



Vinehealth Australia
**STRATEGIC
PLAN:
TOWARDS
2020**



ASPIRATION:
Biosecurity is a top
priority in the wine
and grape industries.

Contents

Executive Summary	4
From the Chair	5
A Visionary Legacy	6
Rising Biosecurity Threats	8
State of Play	10
Strategic Plan	15
Strategic Imperative One	16
Strategic Imperative Two	17
Strategic Imperative Three	18
Strategic Imperative Four	19



Aspiration

Biosecurity is a top priority in the wine and grape industries.

Vision

The grape and wine biosecurity specialist.

Purpose

To drive biosecurity for the wine and grape industries.

Motivation

To protect grape and wine assets from biosecurity risk and impact.

Executive Summary

Vinehealth Australia has been committed to protecting South Australian vineyards from pests since its inception in 1899. This long dedication to biosecurity by South Australian grapegrowers and industry leaders is a shining light of industry collaboration.

Vinehealth Australia's core aim is to safeguard the health of vines in South Australia to ensure the wine and grape industries are profitable and productive into the future.

But protecting vineyards against pests including phylloxera has never been more challenging. Increased global trade and tourism, agricultural expansion and intensification, urbanisation and climate change are increasing our biosecurity exposure.

Phylloxera is being detected in more vineyards in Victoria. And Australia has experienced a doubling in the number of exotic plant pest incursions in the past seven years.

While Vinehealth Australia is a South Australian statutory authority, the interconnectedness of the grape and wine industries demands we work collaboratively across Australia.

Pests do not respect state borders. As an organisation, Vinehealth Australia must collaborate with interstate government and industry counterparts to minimise exotic and high priority endemic biosecurity risks to South Australian growers and the industry.

Effective biosecurity demands cooperation, investment and actions by government, industry bodies, exporters, importers, grape and wine businesses, nurseries, suppliers, tourists and the broader community. It is built on the principle of shared responsibility where everyone takes ownership of biosecurity matters under their control.

This Vinehealth Australia Strategic Plan: Towards 2020 sets out four clear strategic imperatives to address the biosecurity challenges that we face. For each strategic imperative we have developed a number of objectives and for each of these we have defined what success looks like.

GOALS OF THIS PLAN:

1. Phylloxera is contained within the existing Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ) in Australia.

2. Exotic pests are prevented from entering vineyards in Australia.
3. In the event of an exotic or declared endemic pest incursion in a vineyard, the pest is eradicated or contained and the impact on grape and wine assets minimised.
4. Effective management of high priority endemic pests of vineyards.
5. A rigorous biosecurity system which enables market access, export growth, inbound tourism and protects the value of vineyards.

This plan aligns with state and national biosecurity strategies and plans, including 'Priorities for Australia's biosecurity system: an independent review of the capacity of the national biosecurity system and its underpinning intergovernmental agreement', Wine Australia's Strategic Plan 2015-2020, the Australian Academy of Science's 'Grow. Make. Prosper. The decadal plan for Australian Agricultural Sciences (2017-26)' and South Australia's key economic priorities, including 'Premium food and wine produced in our clean environment and exported to the world'.



From the Chair

I am pleased to launch this new strategic vision for Vinehealth Australia. This is an important plan to respond to increasing global biosecurity pressures, many of which are being driven by circumstances beyond the control of grapegrowers.

It's a plan that clearly identifies the need for clarifying the roles and responsibilities of biosecurity management, both within the wine and grape industries and generally within the Australian landscape.

This is a bold plan that sets a clear path for biosecurity activities. Importantly, it aims to shift the dynamic for biosecurity being viewed only as insurance against risk, to being an enabler for success.

A robust biosecurity system will offer an authentic value proposition for Australian grapes and wine produced from a clean, green environment. This will assist with enabling market access, export growth, inbound tourism and protecting the value of vineyards.

Under this strategic plan, Vinehealth Australia will be an integral part of the

national biosecurity landscape and its systems. We will manage and respond to pest threats by participating in national and state policy development, education, awareness, surveillance, research and development priority setting and emergency response activities.

This plan also underlines our ongoing commitment to delivering outstanding value to growers and the broader wine industry, with a sharp eye on phylloxera and other key pest threats to our vines.

One of our strategies is to ensure we have a motivated, agile and talented team at Vinehealth Australia – one that understands and is driven to meet industry needs and continuously improve all they do.

The recent appointments of skilled, dedicated and passionate staff demonstrate we are well on our way to achieving this goal.

Roseanne Healy
Chair, Vinehealth Australia

Biosecurity

Plant biosecurity is a set of measures which protect the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of plant pests. A fully functional and effective biosecurity system is a vital part of the future profitability, productivity and sustainability of Australia's plant production industries and is necessary to preserve the Australian environment and way of life.¹

Pest

Pests include insects, mites, snails, nematodes, pathogens (diseases) and weeds that are injurious to vines and grapes. Exotic pests are those not currently present in Australia. Established or endemic pests are those currently present within Australia.¹

Declared/High Priority

Declared endemic pests are regulated under state plant health legislation, e.g., phylloxera.

High Priority endemic pests cause significant economic loss, e.g., eutypa.

Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD)

The EPPRD is a formal legally binding agreement between Plant Health Australia, the Australian Government, all state and territory governments and national plant industry body signatories. It covers the management and funding of responses to emergency plant pest incidents, including the potential for owner reimbursement costs for growers. It also formalises the role of plant industries' participation in decision making, as well as their contribution towards the costs related to approved responses.¹

A Visionary Legacy

South Australian vineyard owners have much to thank the pioneering wine families of the 1800s for, including their vision to establish quarantine systems to prevent phylloxera entering South Australia.

