



Australian Capital Territory

Biosecurity Regulation 2025

Subordinate Law SL2025-3

The Australian Capital Territory Executive makes the following regulation under the [Biosecurity Act 2023](#).

Dated 28 March 2025.

ANDREW BARR
Chief Minister

SUZANNE ORR
Minister



Australian Capital Territory

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made under the

[Biosecurity Act 2023](#)

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulation

This regulation is the *Biosecurity Regulation 2025*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on the commencement of the *Biosecurity Act 2023*, section 234 (Regulation-making power).

Note The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see *Legislation Act*, s 75 (1)).

3 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this regulation is part of this regulation.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this regulation defines certain terms used in this regulation, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere in this regulation.

For example, the signpost definition ‘*property identification code*, for part 4 (Duty to notify biosecurity events and notifiable biosecurity matter)—see the *Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2025*, dictionary.’ means that the term ‘property identification code’ is defined in that dictionary and the definition applies to this regulation.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire regulation unless the definition, or another provision of the regulation, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see *Legislation Act*, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Notes

A note included in this regulation is explanatory and is not part of this regulation.

Note See the *Legislation Act*, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

5 Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this regulation.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The [Criminal Code](#), ch 2 applies to all offences against this regulation (see Code, pt 2.1).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 Penalty units

The [Legislation Act](#), s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

Part 2 **Specific biosecurity requirements**

Division 2.1 **Specific biosecurity requirements—preliminary**

6 **Specific biosecurity requirements—Act, s 23**

A requirement mentioned in this regulation in relation to biosecurity matter, a carrier or a dealing, is a specific biosecurity requirement in relation to the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing.

Note A person who fails to comply with a specific biosecurity requirement fails to comply with the general biosecurity duty and may be guilty of an offence under the [Act](#), s 24 (see [Act](#), s 23).

Division 2.2 **Specific biosecurity requirements—animal feed**

Subdivision 2.2.1 **Animal feed—generally**

7 **Definitions—div 2.2**

(1) In this division:

animal feed means material that is fed to an animal, or is intended to be fed to, or consumed by, an animal.

Australian or lawfully imported milk product means any milk, milk product or milk by-product that is—

- (a) of Australian origin; or
- (b) lawfully imported into Australia for use as animal feed; or
- (c) made from milk, a milk product or a milk by-product lawfully imported into Australia for making animal feed.

tallow means fat or oil from an animal that—

- (a) has been rendered in accordance with AS 5008; and
- (b) contains not more than 2% (by volume) insoluble impurities and moisture.

Note Tallow is sometimes known as yellow grease or acid oil.

used cooking oil means oil that—

- (a) was previously used for cooking in Australia; and
- (b) has been collected, processed and packaged in accordance with the National Standard for Recycling Used Cooking Oil for Animal Feed.

- (2) In this section:

AS 5008 means Australian Standard AS 5008 (Hygienic rendering of animal products) as in force from time to time.

Note 1 AS 5008 does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply to it (see s 47).

Note 2 AS 5008 may be purchased at www.standards.org.au.

National Standard for Recycling Used Cooking Oil for Animal Feed means the National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils Intended for Animal Feeds approved by the Primary Industries Ministerial Council and published by the Australian Renderers Association.

Note 1 The National Standard for Recycling Used Cooking Oil for Animal Feed does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply to it (see s 47). However, it must be made available to the public as required by s 47 (3).

Note 2 The National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils Intended for Animal Feeds is accessible at www.ausrenderers.com.au.

Subdivision 2.2.2 Animal feed—pigs

8 Meaning of *prohibited pig feed*—sdiv 2.2.2

(1) In this subdivision:

prohibited pig feed—

- (a) means any material that contains, or has come into contact with, a mammal or a mammal product; but
- (b) does not include the following:
 - (i) an Australian or lawfully imported milk product;
 - (ii) tallow;
 - (iii) used cooking oil;
 - (iv) a product that has been treated—
 - (A) using a process approved by the Animal Health Committee; and
 - (B) in accordance with a biosecurity permit or an interstate biosecurity permit.

Note The [Act](#), div 5.1 deals with biosecurity permits.

