

# POLICY DEVELOPMENT PLAN



*Tāhuri Whenua*  
*National Māori Vegetable*  
*Growers Collective*

PREPARED BY



SEPTEMBER 2005

---

### **DISCLAIMER**

The best information available to LMG Consultants Ltd has been used to prepare this plan. The application of the information in this plan is beyond the control of LMG Consultants Ltd and no liability will be accepted for any loss or damage suffered as a result of the application of the information in this plan.

©



**Land Management Group Ltd**

**P O Box 2642  
Stortford Lodge  
HASTINGS**

# CONTENTS

---

	Page
Introduction .....	1
Policy Development Plan.....	3
Treaty of Waitangi .....	4
Strategic Aim & Objectives .....	5
To Establish a Policy Entity for Tahuri Whenua .....	6
To Identify Maori Issues and; Develop Policy Processes & Policy.....	8
To Gain an Appreciation of Key Legislation/Policy..	13
To Build Relationships with Policy Stakeholders .....	19
To Represent Maori Interests in Key Networks .....	22
To Acknowledge Matauranga Maori.....	24
References.....	25
Appendices .....	26

## INTRODUCTION

---

Presently Maori representation and participation in the horticulture industry is minimal and does not achieve a full and positive Maori presence. To help alleviate this situation, Tahuri Whenua<sup>1</sup> was established to provide a national Maori entity representing Maori interests in the horticultural sector. The rationale behind the establishment of Tahuri Whenua includes:

- The need for a Maori presence in existing sector interests such as Vegfed, MAF and training & research institutions – there is a need to participate in, rather than compete with, such structures.
- The need for a structure which could participate in the sector and also provide for tikanga, matauranga Maori and other components of the modern Te Ao Maori.
- The desire for a forum to bring Maori - with common interests in whenua and vegetable production - together to both support and learn from each other.
- The desire to facilitate the return of future generations to a relationship with the whenua through vegetable and crop production.
- The need for a national entity that could purchase and disseminate research and development for, and on behalf of, Maori.
- The need for a strategy that ensures better mechanisms for Maori investment in the vegetable sector and, investment in Maori in the same sector.

Besides the role of a strategic Maori entity such as Tahuri Whenua, there are other actions that Maori can undertake to facilitate full Maori participation in the horticulture sector. One action is to become an active participant in the legislative and policy framework of the horticultural sector. It is envisaged that Tahuri Whenua can complement the existing policy processes and frameworks that constitute the horticultural sector.

It is important to promote legislative requirements relevant to horticulture production systems that apply to all stakeholders in the industry, including Maori. This will ensure Maori do not disadvantage themselves against other stakeholders through ignorance or misinterpretation of legislation. Maori can also position themselves to be participants in the review or creation of any legislation or policies likely to impinge on their core horticultural business. This involvement includes the policy processes and frameworks at the local and regional level through to central government.

Recent legislation has incorporated and acknowledged Maori culture, and this has led to an increase in the attention and relevance of the Treaty of Waitangi and Maori values and concepts. There are further increased expectations and obligations on all levels of Government to involve and consult Maori in their policy development processes.

---

<sup>1</sup> The full legal name for Tahuri Whenua is – Tahuri Whenua Incorporated Society (see Strategic Plan for constitutional information).

These factors have led to an increased Maori presence (both physically and metaphorically) in policy development processes.

Although there is definite room and demand for improvement, the potential opportunities for Maori in policy development are significant in stark contrast to past government regimes. There has been a noticeable shift in efforts towards including Maori in New Zealand's policy framework across the spectrum. Durie (1998) identifies that the involvement of Maori in state programs is increasing, and highlights the state shift over the last two decades towards including, and providing for, Maori perspectives in the policy framework.

