine Pests List, which will include species assessed as having a nationally significant impact if they were to become established in the Australian marine environment. The Australian Priority Marine Pest List is intended to create a mechanism for reporting detections of marine pests of national priority. This is currently being developed by the Australian Priority Marine Pest List Task Group (Task Group of the Marine Pest Sectoral Committee). On 28-29 November 2016, the List Task Group held a workshop to populate the Australian Priority Marine Pest List. Attendees – including jurisdictional representatives and marine pest experts – assessed a range of exotic and established marine pest species for inclusion in the Priority Pest List. A draft Priority Pest List, including both exotic and nationally significant established pests, was presented to stakeholders at the MPSC12 workshop on 1 December 2016. The List Task Group plans to develop a report on the assessments, undertake further consultation and finalise the list.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
The National List of Notifiable Aquatic Animal Diseases	The national list of notifiable aquatic animal diseases is based on the list of aquatic animal diseases notifiable to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health), regionally listed aquatic animal diseases (NACA/regional OIE listed) and other diseases that meet the listing criteria (of national significance). The requirement to report notifiable disease is contained in individual state and territory legislation. Further information on the national list of notifiable aquatic animal diseases can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/reporting/reportable-diseases	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD
National Priority Plant Pests List	Plant Health Committee has identified 42 national priority plant pests that are exotic to Australia, are under eradication or have limited distribution. These receive particular focus of government investment and action. While by no means the only plant pests of biosecurity concern, the national priority plant pests serve to highlight the sort of threats Australia faces. Details of the priority plant pests can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/plant	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD
Weeds of National Significance	Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been agreed by Australian governments based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Consideration was also given to their ability to be successfully managed. Further information is available at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/wons.html	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD Department of the Environment and Energy

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy Target Lists	The Department, through its Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy, maintains lists of exotic animal and plant diseases, plant pests and invasive weeds that pose likely entry through unregulated risk pathways into northern Australia. These lists are reviewed annually and guide post border surveillance conducted across northern Australia.	Commonwealth/ Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SDD
List of specimens taken to be suitable for live import, 2001	*(made under section 303EB of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)* This is a list of specimens suitable for live import. The list includes: • species of animals and plants suitable for live import with or without an import permit issued under this Act; • species that were approved for release prior to 1 May 1984, under the *Quarantine Act 1908* for the purpose of biological control. The species that have been included are based on current accessible records; • any live plant the introduction of which into Australia is in accordance with the *Quarantine Act 1908*, provided the plant is not included in the list of CITES specimens under this Act. https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00434	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy
National incursion prevention and response strategy for potentially invasive animals 2017-2022 (in draft)	Aims at: • Enhancing the current Australian Government approach to incursion management by providing opportunities for further development of nation-wide planning structures, information and linkages. • Create a nationally recognised and implementable incursion framework that fills the geographic and taxa gaps in the current system and prevents animals entering, or moving within Australia, and then establishing. http://www.pestsmart.org.au/national-incursions-strategy-consultation/	Invasive Plant and Animal Committee/CISS
National incursion response plan for terrestrial snakes, 2016	The plan provides basic information and procedures that can be used to respond to terrestrial snake incursions in Australia. It is designed to be used as a reference resource for the preparation of species, and region/area specific emergency response plans should a terrestrial snake incursion occur. http://www.pestsmart.org.au/national-incursion-response-plan-for-terrestrial-snakes/	Invasive Plant and Animal Committee/CISS
List of exotic vertebrate animals in Australia, 2007	This list is used as a reference by the States and Territories in controlling the entry, movement and keeping of exotic vertebrate species. The Vertebrate Pest Committee (VPC) has assessed and categorised the threats posed by non-indigenous vertebrate mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles held in Australia. The Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage also considers this list in assessing applications to import exotic vertebrate species into Australia. http://www.pestsmart.org.au/list-of-exotic-vertebrate-animals-in-australia/	Invasive Plant and Animal Committee Incursion Expert Group
Booderee National Park Management Pan 2015-2025	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/booderee-national-park-management-plan-2015-2025	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Christmas Island National Park Management Plan 2014-2024	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/christmas-island-national-park-management-plan-2014-2024	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
Kakadu National Park Plan of Management 2016-2026	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/kakadu-national-park-management-plan-2016-2026	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Norfolk Island National Park and Norfolk Island Botanic Garden Management Plan 2008-2018	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/management-plan-2008-18-norfolk-island-national-park-and-norfolk-island-botanic-garden	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Pulu Keeling National Park Management Plan 2015-2025	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/pulu-keeling-national-park-management-plan-2015-2025	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserves Network Management Plan 2013-2023	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/south-east-commonwealth-marine-reserves-network-management-plan-2013-23	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park Management Plan 2010-2020	Management Plan for relevant park includes a range of prescriptions to mitigate/control threatening processes such as pest animal and plants as priority actions. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/management-plan-2010-2020-uluru-kata-tjuta-national-park	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve Management Plan 2014-2024	The *Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve Management Plan 2014-2024* (the management plan) was prepared pursuant to s.370 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. It sets out how the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve (the Reserve) shall be protected and conserved. It also sets out what activities may be undertaken in the Reserve, and how they must be undertaken. Biosecurity is a key management concern in the Reserve. Section 5.4 of the management plan establishes a comprehensive biosecurity framework for the protection of the Reserve. The management plan operates in conjunction with the *Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve Management Plan 2014-2024* which was prepared and implemented pursuant to s.370 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The management plan is available at: http://heardisland.antarctica.gov.au/protection-and-management/management-plan/download-the-heard-island-and-mcdonald-islands-marine-reserve-management-plan	Commonwealth/ Department of the Environment and Energy Australian Antarctic Division Strategies Branch
Kakadu National Park Feral Animal Management Strategy 2006-16	Strategy to control feral animals in KNP - mitigation of threats and threatening processes	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks
Kakadu National Park Weeds Strategy – 2004-14 (new draft in progress)	Strategy to control weeds in KNP - mitigation of threats and threatening processes	Commonwealth/ Director of National Parks

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)
s 22(1)(a)(ii)		

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment C – Response template for legislation, agreements and strategies

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment C – Response template for legislation, agreements and strategies

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment C – Response template for legislation, agreements and strategies

BIOSECURITY MEASURES	SHORT DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment D – Response template for committees, forums and stakeholder organisations

The Commonwealth, states and territories work with the industry and community to establish, participate and/or support various committees, forums and stakeholder organisations to manage biosecurity relevant to their jurisdictions. The table below is to gather information on relevant committees, forums and organisations that provide a framework and support structure for implementing environmental biosecurity activities within their jurisdictions.

COMMITTEES/ FORUMS AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)	SPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOSECURITY ISSUES?	IS THERE AN ENVIRONMENT REPRESENTATIVE?
Quarantine Regulators Meeting	The annual QRM, established in 2008, aims to connect government agencies responsible for, or involved in, biosecurity and border management. Participation in the meeting is open to all biosecurity agencies and previous QRMs have involved representatives from more than 20 countries from across South-East Asia, South Asia, the Americas and the Pacific. The focus of the meetings is to support a harmonised approach to biosecurity border management, trade facilitation and capacity building by: • encouraging international cooperation on biosecurity issues pertaining to cargo • promoting economic diplomacy by identifying programs which facilitate trade, while addressing biosecurity risks • reinforcing shared development goals • developing and harmonise cargo compliance processes • providing members with an opportunity to network with many of their international biosecurity counterparts. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/quarantine-regulators-meeting	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources , SD	Non-specific	No
Consultative Group on Biosecurity Cooperation	CGBC provides the impetus and direction for harmonising animal and plant health measures affecting trade between Australia and New Zealand. Functions of the CGBC include: • overseeing the work of technical working groups on animal and plant biosecurity on specific tasks within their field of expertise • appointing additional working groups, or designate project officers, to carry out relevant tasks • reviewing reports and provide advice on biosecurity matters to Australian and New Zealand ministers. Membership of the CGBC comprises representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Three working groups operate under the CGBC are: • Animal Technical Working Group • Plant Technical Working Group • Operational Technical Working Group.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI	Non-specific	No
Agriculture Ministers Forum	AGMIN is the peak forum of the Australian, state and territory governments that focusses on priority issues affecting Australia's primary production sectors. AGMIN enables cross-jurisdictional, cooperative and coordinated approaches to matters of national interest, which includes national biosecurity. AGMIN membership comprises Australian/state/territory and New Zealand government ministers with responsibility for primary industries, and is chaired by the Australian Government Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources. Further information on AGMIN can be found at http://www.finance.gov.au/node/108661/ and http://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/media-centre/communiques/ag-ministers-forum	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, CSG	Non-specific	No
Agriculture Senior Officials Committee	AGSOC supports AGMIN in achieving its objectives. It comprises all department heads and CEOs of Australian/State/Territory and New Zealand Government agencies responsible for primary industries policy issues. It is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Further information on AGSOC can be found at https://www.finance.gov.au/resource-management/governance/register/body/108666/	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, CSG	Non-specific	No
National Biosecurity Committee	NBC is a subcommittee of AGSOC and responsible for a national, strategic approach to emerging and ongoing biosecurity policy issues, including those relating to the environment, across jurisdictions and implementing the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity. It comprises heads of the Australian, state and territory governments concerned with biosecurity and includes representation from the Department of the Environment and Energy. The responsibilities for environmental biosecurity rest with the relevant sectoral committees (listed below in this table) to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into national biosecurity decision-making processes. This enables biosecurity risks to be dealt within a single system. Further information on NBC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI	Non-specific	Yes - Gov
Research & Innovation Committee	R&I Committee is an advisory committee of AGSOC. It is responsible for the oversight of the implementation of the National Primary Industries Research Development and Extension Framework. The R&I Committee also provides advice on the overall performance of the primary industries research innovation system and emerging technologies, and works with the Council of Rural Research and Development Corporations (CRRDC). Membership of the R&I Committee includes representatives from the Australian and state and territory government, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), CRRDC, four research and development corporations (as nominated by the CRRDC), Bureau of Meteorology, and four universities representing the university sector (two nominated by the Australian Council of the Deans of Agriculture and two via the Australian Deputy Vice Chancellor's Research Group). Further information on R&I Committee can be found at http://www.npirdef.org/research_innovation_committee	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, CSG	Non-specific	Yes – BOM

Attachment D – Response template for committees, forums and stakeholder organisations

COMMITTEES/ FORUMS AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)	SPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOSECURITY ISSUES?	IS THERE AN ENVIRONMENT REPRESENTATIVE?
Invasive Plants and Animals Committee	IPAC is a cross-jurisdictional sectoral sub-committee of the NBC. The principal focus of IPAC is to provide a national mechanism for identification and resolution of government policies on weed, vertebrate pest and freshwater (vertebrate and invertebrate) pest issues on behalf of the NBC. Membership comprises representatives from the Australian, state and territory primary industry or environment departments. Representatives from CSIRO, PHA, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre and New Zealand are observers on the committee. IPAC is supported by a number of technical groups for advice on technical matters. These include: • the Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) Expert Group, • the Weed Incursion and Containment Expert Group, • the Vertebrate Pests Incursions Expert Group, • the Research, Development and Extension Expert Group, • the Freshwater Fish Expert Group • the Established Pest Animals of National Significance Task Group. Further information on IPAC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/pest-animals-and-weeds/invasive/ipac	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI	Specific	Yes - Gov
Animal Health Committee	AHC is a subcommittee of the NBC. The main purpose of AHC is to develop science-based and nationally consistent policy on animal health issues, and to provide advice as necessary on animal health to NBC. In doing so, AHC provides leadership in developing and implementing policy, programs, operational strategies and standards for government in the areas of animal health, domestic quarantine, animal welfare and veterinary public health. Discussions at times include matters of relevance for environmental biosecurity. The committee members include the chief veterinary officers of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (CSIRO) and the Department of the Environment and Energy. There are also observers from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. Further information on AHC can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/committees/ahc	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACVO, BAD	Non-specific	Yes – Gov and WHA
Sub-committee on Aquatic Animal Health	The Sub-Committee on Aquatic Animal Health (SCAAH) is an advisory committee to the Animal Health Committee (AHC). SCAAH provides high-level scientific, technical and strategic advice to AHC, supporting policy and program development regarding national aquatic animal health. SCAAH's terms of reference are: • To support AHC in their policy deliberations by the provision of robust scientific and technical advice on aquatic animal health issues. • To provide a technical forum for members to work together on aquatic animal health issues. • To facilitate information exchange and awareness-raising for aquatic animal health issues in Australia. (http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/committees/sub-committee_on_aquatic_animal_health_scaah)	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (AHPB)	Non-specific	No
Plant Health Committee	PHC is a subcommittee of the NBC and the peak plant biosecurity policy and decision-making forum. Its role is to maintain and improve plant health in Australia to support the economy, environment and community through strategic policy, technical and regulatory advice and national leadership on plant biosecurity matters. It also has the responsibility for environmental matters including in relation to invertebrates that are terrestrial or freshwater herbivores, pollinators, parasites or parasitoids of plants, vectors of plant pathogens, or impact on social amenity. PHC members include the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer and the Chief Plant Health Managers (or equivalent) in each state and territory. Observers of PHC include Plant Health Australia and NBC subcommittee chairs. Further information on PHC and its subcommittees is available at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/plant/health/committees/phc	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACPPO, BPD	Non-specific	No
Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine and Market Access	SDQMA is a subcommittee of PHC. Its role is to ensure the development of 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 Australia and jurisdictions, and • consistent with Australia's international import (BICON) and export market access (MICOR) conditions and policies. SDQMA members include the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer and the Chief Plant Health Managers (or equivalent) in each state and territory. Observers of PHC include Plant Health Australia.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACPPO, BPD	Non-specific	No
Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostics	SPHD is a subcommittee of PHC and the main body responsible for developing plant health diagnostic policy and improving diagnostic capacity and capability for the Australian biosecurity system by:	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Non-specific	No

Attachment D – Response template for committees, forums and stakeholder organisations

COMMITTEES/ FORUMS AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)	SPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOSECURITY ISSUES?	IS THERE AN ENVIRONMENT REPRESENTATIVE?
	• Coordinating the development of National Diagnostic Protocols for priority plant pests • Developing and implementing the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy within the framework of the National Plant Biosecurity Strategy and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity • Coordinating the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network • Assisting the development of diagnostic tools and material • Facilitating and coordinating the delivery of training to diagnosticians • Facilitating the progression of laboratory accreditation and proficiency testing Members include representatives of the Australian, state and territory governments, CSIRO, Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre, and Plant Health Australia. Observers include NZ Ministry of Primary Industries and the Forestry diagnostic equivalent subcommittee. http://plantbiosecuritydiagnostics.net.au/sphd/			
Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance	SNPHS is a subcommittee of PHC. Its role is to maintain and improve Australia's plant health surveillance capacity and capability in support of the economy, environment and the community and it is responsible for the establishment of the National Plant Health Surveillance framework, including the development of a nationally coordinated plant pest surveillance system in collaboration with jurisdictions and industry. Members include representatives from the Australian Government, state and territory governments. Observers include CSIRO, Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre, Plant Health Australia and many other organisations including the NZ Ministry for Primary Industries. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/plant/health/committees/snphs	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Non-specific	No
Marine Pest Sectoral Committee	MPSC is a subcommittee of the NBC and it develops and coordinates the implementation of harmonised, national arrangements to identify, minimise and address the pest risk to Australia's marine environment and associated industries, and plays an advocacy role for highlighting the impact of marine pests on Australia's marine environment and associated industry. MPSC comprises two representatives from the Australian Government and one government representative from each state and the Northern Territory. Members come from the agency with responsibility for marine pest issues within each jurisdiction but bring a whole of government position to MPSC discussions. The committee has three observers based on technical/scientific expertise with New Zealand being a standing observer. Further information on MPSC is available at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/marine-pests/mp-sect-committee	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (APHP)	Specific	Yes - Gov
National Management Group (NMG)	The NMG is the decision making body on national exotic plant pest and animal disease eradication programs under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA) and the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD). The NMG makes decisions on the technical feasibility, costs and benefits of eradicating an exotic pest or disease in accordance with a national response plan. The membership comprises senior officials as all governments and industry parties cost sharing the national response to an exotic pest or disease incursion. The NMG is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI. The Australian Government contributes 50 per cent of government funding to nationally cost-shared eradication programs. Australian Government funding for responses is provided through the Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs.	Non-specific	No
Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests	The CCEPP is Australia's key technical body for coordinating national responses to emergency plant pest incursions and is convened in response to a plant biosecurity incident. Its major roles are assessing the technical feasibility of eradications and advising the NMG on emergency plant pest issues in accordance with the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed. Membership includes standing representatives of the Australian, state and territory chief plant health managers or equivalent and a representative from PHA. The relevant industry parties will each provide two nominees who will join the CCEPP immediately in a biosecurity emergency affecting their crops. The industry nominees will be drawn from organisations that are members of PHA including a technical representative nominated by the relevant industry. CCEPP is chaired by the Australia's Chief Plant Protection Officer. CCEPP can establish ad hoc scientific advisory panels to advise on specific technical questions. Further information on CCEPP can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/plant/health/committees/ccepp	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Non-specific	No
Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease	CCEAD coordinates and makes decisions on the national, technical response to emergency animal disease incidents of animal health, public health or trade significance. CCEAD membership comprises the Australian and state and territory Chief Veterinary Officers, representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (CSIRO) and industry bodies. AHA also attends meetings. CCEAD is chaired by Australia's Chief Veterinary Officer. Further information can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/committees/ccead	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACVO, BAD	Non-specific	No
Aquatic Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease	AqCCEAD provides advice on emergency aquatic animal health events. It shares information and makes decisions on the management of an emergency aquatic animal disease incident until it decides the disease or threat no longer exists, or a national response is no longer required.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ACVO, BAD	Non-specific	No

