

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Biosecurity	The exclusion, eradication or effective management of the risks posed by pests and diseases or unwanted organisms to the economy, environment and human health.	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary – covers health and safety measures affecting trade. It includes food safety (bacterial contaminants, pesticides, inspection and labelling – sanitary) as well as animal and plant health (phytosanitary).
Import Health Standards	Documents specifying the requirements that imported risk goods must meet for the effective management of their risks.	Sustainability/ Sustainable Development	Maintaining the environment's life-sustaining capability and functioning, as agriculture and forestry deliver optimal socio-economic benefits to New Zealanders in current and future generations.
Incursion Responses	MAF's response to the occurrence of an organism not previously known to be established in New Zealand. This can range from research to eradication (does not include interceptions at the border).	FTAs	Free Trade Agreements – designed to liberalise trade between countries. Includes Closer Economic Partnerships and Strategic Economic Partnerships.
Outcomes	The impacts on, or the consequences for, the community of the outputs or activities of the Ministry (but also influenced by others).	WTO	The World Trade Organisation – the global international organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
Outputs	The goods or services produced by the Ministry.		
Sectors	The agricultural (including horticulture), food and forestry sectors.		

LEGISLATION

ADMINISTERED BY MAF AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

MAF ADMINISTERS ABOUT 50 STATUTES
AND OVER 150 SETS OF REGULATIONS

During 2008/09, MAF worked on the enactment of the Walking Access Act 2008. The purpose of this Act is to provide the New Zealand public with walking access to the outdoors (including around the coast and lakes, along rivers, and to public resources) and to establish the New Zealand Walking Access Commission.

MAF also dedicated a significant amount of resources over the reporting period towards implementation of the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and amendments to this Act. This included the substantive Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 and, more specifically to MAF, the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Forestry Sector) Amendment Act 2009 and the Climate Change (Forestry Sector) Regulations 2008.

»» PUBLIC ACTS

- › Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act 1908
- › Animal Control Products Limited Act 1991
- › Animal Identification Act 1993
- › Animal Welfare Act 1999
- › Apple and Pear Industry Restructuring Act Repeal Act 2001
- › Biosecurity Act 1993
- › Commodity Levies Act 1990
- › Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001
- › Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
- › Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
- › Forests Act 1949
- › Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000
- › Franklin-Manukau Pests Destruction Act 1971
- › Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (in respect of new organisms by virtue of section 97A)
- › Hop Industry Restructuring Act 2003
- › Irrigation Schemes Act 1990
- › Kiwifruit Industry Restructuring Act 1999
- › Meat Board Act 2004

- › Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Restructuring) Act 1995
- › Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry (Restructuring) Act 1997
- › Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Restructuring) Act 1998
- › New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Act 1987
- › Phosphate Commission of New Zealand Dissolution Act 1989
- › Plants Act 1970
- › Pork Industry Board Act 1997
- › Potato Industry Act Repeal Act 1988
- › Poultry Board Act Repeal Act 1989
- › Primary Products Marketing Act 1953
- › Public Works Act 1981 (Part XIX)
- › Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Act 1953
- › Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Act 1969
- › Veterinarians Act 2005
- › Walking Access Act 2008
- › Wool Industry Restructuring Act 2003

»» PRIVATE ACTS

- › Auckland Agricultural Pastoral and Industrial Shows Board Act 1972
- › Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1982
- › Clevedon Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1994
- › Kumeu District Agricultural and Horticultural Society Act 1991
- › Marlborough Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1974
- › Palmerston North Showgrounds Act 1974
- › Telford Farm Training Institute Act 1963
- › Tokoroa Agricultural and Pastoral Association Empowering Act 1968
- › United Wheatgrowers Act 1936
- › Waikato Show Trust Act 1965

PUBLICATIONS

PRODUCED 1 JULY 2008 – 30 JUNE 2009

MAF publishes a variety of publications, a number of which are mentioned in this report. These include reports, standards, regulations, manuals, statistical releases, and newsletters. Many are available on our websites at www.maf.govt.nz and www.biosecurity.govt.nz. Hard copies may also be available on request by phoning 0800 00 83 33 or emailing policy.publications@maf.govt.nz. Our staff also contribute to a wide range of books, journals and magazines produced by other organisations that are not included here.

