

Tasmanian Primary Produce Traceability Strategy 2023-2028

Product Integrity Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Version 1.0



*Ensuring confidence in the safety, quality, and
authenticity of Tasmania's primary produce
from paddock to plate.*

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Introduction

Tasmania has built a global reputation for producing safe and high-quality food and produce due to Tasmania's favourable growing conditions. This reputation is underpinned by our strong biosecurity arrangements linked to our relative pest and disease-free status. Collectively this creates a unique story for our producers to differentiate their produce, improve competitiveness and promote the Tasmanian brand.

Implementing effective traceability systems is essential to underpinning and maintaining our brand reputation and to ensure continued attractiveness of our primary produce domestically and in international markets. Traceability can help protect our industries by providing a mechanism for the early detection and response of pest and disease outbreaks, enable quick corrective actions along the supply chain in the event of a food safety incident (such as a product recall or contamination), mitigate against the risks of counterfeiting, and by demonstrating product integrity which gives market confidence and promotes consumer assurance. There is growing consumer demand for more transparency along the supply chain, which is linked to rising concerns regarding food safety, sustainability of food production, climate change, production systems and food fraud or product counterfeiting. To alleviate these concerns, there is a need for all parties along the supply chain to take a holistic view of supply chain traceability and agree on a framework to underpin and secure our Tasmanian brand.

Alignment to the National Agricultural Traceability Strategy¹ and its first 5-year implementation plan² places a requirement on Tasmania to develop new Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations aimed at modernising traceability laws with harmonised standards and outcomes which would cover a broader scope of primary produce including various types of livestock, poultry, seafood, plants, and plant products. The new regulations will be subordinate to the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (The Act). The Act introduces in Tasmania a new legal obligation known as the General Biosecurity Duty – or GBD. The GBD emphasises the importance of shared responsibilities and the need for Government, industry, and the community to work together to maintain a strong biosecurity system. The GBD reinforces that everyone has a role to play in protecting our unique environment and primary industries against biosecurity risks. It is anticipated that the new regulations will improve transparency, while providing consistency across the States and Territories in Australia through harmonised standards and outcomes to cover a broader scope of primary produce.

Biosecurity Tasmania within Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas) has developed this five-year Primary Produce Traceability Strategy (the Strategy), which is intended to guide the implementation of the new Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations and align with other state initiatives including Brand Tasmania and the Tasmanian Trade Strategy. The purpose of the Strategy is to enhance Tasmania's traceability systems through:

1. Setting the strategic vision for primary produce traceability (PPT) in Tasmania and ensure alignment with national strategies that deliver greater value for Tasmania's primary industries and, in turn, the broader Tasmanian economy.
2. Support enhanced traceability across all primary produce sectors to ensure consistency in regulatory outcomes and improve biosecurity management for a broader scope of Tasmanian primary produce.
3. Enhance collaboration with our primary produce sectors and export focused businesses to build technology capacity along their supply chains to improve consumer assurance, mitigate biosecurity risks and increase market access both domestically and internationally.

¹ <https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/national-agricultural-traceability>

² [Draft Implementation Plan for the National Agricultural Traceability Strategy 2023-2028 \(amazonaws.com\)](#)

2. Agri-Food Export Card

Things you should know about

International Agri-Food Exports | Tasmanian Agri-Food Scorecard 2020-2021

- Tasmania is a net exporter of food-based agricultural products*.
- Agri-food accounted for 24.8% of Tasmanian international merchandise exports*.
- Gross farm-gate value of Tasmania's agricultural production rose by 8.7% to a total of \$2.34 billion.
- Salmonids remained the highest valued food product increasing by 14.2 per cent* and exceeding \$1 billion for the first time.
- Notable farm gate value increases:
 - ▲ Seafood increased by 10 per cent.
 - ▲ Meat increased by 8 per cent*.
 - ▲ Berry production increased by 63 per cent*.
 - ▲ Vegetables increased by 13 per cent*.
- Interstate Trade (mainland Australia) remains the biggest markets for agricultural trade*.
- China has remained the top destination by value for overseas food exports*.
- Other priority markets include Hong Kong SAR, United States of America, Singapore, and other ASEAN markets*.

*growth figures from 2019-20 financial year



3. Traceability

Traceability is defined as 'the ability to track any food/fibre through all stages of production, processing, and distribution (including importation and at retail)' (FSANZ 2017).

- ✓ Our primary producers can provide useful, accurate and verifiable traceability information about their agricultural practices and unique geography (origin) as a way of demonstrating authenticity, branding and value adding to their produce.

