Australian Government

ANIMALPLAN
2022 to 2027

Australia's National Action Plan for Production Animal Health

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Foreword

Australia is a world leader and trusted source of animal products. In 2021–22, the gross value of production of Australia's livestock and livestock products (including meat, live animals, wool, and dairy) was estimated by Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) to be $35.2 billion. Exports of livestock and livestock products were valued at $27.1 billion in the same year.

Australia's agriculture is highly export-oriented and our animal agriculture sectors are no exception. Our meat and live animals have been the fastest growing export segment (33% in value terms) since 2001–02.

The production animal sector is made up of many industries, businesses, and individual producers, but until now has lacked a national plan. Producers are already innovative and respond swiftly and effectively to changes in supply chains, the climate and weather, and markets. Maintaining the supply of animal products to consumers, our vital agriculture industries, and environment.

I am optimistic that with the backing of our stakeholders, Animalplan 2022 to 2027 will bring the sector together as it strives to achieve its potential in systems of production and sustainability.

Animalplan 2022 to 2027 is an ambitious national plan to strengthen animal health practices and position Australia's livestock industries to meet emerging trends and requirements in a globally competitive market. Indirectly, it will help to sustain the communities that both support and rely on animal industries.

Extensive consultation with our industries resulted in agreement of 7 national objectives. They cover:

1. preparedness and response
2. diagnostics and surveillance
3. industry biosecurity
4. antimicrobial resistance
5. sustainability
6. integrity systems
7. aspects of animal welfare.

Each objective has several priority activities linked to it. Essential to the future success of Animalplan will be continued collaboration and cooperation with our partners to effectively implement the 21 activities that make up Animalplan.

I sincerely thank the industries and state and territory representatives who contributed to its development. I support and look forward to the benefits this ambitious plan is expected to bring.

Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Contents

Introduction

Animalplan 2022 to 2027 is Australia's first national action plan to strengthen our production animal health system. It follows on from the success of AQUAPLAN, the national plan for aquatic animal industries. Animalplan consolidates agreed animal health activities across Australia's production animal industries and has been developed through collaboration between governments, industry organisations, animal health experts and other stakeholders. A list of organisations consulted during the development of Animalplan is in Appendix A. A list of production animal species is at Appendix B.

Australia has a favourable animal health status free from the burden of many significant animal diseases. This has been underpinned by an established and well-developed national animal health system supported by robust public–private partnerships. However, continuous improvement jointly between production industries and government agencies is required to ensure this system remains fit for purpose through 2030 and beyond and supports trade and market access outcomes.

Animalplan will strengthen Australia's arrangements for managing animal health in agriculture by increasing productivity and reducing production losses incurred as a result of agricultural pests and diseases. This will contribute to biosecurity system transformation outlined in CSIRO's Australia's Biosecurity Future report and also assist in achieving the National Farmers' Federation's (NFF) vision for Australian agriculture to exceed $100 billion in farm-gate output by 2030 (NFF 2019).

Animalplan was endorsed by the Animal Health Australia (AHA) Industry Forum, the National Biosecurity Committee, the Agriculture Senior Officials' Committee and the Agriculture Ministers' Forum, and will contribute to:

1. improving Australia's preparedness and ability to respond to emergency animal diseases (EADs)
2. improving Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity for animal pests and diseases
3. improving the adoption and implementation of biosecurity practices throughout the terrestrial animal industry supply chain
4. managing the risk of antimicrobial resistance
5. improving animal welfare outcomes relevant to emergency scenarios
6. implementing industry sustainability frameworks and plans
7. improving the integrity of animal health systems.

Implementation of Animalplan activities will be a shared responsibility between government and non-government organisations. For progress on existing activities or to submit new project proposals for consideration, please visit the Animalplan web page.

Scope

For the purposes of Animalplan, Australia's national animal health system is defined as the organisations, businesses, services, policies and regulations that maintain and improve animal health outcomes for Australia's animal production industries. These include animals that are raised or harvested for meat, fibre, milk, eggs or other products and are listed in Appendix B.

Activities were prioritised and included in Animalplan if:

• the activity addresses a gap or opportunity in the national animal health system
• the activity strengthens national collaboration between industries and governments.

Animalplan does not cover Australia's commitments to international animal health and welfare activities, including those to manage biosecurity risks offshore. International commitments are covered separately through ongoing projects and programs administered by government departments such as the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

1. Related strategies and plans

Many government and industry organisations have already developed animal health strategic plans for a single industry, region or jurisdiction. Similarly, national strategies and plans also exist or are under development covering a range of areas, including the National Biosecurity Strategy and issue-specific strategies for surveillance, diagnostics, and antimicrobial resistance. Animalplan does not duplicate or supersede these plans. Rather, it references and links these in a single strategic action plan for terrestrial agricultural animal health.

