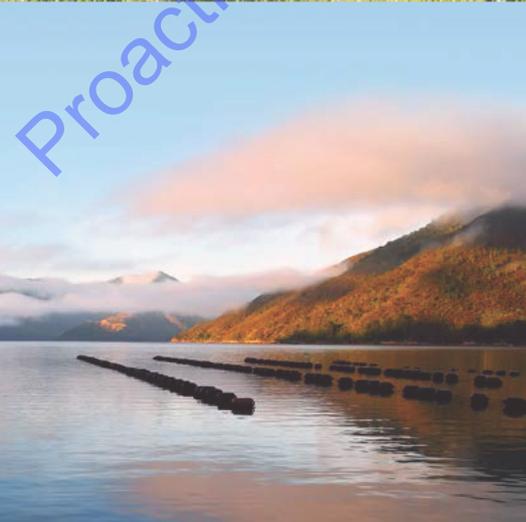




Briefing to Incoming Ministers 2020

New Zealand Government



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Director-General's foreword

Kupu whakataki a te Tumuaki

Kōkiri whakamua
We want to keep striding forward

Tēnā koutou katoa

Congratulations on your appointment as a Minister in the food and primary industries. Ministers with responsibilities for the Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries, Food Safety, Forestry, and Rural Communities portfolios will oversee the systems underpinning the wellbeing of many New Zealanders, our national identity and the success of Aotearoa New Zealand's economy. At this critical time in New Zealand's history, you are in a unique position to set the future direction of the food and primary industries sector.

This briefing provides an overview of Ministers' roles, focus areas and known opportunities and challenges in relation to all the portfolios the Ministry for Primary Industries/Manatū Ahu Matua (MPI) supports. MPI is committed to supporting Ministers to progress the key priorities that will strengthen the social, environmental and cultural fabric of New Zealand and keep the sector moving forward.

MPI's enduring vision is that New Zealand will be the world's most sustainable provider of high-value food and primary products (see MPI's Strategy in Appendix 1). Our responsibilities stretch from paddock, orchard, forest and ocean, through to the processing, packaging and transportation systems that keep the food and primary product supply chain operating.

MPI brings together six regulatory systems, which underpin the food and primary industries. The success of our sector relies on New Zealand's international reputation for robust regulatory systems and is maintained through strong relationships with our trading partners as we work to expand New Zealand's exports of food and primary industry products in an integrated way.

Our food and primary industries performed well through the initial part of the COVID-19 global pandemic and will continue to be front and centre of New Zealand's economic recovery. This is reflected in the *Fit for a Better World* roadmap, which has ambitious targets for the next 10 years and includes initiatives designed to accelerate productivity, sustainability and inclusiveness across the sector.

With ministerial leadership, we can support the sector to lead our country's strong recovery and develop a more sustainable way of life and economic direction for all New Zealanders.

MPI's senior leadership team and I look forward to working together with you.



Ngā mihi, nā
Ray Smith
Director-General



Primary sector opportunities and challenges

Ngā whai wāhitanga me ngā wero

Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou, ka ora ai te iwi
With your food basket and my food basket the people will thrive

Our business units and structure

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) provides its core services to New Zealand through five business units: New Zealand Food Safety, Biosecurity New Zealand, Agriculture and Investment Services, Fisheries New Zealand and Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand). These front-line business units are supported by groups, including Compliance and Governance, Corporate Services, Policy and Trade and Public Affairs.

While each business unit is focused on key opportunities and challenges within their areas, MPI's structure is designed to be collaborative and responsive to the needs of the primary sector, Government and the public. MPI's business units highlighted their ability to work together during the complex response to COVID-19, which is discussed below.

Briefly, New Zealand Food Safety protects consumers from food-borne illness and supports the economy by ensuring that food businesses have robust safety practices. It ensures consumers can trust that the food they eat is safe, suitable and accurately labelled. It helps the sector respond to emerging threats and trends.

Biosecurity New Zealand protects New Zealand from imported pests and diseases that pose a risk to our economy, environment, human health, and social and

cultural wellbeing. It manages MPI border activities as well as preparing for, and responding to, biosecurity incursions.

Agriculture and Investment Services provides expertise and funding that supports farmers, growers, primary industries and rural communities to thrive and be more sustainable. Agriculture and Investment Services promotes innovation and sustainable land use practices as the basis for economic growth, such as the Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Fund and the Māori Agribusiness programme. It invests in regional economic development and supports farmers and rural communities to build resilience, respond to, and recover from, adverse events.

Fisheries New Zealand operates the fisheries management system and ensures that fisheries resources are managed to provide the greatest overall benefit to New Zealanders. Its focus is on the sustainability of New Zealand's wild fish stocks, aquaculture and the wider marine environment. Fisheries New Zealand monitors the sustainability of fish stocks and sets limits that provide for commercial, recreational and customary fishing.

Te Uru Rākau works with the forestry sector to promote and sustainably manage forestry resources, helping the transition to a low emissions economy. It also co-regulates the Emissions Trading Scheme for forestry. Te Uru Rākau works with Māori to achieve better outcomes for their whenua, and with the sector across the supply chain to build employment. Te Uru Rākau delivers funding programmes, such as the One Billion Tree Fund, to encourage innovation, improve land management and biodiversity, and unlock the potential of regional communities.

Our structure

Director-General

Ray Smith

Our cross-cutting groups

Compliance and
Governance
Vincent Arbuckle

Corporate
Services
Neil Cherry

Policy and
Trade
Julie Collins

Public Affairs
Gillon Carruthers

Our professional leads

Chief
Departmental
Science Adviser
John Roche

Inspector General
Regulatory
Systems
Debby Butler

Our business units

Agriculture and
Investment
Services
Karen Adair

Agriculture & Investment Services

Tapuwae Ahuwhenua

Biosecurity
New Zealand
Penny Nelson

Biosecurity New Zealand

Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

Fisheries
New Zealand
Dan Bolger



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

New Zealand
Food Safety
Bryan Wilson

New Zealand Food Safety

Haumarū Kai Aotearoa

Te Uru Rākau
Henry Weston



Te Uru Rākau

Forestry New Zealand

A vision for the primary sector

In 2018, the Minister of Agriculture appointed the Primary Sector Council to develop a shared direction for the food and fibre sector and to provide strategic advice to the Government on issues, opportunities and challenges facing the primary industries. The council's vision was launched by the Prime Minister in December 2019 at Lincoln University and outlines a commitment to a low carbon emissions society, restoring the health of our water, reversing biodiversity decline and at the same time, feeding our people. It is centred on the Te Taiao framework, which includes a deep relationship of respect and reciprocity with the natural world.

Fit for a Better World

Building on the Primary Sector Council's vision, MPI developed the *Fit for a Better World – Accelerating our Economic Potential* roadmap. Launched by the Prime Minister in July 2020, the roadmap includes a mix of 22 short, medium, and long-term actions that will increase sector productivity and support New Zealand's economic recovery from COVID-19 while respecting environmental limits.

It is underpinned by three principles – Te Taiao, a zero carbon future and quality products and a confident sector. The roadmap includes three ambitious targets:

- + **Productivity:** Adding \$44 billion in export earnings over the next decade through a focus on creating value.

- + **Sustainability:** Reducing biogenic methane emissions to 24–47 percent below 2017 levels by 2050 and 10 percent below by 2030. Plus, restoring New Zealand's freshwater environments to a healthy state within a generation.
- + **Inclusiveness:** Employing 10 percent more New Zealanders by 2030, and 10,000 more New Zealanders in the food and primary industries workforce over the next four years.

