



Australian Government

**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**

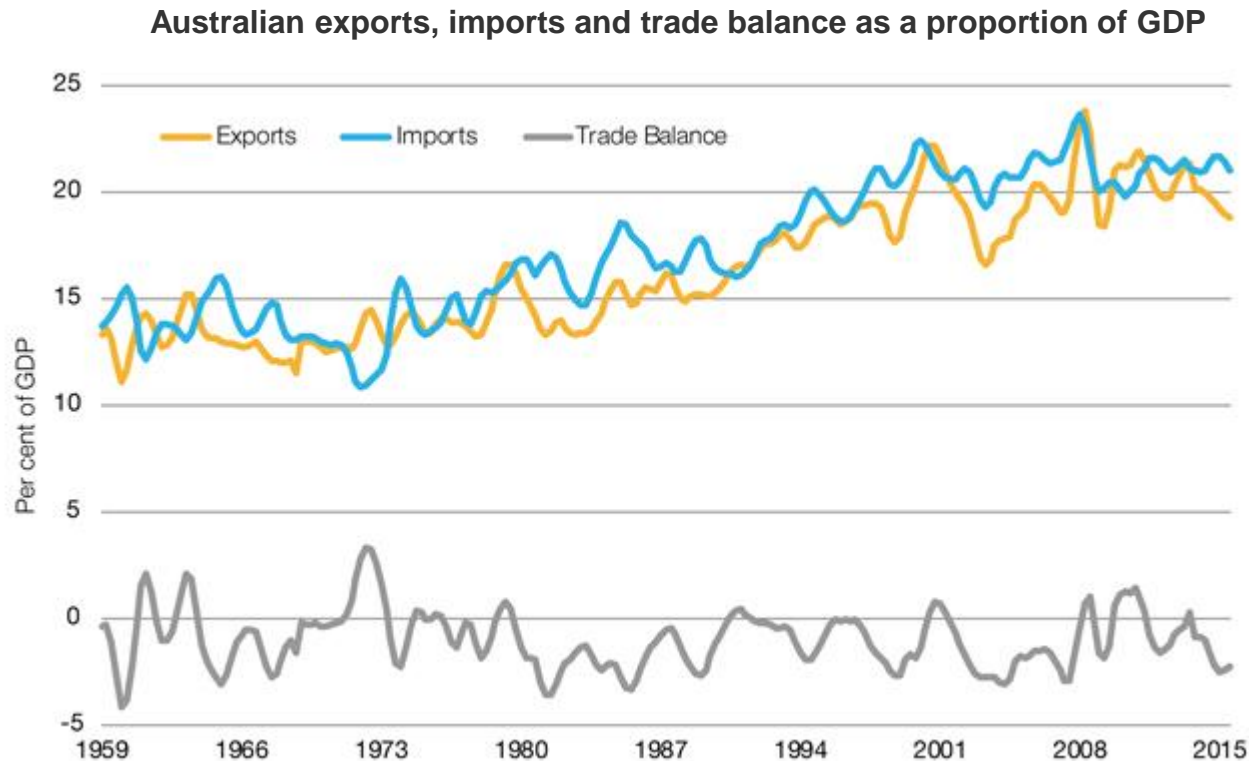
2018 Global Shippers Forum & ICHCA International Conference



