



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of  
**Primary Industries and  
Regional Development**

## ***Amendments to Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013***

**A Wyntje, January 2019**

## 1. Background

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* (the Regulations) play a significant role in maintaining Biosecurity for Western Australia. The Regulations have now been in effect for more than five years and during this time a number of issues with their operation have been identified. Some of these are primarily administrative in nature, and these are addressed in the proposed amendments to the Regulations. Others will require more detailed consideration and may need to be addressed through amendment of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (the Act) as well as the Regulations.

This document provides an explanation of the current proposed amendments.

The amendments may be divided into three key focus areas:

- 1: addressing errors and omissions;
- 2: supporting consistency in provisions and requirements; and
- 3: enabling more responsive regulation.

Table 1 (pp. 9-16) provides a summary of proposed amendments, listing the affected regulations in sequential order. It also broadly identifies the parties likely to be impacted by the amendments.

The following discussion (pp. 2-8) may make reference to an affected regulation in the context of one or more areas of focus.

## 2. Explanation of amendments

### 2.1: Addressing errors and omissions

a) The definition of a 'bee'.

At present, 'bee' is defined in regulation 19, but other regulations, i.e. 86, 87, 88 and 90, also make reference to bees. The proposed amendment will include the definition of the term 'bee' in regulation 3, so that it applies wherever the term is used, not just in regulation 19.

b) Removal of unnecessary provision controlling movement of a potential carrier into an infested area.

Regulation 19 currently contains a provision that controls the movement of bees, hives, hive products or beekeeping appliances from the area free of Small Hive Beetle (SHB) into an area infested with SHB. There is no biosecurity risk from such

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movements and the restriction is unnecessary; it was included in error. The proposed amendment to r19 corrects this.

### c) Confirmation of the permit required under r73(4) as an import permit

Regulation 73(4) establishes that a permit is required to import certain organisms, but does not refer to this permit as an import permit. Similar permits are referred to as import permits in section 15 of the Act, and the Regulations establish obligations and provisions for the import of an organism under an import permit (see r75(3) and r79(3)). The proposed amendment confirms the permit to be an import permit, providing clarification for clients and inspectors.

d) Correction of a typographical error in r75 (“that” should be “than”.) The proposed amendment corrects this.

### e) Establishment of consistent provisions under r79(3)(a) for imports under import permit.

At present, an organism imported in accordance with an import permit may (depending on permit conditions) be exempt from entry requirements described under r79(4). The same should apply to the import of a potential carrier under permit. The proposed amendment corrects this.

### f) Establishment of practical arrangements for imports on vessels - r79(3)(b)

The current regulation 79(3)(b) allows only organisms or potential carriers imported by some vessels (e.g. commercial carriers) to be declared through a notice of intent to import and then to be kept on board awaiting further directions. Things imported on non-commercial vessels are subject to the requirements of the current r79(4), i.e. transportation to the nearest inspection point and presentation for inspection. This is clearly impractical due to distances involved in regional areas. The proposed amendment allows the master of any vessel to give notice of intent to import and obliges them to hold the thing on board until further directions are received.

### g) Resolution of apparent conflict between offence provisions – r79(4) and section 15

The current form of regulation 79(4) and the accompanying note has created significant confusion for clients and inspectors. The regulation has a prescribed penalty, but section 15 of the Act also has an offence provision relating to imports of potential carriers other than in accordance with an import permit or the Regulations. The prescribed and modified penalties for the two offences differ. The proposed amendments to regulation 79 will resolve the apparent conflict and ensure the two penalties are not applied inconsistently.

### h) Clarification of regulation 86 with respect to abandoned or neglected plants, bees or apiaries.

The provisions of regulation 86 are based on provisions that applied only to ‘neglected orchards’ under the repealed *Plant Diseases Act 1914*. In the BAM Regulations the provisions apply also to bees and apiaries but fail to distinguish clearly between the requirements for plants and for bees and apiaries. The

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proposed amendments correct this and include a penalty for failure to comply with a direction which is missing currently.

### i) Establishment of standard for hive design – new regulation 86A

The former *Beekeepers' Act 1963* and *Beekeepers' Regulations* required that bee hives were of an approved design to facilitate inspection for disease by beekeepers and inspectors. This requirement was inadvertently omitted from the Regulations and will now be included through the proposed amendments.

