

VOTES

Biosecurity

Biosecurity

Overview

Departmental and non-departmental appropriations sought for Votes Biosecurity in 2002/03 total \$125.361 million (GST inclusive). This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$117.466 million (93.7% of the Votes) on purchasing services from and through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF).
- \$2.726 million (2.2% of the Votes) on purchasing services from and through the Department of Conservation (DOC).
- \$2.770 million (2.2% of the Votes) on purchasing services from and through the Ministry of Fisheries (MFish).
- \$2.399 million (1.9% of the Votes) on purchasing services from and through the Ministry of Health (MOH).

The main output areas in each of the four Departments from which services are intended to be purchased include policy advice, regulation/standard setting, border operations, disease and pest surveillance programmes, disease and pest response capability and, as necessary, specific disease and pest responses.

Departmental appropriations totalling \$91.287 are intended to be spent as follows:

- \$7.765 million (8.5% of the Votes) on policy advice.
- \$13.444 million (14.7% of the Votes) on regulation/standard setting.
- \$40.372 million (44.2% of the Votes) on border operations.
- \$21.316 million (23.4% of the Votes) on disease and pest surveillance and control programmes.
- \$2.448 million (2.7% of the Votes) on enforcement and prosecutions.
- \$5.942 million (6.5% of the Votes) on specific disease and pest responses.

Non-departmental appropriations totalling \$34.074 million are intended to be spent as follows:

- \$33.624 million on the control of tuberculosis vectors.
- \$0.060 million on scientific advice.
- \$0.230 million on subscriptions to international organisations.
- \$0.160 million on compensation arising from an outbreak of MmmLC bacterial disease in goats and cattle in the Waikato.

The Votes also expect to collect \$1.6 million of Crown Revenue from infringement notices imposed on persons entering New Zealand at ports of entry with undeclared goods.

Details of appropriations appear in Parts B1 and C of this Vote.

Terms and Definitions Used

CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
DFR	Departmental Forecast Report
DOC	Department of Conservation
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MFish	Ministry of Fisheries
MmmLC	Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides (large colony)
MOH	Ministry of Health
OIE	Office Internationale des Epizooties (World Organisation for Animal Health)
RPMS	Regional Pest Management Strategies

Footnote

Note 1	For this output the Minister of Finance has approved the incurring of costs up to the estimated level of trading revenue earned from third parties. This approval is given in terms of section 10 of the Public Finance Act 1989.
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Biosecurity

VOTE MINISTER: Minister for Biosecurity

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENTS: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Conservation, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Health

Part A - Statement of Objectives and Trends

Introduction

Votes Biosecurity bring together the biosecurity activities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries, Health, and the Department of Conservation.

As required by the Public Finance Act 1989, and for accountability purposes, four Votes are sought for biosecurity purposes. The four Votes will be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Conservation, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Health respectively. To provide a clearer presentation of the appropriations sought for biosecurity purposes, these four Votes are shown together in the Estimates of Appropriations.

Part A1 - Objectives for Votes Biosecurity

Related Government Goals

The appropriations in Votes Biosecurity will be largely devoted to purchasing outputs, which contribute primarily to the following Government's key goals.

- Protect and enhance the environment.
- Grow an inclusive, innovative economy for the benefit of all.

Output Areas

Outputs purchased from the four departments will contribute to government goals in varying degrees. Specifically related milestones are incorporated in the Purchase Agreements between the Minister and the Chief Executives.