The tiny insect caused incalculable damage to the American and European wine industries in the late 19th century. In the face of the growing phylloxera threat, South Australian wine industry leaders persuaded the State Government to establish the *Vine Protection Act 1874*, prohibiting importation of vine material from countries and Australian states infested with phylloxera.

The *Phylloxera Act 1899*, established the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia, a statutory authority dedicated to the protection of vineyards from phylloxera infestation. The Phylloxera Board – now Vinehealth Australia – has provided 118 years of continuous service.

This long dedication to biosecurity by South Australian grapegrowers and industry leaders is a shining light of industry collaboration.

Every vineyard owner in South Australia (approximately 3,360) makes

an annual contribution of \$9.50 per hectare (minimum of \$50) to enable Vinehealth Australia to perform its functions under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* (Act).

Through Vinehealth Australia, South Australian vineyard owners invest in biosecurity training and awareness, policy and procedures, research and development priority setting, and preparedness, prevention and response activities, to the benefit of the state and national wine industry.

The name change of the organisation to Vinehealth Australia in 2015 was recognition of the increasingly complex and rapidly evolving biosecurity landscape. Vinehealth Australia cannot fulfil its mandate of protecting South Australian vineyards from pests without working collaboratively with other states and territories across Australia.

Vinehealth Australia's stability through industry funding and leadership, and its proud history and 'ownership' by industry, ensures that it will continue to provide an important focus on vine health, biosecurity and awareness of threats to the Australian wine industry, which contributes \$40.2 billion in gross output to the Australian economy.

Governance

The Board of Vinehealth Australia is chaired by an industry leader and has six other industry members, a viticultural expert and is complemented with the ex officio appointment of the SA Chief Plant Health Inspector to ensure close collaboration with Biosecurity SA.

The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995 provides Vinehealth Australia with the charter to address all biosecurity threats, in addition to phylloxera, faced by the wine and grape industries. Industry funding arrangements have remained unchanged since 1996.





This plan aims to shift the dynamic from biosecurity being viewed as insurance against risk, to being an enabler for success.



Global plant biosecurity is at a critical juncture.

Rising Biosecurity Threats

Incursions of exotic and declared endemic pests in Australia are increasing. Between 2010 and 2016, 14 exotic plant pest incursions were recorded in Australia: two were eradicated, four are being managed by jurisdictions and eight are under eradication programs.

By comparison, in the previous period (2003 to 2009) seven exotic plant pest incursions across Australia were recorded. This represents a doubling

in the number of exotic plant pest incursions nationally.²

The following recent examples of exotic and declared endemic pest incursions in the past 12 months across various agriculture sectors highlight the pressure on our national biosecurity system.

- Detections of Russian wheat aphid, initially identified in South Australia and then confirmed in other locations

across Australia (June 2016).

- Detections of the virus causing White spot disease in prawns in Queensland (December 2016).
- Detections of Tomato potato psyllid in Western Australia in February 2017.
- New detections of phylloxera in the Yarra Valley resulting in the extension of the existing Maroondah PIZ boundary (March and July 2017).

The biosecurity landscape is becoming more complex, driven by increased global trade and tourism, agricultural expansion and intensification, urbanisation and climate change .

The modern biosecurity landscape is also characterised by changing government and industry priorities, increased scrutiny from trading partners during market access negotiations with the need to substantiate area freedom status, and an increasing desire from authorities