The roadmap provides extra investment in the year ahead for existing MPI programmes, including One Billion Trees, Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures), and to support the fisheries sector transition to new fishing methods. Roadmap initiatives are being developed so they can be considered for future funding, such as encouraging the development of small-scale water storage and renewable energy options for farms.

COVID-19 and our support for the primary sector

MPI's early response to the COVID-19 pandemic protected our staff and the primary sector. In January 2020, biosecurity staff at the border were seeing about 20,000 incoming passengers daily. We ensured the health and safety of our staff by limiting interaction with passengers, installing social-distancing markings and plastic screens, providing masks and gloves, and introduced strong hygiene practices.

During the immediate response to COVID-19, industry producers were affected by many challenges, including disrupted access to labour, supply chains and processing capacity. We worked to ensure food and primary industries were classed as essential services during Alert Level 4, and that they could operate safely.

MPI developed a safe practice registration and verification process for essential businesses operating during the lockdown. We helped industry develop safe operating protocols for businesses where staff worked closely together, including meat plants, dairy companies and horticultural pack houses.

Our people also helped manage the impact of the slowdown of China's ports and food services on some of our key export industries, including logs and crayfish.

During the recent Auckland restrictions, new issues arose, specifically where people moved across regional boundaries for work. Initially, primary sector workers seeking to cross the boundary required a specific exemption from the Ministry of Health (MoH). MPI worked with affected industries and the MoH to secure class exemptions for workers.

In October, we established a new directorate for COVID-19. The directorate will make sure that MPI engages across government so New Zealand is well prepared for any resurgence and our borders are safe for staff and effective for subsequent international arrivals.

Supporting New Zealand's economic recovery

Exports of food and primary industry products will play a leading role in supporting New Zealand's export-led economic recovery from COVID-19, and the *Fit for a Better World* roadmap accelerates this potential. Export revenue from food and primary industry products reached \$48 billion in the year ended June 2020. Much of this success relies on the international recognition of New Zealand's reliable and high-quality regulatory systems.

The sector is well positioned to build on our existing reputation for safe and healthy products (produced in a sustainable and ethical way) to adapt to changing consumer needs in the context of COVID-19 and beyond.

Sustainable Food and Fibre (SFF) Futures

Integral to *Fit for a Better World* is SFF Futures, MPI's flagship fund for problem solving and innovation in the food and primary industries. MPI and industry have jointly funded many initiatives, including:

- + Researching the use of seaweed *Asparagopsis armata*, a native seaweed, as supplementary feed for dairy cows, cattle, sheep and goats, which could support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- + Fast-tracking genetic gains for New Zealand's dairy sector.

- + Investigating using native species as cover crops in vineyards. If successful, this project is expected to benefit New Zealand by increasing biodiversity in vineyards, improving soil structure, and reducing carbon emissions due to the reduced need to spray herbicides.
- + Working on 'A lighter touch', a research project that will bring together the horticulture, wine, and arable sectors to test agroecological crop protection and better manage agricultural ecosystems.

Wool

An area of potential for economic growth is strong wool production. A return to using natural and environmentally sustainable materials is a significant opportunity to further grow our wool sector. The Strong Wool Action Group (SWAG) is a collaboration of representatives from across the primary sector who have banded together to carry out the recommendations of the wool industry's Project Action Group (PAG) report, released in July 2020. The group will develop an action plan for the sector.

Māori are key partners

Māori are key partners with the Government for the recovery – as Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi partners, asset holders, and owners of a variety of business ventures of differing scales. Māori hold significant interests in fisheries and forestry assets and play a substantial role in primary production. It is estimated that about 80 percent of Māori freehold land is yet to realise its development potential. As the country moves towards the conclusion of Treaty settlements, iwi entities are developing assets, increasing employment opportunities, and generating long-term plans for whānau, hapū and iwi wealth and wellbeing.

MPI can support Ministers to work closely with Māori and build opportunities. Engagement with representative bodies such as the Māori Primary Sector Leaders' Forum, which is in the process of being established, will be an important part of this work.

Food and Fibre Partnership Group

To support change, a formal partnership between industry, Māori and Government has been established. This partnership, formalised through the Food and Fibre Partnership Group (FFPG), is tasked with developing and coordinating the implementation of the industry's vision, with Mike Petersen appointed as independent chair. Membership includes Chief Executives or Chairs from MPI, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE), Ministry for the Environment, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE), Federation of Māori Authorities, Wakatū Incorporation, Forestry Owners Association, Beef + Lamb New Zealand, Horticulture New Zealand, DairyNZ, Seafood New Zealand, and New Zealand Winegrowers.

Working with the FFPG, MPI is planning to launch New Zealand's first Food and Fibres 'think tank' in early 2021. The 'think tank' will partner with industry participants to provide thought leadership and strategic advice.

Trade

MPI works with several agencies to influence the trade environment for the primary sectors – including Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), NZTE, MBIE and the New Zealand Customs Service. MPI participates in trade negotiations led by MFAT to represent primary sector trade interests, including playing a key role in negotiations on agricultural product tariff elimination and sanitary and phytosanitary provisions. We are in negotiations on agricultural product access conditions with the EU and the United Kingdom as a result of Brexit. We need to ensure the value of our current access into both markets is not reduced after the UK leaves the EU. The EU and the UK are expected to make significant decisions in relation to Brexit in the coming months.

Supporting sustainability

New Zealand has an opportunity to better address the risks and impacts of climate change, in order to maintain and enhance the capital stocks (natural,

human, financial, physical, and social) as outlined in the Treasury's *Living Standards Framework*. These support the wellbeing of New Zealanders. Transitioning the economy will enable ongoing prosperity, but we know there are key shifts needed for New Zealand to grow within environmental limits.

MPI works across government to achieve the following outcomes:

- + Accelerate meaningful action to improve resilience and reduce net emissions. The focus is on improving industry's ability to adapt to climate change impacts and adjust to emissions reduction policies. These actions seek to stimulate business growth and innovation, help avoid a more costly and abrupt transition, and better position our sector in the long term.
- + Support a transition that is equitable across New Zealand, and makes our country more sustainable, resilient, and focused on improving people's livelihoods. This includes actions that enable farmers and growers to reduce emissions, move into lower emissions activities, and increase resilience to climate change impacts.
- + Support a global transition in which the aims of the Paris Agreement are delivered, and New Zealand prospers. Central to this is ensuring that New Zealand's international commitments are met.
- + Restore waterway health and take steps to ensure the health of our ocean, biodiversity, and soils. Work has started to set up better regulatory settings across freshwater and marine environments.

Nearly half (48 percent) of New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions are from agricultural production. Achieving emissions reductions on farms will require investment in capacity and capability shared by government, industry, and farmers. Consequently, Government has partnered with the sector and Māori in He Waka Eke Noa to reduce agricultural emissions, increase on-farm carbon sequestration and develop an appropriate agricultural emissions pricing mechanism.

He Waka Eke Noa

In July 2019, the Food and Fibre Leaders Forum released He Waka Eke Noa – the Primary Sector Climate Change Commitment. In October 2019, Cabinet agreed the commitments set out in He Waka Eke Noa, and to work with the food and fibre sector and Māori to design a practical and cost-effective system for reducing emissions at the farm level by 2025. Industry committed to work constructively with Government to design a pricing mechanism.

A five-year work plan has been agreed to help New Zealand's farmers and growers to effectively measure, manage and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions' footprint, including farm-level emissions pricing, emissions reporting and farm planning.