Key drivers of traceability:

- Changing consumer behaviours and preference e.g., climate change, sustainable food production, greenhouse gas accounting etc.
- Demand for Provenance: Consumers are demanding more information about the origins of their produce.
- Fraud: Consumers want to inform their purchasing decisions and reduce the risk of buying illegal, unethical or counterfeit produce.
- Biosecurity risks including disease outbreaks, food contamination and product recall reinforce the need for stringent traceability requirements.

Quality Assurance: Importing countries will change market access requirements for particular products according to their biosecurity and food safety risk assessments as well as other global influences. This means Australian businesses must be prepared to adapt through robust traceability systems.



Traceability from farm to plate

Figure 1: Traceability along the value chain

4. Role of information technology on traceability

What new role can information technology play in traceability?



Standardise and link data elements across the supply chain to create a common business language for capture, sharing and linkage of information.



Smart Sensing and Internet of Things (IoT) implementation to improve supply chain visibility, enhance logistics efficiency, maintain product integrity, and potentially reduce food loss through shelf-life monitoring.



Product identification schemes to ensure tracking and tracing capabilities. This can take advantage of electronic identification systems such as RFID and Near Field Communication (NFC) tags.



Product verification systems to validate traceability claims through an immutable ledger in which supply chain transaction and product traceability information are securely encrypted and distributed across multiple databases to mitigate against fraud.



Dashboards to aggregate, analyse and visualise supply chain and product traceability data to inform the implantation of strategies for identifying and mitigating risks along the supply chain and to improve decision making.



Mobile applications to facilitate pre-and post-purchase consumer interaction including opportunities afforded by apps to capture relevant feedback, supporting product risk notification in the event of a recall, and to provide a platform for immersive consumer interaction regarding the provenance, safety and authenticity of our produce.



A digital ecosystem can be valuable for our farmers for monitoring critical environmental parameters including soil moisture, temperature, humidity, sunlight exposure, which can help maximise crop yield, improve farm productivity and reduce cost.



Smart sensors and digital labels attached to product packaging can help monitor the status of food, including temperature, humidity, gas, pathogens and freshness, which can ultimately reduce food waste, extend shelf-life, and improve overall food quality.

5.1. Agri-Food Traceability in Tasmania



The Opportunity

Traceability allows our primary producers to demonstrate product integrity which gives market confidence and has potential to enhance access to international markets. Enhanced traceability systems can help to secure our brand by providing protection from the risks of product counterfeiting while providing a platform for improvement in productivity and performance along the supply chain through digital innovations. Implementing robust traceability systems will ensure that Tasmania can continue to build on this reputation. Traceability systems provide significant benefits such as:

- Access to supply chain information for food safety purposes and reduction in food waste.
- Protection from counterfeiting and brand protection more generally.
- Biosecurity management and response support.
- Market access both domestically and overseas.

Over the last decade, growing food safety incidents and changing consumer behaviours and preferences have increased the need for businesses to improve their traceability. Consumers want to inform their purchase decisions and reduce the risk of buying unsafe, illegal, or counterfeit products. Implementing good traceability systems has become very important to secure our position and ensure continued attractiveness of our produce. As a net exporter of agricultural produce Tasmania can take advantage of this growing demand to improve our information about the provenance and authenticity of our produce.

Traceability offers other unique benefits and opportunities for our primary producers such as gaining better visibility of operations, insights into supply chain logistics, improving visibility and monitoring produce safety risk, improving product quality and shelf life, and facilitating product marketing.

The Challenges

Tasmanian agri-food businesses acknowledge the importance and benefits of enhanced traceability from food safety, biosecurity, and market access standpoints. However, many challenges are faced with implementing enhanced traceability systems along the supply chain. Our producers and supply chain partners use a mixture of systems and technologies for traceability that make it increasingly challenging to integrate, particularly with privacy and data sensitivity in mind. This has led to One-up One-down (OUOD) traceability – a minimum traceability practice in which visibility to product and information flow is limited to immediate partners along the supply chain.



Some of the key issues faced by our primary produce sectors include:



Limited Resources: Limited financial resources linked to competing priorities mean many are unable to successfully integrate their supply chains and improve traceability (internal and external) beyond OUOD.



Supply chain complexity: Agri-food value chains are complex and involve a range of activities and actors carrying out primary and secondary activities. This ultimately leads to fragmentation of the chain and gaining visibility from farm to plate becomes inherently challenging.