### j) Enabling the Director-General to refund (as well as reduce or waive) a fee charged.

This corrects another accidental omission. As indicated by its title, regulation 126 is intended to allow the Director General to refund, as well as waive or reduce fees charged. The proposed amendment corrects this.

### k) Replacement of the term 'website' with 'electronic site' in various Regulations (11, 27, 33, 35 37,45B, 60, 71, 77).

The Act uses the term 'electronic site' rather than website and this should have been, and now will be, continued in the Regulations. The proposed amendment corrects this.

## **2.2: Consistency in provisions and requirements**

### a) Keeping of declared pests at a quarantine facility (regulations 7, 8 and 9)

Regulation 9 deals with the keeping of declared pests and provides that these may be kept under permit, at an approved quarantine facility or if the pest is in the "exempt keeping category".

Keeping either under a permit or at an approved quarantine facility is appropriate because quarantine facilities (see part 9 of the Regulations) are specifically intended to allow the keeping of declared pests in accordance with the relevant approval and to avoid the need for numerous keeping permits. Compliance with a permit must be monitored individually through inspection whereas compliance with the conditions of an approval is determined by means of regular audit, supporting a co-regulatory approach and normally saving the facility significant inspection fees.

Regulations 7 and 8 specify the reasons for which a declared pest (including a prohibited organism) may be assigned to one or other of the "control" and "keeping" categories. In relation to the "restricted keeping" category, the reason is the opinion of the Minister that the keeping of the declared pest/prohibited organism in question should be restricted to keeping under the authority of a permit. Since under regulation 9 these pests may legally be kept either under a permit or in an approved quarantine facility the appropriateness of this should also be indicated by inclusion of a reference to an approved quarantine facility in regulations 7 and 8. This omitted

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reference is a confusing inconsistency. The proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 8 will correct this.

### b) Movement of a declared pest within an area for which it is declared (r16)

Section 30 of the Act requires that any declared pest is controlled in accordance with the measures prescribed in either the Regulations or a management plan, and regulation 27 specifies different control requirements for category 1 and 2 and category 3 declared pests. Control requirements for a category 3 pest include reduction in distribution of the pest in the area and the prevention or containment of spread in the area. Regulation 25 prohibits the supply of any declared pest into the area for which it is declared (except in accordance with a permit), and regulation 23 prohibits the release of an organism in an area for which it is a declared pest. Despite this, regulation 16 currently prohibits the movement of only category 1 or 2 pests within the area for which a pest is declared (unless for control purposes or in accordance with a permit). The proposed amendment would extend the prohibition on the movement of declared pests to category 3 pests, making regulation 16 consistent with regulations 23, 25 and 27.

### c) Testing and/or treatment of an organism or potential carrier (r38)

Regulation 38 in its current form authorises a direction to test or treat an organism or potential carrier at a place where it has been directed to be taken under section 76. This is an unnecessary limitation as section 67 also allows a direction that an organism or potential carrier be taken to a place for inspection or treatment. The proposed amendment to r38 will allow the direction for testing or treatment to be given without limitation to a previous direction under s76, which will simplify the process for clients and inspectors.

### d) Prohibiting the movement of an organism or potential carrier from an inspection point or other place (replacement of r80 with r39A)

Regulation 80 currently prohibits the removal of an organism or potential carrier from an inspection point or, in the case of its having been imported by sea under specified circumstances, another place. There is no equivalent prohibition on the removal of an organism or potential carrier from any other place where it has been directed to be taken, despite the Act and Regulations allowing such directions for movement to be given, most commonly under section 67, as mentioned above. Currently therefore, to prevent movement from that place before it is appropriate (i.e.: before testing, diagnosis or treatment is complete) a further direction is required.

The proposed amendment replacing r80 with r39A clearly establishes the obligation not to remove a thing from the place where it has been directed to be taken unless an authorisation or direction to do so is given. The change in positioning of the regulation simply places it more appropriately with other regulations relating to testing and treatment and control of declared pests generally, rather than with regulations relating to import.

### e) Notification in an approved manner

Regulation 75(4) requires that an importer give advance notice of the arrival of particular imports but does not specify the manner of notification, allowing any one of a number of means to be used. As a result, notice is not always received in a timely manner and the Department may not be able to provide the necessary services. The proposed amendment to add a provision to have notification given in an approved manner will enable more efficient communication between the Department and clients.

