Biosecurity is…

…the exclusion, eradication or management of pests and diseases that pose a risk to the economy, environment, cultural, and social values, including human health.

General Policy Approach
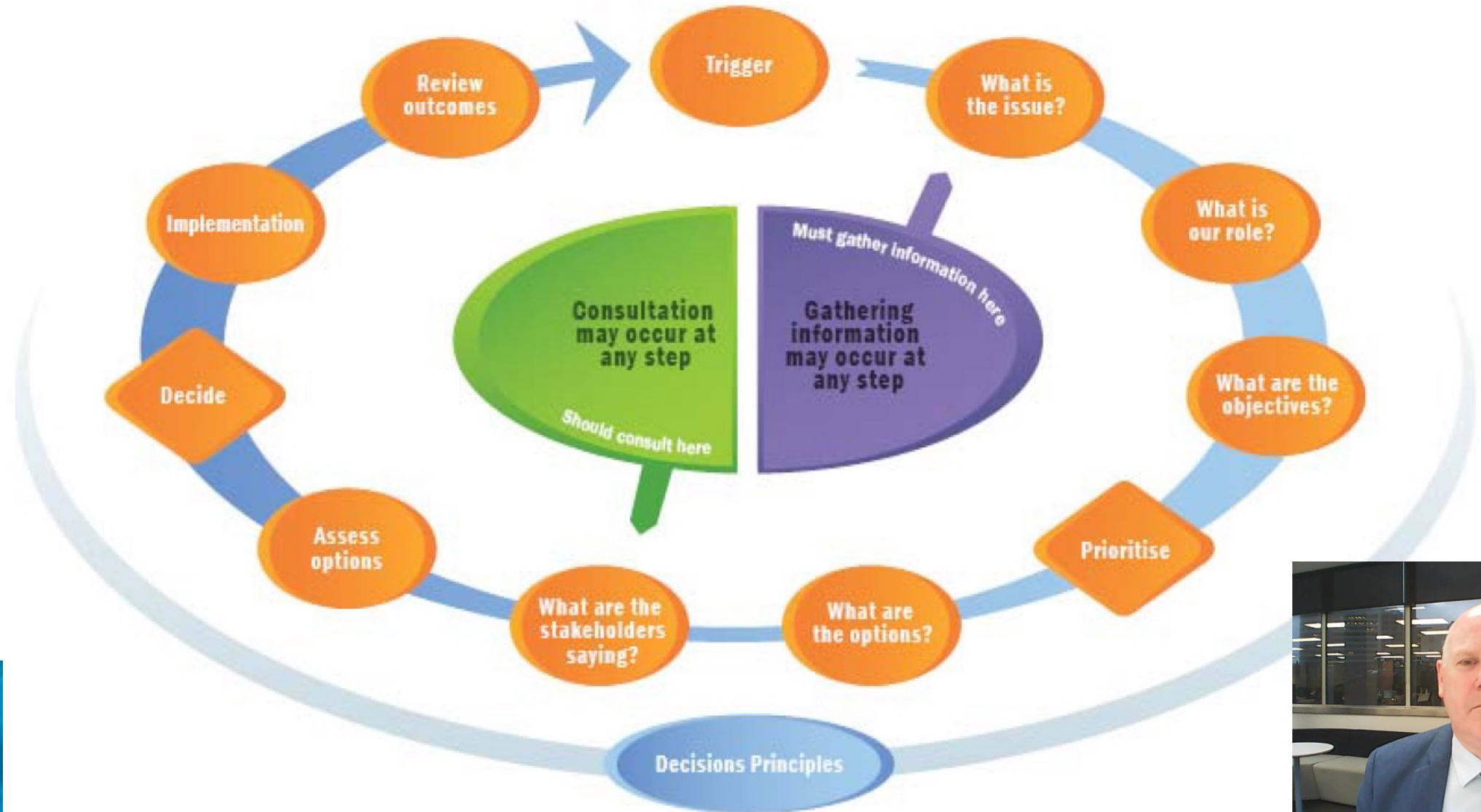
Guiding Principles

Principles to Guide How We Work Together

1. **Everyone** has a role to play in biosecurity.
2. We learn from our experiences and **share learnings** with others.
3. **Collaborative approaches** and **wide participation** are enabled and encouraged.
4. The role of **tangata whenua as kaitiaki**, and Mātauranga Māori, are recognised and provided for.