Forestry and Emissions Trading

Forests act as a carbon sink, by absorbing and storing carbon. Forests are projected to offset over a third of emissions for New Zealand's 2030 and 2050 climate targets. Policy settings, such as the Emissions Trading Scheme and One Billion Trees programme, are increasing the size of New Zealand's carbon sink by incentivising the planting of more forests. However, afforestation's role in meeting climate targets will become more limited over time and does not remove the need for economy-wide emissions reductions.

Action on freshwater

In September 2019, MfE and MPI consulted on the Action for Healthy Waterways package. The package aims to stop further degradation of freshwater resources, reverse past damage and restore the health of freshwater ecosystems within a generation. It consists of a new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, a National Environmental Standard for Freshwater, and regulations for stock exclusion and water-take limits. These measures will exclude livestock from waterways, control nutrients entering streams, halt further wetland loss, and set controls for high-risk farming practices like intensive

winter grazing. These instruments were gazetted to come into force on 3 September 2020. A cross sector group representing regional councils, primary industries, central government and Māori expertise has been set up to ensure the new regulations are well implemented.

Integrated Farm Planning

The Integrated Farm Planning Project is a partnership between sector bodies, regional councils and government agencies that is developing a nationally consistent and integrated farm planning approach. It is a key component of the Productive and Sustainable Land Use Package, to develop new tools and approaches to support farmers and growers make the shift to more environmentally sustainable and higher-value production systems.

Regenerative Agriculture

In September 2020, MPI established a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Regenerative Agriculture. The TAG is chaired by MPI's Chief Science Advisor and its membership includes scientists, farmers, and business sector representatives. The purpose of the Technical Advisory Group is to help establish an evidence-base for Regenerative Farming and Horticultural Practices identified and prioritised by farmers, growers, mana whenua, and industry stakeholders. The Group will help the Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures) team in the assessment and prioritisation of funding applications.

The intent of these Regenerative Practices is to increase soil carbon and improve soil health, improve freshwater quality and estuarine environments, reduce the climate impact footprint of food systems, and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services and, by achieving these, improve system resilience and social and economic outcomes for farmers and their communities.

Monitoring the impact of commercial fishing

MPI's on-board camera project is a key element in its digital monitoring programme to improve the quality of, and ability to verify, information collected on commercial fishing activity. Overseas experience shows that placing cameras on commercial fishing vessels greatly improves the quality of fisher-reported data.

Collecting and using footage collected from on-board cameras plays a key role in the electronic monitoring of commercial fisheries by enabling Fisheries New Zealand to validate electronically reported catch information and to ensure that our biodiversity and critical endangered species, such as the Māui dolphin, are protected from commercial fishing impacts. In September, the Government announced it would provide financial support for a further rollout across the inshore fishing fleet to a total of around 345 vessels, subject to a business case and consultation.

Supporting workforce development

Labour supply

In recent years, the food and primary industries have faced challenges in meeting workforce needs. Much of the work is seasonal, creating peaks and troughs in demand and many people are no longer familiar with rural-based roles. Labour gaps have been filled by migrant workers.

COVID-19 is having significant effects on New Zealand's workforce and economy. The food and primary industries can help New Zealand recover from the impacts of COVID-19, cushion the extent of unemployment, and shape its workforce to meet its current and future needs. Specialist skills are becoming increasingly necessary for managing food safety, biosecurity, sustainability and animal welfare issues. More jobs are emerging in support services as primary production and processing becomes high-tech and greater value is added beyond the farm gate.

Border settings

Border and immigration settings have severely restricted flow of new migrant labour, with only people who meet the 'critical worker' criteria set by Cabinet allowed to enter New Zealand. Border closures present a problem for industries that rely on migrants who do specific and high-value work and for which there are not enough New Zealanders to fill shortages - or where Kiwis are not attracted to jobs.

MPI works with MBIE, the Ministry of Social Development, and MFAT to raise awareness of key primary industry skills and workforce gaps and advocates for exemptions where migrant labour is necessary. Government recently permitted 30 veterinarians, 570 deep sea fishers, and 210 agricultural and plant machinery contractors' entry to New Zealand. We are working closely with Immigration NZ to support these decisions and prepare for workers' arrival.

In the short term, the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting traditional labour supply sources. The key short-term challenges include: helping more New Zealanders into primary sector jobs; supporting migrants who are currently in New Zealand to move into primary sector jobs where possible; and supporting applications for targeted primary sector border exemptions where New Zealanders are not readily available.

Medium term priorities include transitioning the workforce to employ more New Zealanders within our sector and ensuring a greater number of Kiwis are upskilled to take advantage of employment opportunities.

MPI's long-term goal is to reduce the industry's reliance on migrant labour by employing New Zealanders in good jobs with good conditions - this is in line with our *Fit for a Better World* ambitions. The Primary Industries Skills Leaders Working Group' Food and Fibre Skills Action Plan 2019-2022 aims to attract skilled workers into the food and primary industries.

Opportunity Grows Here

The Opportunity Grows Here advertising and marketing campaign was launched in July 2020. Through this campaign, MPI is working with industry to attract 10,000 New Zealanders into jobs in the primary industries over the next four years, a key target in *Fit for a Better World*. The campaign brings information on careers, training and job vacancies together on one website. The campaign is one part of a wider MPI workforce programme to encourage New Zealanders to work in the food and primary industries.

Supporting those affected by droughts and floods

Primary producers faced serious floods and droughts in many areas during 2019/20. In March 2020, widespread droughts covered the North Island, the top of the South Island down to North Canterbury and the Chatham Islands. Considerable pressure was placed on pastoral farms, compounded by the COVID-19 restrictions.

MPI took actions to support those affected. We set up a response and recovery team to monitor drought effects. We acted as a co-ordination point between vets, animal welfare and industry groups, farmers and lifestyle block owners, while also establishing a feed working group and developing budgeting and co-ordination services for farmers.

Protecting New Zealand from pests and diseases

Eradicating *Mycoplasma bovis*

May 2020 marked two years since the Government's decision to pursue the *Mycoplasma bovis* eradication. The programme, led by Biosecurity New Zealand, in partnership with DairyNZ and Beef + Lamb New Zealand, is progressing well. The Technical Advisory Group is confident that there was only one introduction of *Mycoplasma bovis* into New Zealand and that eradication of this disease is feasible.

There are currently five active confirmed properties (as at 30 October), which were found by the bulk spring milk testing programme. Another 249 properties have been confirmed and cleared of *Mycoplasma bovis*. As at 20 October, \$184.5 million has been paid in compensation to farmers.

The programme has established activities designed to make New Zealand's biosecurity system stronger, including integrating biosecurity activities into wider farm management practices, and providing further investment in rural support given the pressures placed on farmers.

MPI data shows that farmers are lifting their use of animal tracing after changes to strengthen the National Animal Identification and Tracing system and boost compliance. From January to March 2020, 77 percent of animals were registered correctly – a 24 percent increase over the same period in 2019.

Declared free of the Queensland fruit fly

This fly is a serious pest that could harm a range of New Zealand fruit crops. Ten male fruit flies were found in separate surveillance traps as part of our operation in and around the Auckland suburb of Northcote in early 2019. After finding no sign of fruit flies for 6 months, the operation was closed and restrictions on the movement of fresh produce lifted. MPI's nationwide routine surveillance will continue, with 7,800 fruit fly traps spread across the country and more than 4,600 of these in the Auckland area.

Stopping the entry of the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

MPI introduced biosecurity requirements for imported cargo, as well as a public awareness campaign for Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) in the spring/summer of 2019/20. Both have reduced the threat of BMSB to New Zealand's horticulture industry (estimated as up to a \$3.6 billion loss to gross domestic product). There were 57 interceptions of live brown marmorated stink bug during the 2019/20 season (September to April) – a reduction of 73 per cent from the previous season. The reduction shows the success

of introducing offshore treatment requirements to ensure high-risk goods arrive clean.