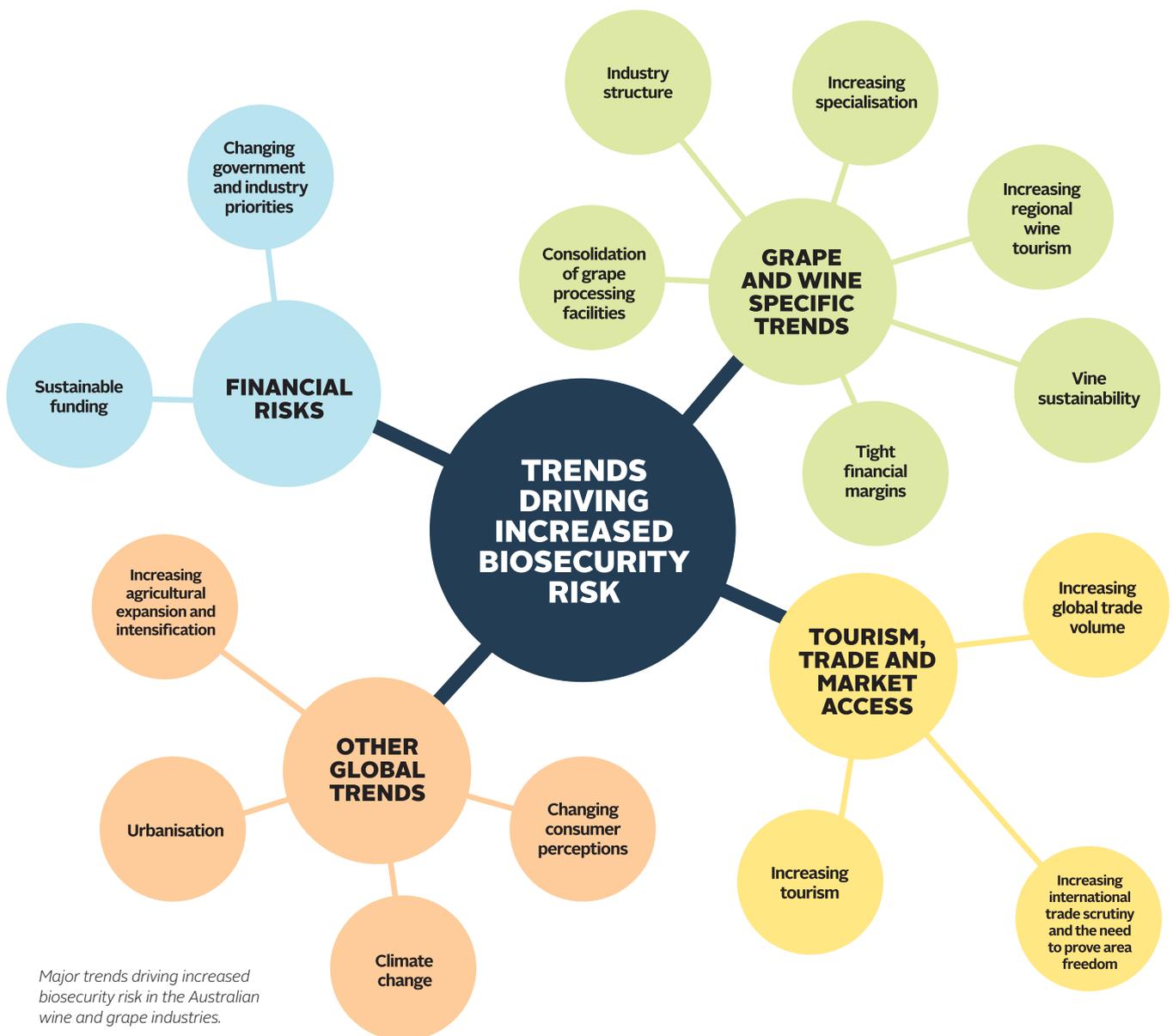
for individual growers to help manage their own biosecurity risks.²

GRAPE AND WINE PRESSURES

The Australian wine and grape industries face unique issues of their own that are impacting biosecurity risk.

These include:

- Increased consolidation, with regional grape processing being replaced by 'super' processing facilities that import higher volumes of grapes across regional and state boundaries.
- Increased international ownership of Australian wineries and vineyards, adding complexity to the system.
- Increased specialisation, with more contract vineyard management, pruning and harvesting, raising the risk of cross-regional and cross-vineyard contamination.
- Increased wine-tourism and improved transportation corridors.
- The rising importance of 'old vines' in the marketing of regional wines and the need for younger vines to age.
- Ongoing tight margins for grapegrowers.



Major trends driving increased biosecurity risk in the Australian wine and grape industries.



State of Play

The viticulture landscape is broad, with multiple end uses for grapes: wine, table grapes and dried fruit. The wine industry is the biggest and most complex end user. The nursery and vine improvement sector are an important supplier to this viticulture landscape.

VITICULTURE INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT

- Australian wine industry (2015-16) ³
 - 6,251 growers and 2,468 wineries across Australia
 - 132,393 hectares of vineyards and 1.8 million tonnes harvested – producing 1.3 billion litres of wine
 - Domestic sales value of \$2.98 billion and export sales value of \$2.11 billion
 - 172,736 total employment (direct and indirect)
 - Contributes \$40.2 billion to the value of gross output to the