Durie (1998) discusses Maori involvement in policy development and states that –

*“A Maori centred approach requires that Maori themselves are involved in the design, delivery, management, and monitoring of services”.*

Against a backdrop of increased legislative obligation and enhanced Maori policy opportunities, it is important that Maori take advantage and have an effective input into the policies and legislation that affect them. This document aims to provide a pathway forward, for enabling Tahuri Whenua to effectively participate in the policy framework affecting Maori horticultural interests.

## **POLICY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

---

This Policy Development plan is the final in a series of plans that aim to establish Tahuri Whenua for an extensive and prosperous future. Te Puni Kokiri (Ministry of Maori Development) has supported the group in the production of this series of plans (strategic, financial, operational, communication, education and policy development), which will allow for the entrenchment of the Society in the horticulture and Maori sectors. We are thankful for this support and the support of all interested parties and stakeholders who have been a part of the formation of the roopu and their strategic development. These plans are designed to support and complement each other.

The strategic plan for Tahuri Whenua identifies two key objectives that are the basis of this document:

- To promote a collaborative Maori approach to horticulture within the wider horticulture industry, and
- To facilitate full Maori participation in the horticulture industry.

To help fulfil these objectives, Tahuri Whenua has developed this ‘Policy Development Plan’. A Policy Development plan is a tool to supplement the core business identified in the strategic plan and will be used to determine how the organisation can strategically participate in the policy framework of the horticultural sector. The plan will also examine the on-going process of internal policy development. This stage of planning occurs at the top level of the organisation and can be described as the way in which the organisation will respond to the inherent environmental challenges applicable to success in policy development. Implementation of the plan however, occurs at all levels of the organisation and in fact all levels of Maori society as a whole.

This Policy Development plan is for a five-year period from 2005 to 2010. A strategic vision and preliminary objectives have been developed but are pending review based on consultation and collaboration amongst the membership of Tahuri Whenua. Once these are developed as an initial first phase, targeted outcome dates and key performance indicators will be developed.

Ideally the Policy Development plan should be reviewed on a regular basis – possibly annually. Progress can be gauged against the targeted outcomes and key performance indicators developed in the initial policy development phase undertaken by Tahuri Whenua.

### **NOTE:**

As Tahuri Whenua is essentially a voluntary (community) organisation it is important not to place too much pressure to achieve outcomes within tight timeframes and indicators such as target outcome dates and KPI’s should always be open to discussion and review.

## **TREATY OF WAITANGI**

---

Rather than committing Tahuri Whenua to a political role within Aotearoa/ New Zealand relative to the Treaty of Waitangi it is important to recognise the Treaty in the everyday activities of the society. The simplest way of achieving this is to promote an awareness of the Treaty of Waitangi to both members and other stakeholders in any core business including policy, education, and training & development initiatives. This means the business of the society will acknowledge the role of the Treaty of Waitangi in New Zealand society but leave the political nature of treaty interests to other entities with the strategic ability and skill to do so. This will remove any conflicts of interest of any society members to matters relevant to the Treaty of Waitangi and they are free to exercise that right independent of the objectives of Tahuri Whenua

The Treaty of Waitangi guarantees the rangatiratanga of Maori among other things. In its application to the business of Tahuri Whenua, rangatiratanga can be retained by the independence (not isolation) of the group from iwi and hapu structures or representative political groups. The inclusion of Maori values and kaupapa Maori principles and processes in the core business of Tahuri Whenua allows for the rangatiratanga of the group and its individual members without question. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that recognition of accepted Treaty of Waitangi principles is applied to future training and development initiatives as well as the preparation of an intellectual property statement by the society.

### **NOTE:**

Any public statement on matters relevant to the political position of Tahuri Whenua needs to be made solely by the Chairman or an approved person ratified by the committee. Furthermore, in no way should the society be committed to matters outside of its constitution without the full ratification of that commitment by its committee and membership.

