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Improving NTMs in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sectors – The New Zealand Context

Submitted by: New Zealand



Trade Policy Dialogue on Understanding Non-Tariff Measures on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors to Enhance Trade to Improve Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in the Asia Pacific Region 13 August 2021

Ministry for Primary Industries Manatū Ahu Matua



Improving NTMs in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors – The New Zealand Context

August 2021

New Zealand Food Safety

Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

New Zealand Agricultural Policy context

The Ministry for Primary Industries - provides policy and regulatory advice, market access and trade services, and manages major regulatory systems of biosecurity, food safety, forestry, fisheries management, and animal welfare









New Zealand's approach to Non-tariff Measures

Three principles help us to minimise the regulatory burden on industry whilst keeping consumers and producers safe;

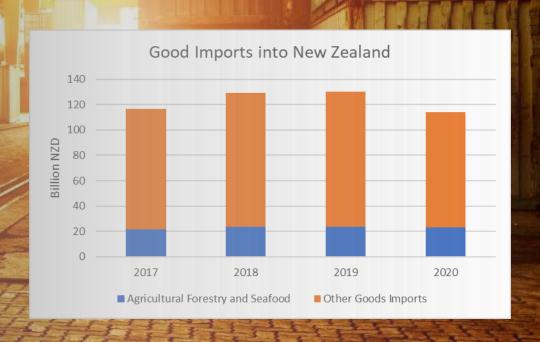
Scientifically justified Evidence based Risk management



How we support trade: Registration initiative

All food imported for sale in New Zealand must be safe and suitable and imported by a registered importer.

Consumers demand a wider range of Horticulture and Seafood imports into New Zealand



Our Policy implementation: Food Safety

Key functions include:

- Protecting consumers of New Zealand food, whether here or overseas
- Providing effective food regulation for food produced or consumed in New Zealand, including imported and exported food products
- Developing policies and influencing behaviours that promote the safety of our food



Food Chain - Legislation

Domestic Primary Manu-Primary **Import Export** Production Sale Processing facturing **Animal Products Act 1999** Wine Act 2003 **ACVM 1997** Food Act 2014 Biosecurity Act 1993 Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code

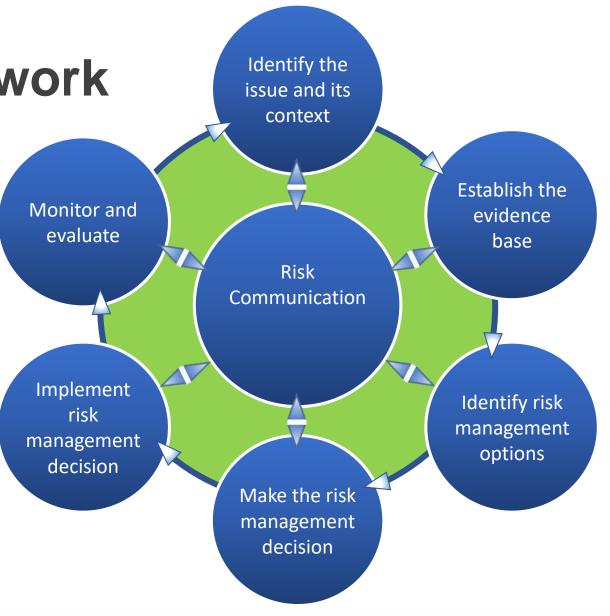
Food Safety Risk Analysis Framework Incorporates all aspects of internationally recognised risk

- Incorporates all aspects of internationally recognised risk analysis practice based on CODEX principles, Standards and Guidelines
 - Risk assessment
 - Risk management
 - Risk communication
- Scientifically justified and risk-based
 - is consistent with World Trade Organization SPS principles
 - meets legal and other international obligations

Risk Management Framework

Benefits of a risk management framework:

- Decisions are in proportion to health (food safety) risks involved
- Allows innovation and flexibility in applying regulatory control measures
- Supports industry by facilitating technical advice and helping develop tools that manage food safety risks



New Zealand Food Safety Regulatory Model



Set regulatory requirements
Verify and provide official assurances
Undertake compliance activities
Monitor and audit the system

Recognised Verifiers
Independent Audit

Independent verification and audit

Regulated Industry
Risk-based management
plans

Meet regulatory requirements using risk-based measures

Safe and suitable food to consumers

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Ngā mihi

Paul Dansted
Director Food Regulation
New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries