

A satellite view of New Zealand, showing the North and South Islands, with green landmasses and blue oceans. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide, with a black background on the right.

TARGETING RESOURCE

Charlotte Davies

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND. IT'S OUR
PLACE TO PROTECT.



How do we decide where to target our resources?

- Evidence
 - Quantitative & qualitative data, information and intelligence
- Compliance history
 - Acknowledging high compliance levels
 - Redeploy resource to high risk, low compliance areas
- Profiling & Intelligence
 - Identify and understand the aspects of a supply chain / pathway / commodity that produce high compliance. Monitor for changes that might impact compliance levels.
- Systems approach
 - Respond to non-compliance based on the nature and point of the non-compliance, eg pest, documentation, supplier process
 - Support and enable voluntary compliance across the system

Example of reduced intervention

- Pilot: green beans from Australia
- >99% compliance
- Known, regular importers and suppliers
- Data analysis shows that a 50% verification rate:
 - provides the same compliance assurance as 100% intervention
 - saves approx 220 inspector hours p.a. (150 from May to November)
 - saves approx \$22,000 p.a. in MAF fees for importers
- Pilot began 2 August 2010
 - 78 consignments profiled under new process in August
 - Overall compliance rate has remained consistent

Example of resource redeployment

- Empty sea containers:
- Resource saved through 50% verification rate for green beans equates to:
 - approx 550 empty container inspections per month between May and November
- Operational trial for 4 to 6 weeks beginning early September 2010
 - redeployed resource could inspect approx 550 - 800 empty containers during the trial

Next Steps

- A further 10 prioritised profiles are currently under development
- Represent up to 1500 – 2000 hours per annum available for redeployment

Your views

- Comments?
- Questions?
- Suggestions?