Visibility: Low visibility due to supply chain complexity can cause certain producers to be unable to assess biosecurity risks in their supply chains and take effective corrective actions or mitigation measures. Recent cases of food fraud in other countries such as false labelling on place of origin, product package counterfeiting, tampering, co-mingling of products and species substitution highlight the vulnerabilities our export supply chains face in our priority markets.



Limited Technological skills: Some of our primary producers may be limited in their technological capacity to address emerging biosecurity risks and largely rely on OUOD.



6. National Agricultural Traceability Strategy and Tasmania

National Traceability Framework

On the 7th March 2019, the Australian Government released the [National Traceability Framework \(NTF\)](#) titled “Enhancing Australia’s world-class agricultural traceability systems”, with a vision:

Australia has world leading traceability systems that provide accurate information about, and timely identification and location of Australian agricultural products and food in domestic and global supply chains, and deliver benefits for consumers, industries and governments.

The NTF is a tool designed to modernize traceability laws and guide Australian agricultural industries and food producers, governments and related businesses in enhancing traceability systems and promoting “Brand Australia” in our international markets. It encourages agricultural industries to produce Industry Action Plans to enhance traceability and provides a template for industries to use in the development of the plan. NRE Tas (through Biosecurity Tasmania) supports utilising the NTF with harmonised standards and outcomes which would allow flexibility within, while providing consistency across States and Territories.

National Agricultural Traceability Strategy

In October 2022, the Australian Government released the released a draft 10-year [National Agricultural Traceability Strategy \(2023-2033\)](#) for public consultation (19 October – 16 November 2022). The purpose of the National Strategy is to align and maintain momentum with relevant stakeholders around a common vision for an enhanced national agricultural traceability ecosystem³. The National Strategy is export-focused and will cover all agricultural commodities and products, including live, food-producing terrestrial and aquatic animals; and other prioritised issues. To guide the implementation of the National Strategy, a [draft first 5-year Implementation Plan](#) was released for public consultation (31 January – 17 March 2023). The implementation plan will provide guidance on key actions required to address the priority areas identified in the National Strategy and provide a benefits framework to measure progress and demonstrate how the National Strategy has met its goals⁴.

This Tasmanian Primary Produce Traceability Strategy is expected to align with the NTF, National Strategy and its first 5-year implementation plan through initiatives that will contribute to a robust national agricultural traceability system. This will include aligning to national frameworks and standards by incorporating plants and seafood and other livestock into a broader regulatory framework supported by the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

³ [Draft National Agricultural Traceability Strategy.pdf \(meatprojects.com\)](#)

⁴ [National Agricultural Traceability | Have Your Say - Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry](#)

7. Current Primary Produce Traceability Requirements in Tasmania

Currently, the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984* and *Animal (Brands and Movement) Regulations 2014* prescribe the requirements regarding the movement and traceability of various types of livestock in Tasmania. The following is a summary of current requirements:

- Cattle: Movements recorded on National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) database via the use of vendor declarations and utilising electronic identification technology.
- Sheep: Visual Tags are used rather than electronic tags. Mob based movements recorded in the NLIS Database via vendor declarations on a voluntary basis.
- Goats: As per Sheep above.
- Pigs: Identified by tattooing rather than tags and traced by a waybill and vendor declaration that may contain information about multiple animals.

Other livestock, poultry, seafood, plants, and plant products have traceability requirements imposed in various forms via other legislative frameworks. Many large enterprises and primary industries in these sectors have already implemented some form of voluntary traceability and quality assurance systems along their supply chains to comply with industry assurance.

Horticultural industry regulatory example

On the 12 August 2022, Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) gazetted three new horticulture standards for berries, melons, and leafy vegetables. The Standards introduce new requirements for traceability aimed at strengthening food safety management on-farm and during initial processing to reduce food safety risks along the supply chain from farm to fork. The Standards will have an implementation period of 30 months from gazettal and will come into effect in February 2025. More information on the new standards can be found here ([external site](#)).

Please note that Tasmania does not have a melon industry and the standards do not apply to retail supply. Retail is covered under the *Food Act 2003* and is regulated by Local Government in Tasmania.

The berries and leafy vegetable standards applicable contain the following requirements around traceability.

Standard 4.2.7 Berries

4.2.7—5 Traceability

A primary horticulture producer and a primary horticulture processor must have in place a system that can identify:

- (a) the growing site of berries which they grew or received; and
- (b) from whom berries were received; and
- (c) to whom berries were supplied.