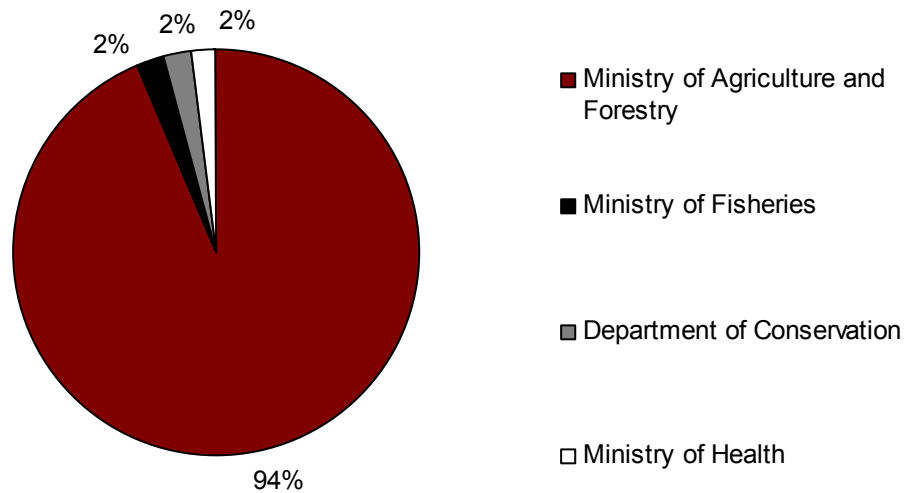
The appropriations are intended to fund activities, which fall into the following output areas:

- Policy advice on the framework and legislative reform required for managing biosecurity risks, the conduct of operational research to underpin policy development and implementation, and ministerial servicing.
- Establishing standards for border operations and quarantine, disease and pest surveillance programmes, and disease and pest emergency response capability.

Vote Structure

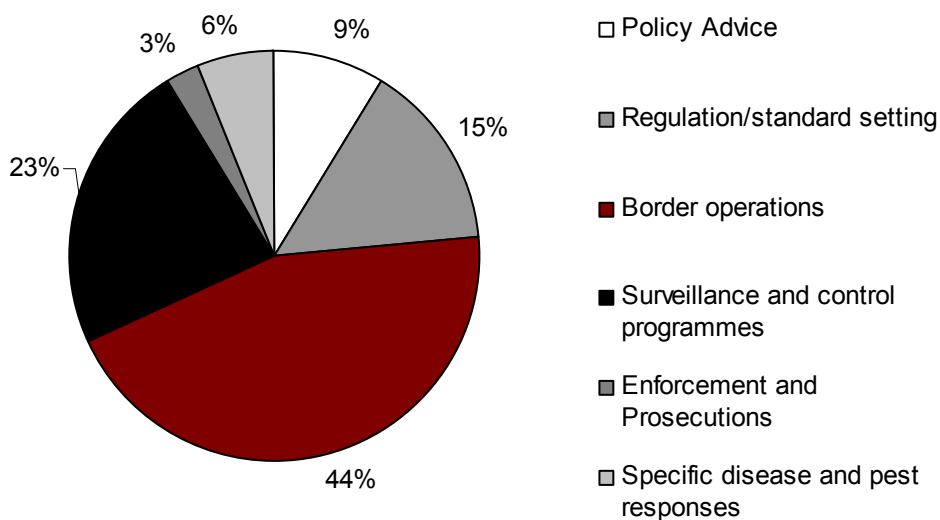
The charts below display the structure of Votes Biosecurity in terms of the proportion administered by each department (Figure 1) and in terms of the proportion of each departmental output area (Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Proportion of Votes Biosecurity administered by each department for 2002/03 in percentage terms



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Figure 2 – Departmental output areas for 2002/03 in percentage terms



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Part A2 - Trends in Votes Biosecurity

As an isolated island nation, New Zealand is free from many human, animal and plant diseases and pests endemic in other parts of the world. New Zealand has diverse indigenous flora and fauna, which require protection. New Zealand relies heavily on trade in products derived from its natural resources and biological production systems. Managing risks to those resources and systems is consequently important to achieving economic growth and protecting both the production base and the natural environment.

Votes Biosecurity brings together the biosecurity activities of MAF and the Ministries of Health, Fisheries, and the Department of Conservation under one Ministerial portfolio. The objective is to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to the development of biosecurity policy and the management of pests, weeds and diseases detrimental to economic growth, biological diversity and human health.