Principles to Guide Decision-Making

5. Decision-making is **transparent** and takes into consideration cultural, social, economic, and environmental values.
6. Risk-based decision-making is informed by the best available **science and information**.
7. Decisions are **timely**, and take account of consequences that may be irreversible.
8. Where possible, **biosecurity risks are identified and managed** at the earliest intervention point, in many cases before reaching New Zealand.
9. Decisions recognise **international obligations** and commitments, and the need t... safe imports, safe travel, and supp... exports.

Participation

- The Ministry for Primary Industries
- Other government agencies
- Regional Councils
- Māori/iwi as Treaty Partners
- Industry organisations

- Industry businesses
- Scientists and research organisations
- Landowners
- Community Groups

FOOD SECURITY

Food security will change the dynamics of trade in food. How the international community manages food shortages will have long term impacts on biosecurity.

SPREAD OF PESTS AND DISEASES GLOBALLY

Pests and diseases will spread across world including to our current and fu trading partners. How our trading partners manage their biosecurity w impact New Zealand biosecurity risk

PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

As container numbers increase, limited container storage capacity could put pressure on ports and transitional facilities. Planned port infrastructure developments face numerous

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE OF CHEMICAL TREATMENTS

Domestic and international a chemical treatments, primar and environmental reasons, pressure on New Zealand to appropriate alternatives or f significant costs

CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes to the habitat of pests ar diseases and pest and disease survivability will affect the biosecu systsem. Previously benign specie become a significant risk.

PASSENGER ARRIVALS AND DYNAMICS

Increasing arrivals and an increase number of passengers arriving fro associated with higher biosecurity will increase pressure at the bord

TRADE VOLUME AND DYNAMICS

Increasing trade volum pressure on the borde types of goods enterin also change biosecurit

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Many primary production se highly reliant on certain mor Threats to those monocultu potentially creating inordina risk.

DEMAND FOR EXOTIC PRODUCTS

Increasing demand for exotic products will place pressure on the biosecurity system to adapt quickly to changing consumer demand. Balancing the effectiveness of the biosecurity system with efficiency in facilitating trade will be an ongoing priority.

ONLINE SHOPPING

The volume of parcels coming across the border will continue to increase. This will increase the pressure at the border.