# **TAHURI WHENUA INCORPORATED SOCIETY**

## **POLICY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2005 - 2010**

### **STRATEGIC AIM**

---

*To facilitate full Maori participation and representation in the policy processes and networks of the horticulture industry.*

### **OBJECTIVES:**

---

- To establish a policy entity within Tahuri Whenua to observe and comment on government legislation and policies of relevance to Maori and the horticulture industry.
- To scope and identify the relevant issues for Maori horticulture and develop appropriate policy development processes and policy.
- To gain an appreciation of the policy development processes and key legislation relevant to Maori in the horticultural industry.
- To build relationships with the key policy stakeholders for the benefit of Maori horticulture.
- To encourage Maori representation on industry bodies and other networks to ensure policy stakeholders understand the position of Maori in processes affecting the horticultural sector.
- To acknowledge matauranga Maori.



## **TO ESTABLISH A POLICY ENTITY WITHIN TAHURI WHENUA**

It is imperative for Tahuri Whenua to become established as a significant stakeholder in the horticultural sector, and to participate at a level where they can influence the direction of horticultural policy. This will involve establishing a policy ‘entity’<sup>2</sup> within Tahuri Whenua to observe and comment on government legislation and policies of relevance to Maori and the horticulture industry. This does not preclude Tahuri Whenua having an interest and input into policy at the regional and local level.

Policy is generally applied at the formative level of any government action. Each ministry within the government structure develops policy in line with the direction of their political statements, and relevant to their focus area through interaction with stakeholder groups, appropriate experts and policy analysts. The government works with sectors in a number of ways. The Ministry of Economic Development<sup>3</sup> identifies that government works:

- To resolve individual sector-specific issues – these might include skills or labour shortages, developing new fit-for-purpose regulatory solutions, or the overcoming of trade barriers, and reviewing existing regulation;
- To help develop comprehensive sector strategies and action plans for increased and sustained growth and innovation;
- To guide the delivery of government services.

Policy is ultimately responsible for all legislation, regulations, national strategy statements and amendments to these instruments. If Maori are able to position themselves to be party to the policy processes prior to any legislative outputs, then they will position themselves to influence the future direction of the New Zealand Government.

It is important for Tahuri Whenua to identify themselves as a key stakeholder in relevant fields of interest and to establish a relationship with the appropriate ministries and policy units. Once a relationship is established then it is important to cultivate and maintain it for the future benefit of the Maori stakeholder and ultimately for positive Maori economic development in the future.

Prior to any formal policy statement regarding the various activities and sectors of Tahuri Whenua it is appropriate for a sub-committee to be established to manage this aspect of the strategic direction of the entity. This sub-committee may be a sub-group of the main committee tasked with management and administration of Tahuri Whenua. This initial stage is crucial for on-going policy development processes.

---

<sup>2</sup> A policy entity could entail a sub-committee tasked with policy development and review. Alternatively, separate sub-committees may be formed to focus on key policy areas as applicable. It is important to note that stringent structures are not mandatory, and adapting processes and structures to the situation is encouraged.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.gif.med.govt.nz/aboutgif/networks.asp>

If there are members with experience or expertise in policy processes then they should be involved at this level. There is little substitute for experience when dealing with the seasoned policy processes of the varying levels of government. The sub-committee then need to ensure they have access to both people and information relevant to the policy(s) under scrutiny. If necessary, external expertise may be required.

Participating in any policy process will therefore require a commitment of considerable time and energy to maintain an up-to-date perspective and to effectively participate in the processes applied by government. This necessitates considerable cost in time, travel, advice and communications that may need to be carried by the society. Tahuri Whenua may need to consider external funding to achieve their policy objectives, and will need to budget accordingly.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## TARGET OUTCOME DATES

## **TO SCOPE & IDENTIFY MAORI HORTICULTURE ISSUES AND; DEVELOP POLICY & APPROPRIATE POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES**

Following the formation of a policy entity within Tahuri Whenua, it will be imperative to then scope and identify the important issues affecting Maori horticulture. Tahuri Whenua's Strategic Plan identifies that regular hui will be held at various locations to foster the scoping and identification of potential policy issues.