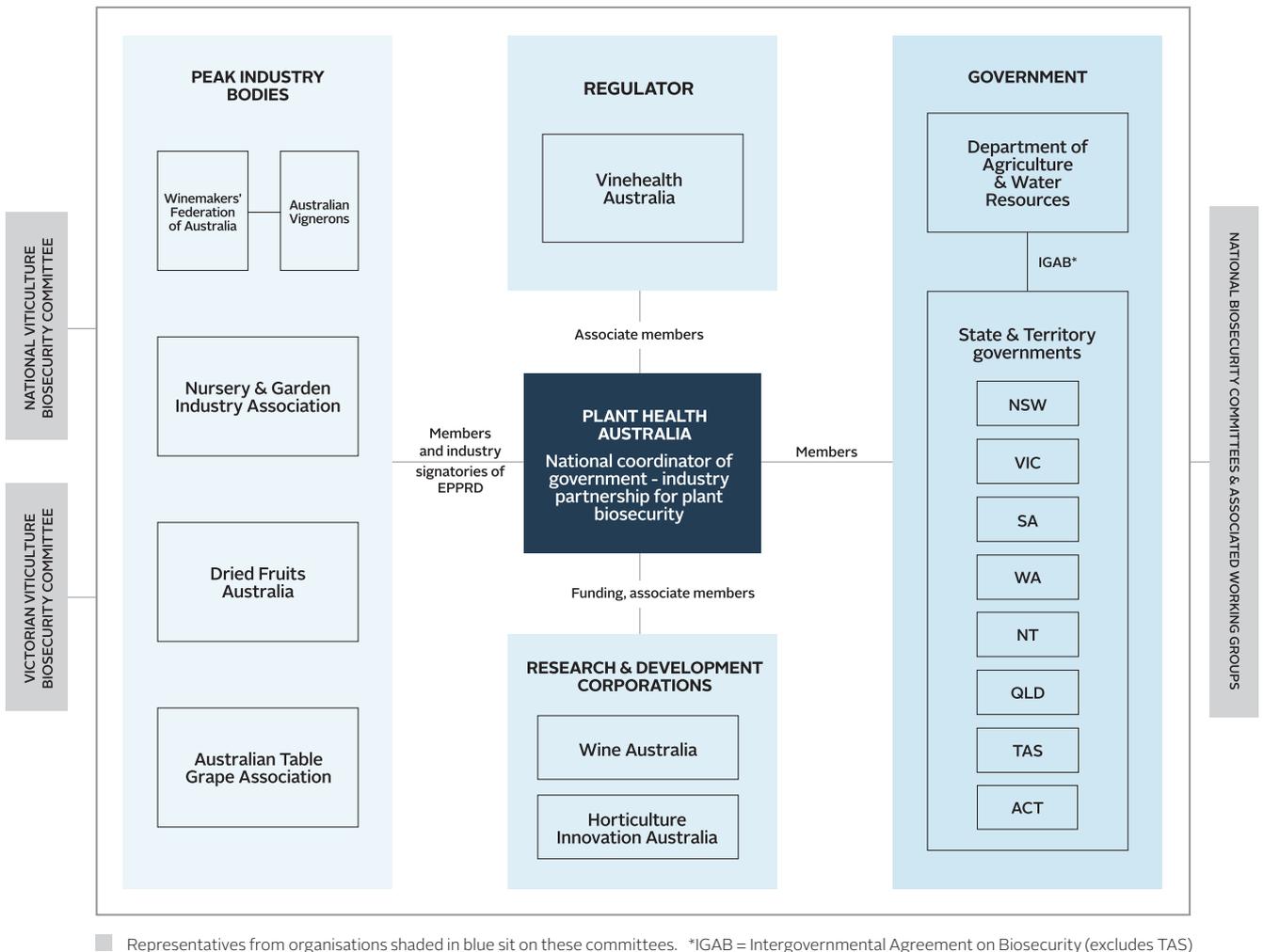
- Australian economy
 - The South Australian wine industry has 57% of the national vineyard area planted to winegrapes, with 3,360 growers. It is worth \$2.11 billion to the state's economy, with exports of 490 million litres worth \$1.3 billion.
- Australian table grape industry (2015-16) ⁴
 - 178,595 tonnes – top four states by production are Victoria 71%, New South Wales 13%, Queensland 7% and South Australia 4%
 - Estimated 25,000 hectares of vineyards
 - Farm gate value \$514.5 million
 - Estimated 1,000 growers across Australia
 - 62% of production (110,007 tonnes) valued at \$367 million is exported

- 38% of production (68,588 tonnes) for the domestic market.
- Australian dried grape industry (2015-16) ⁴
 - 52,312 tonnes of fresh grapes produced for drying, resulting in 18,309 tonnes of dried grapes
 - Top three states by production are Victoria 90%, New South Wales 7% and South Australia 2%
 - Farm gate value \$33 million
 - 27% of production (5,000 tonnes) valued at \$19.4 million is exported
 - 73% of production (13,309 tonnes) for the domestic market – this is supplemented by 20,000 tonnes of imported dried grapes

Across these three end uses, South Australia has 75,732 hectares under vine, predominately for wine grapes.

VITICULTURE BIOSECURITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Australia’s plant biosecurity system operates under the control of Commonwealth and state legislation, with state and territory governments responsible for biosecurity services within their respective borders. Plant Health Australia is the coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity. Membership of Plant Health Australia by system participants, together with the national biosecurity committee framework, ensures a nationally coordinated approach to biosecurity management.¹



Architecture of organisations responsible for viticulture biosecurity management.

OUR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Vinehealth Australia is responsible to the South Australian Parliament through the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. The *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* provides the legislative foundation for Vinehealth Australia, detailing the governance, powers, functions and obligations for the organisation.

The overriding purpose of the Act is to provide for the protection of vineyards

from disease and to assist and support the grape industry in South Australia. In the Act disease means, (a) any bacterium, fungus, insect, mite or other arthropod, protozoan, virus or other organism or pathogen; or (b) any other condition, that may affect vines.