Reviewing the settings for livestock exports by sea

In 2019, the Government announced a review of live animal exports, however decisions were delayed due to COVID-19. In September 2020, MPI suspended live exports and launched an independent review following the tragic loss of Gulf Livestock 1. The vessel had left Napier bound for China carrying over 40 crew and close to 6,000 cattle.

After the loss of the vessel a Cabinet-agreed prohibition on all livestock exports was put in place until 23 October. A conditional prohibition is now in place and is due to expire on 30 November 2020. Changes that apply during this period include:

- + focused maritime inspection of livestock carrier ships entering New Zealand to transport livestock by Maritime New Zealand as an additional safeguard;
- + restricting stocking density on vessels to 90 percent of current limits to match new Australian standards;
- + increased requirements for voyage reporting, including daily veterinary reports during voyages;
- + increased minimum fodder requirements that ensure at least 20 per cent of feed is available for unplanned delays during the voyage.

The outcomes of the independent review will inform work on the ongoing livestock export review, begun in 2019.

Overview of portfolios and systems

He tirohanga whānui o ngā kawenga me ngā pūnaha

MPI oversees six regulatory systems that underpin the food and primary industries: agriculture, animal welfare, biosecurity, fisheries, food safety and forestry. There is a range of intersecting and cross-cutting issues that traverse these systems.

Delivering them within one Ministry enables MPI to provide Ministers with comprehensive policy advice, identify and address complex challenges across the regulatory systems and maintain a strong international reputation. MPI has networks and international market presence that help to expand New Zealand's exports of food and primary products in an integrated way. It also has consistent science, risk assessment, and enforcement approaches.

Information on MPI's core functions is provided here, with further detail on each of the ministerial portfolios and key systems covered in the following pages.

MPI's role in the food and primary industries

MPI's core functions include:

Regulatory stewardship and advising Ministers

- + managing the agriculture, animal welfare, biosecurity, fisheries, food safety, and forestry regulatory systems to:
 - enable the development of sustainable agricultural products and systems;
 - ensure animals' needs are provided for;
 - prepare for and respond to harmful pests and diseases;
 - support sustainable commercial, recreational, and customary fishing;
 - ensure food is safe and suitable for consumers;
 - support a productive, safe, innovative and sustainable forestry sector.
- + ensuring robust science and risk assessment underpin the regulations, advice, and standards for trade;
- + providing policy advice on the regulatory and related systems, including environmental policy.

Providing important services

- + developing international relationships to build export markets and remove trade barriers;
- + supporting New Zealand exporters by making it easier to understand exporting requirements;
- + funding investment programmes to support businesses and organisations to maximise exports and improve productivity;
- + building capability in the industries and growing the workforce;
- + ensuring the national science system works to address the industries' core needs;
- + certifying and providing assurances for food and primary exports;
- + providing taxonomy, diagnostic, and laboratory services for animal, plant, and environmental health.

Supporting people, animals, and communities

- + providing support to people and animals in emergency situations and adverse events;
- + supporting rural communities to build resilience for the future.

Monitoring and checking compliance

- + providing information and tools on the rules, and ensuring these are followed;
- + bringing enforcement actions together in an integrated approach across systems.

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Agriculture - Tapuwae Ahuwhenua

Key contact

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9(2)(a)

The agriculture system encompasses the dairy, meat and wool, horticulture, viticulture, apiculture, arable and some smaller agriculture industries. It is the leading contributor to New Zealand's economy and covers the entire agricultural supply chain, from farming and growing through to manufacturing and trade of agricultural products.

The Minister of Agriculture sets the overall policy and direction for New Zealand's agriculture industries, including specific responsibilities under 20 statutes (details are included in the Agriculture portfolio briefing). The Minister of Agriculture is accountable for agriculture's role in New Zealand's international trade and plays a key advocacy role for agricultural products both domestically and internationally. The Minister is also responsible for the assurances MPI provides to other governments on New Zealand's food and primary products.

MPI supports the Minister of Agriculture by administering legislation and providing policy support and advice. Doing so enables New Zealand farmers and growers to succeed, capture opportunities, and address challenges from farms through to marketplaces.

We promote sustainable productivity, growth and innovation within environmental limits. Research funding and extension activities seek to improve industry knowledge, skills and practices related to animal husbandry and land management. MPI supports responses to climate change and recovery from adverse climatic events. We are working with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research to develop climate forecasting for the next two quarters. We support regional and Māori economic development, and work on labour and skills development to help rural communities prosper. We are expanding the Māori agribusiness extension programme to support landowners, and strengthen the productivity and sustainability of whenua Māori.

There are several important funding streams within the Agriculture portfolio. We receive around \$40 million for the Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures fund each year and \$122 million for the Productive and Sustainable Land Use work programme over four years from Budget 2019. These funding streams are key levers for Ministers to make an impact.

New Zealand can recover from COVID-19 in a sustainable and prosperous way. It may mean achieving a step change within the agriculture sector, moving at a faster pace to ensure environmental sustainability and to attract a talented workforce.



Animal Welfare - Tiakitanga Kararehe

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9(2)(a)

New Zealanders rely on animals for companionship, entertainment, sport, human health and economic prosperity. The animal welfare system encompasses all animals from livestock, domestic and companion animals, to zoo and wild animals. Under this system, New Zealanders have responsibilities toward animals in their care, and are obliged to meet an animal's physical, health, and behavioural needs, and alleviate pain or distress.

The Minister of Agriculture and Associate Minister of Agriculture (Animal Welfare) play an important role in protecting the wellbeing of animals and promoting New Zealand as a trusted, ethical and responsible producer of animals and animal products (details are included in the Animal Welfare system briefing). This includes setting the overall policy and direction of the animal welfare system and specific decision-making powers under the Animal Welfare Act 1999. Two independent ministerial advisory committees established under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 provide Ministers with advice (see Appendix 4).

MPI administers the Animal Welfare Act and advises Ministers and the Government on animal welfare matters. We are responsible for the regulation of animal welfare standards and work with our compliance partner, the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporated (SPCA), to enforce the Animal Welfare Act.

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Biosecurity - Tiakitanga Pūtaiao

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9(2)(a)

The biosecurity system protects New Zealand from pests and diseases which could harm our sectors, New Zealand's environment and biodiversity, and the wellbeing of New Zealanders. It comprises multiple layers of protection. The system seeks to keep biosecurity risk offshore using import standards and offshore auditing. It identifies risk at the border through the checking of goods, craft and people entering New Zealand. The system identifies and responds to pest incursions through surveillance programmes as well as activity to eradicate or manage them.

MPI is responsible for administering the Biosecurity Act 1993 and advises the Minister for Biosecurity on biosecurity issues. We work in partnership with Māori, industry, the Department of Conservation, border agencies, regional councils, and the public to deliver a responsive and resilient system. MPI is focused on strengthening and evolving the biosecurity system so that it is positioned to respond to changing circumstances related to travel, trade, technology and the climate.

The Minister for Biosecurity is responsible for the stewardship of the biosecurity system, as well as overall setting of policy and direction. The Minister has a range of powers under four Acts, which are described in more detail in the biosecurity portfolio briefing. The Minister can recommend making regulations across a range of matters, including cost recovery, infringement offences, pest and pathway management plans, and work related to the National Animal Identification and Tracing Scheme (NAIT). Funding, communications, and industry stakeholder engagement to promote biosecurity are also key parts of this portfolio.