Appendix C outlines the specific areas of alignment between Animalplan and these existing strategies, plans and frameworks.

2. Implementation, governance and funding for Animalplan activities

The Animalplan Steering Committee, with representation from government and industry, will further prioritise, champion and oversee the implementation of Animalplan activities, and provide updates to AHA Members' Forum and National Biosecurity Committee.

Animalplan is a framework of agreed national priorities and is expected to attract funding and in-kind contributions. A diverse representation of industry and government members on the steering committee will facilitate open discussions about funding opportunities for priority activities.

Activity leads have agreed to champion and drive their individual activities, including to secure funding where necessary, in collaboration with other industry and government organisations.

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3. Objectives

Animalplan 2022 to 2027 has 7 objectives:

- Improve Australia's preparedness and ability to respond to emergency animal diseases (EADs).

- Improve Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity for animal pests and diseases.

- Improve the adoption and implementation of biosecurity practices throughout the terrestrial animal industry supply chain.

- Manage the risk of antimicrobial resistance.

- Improve animal welfare outcomes relevant to emergency scenarios.

- Implement industry sustainability frameworks and plans.

- Improve the integrity of animal health systems.

Objective 1 — Improve Australia's preparedness and ability to respond to emergency animal diseases

Australia's existing EAD preparedness and response arrangements are effective and include robust governance frameworks for EAD decision-making processes, a comprehensive national contingency planning framework through Australia's AUSVETPLAN manuals and the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement (EADRA), and biosecurity communication networks. These arrangements are delivered through strategic partnerships between government agencies, industry organisations and AHA to help protect Australia's coveted animal health status.

Biosecurity risk pathways are changing, with changing movements of people, animals and animal products. This affects the distribution of pathogens. Examples of disease detection and spread between 2018 and 2022 in the Asia–Pacific region include African swine fever, African horse sickness, lumpy skin disease and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). With increasing cross-border and international trade, Australia's national animal health system will be subject to increased EAD risks. The ongoing collaboration of government agencies, production animal industries and organisations such as AHA is important to minimise these risks. Table 1 outlines the agreed list of activities that will strengthen Australia's capacity to prepare and respond to EADs.

@ The Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA)

Table 1 Activities to improve Australia's preparedness and ability to respond to emergency animal diseases

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
1.1. Continue to implement recommendations from emergency responses including EAD incursions, COVID-19, previous EAD simulation exercises and recent natural disasters	Recommendations from emergency responses are actioned to reduce emergency scenario risks to production animal industries	AHA (to facilitate engagement across governments and industries); government agencies and peak industry organisations (to lead implementation of recommendations)
1.2. Continue to undertake simulation exercises for a variety of EAD scenarios, including identifying and addressing trade ramifications	Simulation exercises are completed to reduce industry risks in a variety of emergency scenarios	AHA, in collaboration with jurisdictions and peak industry organisations
1.3. Operationalise AUSVETPLAN manuals and documents across industry supply chains and structures	Agreed AUSVETPLAN manuals and documents are applied to reduce vulnerabilities in industry supply chains and structure	AHA, in collaboration with jurisdictions and peak industry organisations
1.4. Undertake projects, including commissioning and undertaking research, to further develop economic analyses and epidemiological modelling tools supporting rapid decision making in EAD responses for priority diseases	Existing and/or new decision support tools provide timely and appropriate information to effectively support EAD responses	DAFF, government agencies
1.5. Implement innovative technologies and training to meet national EAD education and training needs	Innovative technologies and training methods are adopted and implemented to improve EAD education and training needs for animal health professionals and supply chain participants	AHA to lead, with contributions from jurisdictions, Australian Veterinary Association (AVA), Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP) and Veterinary Schools Australia and New Zealand (VSANZ)
1.6. Investigate existing systems or trial new systems for national EAD data management in multi-jurisdictional responses	EAD data, including surveillance and traceability data, is captured, analysed, managed and shared across jurisdictions and utilised for decision making purposes	DAFF
1.7. Implement activities identified in the National Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Action Plan	Governments, industries and other relevant stakeholders undertake coordinated and effective actions to mitigate the risks of LSD	As identified in the National LSD Action Plan

Activity 1.1 will build on existing work conducted by organisations such as AHA and its membership, to implement recommendations from previous emergency response scenarios and exercises and assist all production animal industries in their emergency preparedness activities.
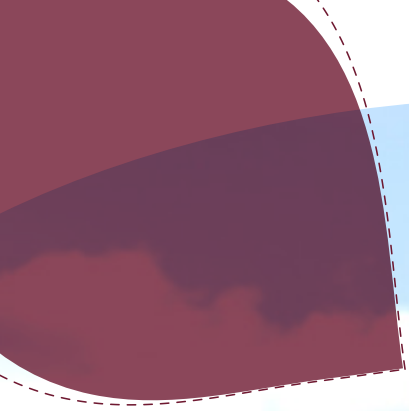
During the Animalplan consultation process, stakeholders acknowledged the importance of fostering stronger partnerships between industry and government to help reduce risks to animal health and industry supply chains and structures during different EAD response scenarios, and maintain business continuity as much as possible. Activities 1.2 and 1.3 respectively involve undertaking further simulation exercises for a variety of emergency scenarios, and operationalising agreed AUSVETPLAN manuals to reduce vulnerabilities across industry supply chains and structures.