Standard 4.2.8 Leafy Vegetables

4.2.8—5 Traceability

A primary horticulture producer and a primary horticulture processor must have in place a system that can identify:

- (a) from whom leafy vegetables were received; and
- (b) to whom leafy vegetables were supplied.

Horticulture products outside the scope of these standards may have labelling requirements under other areas of the Food Standards Code, however, typically these requirements only apply to packaged foods or bulk packaging. Once packaged, traceability can be maintained through information provided on production/packed on dates, use by/best before dates, etc.

The traceability system being enhanced in Tasmania will recognise existing systems within industry whilst also ensuring minimum biosecurity traceability standards are maintained in accordance with the individual risk profile of a particular supply chain.

Up until recently, Tasmania's biosecurity system has been managed under seven separate Acts, and these are the:

- *Animal (Brands & Movement) Act 1984*
- *Seeds Act 1985*
- *Animal Farming (Registration) Act 1994*
- *Animal Health Act 1995*
- *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*
- *Weed Management Act 1999*
- *Vermin Control Act 2000*

While these Acts have been effective in the management of biosecurity, they were developed incrementally over three decades. The new biosecurity legislation, the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act), now replaces these Acts once fully implemented and provides a simpler and more effective legal framework for the management of pests, diseases and invasive species, imports of plant and animal products and biosecurity emergencies. The primary produce traceability program is developing new Biosecurity (Livestock Traceability) Regulations which will be subordinate to the *Biosecurity Act 2019*. The development of these new regulations will lead to the repeal of the *Animal (Brands & Movement) Act 1984* and *Regulations 2014*.



7. Tasmanian Primary Produce Traceability Strategy



7.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Tasmanian Primary Produce Traceability (PPT) Strategy is for Tasmania's traceability systems to:

- Improve biosecurity management for a broader scope of Tasmanian primary produce.
- Maintain and increase market access both domestically and internationally.
- Ensure harmonisation and standardisation of PPT data so that supply chain information can be easily interrogated to improve consumer assurance.
- Provide protection from counterfeiting and brand protection more generally.
- Reduce food waste.

7.2 Vision

The Tasmanian PPT Strategy is being developed with a unique vision:

“To deliver a Tasmanian traceability framework and ecosystem that provides confidence in the safety, quality and authenticity of Tasmania’s primary produce”.



7.3 Principles

THE PRINCIPLES



“To realise the potential benefit of digital traceability systems, our innovations must align with industry need, and deliver benefit for all parties involved”

GOALS, POLICY ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

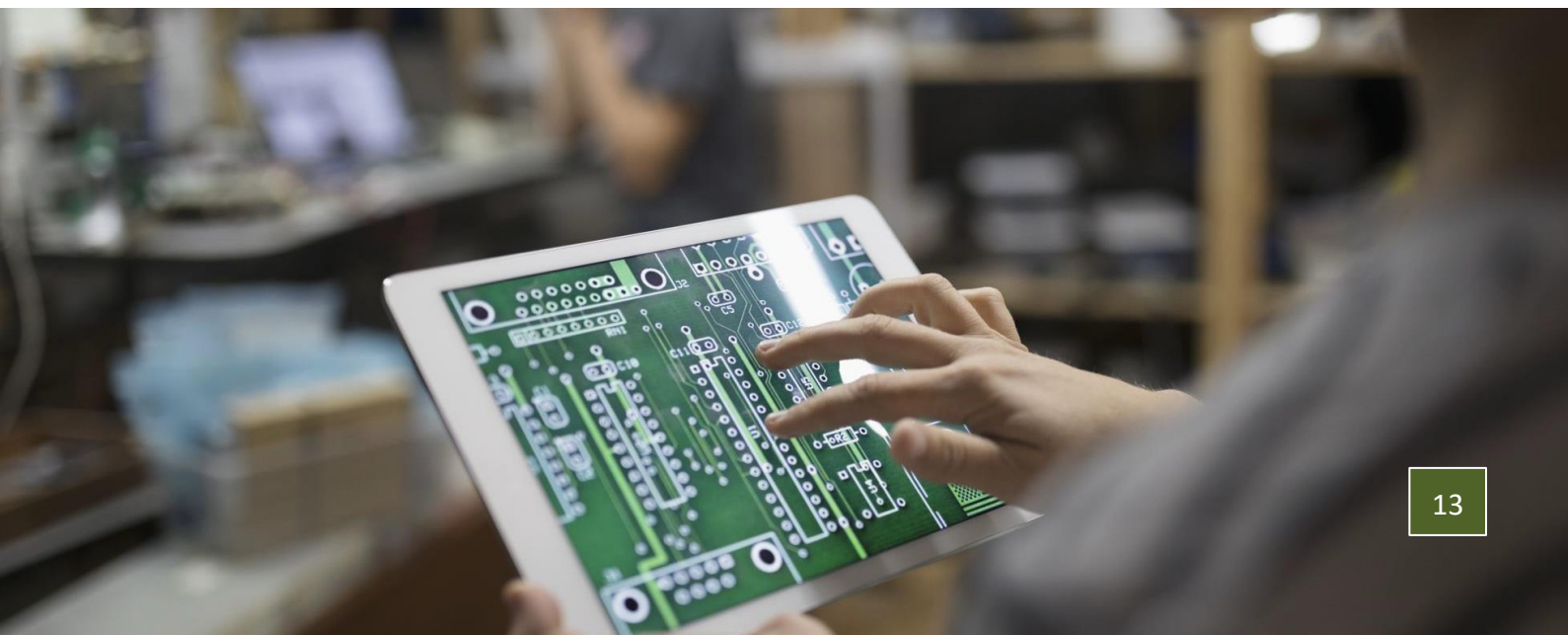
Innovation: Supporting the industry through capacity building initiatives and pilot projects across selected industry supply chains to demonstrate opportunities for enhanced traceability.