Fisheries - Tini a Tangaroa

Key contact
Dan Bolger, Deputy Director-General
Fisheries New Zealand

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9(2)(a)

The fisheries management system, managed by MPI, provides New Zealanders with sustainable use of fisheries resources for tangata whenua, recreational, and commercial fishers. The system provides the science and management support to ensure that sustainable commercial catch and recreational and customary allowances are set and enforced through various monitoring and compliance initiatives.

The Minister for Oceans and Fisheries has oversight for managing New Zealand's fisheries and balancing the protection and use of this important resource for the benefit of communities, tangata whenua, industry and the environment (details are included in the Fisheries portfolio briefing). This includes making decisions on catch limits, allocations, and measures to manage the environmental effects of fishing. These fisheries management system decisions help to support strong economic and environmental outcomes, in light of a rapidly evolving global context.

MPI works closely with tangata whenua to give effect to customary rights, maintain the special relationship they have with their customary food gathering areas, and support their input and participation in fisheries management processes. Māori also hold around 40 percent of the commercial fishing quota. We engage extensively with representatives of Māori, recreational and commercial fishers, and environmental non-governmental organisations with an interest in fisheries to support informed decisions that enable the sustainable use of fisheries within environmental limits.

MPI also works closely with MFAT to maximise benefits to New Zealand and the Pacific islands from international fisheries, while protecting the environment and meeting international obligations.

MPI is the principal Government adviser on aquaculture, supporting the New Zealand aquaculture industry. Aquaculture is recognised as a key growth opportunity for the industries, with a goal of \$3 billion in annual sales by 2035. Sustainable aquaculture requires ensuring new and existing legislation to support its development. MPI supports regional councils, which have the primary responsibility for regulating aquaculture under the Resource Management Act 1991. We also manage land-based aquaculture, consider the effects of aquaculture on wild fisheries, and are responsible for delivering obligations to iwi under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claim Settlement Act 2004.



Food Safety - Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

Key contact

Bryan Wilson, Deputy Director-General
New Zealand Food Safety

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9(2)(a)

The food safety system aims to provide safe and suitable food both in New Zealand and for export. It covers all food and beverages for human consumption, as well as pet foods, animal feed, and agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines.

The food safety system is foundational to our sector and for much of MPI's work. New Zealand food businesses make a significant contribution to the New Zealand economy, which relies significantly on food exports. New Zealand exports over 80 percent of food produced. Food exports are in turn based on a credible and trusted domestic food safety system, which is highly regarded internationally.

The Minister for Food Safety's role is to ensure the safety and suitability of food. This includes leading the development of policy and legislation, engaging with consumers and food system stakeholders, and advocating for the interests of New Zealand's farmers, growers, and processors to overseas governments (details are included in the Food Safety portfolio briefing). As New Zealand shares standards for food composition and labelling with Australia (known as the Food Treaty), the Minister for Food Safety is a member of the Trans-Tasman Ministerial Forum and makes decisions on standards for food and food-related products.

MPI regulates and oversees a range of aspects of New Zealand's food supply chains, including food production, import, processing, packaging, transporting, storage, sale and export. This includes regulation, guidance and assurance. We encourage best practice across food focused businesses and work to ensure there is consumer trust in the safety and suitability of food and beverages for human consumption both here and overseas. MPI responds to emerging food safety threats and protects against food-borne illnesses. We also provide food safety advice to consumers, facilitate technological innovation by industry, keep across global trends in food production and consumption, and provide overall stewardship of the food safety system. The New Zealand Food Safety strategy guides our actions, of which working in genuine partnership with Māori is a core priority.

There is an opportunity to modernise and make it easier for businesses to increase the value of their exports through making incremental improvements to simplify and future-proof the food safety system.



Forestry - Te Uru Rākau

Key contact
Henry Weston, Acting Deputy Director-
General Te Uru Rākau

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9(2)(a)

Forests provide economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits for New Zealand. They stabilise erodible land, reduce sediment in waterways, provide habitat for indigenous species, and improve land use resilience in a changing climate. Forests also hold great cultural value for Māori.

The forestry portfolio covers the traditional forestry production systems and supply chains, as well as the sustainable management of forests and trees. It has strong linkages to the wider forest estate and other land uses. It encompasses seedling production, forest management, harvesting and transporting through to post-harvest processing, trade and consumption. It includes the activities required to support a productive, safe, innovative and sustainable sector, as well as the ecosystem services and landscape values associated with forests.

The Minister of Forestry is responsible for setting and delivering the overall direction for the forestry system to support economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes (details are included in the forestry portfolio briefing). To achieve this, the Minister works with ministerial colleagues, Māori, and industry stakeholders to identify and progress opportunities to promote and advance the contribution that forests make towards the Government's objectives.

MPI is the principal Government adviser on forestry, and ensures the regulatory environment is supportive and aligned with the Government's objectives. MPI administers the Forests Act 1949 and co-regulates the Emissions Trading Scheme for forestry. We also provide oversight of the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry.

We support the delivery of investment programmes and partnerships. Under the ten-year One Billion Trees Programme, we directly support reforestation and partnership projects through the One Billion Trees Fund, Crown Forestry Joint Ventures, and the Hill Country Erosion Programme. We are leading the development of a Forestry and Wood Products Industry Transformation plan in partnership with industry stakeholders. We undertake strategic engagement with the sector, Māori and industry stakeholders on issues including workforce development, health and safety, and fire risk management.

Crown Forestry is a commercial entity within MPI that manages the Crown's 30,100 hectares of forest assets to generate a return for the Crown. We generate revenue of about \$102 million per year on behalf of the Crown from the sale of logs from Crown forests.



Rural Communities - Hāpori Taiwhenua

Key contact
Karen Adair, Deputy Director-General
Agriculture and Investment Services

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The Rural Communities portfolio helps support rural communities to be vibrant, resilient and sustainable. This involves encouraging other agencies to consider the unique challenges and drivers of rural communities. MPI provides contacts, resources and information to support this aim.

The Minister for Rural Communities is responsible for ensuring rural communities can thrive by encouraging community resilience to challenges and supporting community wellbeing through adverse events recovery assistance and mental wellness support (details are included in the Rural Communities portfolio briefing).

MPI provides support for the rural communities portfolio. MPI manages Rural Support Trusts contracts, and partners with other community providers delivering peer support and advice to farmers.

Māori make up a large part of New Zealand's rural population, and are significantly represented in production, processing, and manufacturing workforces. Engaging with Māori in rural communities is crucial to meet their needs, particularly for those who are hard to reach. There is an opportunity to develop stronger relationships with Māori and build on work already underway to identify service gaps and alternative delivery models, which will expand the reach of key services.

MPI also implements the Primary Sector Recovery Policy, which supports farmers and their communities to respond to, and recover from, adverse events and biosecurity incursions. As part of MPI's rural proofing work, we raise awareness of the policy and provide information and advice to other agencies. This helps other agencies to build their own capability to develop and implement policies with a rural proofing lens.



Compliance in MPI and across our sector

Key contact

Vincent Arbuckle, Deputy Director-General
Compliance and Governance

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A robust compliance capacity is crucial to maintaining trust in New Zealand's primary sector. MPI's compliance activities cover all regulatory systems as well as international trade and the enforcement of international fishing treaties. Consumers and trading partners look to MPI's compliance function to investigate, and where necessary, enforce regulations for safe and suitable food production, the sustainability of our natural resources and the maintenance of animal welfare standards.

MPI's integrated compliance workforce of over 300 staff operates from 23 offices across New Zealand, mostly in regional locations, including the Chatham Islands. Compliance is delivered through warranted officers, including a network of 180 Honorary Fisheries Officers. Our compliance activities reach across recreational, customary and commercial fisheries, primary producers, processors, and exporters. The SPCA is a co-regulator in animal welfare through Animal Welfare Inspectors who are warranted by MPI. The SPCA's focus is principally on companion animals and small lifestyle blocks.