Improving access to epidemiological and economic decision support tools will improve our ability to manage EADs. Activity 1.4 will involve undertaking projects, including commissioning research where needed, to assist in improving existing or developing new epidemiological modelling and economic analysis tools for EAD response options for agreed priority diseases. This will help minimise industry and animal losses during these events by providing informed disease control or management strategies in different EAD scenarios.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption and implementation of innovative technologies to fill existing business needs. From 2022 to 2027, similar innovative technologies can be used to deliver EAD training in a more efficient and effective manner remotely. Activity 1.5 focuses on reviewing, implementing and scaling up these technologies to educate and train government and industry participants in a more cost-effective manner.

In 2020 COVID-19 also demonstrated the importance of extracting, collating, sharing and managing data at a national level. Activity 1.6 will investigate existing systems or trial new systems for national EAD data management to facilitate multi-jurisdictional EAD responses and improve the flow of animal health data during emergency responses.

Following the emergence of lumpy skin disease in Indonesia in 2022, Australian governments, industry groups and other stakeholders have developed a National LSD Action Plan to set out agreed national priorities for actions to strengthen Australia's preparedness for a potential LSD incursion. Activity 1.7 focusses on implementation of the actions under the National LSD Action Plan to protect Australia's cattle and other livestock industries from the growing threat from this disease.

Objective 2 — Improve Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity for animal pests and diseases

Australia has a favourable animal health status, which underpins the 'clean and green' image of our animal industries and supports our competitive advantage in international markets. However, demands are likely to increase from trading partners and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) to support disease freedom claims. Improvements to Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity are required to ensure that Australia's national animal health system can detect and report animal diseases efficiently and effectively.

The delivery of activities in the National Animal Health Surveillance Business Plan (NAHSBP) and National Animal Health Diagnostic Business Plan (NAHDBP) are captured under this objective (Activity 2.1). Additional agreed activities that build on these plans have been outlined in Table 2.

Novel technologies, such as point-of-care (POC) testing, and genomics, will likely become a core element of Australia's animal health diagnostic capability. Activity 2.2 will identify and analyse novel diagnostic technologies and their role in surveillance and diagnostics.

Export certification supports consumer and trading partners' confidence in our national animal health system. Activity 2.3 will involve reviewing market access requirements on an ongoing basis to ensure Australia's animal health surveillance programs meet trading partners' expectations.

Table 2 Activities to improve Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity and capability for animal pests and diseases

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
2.1. Implement actions under National Animal Health Surveillance Business Plan (NAHSBP) and National Animal Health Diagnostic Business Plan (NAHDBP)	National surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for animal diseases adequately manage biosecurity risks and support early detection	As identified in the NAHSBP and NAHDBP
2.2. Develop and implement novel technologies, such as POC animal testing and genomics, to address gaps in diagnostic capacity	A number of novel technologies are adopted and implemented that improve Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity Australia has a well-developed policy and legislation on the use of POC diagnostic tests in notifiable diseases	SCAHLS/Peak industry organisations/Rural RDCs
2.3. Conduct an audit of current and future export and import market access requirements for animals and animal products to guide national surveillance planning	Surveillance requirements are identified, understood, and implemented to improve market access and support Australia's disease status claims	DAFF

Objective 3 — Improve the adoption and implementation of biosecurity practices throughout the terrestrial animal industry supply chain

Global agriculture supply chains are becoming increasingly complex (DAWE, 2021a). It is common for an agricultural commodity to be produced and processed across multiple establishments in different jurisdictions before it reaches its end user. For this reason, biosecurity risks must be managed across entire supply chains to minimise the risks of animal diseases spreading across borders and between countries.

Effective management of animal health and biosecurity by producers will lead to improved farm productivity, product quality, domestic and international trade opportunities and ultimately profitability. Improved biosecurity practices can:

- result in better animal health, welfare and performance
- reduce disease transmission and amplification within and between farms
- increase the likelihood of early disease detection and control
- be integrated into existing farm quality systems, such as FeedSafe, Australian Pork Industry Quality Assurance Program, National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme and Livestock Production Assurance Program
- facilitate movement of animals and animal products within and between jurisdictions
- reduce the development and spread of antimicrobial resistant (AMR) bacteria
- help supply chain establishments to meet international trade requirements (for example, through health accreditation).

