

The Hon Jane Howlett MP
Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Dear Minister

Interim report of the Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce

On 12 December 2023 the Tasmanian Parliament carried a motion ([Attachment A](#)) put by the Hon John Tucker MP in response to animal welfare issues brought to light by footage from Tasmanian livestock processing facilities. The then Minister for Primary Industries, Jo Palmer MLC, charged the Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce (the Taskforce), with assisting in addressing clause (3) of that Motion:

- (3) *Calls on the minister to take immediate action to address any regulatory failures and to report to the House in the first sitting week of 2024 on –*
- a) *an urgent audit of animal welfare standards in all licensed slaughterhouses together with a clear strategy for ongoing regular auditing, including unannounced monitoring audits together with industry education.*
 - b) *evidence of the installation by the 2024 resumption of parliament of 24-hour video surveillance of stun and slaughter rooms in all licensed abattoir premises and a commitment to any required legislative changes as early as possible in 2024 to make this compulsory.*
 - c) *any other action which the minister considers necessary to ensure Tasmania's animal welfare standards meet or exceed the highest standards applying across Australia.*

The Taskforce is composed of members from across industry, with representatives from Dairy Tasmania, Tasfarmers, Sprout, the Australian Meat Industry Council and the RSPCA, a livestock transporter, and a veterinarian. It includes Government representation from Biosecurity Tasmania and State Growth. I was appointed Chair due to my legal and regulatory background and extensive experience as a committee chair, coupled with my knowledge of the agricultural sector as Tasmanian beef farmer.

The Taskforce Terms of Reference (at [Attachment B](#)) detail the purpose, composition, and operation of the Taskforce. It states that the Taskforce's roles and responsibilities are to:

- *identify high risk operational and regulatory issues including gaps, weaknesses, ambiguities and emerging stressors or issues that are impacting animal welfare in the State's livestock processing facilities (abattoirs and knackeries) across the livestock processing industry*
- *collaborate with industry to recommend meaningful, immediate and medium-term actions, with a first priority to determine how to mandate video surveillance of stun and slaughter rooms in all licensed livestock processing facilities*
- *develop a Standard and/or Guidelines for Tasmania that resolves the issues that can be mandated in particular addressing video surveillance; licensees' responsibilities; and other identified issues across the livestock processing industry*

- *prepare an outcomes-based Strategic Implementation Plan*
- *provide advice on the compliance and assurance framework, including benchmarks for Government food safety audits and animal welfare inspections, and industry education*
- *regularly report on progress through the Secretary NRE Tas to the Minister*
- *submit recommendations for consideration by the Minister and in particular, provide an interim report to the Minister to inform an update to the House of Parliament in the first sitting week of 2024.*

Wild processed animals and animals processed on farm are out of scope of the Terms of Reference. Further, the Taskforce has examined only the processing of the main livestock classes identified in the footage, being cattle (including calves), sheep and pigs at this stage.

Taskforce has endeavoured to meet fortnightly and has met a total of eight times since its first meeting on 19 December 2023. The Taskforce has developed a program of work to ensure it delivers against the Terms of Reference in the most efficient manner possible. Following each meeting I send a communique to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, and the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. During caretaker period, the communiqués were sent to the Secretary only.

The Taskforce determined to use the Australian Meat Industry Council's voluntary Industry Animal Welfare Standard and Guide and the Draft Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines (Livestock at Processing Establishments) as the basis from which to develop Standards for the Tasmanian livestock processing sector. The areas covered by those documents are:

- Monitoring of livestock welfare (video monitoring surveillance)
- Staff competencies
- Design, operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment
- Pre-slaughter care and handling
- Slaughter and emergency killing
- Species-specific requirements
- Management responsibilities and procedures

The Taskforce prioritised these areas with reference to the Motion, and the level of impact on animal welfare. Each meeting has been dedicated to examining one of the listed areas and making recommendations with respect to the corresponding Standards to be developed.