Policy actions:

1. Aligned to the National Traceability Framework, the development of a blueprint or road map (guidance document) that can be adopted for open-source traceability and data standards.
2. Development of a code of practice for implementing traceability in the Tasmanian primary produce sectors to facilitate the ability of stakeholders to operate in conjunction with each other as well as foster integration along the supply chain.
3. Development of pilot projects and capacity building initiatives to explore and harness opportunities presented by new digital technologies and platforms as appropriate for automation, value addition and product differentiation.

Outcomes:

1. Tasmania’s food and agricultural production is kept at the forefront of an internationally competitive landscape through digital traceability innovation.
2. Tasmanian brand continues to be protected from emerging risks of food fraud in domestic and overseas markets.
3. A supportive and resilient traceability infrastructure is developed that fosters innovation.
4. Mitigation of biosecurity and food safety risks to primary industries and consumers.



2



“Ensuring that the breadth, depth, precision, and access to traceability information is sufficient to enable effective biosecurity response and management at every stage of the supply chain”

Information management: Enabling mandatory data collection and record keeping that is meaningful, timely and accurate and that has been collected and preserved for mutually agreed purposes.

Policy actions:

1. Standardise minimum data requirements for traceability of Tasmanian produce along the supply chain. This will foster interoperability and easy interrogation in the event of a biosecurity incident. Examples include capturing information related to origin, location, and history etc. in the following regulatory context:
 - Origin: Product identification
 - Location: Premises Identification
 - History: Movement Documentation
2. Align identification and traceability schemes to the National Traceability Framework and sector specific production and logistics processes by taking into consideration harvesting practices, product complexity, transformation, co-mingling, in-bound and outbound logistics, granularity of manufacturing process and regulatory cost on businesses.
3. Establish mandatory record keeping and archiving requirements for product traceability information along the supply chain.

Outcomes:

1. New data standards that enable collection, governance, ownership and sharing of traceability information along the chain.
2. Accurate records are available for scrutiny by all participants in the supply chain (including end product consumers) to enable more targeted tracing of food and other agricultural products.
3. Participants along the supply chain are able to trace their goods one step forward and one step back as a minimum, with a view to increasing end-to-end capabilities in the future in order to remain competitive.
4. Sector specific traceability standards are consistent with principles that enable effective biosecurity management, safe food production, and premium market accessibility.

3

Industry-government partnerships: Facilitation of genuine partnerships between government agencies and industry to assist all Tasmanian primary production sectors to harness market access opportunities and manage risks.



“Genuine partnerships that deliver a win-win for industry, government and more broadly the Tasmanian economy and community through enhanced traceability”

Policy actions:

1. Government and industry collaboration to improve awareness and understanding of new proposed Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations, the Strategy and alignment to the National Traceability Framework.
2. Support industry in the realisation of enhanced traceability through research and development co-operation, industry liaison, shared best practice and whole of government initiatives in the areas of trade, market access, brand protection and certification.