Table 3 outlines agreed activities that focus on improving the adoption and implementation of on-farm and supply chain biosecurity practices, to reduce disease risks across the value chain and assist in improving the productivity and profitability of agribusinesses.

@ Australian Pork Limited

Many industries and state and territory governments have developed systems to improve biosecurity practice uptake. If use of these systems can be leveraged to help demonstrate an increase in producer profit margins, then producer adoption and implementation rates may improve, supporting biosecurity practices nationwide. Many producers are already accredited with quality assurance systems. Activity 3.1 will involve investigating the benefits and implementing a national dashboard platform for biosecurity information systems using pre-existing government and industry systems such as South Australia's One Biosecurity program. Similarly, Activity 3.2 will focus on sharing knowledge between terrestrial animal industries and jurisdictions to update quality assurance programs, on-farm biosecurity, biosecurity extension programs and regulatory activities.

Education and awareness campaigns are critical to improving adoption and uptake of better biosecurity practices by supply chain participants. Activity 3.3 will focus on conducting more joint and collaborative industry-government communication activities to improve biosecurity 'culture' and 'community of practice' at a national level.

Encouraging novel small scale production animal industries to undertake biosecurity 'best practice' will help improve their productivity. Activity 3.4 will involve continuing the development of guidelines to reduce biosecurity risks associated with novel animal industry production systems.

Table 3 Activities to improve the adoption and implementation of biosecurity practices throughout the terrestrial animal industry supply chain

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
3.1. Investigate the benefits and consider developing a national dashboard platform for government and industry biosecurity information systems, such as South Australia's One Biosecurity program	A national 'one-stop-shop' dashboard platform is investigated and scoped, which will collate biosecurity data across existing biosecurity information systems and help deliver targeted biosecurity interventions across producer supply chains	Peak Industry Organisations in collaboration with jurisdictions and AHA
3.2. Share knowledge across animal industries and jurisdictions to strengthen quality assurance programs, on-farm biosecurity systems, biosecurity extension programs and regulatory activities	Strengths and weaknesses from existing systems across terrestrial animal industries are assessed and actioned, to improve validation of biosecurity, quality assurance and traceability processes, and support maintenance of market access through compartmentalisation/zoning	AHA/Peak Industry Organisations
3.3. Conduct more industry-government education and awareness communication activities to promote a biosecurity 'culture' and 'community of practice' across animal industries, including smallholders	Producers and enterprises in the supply chain increase their understanding of the value of biosecurity, and increase adoption of farm and supply chain biosecurity practices	Peak Industry Organisations/AHA/DAFF
3.4. Continue developing biosecurity guidelines for the supply chains of novel small-scale industries	Biosecurity guidelines are updated or developed for novel small-scale production animal industries and communicated effectively	AHA, in collaboration with AgriFutures and novel industries

Objective 4 — Manage the risk of antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance is a significant global health priority driven largely by the inappropriate use of antimicrobials (including antibiotics) in human and animal health settings. Australia's National AMR Strategy – 2020 and Beyond has a strong focus on the use of antimicrobials (including antibacterials and antifungals) in agriculture and the consequent transfer of resistance between animals, humans and the environment (Department of Health 2020).

The One Health Master Action Plan (OHMAP) has been developed to address the strategy's 7 key objectives, which focus on governance; infection prevention and control; communication and engagement; antimicrobial stewardship; AMR surveillance; research; and global partnerships (Department of Health 2021).

Australia's Animal Sector Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan 2022 to 2027 is being developed under the OHMAP. Implementation of the plan will require commitment and action from all jurisdictions and close collaboration with industry and external animal health organisations, including AHA and the AVA. The Animal Industries Antimicrobial Stewardship RD&E Strategy has also been developed to facilitate collaboration between terrestrial production animal industries to reduce the prevalence of AMR (AIAS 2020).

The progress of both the OHMAP and the Australia's Animal Sector Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan 2022 to 2027 have been acknowledged in Activity 4.1 and will help ensure that Australia remains a world leader on mitigating AMR risks.

