



# Briefing to Incoming Ministers 2023



Introduction |





# Contents

## Ngā ihirangi

Director-General's foreword	03
Primary sector opportunities and challenges	04
Our business units and structure	09
Overview of portfolios and systems	11
Agriculture – Tapuwae Ahuwhenua	12
Animal Welfare – Tiakitanga Kararehe	13
Biosecurity – Tiakitanga Pūtaiao	14
Fisheries – Tini a Tangaroa	15
Food Safety – Haumarū Kai Aotearoa	16
Forestry – Te Uru Rākau – New Zealand Forest Service	17
Rural Communities – Hāpori Taiwhenua	18
Compliance in MPI and across our sector	19
Māori are key partners in the success of our sector	20
Trade and market access are crucial to our sector	21
Appendix 1 – High-level MPI strategy	22
Appendix 2 – MPI financial overview	23
Departmental Funding	23
Non-Departmental Revenue and Expenditure	23
How MPI manages the cost of unplanned events	24
MPI's Votes and Appropriations	25
Key Upcoming Financial Dates	26
Appendix 3 – MPI's people and locations	27
Appendix 4 – MPI's Crown entities, commercial trading organisations, statutory boards, and key service providers	29
Appendix 5 – Statutes administered by MPI	33







# Director-General's foreword

## Kupu whakataki a te Tumuaki

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*Kōkiri whakamua*  
*We want to keep striding forward*

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Tēnā koutou katoa

Congratulations on your appointment. Ministers responsible for the Agriculture, Animal Welfare, Biosecurity, Fisheries, Food Safety, Forestry, and Rural Communities portfolios oversee the systems underpinning the wellbeing of many New Zealanders, and the success of our economy.

This briefing provides an overview of Ministers' roles, focus areas, and known opportunities and challenges in relation to all portfolios within the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI).

We are committed to supporting Ministers to progress the key priorities that will strengthen the social, environmental, and cultural fabric of New Zealand and help the food and fibre sector grow.

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 that 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 exports of food and primary industry products in an integrated way.

Aotearoa New Zealand's food and fibre sector exports

are forecast to reach a record \$55 billion for the year ending June 2023. The primary sector continues to drive the country's economic recovery from COVID-19. We're partnering with the sector through the *Fit for a Better World* roadmap, which is designed to accelerate productivity, sustainability, and inclusiveness.

A key focus is supporting the sector to reduce on-farm emissions. The Government has committed \$380 million over four years to strengthen the role of research and development in getting new tools and technology to reduce on-farm emissions to farmers quicker. This supports the establishment of a new Centre for Climate Action on Agricultural Emissions, which includes a substantial new public private 50:50 joint venture.

With ministerial leadership, we can help the sector grow sustainably and support economic prosperity for New Zealanders.

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



Ngā mihi, nā

**Ray Smith**  
Director-General





# Primary sector opportunities and challenges

## Ngā whai wāhitanga me ngā wero

### Supporting New Zealand's economic prosperity

Exports of food and primary industry products are playing a leading role in supporting New Zealand's export-led economic recovery, and the *Fit for a Better World* roadmap accelerates this potential.

#### Total export earnings from agriculture, fisheries, and forestry at record levels

New Zealand's total agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, and forestry export earnings are forecast to reach a record \$55 billion for the year ended 30 June 2023, an increase from \$53.1 billion in the year ended 30 June 2022. 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.

### 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 in July 2020, the roadmap includes a mix of 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 included 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.

*Fit for a Better World* is made up of 23 programmes comprising 54 initiatives. Delivering these is a collaborative effort between MPI and the food and fibre sector, as well as other agencies, such as the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE) and Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

#### Boosting productivity

Good progress is being made to deliver on *Fit for a Better World's* goals.

For example, we are on track to meet the goal of adding \$44 billion in export earnings over the next decade.

Integral to *Fit for a Better World* is the Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures) fund, MPI's flagship fund for problem solving and innovation in the food and primary industries. MPI and the sector are investing significantly in a range of projects through our SFF Futures fund to boost value, productivity, and sustainability. MPI and the sector have co-invested



more than \$530 million to a large range of projects, from understanding regenerative farming practices in the New Zealand context to exploring and progressing new sectors, like hemp and medicinal cannabis.