A Reference Group, to which all licenced processors in the State have been personally invited, meets to provide feedback to the Taskforce before any recommendations are finalised and given to Biosecurity Tasmania's Stephen Hall, (Principal Advisor, Legal Services) to commence drafting.

The Reference Group has met four times, and their engagement has been hugely beneficial to the process, particularly as they have given feedback regarding the likely impact of proposed Standards in the context of their existing operations, which range from a single-person business to a multinational corporation.

The first issue addressed by the Taskforce was the introduction of video monitoring in livestock processing facilities. The Guidelines for Mandatory Video Monitoring in Tasmanian Abattoirs and Knackeries 2024 (at [Attachment C](#)) were brought into force by means of an instruction from the Chief Veterinary Officer under section 14 of the Animal Welfare Act 1993 and a variation to the

Conditions on Accreditation from the Chief Inspector of Primary Produce Safety under the Primary Produce Safety Act 2011 on 20 March 2024. Processors were given three months to implement a video monitoring system at their facilities. They have the flexibility to implement a system appropriate to the scale of their business, provided it captures the footage prescribed by the Taskforce.

The Taskforce has subsequently examined and made recommendations to inform the drafting of Standards with respect to staff competencies, design, operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment, pre-slaughter care and handling, and slaughter and emergency killing. Draft Standards have been prepared on staff competencies and design and will shortly be provided to you.

Once the Standards have been drafted in their entirety, the Taskforce recommends an independent review by an animal welfare expert in livestock processing. This will ensure the Standards reflect the latest scientific best practice in animal welfare in livestock processing. Upon completion, the Standards can be implemented under Section 44B of the Animal Welfare Act 1993. This means they will not be directly enforceable but can be considered when determining whether a processor has committed a 'method of management offence' under section 7 of the Act or has complied with their animal welfare duty under section 6.

To make these Standards directly enforceable will require them to be adopted as Regulations under the Animal Welfare Act 1993, which is likely to require a regulatory impact statement. By implementing the Standards under section 44B in the first instance, the Standards can be rolled out to industry in a far shorter timeframe and 'tested' prior to being drafted into Regulations. The ongoing engagement with the Reference Group of processors over the past four months has already resulted in improvements in animal welfare practices across several facilities according to some participants.

The Taskforce is now examining Management Responsibilities and Procedures and will have recommendations regarding those Standards finalised on 22 May 2024. It will then be looking at strategic implementation of the Standards, and compliance measures. Following that, the Taskforce will make recommendations on the actions needed to deliver the Standards.

It has become apparent to the Taskforce that strong animal welfare practices at the farm of origin and during transport, are critical to ensuring the best possible animal welfare outcomes at processing facilities. For this reason, the Taskforce anticipates it will make additional recommendations directed at supporting animal welfare leading to arrival at a livestock processing facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with the update above. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information on the work of the Taskforce.

Yours sincerely



Felicity Richards

Chair, Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce

Attachments

- A. Motion of Tuesday 12 December 2023: Tasmanian Quality Meats (TQM) Abattoir
- B. Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce Terms of Reference
- C. Guidelines for Mandatory Video Monitoring in Tasmanian Abattoirs and Knackeries 2024