## **2.3: More responsive regulation**

### a) Publishing intrastate movement restrictions – why is regulation 8A required?

Regulations 16 and 17 restrict the movement of declared pests within the state, and regulations 23 and 25 prohibit their release or supply. These regulations do not provide any requirement that potential carriers of those pests be somehow treated, inspected or sourced from pest-free places before they are transported around the state.

As the Department has recently responded to the detection of a number of exotic pests and diseases, it has become evident that there is a need to restrict the movement of certain carriers into and out of certain areas of the state after a response transitions into the management and recovery phases. This prevents spread of the pest or disease in and from the areas where it is or may still be present and affords protection to recognised areas of production.

The intrastate movement of potential carriers is currently regulated through regulations 18, 20 and 21. As a result, there are various requirements in place for the movement of cattle, palm plants, banana plants, soil and fruit, vegetables and nursery stock. When the Regulations came into effect regulations 20 and 21 contained errors; these have been addressed on an interim basis through the publication of alternative requirements as allowed under section 44 of the Act.

However, section 44 only allows the publication of requirements that are alternative to those that already exist; it does not allow new measures to be introduced in response to the new detection of a pest in an area, or to provide protection to a region where a pest has been or is subject to eradication. During the responses the Department has been able to provide the necessary protections by declaring a Quarantine Area, but the Quarantine Area Notice is not a suitable instrument to manage movement restrictions in the long term.

The Department therefore proposes to allow the Director General to publish intrastate movement restrictions for potential carriers in the same manner as the Director General may currently publish import requirements (see r72(4)). Creating this provision by means of the proposed regulation 8A will enable:

- Publication of the current movement restrictions with the necessary correction (which would otherwise require amendment of regulations 20 and 21)

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- Publication of updates (e.g. alternatives) to current restrictions expressed in regulations 18, 20 and 21 without the need to use the provisions of section 44 and then, should these alternatives remain viable, subsequently amend the Regulations
- Removal of any restrictions currently described in regulations 18, 20 and 21 without the need to amend the Regulations
- Adoption of any new restrictions necessary to prevent either the introduction of a potential carrier into, or movement of a potential carrier from, an area if measures haven't been taken to ensure the carrier is not infected or infested with a declared pest, without the need to amend the Regulations.

The Department recognises that the publication of any new restrictions under the provisions of the proposed regulation 8A must be the result of a communication and consultation process with relevant stakeholders.

### b) Regulations to be amended in relation to the proposed regulation 8A

Introduction of the proposed regulation 8A will require:

- inclusion of a new regulation (8B) to give effect to 8A under section 24 of the Act;
- amendment of the related regulations 16, 17 and 25; and
- repeal of regulations 18, 20 and 21.

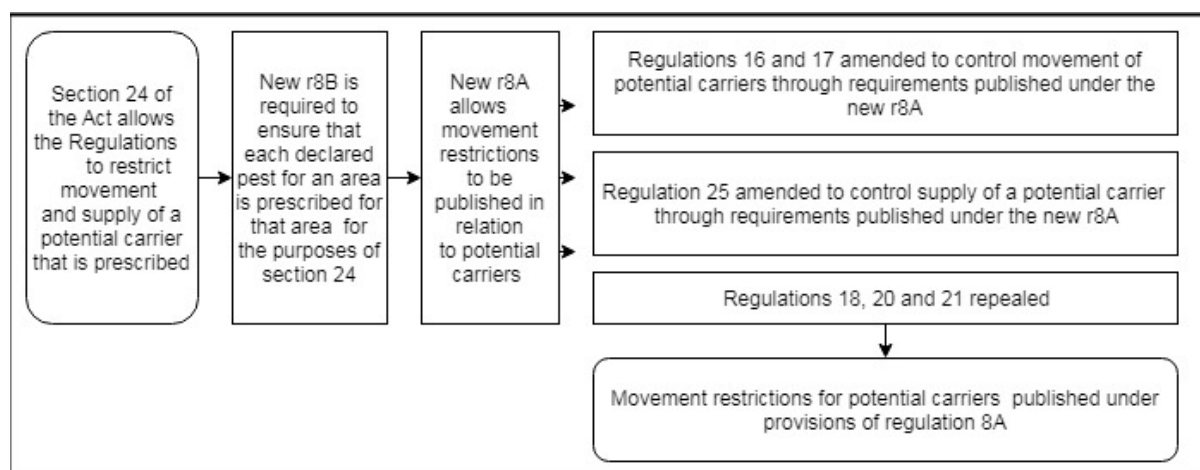


Figure 1: regulatory amendments required to include and give effect to proposed regulation 8A