(2) In this section:

interstate biosecurity permit means a permit issued under a corresponding biosecurity law.

mammal does not include a human.

mammal product means an animal product derived from a mammal.

9 Offence—feed prohibited pig feed to pigs

- (1) A person must not feed prohibited pig feed to a pig.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

10 Offence—possess animal feed containing prohibited pig feed

- (1) A person must not possess animal feed on premises if—
 - (a) the animal feed contains prohibited pig feed; and
 - (b) a pig is kept at the premises.Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the animal feed is intended for consumption by an animal other than a pig; or
 - (b) the person holds a biosecurity permit authorising them to feed the prohibited pig feed to a pig on the premises.

Example

a permit authorising the person to feed a pig prohibited pig feed for research or baiting purposes

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

11 Offence—supply prohibited pig feed

- (1) A person must not supply prohibited pig feed if the person knows, or reasonably suspects, that the prohibited pig feed is to be fed to a pig.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) This section does not apply if the person reasonably believes that the person to whom the prohibited pig feed is supplied holds a biosecurity permit authorising them to feed the prohibited pig feed to a pig.

Example

a permit authorising the person to feed a pig prohibited pig feed for research or baiting purposes

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (2) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

Subdivision 2.2.3 Animal feed—ruminants

12 Definitions—sdiv 2.2.3

- (1) In this subdivision:

restricted animal material—

- (a) means animal feed or other material comprised, entirely or partly, of a vertebrate animal or a vertebrate animal product; but
- (b) does not include the following:
- (i) animal feed produced for supply to—
 - (A) caged birds other than poultry; or
 - (B) aquarium fish; or
 - (C) non-ruminant laboratory animals; or
 - (D) non-ruminant pets;
 - (ii) gelatine;
 - (iii) tallow;

- (iv) Australian or lawfully imported milk products;
- (v) used cooking oil;
- (vi) mineralised sea bird guano.

Examples—vertebrate animal product

- 1 rendered products such as blood meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, fish meal, poultry meal, feather meal
- 2 compounded feeds made from rendered products mentioned in example 1

restricted animal material statement (or ***RAM statement***) means—

- (a) for animal feed containing restricted animal material—any of the following statements:
 - (i) ‘This product contains restricted animal material—DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS’;
 - (ii) ‘This product contains restricted animal material—DO NOT FEED TO RUMINANTS’;
 - (iii) ‘DO NOT FEED TO RUMINANTS’;
 - (iv) ‘For non-ruminant use only’; and
- (b) for animal feed not containing restricted animal material—the following statement:

‘This product does not contain restricted animal material’.

ruminant means a member of any of the families Bovidae, Camelidae, Cervidae or Giraffidae.

Examples

cattle, sheep, goats, camels, alpacas, deer, giraffes

- (2) In this section:

poultry—

- (a) means domesticated avian species used for producing food for human or animal consumption; and
- (b) includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, squabs (pigeons), geese, pheasants, quails, guinea fowl and mutton birds.

13 Offence—feed restricted animal material to ruminant

- (1) A person must not feed restricted animal material to a ruminant.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

14 Offences—supply packaged animal feed without RAM statement

- (1) A person must not supply packaged animal feed if—
 - (a) the animal feed contains restricted animal material; and
 - (b) the package does not—
 - (i) display a RAM statement for animal feed containing restricted animal material; and
 - (ii) meet the requirements mentioned in subsection (5).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not supply packaged animal feed if—
- (a) the animal feed does not contain restricted animal material; and
 - (b) the package does not—
 - (i) display a RAM statement for animal feed not containing restricted animal material; and
 - (ii) meet the requirements mentioned in subsection (5).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) This section does not apply to packaged animal feed that—
- (a) consists only of milk, a milk product or a milk by-product; or
 - (b) has not been through a manufacturing process.

Examples—par (b)

hay, straw, chaff

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (4) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

- (5) For subsections (1) and (2), a RAM statement on packaged animal feed is required to be—
- (a) clear, readily legible and prominently displayed; and
 - (b) printed on a background of contrasting colour; and
 - (c) printed in lettering that is at least—
 - (i) if printed on a woven bag—10mm high; or
 - (ii) in any other case—3mm high; and
 - (d) if printed on a label attached to the package—printed on a label that is at least 45mm by 120mm.