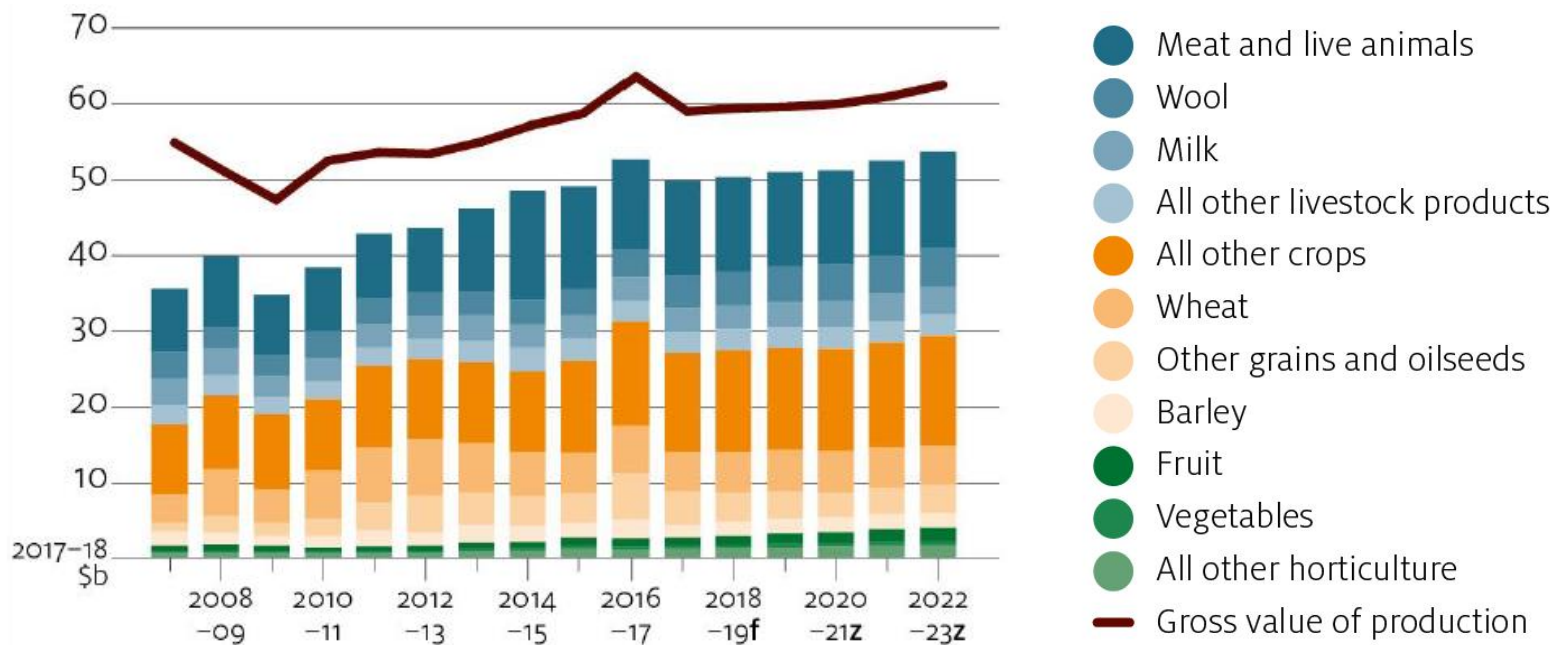
Matt Koval

11 May 2018

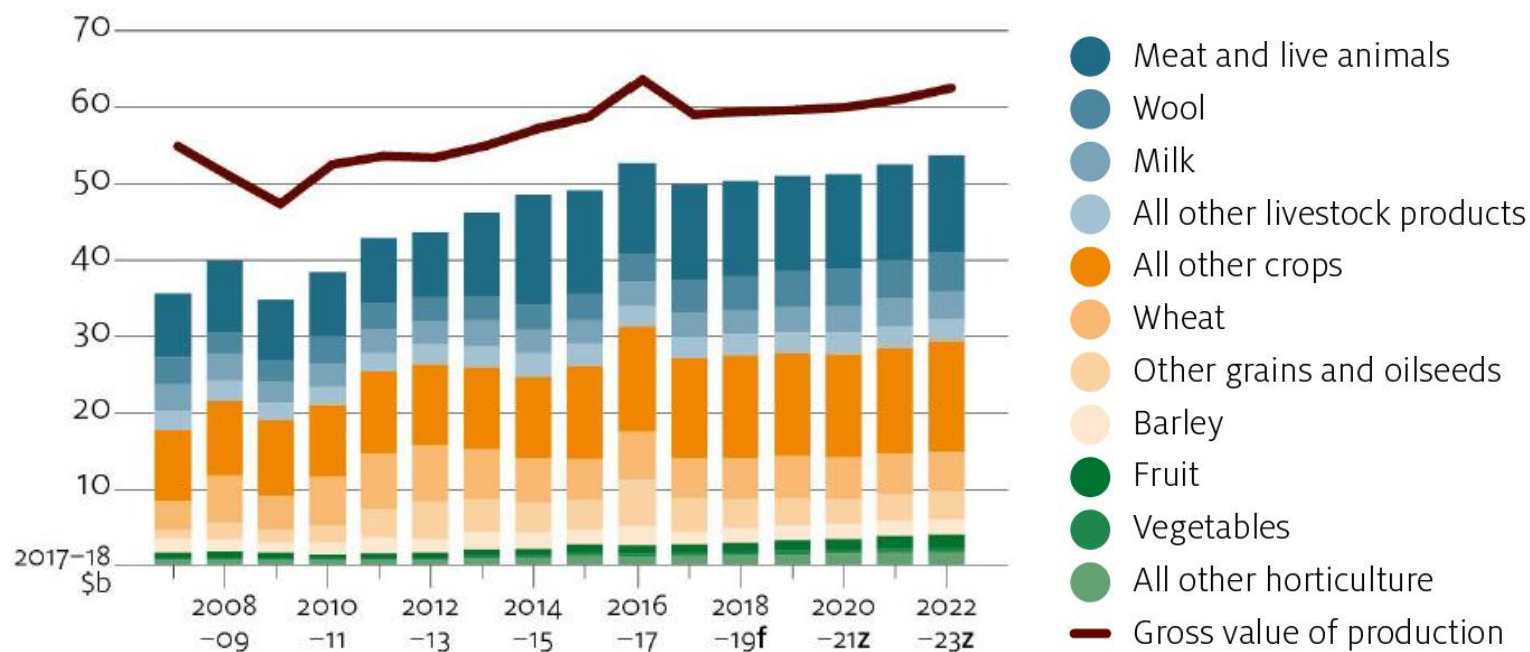
International trade is growing



