

Country Report New Zealand

Tim Knox

Director Border Standards

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

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New Zealand



- Agriculturally based economy





- In 2008, Agricultural, Forestry and Horticultural exports were valued at $23.5 Billion







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Economic Dependence on Agriculture

- Contributes approx 18% to GDP
- Provides employment for over 12% of population
- Comprises 65% of total merchandise exports
- Approx 85% of NZ's agricultural production is exported
- Exports approx $23.5 Billion (2008).

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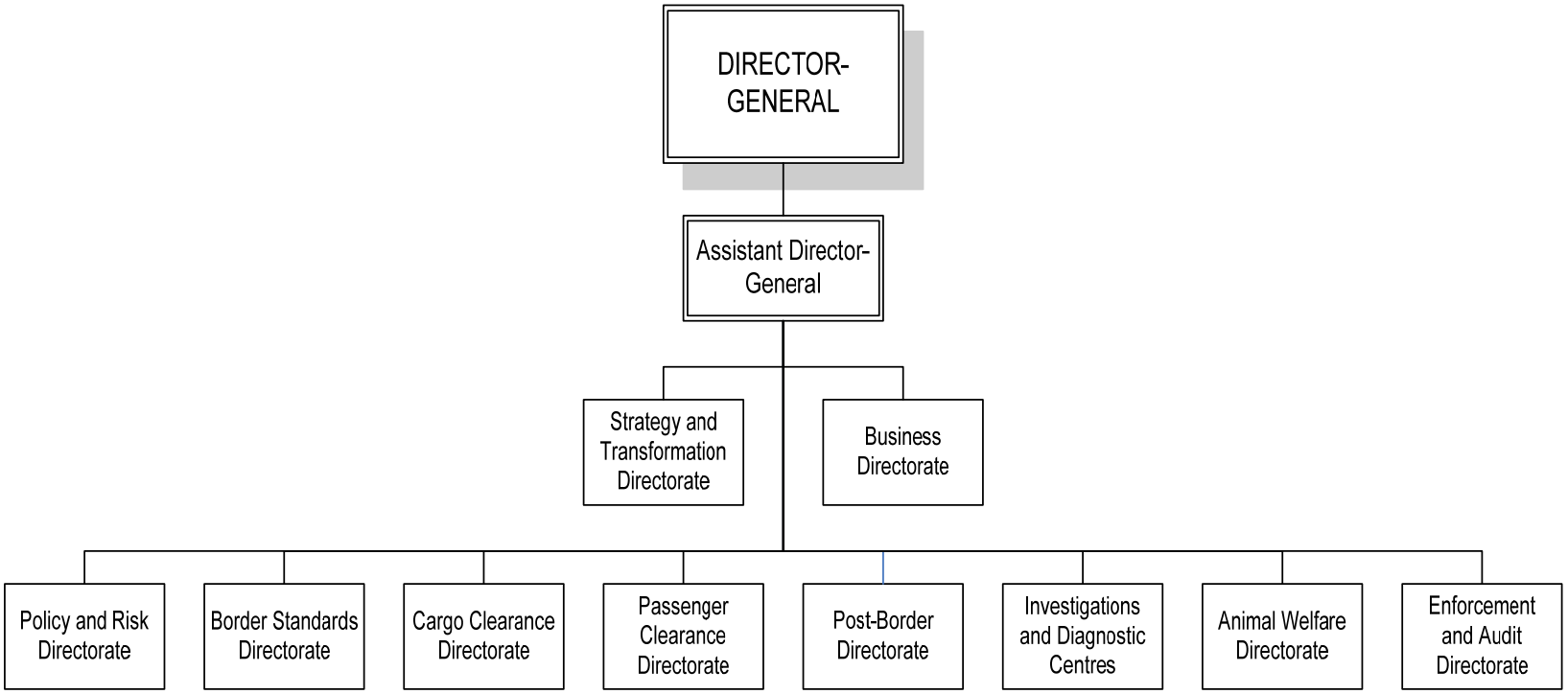
Organisational Structure