Strategic Issues: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The key strategic issues in respect of biosecurity in 2002/03 will be:

- The development and implementation of a Biosecurity Strategy incorporating government positions on acceptable levels of protection, import risk analysis, and generic incursion response policy. This will ensure that our biosecurity programme is structured to meet New Zealand's needs, and that consistent decisions are made as to the level of risk that New Zealand is prepared to take. It is not possible to achieve zero risk, consequently we need to decide how far we are able and prepared to go in reducing risks. In doing so we need to consider the expectations of society, the significance of the risks, and technologies and risk management measures that are available, their efficacy and costs, as well as our international obligations.
- Co-ordinating biosecurity activities amongst government departments, to ensure government's biosecurity policies are implemented effectively and efficiently. Recognising that MAF has a leadership role in terrestrial biosecurity, as well as a co-ordination role in the development of government's policies, it is important that departments work together to implement the most cost effective and efficient programmes possible. This is achieved through the Biosecurity Council, memoranda of understanding and operational agreements amongst departments with biosecurity responsibility
- Continuing to enhance MAF's operational capability at the border to cover all biosecurity risk areas. This will include ongoing review of the effectiveness of newly introduced measures such as extra X-ray machines and detector dog teams, additional Quarantine Officers, and the introduction of infringement notices.
- Expanding on MAF's work to increase awareness of biosecurity risks to New Zealand through the implementation of a programme aimed at improving the general public's understanding of the importance of biosecurity and their knowledge of how to access support and information on biosecurity issues. The awareness programme encourages all New Zealanders to take personal responsibility and an active role in the management of biosecurity risks.
- The programme covers biosecurity awareness in the marine/aquaculture, horticulture, agriculture, conservation and health sectors. It provides a framework for biosecurity education and awareness that can be used by central and local

government, industry groups, pathway operators, retailers, non-government organisations and others with an interest in biosecurity.

- Consideration of funding arrangements in biosecurity. This will include looking at the rationale for, and consistency and effectiveness of, funding arrangements across the various biosecurity programmes. The outcome will be recommendations to government on the way in which biosecurity programmes should be funded in future, including the level of Crown and industry/user contributions.

Strategic Issues: Department of Conservation

Since 1997/98 DOC has had policy responsibility for managing the risks posed to the conservation estate by new pests and unwanted organisms. The particular focus for the Department's work programme in 2002/03 will be on initiating training of departmental personnel in the roles and responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act, the implementation of a response action plan and the initiation of a national surveillance programme for new organisms identifying and evaluating a list of unwanted organisms, developing management systems for those that pose the greatest risk to indigenous flora and fauna.

Strategic Issues: Ministry of Fisheries

The focus for action in 2002/03 and beyond will be on continuing work towards building a system for protecting the marine environment from biosecurity threats by using a risk management methodology. An important feature of biosecurity is the collaborative approach taken between agencies with biosecurity functions. The Ministry will continue to work interdepartmentally to achieve biosecurity objectives, including ensuring that gaps in marine biosecurity are identified and strategies put in place to address them.

A biosecurity system requires effort to prevent organisms arriving, detect organisms if they do arrive, respond to those incursions and manage pest species. The Ministry of Fisheries will continue to focus on increasing knowledge and capability in all of these areas, including:

- Improving compliance with New Zealand requirements;
- Developing tools (both regulatory and management) to reduce the risk from vectors, specifically ballast water and hull fouling.

Strategic Issues: Ministry of Health

A major goal of the Ministry's work programme will be the effective management of public health risks posed by pests and diseases, consistent with objectives for the biological security of people's health.

During 2002/03, the Ministry of Health will:

- Continue with the attempted eradication of the southern saltmarsh mosquito (*Ochlerotatus camptorhynchus*) in the Hawke's Bay and Tairāwhiti; and the delivery of a response in the Kaipara and Mangawhai to be determined by the Government's decision on the long-term response to the mosquito in these areas.
- Implement the results of the independent review of exotic mosquito surveillance.

- Maintain and enhance the provision, review and revision of public health protection and regulatory service guidelines and training to undertake surveillance and to respond to incursions and interceptions of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance.
- Maintain and enhance a capability to respond to incursions of unwanted organisms harmful to humans that could become a serious problem if left unchecked.