LAND-USE CHANGE

Demand will drive land conversions which has an impact on the risk profiles of pests and diseases specific to the land conversion. Significant changes may require shifts in resourcing in the biosecurity system to address the changing risks.
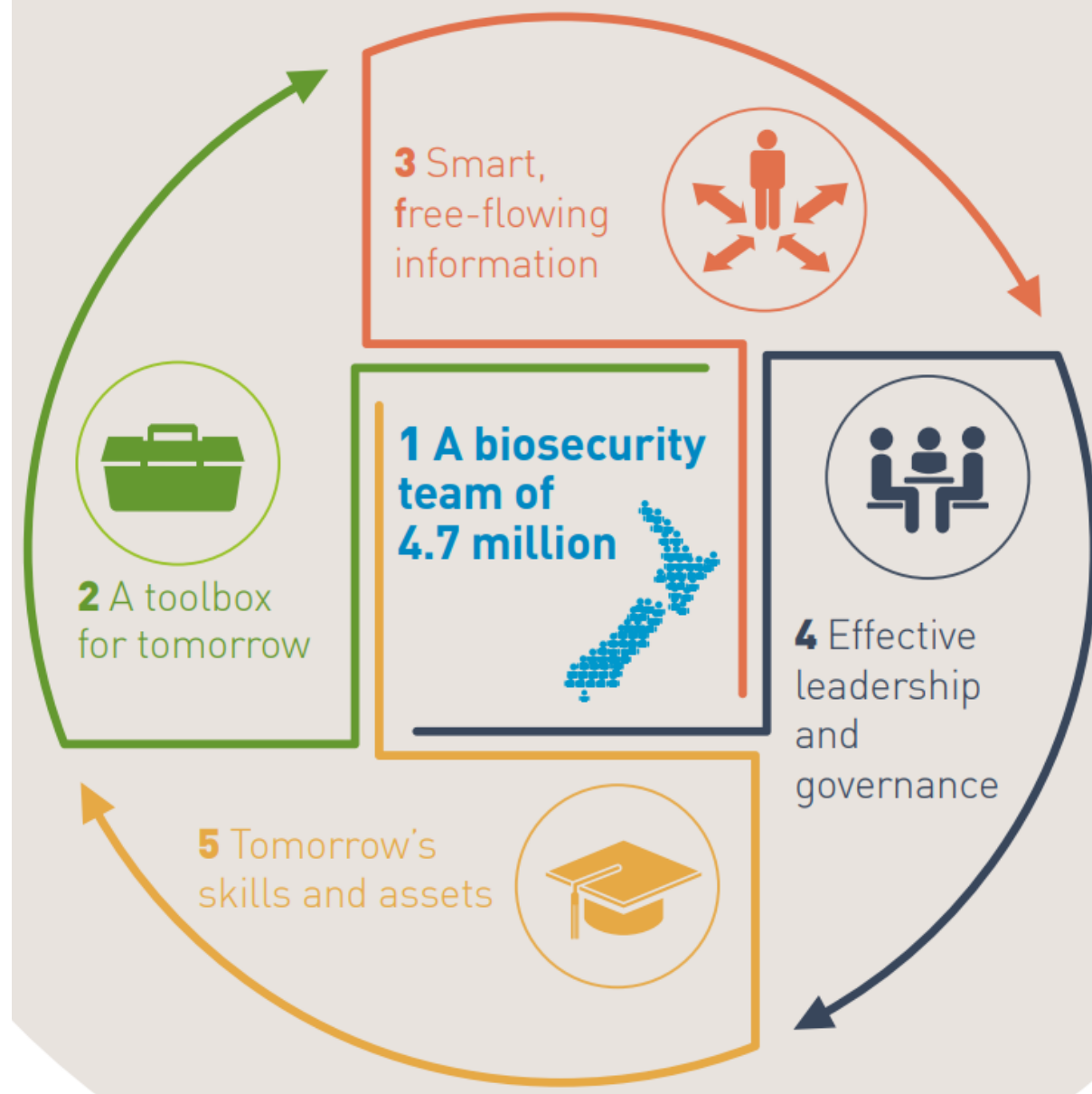
MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Increasing vessel numbers will pose greater risk for Increasing vess vessel behavio pressure assoc New Zealand.

Five Themes

Five Themes

- **A biosecurity team of 4.7 million** - collective effort across the country: every New Zealander becomes a biosecurity risk manager and every business manages their own biosecurity risk.

- **A toolbox for tomorrow** – Harnessing science and technology to transform the way we do biosecurity

- **Smart, free-flowing information** - Tapping into the wealth of data available, building intelligence and using powerful data analysis to underpin risk management.

- **Effective leadership and governance** - System-wide leadership and inclusive governance arrangements support all system participants in their roles.