Attachment A

MOTION

Tasmanian Quality Meats (TQM) Abattoir

Mr TUCKER - Mr Speaker, I move -

That the House -

- (1) Joins Tasmanian farmers and the community in condemning in the strongest possible terms the cruelty to animals revealed in the images released from inside Tasmanian slaughterhouses.
- (2) Notes that this is a serious breach of animal welfare standards which indicates issues in the regulation of abattoirs.
- (3) Calls on the minister to take immediate action to address any regulatory failures and to report to the House in the first sitting week of 2024 on –
 - a. an urgent audit of animal welfare standards in all licensed slaughterhouses together with a clear strategy for ongoing regular auditing, including unannounced monitoring audits together with industry education.
 - b. evidence of the installation by the 2024 resumption of parliament of 24-hour video surveillance of stun and slaughter rooms in all licensed abattoir premises and a commitment to any required legislative changes as early as possible in 2024 to make this compulsory.
 - c. any other action which the minister considers necessary to ensure Tasmania's animal welfare standards meet or exceed the highest standards applying across Australia.
- (4) Calls on the Government to report to the House when parliament resumes on adequate funding and resourcing of these initiatives.
- (5) Requests that the independent federal regulator take into account the following matters before a decision about TQM export licence –
 - a. the strong and urgent action mandated by farmers, the community and all sides of this parliament to address and acknowledge the regulatory failures exposed by this case.
 - b. while TQM is a repeat offender on animal welfare issues, its record has not been helped by equally obvious failures by regulators.
 - c. TQM has been a major contributor to the red meat industry, including providing a lifeline to pork producers after the closure of Devonport City Abattoir in investing heavily, along with Government, in sheep, lamb and calf processing at Cressy.
 - d. the Cressy facility employs 200 Tasmanians and provides an essential service to the sheep, lamb and dairy industries.
 - e. TQM is heavily reliant on export markets and could not survive a significant suspension of its export licence.
 - f. There is no alternative sheep and lamb processing capacity available in Tasmania to Tasmanian farmers. Suspension of the TQM export licence could result in market failure and will not assist animal welfare or farmer wellbeing.
- (6) That a copy of this resolution be sent to the regulator by the minister before making a final decision.

Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

The purpose of the Tasmanian Livestock Processing Taskforce is to develop a Standard, Guidelines and Strategy to ensure an enduring animal welfare culture at the State's livestock processing facilities (abattoirs and knackereries).

Roles and responsibilities

The Taskforce will act with urgency to:

- identify high risk operational and regulatory issues including gaps, weaknesses, ambiguities and emerging stressors or issues that are impacting animal welfare in the State's livestock processing facilities (abattoirs and knackereries) across the livestock processing industry.
- collaborate with industry to recommend meaningful, immediate and medium-term actions, with a first priority to determine how to mandate video surveillance of stun and slaughter rooms in all licensed livestock processing facilities.
- Develop a Standard and or Guidelines for Tasmania that resolves the issues that can be mandated in particular addressing video surveillance; licensees' responsibilities; and other identified issues across the livestock processing industry.
- prepare an outcomes-based Strategic Implementation Plan.
- provide advice on the compliance and assurance framework, including benchmarks for Government food safety audits and animal welfare inspections, and industry education.
- regularly report on progress through the Secretary NRE Tas to the Minister.
- submit recommendations for consideration by the Minister and in particular, provide an interim report to the Minister to inform an update to the House of Parliament in the first sitting week of 2024.

Out of Scope

- Wild processed animals (eg deer and wallabies).
- Animals processed on farm

Term

The Taskforce will be in operation for six months, or until such time as determined by the Minister – or until the Standard, Guidelines and Strategy are finalised.

Membership

The Taskforce will be comprised of government and industry representatives with strategic responsibilities within the livestock industry and animal welfare organisations, including

- TasFarmers (formerly Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers)
- Dairy Tasmania
- Sprout Tasmania
- Livestock Transport Industry
- RSPCA (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)
- The Department of State Growth
- Australian Meat Industry Council
- Department of Natural Resources and environment Tasmania (Biosecurity Tasmania)

The Taskforce will be chaired by an Independent Chair, Felicity Richards who has expertise in governance and livestock.

Secretariat support will be provided by Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas).

Reference-Group

The Taskforce may appoint a reference group to carry out specific tasks and deliver outcomes within an agreed timeframe. The focus may be on how the Standard, Guidelines can most effectively be delivered in the timeframes required.

The Reference Group will report to the Taskforce for the duration of their appointment.

Reporting

The Taskforce reports to the Minister through the Secretary of NRE Tas.