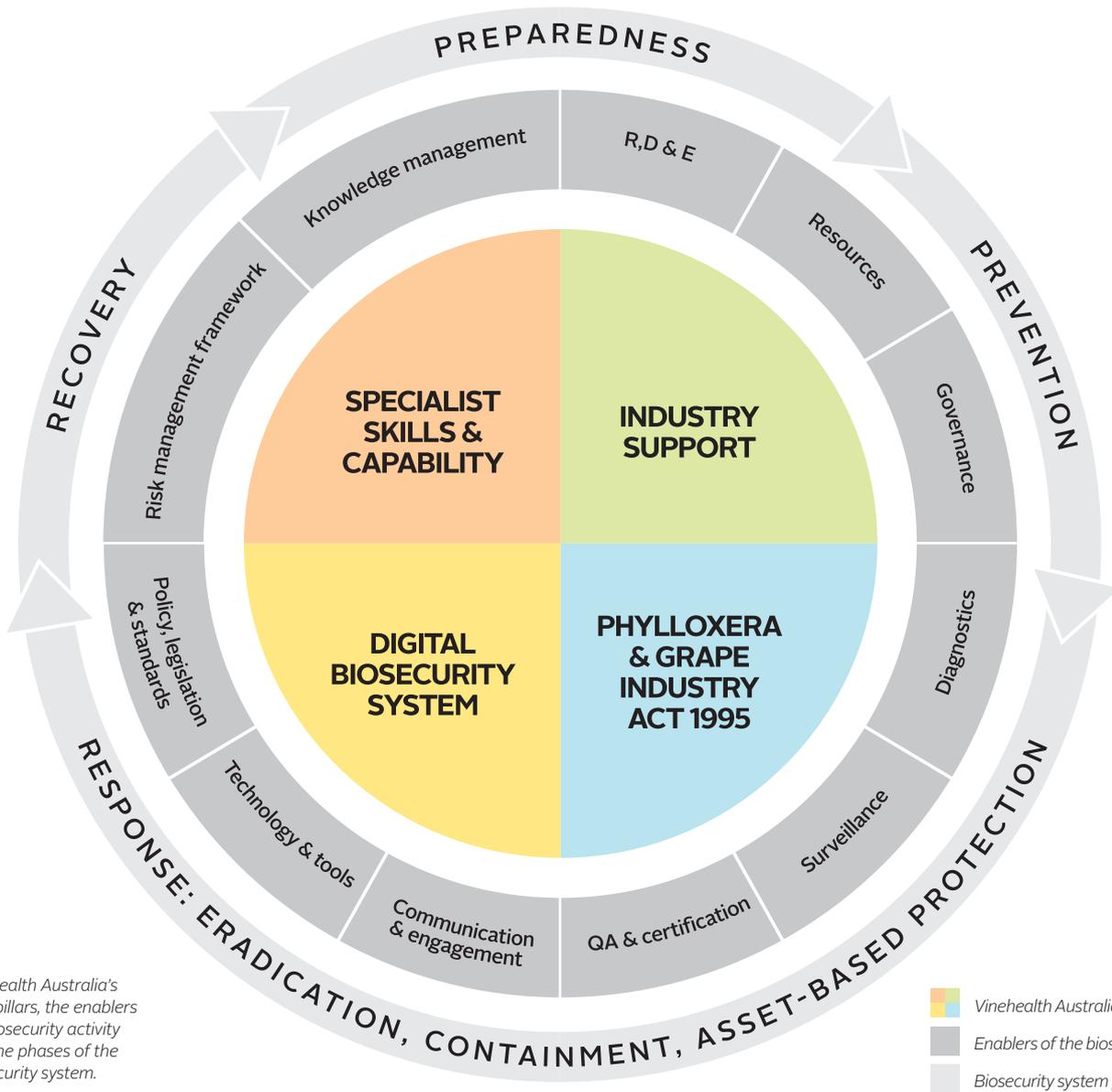
Vinehealth Australia Primary Functions

Vinehealth Australia carries out activities in 11 key areas which enable informed actions across the four phases of biosecurity; preparedness,

prevention, response and recovery (refer diagram on page 12).

The primary functions of Vinehealth Australia are to identify the relative threat to the state’s vineyards posed by phylloxera and other diseases, and assess the risk of spreading diseases through the movement of machinery, equipment, vines and other vectors into and within the state.

Vinehealth Australia develops policies in relation to the appropriate movement of machinery, equipment, vines and



other vectors into and within the state to prevent the spread of disease; the quarantine of vines that are or may be affected by disease; and appropriate measures for the control of outbreaks of disease in the state.

Vinehealth Australia also develops plans for the eradication of diseases in the state's vineyards, and supports and encourages the conduct and evaluation of research into diseases including their control and management.

Raising awareness of pests and diseases is also an important part of Vinehealth Australia's charter.

Vinehealth Australia prepares and disseminates information on pests,

diseases and work practices that minimise the risk of disease, or its spread, to people involved in grape growing or winemaking.

Vinehealth Australia is also responsible for working with nurseries (whether within or outside the state) to ensure that propagative material is free of specified diseases.

Vinehealth Australia also provides a key advisory and implementer role to Biosecurity SA for all matters under the EPPRD that impact grapevines or wine and grape industry participants.