Table 4 Activity to manage the risk of antimicrobial resistance

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
4.1. Implement AMR activities as identified in the One Health AMR Master Action Plan and Australia's Animal Sector Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan 2022 to 2027 (under development)	Governments, industries and other relevant stakeholders undertake coordinated and effective actions to mitigate the risks of AMR	As identified in the OHMAP and Australia's Animal Sector Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan 2022 to 2027 (under development)

Objective 5 — Improve animal welfare outcomes relevant to emergency scenarios

States and territories set and enforce animal welfare standards through administration of their legislation for animal welfare and the prevention of animal cruelty. The Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines (DAWE 2021b) aim to harmonise farm animal welfare legislation in Australia, ensuring it results in improved animal welfare outcomes and is practical for industry. The standards are designed to be implemented into state and territory law as minimum legal standards. They are accompanied by voluntary guidelines that set out recommended practice for the care and husbandry of animals.

The development of the Standards and Guidelines for farm animal welfare is overseen by the Animal Welfare Task Group. It is made up of representatives from each of the state, territory and Australian government departments responsible for animal welfare and resolves animal welfare policy and regulatory matters which have national and inter-jurisdictional scope. It delivers on animal welfare priorities of national interest referred to it by the Agriculture Senior Officials' Committee.

The 2017 National Animal Welfare RD&E Strategy has been pivotal in identifying knowledge deficits, encouraging collaboration and promoting the implementation of innovative animal welfare solutions.

Animalplan activities will focus on improving animal welfare outcomes related to emergency scenarios, such as an emergency animal disease incursion or a climate disaster.

Activity 5.1 will involve addressing animal welfare risks in emergency situations to improve relevant policy and crisis response documents.

Table 5 Activity to improve animal welfare outcomes relevant to emergency scenarios

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
5.1. Address terrestrial production animal welfare risks in emergency scenarios and incorporate findings in relevant policy and crisis response documents	Emergency response plans for terrestrial production animal supply chains manage animal welfare risks	AHA, in collaboration with jurisdictions and peak industry organisations

Objective 6 — Implement industry sustainability frameworks and plans

Sustainability focuses on safeguarding the long-term viability of production animal industries and is core to an industry's social license to operate. Consumer attitudes and values are evolving and play a key role in shaping the value of sustainability across animal production industries. Globally, consumers want confidence that animal production is conducted in a manner that is both ethically responsible and transparent.

Many industries have already commenced the development of their own sustainability frameworks and plans to help demonstrate socially responsible farming practices and maintain consumer confidence in Australian animal production industries. For example, the Beef Sustainability Framework (TABSF 2020) sets out the key indicators of performance in sustainability for the beef industry including on farms and in saleyards, feedlots, transport, processing, and live export. Other animal industries including dairy, eggs, pork and sheep producers are also implementing sustainability initiatives (see Appendix C).

Activity 6.1 will assist in implementing and updating industry-specific sustainability frameworks and plans.

Table 6 Activity to Implement industry sustainability frameworks and plans

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
6.1. Share knowledge (such as the development of benchmarks) between industries to implement industry sustainability frameworks and plans	Industry organisations and producers share ideas, adopt and implement sustainability frameworks and plans that improve animal health and welfare outcomes	Peak industry organisations

@ Australian Chicken Meat Federation

Objective 7 — Improve the integrity of animal health systems

Traceability plays an important part in demonstrating the integrity of animal health systems. It safeguards and allows responsiveness to emergencies including emergency animal disease incidents. Key mechanisms include our world-class National Livestock Identification System (NLIS). Australia has a strong, well-respected reputation with agricultural traceability domestically and internationally, especially those frameworks for food safety, provenance and biosecurity. Demonstrating our disease-free status and strong biosecurity systems through traceability is fundamental to our export trade.

Working with industry and jurisdictions, the department supports the development of a national approach to continuously improve traceability in agricultural supply chains. To do this, an inaugural National Traceability Summit was held in April 2022 to galvanise further action on agricultural traceability. It also led to the formation of the Australian Agricultural Traceability Alliance – stakeholders who have an interest in national agricultural traceability – to accelerate Australia's journey in exceeding $100 billion of farmgate output by 2030 and beyond.

To translate policy into practice across the entire agricultural supply chain, the Alliance is supporting the development of Australia's first National Agricultural Traceability Strategy, which will help us achieve our vision and mission in this space. This work builds on the 2019 National Traceability Framework (The Traceability Working Group 2019) developed with industry and jurisdictions as endorsed by Agriculture Ministers. Further activities supporting the integrity of animal health systems are ongoing including through the National Biosecurity Committee under Agriculture Ministers, including on livestock traceability, horse traceability, and proposed improvements to national property identification systems bringing harmonisation nationally and between animal and horticulture and grain systems. Traceability is a shared responsibility between all governments and industry. The Australian Government is committed to national harmonization and continuous improvement, as demonstrated by the 2022–23 Budget announcement of $46.7 million to support enhancements to Australia's national livestock traceability system.

Activity 7.1 will involve developing a cost-effective national traceability register and/or system for agreed industries that do not have one. Activity 7.2 will implement existing or new mechanisms to streamline or automate traceability data across agreed industries for animals and animal products. Activity 7.3 will harness traceability systems to provide feedback to farmers on animal health.