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c) Exemption from presentation for inspection: certain organisms and certain prescribed potential carriers

At present, a person importing any organism or prescribed potential carrier into Western Australia is required to present it for inspection unless the circumstances specified in regulation 79(3) apply, e.g. compliance with an import permit or inspector's direction or importation on a vessel or in a cargo container. All other organisms and prescribed potential carriers, including those which pose no risk or very low risk to the state's biosecurity, should be presented.

The current requirement is impractical. Prescribed potential carriers include the following, which are presently very low or no risk in the context of interstate movements:

- certain animal products – dairy products (milk, butter, cheese...), some processed leather (clothing, shoes, car seats...), dressed, processed or cooked meat (steak, mince, salami.....)
- new and unused machinery intended for use in association with an agricultural activity or product, with animals, plant material or soil, or with mining or earthmoving
- vehicles not containing prescribed potential carriers which need to be inspected

Enabling the Director General to exempt these things from the obligation to be presented will prevent the commission of offences. For example, travellers crossing the Australian continent by road would no longer be technically obliged to enter Western Australia via Eucla or Kununurra to comply with regulation 79(4) if their vehicle contains no prescribed potential carriers that require presentation for inspection.

It is not desirable to amend regulation 5 (the list of prescribed potential carriers) rather than create provision for these exemptions because at some point it may be necessary to regulate and inspect some of these items, e.g. if there is an outbreak of an exotic animal disease.

Exemption of select prescribed potential carriers from presentation at an inspection point does not affect:

1. the requirement (under section 15(3)) that they be imported in accordance with the regulations, including the need to comply with published import requirements; or
2. an inspector's authority (under sections 64 and 65) to inspect any potential carrier.



**Table 1: Summary of amendments to *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* contained within the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations Amendment Regulations 2018***

Regulation	Current issue	Solution proposed by draft amendments	Parties affected
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Bee’ is currently not defined across all regulations that make reference to and are concerned with the keeping of bees (i.e. r19, 86, 87, 88, 90).</li> </ul>	<p>Transfer definition of ‘bee’ (means a bee of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i>) from regulation 19 to regulation 3.</p>	<p>Persons concerned with the keeping of bees</p>
7(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation 9(1) deals with the keeping of declared pests and provides that these may be kept under permit or in an approved quarantine facility.</li> <li>• Regulation 7(2) specifies the ‘keeping categories’ to which a declared pest may be assigned by the Minister. A pest is suitable for assignment to the “restricted keeping” category if, in the opinion of the Minister, keeping should be restricted to keeping under the authority of a permit. There is no mention of keeping at an approved quarantine facility.</li> <li>• This is a confusing inconsistency. It can be corrected by the amendment proposed which will not affect the operation of regulation 9(1).</li> </ul>	<p>Recognise the existing provision to keep a declared pest at an approved quarantine facility by reflecting both options in r7(2)(b).</p>	<p>Readers of the regulations.</p>

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8(2)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the same reason, the same change as to regulation 7(2) will be made in relation to the assignment to a 'keeping category' of prohibited organisms.</li> </ul>	Recognise the existing provision to keep a declared pest at an approved quarantine facility by reflecting both options in r8(2)(b).	
8A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing provision</li> <li>The need was identified to enable the Director General to determine requirements for the movement, introduction or supply of potential carriers of a declared pest for an area, as is currently done in relation to the introduction of potential carriers from outside the State.</li> </ul>	New regulation to be inserted to allow the Director General to publish requirements in relation to the movement, introduction or supply of a potential carrier.	Any person wishing to take, send, bring or receive a prescribed potential carrier where measures must be taken to prevent or reduce the risk of that carrier being infected or infested with a declared pest.
8B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing provision</li> </ul>	This provision ensures that each organism that is a declared pest for the relevant area of the State is prescribed as a declared pest to which the requirements published under regulation 8A can apply.	[Relates to proposed 8A]
11, 27, 33, 35, 37, 45B, 60, 71, 77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act uses and defines the term "electronic site" rather than "website", but the regulations use "website".</li> </ul>	The amendments take the opportunity to correct this minor inconsistency by replacing "website" with "electronic site".	[change in terminology]
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only regulates the movement of a Category 1 or 2 declared pest, or something infected or infested with a declared pest, within a DP area.</li> </ul>	1. Remove reference to categories of declared pests to establish consistency with other regulations relating to declared pests.	1. Any person moving a category 3 pest or potential carrier infected or infested with a cat 3 pest within a DP area, who would not already be in breach of section 30 or regulation 25.