## 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.

Export values are influenced by many factors, not just free trade agreements (FTAs), nevertheless, it is expected that, by 2035, the UK and EU FTAs will raise New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP) by up to \$1 billion and \$1.4 billion per year, respectively.

## Connecting New Zealanders with jobs

The Government and sector are working hard to connect New Zealanders with food and fibre jobs. An example is our Opportunity Grows Here attraction campaign, which includes targeting different job seekers across the food and fibre sector.

Based on the collective efforts across government and the sector, around 14,000 people have been supported into jobs, meeting our goal of employing 10,000 more New Zealanders in the sector much earlier than the four-year target. Also, research showed the appeal of working in the food and fibre sector had increased for 30 percent of the non-sector workforce.

## Supporting sustainability

New Zealand has an opportunity to better address the risks and impacts of climate change. 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 long term.
- + Support a transition that is equitable across New Zealand, and makes our country more sustainable, resilient, and focused on improving 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.

## Climate change is the sector's biggest long-term challenge

### Supporting the sector to navigate change

More extreme and frequent climate-related events are having significant impacts across the world, including in food and fibre production systems. To combat climate change, New Zealand has committed to reducing its methane emissions and achieving net zero for other greenhouse gases by 2050.

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.

## He Waka Eke Noa

MPI has partnered with the sector and Māori through He Waka Eke Noa (HWEN) to reduce agricultural



emissions, increase on-farm carbon sequestration and develop an agricultural emissions pricing mechanism.

HWEN brings together resources, expertise, and knowledge from industry, Māori, and the Government to support farmers and growers to adapt to climate change and measure, manage and reduce on-farm emissions.

The goal is to have a system of farm-level accounting and reporting of greenhouse gases in place in 2025.

In 2021/22, we worked with He Waka Eke Noa partners to develop advice for Ministers on a pricing mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. This was subject to public consultation in late 2022. Key policy decisions on a pricing system for agricultural emissions are expected to be made by Cabinet in early 2023.

#### **On Farm Support service**

MPI has established an On Farm Support service to deliver assistance to farmers and growers.

The service will connect farmers and growers to resources, advice, funding opportunities and extension services – provided by the public and private sectors and industry organisations.

We are growing our teams throughout the country and aim to be nationwide by March 2023.

#### **Centre for Climate Action on Agricultural Emissions**

Through Budget 2022, the Government committed \$710 million over four years from the Climate Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to accelerate efforts to lower agricultural emissions, expand the contribution of forestry to reduce carbon and produce alternative “green” fuels.

This includes \$380 million to accelerate the development of high-impact technologies and practices to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, including the establishment of the new Centre for Climate Action on Agricultural Emissions.

The Centre is about applied research that drives product development and includes a new public-private partnership (joint venture) and an enhanced New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre.

#### **Forestry**

MPI also received \$329.7 million over four years to maximise the contribution of forestry in reducing emissions, boosting carbon storage and sequestration, and increasing our woody biomass supply, to help achieve New Zealand's future carbon goals.

#### **Food and Fibre Partnership Group**

To support change, a formal partnership between industry, Māori and Government has been established. The Food and Fibre Partnership Group (FFPG), is tasked with developing and co-ordinating the implementation of the industry's vision, with Mike Petersen the independent chair. Membership includes Chief Executives or Chairs from MPI, MBIE, MfE, 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.

### **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.

COVID-19 had a significant effect on New Zealand's workforce and economy. Challenges remain with labour supply.

The Government and the food and fibre sector is working hard to ensure we attract new people to the sector and maintain and nurture our current workforce.

The Government is supporting a number of workforce initiatives to attract workers, including the next generation of food and fibre sector leaders.

This includes our Opportunity Grows Here worker attraction campaign. Fourteen-thousand people have been supported into jobs across MPI's Primary Sector Workforce Programme. There has also been an increase for the cap on workers under the Recognised Seasonal Employment scheme from 16,000 to 19,000.

## Supporting those affected by droughts and floods

The National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan and the Primary Sector Recovery Policy give MPI responsibility for supporting the primary sector and animal welfare when adverse events occur.

MPI provides advice to Ministers for classifying adverse events under the Primary Sector Recovery Policy as localised (small), medium, or large-scale. The scale and type of the event determines the package of support that the Government provides. In a medium or large-scale event other support tools are activated by Inland Revenue and the Ministry of Social Development.