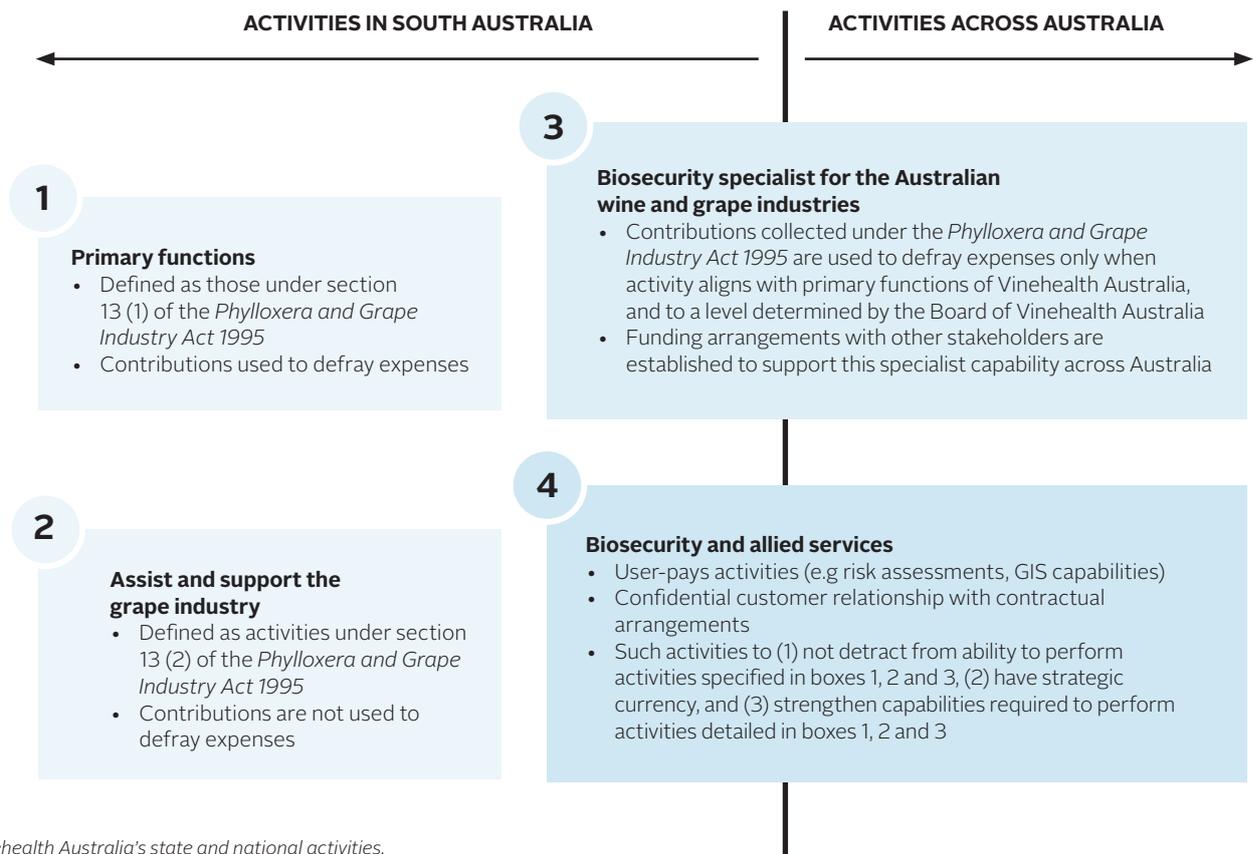
And perhaps most importantly, Vinehealth Australia is responsible for maintaining a Register of all

vineyards of 0.5 hectares or more of planted vines.

In addition to its primary functions, Vinehealth Australia fulfils other key biosecurity activities in South Australia and across Australia as outlined in the diagram on page 13.

FUNDING

- Vinehealth Australia maintains a register of vineyard owners in South Australia with 0.5 hectares or more of planted vines.
- In line with the interconnectedness of the industry, Vinehealth Australia sees benefit in creating a national register of vineyards.
- South Australian vineyard owners



Vinehealth Australia's state and national activities.

are required to pay an annual contribution to Vinehealth Australia of \$9.50 per hectare (minimum \$50).

- Current contributions raise approximately \$740,000 per year.
- These contributions are used to enable Vinehealth Australia to perform its primary functions (as set out above).
- Activities performed outside of these primary functions are not funded by contributions and must have alternate funding or a user-pays structure (refer diagram above).

OUR NATIONAL REACH

The interconnectedness of the wine and grape industries demands we work collaboratively across Australia.

South Australia has 57% of the total hectares of vineyards planted to winegrapes in Australia. Importantly, individuals and businesses that own vineyards in South Australia also own or manage many hectares of vineyards interstate and purchase and/or process a significant number of tonnes of grapes from interstate vineyards.

Therefore, through registered vineyard owners in South Australia, Vinehealth Australia's reach and influence extends across Australia.

Pests do not respect state borders. As an organisation, Vinehealth Australia must work alongside and collaborate with interstate government and industry counterparts to minimise exotic and high priority endemic biosecurity risks to South Australian growers and the industry.

OUR NETWORK

Effective biosecurity demands cooperation, investment and actions by government, industry bodies, exporters, importers, grape and wine businesses, nurseries, suppliers, tourists and the broader community. It is built on the principle of shared responsibility where everyone takes ownership of biosecurity matters under their control.²

The success of our activities relies on the collaborative networks we develop with:

- Vineyard owners and wineries
- Suppliers to the wine and grape industries
- Wine Grape Council of South Australia and South Australian Wine Industry Association
- Primary Industries and Regions South Australia – BiosecuritySA
- Wine Australia
- Australian Vignerons and Winemakers' Federation of Australia
- Australian Table Grape Association, Dried Fruits Australia and Nursery & Garden Industry Australia and their respective state chapters
- State and regional wine industry associations
- State government regulators
- Research providers (AWRI, CSIRO, universities, state government departments)
- Community
- Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- Plant Health Australia
- Vine Industry Nursery Association and vine improvement organisations



References

- 1 www.planthealthaustralia.com.au
- 2 www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/partnerships/nbc/intergovernmental-agreement-on-biosecurity/igabreview/igab-final-report
- 3 www.wineaustralia.com
- 4 www.horticulture.com.au/australian-horticulture-statistics-handbook-downloads

Strategic Plan

Vinehealth Australia: Towards 2020

This Vinehealth Australia Strategic Plan: Towards 2020 outlines our role and contribution to the South Australian and national biosecurity system.

Vinehealth Australia's core aim is to safeguard the health of vines in South Australia to ensure the wine and grape industries are profitable and productive into the future.

What has informed this refresh of our strategic plan?