- **Tomorrow's skills and assets** – A capable and sustainable workfor world-class infrastructure provide the foundation for an effective
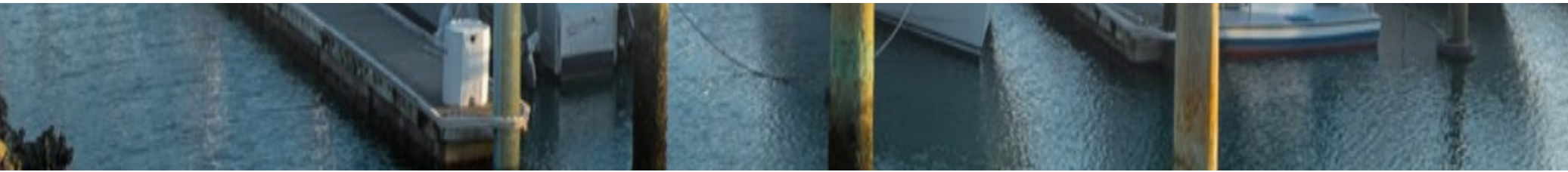
Goals, Outcomes and Targets

Goals – what we want to achieve

Skills
The biosecurity workforce is made up of enough people, with the right knowledge and skills, to meet our current and future biosecurity challenges.

Assets
Robust, resilient and enduring infrastructure supports biosecurity system functions.

Outcomes – the end results

Biosecurity-related careers – Careers available in biosecurity-related fields are well understood and sought after.

Biosecurity in education – Biosecurity is incorporated into primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Training and building capability – Biosecurity skills and capability are enhanced across the system through training packages and modules, professional development initiatives, internships and work experience, and educational resources.

Retaining capability – Biosecurity skills and capability within the system are valued, shared and retained.

Biological collections – Biological collections and databases, supported by world-class taxonomic expertise and research, provide the evidence base for New Zealand to respond effectively to present and future challenges.

Physical infrastructure and systems – Critical system infrastructure is well resourced, maintained and accessible to support risk management; this infrastructure includes laboratories and information technology systems.

Legal and regulatory infrastructure – Critical policy infrastructure, such as legislation and standards, are fit for purpose and support agile biosecurity risk management.

Target for 2025 – to drive action

- At least 150,000 people with identified skills can be quickly drawn on to provide support during biosecurity incursions.

  This will be delivered by the National Biosecurity Capability Network or its successor.

Successes

- Broad engagement

- Themes with strong support

- Identifying and including delivery collaborators early

- Actions to address real issues in the biosecurity system

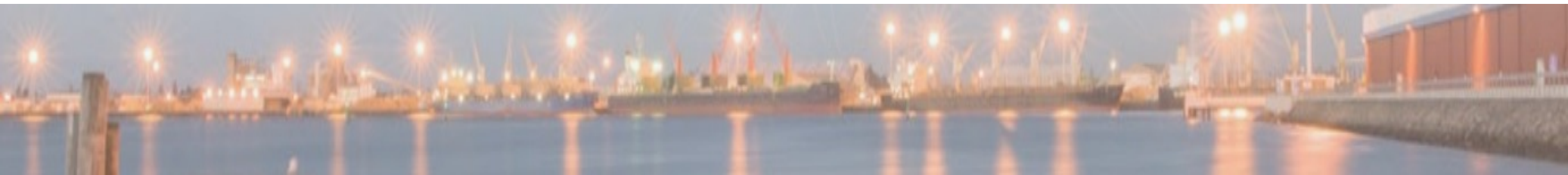- Well developed goals, outcomes and initial targets

Challenges

- A very significant effort to coordinate
- Lots of workshops required to bring thinking together
- Prioritising long lists of ideas from vested interests
- Funding mechanisms for implementation
- Keeping pace with the changing environment

Lessons Learnt

- Biosecurity is everyone's responsibility. Success can't be achieved without everyone doing their part

- Keep the process apolitical, until the end

- Focus on a few important things

- Be realistic about resourcing, from the start

- Resources will always be limited. Sharing responsibility and mutually beneficial collaborations are key, including with like-minded countries.

- Be ambitious while also managing expectations

Where to find it

https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/14857-Biosecurity-2025-Direction-Statement-for-New-Zealands-biosecurity-system

Thank You