In 2022, there were seven medium-scale adverse events classified under the Primary Sector Recovery Policy (heavy rain and flooding, cyclone Dovi and regional droughts) that caused major disruption for people, for animals, and the operation of primary industries. The support provided makes a real difference to support the recovery of the primary industries and wellbeing of rural communities.

New Zealand has faced many adverse events in recent years.

A medium-scale classification for 2023 was made in early January for the Tairāwhiti and Wairarapa regions, after Cyclone Hale caused significant damage. Financial support will assist farmers and growers to recover from the effects of the cyclone. In late January a severe weather event impacted on rural communities throughout the upper North Island. MPI is working alongside civil defence and primary sector

organisations to understand the needs of the rural sector and support farmers and growers.

## Protecting New Zealand from pests and diseases

New Zealand is recognised globally as an exemplar for biosecurity. Our actions have been very successful in protecting New Zealand from incursions of almost all pests and diseases that could cause significant harm. We have prevented the establishment of several damaging insect pests like Red Imported Fire Ants and Brown Marmorated Stink Bug. The eradication of pea weevil, Queensland Fruit Fly, and promising progress on *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) are examples of how our system is working well to protect New Zealand.

### Eradicating *Mycoplasma bovis*

One of our biggest response programmes is the *M. bovis* Eradication Programme. *M. bovis* is a cattle disease that causes serious illness, lameness, and animal welfare problems.

In 2018, the Government committed \$880 million over 10 years to eradicate this disease.

In parallel there has also been work to improve the user experience of and compliance with the National Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) system. Poor compliance with traceability requirements has considerably increased the difficulty of eradicating *M. bovis*.

Five-and-a-half years on from *M. bovis* being first discovered on a South Canterbury farm, we're on track to eradication – but there's still work to do. Over the last 12-18 months significant gains and efficiencies have been made to the *M. bovis* Programme.

As of 20 January 2023, the disease has been confirmed on 279 properties and there are only five active properties compared to 40 at the height of the outbreak. We expect these farms to be cleared within the first half of 2023.



## 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. As the country continues Treaty settlements, iwi entities are developing assets, increasing employment opportunities, and generating long-term plans for whānau, hapū and iwi wealth and wellbeing.

In December 2022, MPI launched Rautaki mo te Taurikura – Embracing change for prosperity which is a detailed plan to support the Māori food and fibre sector and drive even more growth in years to come. The plan builds on extra investment to put extra Māori agribusiness advisers in the regions and support Māori-led innovation and mātauranga-based approaches to reducing on-farm emissions.

MPI can support Ministers to work closely with Māori and build opportunities. Engagement with representative bodies, such as Ngā Pouwhiro Taimatua – The Māori Primary Sector Forum, is an important part of this work.

# Our business units and structure

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

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## We are organised around those we serve

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 – New Zealand Forest Service. These front-line business units are supported by groups, including 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. Because we cover all aspects of the sector, we can deploy staff from different units and systems in an integrated way and respond quickly to the needs of the sector, the Government, and the public.

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 important 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 adapt to change, improve land management practices and thrive.

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 (SFF Futures) Fund, the On Farm Support service and our 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 – New Zealand Forest Service** 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 – New Zealand Forest Service works with Māori to achieve better outcomes for their whenua, and with the sector to build employment. Te Uru Rākau – New Zealand Forest Service delivers funding programmes, such as the One Billion Trees Fund, the Erosion Control Funding Programme, and the Hill Country Erosion Programme in partnership with regional councils.



**Director-General and  
Government Health and Safety Lead**

Ray Smith

**Our supporting business units**

Policy and  
Trade  
Julie Collins

Corporate  
Services  
Neil Cherry

China Relations  
Charlotte Austin

Public Affairs  
Gillon Carruthers

**Our professional leads**

Inspector General  
Regulatory  
Systems  
Debby Butler

Chief  
Departmental  
Science Adviser  
John Roche

**Our customer-facing business units**

Agriculture &  
Investment  
Services  
Karen Adair

**Agriculture & Investment Services**

Tapuwae Ahuwhenua

Biosecurity  
New Zealand  
Stuart Anderson

**Biosecurity New Zealand**

Tiak tanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

Fisheries  
New Zealand  
Dan Bolger

**Fisheries New Zealand**

Tini a Tangaroa

New Zealand  
Food Safety  
Vincent Arbuckle

**New Zealand Food Safety**

Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

Te Uru Rākau  
– New Zealand  
Forest Service  
Jason Wilson



# 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.
- + Enforce regulations for safe and suitable food production, the sustainability of our natural resources and the maintenance of animal welfare standards.