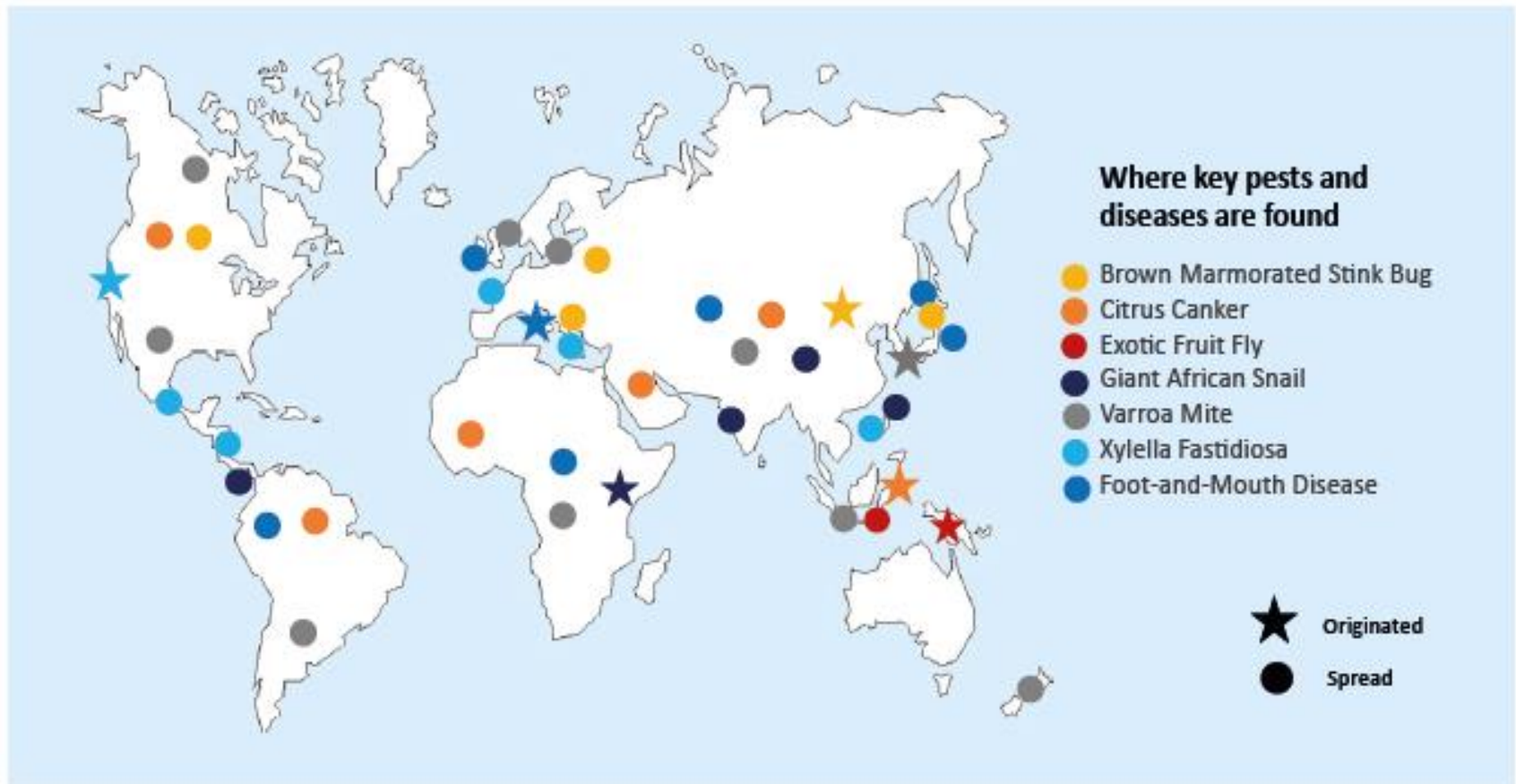
The value of agricultural exports has grown by \$13 billion over the last 10 years