Initially, membership consultation<sup>4</sup> (i.e. hui, panui, surveys, workshops, and meetings) needs to be conducted to stimulate and collate membership views and opinions on industry specific issues. Once issues have been canvassed, a membership position may be established, from which the committee group may begin to develop appropriate policy. As new issues arise, and viewpoints change, new policy will need to be developed and existing policy reviewed. Therefore, the policy process should be considered cyclical, and any policy documents should be seen as 'living' and 'evolving'.

### The Current Policy Climate

At present, there is an array of environmental, economic, social and global issues with potential influence on Maori and the horticultural sector.

The recent 'Growing for Good' report by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (2004) highlights a range of environmental issues affecting the intensive farming industry – of which horticulture is a part. The report identifies the following issues as significant risks to the primary industry:

- Intensive land management practices and fertiliser application
- Escalating water demand and water quality issues
- Climate change implications and the Kyoto Protocol

In an economic sense, the horticultural export market is affected significantly by the fluctuating strength of the New Zealand dollar, which affects export earnings. Additionally, rising energy costs (i.e. carbon taxes and oil prices) and subsequent market implications are causing a ripple effect across the international and New Zealand economy.

Increased international trade and tourism, also brings with it the risk of biosecurity and border control issues. Exotic pest infestations have the potential to seriously affect New Zealand's primary industry. The Royal Society for New Zealand<sup>5</sup> identifies that -

*A relatively isolated country like New Zealand faces a wide range of security risks, some large, some small. There are many possible hazards and threats, and increasingly new technological or systemic risks that could affect people, the economy, the environment, or normal community functions*

The growing genetic engineering and modification debate poses a range of ethical issues of particular significance to Maori.

---

<sup>4</sup> Tahuri Whenua's Strategic Plan outlines opportunities for collating membership views/opinions.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.rsnz.org/events/sciencesecurity/>

On the production side, increasing fuel and energy costs, transport price hikes, and employee capacity issues and shortages combine to place added pressures on the sector and the producers particularly. Fuel and energy price increases may be uncontrollable on a national scale, but employee shortages and capacity issues need to be targeted by the industry. The Tahuri Whenua Education Plan tackles this issue to an extent, but policy commitment is also necessary.

### Potential Issues

Vegfed<sup>6</sup> acts on behalf of vegetable growers as a lobby group and policy development agency. The Vegfed website notes that some of the contemporary issues affecting the horticultural industry as a whole include:

- Marketing system development and restructuring
- Transport
- Quarantine and border protection
- Grading and quality control
- Taxation
- Resource management
- Horticultural education and training
- Research - both market and production
- Industrial relations
- Export development/market access
- Horticultural Chemicals
- Promotion
- Horticultural Export Authority activities

These issues will be relevant to Maori as well, although it is inherent that Maori will have a cultural perspective to these issues. However, this does not preclude Tahuri Whenua from aligning with, and complementing, wider industry policy issues where appropriate.

Maori face specific issues in their horticultural development and have unique factors to consider. Maori land tenure and issues associated with multiple ownership are prevalent. Furthermore, increasing Maori capacity and capability across the economic and social sector, has been a focus of recent government campaigns. Although the 'disparity' gap between Maori and non-Maori has closed considerably in recent decades, there is potential for key skill and knowledge gaps in the sector. Furthermore, ethical and cultural questions are becoming more prevalent in relation to issues ranging from genetic modification to land and water management.

Importantly, the overriding issue for any Maori horticultural development is the incorporation of the holistic Maori worldview into horticultural development. This aspect differentiates Maori from other producers, and places unique demands on Maori, and also provides benefits and opportunities associated with this 'uniqueness' (e.g. niche marketing)<sup>7</sup>.

### The Policy Development Process

Policy will be developed depending on the issues scoped and identified initially. Tahuri Whenua will have two streams of policy development. Firstly, they will need to

---

<sup>6</sup> Vegfed (New Zealand Vegetable & Potato Growers Federation) is a trade association representing the interests of New Zealand's commercial vegetable growers (see [www.vegfed.co.nz](http://www.vegfed.co.nz) for more information).