Trends in Votes Biosecurity - Summary of Appropriations and Crown Revenue

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02		2002/03 Appropriations to be Used				2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	By the Department Administering the Vote		For Non-Departmental Transactions		Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
Types of Appropriation							Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Total \$000		
Operating Flows													
Classes of Outputs to be Supplied	86,413	89,889	94,698	108,406	138,444	133,316	88,561	2,726	33,684	-	124,971	119,301	119,834
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	141	156	165	1,823	1,289	930	-	-	390	-	390	230	230
Capital Flows													
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase or Development of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	86,554	90,045	94,863	110,229	139,733	134,246	88,561	2,726	34,074	-	125,361	119,531	120,064
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	-	-	-	46	1,600	1,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,600	1,600	1,600

B1 - Details of Appropriations

	2001/02			2002/03		
	Vote		Estimated Actual	Vote		
Appropriations	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000
Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Gross)						
Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry						
D1 Biosecurity and Animal Welfare Policy Advice	4,929	-	4,929	-	4,430	-
D2 Administration of Biosecurity and Animal Welfare Standards and Pest Management Strategies	15,815	-	14,921	-	13,444	-
D3 Border Inspection	38,196	-	38,027	-	37,646	-
D4 Disease and Pest Surveillance Response Capability	18,473	-	17,780	-	18,959	-
D5 Enforcement and Prosecutions	2,571	-	2,520	-	2,448	-

D6 Specific Disease and Pest Responses	12,934	-	11,456	-	3,799	-	Response to specific exotic disease pest incursions such as Painted Apple Moth and Varroa Bee Mite.
Vote Biosecurity - Conservation, administered by the Department of Conservation							
D7 Policy Advice	226	-	226	-	226	-	Purchasing policy advice and decision support to the Government on biosecurity relating to indigenous flora and fauna.
D8 Crown Pests/Weeds Exacerbator Costs	2,355	-	2,355	-	2,310	-	Delivery of services to control weed and animal pests on lands administered by the Department of Conservation.
D9 Indigenous Forest Biosecurity Protection	47	-	47	-	47	-	Monitoring the health of indigenous forests in order to detect new pests and unwanted organisms that may cause unwanted adverse effects.
D10 Specific Pest and Disease Responses	1,010	-	1,010	-	143	-	Delivery of services associated with responses to exotic disease or pest incursions, including the costs of a programme of eradication and control of Undaria seaweed.
Vote Biosecurity - Fisheries, administered by the Ministry of Fisheries							
D11 Marine Biosecurity Advice	3,547	-	2,043	-	2,770	-	The provision of policy advice to the Government on biosecurity issues relating to the marine environment.
Vote Biosecurity - Health, administered by the Ministry of Health							
D12 Policy Advice	339	-	339	-	339	-	Purchasing policy advice to support the Government on biosecurity issues as they affect public health.
D13 Specific Pest and Disease Response	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	Delivery of services associated with the response to the incursion of Southern Saltmarsh Mosquito, ochlerotatus camptorhynchus.
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	102,442	-	97,653	-	88,561	-	

B1 - Details of Appropriations (continued)

	2001/02				2002/03	
	Vote		Estimated Actual		Vote	
	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000
Appropriations						
Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Net)						
Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry						
D14 Discretionary Services (see note 1)	-	2,726	-	2,403	-	2,726
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Net)	-	2,726	-	2,403	-	2,726
Non-Departmental Output Classes						
Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry						
O1 Control of TB Vectors	33,216	-	33,200	-	33,624	-
						Purchasing of services to control populations of wild animals, particularly possums, in locations where infected members of the wild population transmit tuberculosis to cattle and deer. Control measures are undertaken on farms and adjacent Crown estate.