Table 7 Activities to improve the integrity of animal health systems

Activity	Desired outcome by 2027	Lead
7.1. Develop cost-effective national traceability registers or systems for agreed animal industries that do not have one	Cost-effective national traceability registers or systems are developed for agreed animal industries	Peak industry bodies/AHA/ SAFEMEAT
7.2. Implement mechanisms to streamline or automate animal and animal product traceability data across agreed industries and make this accessible to all supply chain participants	Existing or new mechanisms are implemented with high adoption rates from supply chain participants to improve collation of traceability data across information systems	Integrity Systems Company (ISC), in collaboration with peak industry organisations
7.3. Use traceability systems to provide feedback to supply chain participants on animal health outcomes	Existing or strengthened traceability systems provide improved feedback to supply chain participants on animal health outcomes occurring at relevant points of supply chains	AHA/ISC

Appendix A: Organisations consulted for Animalplan 2022 to 2027

- AgriFutures Australia
- Animal Health Australia
- Animal Industries Antimicrobial Stewardship RD&E Strategy
- Animal Medicines Australia
- Australian Alpaca Association
- ACT Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
- Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
- Australian Chicken Meat Federation
- Australian Duck Meat Association
- Australian Eggs
- Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Australian Horse Industry Council
- Australian Lot Feeders' Association
- Australian Meat Industry Council
- Australian Pork Limited
- Australian Veterinary Association
- Australian Wool Innovation
- Cattle Council of Australia
- CSIRO
- Dairy Australia
- Feed Ingredients and Additives Association of Australia
- Goat Industry Council of Australia
- Integrity Systems Company
- LiveCorp
- Meat and Livestock Australia
- National Farmers' Federation
- NSW Department of Primary Industries
- NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources
- Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- RSPCA Australia
- SAFEMEAT
- Sheep Producers Australia
- SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions
- Stock Feed Manufacturers' Council of Australia
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
- The Animal Welfare Collaborative
- Veterinary Schools of Australia and New Zealand
- Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
- WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
- Wildlife Health Australia
- WoolProducers Australia

Appendix B: List of production animals

For the purpose of *Animalplan 2022 to 2027*, production animals are:

- alpacas and llamas
- buffalo
- camels
- cattle – dairy and beef
- deer
- emus, ostriches
- game birds (pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, quails, geese and pigeons)
- goats
- horses
- kangaroos
- pigs
- poultry (chickens, ducks and turkeys)
- rabbits
- sheep.

@ The Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA)

Appendix C: Alignment of Animalplan with existing industry strategic plans

Table C1 Alignment of Animalplan objectives with existing strategic plans

Existing industry strategic plan	Animalplan objective alignment	Summary
2030 Roadmap—Australian Agriculture's Plan for a $100 Billion Industry	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	The National Farmers' Federation (NFF) has set a target for the agricultural industry to exceed $100 billion in farm gate output by 2030. One of the 5 pillars in the roadmap to achieving this goal is growing sustainably.
Animal Health Australia Strategic Plan 2020–25	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	This plan outlines AHA's role, vision, mission, delivery method, and operating environment. It also describes AHA's strategic priorities of enhancing EAD preparedness, supporting market access, on-farm and supply chain biosecurity, animal health and product integrity, reducing risks of disease across the value chain and improving producer outcomes.
Australian Alpaca Association Strategic Plan 2019–2024	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	This plan sets out 3 strategic priorities namely to develop customer driven markets, to develop a strong peak body and to ensure that the Australian alpaca association is engaging and consulting with its members, communicating opportunities and encouraging participation.
Australian Eggs Strategic Plan 2021–2026	3, 6, 7	The Australian Eggs Limited (AEL) Strategic Plan 2021–2026 outlines AEL's strategic Vision, Values and Approach to drive improvement in the egg industry and enhance its sustainability for the benefit of egg farmers and the community. The plan sets out 4 key strategies of marketing, growth, innovation and engagement.
Australian Pork Limited Strategic Plan 2020–2025	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	This plan sets out key priorities to guide Australian Pork Limited's investment over the period 2020–2025, with a strong focus on market and product differentiation, better management of market volatility, driving consumer demand, social licence and enabling viable productive farms.
Australian Wool Innovation (AWI) Strategic Plan 2022–2025	2, 3, 6	This plan outlines AWI's strategic Vision, Goals and Priorities to enhance the profitability, international competitiveness and sustainability of the Australian wool industry. It sets out 5 key priorities of growing value and international demand, wool harvesting, collaboration, consultation and engagement, sustainability, and strengthening the supply chain.