# Agriculture – Tapuwae Ahuwhenua

## Key contact

Karen Adair, Deputy Director-General Agriculture  
and Investment Services

[Karen.Adair@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:Karen.Adair@mpi.govt.nz)

s 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.





# Animal Welfare – Tiakitanga Kararehe

## Key contact

Karen Adair, Deputy Director-General Agriculture and Investment Services

[Karen.Adair@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:Karen.Adair@mpi.govt.nz)

s 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.







# Biosecurity – Tiakitanga Pūtaiao

## Key contact

Stuart Anderson, Deputy Director-General  
Biosecurity New Zealand

[Stuart.Anderson@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:Stuart.Anderson@mpi.govt.nz)

s 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.

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.

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.







# Fisheries – Tini a Tangaroa

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

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s 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.





# Food Safety – Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

## Key contact

Vincent Arbuckle, Deputy Director-General  
New Zealand Food Safety

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s 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 foodborne 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.







# Forestry – Te Uru Rākau – New Zealand Forest Service

## Key contact

Jason Wilson, Deputy Director-General  
Te Uru Rākau – New Zealand Forest Service

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s 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 links 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.







# Rural Communities – Hāpori Taiwhenua

Key contact  
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Agriculture and Investment Services

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s 9(2)(a)

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

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 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.





## 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).

In December 2022, MPI launched *Rautaki mo te Taurikura – Embracing change for prosperity* which is a detailed plan to support the Māori food and fibre sector and drive even more growth in years to come. The plan builds on extra investment to put extra Māori agribusiness advisers in the regions and support Māori-led innovation and mātauranga-based approaches to reducing on-farm emissions.







# Trade and market access are crucial to our sector

## Key contact

Julie Collins, Deputy Director-General  
Policy and Trade

[JulieR.Collins@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:JulieR.Collins@mpi.govt.nz)

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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

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

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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 food and fibre sector generates a thriving and sustainable economy for all New Zealanders

We focus our expertise to support innovation and help producers create higher-value goods that are in demand worldwide. Our partnerships recognise the benefit that mātauranga Māori brings to building a more productive and sustainable sector. We work alongside industry and agencies to attract more people into the sector, create more fulfilling career opportunities and grow our regional communities.



## **Sustainability** **Kauneke Tauwhiro**

Future generations will benefit from improved environmental performance by New Zealand's food and fibre sector.

We support the food and fibre sector 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 the resilience of rural communities and the wider sector to potential disruptions and show consumers worldwide the importance we place on the planet's future.



## **Protection** **Whakangūngū**

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

MPI's standards for food safety and animal welfare ensure that New Zealand's food and fibre products are valued by consumers for being safe, healthy, and ethically and sustainably produced. We help to build strong supply chains so New Zealand's communities



## **Visible Leadership** **Ngā Manukura**

We work in partnership to enable the food and fibre sector to thrive

We are focused on developing more meaningful partnerships to accelerate the productivity, sustainability, and inclusiveness of the food and fibre sector. We are open, agile, engaging, and proactive in how we interact with partners and stakeholders.

# 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 2022/23 of \$1.086 billion includes \$952 million operating and \$134 million of capital expenditure (departmental funding). This funding is appropriated to Vote Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries, Food Safety, and Vote Forestry.

## Departmental Funding

MPI's departmental operating expenditure is broken down as follows:



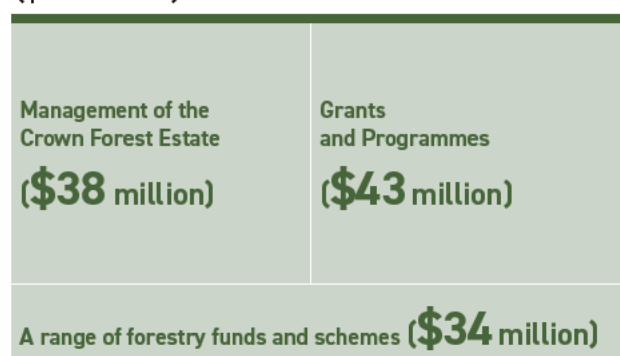
## Non-Departmental Revenue and Expenditure