Vote Biosecurity - Health, administered by the Ministry of Health									
O2 Scientific Advice to Support Pest Management Strategies as They Affect Public Health	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	Purchasing taxonomic services to support surveillance programmes for exotic mosquitoes of public health significance. Purchasing training for public health services authorised persons surveillance and responses to incursions and interceptions of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance.
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Output Classes	33,276	-	33,260	-	33,684	-			
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown									
Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry									
Subscriptions to International Organisations	200	-	190	-	230	-			Subscriptions to international organisations such as the Foot and Mouth Vaccine Bank and OIE.
Varroa Compensation	440	-	100	-	160	-			Compensation payments to beekeepers arising from controls placed on the movement of bees, bee products and beekeeping equipment.
MmmLC Compensation	649	-	640	-	-	-			Compensation claims arising from an outbreak of MmmLC bacterial disease in goats and cattle in the Waikato.
Total Appropriations for Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	1,289	-	930	-	390	-			
Total Appropriations	137,007	2,726	131,843	2,403	122,635	2,726			

Part C - Explanation of Appropriations for Output Classes

Part C1 - Departmental Output Classes

Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry

Output Class D1 - Biosecurity and Animal Welfare Policy Advice

This class of outputs includes providing analysis and advice on, and development of policies, legislation, and organisational arrangements to be applied to, developing and implementing strategies for achieving effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes for biosecurity and animal welfare.

The outputs in the class include:

- *Policy Advice: Biosecurity Strategic* - advice on the appropriate legislative and policy framework to best achieve effective biosecurity.
- *Policy Advice: Biosecurity Pest Management* - advice on management of new pest incursions and existing pests including advice on the role of Government in national and regional pest management strategies.
- *Policy Advice: Science* - advice on government and industry science strategies and priorities, innovation, and the transfer of technology affecting biosecurity outcomes.
- *Policy Advice: Animal Welfare* - advice on the animal welfare policy and the implementation of animal welfare legislation. (**Note:** the funding for this output is provided through Vote: Biosecurity – Agriculture and Forestry. Portfolio responsibility for Animal Welfare is with the Minister of Agriculture.)
- *Ministerial Services* - services to support the Minister including replies to correspondence, Parliamentary Questions, Official Information Act and Ombudsman Requests.

Effective implementation of policy decisions requires policy input to ensure implementation decisions are consistent with policy objectives. Similarly the development of good policy advice requires technical input to ensure advice is well informed and practicable. Agreed work programmes are required to ensure that issues are dealt with in a timely manner by appropriately skilled people.

Output Class D2: Administration of Biosecurity and Animal Welfare Standards and Pest Management Strategies

This class of outputs includes the development, promulgation, maintenance, enforcement of and accreditation of standards. It also includes coordinating the development of pest and disease management programmes and the development of codes of animal welfare and review of codes of ethical conduct. Standard development involves consultation with affected parties within New Zealand and interaction with overseas countries to facilitate market access and ensure standards are scientifically based and reflect New Zealand's unique circumstances.

This class of outputs includes the coordination of biosecurity activities and biosecurity policy development across government departments with operational responsibility for biosecurity. Specifically, it includes coordinating the development of a Biosecurity

Strategy for New Zealand. The output class also provides for the development and implementation of a biosecurity awareness programme aimed at increasing the knowledge and therefore compliance of importers, travellers, industry groups, pathway operators and the general public.

The output class covers the management of the Crown's financial commitment for control of TB vectors in accordance with the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy (refer non-departmental output class O1 - Control of tuberculosis vectors).

The outputs in this class include:

- *Biosecurity Coordination*: coordination of biosecurity activities across MAF and other Government agencies with operational responsibility for biosecurity.
- *Import Health Standards*: specification of phytosanitary and zoosanitary requirements to be met by importing countries and provision of certification that conditions have been met.
- *Animal Welfare and Ethics Standards*: development, promulgation and maintenance of science based standards for animal welfare including ethical conduct in animal based research.
- *Border Inspection, Transitional Facility and Containment Standards*: development, promulgation and maintenance of border inspection and post-entry quarantine standards and accreditation of facilities and operators against these standards.
- *Disease and Pest Surveillance and Response Capability Standards*: development, promulgation and maintenance of animal disease and plant and forest pest surveillance and response standards and approval of suppliers against these standards.
- *Development of Pest Management Programmes*: facilitation and development of pest management programmes, including national pest management strategies under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- *Export Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Standards and Operational Standards*: development, promulgation and maintenance of standards for official phytosanitary and zoosanitary export assurances as required by importing countries and accreditation of facilities, people and procedures against these standards.
- *International Agreements and Standards*: representation of New Zealand's interests in international animal, plant and forest health organisations and animal welfare forums and compliance with New Zealand's obligations under international agreements.
- *Audit for Compliance*: audit of service providers and pest management programmes to ensure compliance with relevant biosecurity and animal welfare standards and legislation.

Effective policy advice requires technical input to ensure decisions are well informed and practicable. Similarly, the implementation of policy decisions through the standard setting process requires policy input to ensure decisions are consistent with Government's policy. Agreed work programmes are required to ensure issues are dealt with in a timely manner by appropriately skilled people.

Output Class D3: Border Inspection

This class of outputs involves the delivery of services for the management of biosecurity risks at the border in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and applicable technical and operational standards.

Outputs include the inspection of risk goods and clearance of people and vessels to ensure compliance with the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Performance measures covered by this output class include:

- the interception of restricted or prohibited goods entering New Zealand via aircraft and vessels, and
- the interception of restricted or prohibited goods entering New Zealand via cargo and containers.

Other activities covered by this output class include:

- passenger clearances
- mail clearances
- issue of infringement notices.

Output Class D4: Disease and Pest Surveillance Response Capability

This class of outputs involves the delivery of services for the surveillance of animal and plant populations and forests. The purpose of these surveillance activities is to maintain an accurate knowledge of New Zealand's animal, forest and plant health status.

The output class also includes the delivery of services to maintain a capability to diagnose and respond to unrecorded, unwanted organisms that are detected. This includes responding to any confirmed incursion of nominated unwanted organisms in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and applicable technical and operational standards.

MAF maintains or contracts accredited systems and procedures, trained personnel, a diagnostic laboratory capacity and database management to enable the control of eradication of unwanted organisms or pests at the direction of a Chief Technical Officer in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Performance measures covered by this output class include:

- limiting the impact of exotic disease incursions on New Zealand's animal biosecurity
- facilitation of the early detection of forest pests, and
- facilitation of the early detection of plant pests.

Other Outputs covered in this class include:

- animal health surveillance and disease response capability
- forest pest surveillance and response capability
- plant pest surveillance and response capability, and
- initial investigations into suspected unwanted organisms.

Output Class D5: Enforcement and Prosecutions

This class of outputs includes investigating and prosecuting (where appropriate) individuals and organisations who breach biosecurity or animal welfare legislation. Performance measures in this output class include:

- Responding to and investigating (where appropriate) breaches of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and the Biosecurity Act 1993, and
- Prosecuting (where appropriate) breaches of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and the Biosecurity Act 1993. The outputs also incorporate purchasing any services that maximise the use of assets and personnel employed by the Ministry for the purposes of achieving the output class delivery.

Output Class D6: Specific Disease and Pest Responses

This class of outputs includes the purchase of services to respond to a specific exotic disease/pest incursion and the coordination of that response.

Recent examples include: painted apple moth, rabbit calicivirus disease, white-spotted tussock moth and varroa bee mite.

Current exotic disease or pest responses include:

- Dutch Elm Disease
- Subterranean Termite
- Gumleaf Skeletoniser
- Painted Apple Moth
- Varroa
- Red Imported Fire ant
- Argentine Ants
- Wood Boring Insects
- Mycoides.

This output is demand driven. If funding for a response has been appropriated through reprioritisation from other Votes Biosecurity or Output Classes within Vote Biosecurity - Agriculture and Forestry, on the completion of the responses the original funding levels in Votes Biosecurity or Output Classes will be resumed.

Output Class D14: Discretionary Services

This class of outputs involves the utilisation of MAF resources at the border to undertake monitoring and inspection for other departments and comprises services which contribute to other biosecurity departments' outputs plus miscellaneous services associated with the provision of border control activities. Services are funded via fees, contracts or service level agreements.