- (6) In this section:

packaged animal feed means animal feed that is contained in a package such as a bag or box.

15 Offences—supply bulk animal feed without RAM statement

- (1) A person must not supply bulk animal feed if the animal feed—
- (a) contains restricted animal material; and
 - (b) is not accompanied by a document that—
 - (i) displays a RAM statement for animal feed containing restricted animal material; and
 - (ii) meets the requirements mentioned in subsection (5).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not supply bulk animal feed if the animal feed—
- (a) does not contain restricted animal material; and
 - (b) is not accompanied by a document that—
 - (i) displays a RAM statement for animal feed not containing restricted animal material; and
 - (ii) meets the requirements mentioned in subsection (5).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- (4) This section does not apply to packaged animal feed that—
- (a) consists only of milk, milk product or milk by-product; or
 - (b) has not been through a manufacturing process.

Examples—par (b)

hay, straw, chaff

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (4) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

- (5) For subsections (1) and (2), a RAM statement on a document accompanying bulk animal feed is required to be—
- (a) clear, readily legible and prominently displayed; and
 - (b) printed on a background of contrasting colour; and
 - (c) printed in lettering at least 3mm high.
- (6) In this section:

bulk animal feed means animal feed that is not contained in a package such as a bag or box.

16 Offence—interfere with RAM statement on animal feed

- (1) A person must not alter, damage, remove or otherwise interfere with a RAM statement that is displayed on—
- (a) a package of animal feed; or
 - (b) a document accompanying bulk animal feed.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

17 Offence—produce, package or supply contaminated ruminant feed

- (1) This section applies if an animal feed business produces, packages or supplies ruminant feed.
- (2) The proprietor of the animal feed business must ensure that the ruminant feed is not contaminated with restricted animal material.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) In this section:

animal feed business means a business, enterprise or activity that consists, in whole or in part, of the commercial manufacturing, production or wholesale supply of animal feed.

proprietor of a business means—

- (a) the owner or entity carrying on the day-to-day operation of the business; or
- (b) if that person cannot be identified—the person apparently in charge of the business.

ruminant feed means animal feed that is intended for feeding to, or consumption by, a ruminant.

Division 2.3 Specific biosecurity requirement—chickens

18 Offence—Newcastle disease vaccination

- (1) A person who owns a commercial flock of chickens must ensure that the chickens are vaccinated in accordance with the Newcastle disease vaccination program.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(3) In this section:

commercial flock, of chickens, means 1 000 or more chickens that are managed as a group.

Newcastle disease vaccination program means the Newcastle disease vaccination standard operating procedures under the National Newcastle Disease Management Plan endorsed by the Animal Health Committee, as in force from time to time.

Note 1 The National Newcastle Disease Management Plan does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply to it (see s 47). However, it must be made available to the public as required by s 47 (3).

Note 2 The National Newcastle Disease Management Plan is accessible at www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/newcastle-disease-management.

Part 3 Biosecurity events

19 **Meaning of *biosecurity event*—Act, s 25, def *biosecurity event*, par (b) (vi)**

The appearance of skin nodules on cattle is a biosecurity event.

Part 4 Duty to notify biosecurity events and notifiable biosecurity matter

20 Definitions—pt 4

In this part:

Access Canberra means the business unit known as Access Canberra.

property identification code—see the *Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2025*, dictionary.

21 Notifying biosecurity events—Act, s 26 (1)

A person who is notifying a biosecurity event must provide the following information to Access Canberra:

- (a) the person's full name and contact details;
- (b) a description of the biosecurity event;
- (c) the location of the biosecurity event (if known);
- (d) if the biosecurity event is located on a property with a property identification code—the property identification code (if known);
- (e) the biosecurity impact of the biosecurity event (if known).

22 Notifying presence of notifiable biosecurity matter—Act, s 30 (1)

A person who is notifying the presence of notifiable biosecurity matter must provide the following information to Access Canberra:

- (a) the person's full name and contact details;
- (b) the name of the notifiable biosecurity matter (if known);
- (c) a description of the notifiable biosecurity matter;

- (d) the location of the notifiable biosecurity matter (if known);
- (e) if the notifiable biosecurity matter is located on a property with a property identification code—the property identification code (if known).