<sup>7</sup> Lambert, S. (2004)

develop a policy stance on the issues identified by their membership. Secondly, Tahuri Whenua will need to ‘feed their policy into’ the policy development processes of ‘others’. In simplified terms, Tahuri Whenua needs to develop their own policy first, and then have input into the policy processes that affect them.

In order to ensure policy processes are effective, it is essential to develop systematic and robust ‘policy’ processes. The following policy theory provides background information on the concept of policy and policy development, and provides the context in which Tahuri Whenua may begin to develop thinking around policy development.

### What is policy?

Policy is a broad term. Cheyne *et al.* (1997) states that –

*“... Policy refers to actions that affect the well-being of members of society through shaping the distribution of, and access to, goods and resources.”*

More simply, a policy is a statement of an entities intended action or attitude towards an issue (Ministry for the Environment [MfE], 2003). Both these definitions describe how policy is viewed for the purposes of this plan.

Policy development is best depicted as a cyclical process represented in the form of the policy development cycle (Figure 1). The policy cycle simplifies the on-going development phases followed by ‘policy makers’. The public policy cycle is widely accepted as a rational approach to public policy-making. The steps involved provide a clear logic to plan development.

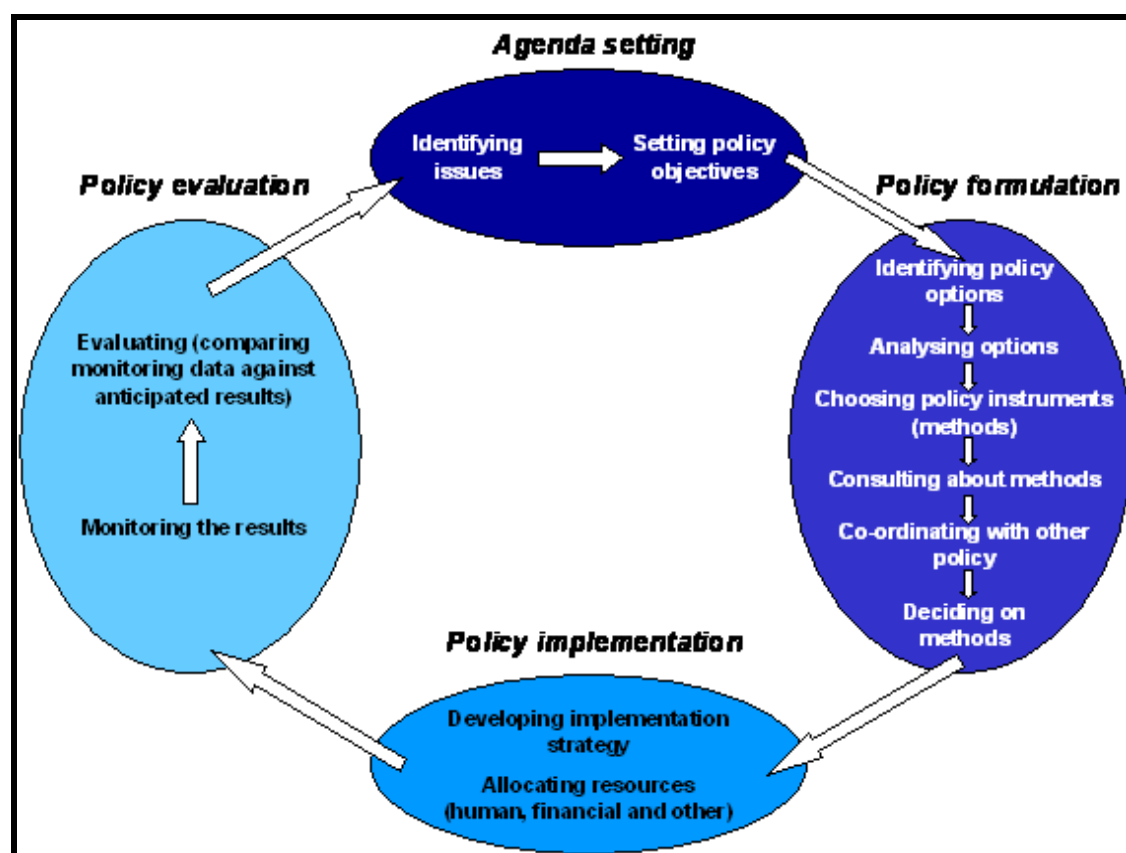


Figure 1 – The Policy Development Cycle (MfE, 2003).

### **Step 1: Agenda Setting**

Identifying issues and establishing policy objectives that relate to these issues is the starting point of the policy cycle. This is the initial scoping and identification phase required by Tahuri Whenua from the outset.

### **Step 2: Policy Formulation**

Once relevant issues are identified and policy objectives established, the next step in the policy cycle is policy formulation. Policy is formulated by:

- Identifying and analysing policy options that will best achieve the stated objectives;
- Consulting about methodology and co-ordinating with other policy;
- Establishing policy instruments (methods) that will give effect to that policy.

### **Step 3: Policy Implementation**

The next step in the public policy cycle is to implement the policy. This involves developing an implementation strategy and allocating human, financial and other resources to achieve the stated policies and objectives.

### **Step 4: Policy Evaluation**

The final step in the public policy cycle is policy evaluation. Policy evaluation involves establishing a benchmark for monitoring results. It is a process that assesses how well policy is working by comparing monitoring data against anticipated results.