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		2. Add provision to prevent the movement within an area of a potential carrier of a declared pest if this is contrary to the requirements published under the new regulation 8A.	2. Any person wishing to move a prescribed potential carrier subject to published requirements within a DP area.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only regulates the introduction of a declared pest or something infected or infested with a declared pest.</li> </ul>	Add provision to prevent the introduction of a potential carrier of a declared pest if this is contrary to the requirements published under the new regulation 8A.	Any person wishing to introduce a prescribed potential carrier subject to published requirements into a DP area.
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of the new regulation 8A, and the proposed changes to 16, 17 and 25, this regulation is to be replaced by published requirements.</li> </ul>	Regulation 18 will be repealed and the restriction on the movement of cattle as a potential carrier of cattle tick will be managed using requirements published under the new regulation 8A.	Effectively no change; persons moving cattle will be required to satisfy the current requirement which will be published under the provisions of r8A in order to satisfy the amended r17.
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current definition at 19(1) of 'bee' (means a bee of the species <i>Apis mellifera</i>) is restricted to regulation 19 yet there are multiple references to bees in other regulations. The inclusion of a definition to apply to all regulations will make this one redundant.</li> <li>Regulation 19(2) contains an unnecessary provision controlling movement from a 'small hive beetle' (SHB) free area to a place in the SHB infested area.</li> </ul>	Remove redundant definition of 'bee' as a result of shifting the existing definition to regulation 3. Delete unnecessary provision.	Persons concerned with the keeping of bees

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20 and 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These provisions, which deal with the movement of potential carriers of certain declared pests, were incorrectly transferred from the Plant Diseases Regulations, so alternative measures have been in effect in accordance with section 44 since the issue was identified. The provisions will not be needed when the requirements can be published under the new regulation 8A.</li> </ul>	Regulations 20 and 21 will be repealed and requirements relating to the introduction to areas of the relevant declared pests will be determined and published under the new regulation 8A.	Effectively no change; persons moving potential carriers currently listed in r20 and r21 will be required to satisfy the current requirement (corrected by means of s44) which will be published under the provisions of r8A in order to satisfy the amended r17.
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only regulates the supply of a declared pest or something infected or infested with a declared pest.</li> </ul>	Add provision to prevent the introduction of a potential carrier of a declared pest if this is contrary to the requirements published under the new regulation 8A.	Persons who supply prescribed potential carriers subject to published requirements to another person within a DP area.
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-regulations 38(1), (2) and (3) currently limit the giving of a direction to test or treat an organism or potential carrier to an organism or potential carrier that is subject to a previous direction given under section 76, i.e. a direction that it be taken somewhere to be tested or treated. There is a need to be able to require testing without this prior direction.</li> </ul>	Replace sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3) with sub-regulations that enable an inspector to direct that an organism be tested or treated in a specified manner at a specified place.	Simplification of process for persons directed to move a regulated thing to a place where it must be tested or treated. Allows an inspector to direct something be tested in situ without pre-requisite movement.
39A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current regulation 80 restricts the offence of moving an organism or potential carrier from a place</li> </ul>	Regulation 39A will be inserted as a replacement for regulation 80. As regulation 39A (in Part 3 Division 1	Simplification of process for any person directed to take a regulated thing to a specified