Outcomes:

1. Tasmanian primary industry practices are aligned to the outcomes of the National Traceability Framework and meet legislative requirements for product integrity.
2. Trade of Tasmanian primary produce grows as it continues to meet state, national and international product integrity standards.
3. Increased understanding of the traceability requirements by the supply chain to enable benefits to be gained across the entire spectrum of primary production in Tasmania.
4. All participants in the supply chain benefit from being able to establish market provenance, and to provide stronger assurances about provenance.



4



Flexible framework: Recognising and accommodating a broad range of industry needs that vary in their risk profile and supply chain complexity and need for enhanced traceability.

Policy actions:

1. The development of a Decision-Making Framework (DMF) that enables businesses to achieve compliance (based on their risk profile) through scalable solutions (including existing systems).
2. Flexible traceability regulations are developed that take into consideration product complexity, transformation, co-mingling, in-bound and outbound logistics, granularity of manufacturing process and take into consideration the regulatory cost on businesses.
3. The development of Industry Codes of Practice (where applicable) to assist industries to deliver appropriate reforms.

Outcomes:

1. Wider adoption by industry of existing systems to meet proposed regulations (if existing systems deliver an appropriate level of traceability).
2. Increased understanding by industry that adopting the 'right' behaviours with regulatory compliance reduces the risk of costly interventions.
3. A Tasmanian traceability framework that is flexible, technology agnostic and inclusive in methods for meeting the requirements of the new Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations.

“A flexible framework that is inclusive, fit for purpose and accommodating of the complexities and sophistication of our primary produce sectors and their supply chains”



5

Visibility through the entire supply chain for high-risk produce:
Enabling tracing of foods and other agricultural products along the supply chain covering transactions from the place of origin through all stages of distribution.



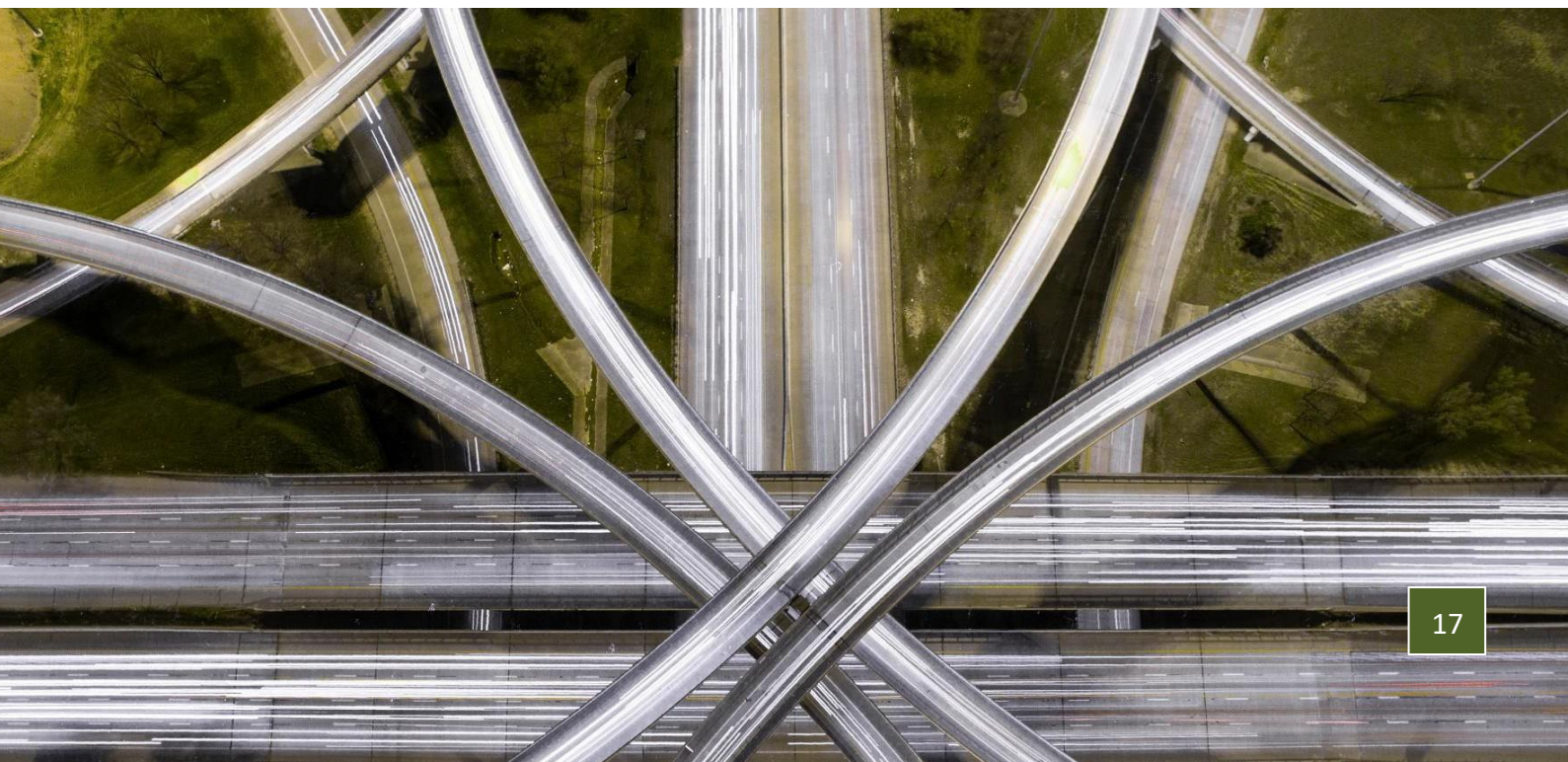
“Greater visibility for our high-risk produce will enable effective biosecurity management pre-border, border and post-border”