..with the total value of exports forecast to grow to almost \$50 billion over the next 5 years



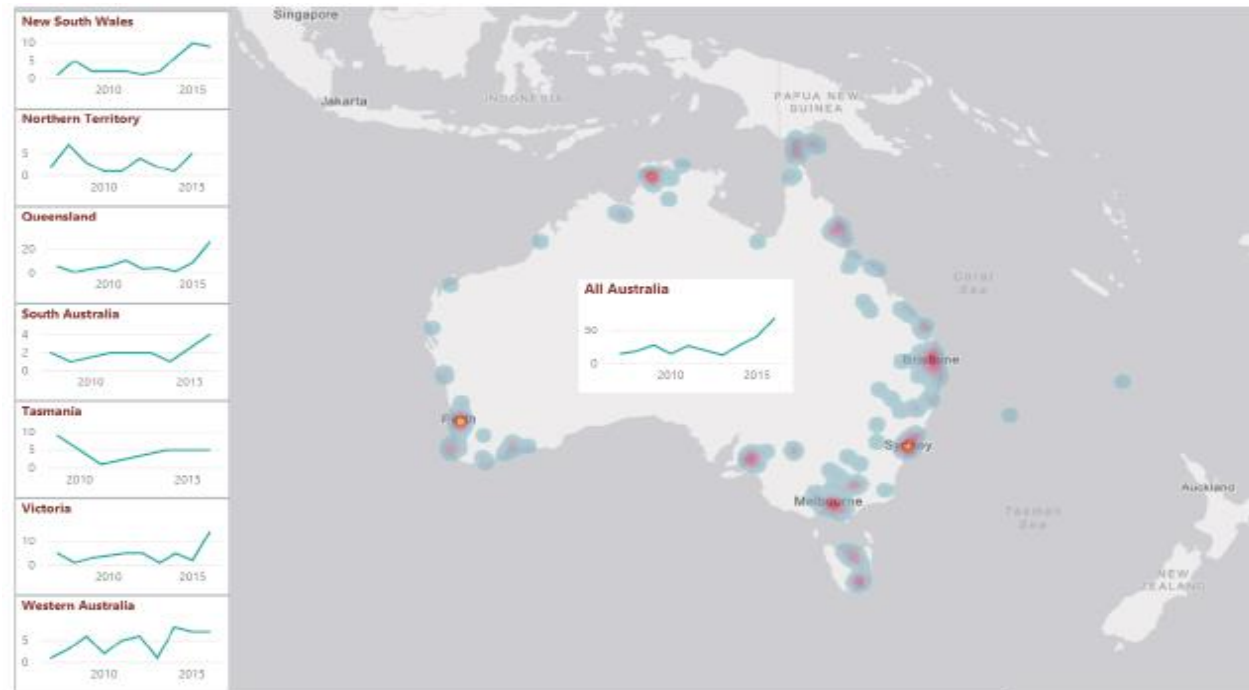
Increasing trade volumes, increase biosecurity risks