Attachment D – Response template for committees, forums and stakeholder organisations

COMMITTEES/ FORUMS AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY AND FUNDING CONTRIBUTION (IF ANY)	SPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOSECURITY ISSUES?	IS THERE AN ENVIRONMENT REPRESENTATIVE?
	AqCCEAD membership comprises the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer, state or territory chief veterinary officers or directors of fisheries, and representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory. Further information can be found at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/emergency/cceaad			
National Biosecurity Management Group	The NMBG is the decision making body on national exotic plant pest and animal disease eradication programs under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA). The NMBG makes decisions on the technical feasibility, costs and benefits of eradicating an exotic pest or disease in accordance with a national response plan. The membership comprises senior officials as all governments and industry parties cost sharing the national response to an exotic pest or disease incursion. The NBMG is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI (Response). The Australian Government contributes 50 per cent of government funding to nationally cost-shared eradication programs. Australian Government funding for responses is provided through the Project Agreement for Pest and Disease Preparedness and Response Programs.	Specific	Yes – Gov
National Biosecurity Management Consultative Committees • Tramp Ant Consultative Committee • Consultative Committee for Exotic Plant Incursions	These committees cover responses under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA) and some pre-NEBRA responses. Specific committees include: • The Tramp Ant Consultative Committee, which replaced the previous National Tramp Ant Committee, advises on emergency responses to tramp ant issues. TACC can establish ad hoc scientific advisory panels to advise on specific technical questions. • The Consultative Committee for Exotic Plant Incursions advises on emergency weed responses that affect the environment. Other National Biosecurity Management Consultative Committees have been established for non-ant or weed incursions.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Specific	Yes – Gov, (DOEE can have a representative, if they have relevant expertise, but they do not usually take up the option)
Consultative Committee on Introduced Marine Pest Emergencies	CCIMPE provides a national technical forum to facilitate timely, well-informed decision-making in response to primary and secondary (translocation) introductions of a marine pest considered exotic to the Australian marine environment under the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA). Membership comprises of representatives from each appropriate state and Northern Territory government agency, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Department of Environment and Energy, and CSIRO.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD (AHPB)	Specific	Yes - Gov
Environmental Biosecurity Roundtable	The department held the first Environmental Biosecurity Stakeholder Forum in Canberra on 26 October 2016, which helped share ideas and improve understanding of the key environmental biosecurity issues across the 18 participant organisations. It has been agreed that the forum provides a valuable opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the progress of environmental biosecurity policy and program initiatives.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI $2000 for 2016 forum and expected to cost more in 2017 and beyond as there will be two forums annually, each is expected to attract more participants than 2016.	Specific	Yes – Gov, WHA, NGOs and Research/Education bodies
Biosecurity Roundtables	Biosecurity roundtables provide an opportunity for stakeholders to engage directly with the Commonwealth, state and territory governments and industry representatives on biosecurity issues including environmental biosecurity. Since 2016, roundtables have been held in each of the state and territory capital cities culminating in the National Biosecurity Forum held in Canberra.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI	Non-specific	Yes – Gov, WHA, NGOs and Research/Education bodies
National Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Expert Group	The National Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Expert Group (expert group) was established by the National Biosecurity Committee (NBC) in March 2015 as a recommendation from the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) Implementation Taskforce. The role of the expert group is to develop, harmonise and maintain the national capability and capacity to prepare for the response to biosecurity emergencies. The expert group's membership is comprised of emergency response specialists from each jurisdiction, Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia. It is chaired by an NBC member.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI (Preparedness)	Non-specific	Yes – Gov (DOEE is a listed member, but they have not yet engaged. The group is discussing options to involve them with the intent of making DOEE an active member)
Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators Network	AELERT is a network for environmental regulators across Australia and New Zealand. AELERT members work in local, state and federal government agencies to implement and administer environmental legislation. AELERT plays an important role in securing a sustainable Australasia through the advancement of best practice environmental regulation. As such, the core of AELERTs activities concern facilitating cross-jurisdictional collaboration on mutual regulatory challenges; promoting the development of the regulatory craft; and fostering capacity building across the network.	Department of the Environment and Energy on steering committee but Department of Agriculture and Water	Non-specific	Yes - Gov

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		Resources is a member organisation		
Northern Australia Biosecurity Framework Reference Group	The Northern Australia Biosecurity Framework Reference Group advises on and supports a collaborative approach to biosecurity in northern Australia. It builds on and supersedes the Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) Steering Committee. The Reference Group identifies common biosecurity delivery priorities across governments and agricultural industries to help ensure that the Australian Government biosecurity surveillance effort for northern Australia is appropriately targeted to risk, and effectively aligned with other stakeholder effort. Membership of the Reference Group includes representatives from the Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia Agriculture departments, Plant Health Australia, Animal Health Australia, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and the Office of Northern Australia. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/northern-australia-biosecurity-framework/reference-group	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, SD	Non-specific	No
Biosecurity Research Steering Committee	The Biosecurity Research Steering Committee (the committee) seeks to improve the efficiency of biosecurity research, development and extension (RD&E) conducted for the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (the department) and in some cases, in collaboration with the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), New Zealand. It provides a cross-departmental forum for the prioritisation and governance of RD&E projects to help avoid duplication of effort and to maximise the department's return on investment in biosecurity RD&E. Additionally, it aims to amplify opportunities between the department and MPI to collaborate and share RD&E outcomes. RD&E activities conducted by the following entities will report to the committee: 1. the Centre of Excellence for Biosecurity Risk Analysis (CEBRA) 2. the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) 3. MPI, New Zealand. The committee provides governance oversight of the department's biosecurity RD&E activities including: • strategic direction and priorities • project development, implementation, evaluation and review • appropriate funding mix • how research is communicated, extended and applied to the biosecurity business. In considering these activities, environment may be considered.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Non-specific	No
CI Cat Eradication Steering Committee (CICESC)	The Christmas Island Cat Steering Committee was established to provide advice and direction to Parks Australia to eradicate cats and control rates on Christmas Island and includes • Contributing input into the development of the overarching project plan, annual operational plan and timelines. • Providing high level guidance and advice on project related issues, including the identification of risks and mitigation strategies, appropriate methods, implementation, monitoring, program review, reporting and improvement. • Identifying project implementation issues that may affect the Committee member's organisation or other relevant stakeholders (e.g. governance issues, consultation requirements etc). If/where the case, identify ways these issues may be addressed. • Contributing to the preparation, and facilitating the dissemination, of information to the community and other stakeholders.	Commonwealth / Director of National Parks (Department of Environment and Energy)	Specific	Yes?
CI Cat Eradication Technical and Scientific Sub Committee	The CI Cat Eradication Technical and Scientific Sub Committee was established to: *Provide high level advice on technical and scientific matters associated with the CICESC *Recommend any technical or research needs and opportunities that could enhance the cat eradication project	Commonwealth / Director of National Parks (Department of Environment and Energy)	Specific	Yes – technical experts
Threatened Species Scientific Committee	The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) is an independent committee of eminent conservation scientists that provides the Minister for the Environment and Energy with advice on matters relating to listing, conservation and recovery of threatened species and ecological communities, and listing and abatement of key threatening processes under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The functions of the committee include: • amending and updating of lists for threatened species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes • making and adopting of recovery plans and threat abatement plans • approving conservation advices • other matters relating to the conservation of threatened native flora and fauna at the Minister's request. Further information on the Committee can be found at https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/TSSC	Department of Environment and Energy	Non-specific	Yes – technical experts
National Feral Cat Taskforce	The Feral Cat Taskforce is an officials level advisory, coordinating and informal oversight group tasked with supporting achievement of specific outputs in accordance with the *Threatened Species Strategy*, and has a general advisory role. It provides information and support to the Threatened Species Commissioner and the Department of the Environment and Energy on implementing the feral cat actions and targets in the *Threatened Species Strategy*.	Australian Government, with all jurisdictions participating	Specific	Yes – Gov, NGOs, technical experts

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)	The taskforce drives delivery of the 'tackling feral cat and their impacts' targets by: a) Linking initiatives, innovations and progress on managing feral cat threats; b) Building relevant partnerships and national cooperation on feral cat management; c) Informing government policy, planning and investment on strategic feral cat management; and d) Providing clear and accessible data, monitoring and public reports on feral cat management activity. The taskforce's work is primarily framed by the *Threatened Species Strategy's* key actions and targets on feral cats, with reference where relevant to the *Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats.* This Taskforce is made up of representatives from every state and territory government, as well as Natural Resource Management organisations, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the RSPCA, the National Environmental Science Programme and Threatened Species Scientific Committee representatives, the Invasive Species Council and Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre.			

Attachment D – Response template for committees, forums and stakeholder organisations

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE JURISDICTION				
Plant Health Australia Animal Health Australia	These companies facilitate a national approach to enhance Australia's animal and plant health status, through government and industry partnerships for pest and disease preparedness, prevention, emergency response and management. These companies, and the emergency response agreements they administer ensure that national responses to emergency animal diseases and plant pests are facilitated and that uncertainty over response management and funding arrangements is minimised. The Membership of these companies are the Australian, state and territory government and a number of animal and plant industry representative bodies. While the main focus of these entities is on primary production, environmental biosecurity considerations are integral to their role. Further information on AHA is available at: www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au and PHA at: www.planthealthaustralia.com.au	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI Response section, as part of the NMG/NBMG secretariat functions, liaises with PHA and AHA in relation to emergency response arrangements under	Non-specific	PHA: No AHA: Yes – NGO (WHA is an associate member)

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		the EPPRD and EADRA respectively. Liaising with PHA and AHA is performed on an individual section basis, as required. Payment of AHA and PHA membership fees is also made on an annual basis through the Response section. These membership fee payments were paid in accordance with the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines for the 2016-17 financial year. AHA were paid a grant of $1,515,800 inclusive of GST and PHA were paid a grant of $918,500 inclusive of GST.		
Wildlife Health Australia Wildlife Health Australia Coordinator Group Bat health focus group	The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources established WHA's predecessor, Australian Wildlife Health Network in 2002, recognising the importance of wildlife to Australia's biosecurity. Longer term funding was secured in 2013 under the Australian Government's former Caring for Our Country program, the Australian Wildlife Health Network was transitioned to the current independent incorporated Wildlife Health Australia. WHA enhances the reporting of disease detections in wildlife, collates wildlife disease information nationally, coordinates wildlife health related activities and liaises between wildlife and industry stakeholders, states and territories, and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. WHA coordinates a number of focus groups and committees supporting their activities and objectives. These include: • Wildlife Coordinator group: The state and territory CVO-appointed coordinators for wildlife health matters. • Bat Health Focus Group: A group of experts in bat ecology and bat-borne diseases. Historically this group has been focussed on public health threats such as Australian bat lyssavirus and Hendra virus, but have also discussed diseases such as White Nose Syndrome in recent years. • Zoo, Sentinel Clinic and University Clinic Surveillance coordinators: This group is comprised of the primary contact points at each of the participating institutions in three surveillance programmes aimed at collecting high value wildlife surveillance data for inclusion in the national wildlife disease surveillance database. • Universities focus group: A group of key academics and researchers brought together to discuss wildlife health issues of relevance. • Zoo Animal Health Reference Group: A group initially convened at the request of the ACVO to provide technical advice on biosecurity issues affecting the zoo industry. The group is comprised of senior zoo vets and the regional veterinary officer of the Zoo and Aquarium Association, with secretariat support provided by WHA. • National Avian Influenza in Wild Birds steering group: All participants in the NAIWB programme (now expanded to include avian paramyxoviruses as well). An additional university research group with independent funding also participates. • Orange-bellied parrot Technical Reference Group: WHA coordinates the Technical Reference Group for the OBP Recovery team, developing protocols for managing biosecurity and disease prevention in the captive and wild populations. The Australian OIE Focal Point for Wildlife is a member of staff at WHA. Further information on Wildlife Health Australia is available at: www.wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au The Wildlife Health Australia Coordinator Group provides a framework for reporting wildlife disease information into a national electronic Wildlife Health Information System (eWHIS) by each state and territory WHA Coordinator. WHA supports the Bat Health Focus Group which considers bat health issues in relation to the broader context of biosecurity, public health, livestock health and environmental impacts in Australia. Members come from organisations including Australian and State Government departments of agriculture, public health and environment.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD, ACVO Funding provided from the National Landcare Programme - $4.9M over 5 years. Current funding expires on 30 June 2018, A secure funding source beyond this date is currently being explored.	Specific	Yes – NGOs and researchers on Management committee. Govs, NGOs and Research/Education bodies also are supporters/ members of the organisation
Rural Research and Development Corporations	There are 15 Rural RDCs across the primary industries in Australia, tasked with delivering tangible and practical improvements for their industries. They do this through strategic and targeted investments in and partnerships for research, development and adoption, and in some cases, market access, market development. There are five statutory RDCs, established under their enabling legislation (the *Primary Industries Research and Development Act 1989* and *the Australian Grape and Wine Authority Act 2013*) and are classified as corporate Commonwealth entities under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. There are also ten industry-owned RDCs established as Australian public companies under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The industry-owned RDCs are declared under the enabling legislation specific to the industry they operate in. Further information on Rural RDCs can be found at http://www.ruralrdc.com.au/about-the-rrdcs/#ruralrrdcs	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, APD	Non-specific	No

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Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre	PBCRC strengthens Australia's plant biosecurity scientific capacity. It develops and deploys scientific knowledge, tools, resources and capacity to safeguard Australia, its plant industries and regional communities from the economic, environmental and social consequences of damaging invasive plant pests and diseases. PBCRC's collaborative network includes researchers from 27 participating organisations, representing industry, universities, and governments. Further information on PBCRC can be found at http://www.pbcrc.com.au/about/overview	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPD	Non-specific	N/A
Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre	IACRC plays a critical role in combating the threat of invasive animals by developing new technologies and integrated strategies that are humane, target specific and effective to reduce the impact of invasive animals on Australia's economy, environment, and people. Its primary focus is on: • developing smarter tools to prevent and detect new invasions • advanced and tactical tools to strengthen integrated management strategies of carp and other pest fish • new tools and integrated management strategies for major pests including foxes, wild dogs, feral pigs, rats and mice, cane toads, feral cats and rabbits. The current (2012 – 2017) IACRC was established as an integrated research and management collaboration with 27 participating organisations. IACRC will be transitioned into Centre for Invasive Species Solutions from July 2017 Further information on IACRC can be found at http://www.invasiveanimals.com/	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI	Specific	N/A
Centre for Invasive Species Solutions	CISS will build on the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre's (IACRC) proven track record in successfully collaborating with government, industry, business and universities to develop tools to control and manage invasive pest animals. This coordinated approach will help continue to direct strategic investment and increase efficiencies in the ongoing issue of invasive species. CISS will include both invasive pest animals and weed research, which will fill a current research gap. The department is progressing arrangements to support the transition of the IACRC into CISS, expected to be finalised for a July 2017 commencement.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BPI The Australian Government committed $20 million over five years to CISS from 2017-18	Specific	N/A
CSIRO- Australian Animal Health Laboratory	The Australian Government provides funding to CSIRO-AAHL, which is the only national maximum bio-containment facility suitable for handling exotic and major emergency animal diseases. Contributions to the operations of the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL) include: • the maintenance and operation of its microbiologically secure facility • diagnostic and surveillance activities for exotic and other major emergency animal diseases • providing technical advice and support • education and training in support of all areas of biosecurity services • research and development for advancing diagnostic capabilities and disease management strategies • operating as a national and international reference laboratory for specific diseases • any other support in the area of biosecurity and counter–bioterrorism as required.	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, BAD $8.047M for the 2016-17 financial year.	Non-specific	N/A

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Legend:
BAD – Biosecurity Animal Division
BPD – Biosecurity Plant Division
SD – Service Delivery Division
BPI – Biosecurity Policy and Implementation Division
SAFF – Sustainable Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Division
APD – Agricultural Policy Division
ABARES – Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences
ACVO – Australian Chief Veterinary Officer
CD – Compliance Division