The Taskforce will provide an interim report to the Minister to inform an update to the House of Parliament in the first sitting week of 2024.

Operations and meetings

- The Taskforce will meet by video/teleconference on a two-weekly basis.
- Occasional meetings may be held face-to-face at the agreement of the Taskforce.
- A meeting quorum will be 50% of the membership, plus one.
- Members may nominate a proxy to attend on their behalf in consultation with the Chair.
- Non-members with relevant specialist expertise may be invited to attend meetings on a one-off or ongoing basis, where it is agreed they may assist the Taskforce in resolving defined issues.
- Observers and visitors must receive the prior permission of the Chair to attend meetings.
- Decisions are to be made by consensus. If consensus is not possible, the matter may be resolved through a vote.



- Meeting agendas, papers and minutes are to be prepared by the Secretariat and supplied to the Taskforce members at least two business days in advance of the meeting.
- Members may nominate agenda items and draft agenda papers for consideration for inclusion by the Chair.
- All official communications from the Taskforce must be issued by the Minister.
- All costs associated with meeting attendance, travel, meals and accommodation are to be met by NRE Tas.

Code of conduct and confidentiality

- The confidentiality of discussions at meetings is to be respected.
- Members are to act with due care, skill and diligence consistent with any applicable legislation, and have a responsibility to act ethically and appropriately at all times.
- Members are to undertake duties and responsibilities allocated to them by agreement by the Taskforce and as delegated by the Chair.
- Members must disclose, manage and take reasonable steps to avoid any conflicts of interest in connection with the Taskforce or its discussions.
- If the Chair considers a member to be disrupting the business of the Taskforce, she will seek permission from the Minister to replace the individual with another representative from that sector.



Attachment C



GUIDELINES FOR MANDATORY VIDEO MONITORING IN TASMANIAN ABATTOIRS & KNACKERIES 2024

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The objectives of mandatory video monitoring in Tasmanian livestock processing operations are to –
 - (a) assist Tasmanian livestock processing operations to continuously improve their operations and increase their accountability for animal welfare outcomes;
 - (b) underpin animal welfare by supporting livestock processors to effectively monitor through video surveillance in parts of their business which represent a high risk to animal welfare; and
 - (c) provide the regulator with greater visibility to verify compliance with animal welfare standards in livestock processing operations.
- 1.2. These *Guidelines for Video Monitoring in Tasmanian Abattoirs and Knackeries* (VMS Guidelines) have been developed as a practical set of guidelines and procedures for livestock processors to implement Video Monitoring Systems (VMS), also often referred to as ‘closed circuit television’ or CCTV.
- 1.3. The VMS Guidelines reflect requirements and recommendations that are in draft *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Livestock at Processing Establishments* (currently in development), and the *Industry Animal Welfare Standard for Livestock Processing Establishments Preparing Meat for Human Consumption* published by the Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC).¹
- 1.4. In developing the VMS Guidelines, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania has drawn on a similar document – the “*Guidance on the Mandatory Use of Closed-Circuit Television in Slaughterhouses (England) Regulations 2018*”² published by the British Government, which introduced regulations for mandatory video monitoring in English abattoirs in 2018.

¹ See https://amic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/AMIC-Ed-3-Industry-Animal-Welfare-Standard_Final-effective-1-Jan-2022.pdf

² <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b58a03f40f0b6338e4178f7/cctv-slaughterhouses-operator-guidance.pdf>

2. Scope

- 2.1. The VMS Guidelines are intended for livestock processors who are required by law to install and operate a VMS.
- 2.2. The VMS Guidelines are not a set of statutory rules and do not on their own create legally binding obligations. However, compliance with the VMS Guidelines may be required through statutory mechanisms such as accreditation conditions and enforceable instructions. Some businesses may choose to voluntarily introduce VMS in accordance with the Guidelines as a management and quality assurance tool for their business.