Services delivered under this output include:

A Contribution to other government departments' outputs:

- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) controls - DOC accountability.
- Ballast Water Controls (Ministry of Fisheries).
- Inspection of imported used vehicles on behalf of Land Transport Safety Authority
- Monitoring of GMO sites for ERMA.

B Miscellaneous – supports other MAF or Government activities:

- Certification of plants, plant products, live animals and forest produce.
- Supervision and monitoring of quarantine and containment facilities.
- Treatment of private goods imported via mail, air and sea passengers.

Vote Biosecurity – Conservation

Output Class D7 - Policy Advice

This class of outputs includes the purchase of a range of policy advice and decision support for the Minister and the Government. The scope of the output class covers:

- advice on biosecurity legislation and organisation of the Biosecurity portfolio,
- advice to Ministers and others in relation to the introduction of unwanted organisms and the effects on native fauna and flora,
- the development of departmental policy and pest management strategies,
- risk analysis and risk management in relation to protected/threatened native species and ecosystems, and
- the need for establishment of systems for monitoring, surveillance and the early detection of new pests in indigenous forests and other natural ecosystems.

Output Class D8 – Crown Pest/Weed Exacerbator Costs

This class of outputs includes “Crown as exacerbator” contributions to the administration of Regional Pest Management Strategies (RPMS) developed and implemented by regional councils under the Biosecurity Act. These strategies can impose costs and obligations on land occupiers, including the Crown (eg, the Department of Conservation in respect of lands that it administers).

It also covers funding for weed and pest work to be undertaken by the Department of Conservation to meet agreed Crown as exacerbator obligations under these RPMS.

Output Class D9 - Indigenous Forest Biosecurity Protection

This class of outputs involves monitoring key areas in order to detect new unwanted organisms that may be harmful to indigenous forests and other areas managed by DOC. This includes aerial survey of productive plantation forests owned by the Department and ground examination of specified likely first-night camping spots (where new organisms may be released via international visitors' contaminated

camping equipment, such as tents and boots). It also covers the provision of biosecurity incursion awareness training among DOC staff, forest health diagnostic and advisory services and field evaluations.

Output Class D10 – Specific Pest and Disease Responses

This output class involves the delivery of services associated with responses to exotic disease or pest incursions. Currently the Department is funded for a programme of eradication and control of *Undaria* seaweed in southern New Zealand and to undertake a delimitation survey of the South Island for the presence of Koi, Carp and Gambusia. Funding for these projects ceases at the end of the 2002 financial year. A training programme to support the operationalisation of the national biosecurity action plan and surveillance plan will be initiated this year.

Vote Biosecurity – Fisheries

Output Class D11 - Marine Biosecurity Advice

This output class covers services related to the management of risks to marine biosecurity and focuses on outputs that contribute to the goal of protecting the marine environment.

The objectives of this output class are to provide policy advice on building a marine biosecurity system and to contribute to achieving the Biodiversity strategy. This will include:

- measures to prevent organisms arriving, detect organisms if they arrive, respond to those incursions and manage pest species,
- management contracts for services delivered by other parties, including enforcement activities and scientific research,
- monitoring compliance with biosecurity requirements,
- provision of advice on regulatory measures for marine biosecurity.

Vote Biosecurity – Health

Output Class D12 - Policy Advice

This class of outputs involves the purchase of policy advice for the Minister for Biosecurity on the effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases, consistent with objectives for the biological security of people's health, including;

- advice on biosecurity policies and advice on specific issues
- participation in the work of the Biosecurity Council and any related Officials Committee
- supporting, encouraging and actively facilitating the use of knowledge and information and building capacity to assist with emergency response and with the achievement of biosecurity objectives related to human health
- provision of advice to government agencies, public health services, local government, other agencies and the public on imported disease and disease vector surveillance and control