Part 5 Biosecurity registration— beekeepers

Division 5.1 Beekeeper registration—definitions

23 Definitions—pt 5

In this part:

beekeeper means a person who deals with bees.

Note *Deal*—see [Act](#), s 10.

beekeeper registration means biosecurity registration to deal with bees.

beekeeper registration number—see section 25 (1).

registered beekeeper means a person who holds beekeeper registration.

Division 5.2 Beekeeper registration—generally

24 Dealing with bees is regulated dealing—Act, s 88

- (1) A dealing with bees, other than an exempt dealing, is prescribed to be a regulated dealing.

Note *Deal*—see [Act](#), s 10.

- (2) For this section, a person engages in an *exempt dealing* with bees if—
- (a) the person dealing with the bees is registered to deal with the bees under a corresponding biosecurity law; and
 - (b) any beehive in which the bees are kept is clearly marked with the person's registration number under the corresponding biosecurity law; and

- (c) the person gives the following information to Access Canberra within 7 days after bringing the bees into the ACT:
 - (i) the person's full name and contact details;
 - (ii) the jurisdiction where the person is registered and their registration number under the corresponding biosecurity law; and
- (d) the person deals with the bees in the ACT for less than 3 months in any 12-month period.

Note It is an offence for an unregistered person to engage in a regulated dealing (see [Act](#), s 90).

25 Beekeeper registration decision—registration number

- (1) If the director-general approves a person's application for beekeeper registration under the [Act](#), section 95 (1) (a), the director-general must allocate the person a unique number (a *beekeeper registration number*).
- (2) A registration decision notice given to a person under the [Act](#), section 95 (4) must include the applicant's beekeeper registration number.

26 Beekeeper registration decision—period to decide—Act, s 95 (5)

The prescribed period is the period—

- (a) starting on the day the director-general receives the application; and
- (b) ending on the latest of the following:
 - (i) 20 working days after the day the application is received by the director-general;

- (ii) if the director-general requires an applicant to provide additional information under the [Act](#), section 93—20 working days after the day the information is provided to the director-general;
- (iii) if the director-general requires a biosecurity audit in relation to the applicant—20 working days after the day the audit report is given to the director-general.

27 Register of beekeepers

- (1) The director-general must keep a register of registered beekeepers.
- (2) The register must include the following information for each registered beekeeper:
 - (a) the beekeeper's full name and contact details;
 - (b) the beekeeper's beekeeper registration number;
 - (c) the total number of beehives kept by the beekeeper;
 - (d) the beekeeper's purpose for keeping bees;
 - (e) if the beekeeper is registered to deal with bees under a corresponding biosecurity law—
 - (i) the jurisdiction in which the beekeeper is registered; and
 - (ii) the beekeeper's registration number under the corresponding biosecurity law.
- (3) The register may include any other information the director-general considers appropriate.

28 Beekeeping code of practice

- (1) The Minister may approve a code of practice in relation to dealing with bees.
- (2) An approved code of practice is a disallowable instrument.

Note It is a condition of a person's registration that they must comply with any code of practice approved under this section (see s 38).

Division 5.3 Beekeeper registration—conditions

29 Beekeeper registration conditions—Act, s 99 (1) (b)

The conditions in this division are prescribed.

30 Condition—details must be kept up-to-date

If the information in a registered beekeeper's application for registration, or renewal of registration, changes during the period of registration, the registered beekeeper must give the director-general written notice of the change as soon as practicable, but not later than 2 weeks after the change happens.

31 Condition—beehive must display registration number

A registered beekeeper must ensure that, within 60 days after being registered—

- (a) their beekeeper registration number is displayed clearly on an external wall of each of their beehives; and
- (b) any previous registration number displayed on a beehive is struck out but remains legible.

32 Condition—frame hives must be used

- (1) A registered beekeeper must not keep bees other than in a frame hive.
- (2) A registered beekeeper must not give bees access to honey or honeycomb other than through the broodbox of a frame hive.

