

How biosecurity will change for primary industries under the GIA

What you get now...	The Deed offers signatories ...	If you don't sign....
Government delivers biosecurity programs to reduce the risk of entry of unwanted pests at the international border.	A framework for government and industry to work together in partnership to strengthen the biosecurity system and achieve better outcomes.	Government and industry work through consultation, for the most part, on biosecurity initiatives.
Import health standards are developed in consultation with industry and community stakeholders.	An environment for enhanced engagement in the risk analyses underpinning import health standards through provision of technical information and expertise.	Import health standards are developed in consultation with industry and community stakeholders.
Standards are implemented by government.	The opportunity to participate in processes to actively identify and take action to address new and emerging biosecurity risks.	Standards are implemented by government.
Decisions about the biosecurity continuum are made by Government on behalf of stakeholders.	Processes and fora for sharing information on biosecurity issues that will have a negative impact on New Zealand's biosecurity, and the systems in place to deal with them.	Decisions about the biosecurity continuum are made by Government on behalf of stakeholders, including non-Signatories.
Government is accountable for biosecurity outcomes that are its responsibility.	Greater accountability of GIA partners for their performance in managing the biosecurity risks that are their responsibility.	Government sets its priorities consistent with national interest and its commitments to Deed partners.
Biosecurity incident response systems are maintained. Response policies evolve from government policies and drivers.	Agreed response policies ¹ for priority pests that are developed over time by Deed signatories.	MPI's response policies for specific pests may not be clear or pre-agreed.
A range of readiness activities is undertaken according to Government priorities and objectives and subject to available resources.	Readiness work that is undertaken jointly by MPI and industry through Operational Agreements, and that address the biosecurity needs and priorities of the partners.	Existing readiness work may or may not continue. MPI may cost-recover from industries who benefit from readiness work, e.g. existing surveillance programmes. New readiness work is undertaken at industry's own cost.
Biosecurity incident response decisions are taken by MPI staff without mandated consultation or engagement with affected industries.	Signatories impacted by an incursion of an unwanted organism to have a seat at the decision-making table from the beginning of a response to its end.	In the event of an incursion, MPI investigates, it may respond, and will pay for the response.
Government will determine which pest or disease incursions will be responded to in the national interest.	MPI and signatories commit to joint decision-making including deciding whether and how to respond to an unwanted organism.	MPI decides whether to respond or not. Industry is consulted but does not make or share response decisions.
Government pays for responses that it chooses to undertake.	Industry readiness and response costs that are capped at a maximum 50%, even where industry benefit is greater than this and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In event of incursion in the first three years, MPI pays and does not cost recover response costs. Industry participates in decision making Industry pays a share of response costs post-2016, where it benefits. 	MPI will recover response costs from industry members that benefit, and where it is equitable and efficient to do so.

Note

1. Agreed strategies which provides guidance and direction, and reduces ambiguity.