National Biosecurity Investment Portfolio ($'000) in FY 2015-16

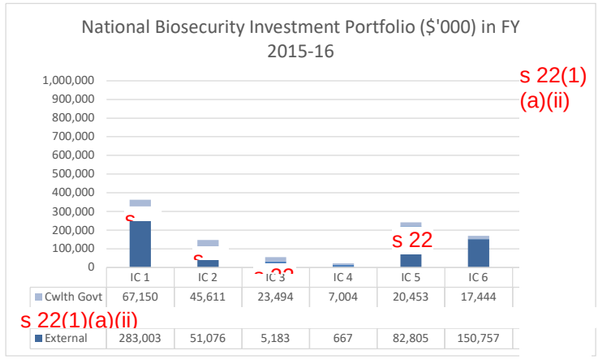
Investment Category	Cwlth Govt	External
IC 1	67,150	283,003
IC 2	45,611	51,076
IC 3	23,494	5,183
IC 4	7,004	667
IC 5	20,453	82,805
IC 6	17,444	150,757
Total	181,156	573,491

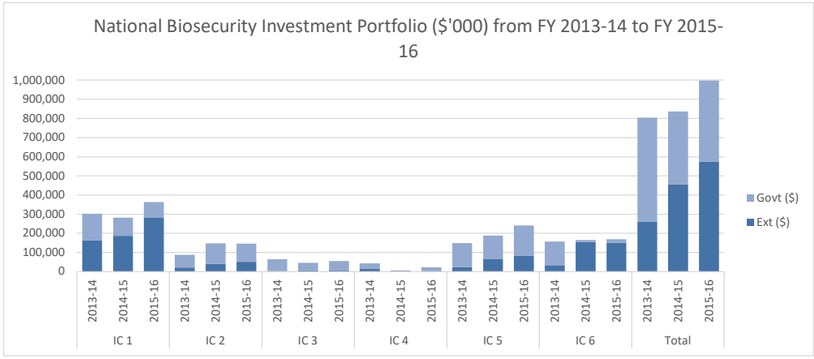
National Biosecurity Investment Portfolio ($'000) in FY 2014-15

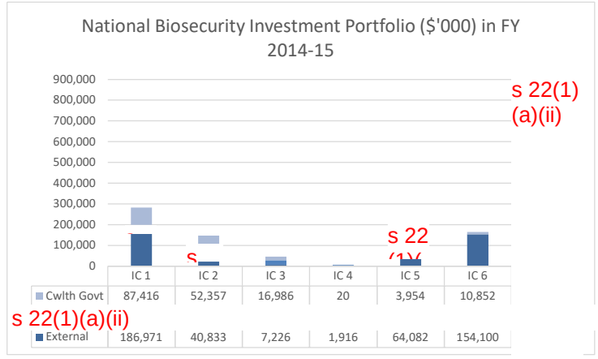
Investment Category	Cwlth Govt	External
IC 1	87,416	186,971
IC 2	52,357	40,833
IC 3	16,986	7,226
IC 4	20	1,916
IC 5	3,954	64,082
IC 6	10,852	154,100
Total	171,585	455,128

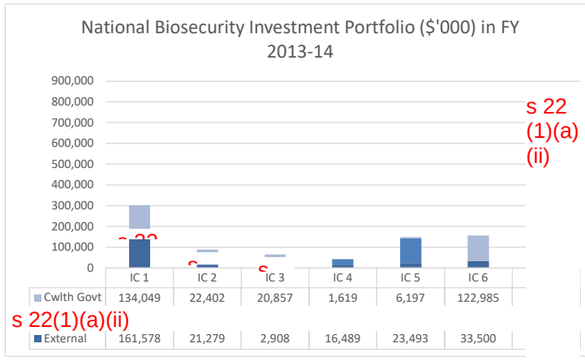
National Biosecurity Investment Portfolio ($'000) in FY 2013-14

Investment Category	Cwlth Govt	External
IC 1	134,049	161,578
IC 2	22,402	21,279
IC 3	20,857	2,908
IC 4	1,619	16,489
IC 5	6,197	23,493
IC 6	122,985	33,500
Total	308,109	259,248



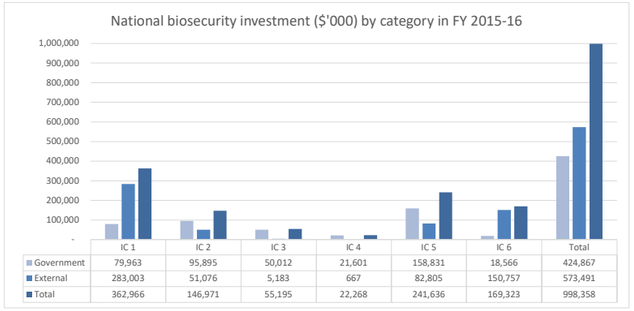


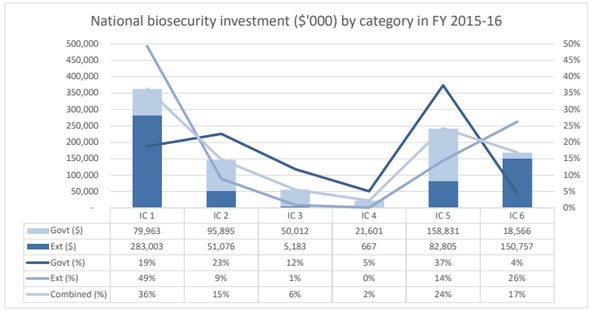




National biosecurity investment ($'000) by category in FY 2015-16

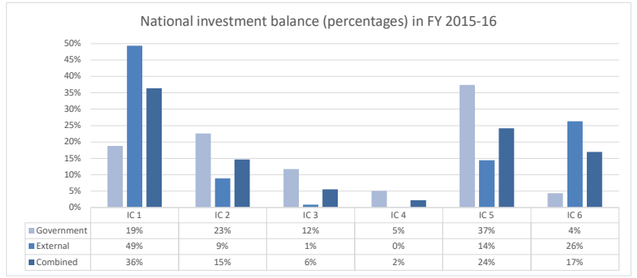
Investment Category	Government	External	Total
IC 1	79,963	283,003	362,966
IC 2	95,895	51,076	146,971
IC 3	50,012	5,183	55,195
IC 4	21,601	667	22,268
IC 5	158,831	82,805	241,636
IC 6	18,566	150,757	169,323
Total	424,867	573,491	998,358

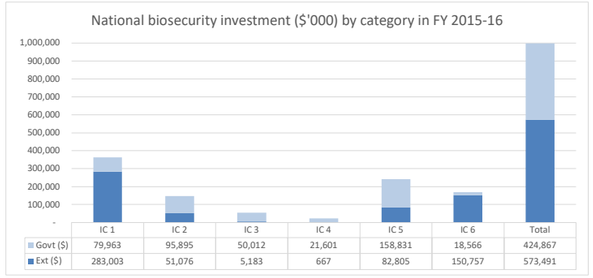




National investment balance (percentages) by category in FY 2015-16

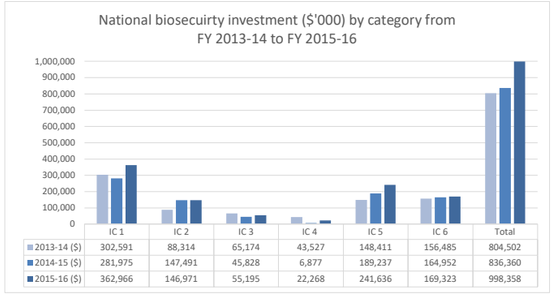
Investment category	Government	External	Combined
IC 1	19%	49%	36%
IC 2	23%	9%	15%
IC 3	12%	1%	6%
IC 4	5%	0%	2%
IC 5	37%	14%	24%
IC 6	4%	26%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%

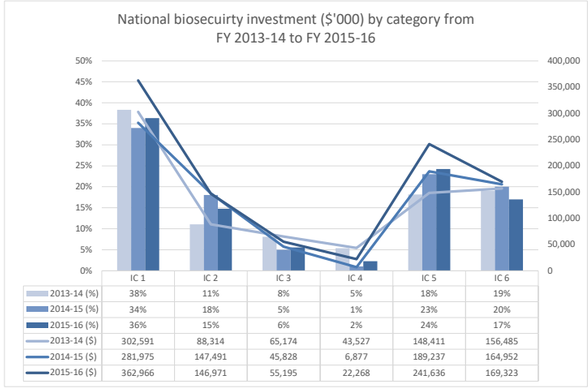




National biosecurity investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

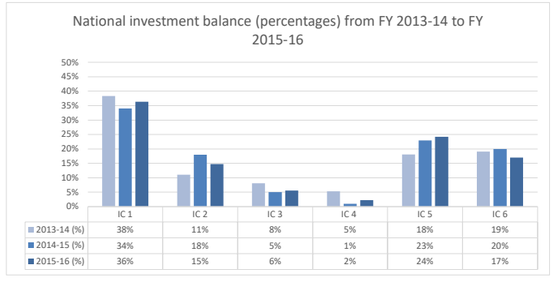
Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16 ($)	362,966	146,971	55,195	22,268	241,636	169,323	998,358
2014-15 ($)	281,975	147,491	45,828	6,877	189,237	164,952	836,360
2013-14 ($)	302,591	88,314	65,174	43,527	148,411	156,485	804,502





National investment balance (percentages) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

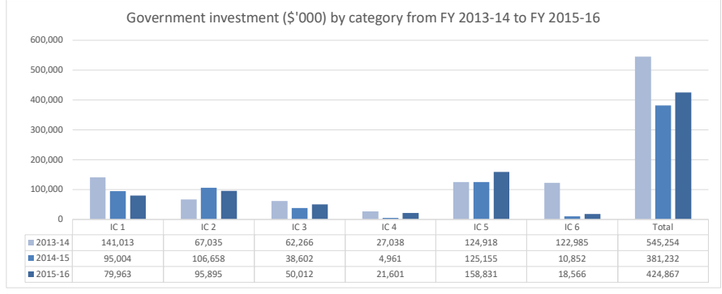
Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16 (%)	36%	15%	6%	2%	24%	17%	100%
2014-15 (%)	34%	18%	5%	1%	23%	20%	101%
2013-14 (%)	38%	11%	8%	5%	18%	19%	100%



Government investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16	79,963	95,895	50,012	21,601	158,831	18,566	424,867
2014-15	95,004	106,658	38,602	4,961	125,155	10,852	381,232
2013-14	141,013	67,035	62,266	27,038	124,918	122,985	545,254

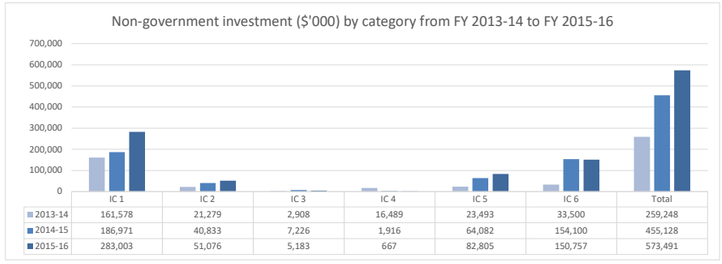
Note: No data for NT in 2013-14



Non-government investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16	283,003	51,076	5,183	667	82,805	150,757	573,491
2014-15	186,971	40,833	7,226	1,916	64,082	154,100	455,128
2013-14	161,578	21,279	2,908	16,489	23,493	33,500	259,248

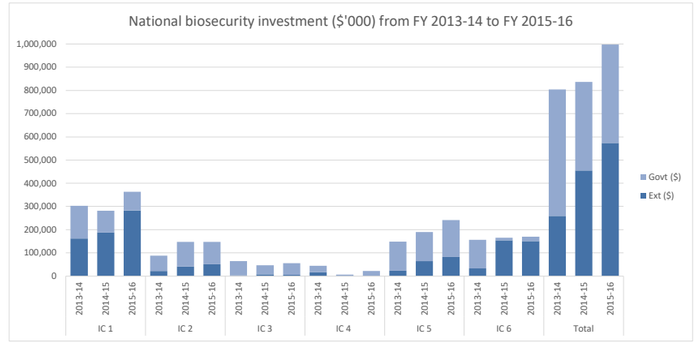
Note: No data for NT in 2013-14



Government and externally sourced investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

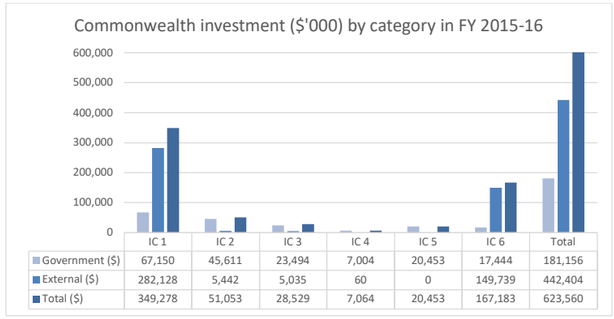
Year	IC 1		IC 2		IC 3		IC 4		IC 5		IC 6		Total		
	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Total
2015-16 ($)	79,963	283,003	95,895	51,076	50,012	5,183	21,601	667	158,831	82,805	18,566	150,757	424,867	573,491	998,358
2014-15 ($)	95,004	186,971	106,658	40,833	38,602	7,226	4,961	1,916	125,155	64,082	10,852	154,100	381,232	455,128	836,360
2013-14 ($)	141,013	161,578	67,035	21,279	62,266	2,908	27,038	16,489	124,918	23,493	122,985	33,500	545,254	259,248	804,502

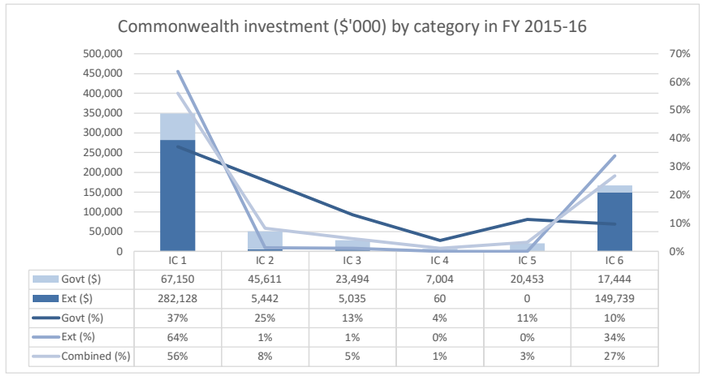
	IC 1			IC 2			IC 3			IC 4			IC 5			IC 6			Total		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Govt ($)	141,013	95,004	79,963	67,035	106,658	95,895	62,266	38,602	50,012	27,038	4,961	21,601	124,918	125,155	158,831	122,985	10,852	18,566	545,254	381,232	424,867
Ext ($)	161,578	186,971	283,003	21,279	40,833	51,076	2,908	7,226	5,183	16,489	1,916	667	23,493	64,082	82,805	33,500	154,100	150,757	259,248	455,128	573,491
Govt (%)	26%	25%	19%	12%	28%	23%	11%	10%	12%	5%	1%	5%	23%	33%	37%	23%	3%	4%			
Ext (%)	62%	41%	49%	8%	9%	9%	1%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%	9%	14%	14%	13%	34%	26%			
Total (%)	38%	34%	36%	11%	18%	15%	8%	5%	6%	5%	1%	2%	18%	23%	24%	19%	20%	17%			



Commonwealth investment ($'000) by category in FY 2015-16

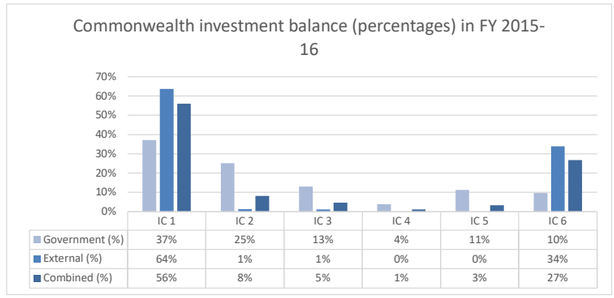
Investment Category	Government ($)	External ($)	Total ($)
IC 1	67,150	282,128	349,278
IC 2	45,611	5,442	51,053
IC 3	23,494	5,035	28,529
IC 4	7,004	60	7,064
IC 5	20,453	0	20,453
IC 6	17,444	149,739	167,183
Total	181,156	442,404	623,560

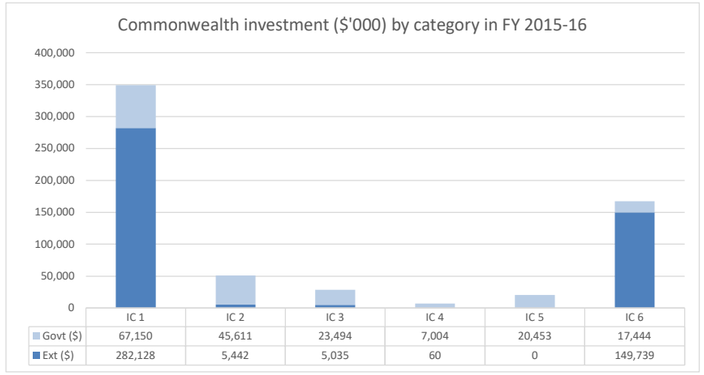




Commonwealth investment balance (percentages) in FY 2015-16

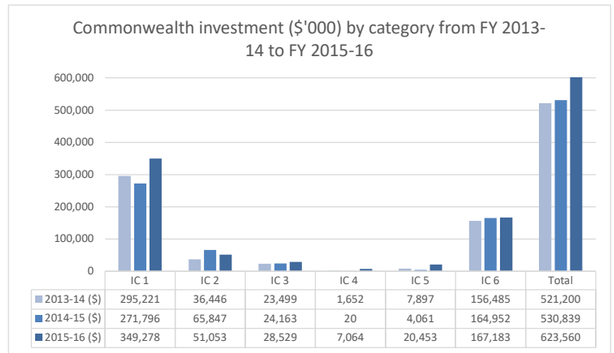
	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
Government (%)	37%	25%	13%	4%	11%	10%	100%
External (%)	64%	1%	1%	0%	0%	34%	100%
Combined (%)	56%	8%	5%	1%	3%	27%	100%