MPI uses a graduated approach to compliance and enforcement, which ranges from education and training

through to prosecution. Our compliance efforts are prioritised using a risk-based and intelligence-led approach. Staff work within robust operating models to support them to exercise their discretion and to apply appropriate, fair and proportionate interventions in a consistent way. We utilise a range of enforcement options from warnings, infringement notices through to prosecution. Enforcement action is based on MPI's prosecution policies and the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines. Prosecution decision-making is made independently of Ministers and MPI's senior business unit leaders.

In the 2019/20 year, we issued 4,338 warnings (excludes Biosecurity), 9,441 infringement notices, filed 417 prosecutions and received 6,759 complaints from the public or industry. Particular areas of focus over the past twelve months have been export compliance for sensitive products such as milk powder, wine and manuka honey, the domestic production and sale of raw milk, the operation of rodeos, winter grazing, the effects of drought on animal condition, NAIT compliance, poaching for sensitive species such as shellfish and the operation of commercial fishers.



Māori are key partners in the success of our sector

Māori and the Crown work together as kaitiaki (guardians) of the natural resources important for the sustainability of the food and primary industries.

As the Treaty partnership evolves, MPI continues to grow its capability to ensure we meet our commitments under the Treaty of Waitangi. We acknowledge the importance of Māori tikanga (customs), mātauranga (knowledge) and te reo (language) and the concept of 'te taiao'. Te taiao refers to a deep relationship of respect and reciprocity with the natural world, where the health and welfare of New Zealand's water, climate, whenua (land) and living beings are all interconnected across each other and through generations (source: Primary Sector Council July 2020).

MPI is increasingly considering the role mātauranga Māori plays alongside western knowledge systems. A framework approach is being developed to help us appropriately use mātauranga Māori principles to inform sustainable use of food and primary sector assets.

The Māori economy is important for New Zealand's GDP. The monetary value of the Māori economy was estimated to be worth \$50 billion in 2017, with 30 percent held by Māori collectives (including post settlement governance entities, Māori land trusts, and Māori incorporations).

In 2017 it was estimated that Māori collectively own \$13 billion in primary sector assets, approximately 10 percent of New Zealand's total agriculture, forestry and fishing asset base (source: MBIE's Māori Investors Guide). Māori assets are still largely concentrated in the primary industries. Māori own approximately 1.5 million hectares of land, either under private ownership or as registered Māori land owned by Māori authorities, enterprises and individuals.

Further growth in the Māori economy will be driven by Treaty settlements and increased merger and acquisition activity, participation in export markets, collaboration among Māori-owned entities, and social investment and disbursement among iwi members.

In the context of COVID-19, providing support to harness the potential of whenua and Māori will help to build more resilient communities and economies. It also reinforces broader regional and national recovery strategies. This is an area where MPI can work with the Ministers to have noticeable impact.



Trade and market access are crucial to our sector

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Much of the success of our sector relies on the international recognition of New Zealand's reliable and high-quality primary production, food and biosecurity systems. This recognition is achieved through building and maintaining relationships with our trading partners, the establishment of and adherence to international standards, and the strengthening of multilateral rules and governance. Continued extra effort will be needed in the COVID-19 world to ensure that this reputation is strengthened and continues to support the industries.

Trade barriers on food and primary products cost New Zealand an estimated \$10-15 billion per year. MPI works with MFAT to reduce these costs and eliminate unnecessary trade barriers. Reducing our trade partners' trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, which lower international prices and returns to New Zealand's food and primary industry exporters, continues to be a key priority.

The Minister of Agriculture is accountable for the role of the industries in international trade, and the assurances that MPI provides to other governments on

our products. The Minister also plays a key advocacy role for our food and primary product exports both domestically and internationally.

MPI works internationally to deliver ongoing commercially meaningful market access for New Zealand's products. Of the over 150 markets we export to, the top 10 account for 75 percent of exports, including China, Australia, and the United States. Moving our export profile from volume to value and increasing export market diversification are two key objectives. We work closely with industry to continuously improve MPI's trade policy and market access work to meet these and other objectives, including through negotiating and implementing Free Trade Agreements.

MPI is the competent government authority for overseas regulators on New Zealand's food and primary industry exports. This is a role achieved through MPI's in-market visibility and oversight, certification and verification activities.

Appendix 1 – High-level MPI strategy

MPI's vision is New Zealand being the world's most sustainable provider of high-value food and primary products.

MPI's strategy sets the direction needed to achieve MPI's vision and ensure the success of the food and primary industries for the benefit of all New Zealanders. MPI's focus is on delivering four outcomes: Prosperity, Sustainability, Protection, and Visible Leadership.



Prosperity
Tōnuitanga

Our sector generates a thriving and sustainable economy for all New Zealanders

We focus MPI's expertise to support innovation that helps producers create higher-value goods in demand worldwide. MPI's partnerships recognise the mana and value that mātauranga Māori brings to building a more productive and sustainable sector. We work alongside industry and agencies to create more and higher-skilled jobs for New Zealanders and to grow regional communities.



Sustainability
Kauneke Tauwhiro

Future generations will benefit from improved environmental performance by our sector

We support the industries to adopt more sustainable land-use practices, enhance biodiversity, restore freshwater environments, lower carbon emissions and create a healthier marine environment. Through enhanced sustainability we will improve regional resilience to potential disruptions and demonstrate to consumers worldwide the importance we place on the planet's future.



Protection
Whakangūngū

Consumers know and trust that food and primary products are safe and healthy, and we protect New Zealand from biosecurity risks

Our world-class standards for food safety and animal welfare ensure food and primary products are valued by consumers for being safe and healthy, as well as ethically and sustainably produced. We help to build strong supply chains so New Zealand's communities have reliable sources of quality food. MPI's border protection ensures that the industries and environment are safeguarded from biosecurity risks.



Visible Leadership
Ngā Manukura

We work in partnership to enable our sector to thrive

We invest in MPI's people to continue growing a diverse and capable workforce that is open, agile, engaging and proactive in how we interact with stakeholders and treat each other. We are focused on developing more meaningful partnerships with Māori and industry to accelerate productivity, sustainability and inclusiveness.

Appendix 2 – MPI financial overview

MPI is funded by both the Crown and industry through cost recovery levies, fees and charges. The annual MPI baseline in 2020/21 is \$886 million of operating and capital expenditure (departmental funding). This funding is appropriated to Vote Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries, Food Safety, and Vote Forestry.

Departmental Funding

MPI's expenditure is broken down as follows:



Non-Departmental Revenue and Expenditure

MPI collects **\$209 million** on behalf of the Crown

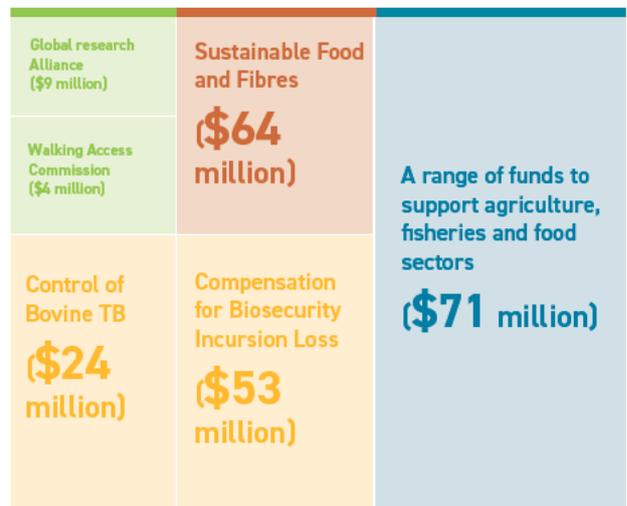


MPI provides funds, invests and pays compensation to the value of **\$454 million** on behalf of the Crown

Vote Forestry
(\$229 million)



Vote Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries and Food Safety (\$225 million)



How MPI manages the cost of unplanned events

In addition to the funding that MPI receives annually for the operating and capital expenditure of the organisation, MPI may receive additional funding to manage the cost of unplanned events. Funding decisions are usually made at the time of the event and may cover the cost of managing events such as:

Biosecurity responses

When larger biosecurity responses (for example, a Queensland fruit fly outbreak) occur MPI seeks funding from Cabinet to meet the one-off costs associated with these responses.