Detections are on the rise across Australia

At the border

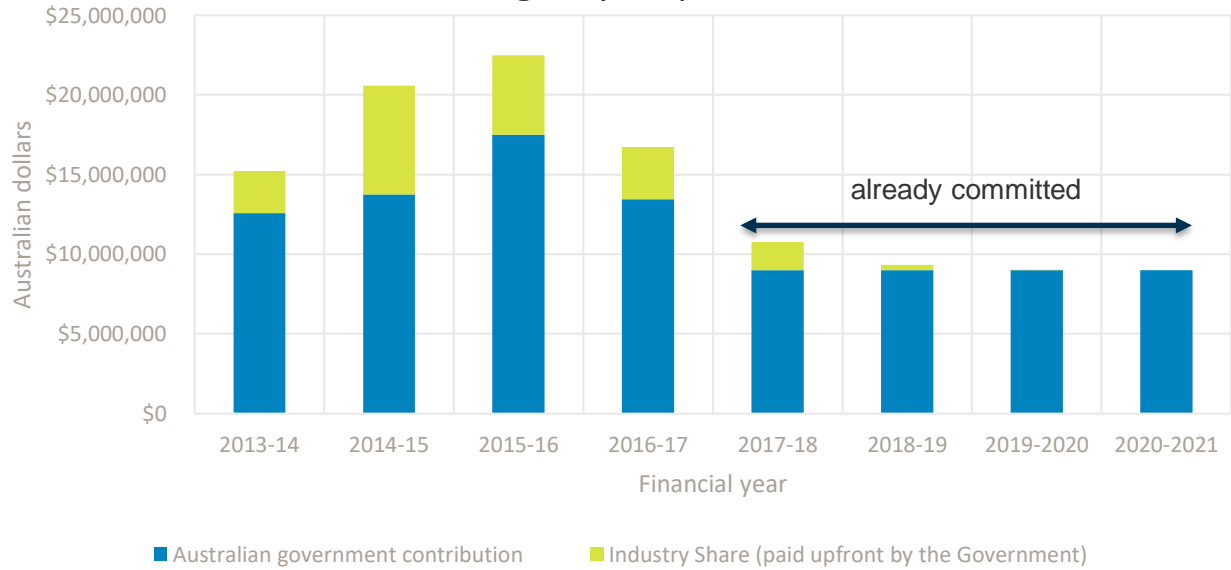
- 21.3 million international travellers cleared at sea and airports
- 158 million mail items checked
- 18,000 international vessels inspected
- 45,000 sea containers inspected
- 340,000 items of biosecurity concern seized from travellers



This figure details and compares detections at each airport and sea port between 2010 and 2015 where a pest, weed, plant pathogen, mammal, bird, and fish, invertebrate, and wild animal (1) plant or animal product, herb or the equivalent. This figure does not show the number of items of pest, weed, plant pathogen, mammal, bird, and fish, invertebrate, and wild animal, or animal product, herb or the equivalent, that were detected. This data also not include items that have been detected in a new geographic area or on a new host plant. Note also that the data only the number times that the pests, weeds, plants, animals, birds, and fish, invertebrates, and wild animals, or animal products, herbs or the equivalent, were detected. It does not indicate the location of the pest, weed, plant pathogen, mammal, bird, and fish, invertebrate, and wild animal, or animal product, herb or the equivalent, which may not be the case. For example, a pest may be detected in fruit of a city market, but the fruit may have originated from another location.

Biosecurity response and management costs can be substantial

Example: Australian government expenditure on cost-shared emergency responses to incursions



The cost of the world's worst pest and diseases would be substantial



\$1.5 billion – potential impact of fire ants in Australia per year, if left uncontrolled



\$4 billion – direct costs from production losses and management of established pests and weeds each year



\$5.2 billion – potential economic impact of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, each year until it is eradicated