- Ongoing and regular discussions with growers, wineries, grape and wine industry representative bodies, Wine Australia, federal and state governments and Plant Health Australia.
- The changing biosecurity landscape.
- Responses from our grower survey conducted in 2015.
- Information sourced through workshops and discussions regarding the value proposition for the new digital biosecurity platform (Nov/Dec 2016).

This plan sets out four clear strategic imperatives to address the biosecurity challenges that we face. For each strategic imperative we have developed a number of objectives and for each of these we have defined what success looks like.

Each year an annual operational plan will be developed which further breaks down each objective to identify actions that Vinehealth Australia will perform in that year to contribute to achieving the objective and realising success.

GOALS

1. **Phylloxera is contained within the existing Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ) in Australia.**
2. **Exotic pests are prevented from entering vineyards in Australia.**
3. **In the event of an exotic or declared endemic pest incursion in a vineyard, the pest is eradicated or contained and the impact on grape and wine assets minimised.**
4. **Effective management of high priority endemic pests of vineyards.**
5. **A rigorous biosecurity system which enables market access, export growth, inbound tourism and protects the value of vineyards.**

This is an ambitious plan. It sets a clear path for biosecurity activities. Importantly, it will shift the dynamic for biosecurity being viewed only as insurance against risk, to being an enabler for success.

This plan aligns with state and national biosecurity strategies and plans, including 'Priorities for Australia's biosecurity system: an independent review of the capacity of the national biosecurity system and its underpinning intergovernmental agreement', Wine Australia's Strategic Plan 2015-2020, the Australian Academy of Science's 'Grow. Make. Prosper. The decadal plan for Australian Agricultural Sciences (2017-26)' and South Australia's key economic priorities, including 'Premium food and wine produced in our clean environment and exported to the world'.

Aspiration

Biosecurity is a top priority in the wine and grape industries.

Vision

The grape and wine biosecurity specialist.

Purpose

To drive biosecurity for the wine and grape industries.

Motivation

To protect grape and wine assets from biosecurity risk and impact.

VALUES

Knowledge

As an evidence-based biosecurity organisation, we are driven by the pursuit of new knowledge. We are recognised as authorities nationally and globally.

Collaboration

We work in partnership with growers, producers and stakeholders. Our collaborative approach ensures we protect and deliver maximum value to our industry.

Independence

We are a statutory authority. Our governance arrangements are founded on our independence and integrity.

Action

We are a proactive and agile organisation that is at the forefront of biosecurity and industry knowledge. Our customers are informed and empowered by our actions.

Strategic Imperative 1

Strengthen the wine and grape industries' capacity and capability to prepare for, prevent and respond to pest incursions.

Objective	Success defined
<p>Ensure a strong 'Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Viticulture Industry', supported by a practical implementation plan with accountability to industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced ability of industry and government to prepare for, prevent or minimise the impact of an incursion. Ongoing assessment of biosecurity capacity and capability requirements. Clear roles and responsibilities for system participants resulting in focussed action. Customised holistic management plans developed for high priority exotics and phylloxera. Market access and Australia's premium, clean green image preserved.
<p>Facilitate the development and implementation of a prioritised biosecurity research and development plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment directed to high priority needs. A 'living' plan ensuring agility and rapid response to emerging threats. Scientific results available, translated into practical solutions and extended to industry. Increased expert biosecurity research capacity and succession planning implemented. Cross-sectoral investment in biosecurity research and development leveraged to the wine and grape industries' advantage.
<p>A national biosecurity education and awareness program customised for target audiences across industry, government and the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of growers and contract service providers implementing farm-gate hygiene practices. Improved compliance with state and territory biosecurity legislation and supporting plant quarantine regulations. Growers and wineries are advocates for biosecurity excellence and integrate biosecurity practices into daily operations. Increased understanding of motivators to change behaviour of growers, wineries and other stakeholders to participate and act to protect vine health. Tailored biosecurity strategies for high risk wine industry roles. Improved community awareness and action to protect vine health.
<p>Embed a risk analysis framework to guide decision making and investment on pest priorities, preparedness and prevention activities, and response management options.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principles of risk assessment, risk management and risk communication are the foundation of all biosecurity dialogue. The 'perception' of risk by system participants is appropriately managed. Priority pests identified using agreed criteria and processes in conjunction with Plant Health Australia.
<p>Establish an improved emergency response framework and incident reporting mechanism for exotic and declared endemic pests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response plans for each priority exotic and declared endemic pest developed and implemented. Greater industry influence through EPPRD process with a core group of trained industry professionals. Improved communications of exotic and declared endemic pest incursions and their management (as appropriate). Exotic and declared endemic pest incursions managed effectively and efficiently.

Strategic Imperative 2

Ensure cohesion and commitment to effective and efficient biosecurity management by system participants.