»» MAF-WIDE

- › MAF Annual Report 2007/08
- › MAF Statement of Intent 2009/12
- › Outside-In Review: Perceptions of MAF's Regulatory Impact on the Grain and Seed Industry
- › Briefing for Incoming Ministers
- › Māori and Treaty of Waitangi Cultural Resource
- › Māori Responsiveness Strategy 2008

»» AGRICULTURAL POLICY

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

- › Situation and Outlook for New Zealand Agriculture and Forestry 2008
- › Horticulture and Arable Monitoring Report 2008
- › Pastoral Monitoring Report 2008

INFORMATION PAPERS AND DISCUSSION PAPERS

- › The Dairying and Clean Streams Accord: Snapshot of Progress 2007/2008

OTHER

- › Meat: The Future
- › Rural Assistance Payments
- › Hill Country Erosion Fund
- › Community Irrigation Fund
- › On-Farm Adverse Events Recovery Plan
- › Sustainable Farming Fund Profile

»» ANIMAL WELFARE

- › NAEAC Annual Report 2007
- › NAEAC Annual Report 2008
- › NAWAC Annual Report 2007
- › NAWAC Annual Report 2008
- › Welfare Pulse
- › Welfare of Calves during Transport
- › Animal Use Statistics
- › Bloodharvesting Guidelines
- › Guidelines for writing codes of welfare

»» BIOSECURITY

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

- › Biosecurity Magazine
- › Surveillance Magazine

INFORMATION PAPERS AND DISCUSSION PAPERS

- › Proposed changes to ruminant protein regulations
- › Analysis of submissions: proposed changes to ruminant protein regulations
- › Collecting statistics on the use of animals in research, testing and teaching
- › Proposal to prohibit the sale and use of rodent glueboard traps
- › Surveillance Strategy 2020
- › Review of submissions on Draft Import Health Standard for pig meat and pig meat products
- › Discussion document for the importation of Rhubus
- › Review of the Undaria Commercial Harvest Policy

TECHNICAL PAPERS

- › Pathogen Pathways: best management practices

OTHER

- › Policy for MAF's responses to risk organisms
- › Balance in Trade

»» FORESTRY

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

- › A National Exotic Forest Description as at 1 April 2008

STATISTICAL RELEASES

- › Forestry Production and Trade for the June 2008 quarter
- › Forestry Production and Trade for the Sept 2008 quarter
- › Forestry Production and Trade for the Dec 2008 quarter
- › Forestry Production and Trade for the March 2009 quarter

FOREST INDUSTRY AND WOOD AVAILABILITY FORECASTS

- › Otago/Southland
- › Hawke's Bay

- › East Coast
- › Auckland
- › Southern North Island

OTHER

- › Future Drivers for New Zealand Forestry
- › A Forestry Sector Study 2009
- › A Guide to Forestry in the Emissions Trading Scheme
- › A Guide to Mapping Forest Land for the Emissions Trading Scheme

GRANTS APPROVED

BY MAF IN 2008/09 FUNDING ROUNDS

MAF administers a number of grant programmes that help land managers and the rural communities to manage our natural resources in a sustainable manner. The table below provides information on the number of grants approved in the 2008/09 budgeting round. MAF administers the following grants and schemes to boost and support the rural sector.

››› ADVERSE CLIMATIC EVENTS

This covers an adverse climatic event or natural disaster that impacts on the rural community. It includes floods, storms, droughts, snow storms, frosts, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and hailstorms. Government's role in adverse events is to help its citizens in times of adversity, where government involvement is justified by benefit to the wider community. Government does not respond to individual requests for assistance, but to situations beyond the capacity of the wider community to cope.