Policy actions:

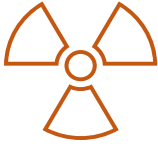
1. An Environmental Scan is undertaken by Government (informed by industry) to develop a clear understanding of the speed and type of data required when tracing goods through the entire supply chain (in terms of food safety and biosecurity) that is reflective of associated risk.
2. Undertake consultation to ensure targeted activities on traceability will encourage industry led supply chain visibility so that the system is fit for purpose to protect from the incursion of disease, pests, and other biosecurity matter of economic significance to Tasmania.

Outcomes:

3. The economic impact of any incident is reduced because food safety incidents or pest or disease outbreaks can be quickly contained due to greater visibility along the supply chain.
4. Higher risk food and other agricultural products are able to be traced much faster than low risk food and other agricultural products.
5. Government is able to ensure effective biosecurity management of our high risk produce pre-border, border and post-border.
6. Enhanced ability to identify, respond to and prevent food safety issues and other biosecurity incidents.



6



“Ensuring appropriate measures are put in place to minimise the risks of incursion of pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters that are economically significant to Tasmania”

Risk-based regulatory control: A risk-based regulatory framework that uses a DMF to determine if regulation is required and how scalable the intervention should be based upon risk.

Policy actions:

1. Resources and tools are developed that are aligned to the National Traceability Framework with industry-sector risk assessments, maturity of current traceability practices, industry size, importation risk, historic exposure, supply chain and product complexity, and availability and cost of traceability systems.
2. Information sessions are held to inform industry along the supply chain.

Outcomes:

1. The effective rollout of new Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations within our primary produce sectors. These Regulations will be subordinate to the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.
2. Industry operates to the Regulations to eliminate or minimise the risk of incursion of pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters that are economically significant to Tasmania.



7

Privacy and data sensitivity: Data will have privacy standards applied and data will only be accessible to regulators for uses set out in a privacy statement. Data owners will otherwise control data access.



Policy action:

- I. The adoption of a legal and ethical framework for assuring data security, appropriate use and ownership of data, privacy data recoverability, as well as protection of intellectual property rights.

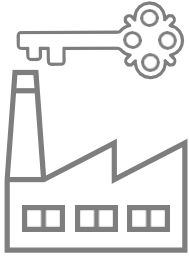
Outcome:

- I. The promotion of standards for data security, privacy, and the ethical use of traceability data within and outside the primary produce sector.

“Implement a code of practice to ensure that supply chain information is accessed according to privacy law and regulations”



8



“An industry-focused strategy on primary produce that is outcome based rather than prescriptive and process based”

Industry ownership: Recognition that developing approaches to tracing agricultural products and foods is the primary responsibility of industries which will be assisted by government regulation and support. This principle aims to stimulate and support every industry sector to own, adapt and strengthen its strategy on traceability in a way that best suits its vision, business context, market situation and trends, and core values.

Policy actions:

1. Work through the Biosecurity Tasmania Traceability Advisory Group (BTTAG) and the Biosecurity Tasmania Traceability Governance group (BTTGG) to stimulate discussion and support industry to enhance existing traceability systems and enable the ability of stakeholders to operate in conjunction with each other across jurisdictions.
2. Through the BTTAG and the BTTGG, facilitate systematic engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the primary produce sector to ensure realisation of the vision and strategic objectives of the Tasmanian Primary Produce Traceability Strategy.

