

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

Biosecurity Regulation 2017

Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2017

GOATS

In 2015, Australian goat meat production totalled 32,746 tonnes, with exports valued at \$243.2 million.

The biosecurity framework and tools safeguard our economy, environment and community.

This factsheet provides a summary of management arrangements for goat (farmed or rangeland) biosecurity risks in NSW. More detailed information is available in the Biosecurity Regulation 2017, Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017 and other documents at dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact



! GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

● OUTCOME IS TO PREVENT, ELIMINATE & MINIMISE RISKS

- Any goat farmer or person working with goats has a responsibility for managing biosecurity risks that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about
- Documents such as the National Farm Biosecurity Grazing Livestock Production Reference Manual sets out good biosecurity guidelines
- Implementing an on farm biosecurity plan, requesting or providing a National Goat Health Declaration, or taking actions to prevent stock from straying are some ways to discharge your general biosecurity duty

! MANDATORY MEASURES

● OUTCOME IS TO MANAGE & CONTROL THE RISK

Notifiable Pests and Diseases

- Duty to notify within one working day of becoming aware of the presence or suspected presence of footrot, Johne's disease, and cattle tick

Footrot

- Duty to notify presence or suspected presence
- Person must not vaccinate, or attempt to vaccinate, a goat against footrot unless approved to do so by the Chief Veterinary Officer
- Goats entering NSW must be accompanied by a signed National Goat Health Declaration, which must be given to the person taking delivery of the goats

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy

- A person must not feed restricted animal material to a ruminant

National Livestock Identification

- A property where goats are kept must have a property identification code (PIC)
- Duty to identify and record the movement of goats

! EMERGENCY ORDER

● OUTCOME IS TO CONTAIN & ERADICATE

- Responds to an incursion of a pest or disease that poses a significant biosecurity risk
- Presence of prohibited matter likely to trigger an emergency response. e.g. Foot and mouth disease
- Action can be taken regardless of whether the pest or disease is prohibited matter

! PROHIBITED MATTER

● OUTCOME IS TO PREVENT ENTRY OF EXOTIC OR ZOOONOTIC AGENTS INTO NSW & CONTAIN & ERADICATE OUTBREAKS THAT OCCUR

- Listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act. e.g. Foot and mouth disease, Rift Valley fever, Goat Pox, Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy
- Duty to notify of presence or suspected presence of prohibited matter
- Duty not to test or attempt to test unless certain conditions are met
- Authorised officers may accept a biosecurity undertaking from an owner or issue a biosecurity direction to manage a disease or pest incident e.g. Anthrax
- Offence to deal with or possess prohibited matter

DEFINITIONS

General biosecurity duty

The general biosecurity duty can apply to anyone. It provides that any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, who knows (or ought reasonably to know) of the biosecurity risk posed (or likely to be posed), has a biosecurity duty to ensure that the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised – so far as is reasonably practicable.

Mandatory measures

Mandatory measures are requirements set out in regulation for a person who deals with biosecurity matter or carriers to take specified actions to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing.

Emergency orders and powers

The Act contains rapid response powers enabling swift and decisive action to be taken in emergency situations. If such action is not taken quickly, highly pathogenic and contagious matter such as highly pathogenic avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, *Phytophthora ramorum* (sudden oak death) or potato cyst nematode could quickly spread and cripple industries with devastating impacts on the economy, environment and community.

If an authorised officer reasonably suspects an emergency is occurring or is imminent, he or she will be able to activate some limited emergency powers until an emergency order is made by the Secretary or delegate.

An emergency order may prohibit, regulate or control the doing of anything, or require or authorise the doing of anything.

Prohibited Matter

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter that is listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

This listed matter is biosecurity matter that could have significant adverse consequences to the economy, environment or community. Examples of prohibited matter include foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, citrus canker, and parthenium weed. Notification obligations apply with respect to prohibited matter. It is also an offence to deal with prohibited matter.

Dealing

Dealing is used in the context of 'dealing with' biosecurity matter or a carrier or to 'engage in a dealing'.

A Dealing can include to keep, possess, care for, have custody of, control, produce, manufacture, supply, import, acquire, buy, sell, dispose of, move, release, use, treat, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed, culture, experiment with, display, enter into an agreement that deals with, agree to deal with, and/or cause or permit a dealing.

For further information about the Act, visit our website or contact us:

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