After an adverse event, the Government has a role in restoring public infrastructure and protecting the health and safety of its citizens. The Government also may provide assistance targeted towards primary producers, who may feel the impact of an adverse event particularly acutely.

Further information is available on

www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/assistance/adverse-events/

››› AFFORESTATION GRANTS SCHEME

The Afforestation Grants Scheme (AGS) is a contestable fund designed to encourage more planting of trees in small forests and on farms. It was announced in 2007 by the Government as part of its package of climate change initiatives and offers an alternative to the Emissions Trading Scheme (Forestry) as a way to encourage greater levels of greenhouse gas absorption by increasing the area of Kyoto-compliant new forest in New Zealand.

Further information is available on www.maf.govt.nz/climatechange/forestry/initiatives/ags/

››› COMMUNITY IRRIGATION FUND

The Community Irrigation Fund (CIF) aims to build resilience in agricultural producers and rural communities, and ensure their long-term economic growth within sustainable environmental limits by reducing the risks they face from water shortages caused by climate change. The CIF helps agricultural producers and rural communities adapt to climate change by assisting promoters of community water storage and/or irrigation schemes overcome the high transaction costs of generating investor and/or community support. A

community scheme is one that is initiated, developed and used by multiple members of a rural community, primarily for irrigation.

Further information is available on www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/cif/page.htm

»» EAST COAST AFFORESTATION GRANTS

The East Coast Forestry Project (ECFP) was established because the Government considered it important to address the wide-scale erosion problem in the Gisborne district. Since 1992, MAF has provided funding to landholders to prevent and control erosion. The ECFP grant can be used to control erosion on the worst eroding or erosion-prone land in the district (MAF refers to this type of land as target land). The ECFP provides a grant for establishing an effective tree cover through planting or encouraging natural reversion to native bush.

Further information is available on www.maf.govt.nz/forestry/east-coast-forestry/

»» HILL COUNTRY EROSION FUND

The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Hill Country Erosion Fund is part of the SLM Hill Country Erosion Programme. The SLM Hill Country Erosion Fund, through regional initiatives, provides targeted government support to communities that need to protect erosion-prone hill country while recognising that, wherever possible, farmers seek to retain the maximum practical production from their land. Regional councils and unitary authorities may apply for funding for projects that assist

hill-country farmers to treat erosion-prone land and implement sustainable management practices.

Further information is available on

www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/slm-hill-country-erosion-programme/

»» SUSTAINABLE FARMING FUND

The purpose of the Sustainable Farming Fund (SFF) is to support the financial, environmental and social performance of New Zealand's productive land-based sectors.

It does this by funding projects that are:

- › based around solving problems, or taking up opportunities, related to sustainable resource use; and
- › defined and driven by a farmer, grower or forester-led Community of Interest. (These are groups of stakeholders drawn together by common problems or opportunities).

Further information is available on www.maf.govt.nz/sff/

»» RURAL VETERINARIANS BONDING SCHEME

To address shortages of vets in rural areas, the Government has committed to a voluntary bonding scheme for vets. The scheme provides a taxable payment of \$11 000 for every year, up to five years, that vets work in an eligible area. Payment for the first three years will be made as a lump sum at the end of three years, with an annual payment for the fourth and fifth year.