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	<p>where it has been directed to be taken to a very specific context, i.e. imports and an inspection point or specified alternative. Instead of this, a provision is needed to prohibit the movement of an organism or potential carrier from any place where it has been taken in accordance with the direction of an inspector.</p>	<p>(General)), rather than regulation 80 (in Part 5 (import of organisms and potential carriers)), it will provide a general requirement and not be restricted to an import situation.</p>	<p>place in order to be inspected or treated.</p>
73(4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This regulation refers to the import of a permitted organism assigned to the category 'permit required'. The regulation does not refer to this permit as an "import permit" which creates the potential for inconsistency in the need to provide notice of the import and present the permit upon entry in to WA.</li> </ul>	<p>Regulation 73(4) will be amended to refer to the permit as an "import permit".</p>	<p>Any person wishing to import a permitted organism assigned to the category 'permit required'.</p>
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-regulations (3) and (4) contain a typographical error where the word 'that' rather than 'than' is used.</li> <li>• 75(4) requires an importer to give notice of an import but does not specify the manner of notification, allowing any form of notice to be used.</li> </ul>	<p>Correct the typographical error and require that the notice be given in an approved manner, allowing the manner of notification to be restricted to verifiable options.</p>	<p>Any person required to give notice of intent to import, e.g. commercial carriers importing organisms or potential carriers, persons importing under an import permit, persons importing under Commonwealth permit. Actual impact is minor as the majority of commercial carriers currently use the Freight declaration, which will become an approved form. Documents used to notify of</p>

			livestock arrivals will also be approved.
79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 79(3)(a)(i) does not allow for a potential carrier imported in accordance with a permit to be afforded the same exemptions from the requirements of 79(4) as an organism.</li> <li>• 79(3)(b) allows only organisms or potential carriers imported by some vessels (e.g. commercial carriers) to be declared and then kept awaiting further directions.</li> <li>• The current regulation does not allow for certain organisms or prescribed potential carriers to be exempt from presentation for inspection upon import, though they are currently of no interest, e.g. dairy products, which are animal products.</li> <li>• The requirements and current offence provisions under r79(4) and s15(3) are poorly expressed</li> </ul>	<p>Amend regulation 79 so that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The import of a potential carrier under permit may be dealt with in an equivalent manner to organisms under permit, i.e. add "or potential carrier" to r79(3)(a)(i).</li> <li>2. The master of any vessel may declare the presence of an organism or potential carrier and keep it secure on board awaiting the further direction of an inspector.</li> <li>3. Certain organisms and prescribed potential carriers may be exempted from the obligation to be presented for inspection through a provision that allows the DG to publish an exemption.</li> <li>4. The requirements and offence provisions are revised so that an offence under r79 is distinct from an offence under s15(3).</li> </ol> <p>These amendments will be achieved by re-writing subregulation 4, and introducing new subregulations (5) and (6).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any person importing an organism or potential carrier in accordance with an import permit.</li> <li>2. Any person who is the master of a vessel that is not a commercial carrier</li> <li>3. Effectively no impact – technically any person currently importing a prescribed potential carrier that is designated exempt from the requirement to present.</li> <li>4. Any person who imports organisms and/or prescribed potential carriers into Western Australia who fails to comply with section 15(3) in general, or the specific requirements of regulation 79.</li> </ol>

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80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See explanation above at regulation 39A.</li> </ul>	See explanation above at regulation 39A	
86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regulation as written fails to distinguish clearly between provisions for plants and for bees and apiaries.</li> <li>• The regulation makes reference to a direction that may be given, and a penalty for failing to comply with that direction, without prescribing a penalty.</li> </ul>	Regulation 86 is to be revised to make a clear distinction between plants and bees and apiaries. A penalty will be prescribed for failure to comply with a direction given under this regulation.	Persons concerned with the keeping of bees, persons who raise or use plants in the course of an agricultural activity.
86A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This requirement was omitted when the requirements under the former <i>Beekeepers Regulations 1963</i> were transferred.</li> <li>• No existing provision</li> <li>• Industry does not want bees kept in hives that might not easily reveal, and be inspected for, the presence of disease or pests.</li> </ul>	Regulation 86A is proposed to be inserted to establish the requirement for hives to be of an approved design (to enable inspection and reduce risk of disease).	Persons concerned with the keeping of bees
126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation 126 currently allows the DG to waive or reduce but not refund fees or charges determined in accordance with r125. A refund may be necessary, for example, where a matter is reviewed.</li> </ul>	The regulation will be amended to allow the DG to refund as well as waive or reduce fees or charges.	Any person with cause for refund of a fee or charge determined under the regulations.

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The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Infringement Notices) Regulations 2013* will require amendment to reflect the proposed changes to the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*.

Regulation	Current issue	Solution proposed by draft amendments	Parties affected
Schedule 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Amendments to reflect the proposed changes to the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013</i>.</li></ul>	Insert offences and penalties for regulations 79(6) and 86(7).	Persons allegedly in breach of regulations 79(6) or 86(7).



### **Important disclaimer**

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