3. Interpretation

- 3.1. In the VMS Guidelines, as the context requires –
 - (a) the phrase “is to” (or “are to” in plural form) is to be construed as being directory and indicative of a minimum requirement for compliance with the Guideline; and
 - (b) the word “should” is to be construed as being advisory and indicative of a recommendation; and
 - (c) the word “may” is to be construed as being discretionary or enabling.
- 3.2. Definitions of key terms are provided in the Glossary at the end of this document.

4. VMS design and operation

- 4.1. Livestock processors are required, at their own expense, to have in place a VMS to assess and effectively monitor animal welfare within their facility, and use the results to inform any necessary improvements to optimise the humane treatment of animals and compliance with animal welfare and product integrity standards applying under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*, the *Biosecurity Act 2019*, the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*, and other legislation.
- 4.2. VMS cameras are to cover all critical animal welfare points to record clear surveillance of the movement of animals from arrival to exsanguination and death. The following are to be considered critical animal welfare points:
 - (a) unloading animals from vehicles into lairage;

- (b) movement of livestock towards the stunning area;
- (c) restraint and stunning of livestock;
- (d) sticking (cutting);
- (e) hoisting of livestock for bleeding; and
- (f) bleed rail.

- 4.3. The VMS is to be working and always recording when and where there are live animals present and being handled at the livestock processing premises, including delivery of animals to the premises outside normal working hours.
- 4.4. The VMS is to provide an accurate record of activity at the livestock processing premises; picture resolution is to be good enough to enable easy identification of people and animals in the recorded footage and images. Each recording made by the equipment is to display the time and date of the recording.
- 4.5. Video surveillance footage is to be kept by the processor for a minimum of 30 calendar days from the date of recording.
- 4.6. Footage is to be reviewed daily by management staff responsible for ensuring required animal welfare outcomes are being met. Footage is to be reviewed whenever an animal welfare incident occurs at the facility so that mitigation actions can be immediately implemented to prevent re-occurrence of the issue.
- 4.7. VMS equipment is to be checked daily if there is a live animal at the livestock processing premises and before any livestock processing commences to ensure the equipment is operating effectively. The following details regarding daily checks are to be recorded:
 - (a) the date and the time the equipment was checked;
 - (b) the name of the person who checked the equipment; and
 - (c) whether the equipment was operating effectively.
- 4.8. If VMS equipment is found not to be operating either during the daily check or at another time, and the malfunction cannot be rectified before processing begins, the livestock processor is to notify an Authorised Officer. The notice is to include the date and time the malfunction was identified. The livestock processor is to, within 2 business days (while plant operating) of detecting the malfunction, take steps to arrange for the repair of the VMS equipment as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 4.9. A VMS is to be capable of constant recording. It is to be able to produce footage for inspection or to be taken away by an Authorised Officer, without stopping the overall operation of the system. The processor is to supply footage to the relevant regulator upon request.
- 4.10. If a livestock processor has other CCTV cameras, for example for security or fault-finding reasons, these would not normally be considered part of the mandatory VMS required under

legislation. However, even if a camera is not part of the mandatory VMS required for regulatory purposes, Authorised Officers can use existing powers under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*, the *Biosecurity Act 2019*, and/or the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* to inspect, copy or seize records if the camera records an animal health or welfare incident.

- 4.1.1. A livestock processor and any person authorised by the livestock processor to operate a VMS is to be appropriately trained and competent to operate the VMS in accordance with these Guidelines.

5. Technical specifications

- 5.1. The livestock processor is to ensure that VMS equipment is appropriate and suitable for scale and nature of the livestock processing operation and is fit for the purpose of effectively monitoring compliance with regulatory standards, including these Guidelines.
- 5.2. The Australian Standards listed in the information section at the end of these Guidelines provide useful guidance in respect of VMS set-up and equipment.