Further information is available on www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/voluntary-bonding-scheme.htm

MAF PROGRAMME

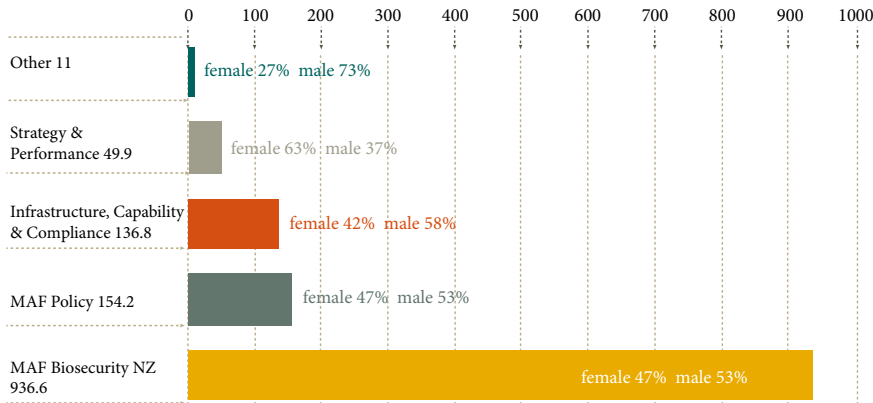
	NUMBER OF GRANTS APPROVED 2008/09	ALLOCATED AMOUNT APPROVED + (GST INCL)	
Adverse climatic events	N/A	\$369 144	
Afforestation Grants Scheme	Regional Council pool Public tender pool	72 68	\$5 479 000 \$6 645 982
Community Irrigation Fund	6	\$606 675	
East Coast Afforestation Grants	25	\$2 232 149	
Hill Country Erosion Fund	2	\$1 405,120	
Sustainable Farming Fund	90	\$11 986 521	
Rural Veterinarians Bonding Scheme	18 ++	- NA -	
Total	281	\$28 724 591	

Note:

+ Several grants involve multi-year payments. Actual payments may vary from allocated amounts. Payments made for grants that were approved in previous years are not included above.

++ Each applicant is bonded for a minimum of three years and for a maximum of five years for staying in an eligible area under the Vet Bonding Scheme. For each completed year of bond, the applicant receives \$11 000. The first payment (\$33 000) is made at the end of three years of the bond, that is, 2012 for the above 18 applicants. A vet can be bonded for three, four or five years depending on their own decisions around whether to stay in an eligible area. It is also possible that applicants may decide to leave the scheme, before receiving their first payment.

THE MINISTRY'S STAFF INFORMATION

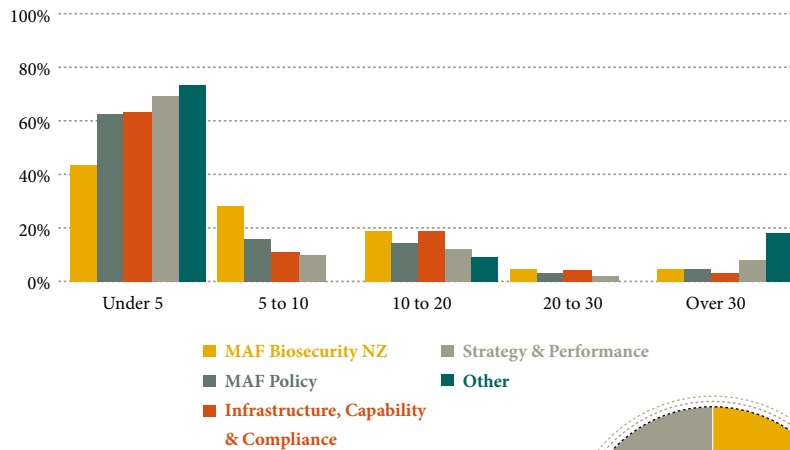


Note: The figures above (total FTEs of 1288) differ slightly from those calculated by the State Services Commission (1295.2 FTEs) in June 2009. The figures do not include vacancies.

STAFF NUMBERS AND GENDER

Staff are located throughout the country, with the highest concentration of numbers being in the main three centres: Auckland 520 (FTEs), Wellington 536 and Christchurch 119. At any given time a proportion of staff are also located offshore during pre clearance work.

The gender ratio in MAF is currently 53/47 (male/female). This has not changed significantly over the past five years.