MPI collects **\$129 million** on behalf of the Crown

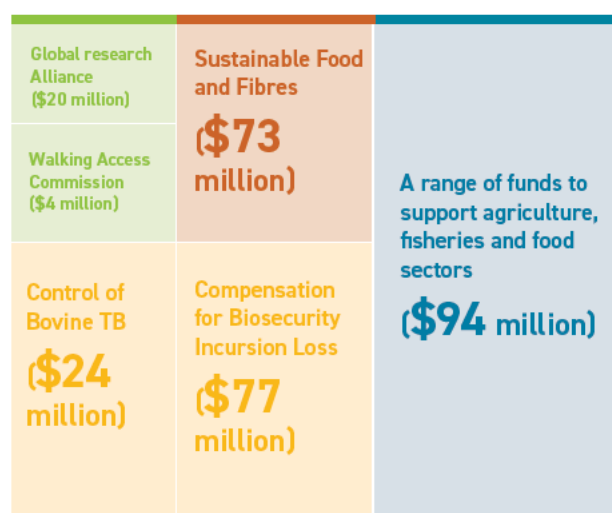


MPI provides funds, invests and pays compensation to the value of **\$407 million** on behalf of the Crown

Vote Forestry  
(\$115 million)



Vote Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries and Food Safety (\$292 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.



# MPI's Votes and Appropriations

CATEGORY	2022/23 \$ million	2023/24 \$ million	2024/25 \$ million	2025/26 \$ million
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>389.8</b>
Agriculture: Support for Walking Access	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Agriculture: Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse gases MYA	20.3	6.5	-	-
Agriculture: Sustainable Land Management and Climate Research MYA	27.5	24.8	24.2	16.4
Agriculture: Farm Advisor Scheme MYA	3.7	1.3	0.7	-
Agriculture: Integrated Farm Plan Accelerator Fund MYA	4.6	4.7	3.4	1.7
Agriculture: Programmes Supporting Sustainability MCA	67.2	96.6	243.9	244.6
Agriculture: Rural Veterinarians Bonding Scheme	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
COVID-19 Assistance	1.7	-	-	-
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	102.4	98.2	96.5	94.1
Implementation of COVID-19 Assistance	4.6	2.1	0.1	0.1
Ministry for Primary Industries – Capital Expenditure PLA	133.9	73.9	47.4	26.3
Subscriptions to International Organisations	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2
Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures MYA	72.8	66.7	-	-
<b>Animal Welfare</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.1
Agriculture: Programmes Supporting Sustainability MCA	23.3	27.7	31.3	31.3
<b>Biosecurity</b>	<b>523.9</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>331.4</b>
Border and Domestic Biosecurity Risk Management	511.0	328.9	318.5	318.6
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	12.9	12.5	12.8	12.8
<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>120.9</b>
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	44.5	44.7	45.3	43.3
Fisheries: Aquaculture Settlements	19.8	-	-	-
Fisheries: Managing the Resource Sustainably MCA	82.6	83.3	86.2	76.6
Fisheries: Provision for Fisheries Debt Write Downs	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

# MPI's Votes and Appropriations continued

CATEGORY	2022/23 \$ million	2023/24 \$ million	2024/25 \$ million	2025/26 \$ million
<b>Food Safety</b>	132.0	131.3	130.1	133.8
Development and Implementation of Primary Industries Policy Advice MCA	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Food Safety: Protecting Consumers MCA	123.2	122.4	121.2	124.9
<b>Forestry</b>	210.9	192.2	129.1	136.1
Growth and Development of the Forestry Sector MCA	186.7	171.6	122.9	112.1
Forestry and Other Economic Development, and Erosion Control MYA	7.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Forestry: Capital Investment in the Crown's Forestry Assets MYA	16.7	18.0	3.6	21.4
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,493.0</b>	<b>1,211.1</b>	<b>1,184.2</b>	<b>1,150.4</b>

Note: Reported dollars reflect October Baseline/Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update, October 2022.

## Key Upcoming Financial Dates

	March Baseline Update (MBU)
15 February	Statement of Contingent Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 2022
December 2022 – March 2023	Budget preparation and Estimates for 2023



# Appendix 3 – MPI's people and locations



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*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*

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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 3,600 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.

## Commercial trading organisation

### Crown Forestry)

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.

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 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