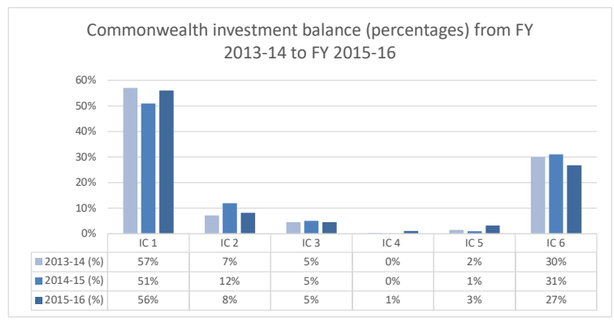
Commonwealth investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

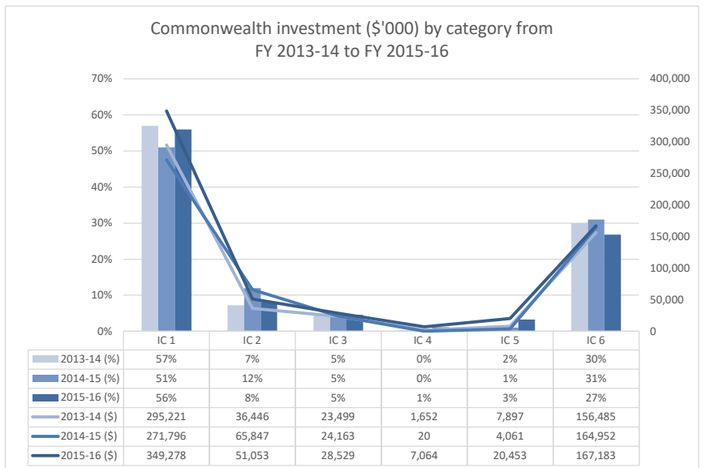
Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16 ($)	349,278	51,053	28,529	7,064	20,453	167,183	623,560
2014-15 ($)	271,796	65,847	24,163	20	4,061	164,952	530,839
2013-14 ($)	295,221	36,446	23,499	1,652	7,897	156,485	521,200



Commonwealth investment balance (percentages) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

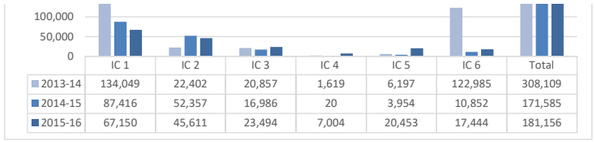
Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16 (%)	56%	8%	5%	1%	3%	27%	100%
2014-15 (%)	51%	12%	5%	0%	1%	31%	100%
2013-14 (%)	57%	7%	5%	0%	2%	30%	101%





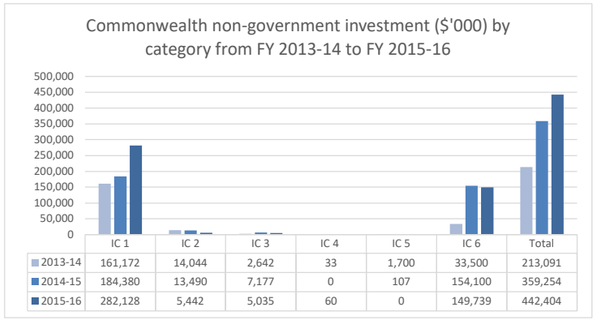
Commonwealth government investment ($'000) by category from 2013-14 to 2015-16

Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total	
2015-16	67,150	45,611	23,494	7,004	20,453	17,444	181,156	
2014-15	87,416	52,357	16,986	20	3,954	10,852	171,585	9,571
2013-14	134,049	22,402	20,857	1,619	6,197	122,985	308,109	126,953



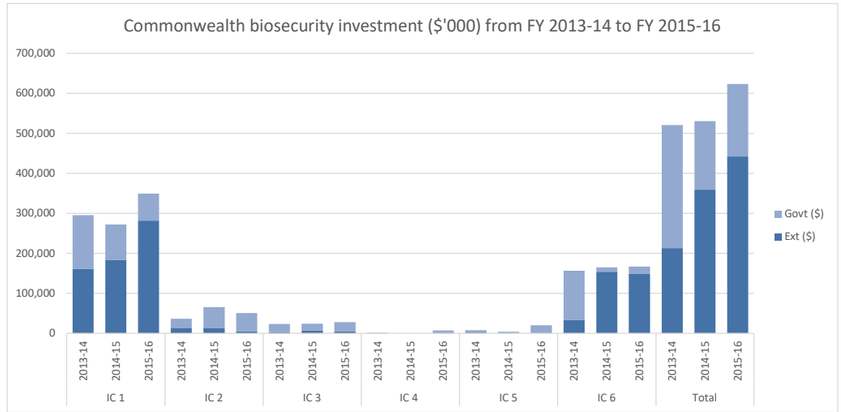
Commonwealth non-government investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

Year	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
2015-16	282,128	5,442	5,035	60	0	149,739	442,404
2014-15	184,380	13,490	7,177	0	107	154,100	359,254
2013-14	161,172	14,044	2,642	33	1,700	33,500	213,091



Commonwealth government and externally sourced investment ($'000) by category from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

Year	IC 1		IC 2		IC 3		IC 4		IC 5		IC 6		Total		
	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Govt	Ext	Total
2015-16 ($)	67,150	282,128	45,611	5,442	23,494	5,035	7,004	60	20,453	0	17,444	149,739	181,156	442,404	623,560
2014-15 ($)	87,416	184,380	52,357	13,490	16,986	7,177	20	0	3,954	107	10,852	154,100	171,585	359,254	530,839
2013-14 ($)	134,049	161,172	22,402	14,044	20,857	2,642	1,619	33	6,197	1,700	122,985	33,500	308,109	213,091	521,200



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Investment ($'000) in preparedness by sub-category in FY 2015-16

Commonwealth	**IC 2.1**		**IC 2.2**		**IC 2.3**		**IC 2.4**		**IC 2.5**		**Not specified**		**Total**	
	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)	Government ($)	External ($)
Jurisdiction total	3,782	0	2,867	30	7,854	0	1,240	0	11,455	0	18,413	5,412	45,611	5,442
Animal Biosecurity	3,002	0	1,280	30	4,434	0	600	0	8,222	0	0	0	17,538	30
Plant Biosecurity	0	0	479	0	250	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	1,023	0
Invasive Plant & Animal	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	711	0
Invasive Marine Pest	300	0	414	0	0	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	1,023	0
Undetermined	480	0	277	0	3,170	0	640	0	2,336	0	18,413	5,412	25,316	5,412
Total (%)	7%		6%		15%		2%		22%		47%		100%	
Total ($)	3,782		2,897		7,854		1,240		11,455		23,825		51,053	

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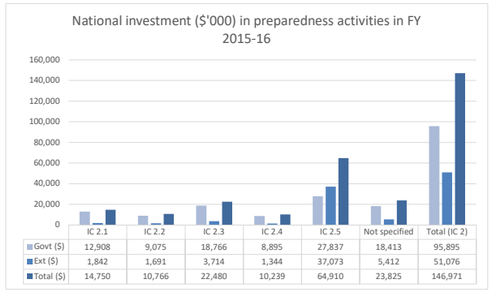

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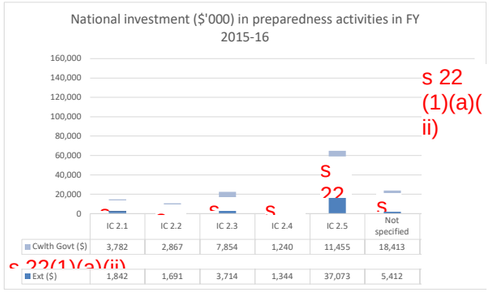

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National	**IC 2.1**		**IC 2.2**		**IC 2.3**		**IC 2.4**		**IC 2.5**		**Not specified**		**Total (IC 2)**	
	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)	Govt ($)	Ext ($)
Jurisdiction total	12,908	1,842	9,075	1,691	18,766	3,714	8,895	1,344	27,837	37,073	18,413	5,412	95,895	51,076
Animal Biosecurity	8,255	952	4,952	833	11,693	2,417	5,791	1,080	18,451	16,607	0	0	49,142	21,889
Plant Biosecurity	2,623	568	2,047	416	2,222	793	2,348	244	4,594	20,216	0	0	13,834	22,237
Invasive Plant & Animal	976	322	1,143	442	1,109	474	29	20	1,731	0	0	0	4,987	1,258
Invasive Marine Pest	575	0	657	0	573	30	87	0	725	250	0	0	2,616	280
Undetermined	480	0	277	0	3,170	0	640	0	2,336	0	18,413	5,412	25,316	5,412
Total ($)	14,750		10,766		22,480		10,239		64,910		23,825		146,971	

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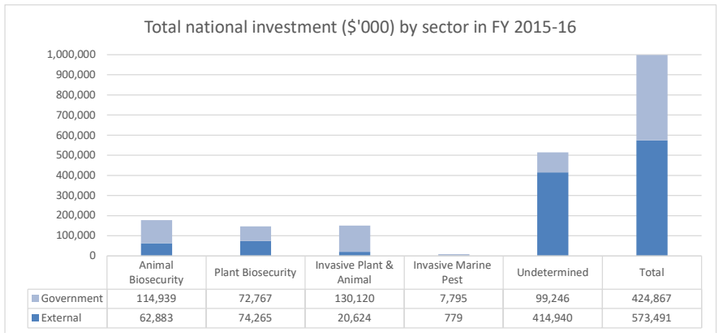
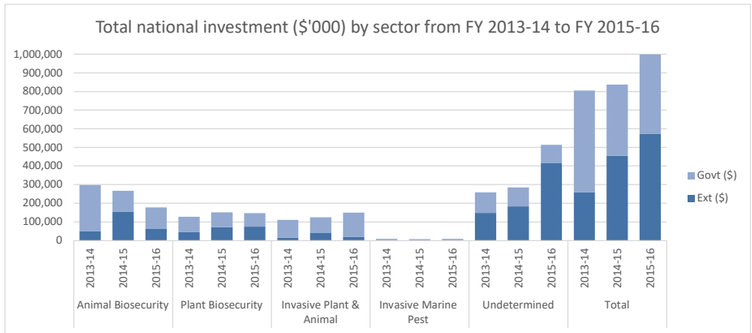
Total national investment ($'000) by sector in FY 2015-16

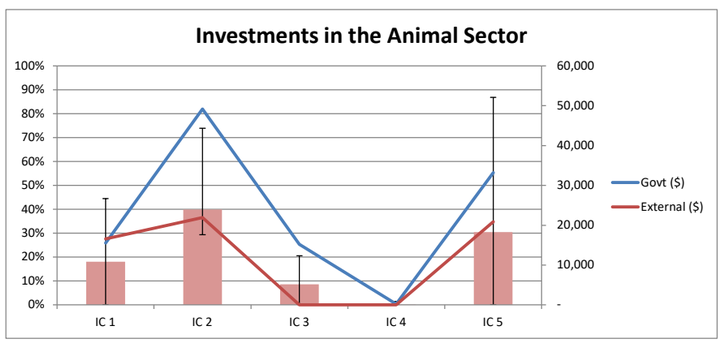
Sector	Government	External	Total
Animal Biosecurity	114,939	62,883	177,822
Plant Biosecurity	72,767	74,265	147,032
Invasive Plant & Animal	130,120	20,624	150,744
Invasive Marine Pest	7,795	779	8,574
Undetermined	99,246	414,940	514,186
Total	424,867	573,491	998,358

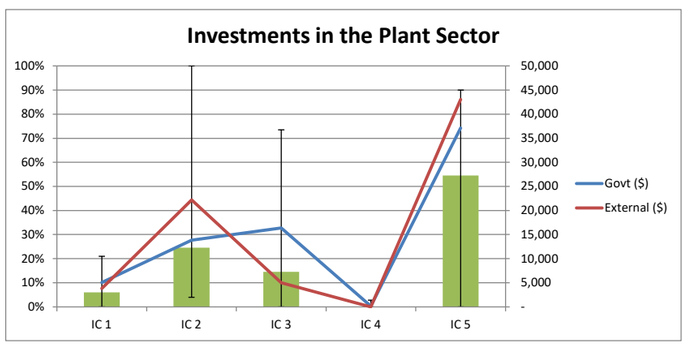


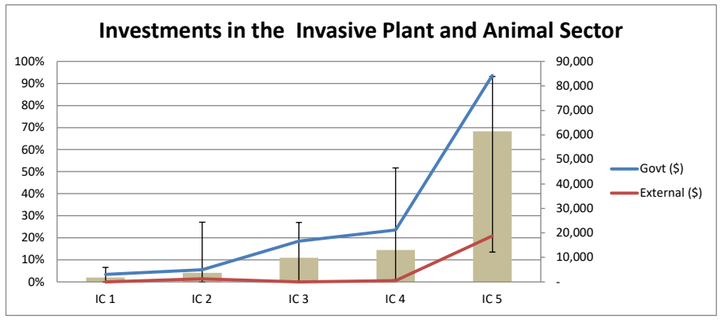


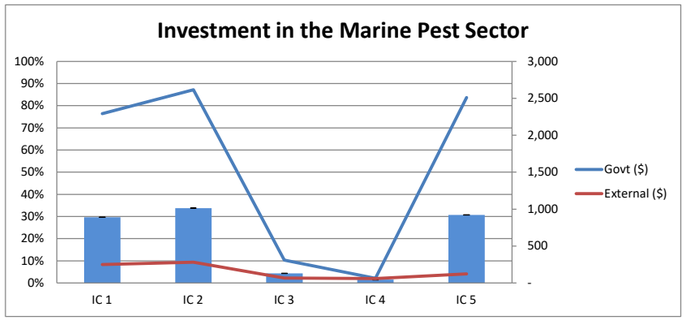
Total national investment by sector from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16

	Animal Biosecurity			Plant Biosecurity			Invasive Plant & Animal			Invasive Marine Pest			Undetermined			Total		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Govt ($)	247,713	110,077	114,939	81,938	79,025	72,767	95,878	83,622	130,120	8,872	6,566	7,795	110,853	101,942	99,246	545,254	381,232	424,867
Ext ($)	49,926	156,099	62,883	45,265	72,112	74,265	14,917	42,309	20,624	1,313	831	779	147,827	183,777	414,940	259,248	455,128	573,491
Total ($)	297,639	266,176	177,822	127,203	151,137	147,032	110,795	125,931	150,744	10,185	7,397	8,574	258,680	285,719	514,186	804,502	836,360	998,358









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	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
NAT EXT MAX	64%	85%	1%	2%	98%	34%
NT EXT MIN	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NAT EXT AV	67%	12%	1%	0%	20%	0%
External funding Hi	-3.0%	73.0%	-0.1%	1.8%	78.1%	33.6%
External funding Lo	66.8%	12.1%	1.2%	0.2%	19.5%	0.2%
Proportion of external fundi	66.8%	12.1%	1.2%	0.2%	19.5%	0.2%

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
NAT TOT - MAX	56%	47%	12%	27%	82%	27%	
NAT TOT - MIN	0%	8%	1%	0%	3%	0%	
Proportion of total investme	44%	18%	7%	3%	29%	0%	100%
Total funding Hi	12.3%	29.0%	5.7%	24.0%	52.7%	26.6%	
Total funding Lo	43.7%	9.5%	5.5%	2.4%	25.8%	0.3%	
Proportion of total funding	43.7%	17.7%	6.6%	2.7%	29.1%	0.3%	

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Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	67,150	282,128	45,611	5,442	23,494	5,035	7,004	60	20,453	-			163,712	292,665
Animal Biosecurity	10,131	16,486	17,538	30	12,318	-	-	-	-	-	800	2,579	40,787	19,095
Plant Biosecurity	887	3,309	1,023	-	9,638	5,000	-	-	60	-	-	-	11,608	8,309
Invasive Plant & Animal	820	-	711	-	-	-	6,982	-	16,938	-	83	-	25,534	-
Invasive Marine Pest	1,269	-	1,023	-	-	-	22	60	1,667	-	-	-	3,981	60
Undetermined	54,043	262,333	25,316	5,412	1,538	35	-	-	1,788	-	16,561	147,160	99,246	414,940
														-

Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total			
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External		
Jurisdiction total	67,150	282,128	45,611	5,442	23,494	5,035	7,004	60	20,453	0	17,444	149,739	181,156	442,404		
Animal Biosecurity	10,131	16,486	17,538	30	12,318	-	-	-	-	-	800	2,579	40,787	19,095	17%	15%
Plant Biosecurity	887	3,309	1,023	-	9,638	5,000	-	-	60	-	-	-	11,608	8,309	5%	6%
Invasive Plant & Animal	820	-	711	-	-	-	6,982	-	16,938	-	83	-	25,534	-	10%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	1,269	-	1,023	-	-	-	22	60	1,667	-	-	-	3,981	60	2%	0%
Undetermined	54,043	262,333	25,316	5,412	1,538	35	-	-	1,788	-	16,561	147,160	99,246	414,940	41%	317%
Proportion	37%	64%	25%	1%	13%	1%	4%	0%	11%	0%	10%	34%	100%	100%	74%	337%
Portion of tot Govt exp	19%	81%	89%	11%	82%	18%	99%	1%	100%	0%	10%	90%	29%	71%		
	56%		8%		5%		1%		3%		27%		1			
Animal %	6%	4%	10%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	23%	4%		
	44%		29%		21%		0%		0%		6%		100%			
Plant %	0%	1%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%		
	21%		5%		73%		0%		0%		0%		100%			
Invasives%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%		
	3%		3%		0%		27%		66%		0%		100%			
Marine %	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%		
	31%		25%		0%		2%		41%		0%		100%			
Undetermined	30%	59%	14%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	9%	33%	55%	94%		
	31%		25%		0%		2%		41%		0%		100%	100%		

Australia total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	79,963	283,003	95,895	51,076	50,012	5,183	21,601	667	158,831	82,805	18,566	150,757	424,867	573,491
Animal Biosecurity	15,517	16,564	49,142	21,889	15,202	18	174	-	33,154	20,881	1,751	3,531	114,939	62,883
Plant Biosecurity	5,063	3,847	13,834	22,237	16,381	5,025	185	32	37,143	43,058	161	66	72,767	74,265
Invasive Plant & Animal	3,048	10	4,987	1,258	16,581	38	21,178	575	84,237	18,743	90	-	130,120	20,624
Invasive Marine Pest	2,292	249	2,616	280	310	67	64	60	2,510	123	3	-	7,795	779
Undetermined	54,043	262,333	25,316	5,412	1,538	35	-	-	1,788	-	16,561	147,160	99,246	414,940
						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998,358
Portion of expenditure	19%	49%	23%	9%	12%	1%	5%	0%	37%	14%	4%	26%	100%	100%
Portion of Govt exp	22%	78%	65%	35%	91%	9%	97%	3%	66%	34%	11%	89%	43%	57%
Portion of tot exp	36%		15%		6%		2%		24%		17%		100%	
		362,966		146,971		55,195		22,268		241,636		169,323	424,867	998,358
Animal %	4%	3%	12%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	0%	1%	27%	11%
	18%		40%		9%		0%		30%		3%		100%	
Plant %	1%	1%	3%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	9%	8%	0%	0%	17%	13%
	6%		25%		15%		0%		55%		0%		100%	
Invasives%	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	5%	0%	20%	3%	0%	0%	31%	4%
	2.0%		4.1%		11.0%		14.4%		68.3%		0.1%		100.0%	
Marine %	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	30%		34%		4%		1%		31%		0%		100%	
Undetermined%	13%	46%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	26%	23%	72%
	62%		6%		0%		0%		0%		32%		100%	

Animal	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Animal Max	44%	74%	21%	1%	87%	Govt ($)	15,517	49,142	15,202	174	33,154	113,188
Animal Min	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	16,564	21,889	18	-	20,881	59,352
Proportion of investment	18%	40%	9%	0%	30%							
Animal Hi	26.4%	34.0%	12.0%	1.4%	56.5%							
Animal Lo	18.0%	10.6%	8.6%	0.1%	30.4%							
Proportion of investment	18.0%	39.9%	8.6%	0.1%	30.4%							

Plant	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Plant Max	21%	100%	73%	3%	90%	Govt ($)	5,063	13,834	16,381	185	37,143	72,606
Plant Min	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	3,847	22,237	5,025	32	43,058	74,199
Proportion of investment	6%	25%	15%	0%	55%							
Plant Hi	15.0%	75.5%	58.9%	2.7%	35.4%							
Plant Lo	6.1%	20.5%	14.6%	0.1%	54.5%							
Proportion of investment	6.1%	24.5%	14.6%	0.1%	54.5%							

Invasive Plants and Animals	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Invasives Max	7%	27%	27%	52%	93%	Govt ($)	3,048	4,987	16,581	21,178	84,237	130,030
Invasives Min	0%	0%	0%	1%	14%	External ($)	10	1,258	38	575	18,743	20,624
Proportion of investment	2%	4%	11%	14%	68%							
Invasives Hi	4.5%	22.9%	15.9%	37.3%	24.8%							
Invasives Lo	2.0%	4.1%	11.0%	13.5%	54.8%							
Invasives	2.0%	4.1%	11.0%	14.4%	68.3%							

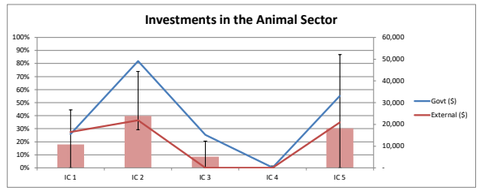
Marine	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 6	Total
Marine Max	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	Govt ($)	2,292	2,616	310	64	2,510	7,792
Marine Min	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	External ($)	249	280	67	60	123	779
Proportion of investment	30%	34%	4%	1%	31%							
Marine Hi	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
Marine Lo	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
Marine	29.6%	33.8%	4.4%	1.4%	30.7%							

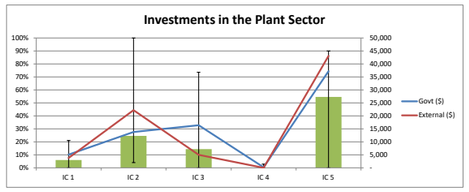
Undetermined	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5
Proportion of investment	62%	6%	0%	0	32%

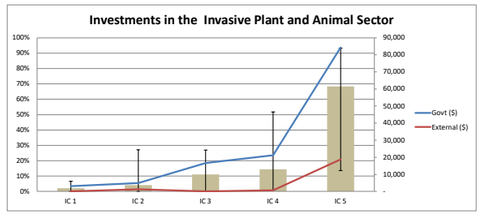
Commonwealth	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
Government	23%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
External	65%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

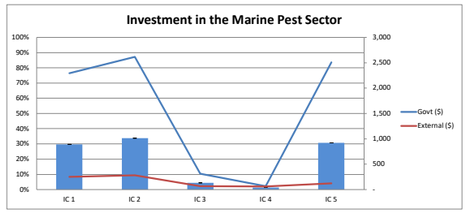
Commonwealth	Government	External	Total	Government	External	Government	External
IC 1	37%	64%	56%	11%	45%	67,150	282,128

Commonwealth	Emergency pest/disease planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	3,782	-	2,856	30	7,854	-	1,240	-	8,643	-	24,375	30
Animal Biosecurity	3,002	-	1,280	30	4,434	-	600	-	7,928	-	17,244	30
Plant Biosecurity	-	-	479	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	729	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-
Invasive Marine Pest	300	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	729	-
Undetermined	480	-	266	-	3,170	-	640	-	700	-	5,256	-
Jurisdiction total	15%		12%		32%		5%		35%		100%	









Australia Total	Emergency Pest /Disease Planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	12908	1842	9064	1,691	18,766	3,714	8,895	1,344	25,025	37,073	74,659	45,664
Animal Biosecurity	8255	952	4952	833	11693	2417	5791	1080	18157	16607	48848	21889
Plant Biosecurity	2623	568	2047	416	2222	793	2348	244	4300	20216	13540	22237
Invasive Plant & Animal	976	322	1143	442	1109	474	29	20	1437	0	4693	1258
Invasive Marine Pest	575	0	657	0	573	30	87	0	431	250	2322	280
Undetermined	480	0	266	0	3170	0	640	0	700	0	5256	0
	12%		9%		19%		9%		52%		100%	

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Emergency P/D Planning	12908	1842	12%	11%	2%
Training & exercising	9,064	1,691	9%	8%	1%
Early detection	18,766	3,714	19%	16%	3%
Disease freedom	8,895	1,344	9%	7%	1%
Other activities	25,025	37,073	52%	21%	31%
Total	74,659	45,664	120,323		
Proportions	62%	38%		62%	38%

	Government	External
Emergency P/D Planning	12908	1842
Training & exercising	9,064	1,691
Early detection	18,766	3,714
Disease freedom	8,895	1,344
Other activities	25,025	37,073
Total	74659	45664

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Animal	48,848	21,889	59%	41%	18%
Plant	13,540	22,237	30%	11%	18%
Invasive Plant & Animal	4,693	1,258	5%	4%	1%
Invasive Marine Pest	2,322	280	2%	2%	0%
Undetermined	5,256	-	5,256	4%	3%
Total	74,659	45,664	120,323		

	Government	External
Animal	65%	48%
Plant	18%	49%
Invasive Plant & Animal	6%	3%
Invasive Marine Pest	3%	1%
Undetermined	7%	3%
Total	100%	100%

IC 2	25%	1%	8%	7%	1%	45,611	5,442
IC 3	13%	1%	5%	4%	1%	23,494.00	5,035.00
IC 4	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7,004.00	60.00
IC 5	11%	0%	3%	3%	0%	20,453.00	-
IC 6	10%	34%	27%	3%	24%		
Total	100%	100%	100%	29%	71%		

National Investment					
Investment Category	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
IC 1	79,963	283,003	362,966	10%	34%
IC 2	95,895	51,076	146,971	12%	6%
IC 3	50,012	5,183	55,195	6%	1%
IC 4	21,601	667	22,268	3%	0%
IC 5	158,831	82,805	241,636	19%	10%
Total	406,301	422,734	829,035		
Proportions	49%	51%		49%	51%
Sector	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
Animal	114,939	62,883	177,822	12%	6%
Plant	72,767	74,265	147,032	7%	7%
Invasive Plant & Animal	130,120	20,624	150,744	13%	2%
Invasive Marine Pest	7,795	779	8,574	1%	0%
Undetermined	99,246	414,940	514,186	10%	42%
Total	424,867	573,491	998,358		
Proportions				43%	57%
Jurisdiction	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

	Government Investment		External Investment		Cost recovery level
Investment Cat	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	
IC 1	79,963	20%	283,003	67%	78%
IC 2	95,895	24%	51,076	12%	35%
IC 3	50,012	12%	5,183	1%	9%
IC 4	21,601	5%	667	0%	3%
IC 5	158,831	39%	82,805	20%	34%
Total	406,301	100%	422,734	100%	51%

Sector	Government		External	Percentage	Cost recovery level
Animal	114,939	27%	62,883	11%	27%
Plant	72,767	17%	74,265	13%	51%
Invasive Plant &	130,120	31%	20,624	4%	8%
Invasive Marine	7,795	2%	779	0%	5%
Undetermined	99,246	23%	414,940	72%	209%
Total	424,867	100%	573,491	100%	
Proportions					

998,358

Jurisdiction Prop Govt Prop External

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	163,712	292,665	456,377	19.7%	35.2%

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth 20% 35% 36%
Proportions 49% 51%

Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total
Commonwealth	37%	25%	13%	4%	11%	90%

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Total Biosecurity Investments by Jurisdictions

	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC 5	Total
Commonwealth	349,278	51,053	28,529	7,064	20,453	456,377

Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

External investment bu Investment Category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC 5	Tota;

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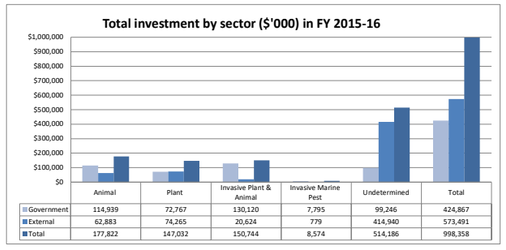


Commonwealth	19%	89%	82%	99%	100%	29%
NATIONAL	**22%**	**65%**	**91%**	**97%**	**66%**	**43%**

Commonwealth	81%	11%	18%	1%	0%	71%
NATIONAL	**78%**	**35%**	**9%**	**3%**	**34%**	**57%**

		IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	Government	67,150	45,611	23,494	7,004	20,453	163,712	
	External	282,128	5,442	5,035	60	-	292,665	456,377

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	Government	41%	28%	14%	4%	12%	100%
	External	96%	2%	2%	0%	0%	100%

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Proportions	62%	38%		62%	38%
Jurisdiction	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	24.375	30	20%	20%	0%

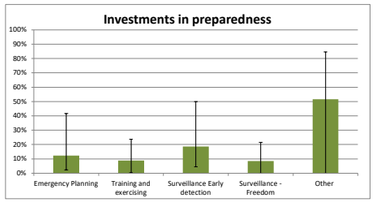
s 22(1)(a)(ii)

	Emergency Planning	Training and exercising	Surveillance Early detectio	Surveillance - Freedom	Other	
IC 2 Max	42%	24%	50%	22%	84%	100%
IC2 Min	2%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
IC2 National	12%	9%	19%	9%	52%	100%
IC 2 Hi	29.3%	14.8%	31.3%	13.0%	32.9%	
IC 2 Lo	9.9%	8.6%	14.1%	8.5%	51.6%	
IC2	12.3%	8.9%	18.7%	8.5%	51.6%	

Jurisdiction Government External

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	33%	0%
National	100%	100%



ATTACHMENT B

Animal Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic PD entry		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic PDs		IC 3 National eradication and containment		IC 4 Established PDs of National significance		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	10,226	8,162	17,411	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	28,737	8,162
Animal Biosecurity	9,544	8,162	16,964		300						800		27,608	8,162
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	682		447										1,129	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

new data
missing data
nil input

Compliance Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	23,560	79,101	6,274	4,342	94	35	-	-	468	-	-	-	30,396	83,478
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	23,560	79,101	6,274	4,342	94	35			468				30,396	83,478
													-	-

ABARES	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	582	-	1,794	30	330	-	40	60	709	-	83	-	3,538	90
Animal Biosecurity		-	280	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	30
Plant Biosecurity	300	-	729	-	330	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	1,419	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	233	-	417	-	-		18	-	649	-	83	-	1,400	-
Invasive Marine Pest		-	282	-	-	-	22	60	-	-	-	-	304	60
Undetermined	49	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-
Admin													-	-

Plant Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	13,530	11,290	5,170	-	1,260	-	-	-	1,320	-	5,320	28,880	26,600	40,170
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	13,530	11,290	5,170		1,260				1,320		5,320	28,880	26,600	40,170
													-	-

Sustainable agriculture, fisheri	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	14,667	-	-	-	16,667	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal *							2,000		13,000				15,000	-
Invasive Marine Pest									1,667				1,667	-
Undetermined													-	-
* NEBRA/Off Deed													-	-

Export Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,241	118,280	11,241	118,280
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined											11,241	118,280	11,241	118,280
													-	-

Service Delivery Operations Int	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	16,904	183,575	12,139	1,070	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,579	29,227	187,224
Animal Biosecurity		8,324										2,579	-	10,903
Plant Biosecurity		3,309											-	3,309
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	16,904	171,942	12,139	1,070	184								29,227	173,012
													-	-

Biosecurity Policy and Implem	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	2,348	-	2,823	-	21,326	5,000	4,964	-	3,289	-	-	-	34,750	5,000
Animal Biosecurity	587		294		12,018								12,899	-
Plant Biosecurity	587		294		9,308	5,000							10,189	5,000
Invasive Plant & Animal	587		294				4,964		3,289				9,134	-
Invasive Marine Pest	587		294										881	-
Undetermined			1,647										1,647	-
													-	-

Commonwealth Total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	67,150	282,128	45,611	5,442	23,494	5,035	7,004	60	20,453	-	17,444	149,739	181,156	442,404
Animal Biosecurity	10,131	16,486	17,538	30	12,318	-	-	-	-	-	800	2,579	40,787	19,095

ATTACHMENT C

Animal Division	Emergency Pest/Disease Planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	3,302	-	1,147	-	4,434	-	600	-	7,928	-	-	-	17,411	-
Animal Biosecurity	3002		1,000		4,434		600		7,928				16,964	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	300		147										447	-
Undetermined													-	-

Compliance Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,274	4,342	6,274	4,342
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined											5,274	4,342	6,274	4,342

ABARES	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	1,449	30	250	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	1,794	30
Animal Biosecurity			280	30									280	30
Plant Biosecurity			479		250								729	-
Invasive Plant & Animal			417										417	-
Invasive Marine Pest			267						15				282	-
Undetermined			6	-	-	-	-	-	80				86	-

Plant Biosecurity	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	480	-	260	-	3,170	-	640	-	620	-	-	-	5,170	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	480		260		3,170		640		620				5,170	-