Adverse events

MPI supports the food and primary industries through adverse events such as droughts, flooding and fires. Cabinet approved additional funding to support drought affected farmers in 2019/20. We expect the impact of these droughts to continue in the 2020/21 year.

Loss of international passenger revenue

MPI usually recovers around \$65 million per annum through passenger levies. As a consequence of COVID-19, MPI has received funding direct from Government until passenger numbers return.

MPI's Votes and Appropriations

CATEGORY	2020/21 \$ million	2021/22 \$ million	2022/23 \$ million	2023/24 \$ million
Agriculture	257.6	253.6	196.6	168.8
Agriculture : Support for Walking Access	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8
Agriculture: Crown Irrigation Investments Limited MYA	6.7	-	-	-
Agriculture: Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse gases MYA	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Agriculture: Programmes Supporting Sustainability MCA	23.5	21.0	19.4	16.2
Agriculture: Rural Veterinarians Bonding Scheme	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
COVID-19 Assistance	12.1	1.5	1.5	-
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	91.3	91.3	88.3	85.8
Implementation of COVID-19 Assistance	6.9	4.1	2.3	2.0
Ministry for Primary Industries - Capital Expenditure PLA	30.9	29.1	26.3	15.9
NZ Agricultural Greenhouse Gas MYA	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Subscriptions to International Organisations	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures MYA	64.5	84.8	38.9	28.9
Animal Welfare	25.5	20.5	19.8	19.8
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Agriculture: Programmes Supporting Sustainability MCA	20.2	15.1	14.4	14.4
Biosecurity	532.9	334.6	322.9	307.5
Border and Domestic Biosecurity Risk Management	518.6	321.3	310.8	295.4
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	14.2	13.3	12.1	12.1
Fisheries	135.7	113.1	112.1	112.3
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.3
Fisheries: Aquaculture Settlements	16.3	-	-	-
Fisheries: Managing the Resource Sustainably MCA	75.1	68.8	67.8	68.0
Fisheries: Provision for Fisheries Debt Write Downs	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

MPI's Votes and Appropriations continued

CATEGORY	2020/21 \$ million	2021/22 \$ million	2022/23 \$ million	2023/24 \$ million
Food Safety	127.6	124.8	123.9	123.9
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	10.0	9.6	8.6	8.6
Food Safety: Protecting Consumers MCA	117.6	115.2	115.2	115.2
Forestry	290.3	132.9	119.1	90.5
Growth and Development of the Forestry Sector MCA	270.9	132.9	119.1	90.5
Forestry and Other Economic Development, and Erosion Control MYA	16.5	-	-	-
Forestry: Afforestation Grant Scheme MYA	2.9	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,369.7	979.6	894.5	823.0

Note: Reported dollars reflect Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Update 2020

Key Upcoming Financial Dates

Date to be confirmed	October Baseline Update (OBU)
December 2020 - March 2021	Budget preparation for 2021
February - March 2021	March Baseline Update (MBU)

Appendix 3 – MPI's people and locations



Mā te tika o muri, ka tika a mua
It is only through the efforts of those who work out the back, will the front flourish

MPI operates across the whole chain of primary production - from the paddock, orchard, forest and ocean, through processing, packaging and transportation system, all the way to market and the customer.

With over 3,300 staff in a broad range of roles in more than 50 locations throughout New Zealand and internationally, we have an agile and connected network of specialists ready to respond where they are needed most.

The variety of MPI's work is reflected by the diverse and specialised skills that MPI's people bring to the organisation - the collective expertise of MPI's people is our greatest asset. We employ a wide range of primary industry specialists, including scientists, veterinarians, economists, technology experts and advisers.



Our global locations



London, Brussels, Beijing, Jakarta, Hanoi, Washington DC, Geneva, Dubai, Tokyo, Rome, New Delhi, Mexico City

We are based at over 50 sites across more than 25 towns and cities in New Zealand, and at 12 sites overseas, supporting all of the areas that touch the food and primary industries. We operate in a variety of environments, from offices to international airports and ports, to fishing vessels out at sea, in transitional storage facilities, in processing plants and on farms.



Appendix 4 – MPI's Crown entities, commercial trading organisations, statutory boards, and key service providers

Crown entities

New Zealand Walking Access Commission (NZWAC)

NZWAC is responsible for leading and supporting the negotiation, establishment, maintenance and improvement of walking access over public and private land. NZWAC provides leadership on outdoor access issues and administers a national strategy on outdoor access, including tracks and trails.

NZWAC is accountable for its performance to the Minister of Agriculture. MPI supports the Minister by monitoring the performance of the Commission.

Crown Irrigation Investments Limited (CIIL)

CIIL is a Crown-owned company that was established in 2013 to co-invest in the construction of regional water storage and distribution infrastructure projects. In 2018, the Government decided to end support for large scale irrigation schemes. This included winding down funding support available through CIIL. However, existing commitments made by CIIL will be continued. The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture are the shareholding Ministers of CIIL.

Commercial trading organisation

Crown Forestry

Crown Forestry is a commercial trading organisation managing the Crown's commercial forestry assets. Its role is to prudently manage and administer this portfolio of forestry assets to achieve the best return for the Government and also meet the Crown's legal and contractual obligations.

Crown Forestry is located within MPI. However, it stands apart from MPI's policy, regulatory and service delivery roles.

Statutory boards

MPI supports Ministers with appointments to the following entities and statutory boards:

Agriculture

+ **Agricultural and Marketing Research and Development Trust (AGMARDT)**

This is an independent not-for-profit organisation that targets its investments with the aim of making a positive contribution to the agricultural, horticulture and forestry sectors. AGMARDT is governed by a trust deed and comprises four Trustees. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for appointing these Trustees in consultation with the Minister for Trade and Export Growth.

+ **Ahuwhenua Trust Board**

The Minister of Agriculture joins the Minister for Māori Development and the Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri as board trustees. The Trust was established to administer the annual Ahuwhenua Trophy competition, which recognises business excellence in New Zealand's pastoral and horticultural sectors. Management of the competition is delegated to a management committee comprised of sponsor representatives. MPI and Te Puni Kōkiri are the two platinum sponsors to the competition.

+ **Investment Advisory Panel (IAP) for Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures)**

The IAP is an advisory body that helps ensure SFF Futures investments achieve the aims of increasing the value and improving the sustainability of New Zealand's industries. The IAP membership is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The IAP advises MPI on the approval of new large value SFF Futures applications and on the ongoing monitoring of portfolio commitments.

+ **Kiwifruit New Zealand (KNZ)**

This is a statutory body, established under the Kiwifruit Industry Restructuring Act 1999 (the Act) and the Kiwifruit Export Regulations 1999 (the Regulations) to monitor Zespri's compliance with the export authorisation. KNZ also monitors the risk mitigation measures in the Regulations and considers, approves and monitors collaborative marketing programmes. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for appointing two members.