6. Secure retention of VMS data

- 6.1. A livestock processor's VMS is to be capable of storing, processing and transmitting (for example moving to removable digital storage devices, or showing on a television monitor) footage, images and information of the same resolution and quality as the original recording. Recorded footage and images and other VMS data is to show the time, date, and location of the data's creation.
- 6.2. A livestock processor is to retain and store each day's VMS data for at least 30 calendar days after it is created. VMS data stored for longer than 30 days may be deleted if there is no other legal requirement to retain the data.
- 6.3. A livestock processor is to ensure that VMS equipment is not operated by anyone other than the livestock processor (or a person employed or authorised by the livestock processor to operate VMS equipment) while live animals are present at the livestock processing premises. VMS data is to be stored in a secure place or electronic format that is only accessible by the person in charge of the livestock processing operation, or a person authorised by the person in charge.

- 6.4. A livestock processor is to ensure that any person employed or authorised by the livestock processor to operate VMS equipment –
- (a) does not alter, manipulate, corrupt, or delete VMS data, or take any other action which –
 - (i) results in the VMS data containing false and misleading information; or
 - (ii) otherwise compromises the integrity and accuracy of the VMS data; and
 - (b) is made aware that knowingly and deliberately engaging in the conduct referred to in paragraph (a) may constitute a criminal offence.
- 6.5. A livestock processor is to have all necessary access protocols and passwords available to facilitate access to the stored VMS data for an Authorised Officer or Auditor. For legal assurance purposes, a livestock processor may have a representative present whenever Authorised Officers or Auditors view, copy, or seize VMS data or equipment.

7. Review and inspection of VMS data

- 7.1. A livestock processor is to regularly review VMS data to ensure that the VMS is functioning properly and accurately monitoring livestock handling activities, and that livestock handling complies with regulatory animal welfare standards.
- 7.2. A livestock processor (or employee or representative with working knowledge of the VMS) is to at all reasonable times provide access to the VMS data and equipment, to an Authorised Officer or Auditor to enable viewing of live or stored VMS data.
- 7.3. A livestock processor is to provide an Authorised Officer with all reasonable assistance in accessing VMS data. Retained VMS data that is kept at a separate location to the livestock processing premises is to be made available as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is requested by an Authorised Officer or Auditor.
- 7.4. An Authorised Officer or Auditor may request to see stored footage from any day or time in the 30 calendar days (preceding the request) when the livestock processing operation was operating.

- 7.5. Authorised Officers are empowered to inspect a VMS and any VMS data in response to a suspected animal welfare incident, and for random inspections and verification purposes. Authorised Officers, in the performance of their functions, may copy, store and retain VMS data on external devices; and seize VMS equipment, if needed, including computers and other equipment used as part of the VMS.
- 7.6. If an Authorised Officer takes equipment or VMS data, the officer will be responsible for protecting the equipment and personal information contained in the VMS data in accordance with legal requirements.
- 7.7. When an Authorised Officer takes any part of the VMS, they are to provide a written receipt of the items taken and return those items when no longer required. Where items are used as evidence in court proceedings, they should be returned to the owner as soon as possible after the court proceedings end, or otherwise as required by law.
- 7.8. If a suitable VMS is not in place after equipment is seized, an Authorised Officer may issue directions or instructions that require a livestock processor to replace equipment and state how quickly the replacement equipment is to be installed. Failure to comply with these directions or instructions may result in further enforcement action such as a criminal prosecution, infringement notice or suspension/revocation of the livestock processors accreditation.