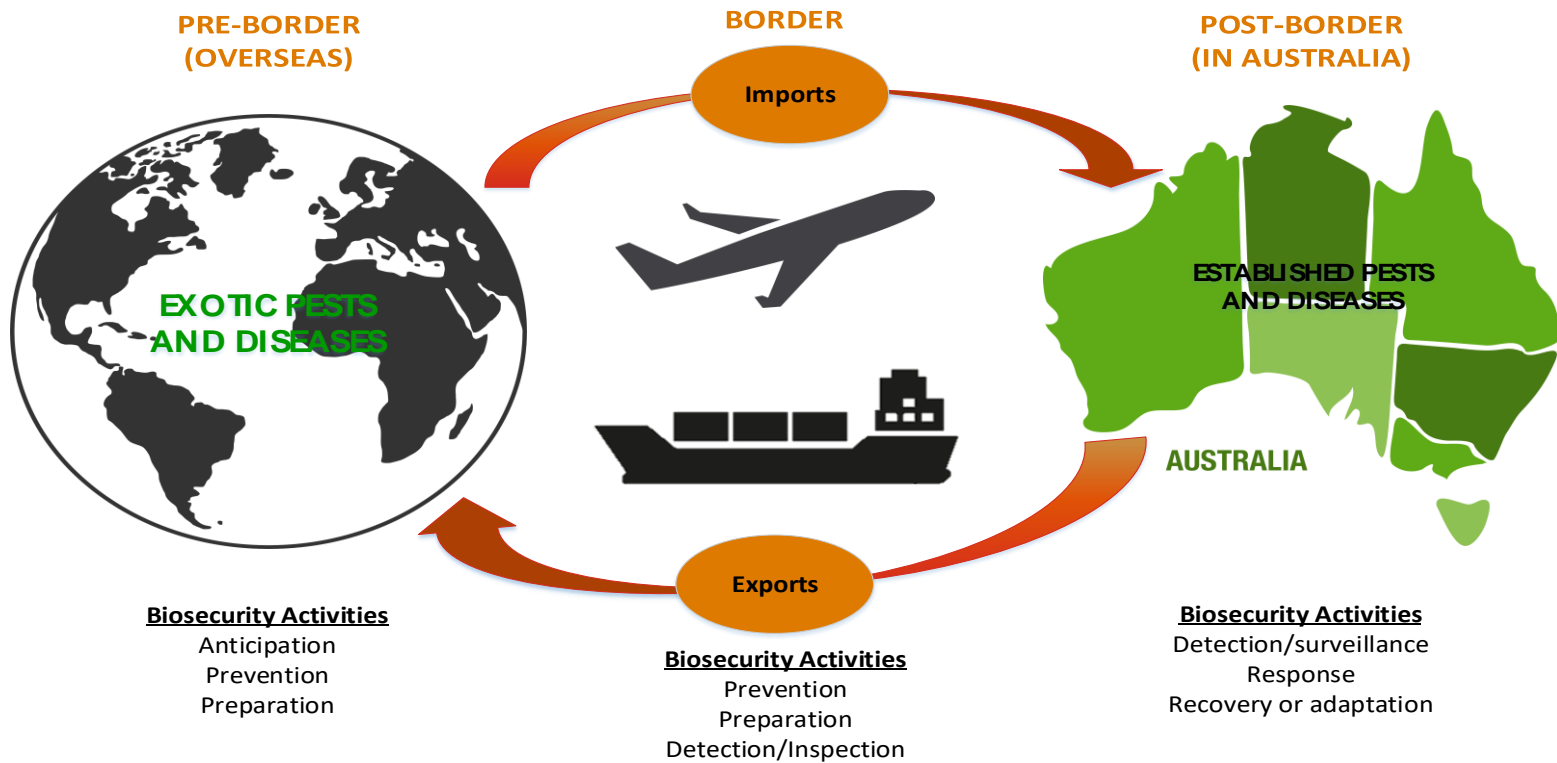


\$2 trillion – potential cost to environmental assets due to Xylella – a bacteria known to affect iconic Australian species



\$53 million – potential loss of exports due to Khapra beetle each year, if it were to become established.

Our biosecurity system is extensive



A different approach is needed

As global trade increases, biosecurity risks are inevitable and growing

- Greater transparency and strengthened collaboration
- Sustainable system funding
- Innovation to create a smarter, more efficient system

Biosecurity Imports Levy

The government is introducing a levy on imports by sea

- Key recommendation of the 2017 review of Australia's biosecurity system
- Starting from 1 July 2019
- \$10 per Twenty Foot Equivalent sea container with an equivalent \$1.00 per tonne for non-containerised sea cargo
- Applied to port terminal operators
- Will support strengthening the biosecurity system in response to increased risk
- Levy implementation co-design

A collaborative approach

- Industry and Community Reference Group is currently set up to provide a voice to government on national biosecurity matters.
 - The Group will be made up of cross-sectoral representatives, providing views to the NBC on proposed key policies and activities.
- Building on existing consultation frameworks to co-design the system for 2025 and beyond
- Innovation Exchange 2019