Existing industry strategic plan	Animalplan objective alignment	Summary
Dairy Australia Strategic Plan 2020–2025	3, 5, 6, 7	This plan outlines 7 strategic priorities to guide investment over 2020–2025 and contribute to delivering a more profitable and sustainable Australian dairy industry by 2025.
Meat Industry Strategic Plan (MISP) 2020–2030	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	The MISP frames the overarching strategic priorities for Australia's red meat and livestock industry, comprising the production, processing and live export components of Australia's beef, sheep meat and goatmeat supply chains. It incorporates the strategic outlooks of Cattle Council of Australia, Australian Lot Feeders' Association, Sheepmeat Council of Australia, Goat Industry Council of Australia, Australian Meat Industry Council, Australian Livestock Exporters' Council, with input from Meat & Livestock Australia, Australian Meat Processors Corporation and LiveCorp.
Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) Strategic Plan 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	This plan outlines MLA's plan to foster the long-term prosperity of the Australian red meat and livestock industry by collaborating with stakeholders to invest in research, development and marketing initiatives that contribute to producer profitability, sustainability and global competitiveness. This strategic plan has a strong focus on improving adoption and extension of R&D solutions and improving integrity systems.
Sheepmeat Industry Strategic Plan 2015–2020	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	This plan outlines the priority areas for sheepmeat industry investment from 2015–2020, which are aligned with the corresponding 'priorities of the MISP 2020.
Wool 2030 Strategy	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	This strategy has 5 pillars with a strong focus on animal health and wellbeing, including protection from disease and predation (Pillar 1).

Other related strategies, plans and frameworks

- AgriFutures Australia Strategic R&D plan 2022–2027
  - The 16 priorities across 5 focus areas aim to ensure producers in levied industries are empowered to adopt the latest science, technology and tools which will help ensure a strong, vibrant and collaborative agricultural sector.
- AQUAPLAN 2022–2027
  - AQUAPLAN 2022–2027 is Australia's fourth national strategic plan for aquatic animal health and a sister plan to Animalplan.
- Australia's National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy – 2020 and Beyond
  - This strategy sets a 20-year vision to protect the health of humans, animals and the environment through minimising the development and spread of AMR while continuing to have effective antimicrobials available.
- Animal Industries Antimicrobial Stewardship RD&E Strategy (AIAS)
  - This strategy is a collaborative mechanism for animal industries to identify common research, development and extension (RD&E) priorities for the effective monitoring of antimicrobial use (AMU) and surveillance of AMR to inform stewardship actions that meet Australia's animal health and market access needs, without impacting food safety or human health. The AIAS will also benefit the implementation of Australia's National AMR Strategy and the Australian Animal Sector National Antimicrobial Resistance Plan.
- Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines
  - These include details of current standards and guidelines and those undergoing development. The welfare standards and guidelines for livestock aim to harmonise and streamline livestock welfare legislation in Australia.
- Australian Beef Sustainability Framework
  - This framework has been developed to meet the changing expectations of customers and stakeholders by defining what sustainable beef production means in Australian production systems. The framework supports the strategy outlined in the Meat Industry Strategic Plan 2020.
- Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework
  - This framework's 4 commitments are: enhancing farmer livelihoods, improving the wellbeing of people, providing best care for all our animals, and reducing environmental impact.
- Australian Egg Industry Sustainability Framework
  - This sustainability framework is a process for defining what is socially, environmentally and economically responsible in the context of egg farming and providing a basis for continuous improvement.
- Australian Pork Limited Sustainability Framework 2021–2030
  - This framework provides direction for the Australian Pork Industry by focussing on 4 key pillars of People, Pigs, Planet and Prosperity. It incorporates social, environmental and economic factors to achieve a strong Australian pork industry that will provide top quality, sustainable protein into the future.
- Australian Sheep Sustainability Framework
  - The Australian Sheep Sustainability Framework will report on the key priorities of responsible sheep meat and wool production to build trust and confidence in the industry. Sheep Producers Australia and WoolProducers Australia jointly own the framework.
- Integrity System 2025 and beyond strategy
  - This strategy outlines the investment commitment by the red meat industry into its integrity system to ensure that it remains recognised and trusted globally as delivering a quality red meat product that is produced to rigorous standards.
- Joint Interagency Taskforce: Exotic Animal Disease Preparedness Report 2022
  - The taskforce considered the current level of national preparedness and made 14 recommendations for action that would build on existing planning and capacity and increase the preparedness of the national system for the speed and scale of response likely to be needed should Australia face an incursion of an EAD.
- National Animal Health Diagnostics Business Plan 2021–2026
  - This plan represents the commitment of Australian governments universities, private laboratories and the livestock industry to maintaining and improving a national diagnostic capability and capacity for terrestrial animals through coordination and collaboration at various levels.