(3) In this section:

frame hive means—

- (a) a beehive that contains only movable frames that can be separately and readily removed for examination; or
- (b) a beehive that contains—
 - (i) fixed frames in the upper boxes of the hive (the *honey-super boxes*); and
 - (ii) movable frames that can be removed for examination in the bottom box of the hive (the *broodbox*); and
 - (iii) a queen excluder immediately above the broodbox that prevents the queen bee from entering the honey-super boxes.

33 Condition—maximum number of beehives

A registered beekeeper must not keep more than—

- (a) 2 beehives on a residential lease that is less than 600m²; or
- (b) 4 beehives on a residential lease that is 600m² to 1 000m²; or
- (c) 8 beehives on a residential lease that is more than 1 000m².

34 Condition—beehives near boundary of residential lease

A beekeeper must not keep a beehive within 3m from the boundary of a residential lease unless there is a barrier between the hive and the boundary that is—

- (a) impenetrable to bees; and
- (b) at least 2m high.

Examples—barrier

a fence, a hedge, a wall

35 Condition—beehives must not be exposed

A registered beekeeper must ensure that any beehive or other apiary equipment kept by the beekeeper is protected so that a bee from another hive cannot take any honey that is in or on the hive or apiary equipment.

36 Condition—beehives must be inspected

- (1) A registered beekeeper must ensure that each of their beehives is accessible and free from any obstruction that could impede the inspection of the hive.
- (2) A registered beekeeper must inspect each of their beehives at least twice each year, at least 4 months apart, for the presence of any declared pest or notifiable biosecurity matter.

Note Failure to notify the presence, or reasonable suspicion, of notifiable biosecurity matter may be an offence (see [Act](#), s 30 and s 31).

37 Condition—beekeeping records must be kept

- (1) A registered beekeeper must keep the following written records about their beehives and bees (*beekeeping records*):
 - (a) if a beehive that contains bees is moved to a different location—
 - (i) the date the hive was moved; and
 - (ii) the location the hive was moved from; and
 - (iii) the location the hive was moved to; and
 - (iv) the number of hives moved; and
 - (v) the name of the person who moved the hive;
 - (b) if a beehive, queen bee or colony of bees is supplied to another person—
 - (i) the date the hive, queen or colony was supplied; and
 - (ii) the number of hives, queens or colonies supplied; and

- (iii) how the hive, queen or colony was supplied; and

Examples—how a hive, queen or colony may be supplied
sold, given

- (iv) the following details of the person to whom the hive, queen or colony was supplied (the *recipient*):

- (A) the recipient's full name and contact details;

- (B) if the recipient is a registered beekeeper—the recipient's beekeeper registration number;

- (c) if a beehive, queen bee or colony of bees is acquired from another person—

- (i) the date the hive, queen or colony was acquired; and

- (ii) the number of hives, queens or colonies acquired; and

- (iii) the location from where the hive, queen or colony was acquired; and

- (iv) how the hive, queen or colony was acquired; and

Examples—how a hive, queen or colony may be acquired
purchased, received as a gift

- (v) the following details of the person from whom the hive, queen or colony was acquired:

- (A) the person's full name and contact details;

- (B) if the person is a registered beekeeper—the person's beekeeper registration number;

- (d) if a beehive that contains bees is lost, stolen or destroyed—

- (i) the date the hive was lost, stolen or destroyed (if known);
and

- (ii) the number of hives lost, stolen or destroyed;

- (e) if a beehive is inspected under section 36—the date of inspection;
- (f) if a declared pest or notifiable biosecurity matter is found in a beehive—
 - (i) the date the pest or notifiable biosecurity matter was found in the hive; and
 - (ii) the nature of the pest or notifiable biosecurity matter; and
 - (iii) the name and contact details of the person who found the pest or notifiable biosecurity matter;
- (g) if a treatment measure is carried out in relation to a beehive—
 - (i) the date and time the treatment measure was carried out; and
 - (ii) the nature of the treatment measure; and

Examples—treatment measures
hot wax treatment, irradiation treatment

 - (iii) the name and contact details of the person who carried out the treatment measure.

- (2) A registered beekeeper must keep beekeeping records for 5 years.
- (3) A registered beekeeper must, on request, give their beekeeping records to an authorised person.
- (4) In this section:
acquire includes buy.

