



Biosecurity

The Biosecurity regulatory system encompasses the statutes and regulations designed to keep harmful organisms out of New Zealand, and ensure New Zealand can respond to and manage those that do make it into the country.

Objectives

- > The likelihood of pests and diseases establishing in New Zealand is reduced
- > MPI responds quickly and effectively to pests and diseases if they do enter the country
- > Pests that have become established are controlled
- > A long term strategic view is maintained to anticipate the effects of climate change and other significant emerging issues that may impact biosecurity

PORTFOLIO	Biosecurity
STATUTES (includes associated Regulations)	Airports (Cost Recovery for Processing of International Travellers) Act 2014 Biosecurity Act 1993 Biosecurity (Border Processing Levy) Order 2015 Biosecurity (System Entry Levy) Order 2010 Conservation Act 1987 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 Health Act 1956 National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 Wild Animal Control Act 1977 Wildlife Act 1953
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL ROLES	Aviation Security Service (Crown Entity) Crown Research Institutes Department of Conservation Department of Internal Affairs (Identity Services) Environmental Protection Authority Land Information New Zealand Maritime New Zealand (Crown Entity) Ministry for the Environment Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (Immigration and Tourism) Ministry of Health Ministry of Transport Territorial authorities The New Zealand Customs Service

Planned regulatory amendments to legislation – 2019/2020

MATTER NAME	PURPOSE	CONSULTATION	STATUS
National Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) Act and regulations <i>Matter type: Regulations</i>	Amendments to NAIT Act and regulations to make the scheme fit for the future	Carried out October – December 2018	Bill and regulations being drafted. Aim is to pass legislation in 2019

Key service design and operational changes

From 2018	<p><i>Implementation of Biosecurity 2025</i></p> <p>Biosecurity 2025 has established agreed outcomes for biosecurity system change, and developed a plan to achieve those outcomes. This process was led by MPI and Biosecurity New Zealand and involved over 60 organisations in the biosecurity system. Biosecurity New Zealand is now responsible for ensuring implementation of this programme through the Biosecurity 2025 Implementation Plan launched in November 2018.</p>
2019 - 2021	<p><i>Ensure legislation supports a more effective biosecurity system</i></p> <p>MPI will review the Biosecurity Act 1993 and other relevant legislation to ensure that New Zealand has the right legislative framework to meet increasing pressures on the system, give effect to Biosecurity 2025, and address known limitations with the 1993 Act.</p>
From 2018	<p><i>Strategic Science Advisory Groups</i></p> <p>Strategic Science Advisory Groups (SSAGs) have been formed to provide science advice, coordination and prioritisation for three major biosecurity programmes: myrtle rust, Kauri dieback and <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>. The SSAGs are made up of experts from national and international science organisations, tangata whenua and government agencies. The SSAGs are independent of MPI. This model will likely continue to be used to provide strategic science advice for other big issues that impact New Zealand.</p>
2018-2019	<p><i>Kauri dieback management programme</i></p> <p>This programme accelerates protection against kauri dieback. It is developing a National Pest Management Plan, as well as options for a kauri management agency.</p>
2018 - 2028	<p><i>Mycoplasma bovis eradication programme</i></p> <p>Biosecurity New Zealand is working with the beef and dairy industries and the wider farming community to eradicate <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> from New Zealand over the next 10 years. This also includes work to provide support for affected farmers and communities.</p>
2018 - 2022	<p><i>Improving on-farm biosecurity practices</i></p> <p><i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> has demonstrated the importance of on-farm biosecurity practices in helping prevent the spread of pests and diseases. However, there are a wide range of requirements that farmers are expected to meet, and it can be difficult for businesses to understand and prioritise these responsibilities. Biosecurity New Zealand is working with other parts of MPI to investigate opportunities to support improved farm planning, including enhanced on-farm biosecurity.</p>