- National Animal Health Surveillance Business Plan 2016–2020
  - This plan represents the commitment of Australian governments and industry to maintain and further improve our surveillance systems. The plan summarises existing surveillance programs and outlines additional priority activities.
  - The National Animal Health Surveillance Plan 2022–2027 is being finalised.
- National Agricultural Innovation Priorities
  - The priorities aim to focus efforts and investments across the agricultural innovation system and inspire a step-change in Australian agriculture's innovation capacity and culture.
- National Animal Biosecurity RD&E Strategy 2017–2022
  - The vision for this strategy is to contribute to world-leading, cross-sectoral biosecurity RD&E through collaboration and efficient use of resources, further improving Australia's high animal health status, productivity and ongoing market access.
- National Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Action Plan 2022
  - The National LSD Action Plan sets out agreed national priorities for actions to strengthen Australia's preparedness for a potential LSD incursion. These actions are critically important to protect Australia's cattle and other livestock industries from the growing threat from this disease.
- National Primary Industries Animal Welfare Research, Development and Extension Strategy
  - The strategy encourages greater co-investment and collaboration on a national basis to improve the efficient use of RD&E resources in the field of livestock animal welfare.
- One Health Master Action Plan for Australia's National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy – 2020 and beyond (OHMAP)
  - This action plan provides national focus areas for each of the One Health sectors to implement the strategy over the next 5 years. It also provides guidance for stakeholders to develop their own action plans to combat AMR and ensure that effective antimicrobials continue to be available in the future.
- Priorities for Australia's biosecurity system: an independent review of the capacity of the national biosecurity system and its underpinning intergovernmental agreement 2017
  - A review of the implementation and effectiveness of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) and recommendations for amendment. IGAB has created a framework for governments to coordinate and identify priority areas of reform and action to build a stronger and more effective national biosecurity system.
- Wool Industry: National RD&E Strategy 2011–2030
  - This strategy covers several main areas, including wool industry resilience and growth.

Biosecurity Strategies

- Australian Capital Territory Biosecurity Strategy 2016–2026
  - This strategy identifies the pre-border, border, and post-border elements of the biosecurity continuum at both the national and jurisdictional level and outlines actions for addressing biosecurity risks.
- Commonwealth Biosecurity Strategy 2030
  - This is a strategic roadmap for protecting Australia's environment, economy and way of life.
- New South Wales Biosecurity Strategy 2013–2021
  - This strategy is based on the principle of shared responsibility and its broad objectives are to prevent pest, disease, and weed incursions into New South Wales, quickly containing and eradicating any incursions and minimising their impact.
  - The New South Wales Biosecurity and Food Safety Strategy 2022–2030 is being finalised.
- Northern Territory Biosecurity Strategy 2016–2026
  - This strategy commits governments, industry, and the community to share the responsibility to protect agricultural resources and other assets from pest and disease threats, and chemical contamination.
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2018–2023
  - The key goals of this strategy include preventing exotic pests and diseases from entering Queensland, and to prepare for, and deal effectively with, incursions.
- South Australian Biosecurity Policy 2020–2023
  - This policy outlines how to collaborate to protect and improve the state's economy, environment, amenity and public health by preventing and reducing pest and disease impacts, maintaining food safety and ensuring responsible agricultural chemical use.
- Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy 2013–2017
  - This strategy sets the overall direction for Tasmania's biosecurity system. It outlines pre-border, border, and post-border activities designed to work together to mitigate risk.
  - The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy 2022–2027 is being finalised.
- Western Australian Biosecurity Strategy 2016–2025
  - Western Australia's Biosecurity Strategy aims to take a collaborative approach to minimise risks to the state from terrestrial and aquatic pests and diseases.

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Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ACDP	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
AHA	Animal Health Australia
AIAS	Animal Industries Antimicrobial Stewardship Research Development and Extension Strategy
AMR	antimicrobial resistance
APL	Australian Pork Limited
AVA	Australian Veterinary Association
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAFF	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DCCEEW	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EAD	emergency animal disease
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
FMD	foot-and-mouth-disease
IGAB	Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity
ISC	Integrity Systems Company
LSD	lumpy skin disease
MISP	Meat Industry Strategic Plan
MLA	Meat & Livestock Australia
NAHDBP	National Animal Health Diagnostics Business Plan
NAHSBP	National Animal Health Surveillance Business Plan
NFF	National Farmers' Federation
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
OHMAP	One Health Master Action Plan
PIRSA	South Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regions
POC	point of care
POCTA	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals legislation
RDC	Research and Development Corporation
RD&E	research, development and extension
SCAHLS	Subcommittee for Animal Health Laboratory Standards
VSANZ	Veterinary Schools Australia and New Zealand
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

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