Sustainable agriculture, fisheries	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
Nil input	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-

Export Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
Nil input	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-

Service Delivery Operations Integ	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,139	1,070	12,139	1,070
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined											12,139	1,070	12,139	1,070

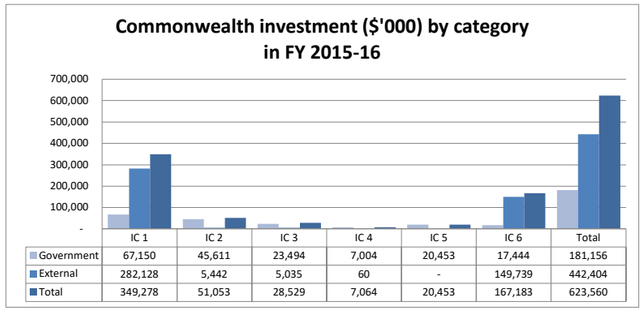
Biosecurity Policy and Implement	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,812	-	-	-	2,823	-
Animal Biosecurity									294				294	-
Plant Biosecurity									294				294	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									294				294	-
Invasive Marine Pest									294				294	-
Undetermined			11						1,636				1,647	-

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Not specified		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	3,782	-	2,867	30	7,854	-	1,240	-	11,455	-	18,413	5,412	45,611	5,442
Animal Biosecurity	3,002	-	1,280	30	4,434	-	600	-	8,222	-	-	-	17,538	30

Plant Biosecurity	887	3,309	1,023	-	9,638	5,000	-	-	60	-	-	-	11,608	8,309
Invasive Plant & Animal	820	-	711	-	-	-	6,982	-	16,938	-	83	-	25,534	-
Invasive Marine Pest	1,269	-	1,023	-	-	-	22	60	1,667	-	-	-	3,981	60
Undetermined	54,043	262,333	25,316	5,412	1,538	35	-	-	1,788	-	16,561	147,160	99,246	414,940
													-	-
Total														623,560

Investment Category	Government	External	Total
IC 1	67,150	282,128	349,278
IC 2	45,611	5,442	51,053
IC 3	23,494	5,035	28,529
IC 4	7,004	60	7,064
IC 5	20,453	-	20,453
IC 6	17,444	149,739	167,183
Total	181,156	442,404	623,560

Sector	Government	External	Total
Animal	40,787	19,095	59,882
Plant	11,608	8,309	19,917
Invasive Plant & Animal	25,534	-	25,534
Invasive Marine Pest	3,981	60	4,041
Undetermined	99,246	414,940	514,186
Total	181,156	442,404	623,560



Commonwealth Proportions	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	11%	45%	7%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	3%	24%	29%	71%
Animal Biosecurity	2%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Plant Biosecurity	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Undetermined	9%	42%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	24%	16%	67%
														100%

Plant Biosecurity	-	-	479	-	250	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	1,023	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	711	-
Invasive Marine Pest	300	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	309	-	-	-	1,023	-
Undetermined	480	-	277	-	3,170	-	640	-	2,336	-	18,413	5,412	25,316	5,412

Preparedness activity			**Government**	**External**
Emergency Planning			3,782	-
Emergency training			2,867	30
Surveillance (early detection)			7,854	-
Surveillance (disease freedom)			1,240	-
Other			11,455	-
Total			27,198	30

Commonwealth proportions	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness				Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External			Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	8%	0%	6%	1%	17%	0%	3%	0%	25%	0%			60%	100%
Animal Biosecurity	7%	0%	3%	1%	10%	0%	1%	0%	18%	0%			38%	1%
Plant Biosecurity	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%			2%	0%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%			2%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%			2%	0%
Undetermined	1%	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%			15%	99%

45,611 5,442

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness				Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External			Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	3,782	-	2,867	30	7,854	-	1,240	-	11,455	-			23,416	30
Animal Biosecurity	3,002	-	1,280	30	4,434	-	600	-	8,222	-			14,536	30
Plant Biosecurity	-	-	479	-	250	-	-	-	294	-			1,023	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	294	-			711	-
Invasive Marine Pest	300	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	309	-			723	-
Undetermined	480	-	277	-	3,170	-	640	-	2,336	-			6,423	-

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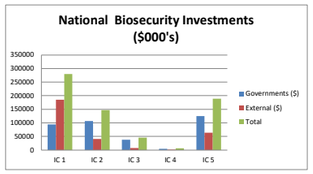
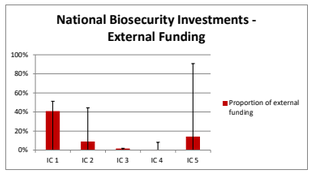
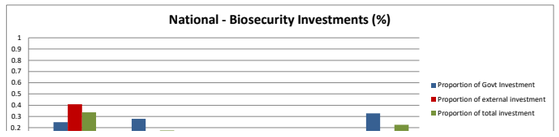
CW							
Proportion of Govt Investme	51%	31%	10%	0%	2%	6%	100%
Proportion of external invest	51%	4%	2%	0%	0%	43%	100%
Proportion of total investme	51%	12%	5%	0%	1%	31%	100%
National							
Proportion of Govt Investme	25%	28%	10%	1%	33%	3%	100%
Proportion of external invest	41%	9%	2%	0%	14%	34%	100%
Proportion of total investme	34%	18%	5%	1%	23%	20%	100%

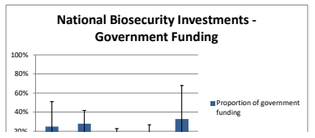
NB The values below include Commonwealth investment as part of 'Government $'

Value of Investments	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total	
Governments ($)	95,004	106,658	38,602	4,961	125,155	10,852	381,232	834,5
External ($)	185,121	40,833	7,226	1,916	64,082	154,100	453,278	
Total	280,125	147,491	45,828	6,877	189,237	164,952	834,510	
NAT GOVT MAX	51%	42%	23%	27%	68%	6%	100%	
NAT GOVT MIN	0%	16%	4%	0%	2%	0%	100%	
Proportion of Govt Investme	25%	28%	10%	1%	33%	3%	100%	
Governent Hi	26.0%	13.8%	12.4%	25.4%	34.9%	3.5%		









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Government Lo	24.9%	11.7%	5.7%	1.3%	30.5%	2.8%
Proportion of government fu	24.9%	28.0%	10.1%	1.3%	32.8%	2.8%

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
NAT EXT MAX	51%	45%	2%	8%	91%	43%
NT EXT MIN	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NAT EXT AV	41%	9%	2%	0%	14%	34%
External funding Hi	10.5%	35.5%	0.4%	7.8%	76.7%	8.9%
External funding Lo	40.8%	9.0%	1.6%	0.4%	14.1%	34.0%
Proportion of external fundi	40.8%	9.0%	1.6%	0.4%	14.1%	34.0%

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
NAT TOT - MAX	51%	40%	17%	27%	69%	31%	
NAT TOT - MIN	0%	12%	3%	0%	1%	0%	
Proportion of total investme	34%	18%	5%	1%	23%	20%	100%
Total funding Hi	17.6%	22.0%	11.9%	25.9%	45.9%	11.3%	
Total funding Lo	33.6%	5.3%	2.3%	0.8%	21.9%	19.8%	
Proportion of total funding	33.6%	17.7%	5.5%	0.8%	22.7%	19.8%	

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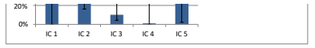

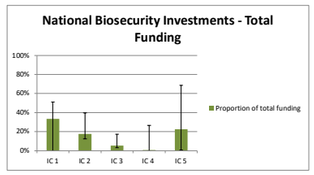

Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of National		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	87,416	184,380	52,357	13,490	16,986	7,177	20	-	3,954	107	10,852	154,100	171,585	359,254
Animal Biosecurity	16,480	7,800	15,882	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	4,990	99,000	37,552	106,800
Plant Biosecurity	4,378	7,500	805	1,400	5,996	-	20	-	3,600	-	4,800	52,600	19,599	61,500
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	10,592	7,177	-	-	-	-	0	0	10,592	7,177
Invasive Marine Pest	1,230	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1,900	-
Undetermined	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198	-	-	-	354	107	1,062	2,500	101,942	183,777
												-		530,839

Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of National		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total			
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External		
Jurisdiction total	87,416	184,380	52,357	13,490	16,986	7,177	20	0	3,954	107	10,852	154,100	171,585	359,254		
Animal Biosecurity	16,480	7,800	15,882	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	4,990	99,000	37,552	106,800	18%	114%
Plant Biosecurity	4,378	7,500	805	1,400	5,996	-	20	-	3,600	-	4,800	52,600	19,599	61,500	9%	65%
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	10,592	7,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,592	7,177	5%	8%
Invasive Marine Pest	1,230	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	1%	0%
Undetermined	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198	-	-	-	354	107	1,062	2,500	101,942	183,777	49%	195%
Proportion	51%	51%	31%	4%	10%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	6%	43%	100%	100%	82%	382%
Portion of tot Govt exp	32%	68%	80%	20%	70%	30%	100%	0%	97%	3%	7%	93%	32%	68%		
	51%		12%		5%		0%		1%		31%		1			
Animal %	10%	2%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	28%	22%	30%		
	17%		11%		0%		0%		0%		72%		100%			
Plant %	3%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	15%	11%	17%		
	15%		3%		7%		0%		4%		71%		100%			
Invasives%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%		
	0%		0%		100%		0%		0%		0%		100%			
Marine %	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
	65%		35%		0%		0%		0%		0%		100%			
Undetermined	38%	47%	20%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	59%	51%		
	65%		35%		0%		0%		0%		0%		100%	100%		

Australia total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of National		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export		Total		
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	
Jurisdiction total	95,004	186,971	106,658	40,833	38,602	7,226	4,961	1,916	125,155	64,082	10,852	154,100	381,232	455,128	836,360
Animal Biosecurity	19,239	9,593	52,319	16,177	2,426	15	-	-	31,103	31,314	4,990	99,000	110,077	156,099	266,176
Plant Biosecurity	6,963	7,980	11,602	4,131	12,090	22	20	-	43,387	7,294	4,800	52,600	79,025	72,112	151,137
Invasive Plant & Animal	1,343	118	5,122	8,019	23,579	7,180	4,941	1,916	48,800	25,161	-	-	83,622	42,309	125,931
Invasive Marine Pest	2,131	200	2,615	416	309	9	-	-	1,511	206	-	-	6,566	831	7,397
Undetermined	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198	-	-	-	354	107	1,062	2,500	101,942	183,777	285,719
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836,360	
Portion of expenditure	25%	41%	28%	9%	10%	2%	1%	0%	33%	14%	3%	34%	100%	100%	
Portion of Govt exp	34%	66%	72%	28%	84%	16%	72%	28%	66%	34%	7%	93%	46%	54%	
Portion of tot exp	34%		18%		5%		1%		23%		20%		100%		
		281,975		147,491		45,828		6,877		189,237		164,952	381,232	836,360	
Animal %	5%	2%	14%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%	1%	22%	29%	34%	
	11%		26%		1%		0%		23%		39%		100%		
Plant %	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	11%	2%	1%	12%	21%	16%	
	10%		10%		8%		0%		34%		38%		100%		
Invasives%	0%	0%	1%	2%	6%	2%	1%	0%	13%	6%	0%	0%	22%	9%	
	1.2%		10.4%		24.4%		5.4%		58.7%		0.0%		100.0%		
Marine %	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	
	32%		41%		4%		0%		23%		0%		100%		
Undetermined%	17%	37%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	27%	40%	
	82%		16%		0%		0%		0%		1%		100%		

Animal	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Animal Max	17%	71%	17%	0%	80%	Govt ($)	19,239	52,319	2,426	-	31,103	105,087
Animal Min	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	9,593	16,177	15	-	31,314	57,099
Proportion of investment	11%	26%	1%	0%	23%							
Animal Hi	6.0%	44.9%	16.0%	0.0%	56.8%							
Animal Lo	10.8%	14.7%	0.9%	0.0%	23.4%							
Proportion of investment	10.8%	25.7%	0.9%	0.0%	23.4%							

Plant	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Plant Max	15%	100%	13%	0%	78%	Govt ($)	6,963	11,602	12,090	20	43,387	74,062
Plant Min	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	7,980	4,131	22	-	7,294	19,427
Proportion of investment	10%	10%	8%	0%	34%							
Plant Hi	4.8%	89.6%	4.8%	0.0%	44.3%							
Plant Lo	9.9%	7.7%	8.0%	0.0%	33.5%							
Proportion of investment	9.9%	10.4%	8.0%	0.0%	33.5%							

Invasive Plants and Animals	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Invasives Max	6%	32%	100%	52%	84%	Govt ($)	1,343	5,122	23,579	4,941	48,800	83,785
Invasives Min	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	External ($)	118	8,019	7,180	1,916	25,161	42,394
Proportion of investment	1%	10%	24%	5%	59%							
Invasives Hi	5.0%	21.9%	75.6%	46.3%	25.2%							
Invasives Lo	1.2%	10.4%	23.6%	5.4%	58.7%							
Invasives	1.2%	10.4%	24.4%	5.4%	58.7%							

Marine	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 6	Total
Marine Max	65%	100%	17%	0%	87%	Govt ($)	2,131	2,615	309	-	1,511	6,566
Marine Min	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	200	416	9	-	206	831
Proportion of investment	32%	41%	4%	0%	23%							
Marine Hi	33.2%	59.0%	12.4%	0.0%	63.5%							
Marine Lo	31.5%	38.6%	4.3%	0.0%	23.2%							

Commonwealth	Emergency pest/disease planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	12,220	2,418	9,070	3,818	8,452	2,418	7,605	2,418	15,010	2,418	52,357	13,490
Animal Biosecurity	4,550	-	1,820	-	1,102	-	600	-	7,810	-	15,882	-
Plant Biosecurity	200	-	50	1,400	350	-	5	-	200	-	805	1,400
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	470	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	-
Undetermined	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	35,000	12,090
Jurisdiction total	22%		20%		17%		15%		26%		100%	

Australia Total	Emergency Pest /Disease Planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	18572	2804	15928	4,153	19,773	4,242	13,562	3,755	38,823	25,880	106,658	40,833
Animal Biosecurity	7604	116	6265	253	9788	1272	4983	1014	23679	13522	52319	16177
Plant Biosecurity	2302	254	1558	1482	1483	142	1032	293	5227	1961	11602	4131
Invasive Plant & Animal	946	16	683	0	714	40	364	20	2415	7943	5122	8019
Invasive Marine Pest	720	0	422	0	788	370	183	10	502	36	2615	416
Undetermined	7000	2418	7000	2418	7000	2418	7000	2418	7000	2418	35000	12090
	14%		14%		16%		12%		44%		100%	

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Emergency P/D Planning	18572	2804	14%	13%	2%
Training & exercising	15,928	4,153	14%	11%	3%

	Government	External
Emergency P/D Planning	18572	2804
Training & exercising	15,928	4,153

Marine	31.5%	41.0%	4.3%	0.0%	23.2%

Undetermined	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	
Proportion of investment	82%	16%	0%	0	1%	

Commonwealth	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
Government	23%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
External	65%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Commonwealth	Government	External	Total	Government	External	Government	External
IC 1	51%	51%	51%	16%	35%	87,416	184,380
IC 2	31%	4%	12%	10%	3%	52,357	13,490
IC 3	10%	2%	5%	3%	1%	16,986.00	7,177.00
IC 4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20.00	-
IC 5	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3,954.00	107.00
IC 6	6%	43%	31%	2%	29%		
Total	100%	100%	100%	32%	68%		

National Investment					
Investment Category	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
IC 1	95,004	186,971	281,975	14%	28%
IC 2	106,658	40,833	147,491	16%	6%
IC 3	38,602	7,226	45,828	6%	1%
IC 4	4,961	1,916	6,877	1%	0%
IC 5	125,155	64,082	189,237	19%	10%
Total	370,380	301,028	671,408		
Proportions	55%	45%		55%	45%
Sector	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
Animal	110,077	156,099	266,176	13%	19%
Plant	79,025	72,112	151,137	9%	9%
Invasive Plant & Animal	83,622	42,309	125,931	10%	5%
Invasive Marine Pest	6,566	831	7,397	1%	0%
Undetermined	101,942	183,777	285,719	12%	22%
Total	381,232	455,128	836,360		
Proportions				46%	54%
Jurisdiction	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

	Government Investment		External Investment		Cost recovery level
Investment Categ	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	
IC 1	95,004	26%	186,971	62%	66%
IC 2	106,658	29%	40,833	14%	28%
IC 3	38,602	10%	7,226	2%	16%
IC 4	4,961	1%	1,916	1%	28%
IC 5	125,155	34%	64,082	21%	34%
Total	370,380	100%	301,028	100%	45%

Sector	Government		External	Percentage	Cost recovery level
Animal	110,077	29%	156,099	34%	71%
Plant	79,025	21%	72,112	16%	46%
Invasive Plant & An	83,622	22%	42,309	9%	25%
Invasive Marine Pe	6,566	2%	831	0%	6%
Undetermined	101,942	27%	183,777	40%	90%
Total	381,232	100%	455,128	100%	
Proportions					