- administration and enforcement of public health legislation related to biosecurity objectives and advice on implementation and interpretation of Acts, Regulations and international agreements
- the development of public health protection and regulatory service guidelines and training
- the development and implementation of operational policy with the aim of controlling health biosecurity risks at the border including responses to interceptions of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance and contributing to intersectoral collaboration in order to maximise progress in the Government's priority areas of ensuring effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases for the biological security of people's health
- the surveillance of the human population in order to maintain knowledge of health status in terms of infectious and notifiable diseases; and the environment about international ports of entry and other high risk potential mosquito habitats to identify the presence/absence of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance
- the development and implementation of funding policy to ensure the development and maintenance of a capability to respond to incursions of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance including the maintenance of a nationally distributed, 24 hour, 365 day per year capability to investigate and report to the Chief Technical Officer (Health) and ensuring the building and co-ordination of a capability in terms of systems, procedures, trained personnel, laboratory diagnostic capacity and data management for undertaking the control or eradication of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance.

Output Class D13 - Specific Pest Disease and Response

This output covers the development and implementation of funding policy to ensure the implementation of the Government's decisions on the long-term response to the southern saltmarsh mosquito in New Zealand in the Hawke's Bay and Tairāwhiti, and in the Kaipara and Mangawhai. This includes:

- funding policy in relation to operational services as required
- convening meetings of the technical advisory group as required.

Part C2 – Non-Departmental Output Classes

Vote Biosecurity – Agriculture and Forestry

Output Class O1 – Control of Tuberculosis Vectors

This output class relates to purchasing services to control populations of wild animals, particularly possums, in locations where infected members of the wild population transmit tuberculosis to cattle and deer. Control measures are undertaken on farms and adjacent Crown estate. The control programme is a component of the pest management strategy for tuberculosis established under the Biosecurity Act 1993. The Animal Health Board is responsible for managing the strategy. The output represents the Crown's contribution to the approved strategy.

Control services are contracted from regional councils and other pest control agencies. The overall effectiveness of this programme is measured by a reduction in the number of tuberculosis reactor cattle and deer and movement control herds, in one to three years following a control operation.

Quantity and quality

The strategy is the subject of review during 2001/02 and changes to performance criteria will result. For the interim the Minister expects:

- That control programmes should comply with the following limits:
 - The mean value for possums caught over all trap-lines must not exceed 5 possums per 100 trap-nights.
 - No more than 20% of trap-lines may have a value in excess of 10 possums per 100 trap-nights.
 - No trap-line may have a value in excess of 15 possums per 100 trap-nights.
- The effectiveness of each operation to be monitored post-control using the trap-catch method no later than 6 weeks after completion of the operation.
- An annual programme report within two months of the end of the financial year which includes commentary on the numbers of cattle and herds that are infected with bovine tuberculosis.

Cost

Outputs in the class will be provided within the appropriated sum of \$33.624 million (inclusive of GST).

*Vote Biosecurity - Health***Output Class O2 - Scientific Advice to Support Pest Management Strategies as they Affect Public Health**

This output class involves the provision of scientific analysis and advice to support MOH's policy advice to the Minister for Biosecurity. It includes the purchase of science services to support surveillance programmes and the management of risks posed by exotic mosquitoes of public health significance and the purchase of training for public health services authorised persons in surveillance and responses to incursions and interceptions of exotic mosquitoes of public health significance.

Quantity and quality

The Ministry of Health will enter into contracts with non-departmental service providers for the provision of science services as and when it becomes necessary.

Quality measures for the provision of science services will be as agreed in these contracts between MOH and non-departmental service providers.

Cost

This output class will be provided within the appropriated sum of \$60,000 (inclusive of GST).

Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Receipts

	2001/02		2002/03	Description of 2002/03 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
Current Revenue				
Non-Tax Revenue				
Biosecurity Act 1993 Fines	1,600	1,800	1,600	Infringement fines imposed on persons entering New Zealand at ports of entry with undeclared goods.
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1,600	1,800	1,600	
Total Current Revenue	1,600	1,800	1,600	
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	1,600	1,800	1,600	