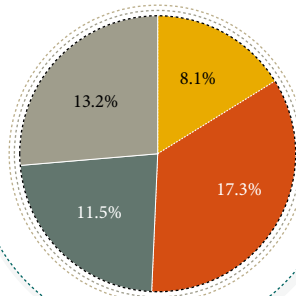


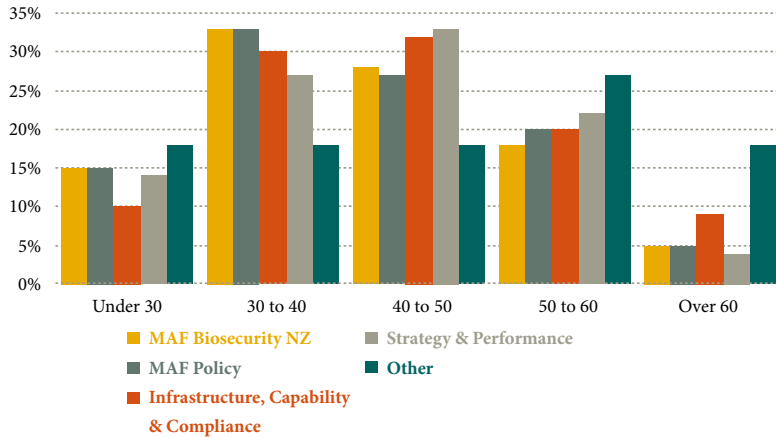
LENGTH OF SERVICE

The average length of service for MAF staff is eight years (six years for female staff and 10 years for male staff). This has not changed significantly over the past five years. Currently, 48 percent of staff have fewer than five years' service; 24 percent have between five and 10 years' service; 18 percent of staff have between 10 and 20 years service; and 5 percent of staff have between 20 and 30 years' service. Five percent of staff have over 30 years' service.

TURNOVER

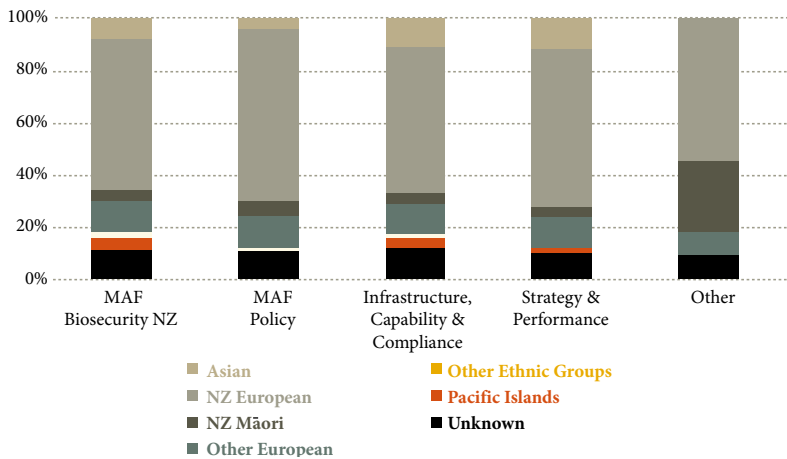
The turnover rate in MAF for the year ending 30 June 2009 was 9.5 percent. This compares with 10.8 percent for the year ending 30 June 2008.