38 Condition—compliance with code of practice

- (1) A registered beekeeper must comply with the requirements set out in—
 - (a) the Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice; and

(b) any code of practice approved under section 28 (Beekeeping code of practice).

(2) In this section:

Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice means the Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice published by Plant Health Australia, as in force from time to time.

Note 1 The Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply to it (see s 47). However, it must be made available to the public as required by s 47 (3).

Note 2 The Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice is accessible at www.planthealthaustralia.com.au.

Part 6 Biosecurity registration—goat depots

39 Operating a goat depot is a regulated dealing—Act, s 88

Operating a goat depot is prescribed to be a regulated dealing.

40 Goat depot registration decision—period to decide—Act, s 95 (5)

The prescribed period is the period—

- (a) starting on the day the director-general receives the application; and
- (b) ending on the latest of the following:
 - (i) 20 working days after the day the application is received by the director-general;
 - (ii) if the director-general requires an applicant to provide additional information under the [Act](#), section 93—20 working days after the day the information is provided to the director-general;
 - (iii) if the director-general requires a biosecurity audit in relation to the applicant—20 working days after the day the audit report is given to the director-general.

41 Goat depot registration condition—Act, s 99 (1) (b)

A registered goat depot operator must not operate a goat depot at a place other than a place mentioned in the registration as a place where they may operate a goat depot.

Part 7 Biosecurity registration— vaccination

42 Dealing with certain vaccines is regulated dealing—Act, s 88

- (1) A dealing with a vaccine that contains notifiable biosecurity matter, other than an exempt dealing, is prescribed to be a regulated dealing.

Note *Deal*—see [Act](#), s 10.

- (2) For this section, each of the following is an *exempt dealing*:
- (a) a dealing with a vaccine that contains prohibited biosecurity matter;
 - (b) a dealing with a vaccine in accordance with—
 - (i) the agvet code; or
 - (ii) a permit issued under the agvet code.

Note It is an offence for an unregistered person to engage in a regulated dealing (see [Act](#), s 90).

- (3) In this section:

agvet code means the Agvet Code of the ACT, under the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994](#) (Cwlth), as in force from time to time.

Note 1 The Agvet Code of the ACT does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply to it (see s 47).

Note 2 The Agvet Code of the ACT is set out in the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994](#) (Cwlth), sch (see that [Act](#), s 5 (1)).

**43 Vaccine dealing registration decision—period to decide—
Act, s 95 (5)**

The prescribed period is the period—

- (a) starting on the day the director-general receives the application;
and
- (b) ending on the latest of the following:
 - (i) 20 working days after the day the application is received by the director-general;
 - (ii) if the director-general requires an applicant to provide additional information under the [Act](#), section 93—20 working days after the day the information is provided to the director-general;
 - (iii) if the director-general requires a biosecurity audit in relation to the applicant—20 working days after the day the audit report is given to the director-general.

Part 8 Biosecurity management plans

44 Definitions—pt 8

In this part:

biosecurity management plan means a plan containing reasonable measures to manage biosecurity risks posed by people at premises.

manager, for premises, means a person who carries out a commercial or educational activity at premises.

45 Biosecurity management plans—preparation and adoption

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the activity carried out at premises involves—
 - (i) intensive or extensive agriculture or horticulture; or
 - (ii) processing agricultural or horticultural products; and
 - (b) a person deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier at the premises.
- (2) A manager for the premises may prepare or adopt a biosecurity management plan for the premises, or a part of the premises.

Example—adopting biosecurity management plan

signing on to an industry scheme

46 Biosecurity management plans—effect

- (1) A biosecurity management plan (including any measure in the plan and how accessible the plan is to people entering the premises) may be considered in deciding either of the following:
 - (a) whether a person knew about a biosecurity risk;
 - (b) whether a person has taken reasonable steps to manage a biosecurity risk.
- (2) This section does not limit how a biosecurity management plan may be considered.

Part 9 Miscellaneous

47 Incorporating, applying or adopting documents

- (1) This regulation, and any statutory instrument under this regulation, may incorporate, apply or adopt (with or without change or modification)—
 - (a) a law or an Australian Standard as in force from time to time; or
 - (b) another instrument as in force from time to time.
- (2) The [Legislation Act](#), section 47 (6) does not apply to a document incorporated, applied or adopted under subsection (1).