836,360

Jurisdiction Prop Govt Prop External

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Commonwealth	171,585	359,254	530,839	20.6%	43.0%

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Commonwealth 21% 43% 32%
Proportions 46% 54%

Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

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Total Biosecurity Investments by Jurisdictions

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Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Commonwealth	51%	31%	10%	0%	2%	94%

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Commonwealth	271,796	65,847	24,163	20	4,061	365,887

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Proportion of expenditure Government by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

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External investment bu Investment Category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC 5	Tota;

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Commonwealth	32%	80%	70%	100%	97%	32%
NATIONAL	**34%**	**72%**	**84%**	**72%**	**66%**	**46%**

Commonwealth	68%	20%	30%	0%	3%	68%
NATIONAL	**66%**	**28%**	**16%**	**28%**	**34%**	**54%**

	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	Government	87,416	52,357	16,986	20	3,954	171,585
	External	184,380	13,490	7,177	-	107	359,254

$30,839

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	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

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Commonwealth	Government	51%	31%	10%	0%	2%	100%
	External	51%	4%	2%	0%	0%	100%

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Early detection	19,773	4,242	16%	13%	3%
Disease freedom	13,562	3,755	12%	9%	3%
Other activities	38,823	25,880	44%	26%	18%
Total	106,658	40,833	147,491		
Proportions	72%	28%		72%	28%

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Animal	52,319	16,177	46%	35%	11%
Plant	11,602	4,131	11%	8%	3%
Invasive Plant & Animal	5,122	8,019	9%	3%	5%
Invasive Marine Pest	2,615	416	2%	2%	0%
Undetermined	35,000	12,090	47,090	24%	8%
Total	106,658	40,833	147,491		
Proportions	72%	28%		72%	28%

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Commonwealth	52,357	13,490	45%	35%	9%
Proportions	72%	28%		72%	28%

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

	Emergency Planning	Training and exercising	Surveillance Early detectior	Surveillance - Freedom	Other	
IC 2 Max	30%	25%	50%	25%	80%	100%
IC2 Min	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
IC2 National	14%	14%	16%	12%	44%	100%
IC 2 Hi	15.5%	11.3%	33.7%	12.8%	36.3%	
IC 2 Lo	14.5%	13.5%	15.1%	11.7%	43.9%	
IC2	14.5%	13.6%	16.3%	11.7%	43.9%	

Early detection	19,773	4,242
Disease freedom	13,562	3,755
Other activities	38,823	25,880
Total	106658	40833

	Government	External
Animal	49%	40%
Plant	11%	10%
Invasive Plant & Animal	5%	20%
Invasive Marine Pest	2%	1%
Undetermined	33%	30%
Total	100%	100%

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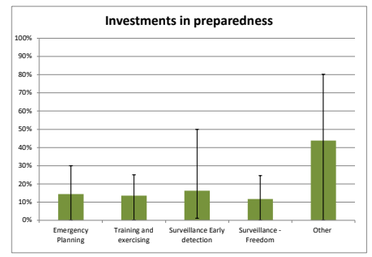
Commonwealth	49%	33%
National	100%	100%



ATTACHMENT B

Animal Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic PD entry		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic PDs		IC 3 National eradication and containment		IC 4 Established PDs of National significance		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	13,160	7,800	16,552	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	30,212	7,800
Animal Biosecurity	11,930	7,800	15882		200						300		28,312	7,800
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	1,230		670										1,900	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Compliance Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198	-	-	-	354	107	1,062	-	101,942	181,277
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198				354	107	1,062		101,942	181,277
													-	-

ABARES	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
Data not sought	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant Biosecurity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undetermined	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admin													-	-

Plant Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	1,343	7,500	805	1,400	1,380	-	20	-	3,600	-	4,800	31,600	11,948	40,500
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity	1,343	7,500	805	1,400	1,380	-	20	-	3,600	-	4,800	31,600	11,948	40,500
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Sustainability and Biosecurity Policy	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	15,208	7,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,208	7,177
Animal Biosecurity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Plant Biosecurity	0	0	0	0	4,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,616	-
Invasive Plant & Animal *	0	0	0	0	10,592	7,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,592	7,177
Invasive Marine Pest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
* NEBRA/Off Deed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

Export Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,690	122,500	4,690	122,500
Animal Biosecurity											4,690	99,000	4,690	99,000
Plant Biosecurity												21,000	-	21,000
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined*												2,500	-	2,500
													-	-

* organic certification and the certification of non-prescribed goods

Service Delivery Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
Incorporated with compliance	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

PEQ	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	7,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,585	-
Animal Biosecurity	4,550												4,550	-
Plant Biosecurity	3,035												3,035	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

ATTACHMENT C

Animal Division	Emergency Pest/Disease Planning		Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	5,020	-	2,020	-	1,102	-	600	-	7,810	-	16,552	-
Animal Biosecurity	4550		1,820		1,102		600		7,810		15,882	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	470		200								670	-
Undetermined											-	-

Compliance Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	35,000	12,090
Animal Biosecurity											-	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest											-	-
Undetermined	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	28,000	9,672

ABARES	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
Data not sought	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Plant Biosecurity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Undetermined	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

Plant Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	200	-	50	1,400	350	-	5	-	200	-	805	1,400
Animal Biosecurity											-	-
Plant Biosecurity	200		50	1,400	350		5		200		805	1,400
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest											-	-
Undetermined											-	-

Sustainability and Biosecurity Polic	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil Input	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity	0		0		0		0		0		-	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	0		0								-	-
Undetermined											-	-

Export Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil Input	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity											-	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest											-	-
Undetermined											-	-

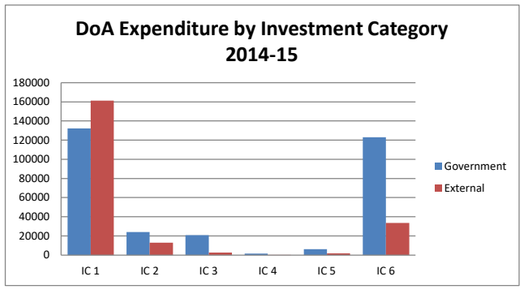
Service Delivery Division	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
Incorporated with compliance	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity											-	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest											-	-
Undetermined											-	-

PEQ	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil input	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity											-	-
Plant Biosecurity											-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal											-	-
Invasive Marine Pest											-	-
Undetermined											-	-

Commonwealth Total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	87,416	184,380	52,357	13,490	16,986	7,177	20	-	3,954	107	10,852	154,100	171,585	359,254
Animal Biosecurity	16,480	7,800	15,882	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	4,990	99,000	37,552	106,800
Plant Biosecurity	4,378	7,500	805	1,400	5,996	-	20	-	3,600	-	4,800	52,600	19,599	61,500
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	10,592	7,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,592	7,177
Invasive Marine Pest	1,230	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-
Undetermined	65,328	169,080	35,000	12,090	198	-	-	-	354	107	1,062	2,500	101,942	183,777
											-	-	-	-
													GRAND TOTA	530,839

Investment Category	Government	External	
IC 1	87,416	184,380	
IC 2	52,357	13,490	
IC 3	16,986	7,177	
IC 4	20	-	
IC 5	3,954	107	
IC 6	10,852	154,100	
TOTAL	171,585	359,254	530,839

Sector	Government	External	
Animal	37,552	106,800	
Plant	19,599	61,500	
Invasive Plant & Animal	10,592	7,177	
Invasive Marine Pest	1,900	-	
Undetermined	101,942	183,777	
TOTAL	171,585	359,254	530,839



Commonwealth Proportions	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	16%	35%	10%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	29%	32%	68%
Animal Biosecurity	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	19%	7%	20%
Plant Biosecurity	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	10%	4%	12%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Invasive Marine Pest	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Undetermined	12%	32%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	35%
														100%

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	12,220	2,418	9,070	3,818	8,452	2,418	7,605	2,418	15,010	2,418	52,357	13,490
Animal Biosecurity	4,550	-	1,820	-	1,102	-	600	-	7,810	-	15,882	-
Plant Biosecurity	200	-	50	1,400	350	-	5	-	200	-	805	1,400
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	470	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	-
Undetermined	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	35,000	12,090

Preparedness activity			**Government**	**External**
Emergency Planning			12,220	2,418
Emergency training			9,070	3,818
Surveillance (early detection)			8,452	2,418
Surveillance (disease freedom)			7,605	2,418
Other			15,010	2,418
Total			52,357	13,490

Commonwealth proportions	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surviellance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	23%	18%	17%	28%	16%	18%	15%	18%	29%	18%	100%	100%
Animal Biosecurity	9%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	15%	0%	30%	0%
Plant Biosecurity	0%	0%	0%	10%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Undetermined	13%	18%	13%	18%	13%	18%	13%	18%	13%	18%	67%	90%

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Pest/Disease		Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for disease		Other preparedness		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	12,220	9,385	9,070	3,818	8,452	2,418	7,605	2,418	15,010	2,418	40,137	11,072
Animal Biosecurity	4,550	-	1,820	-	1,102	-	600	-	7,810	-	11,332	-
Plant Biosecurity	200	-	50	1,400	350	-	5	-	200	-	605	1,400
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	470	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Undetermined	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	7,000	2,418	28,000	9,672

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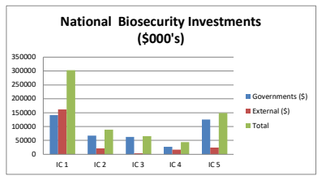
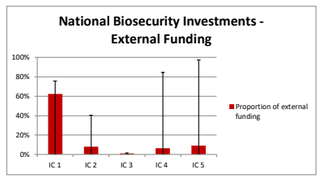


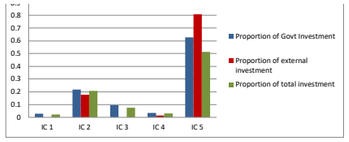


Total	302,591	88,314	65,174	43,527	148,411	156,485	804,502
NAT GOVT MAX	44%	33%	39%	68%	80%	40%	100%
NAT GOVT MIN	0%	5%	3%	0%	2%	0%	100%
Proportion of Govt Investme	26%	12%	11%	5%	23%	23%	100%
Govrnent Hi	17.6%	20.5%	27.4%	63.2%	57.2%	17.4%	
Govrnment Lo	25.9%	7.0%	8.7%	5.0%	20.9%	22.6%	
Proportion of government fi	25.9%	12.3%	11.4%	5.0%	22.9%	22.6%	

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
NAT EXT MAX	76%	40%	2%	84%	97%	16%
NT EXT MIN	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NAT EXT AV	62%	8%	1%	6%	9%	13%
External funding Hi	13.3%	32.2%	0.5%	78.1%	88.4%	2.8%
External funding Lo	62.3%	8.2%	1.1%	6.4%	9.1%	12.9%
Proportion of external fundi	62.3%	8.2%	1.1%	6.4%	9.1%	12.9%

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
NAT TOT - MAX	57%	42%	34%	68%	63%	30%	
NAT TOT - MIN	0%	6%	3%	0%	2%	0%	
Proportion of total investme	38%	11%	8%	5%	18%	19%	100%
Total funding Hi	19.0%	30.6%	25.8%	62.7%	44.9%	10.6%	
Total funding Lo	37.6%	4.8%	5.5%	5.4%	16.9%	19.5%	
Proportion of total funding	37.6%	11.0%	8.1%	5.4%	18.4%	19.5%	

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



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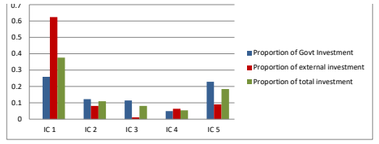
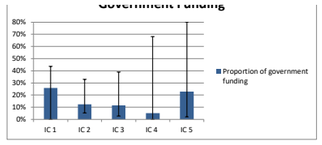
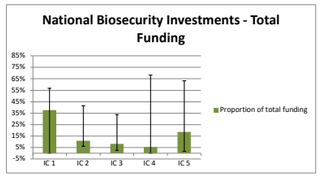


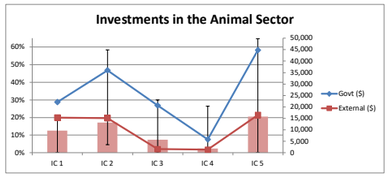


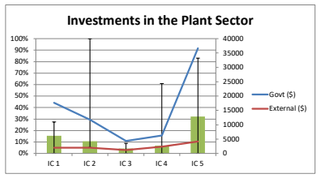


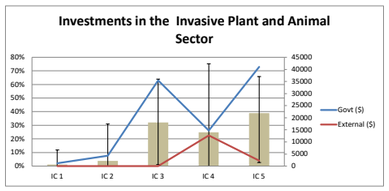
Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	134,049	161,172	22,402	14,044	20,857	2,642	1,619	33	6,197	1,700	122,985	33,500	308,109	213,091
Animal Biosecurity	18,479	15,000	5,750	9,866	9,965	1,495	1,199	-	-	-	118,340	0	153,733	26,361
Plant Biosecurity	16,306	2,000	3,162	254	2,180	1,147	24	-	2,000	1,700	4,600	33,500	28,271	38,601
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	85	-	8,171	-	285	33	4,197	-	0	0	12,738	33
Invasive Marine Pest	1,870	-	620	269	-	-	24	-	-	-	0	0	2,513	269
Undetermined	97,394	144,172	12,785	3,655	541	-	88	-	-	-	45	0	110,853	147,827
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		521,200

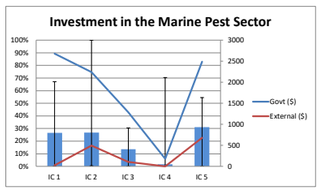
Commonwealth	Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	5,627	1,514	3,679	3,450	3,479	1,314	11,930	8,785	24,716	15,063
Animal Biosecurity	1,000	600	300	1,832	200	400	4,250	7,700	5,750	10,532
Plant Biosecurity	490	-	800	352	700	-	1,172	78	3,162	430
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	85	-
Invasive Marine Pest	200	-	-	352	-	-	420	93	620	445
Undetermined	3,937	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	6,003	914	15,099	3,655
Jurisdiction total	18%		18%		12%		52%		100%	

Commonwealth	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total			
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External		
Jurisdiction total	134,049	161,172	22,402	14,044	20,857	2,642	1,619	33	6,197	1,700	122,985	33,500	308,109	213,091		
Animal Biosecurity	18,479	15,000	5,750	9,866	9,965	1,495	1,199	-		-	118,340	-	153,733	26,361	65%	57%
Plant Biosecurity	16,306	2,000	3,162	254	2,180	1,147	24	-	2,000	1,700	4,600	33,500	28,271	38,601	12%	84%
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	85	-	8,171	-	285	33	4,197	-	-	-	12,738	33	5%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	1,870	-	620	269	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2,513	269	1%	1%
Undetermined	97,394	144,172	12,785	3,655	541	-	88	-	-	-	45	-	110,853	147,827	47%	320%
Proportion	44%	76%	7%	7%	7%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	40%	16%	100%	100%	130%	462%
Portion of tot Govt exp	45%	55%	61%	39%	89%	11%	98%	2%	78%	22%	79%	21%	59%	41%		
	57%		7%		5%		0%		2%		30%		1			
Animal %	6%	7%	2%	5%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	50%	12%		
	19%		9%		6%		1%		0%		66%		100%			
Plant %	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	16%	9%	18%		
	27%		5%		5%		0%		6%		57%		100%			
Invasives%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%		
	0%		1%		64%		2%		33%		0%		100%			
Marine %	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
	67%		32%		0%		1%		0%		0%		100%			
Undetermined	32%	68%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	69%		
	67%		32%		0%		1%		0%		0%		100%	100%		









Australia total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic pest		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic		IC 3 National eradication and		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total		
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	
Jurisdiction total	141,013	161,578	67,035	21,279	62,266	2,908	27,038	16,489	124,918	23,493	122,985	33,500	545,254	259,248	804,502
Animal Biosecurity	22,116	15,328	36,013	15,139	20,630	1,603	5,814	1,380	44,799	16,476	118,340	-	247,713	49,926	297,639
Plant Biosecurity	17,621	2,027	11,723	1,965	4,358	1,174	6,257	2,394	36,634	4,127	4,600	33,500	81,938	45,265	127,203
Invasive Plant & Animal	1,203	23	4,273	23	35,451	23	14,698	12,716	40,997	2,210	-	-	95,878	14,917	110,795
Invasive Marine Pest	2,678	28	2,240	497	1,286	108	180	-	2,488	680	-	-	8,872	1,313	10,185
Undetermined	97,394	144,172	12,785	3,655	541	-	88	-	-	-	45	-	110,853	147,827	258,680
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804,502	
Portion of expenditure	26%	62%	12%	8%	11%	1%	5%	6%	23%	9%	23%	13%	100%	100%	
Portion of Govt exp	47%	53%	76%	24%	96%	4%	62%	38%	84%	16%	79%	21%	68%	32%	
Portion of tot exp	38%		11%		8%		5%		18%		19%		100%		
		302,591		88,314		65,174		43,527		148,411		156,485	545,254	804,502	
Animal %	4%	6%	7%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%	8%	6%	22%	0%	45%	19%	
	13%		17%		7%		2%		21%		40%		100%		
Plant %	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	7%	2%	1%	13%	15%	17%	
	15%		11%		4%		7%		32%		30%		100%		
Invasives%	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	3%	5%	8%	1%	0%	0%	18%	6%	
	1.1%		3.9%		32.0%		24.7%		39.0%		0.0%		100.0%		
Marine %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	
	27%		27%		14%		2%		31%		0%		100%		
Undetermined%	18%	56%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	57%	
	93%		6%		0%		0%		0%		0%		100%		