8. Privacy and confidentiality

- 8.1. A livestock processor is to ensure that a VMS is not used as a listening device to record verbal conversations between individuals (including employees and agents of the livestock processor) except in circumstances where such recording is permitted and lawful under the *Listening Devices Act 1991*.
- 8.2. All persons entering onto a livestock processing premises are to be informed (through signage and other means) of the presence and operation of a VMS, and that they are likely be subject to video monitoring while on the premises.
- 8.3. Personal information (which can identify an individual) and information of a sensitive commercial or confidential nature contained in VMS data collected by an Authorised Officer or Auditor in the performance of their functions are not to be disclosed to persons other than courts, tribunals and Government and law enforcement agencies for a legitimate regulatory purpose that is authorised by law. Except as otherwise required under legislation, Authorised Officers and Government personnel are to comply with the *Personal Information Protection Act 2002* in the collection, storage and use of personal information contained in VMS data.

9. Glossary

“Auditor” means –

- (a) an approved food safety auditor within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*; and
- (b) a biosecurity auditor withing the meaning of the *Biosecurity Act 2019*;

“Authorised Officer” means –

- (a) an Authorised Officer under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*;
- (b) an Authorised Officer under the *Biosecurity Act 2019*;
- (c) an officer appointed under section 13 of the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*;
- (d) an inspector appointed under section 36 of the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*;

“livestock” includes any abattoir animal or poultry within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*;

“livestock processing premises” means premises on which a livestock processing operation is carried on;

“livestock processing operation” means –

- (a) a meat processing business within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety (Meat and Poultry) Regulations 2014*, or any regulations which amend or replace those regulations; and
- (b) a pet food business within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety (Pet Food) Regulations 2014* or any regulations which amend or replace those regulations; and
- (c) a knackery or other similar business where livestock are slaughtered for a purpose other than meat processing or pet food production;

“livestock processor” means –

- (a) in the case of a livestock processing operation that is the subject of an accreditation under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*, the accredited producer in respect of the operation; and

(b) in any other case, the proprietor or person apparently in charge of the livestock processing operation;

“**premises**” includes any land, building, shed, pen, receptacle or vehicle of any description;

“**vehicle**” means any means of transport, whether self-propelled or not, and whether used on land or sea or in the air;

“**Video Monitoring System**” or “**VMS**” means a closed-circuit television system or other system of video cameras and equipment that is capable of, as a minimum, capturing, recording, storing, replaying and transmitting video footage, images and information for the purposes of visual monitoring and surveillance;

“**VMS data**” means recorded video footage, images and information that is obtained by a video monitoring system and stored in an electronic or digital format.

10. Information

TASMANIAN LEGISLATION (www.thelaw.tas.gov.au)

Animal Welfare

- *Animal Welfare Act 1993*
- *Animal Welfare (Cattle) Regulations 2023*
- *Animal Welfare (Domestic Poultry) Regulations (No. 2) 2023*
- *Animal Welfare (General) Regulations (No. 2) 2023*
- *Animal Welfare (Pigs) Regulations (No. 2) 2023*
- *Animal Welfare (Sheep) Regulations 2023*
- *Animal Welfare (Transport of Livestock) Regulations (No. 2) 2023*

Biosecurity

- *Biosecurity Act 2019*
- *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*

Produce Safety and Integrity

- *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*
- *Primary Produce Safety (Meat and Poultry) Regulations 2014*

Personal information protection and privacy

- *Listening Devices Act 1991*

- *Personal Information Protection Act 2002*

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS FOR VMS (CCTV)

- [AS/NZS 62676.1.1:2020](#) - System Requirements General
- [AS/NZS 62676.1.2:2020](#) - Performance requirements for video transmission
- [AS/NZS 62676.2.1:2020](#) - Video transmission protocols
- [AS/NZS 62676.2.2:2020](#) - Video transmission protocols – IP interoperability implementation based on HTTP and REST services
- [AS/NZS 62676.3:2020](#) - Analog and digital video interfaces
- [AS/NZS 62676.4:2020](#) - Application guidelines
- [AS/NZS 62676.5:2020](#) – Data specifications and image quality performance for camera devices
- [AS/NZS IEC 62676.2.31:2020](#) - Live streaming and control based on web services
- [AS/NZS IEC 62676.2.32:2020](#) - Recording control and replay based on web services

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