Outcomes:

1. Industry has ownership of their traceability systems and is able to meet new standards and guidelines in accordance with the new *Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations*.
2. Reduced regulatory burden and effective biosecurity management for our primary produce sectors.
3. Increased commitment to a documented strategic approach to primary produce traceability in Tasmania.



9

Collaboration and Shared Purpose: Development of approaches that allow high levels of collaboration among government agencies and industry sectors to achieve shared objectives and outcomes.

Policy action:

1. Undertake a communications campaign to increase stakeholder awareness and understanding of primary produce traceability and its value to Tasmanian agriculture.
2. Through the BTTAG and BTTGG facilitate shared ownership of the Strategy through collaborative partnerships and project initiatives that will enable easier transition and compliance to the new regulations.

Outcome:

1. Increased government and industry preparedness and resilience to known and future risks.



“Delivering mutually beneficial outcomes for industry and government in securing Tasmania’s position and reputation domestically and in overseas markets”



8. Strategy Implementation

The implementation of this 5-year strategy will align with the rollout of new Biosecurity (Traceability) Regulations which will be subordinate to the *Biosecurity Act (2019)*, as shown in Figure 4 below.

The first phase will include new regulations for livestock which will harmonise traceability requirements for key livestock sectors including cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs.

The second phase will involve development of new traceability regulations for the seafood and horticultural sectors, and the implementation of the decision-making framework based on industry sector and enterprise assessment.

The third phase will provide continual support to industry sectors and businesses to raise awareness of new regulations, provide follow-up regulatory consultation, address key issues regarding compliance, provide capacity building initiatives aimed at demonstrating the value of enhance traceability along the supply chain and support the development of codes of practices for Tasmanian traceability.

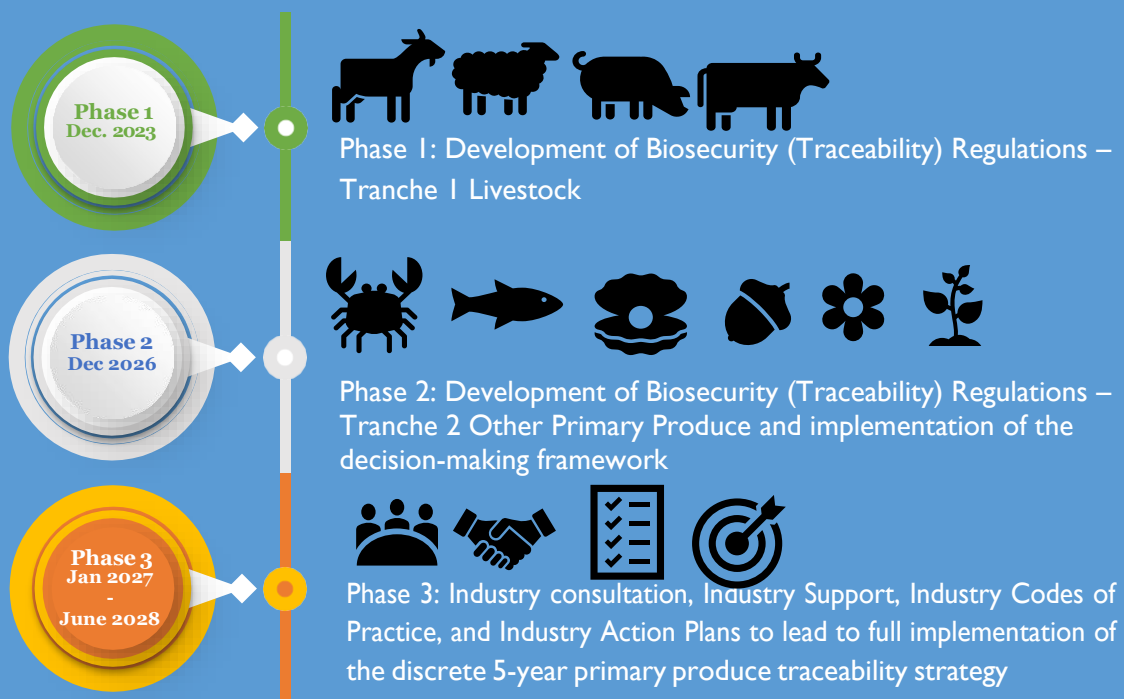


Figure 4: Strategy implementation's timeline and alignment to the development of new Biosecurity Traceability Regulations