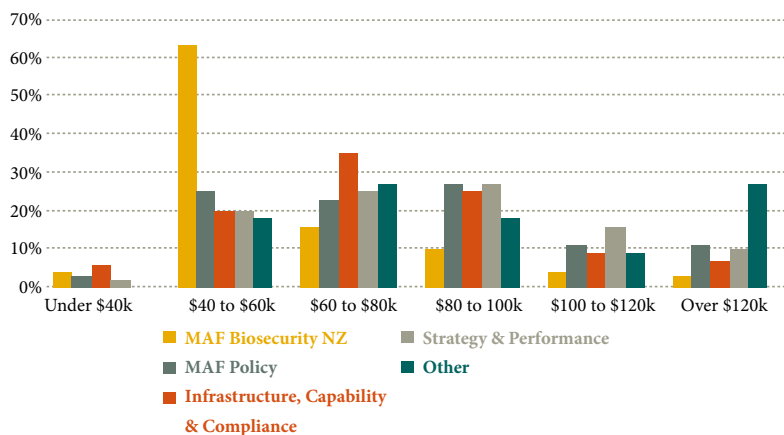
AGE RANGES

The average age of MAF staff is 41 years (39 years for female staff and 44 years for male staff). This has not changed significantly over the past five years. Currently, 15 percent of staff are aged under 30 years; 33 percent are aged between 30 and 40 years; 28 percent are aged between 40 and 50 years; and 18 percent are aged between 50 and 60 years. Six percent of staff are aged over 60 years.



ETHNICITY

The NZ European ethnic group continues to be the most dominant group within MAF at 59 percent. Other ethnic group breakdowns are: Asian 8 percent; NZ Māori 5 percent; Other European 12 percent; Pacific Islands 4 percent; and Other Ethnic Groups 2 percent. The ethnicity for 11 percent of staff remains undisclosed.



SALARY

The average salary in MAF is \$66 358 per annum (pa). Currently, 4 percent of staff are paid below \$40 000 pa; 52 percent are paid between \$40 000 pa and \$60 000 pa; 19 percent are paid between \$60 000 pa and \$80 000 pa; 14 percent are paid between \$80 000 pa and \$100 000 pa; and 6 percent of staff are paid between \$100 000 pa and \$120 000 pa. Five percent of staff are paid over \$120 000 pa.

THE MINISTRY'S ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

MAF is made up of the following groups:

»» MAF POLICY

MAF Policy exists to provide information, analysis and advice to the Government on issues affecting the economic and environmental performance of the sectors. It is divided into seven directorates – International Policy, Sector Performance Policy, Innovation and Research Policy, Natural Resources Policy, Strategy Development, Programmes and Management Services.

»» MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand is the lead agency in New Zealand's biosecurity system and is tasked with a "whole-of-system" leadership role, encompassing economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand includes the border inspection operation of MAF, international trade and animal welfare responsibilities.

»» CROWN FORESTRY

The overall purpose of the Crown Forestry Group is to manage the Crown's interest in a number of commercial forests and forestry-related leases. Operational management of the forest estate is contracted to forest management companies with audit, strategic planning and administration carried out by Crown Forestry staff in Wellington and Rotorua.

»» STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE

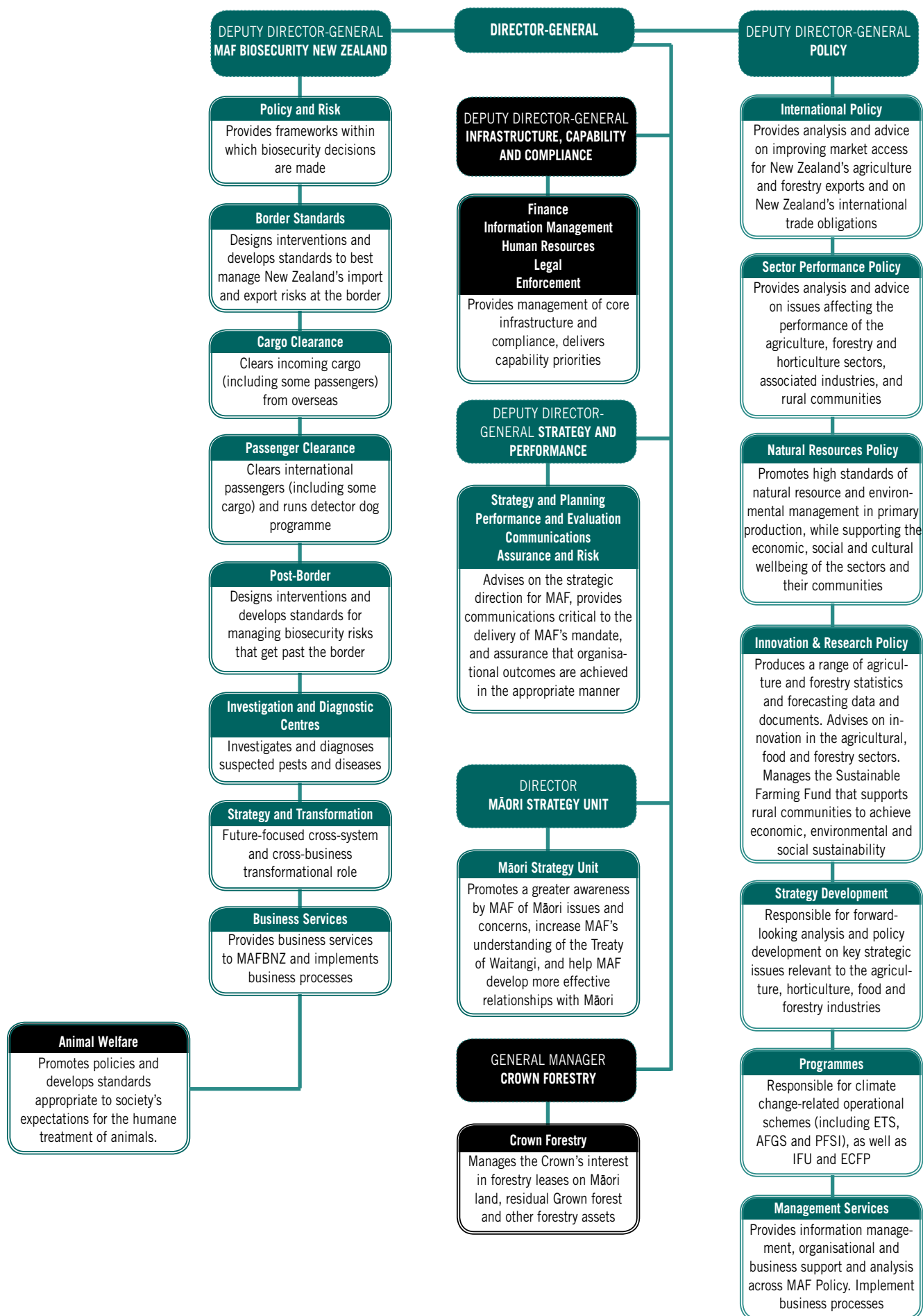
The MAF Strategy and Performance Group advises on the strategic direction for MAF, provides communications critical to the delivery of MAF's mandate, and assurance that organisational outcomes are achieved in the appropriate manner.

»» MĀORI STRATEGY UNIT

The Māori Strategy Unit works across the whole of MAF. The primary role of the unit is to assist Māori to participate in the enhancement of New Zealand's natural advantage and to improve MAF's ability to be aware of and respond to Māori and Treaty of Waitangi issues.