+ **New Zealand Dairy Core Database Access Panel**

This panel decides on applications for access to animal genetics data in the core database held by DairyNZ under the Dairy Industry (Herd Testing and New Zealand Dairy Core Database) Regulations 2001. The Access Panel is made up of three members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

+ **New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority**

This Authority was established under the New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Act 1987 (the Act). It controls the export marketing of horticultural products from industries that choose to operate under the Act, through approving the product groups' export marketing strategies and licensing exporters.

+ **New Zealand Meat Board**

This is a statutory board governed by the Meat Board Act 2004. Its objective is to facilitate capturing the best possible ongoing returns from quota markets for New Zealand's meat industry. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for appointing two directors to the Board.

+ **New Zealand Pork Industry Board**

This is an industry organisation established by the Pork Industry Board Act 1997 and governed by a Board of up to six directors, up to two of whom must be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

- + **Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre**
Taratahi is a specialist tertiary provider of land-based education, offering certificates and diplomas in agricultural areas such as dairy farming, agribusiness, apiculture, and sheep and beef farming. The Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Act 1969 provides that the land can only be used for education purposes relating to farming, and the Minister of Agriculture must consent to its sale.
- + **Telford Farm Training Institute**
This is an education campus and farm administered by the Telford Farm Board of Management under the Telford Farm Training Institute Act 1963 (education provision and research). The Minister of Agriculture appoints one Board Member and provides consent before the Board sells, leases, exchanges, mortgages, or otherwise encumbers the farm or homestead block.
- + **Veterinary Council of New Zealand**
This Council is the statutory body governing the veterinary profession, established under the Veterinarians Act 2005. The Council is responsible for setting training standards, maintaining the register of veterinarians, prescribing standards of conduct, and hearing complaints and administering disciplinary proceedings in the profession. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for appointing three of the seven members of the Council.

Animal Welfare

- + **National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee (NAEAC)**
NAEAC is a statutory committee that provides the Minister responsible for animal welfare with independent advice on ethical and welfare issues arising from the use of animals in research, testing and teaching. It makes recommendations to the Director-General of MPI concerning the codes of ethical conduct under which animal research is carried out, and considers the reports of independent reviews of code holders and animal welfare ethics committees. NAEAC is established under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and the Minister of Agriculture appoints the committee members.

- + **National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC)**
NAWAC is a statutory committee that provides the Minister responsible for animal welfare with independent advice on animal welfare generally, and on the development of regulations and codes of welfare under the Animal Welfare Act. NAWAC is established under the Act and the Minister of Agriculture appoints the committee members.

Food Safety

- + **Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) Board**
The Board conducts the affairs of FSANZ which is responsible for developing food safety and suitability standards for Australia and New Zealand. The Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 provides for the Minister for Food Safety to nominate three suitable candidates to the Board.
- + **Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation**
The Minister for Food Safety is also New Zealand's representative on the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation. The Forum develops policy guidelines, promotes harmonised standards between Australia and New Zealand and has general oversight of implementation of standards.

Fisheries

- + **Taiāpure – Local Fishery Management Committees**
Taiāpure is one type of customary fisheries management area that have customarily been of special significance to iwi or hapū, as a source of food, or for spiritual or cultural reasons. Once a taiāpure–local fishery has been established, the Fisheries Act 1996 provides for a management committee to be appointed by the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries in consultation with the Minister for Māori Development.
- + **National Rock Lobster Management Group**
The National Rock Lobster Management Group is a national-level, multi-sector group that advises the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries on rock lobster management matters. The Group has been in place

since 1992 and currently includes representatives of the customary, recreational and commercial fishing sectors, and Fisheries New Zealand. The terms of reference of the Group require the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries to appoint an independent chair for the group, after inviting nominations. The position is currently vacant.

Forestry

+ Forestry Ministerial Advisory Group

This Group provides the Minister of Forestry with a wider perspective and independent advice. Matters include the forestry system, opportunities for Government to work with industry, Māori, local government, and environmental interests to deliver better outcomes for New Zealand. The Minister of Forestry is responsible for appointing members to the Advisory Group.

Key service providers for MPI

AsureQuality Limited

AsureQuality is a state-owned enterprise. The Minister of Finance and the Minister for State Owned Enterprises each have a 50 percent shareholding. AsureQuality provides services to MPI including as a food safety assurance provider and on-the-ground operational staff during a biosecurity response.

Commercial Fisheries Services Limited (FishServe)

FishServe is a registered company whose shareholder is Seafood New Zealand Limited. Certain functions, duties and powers of the Director-General of MPI are transferred to FishServe under legislation. FishServe is also contracted by MPI to provide other services, including data aggregation for electronic reporting.

OSPRI New Zealand Limited

OSPRI is a not-for-profit company which owns two subsidiaries: TBfree New Zealand Limited and National Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) Limited. TBfree New Zealand is a statutory management agency under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and manages the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan. NAIT Ltd is the organisation designated under the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 to deliver New Zealand's animal identification and tracing system. OSPRI is owned by Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited, DairyNZ Incorporated, and Deer Industry New Zealand.

Overseer Limited

MPI, the Fertiliser Association of New Zealand (FANZ) and AgResearch are joint owners of the intellectual property related to the agri-environmental model 'Overseer'. The three owners have given Overseer the exclusive licence to this property. Overseer is a not-for-profit company, 50/50 owned by FANZ and AgResearch. MPI has a member on the Board.

Appendix 5 – Statutes administered by MPI

Agriculture

- + Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act 1908
- + Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997
- + Commodity Levies Act 1990
- + Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001
- + Farm Debt Mediation Act 2019
- + Hop Industry Restructuring Act 2003
- + Irrigation Schemes Act 1990
- + Kiwifruit Industry Restructuring Act 1999
- + Meat Board Act 2004
- + Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries (Restructuring) Act 1995
- + Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry (Restructuring) Act 1997
- + Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry (Restructuring) Act 1998
- + New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Act 1987
- + Pork Industry Board Act 1997
- + Primary Products Marketing Act 1953
- + Public Works Act 1981 (Part 19)
- + Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Act 1969
- + Veterinarians Act 2005
- + Walking Access Act 2008
- + Wool Industry Restructuring Act 2003

Animal Welfare

- + Animal Welfare Act 1999

Biosecurity

- + Airports (Cost Recovery for Processing of International Travellers) Act 2014
- + Biosecurity Act 1993
- + Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012
- + National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012

Fisheries

- + Aquaculture Reform (Repeals and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004
- + Driftnet Prohibition Act 1991
- + Fisheries Act 1983
- + Fisheries Act 1996
- + Fisheries (Quota Operations Validation) Act 1997
- + Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (administered jointly with the Department of Conservation)
- + Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004
- + Māori Fisheries Act 2004
- + Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992

Food Safety

- + Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997
- + Animal Products Act 1999
- + Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999
- + Food Act 2014
- + Food Safety Law Reform Act 2018
- + Wine Act 2003
- + Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999

Forestry

- + Climate Change Response Act 2002 (MPI administers the Act where it affects Forestry.)
- + Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
- + Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
- + Forests Act 1949
- + Forests Amendment Act 2004
- + Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act
- + Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000

Private Acts MPI has an interest in (as listed by PCO)

- + Auckland Agricultural Pastoral and Industrial Shows Board Act 1972
- + Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1982
- + Clevedon Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1994
- + Kumeu District Agricultural and Horticultural Society Act 1991
- + Marlborough Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1974
- + Telford Farm Training Institute Act 1963
- + Tokoroa Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1968
- + United Wheatgrowers Act 1936
- + Waikato Show Trust Act 1965