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand



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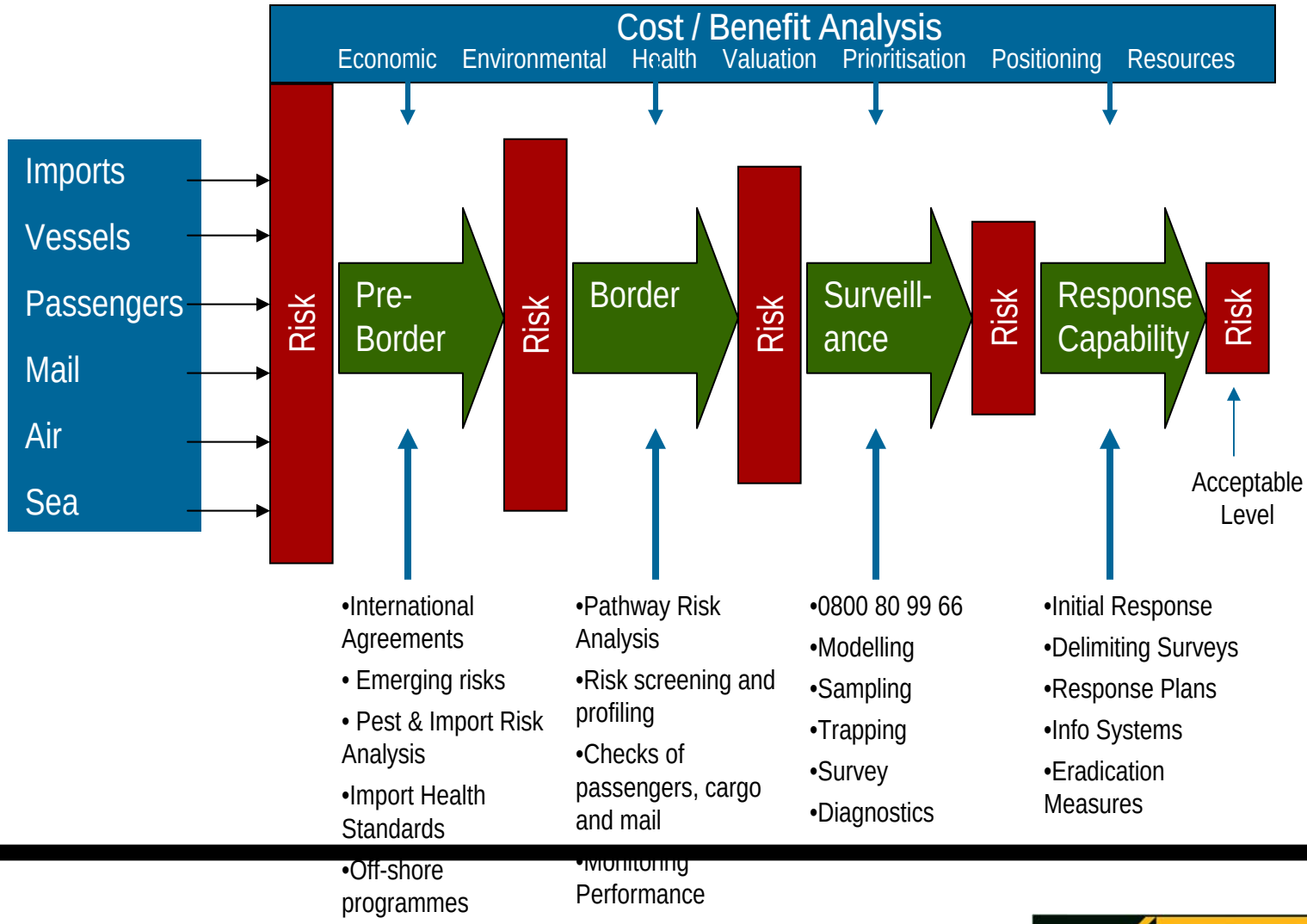
Biosecurity Outcomes

- Harmful organisms are prevented from entering and establishing, with assurance that trade and tourism are maintaining
- Unwanted harm caused by organisms established in NZ is reduced
- New Zealanders are informed and involved participants in the biosecurity system

A Risk Management Approach



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Border Systems Programme

MAF is re-designing its border risk management system to improve flexibility and responsiveness to changing risks and patterns of trade, and to better target our resources to areas of highest risk.

Key features

- Different approaches to assessing risk and promulgating import health standards
- Greater off-shore risk management and assurance
- Greater using of profiling and intelligence systems to target risks
- Use of a Co-management approach in some pathways
- Shift of emphasis from border inspection to verification and compliance
- Performance measurement and monitoring

Joint Border Management Systems

MAF and Customs have similar systems needs at the border – current systems for both are becoming obsolete. A joint business case developed to replace both systems with a single system.

Key features

- Improved risk assessment and management
- Travel and trade assurance
- Supply-chain efficiency – including the Trade Single Window
- Consistent, knowledge-based decision making
- Assured BAU border services
- Agile business services

Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy

The Strategy provides a vision for the future

Outcomes

- Leading biosecurity surveillance
- Working together
- Delivering quality surveillance
- Sharing information
- Priority areas for action, including timeframes
- Mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the strategy

Government - Industry Agreement

A proposal to create a partnership with primary industries – where MAF and industries will make joint decisions and share costs for readiness and response activities that provide them with direct benefits.

Outcomes

- Identify risk organisms that pose the highest risk to the industry;
- decide what readiness (e.g. surveillance, contingency response plans) is needed for priority organisms;
- agree on cost shares for readiness and response for each organism; and
- jointly design and oversee readiness and any responses that are needed.

Benefits

- Accurate signals from industries on their priorities
- Extended capacity and capability
- Lower response costs through better readiness

B3 · Better Border Biosecurity

Coordinating and delivering innovative science based solutions to protect New Zealand from harmful organisms

Outcomes

- Cooperative science programme researching ways to reduce the rate at which new pests cross the border and establish in New Zealand.
- Programme aims to help maintain that advantage by improving the ability to predict, intercept, and eradicate new pests, weeds, and diseases of plants before they become established in New Zealand.

Incursion Response Examples 2008/09

- Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)
- Glasshouse tomato bacteria like organism - *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum
- *Porotermes adamsoni* - Dampwood termites
- Red imported fire ant (RIFA)

Ca. Liberibacter

- A new species of *Candidatus* Liberibacter was confirmed in May 2008
- Vectored by *Bactericera cockerelli*, Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP)
- Other known *Ca.* Liberibacter species cause significant economic disease





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