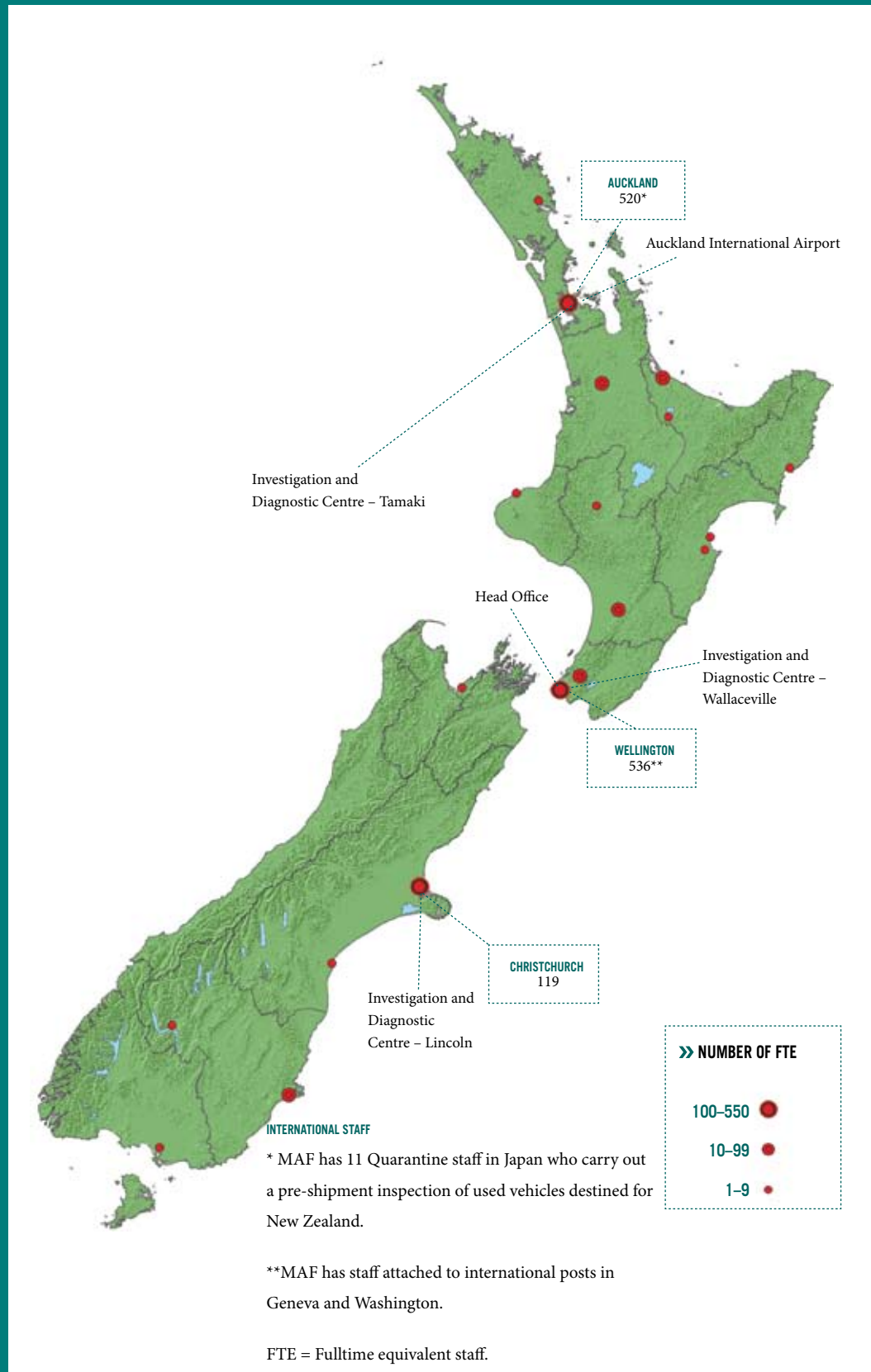
»» INFRASTRUCTURE, CAPABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

MAF's Infrastructure, Capability and Compliance Group contributes to organisational governance and supports the other business groups through the delivery of a range of services, including financial, information management, human resources, in-house legal services and compliance and enforcement. It also provides shared services to the New Zealand Food Safety Authority.



MAF STAFF LOCATION

THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND (AS AT 30 JUNE 2009)



PRINTED ON CHLORINE FREE
100% RECYCLED PAPER USING VEGETABLE INKS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
TE MANATŪ AHUWHENUA, NGĀHEREHERE
PASTORAL HOUSE
25 THE TERRACE, PO BOX 2526
WELLINGTON, 6140, NEW ZEALAND
>>> WWW.MAF.GOVT.NZ

New Zealand Government