Objective	Success defined
<p>Establish and promote a framework for collective biosecurity investment and action by wine and grape industry system participants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coordinated multi-agency system, focussed on building expertise and delivery against strategy. • Investment leveraged to deliver outstanding value for industry. • Sustainable funding mechanisms in place to support execution of the 'Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Viticulture Industry', R&D, governance, preparedness, prevention and response activities and other biosecurity system requirements.
<p>Secure arrangements with state and territory governments to support wine and grape industry biosecurity imperatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An established mechanism to work collaboratively with federal, state and territory governments as to wine and grape (wine grape, table grape, nursery and dried fruit sectors) industry biosecurity requirements. • Arrangements put in place with state and territory governments defining roles and responsibilities, collaborative activities, communication (including reporting) and investment.
<p>Strengthen the application of biosecurity/quarantine legislation and regulations to prevent, eradicate and contain pest incursions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Phylloxera Management Protocols reviewed with updates reflected in state and territory biosecurity legislation and regulations. • Monitoring of the integrity and effectiveness of regulations and consequences of non-compliance. • End-to-end improvement of accreditation programs currently integrated in regulations, with resulting improvement in compliance and mitigation of risks.
<p>Conduct strategic pest incursion simulations to embed biosecurity in business continuity plans of grape and wine enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak plans capture principles for action in the event of a pest incursion. • Information generated informs South Australia's emergency response plan for phylloxera. • States, regions and individual grape and wine enterprises recognise and include biosecurity as a key risk in business continuity plans.

Strategic Imperative 3

Provide information, insights and intelligence to drive biosecurity decision making and investment.

Objective	Success defined
<p>Develop a new digital biosecurity platform to unlock the power of information in the existing Vineyard Register and integrate technological advances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A powerful data portal that effectively manages incursions, significantly improves communication, creates models and simulations, facilitates biosecurity research, accesses other databases to consolidate data, and enables community engagement. • Data and information generated enabling a proactive and adaptive ability to prepare for, prevent and respond to an incursion. • Interoperability with other key biosecurity, government and wine industry IT platforms to optimise data capture, sharing and value delivered. • Leadership in applying GIS knowledge and adoption.
<p>Create strategic alliances and partnerships to develop a knowledge network and capability to extend biosecurity information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to experts to support biosecurity actions and outcomes. • Science translated into practical solutions that are adopted by industry, governments and the community.
<p>Ensure diagnostic capability and surge capacity is developed and maintained for priority exotic pests, declared endemic pests and for high priority endemic pests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to enact surveillance programs. • Rapid deployment during an exotic or declared pest incursion. • Confidence in diagnostic results during surveillance activities pre, during or post an incursion.
<p>Ensure active and passive surveillance programs for exotic and declared endemic pests and for high priority endemic pests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated approach to phylloxera surveillance, supported by updated methods detailed in the National Phylloxera Management Protocols. • Coordinated surveillance activities for pests that impact multiple sectors. • Establishment and maintenance of area freedom status for specific pests to support domestic and international market access. • Endorsement of all primary detection methods for phylloxera. • Improved capture of passive surveillance data by vineyard owners, managers and staff and other system participants.
<p>Explore and develop innovative technologies and applications to enable improved biosecurity management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved use of technology to detect pests and manage incursions. • Technology and tools helping vineyard owners, managers and staff to implement farm-gate hygiene practices. • Capability to track movement of material and vectors through the supply chain.
<p>Routinely assess and report on the maturity of South Australia's and the national biosecurity system to protect grapevines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaknesses identified and addressed, and opportunities exploited to build a stronger biosecurity system. • Improved accountability of system participants. • Focused investment.

Strategic Imperative 4

Build a mature business model for Vinehealth Australia.

Objective	Success defined
Enhance governance across all activities performed by Vinehealth Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective and empowered organisation with transparent processes, which is responsive and accountable to industry and the Minister. • A motivated, agile and talented Vinehealth Australia team driven to meet industry needs and continuously improve all that they do.
Review contribution structure and processes under the <i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i> to optimise value to industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinehealth Australia has the capacity and capability to protect South Australia's vineyards from pests. • A productive, profitable and sustainable SA and Australian wine industry. • Biosecurity action valued by those who pay contributions.
Ensure effective delivery of primary and regulatory functions under the <i>Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia's vineyards are protected from pests. • Improved engagement of system participants in protecting vineyards and wine industry from biosecurity risk. • A strong and effective connection with Primary Industries and Regions South Australia.
Build the nature and scope of regulatory and quality assurance functions performed by Vinehealth Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation schemes valued by growers, wineries and nurseries, and support national and state quarantine/biosecurity regulations. • Targeted 'biosecurity endorsement' programs for suppliers to the industry to assist decision making by growers and wineries.
Improve understanding of the impact of a biosecurity incursion and the return on investment of Vinehealth Australia's activities to mitigate against such impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support of and investment in Vinehealth Australia's capacity and capabilities by system participants to enable productive, profitable and sustainable grape and wine businesses. • Improved engagement by system participants in biosecurity and a network of regional biosecurity advocates.
Develop a 'user-pays' framework for activities that complement Vinehealth Australia's primary functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding by those who pay contributions as to what services this provides and what activities are undertaken by Vinehealth Australia on a user-pays basis. • Biosecurity expertise accessible to system participants under user-pays arrangements, which contributes to improving overall industry biosecurity outcomes.

Vinehealth Australia
**STRATEGIC
PLAN
TOWARDS
2020**

Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board trading as Vinehealth Australia
Cnr Botanic and Hackney Roads, Adelaide SA 5000
PO Box 280, Kent Town DC SA 5071
Telephone: +61 8 8273 0550
Email: admin@vinehealth.com.au
Website: www.vinehealth.com.au

© Vinehealth Australia 2017

Disclaimer: Vinehealth Australia has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained within this plan is accurate at the time of publishing (July 2017). Vinehealth Australia accepts no responsibility for any errors contained within this document, or for any loss or damage suffered by users of any of the information and material contained herewith. This Strategic Plan is subject to copyright laws.



Government
of South Australia



Vinehealth
AUSTRALIA