



As of 31 July 2020

## Biosecurity Regulatory System

The Biosecurity Regulatory System encompasses the statutes and regulations designed to keep harmful organisms out of New Zealand, and ensure New Zealand can respond to and manage them if any do make it into the country.

### Objectives

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

PORTFOLIO	Biosecurity
STATUTES	Airports (Cost Recovery for Processing of International Travellers) Act 2014 Biosecurity Act 1993 Biosecurity (Border Processing Levy) Order 2015 Biosecurity (System Entry Levy) Order 2010 Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (National Emergency Management Agency) Conservation Act 1987 (Department of Conservation) Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (Ministry for the Environment) Health Act 1956 (Ministry of Health) National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 Plants Act 1970 Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (Department of Conservation) Wildlife Act 1953 (Department of Conservation)
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL ROLES	Aviation Security Service Crown Research Institutes Department of Conservation Department of Internal Affairs Environmental Protection Authority Land Information New Zealand Maritime New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry of Health Ministry of Transport New Zealand Customs Service New Zealand Defence Force Territorial authorities



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Planned regulatory amendments to legislation – 2020/2021

MATTER NAME	PURPOSE	PLANNED CONSULTATION	STATUS
<b>Biosecurity Law Reform</b>  <b>Matter type: Bills</b>	To provide an effective legal framework to deliver a biosecurity system that protects our environmental, cultural, social and economic wellbeing and is fit for purpose taking into account future challenges associated with increased trade, changes to travel and New Zealand's changing climate.	Consultation was planned for the second quarter of 2020 but this has been impacted by the covid-19 response.  Public consultation has now been deferred until 2021.	Policy development underway.

Key service design and operational changes

Ongoing	<p><i>Strategic Science Advisory Groups</i></p> <p>Strategic Science Advisory Groups (SSAGs) have been formed to provide advice, coordination and prioritisation for three major biosecurity programmes: myrtle rust, Kauri dieback and <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>. The SSAGS are made up of experts from national and international science organisations, tangata whenua and government agencies and are independent of MPI. This model will likely continue to be used to provide strategic science advice for other big issues that impact New Zealand's primary industries.</p>
2018 - 2028	<p><i>Mycoplasma bovis eradication programme</i></p> <p>Biosecurity New Zealand is working with the beef and dairy industries, and the wider farming community, to eradicate <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> from New Zealand over the next 10 years. This involves work to provide support to affected farmers and communities and to leave the biosecurity system more resilient to future incursions.</p>
Ongoing	<p><i>National Animal Identification and Tracing Amendment Act</i></p> <p>The NAIT Amendment Act took effect in December 2019. It contains changes to improve the functioning of the scheme and to improve compliance. MPI is working with NAIT Ltd. and industry on its implementation, mainly through undertaking compliance activities, and providing information and education.</p>
2018 - 2022	<p><i>Improving on-farm biosecurity practices</i></p> <p><i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> has demonstrated the importance of on-farm biosecurity practices in helping prevent the spread of pests and diseases. However, there are</p>



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a wide range of requirements that farmers are expected to meet, and it can be difficult for businesses to understand and prioritise these responsibilities. Biosecurity New Zealand is working with other parts of MPI to investigate opportunities to support improved farm planning, including enhanced on-farm biosecurity.

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