Animal	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Animal Max	19%	58%	30%	26%	65%	Govt ($)	22,116	36,013	20,630	5,814	44,799	129,373
Animal Min	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	15,328	15,139	1,603	1,380	16,476	49,926
Proportion of investment	13%	17%	7%	2%	21%							
Animal Hi	6.0%	41.2%	22.4%	24.1%	44.1%							
Animal Lo	12.6%	12.5%	7.5%	2.4%	20.6%							
Proportion of investment	12.6%	17.2%	7.5%	2.4%	20.6%							

Plant	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Plant Max	27%	100%	9%	61%	83%	Govt ($)	17,621	11,723	4,358	6,257	36,634	76,593
Plant Min	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	External ($)	2,027	1,965	1,174	2,394	4,127	11,687
Proportion of investment	15%	11%	4%	7%	32%							
Plant Hi	11.9%	89.2%	4.5%	54.2%	50.9%							
Plant Lo	15.4%	5.7%	4.3%	6.8%	32.0%							
Proportion of investment	15.4%	10.8%	4.3%	6.8%	32.0%							

Invasive Plants and Animals	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5		IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	Total
Invasives Max	12%	31%	64%	75%	66%	Govt ($)	1,203	4,273	35,451	14,698	40,997	96,623
Invasives Min	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	External ($)	23	23	23	12,716	2,210	14,995
Proportion of investment	1%	4%	32%	25%	39%							

Australia Total	Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External	Government	External

Invasives Hi	10.7%	27.0%	32.0%	50.6%	26.8%
Invasives Lo	1.1%	3.9%	30.9%	24.7%	36.4%
Invasives	1.1%	3.9%	32.0%	24.7%	39.0%

Marine	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5
Marine Max	67%	100%	30%	70%	55%
Marine Min	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Proportion of investment	27%	27%	14%	2%	31%
Marine Hi	40.6%	73.1%	16.8%	68.7%	23.5%
Marine Lo	26.6%	26.3%	13.7%	1.8%	31.1%
Marine	26.6%	26.9%	13.7%	1.8%	31.1%

Undetermined	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5
Proportion of investment	93%	6%	0%	-	0%

Commonwealth	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6
Government	23%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
External	65%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	IC 1	IC 2	IC 3	IC 4	IC 5	IC 6	Total
Govt ($)	2,678	2,240	1,286	180	2,488		8,872
External ($)	28	497	108	-	680		1,313

Commonwealth	Government	External	Total	Government	External
IC 1	44%	76%	57%	26%	31%
IC 2	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%
IC 3	7%	1%	5%	4%	1%
IC 4	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
IC 5	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%
IC 6	40%	16%	30%	24%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	59%	41%

	Government	External
	134,049	161,172
	22,402	14,044
	20,857.00	2,642.00
	1,618.90	33.00
	6,197.00	1,700.00

National Investment					
Investment Category	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
IC 1	141,013	161,578	302,591	22%	25%
IC 2	67,035	21,279	88,314	10%	3%
IC 3	62,266	2,908	65,174	10%	0%
IC 4	27,038	16,489	43,527	4%	3%
IC 5	124,918	23,493	148,411	19%	4%
Total	422,269	225,748	648,017		
Proportions	65%	35%		65%	35%
Sector	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)
Animal	247,713	49,926	297,639	31%	6%
Plant	81,938	45,265	127,203	10%	6%
Invasive Plant & Animal	95,878	14,917	110,795	12%	2%
Invasive Marine Pest	8,872	1,313	10,185	1%	0%
Undetermined	110,853	147,827	258,680	14%	18%
Total	545,254	259,248	804,502		
Proportions				68%	32%
Jurisdiction	Government	External	Total	Govt (%)	External (%)

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	Government Investment		External Investment		Cost recovery level
Investment Cat	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	
IC 1	141,013	33%	161,578	72%	53%
IC 2	67,035	16%	21,279	9%	24%
IC 3	62,266	15%	2,908	1%	4%
IC 4	27,038	6%	16,489	7%	38%
IC 5	124,918	30%	23,493	10%	16%
Total	422,269	100%	225,748	100%	35%

Sector	Government		External	Percentage	Cost recovery level
Animal	247,713	45%	49,926	19%	10%
Plant	81,938	15%	45,265	17%	28%
Invasive Plant &	95,878	18%	14,917	6%	8%
Invasive Marine	8,872	2%	1,313	1%	7%
Undetermined	110,853	20%	147,827	57%	67%
Total	545,254	100%	259,248	100%	
Proportions					

804,502

Jurisdiction	Prop Govt	Prop External
Commonwealt	38%	26%	59%

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Commonwealth	308,109	213,091	521,200	38.3%	26.5%

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Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total
Commonwealth	44%	7%	7%	1%	2%	60%
NATIONAL	**38%**	**11%**	**8%**	**5%**	**18%**	**81%**

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Total Biosecurity Investments by Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC 5	Total
Commonwealth	295,221	36,446	23,499	1,652	7,897	364,715

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Proportion of expenditure: Total jurisdiction by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total
Commonwealth	45%	61%	89%	98%	78%	59%
NATIONAL	**47%**	**76%**	**96%**	**62%**	**84%**	**68%**

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Proportion of expenditure Government by investment category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

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External investment bu Investment Category

Jurisdiction	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC 5	Total
Commonwealth	55%	39%	11%	2%	22%	41%
NATIONAL	**53%**	**24%**	**4%**	**38%**	**16%**	**32%**

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		IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total
Commonwealth	Government	134,049	22,402	20,857	1,619	6,197	308,109
	External	161,172	14,044	2,642	33	1,700	213,091

521,200

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		IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	Total

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Jurisdiction total	12,503	1,653	12,826	4,742	11,728	2,053	32,292	13,850	69,349	22,297
Animal Biosecurity	5884	704	6822	3056	6515	1068	16792	10977	36013	15804
Plant Biosecurity	1812	35	2261	420	1907	72	5742	1615	11723	2141
Invasive Plant & Animal	294	0	724	0	656	0	2600	23	4273	23
Invasive Marine Pest	576	0	440	352	70	0	1155	321	2240	673
Undetermined	3937	914	2579	914	2579	914	6003	914	15099	3655
	15%		19%		15%		50%		100%	

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Training & exercising	12,503	1,653	15%	14%	2%
Early detection	12,826	4,742	19%	14%	5%
Disease freedom	11,728	2,053	15%	13%	2%
Other activities	32,292	13,850	50%	35%	15%
Total	69,349	22,297	91,646		
Proportions	76%	24%		76%	24%

	Government	External
Training & exercising	2,053	32,292
Early detection	13,850	69,349
Disease freedom	22,297	-
Other activities	-	-
Total		

	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External
Animal	36,013	15,804	57%	39%	17%
Plant	11,723	2,141	15%	13%	2%
Invasive Plant & Animal	4,273	23	5%	5%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	2,240	673	3%	2%	1%
Undetermined	15,099	3,655	18,754	16%	4%
Total	69,349	22,297	91,646		
Proportions	76%	24%		76%	24%

	Government	External
Animal	52%	71%
Plant	17%	10%
Invasive Plant & Animal	6%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	3%	3%
Undetermined	22%	16%
Total	100%	100%

Jurisdiction	Government	External	Proportion	Prop Govt	Prop External

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Jurisdiction	Government	External

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Commonwealth	24,716	15,063	43%	27%	16%
Proportions	76%	24%		76%	24%

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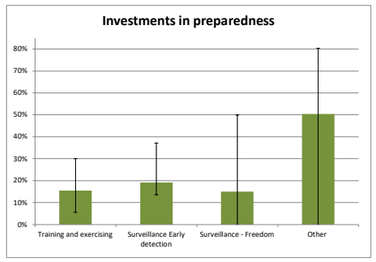
Commonwealth	36%	68%
National	100%	100%

	Training and exercising	Surveillance Early detectio	Surveillance - Freedom	Other	
IC 2 Max	30%	37%	50%	80%	100%
IC2 Min	6%	14%	0%	0%	100%
IC2 National	15%	19%	15%	50%	100%
IC 2 Hi	14.6%	18.0%	35.0%	30.1%	
IC 2 Lo	9.9%	5.6%	15.0%	50.3%	
IC2	15.4%	19.2%	15.0%	50.3%	



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Commonwealth	Government	44%	7%	7%	1%	2%	100%
	External	76%	7%	1%	0%	1%	100%

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ATTACHMENT B

Animal Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic PD entry		IC 2 Preparedness for exotic PDs		IC 3 National eradication and containment		IC 4 Established PDs of National significance		IC 5 Established PDs (other)		IC 6 Investment in export facilitation		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	5,960	15,000	6,350	9,200	600	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	-	14,150	24,200
Animal Biosecurity	4,650	15,000	5,750	9,200	600						1,240		21,490	24,200
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	1,310		600										1,910	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Compliance Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	83,857	144,172	10,317	3,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,174	147,827
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	83,857	144,172	10,317	3,655									94,174	147,827
													-	-

ABARES	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	45	-	621	171	696	300	373	33	-	-	45	-	1,780	504
Animal Biosecurity						150							-	150
Plant Biosecurity			362	78	362	150							724	228
Invasive Plant & Animal			85		180		285	33					550	33
Invasive Marine Pest			20	93									20	93
Undetermined	45		154		154		88				45		486	-
Admin													-	-

Plant Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	11,800	2,000	2,800	-	1,200	-	-	-	2,000	1,700	4,600	33,500	22,400	37,200
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity	11,800	2,000	2,800		1,200				2,000	1,700	4,600	33,500	22,400	37,200
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Sustainability and Biosecurity Policy	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	1,626	-	2,314	1,018	18,361	2,342	1,246	-	4,197	-	-	-	27,744	3,360
Animal Biosecurity	407	0	0	666	9,365	1,345	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	10,971	2,011
Plant Biosecurity	659	0	0	176	618	997	24	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,173
Invasive Plant & Animal	0	0	0	0	7,991	0	0	0	4,197	0	0	0	12,188	-
Invasive Marine Pest	560	0	0	176	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	583	176
Undetermined	0	0	2,314	0	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,701	-
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

Export Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,100	-	117,100	-
Animal Biosecurity											117,100		117,100	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Service Delivery Division	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	30,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,761	-
Animal Biosecurity	13,422												13,422	-
Plant Biosecurity	3,847												3,847	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined	13,492												13,492	-
													-	-

TMAD	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
Nil input	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External

ATTACHMENT C

Animal Division	Emergency Training & Exercising		Surveillance for early detection		Surveillance for disease freedom		Other preparedness activities		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	1,200	600	300	500	200	400	4,650	7,700	6,350	9,200
Animal Biosecurity	1,000	600	300	500	200	400	4,250	7,700	5,750	9,200
Plant Biosecurity									-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	200						400		600	-
Undetermined									-	-

Compliance Division	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	2,579	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	10,317	3,655
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity									-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest									-	-
Undetermined	2,579	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	10,317	3,655

ABARES	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	171	621	171
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity							362	78	362	78
Invasive Plant & Animal							85		85	-
Invasive Marine Pest							20	93	20	93
Undetermined							154		154	-

Plant Division	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	490	-	800	-	700	-	810	-	2,800	-
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity	490		800		700		810		2,800	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest									-	-
Undetermined									-	-

Sustainability and Biosecurity	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	679	-	-	1,018	-	-	1,635	-	2,314	1,018
Animal Biosecurity	0	0	0	666	0	0	0	0	-	666
Plant Biosecurity	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	-	176
Invasive Plant & Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Invasive Marine Pest	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	-	176
Undetermined	679	-	-	-	-	-	1,635	-	2,314	-

Export Division	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil input	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity									-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest									-	-
Undetermined									-	-

Service Delivery Division	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil input	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity									-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest									-	-
Undetermined									-	-

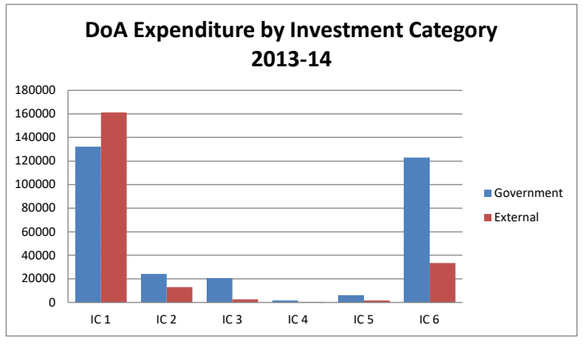
TMAD	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
Nil input	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External

Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity													-	-
Plant Biosecurity													-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal													-	-
Invasive Marine Pest													-	-
Undetermined													-	-
													-	-

Commonwealth Total	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	134,049	161,172	22,402	14,044	20,857	2,642	1,619	33	6,197	1,700	122,985	33,500	308,109	213,091
Animal Biosecurity	18,479	15,000	5,750	9,866	9,965	1,495	1,199	-	-	-	118,340	-	153,733	26,361
Plant Biosecurity	16,306	2,000	3,162	254	2,180	1,147	24	-	2,000	1,700	4,600	33,500	28,271	38,601
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	85	-	8,171	-	285	33	4,197	-	-	-	12,738	33
Invasive Marine Pest	1,870	-	620	269	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2,513	269
Undetermined	97,394	144,172	12,785	3,655	541	-	88	-	-	-	45	-	110,853	147,827
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													GRAND TOTA	521,200

Investment Category	Government	External	Total
IC 1	134,049	161,172	295,221
IC 2	22,402	14,044	36,446
IC 3	20,857	2,642	23,499
IC 4	1,619	33	1,652
IC 5	6,197	1,700	7,897
IC 6	122,985	33,500	156,485
Total	308,109	213,091	521,200

Sector	Government	External	Total
Animal	153,733	26,361	180,094
Plant	28,271	38,601	66,873
Invasive Plant & Animal	12,738	33	12,771
Invasive Marine Pest	2,513	269	2,782
Undetermined	110,853	147,827	258,680
Total	308,109	213,091	521,200



Commonwealth Proportions	IC 1 Prevention of exotic		IC 2 Preparedness for		IC 3 National		IC 4 Established PDs of		IC 5 Established PDs		IC 6 Investment in		Total	
	Government	External	Government	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Government	External
Jurisdiction total	26%	31%	4%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	24%	6%	59%	41%
Animal Biosecurity	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	29%	5%
Plant Biosecurity	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	5%	7%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Undetermined	19%	28%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	28%
														100%

Jurisdiction total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Biosecurity									-	-
Plant Biosecurity									-	-
Invasive Plant & Animal									-	-
Invasive Marine Pest									-	-
Undetermined									-	-

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	4,948	1,514	3,679	2,432	3,479	1,314	10,295	8,785	22,402	14,044
Animal Biosecurity	1,000	600	300	1,166	200	400	4,250	7,700	5,750	9,866
Plant Biosecurity	490	-	800	176	700	-	1,172	78	3,162	254
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	85	-
Invasive Marine Pest	200	-	-	176	-	-	420	93	620	269
Undetermined	3,258	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	4,368	914	12,785	3,655

Preparedness activity	Governmer	External
Emergency training	4,948	1,514
Surveillance (early detection)	3,679	2,432
Surveillance (disease freedom)	3,479	1,314
Other	10,295	8,785
Total	22,402	14,044

Commonwealth proportions	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	22%	11%	16%	17%	16%	9%	46%	63%	100%	100%
Animal Biosecurity	4%	4%	1%	8%	1%	3%	19%	55%	26%	70%
Plant Biosecurity	2%	0%	4%	1%	3%	0%	5%	1%	14%	2%
Invasive Plant & Animal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Invasive Marine Pest	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Undetermined	15%	7%	12%	7%	12%	7%	19%	7%	57%	26%

22,402 14,044

Commonwealth Total	Emergency Training &		Surveillance for early		Surveillance for		Other preparedness		Total	
	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External	Governmer	External
Jurisdiction total	4,948	1,514	3,679	2,432	3,479	1,314	10,295	8,785	22,402	14,044
Animal Biosecurity	1,000	600	300	1,166	200	400	4,250	7,700	5,750	9,866
Plant Biosecurity	490	-	800	176	700	-	1,172	78	3,162	254
Invasive Plant & Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	85	-
Invasive Marine Pest	200	-	-	176	-	-	420	93	620	269
Undetermined	3,258	914	2,579	914	2,579	914	4,368	914	12,785	3,655