Note An incorporated law or instrument does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (6) does not apply (see [Legislation Act](#), s 47 (7)).

- (3) The director-general must ensure that an instrument that is incorporated, applied or adopted under subsection (1) (b) is—
 - (a) on the ACT legislation register; or
 - (b) available for inspection by anyone without charge during ordinary business hours at an ACT government office; or
 - (c) accessible on an ACT government website, or by a link on an ACT government website.
- (4) An instrument that is incorporated, applied or adopted under subsection (1) (b) is not enforceable by or against the Territory or anyone else unless it is made accessible in accordance with subsection (3).
- (5) In this section:

ACT legislation register—see the [Legislation Act](#), section 18 (1).

Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions relevant to this regulation. For example:

- director-general (see s 163)
- may (see s 146)
- must (see s 146)
- penalty unit (see s 133)
- person (see s 160).

Note 2 Terms used in this regulation have the same meaning that they have in the [Biosecurity Act 2023](#). For example, the following terms are defined in the [Act](#), dict:

- animal
- animal product
- biosecurity event (see s 25)
- biosecurity matter (see s 8 (1))
- biosecurity permit (see s 62)
- biosecurity risk (see s 13)
- carrier (see s 9)
- corresponding biosecurity law
- deal (see s 10)
- declared pest (see s 11 (2))
- move
- notifiable biosecurity matter
- possession
- premises
- prohibited biosecurity matter (see s 33 (1))
- registration decision notice
- specific biosecurity requirement (see s 23 (1))
- supply
- treatment measure.

Access Canberra, for part 4 (Duty to notify biosecurity events and notifiable biosecurity matter)—see section 20.

animal feed, for division 2.2 (Specific biosecurity requirements—animal feed)—see section 7 (1).

Animal Health Committee means the Animal Health Committee of the National Biosecurity Committee established under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity.

Note The Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity is accessible at www.federation.gov.au.

Australian or lawfully imported milk product, for division 2.2 (Specific biosecurity requirements—animal feed)—see section 7 (1).

bee means a European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*).

beekeeper, for part 5 (Biosecurity registration—beekeepers)—see section 23.

beekeeper registration, for part 5 (Biosecurity registration—beekeepers)—see section 23.

beekeeper registration number, for part 5 (Biosecurity registration—beekeepers)—see section 25 (1).

biosecurity management plan, for part 8 (Biosecurity management plans)—see section 44.

feed material to an animal—

- (a) includes allowing the animal to have access to the material; but
- (b) does not include allowing the animal to have access to the material in the following circumstances:
 - (i) an animal having access to a placenta of a herd mate;
 - (ii) an animal licking another animal;
 - (iii) an animal having access to naturally deposited faeces of a herd mate or wildlife;

- (iv) an animal having access to a carcass of a herd mate or wildlife;
- (v) any other circumstances where it would not be reasonable to prevent the animal from having access to the material.

manager, for premises, for part 8 (Biosecurity management plans)—see section 44.

prohibited pig feed, for subdivision 2.2.2 (Animal feed—pigs)—see section 8 (1).

property identification code, for part 4 (Duty to notify biosecurity events and notifiable biosecurity matter)—see the *Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2025*, dictionary.

RAM statement—see *restricted animal material statement*.

registered beekeeper, for part 5 (Biosecurity registration—beekeepers)—see section 23.

residential lease, for division 5.3 (Beekeeper registration—conditions)—see the [Planning Act 2023](#), section 256.

restricted animal material, for subdivision 2.2.3 (Animal feed—ruminants)—see section 12 (1).

restricted animal material statement (or **RAM statement**), for subdivision 2.2.3 (Animal feed—ruminants)—see section 12 (1).

ruminant, for subdivision 2.2.3 (Animal feed—ruminants)—see section 12 (1).

tallow, for division 2.2 (Specific biosecurity requirements—animal feed)—see section 7 (1).

used cooking oil, for division 2.2. (Specific biosecurity requirements—animal feed)—see section 7 (1).

Endnotes

1 Notification

Notified under the [Legislation Act](#) on 17 April 2025.

2 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

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