#### Developing a policy stance

Step 1, Agenda Setting, is the starting point in the policy cycle. In Tahuri Whenua's case, they have opportunities to identify the issues affecting their membership to policy makers. For example, issues or problems facing Tahuri Whenua members can be collated and identified to relevant policy stakeholders. Once an issue is identified, Tahuri Whenua and pertinent policy makers (both collectively and individually) can formulate policy objectives outlining proposed solutions and desired outcome(s). In some circumstances, Tahuri Whenua may need to lobby and collaborate with other stakeholders to achieve their policy objectives.

In step 2, policy makers develop and formulate policy. This step involves identifying and analysing the various policy options for achieving the stated policy objectives. Once these options are chosen, policy makers may choose to utilise specific policy instruments (i.e. economic instruments, law changes, new rules etc). Various forms of consultation<sup>8</sup> usually follow. The cycle then follows on to co-ordination with 'other' policy (i.e. making the policy pieces fit together). After this, policy is normally evaluated to ensure that the methodology will achieve the desired outcome(s).

It is within these 2 steps of the policy cycle that Tahuri Whenua has the best opportunity to be involved in formative policy development processes.

---

<sup>8</sup> Consultation is used broadly in this context and has various forms and levels.

Step 3 is actual implementation of policy, in whatever form that maybe. This could range from incorporating new rules and regulations into business practice, or undertaking new reporting requirements (i.e. for health and safety monitoring). Tahuri Whenua is likely to play a role in educating and advocating new policy to its membership during this phase.

Step 4 of the policy development cycle also provides opportunities for Tahuri Whenua, in helping to evaluate policy through membership feedback. Tahuri Whenua provides an avenue through which Maori can feed information back to the policy makers on how policy is being received (i.e. the influence at the ‘grass roots’ level). Depending on feedback and contemporary issues, Tahuri Whenua and policy makers may then embark on another ‘rotation’ of the policy development cycle.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## TARGET OUTCOME DATES

## **TO GAIN AN APPRECIATION OF KEY LEGISLATION & POLICY**

To enable effective participation in policy processes, Tahuri Whenua will need to gain an appreciation of the various legislation and policy relevant to Maori and the horticultural industry. Policy committee members in particular will need to gain an in-depth appreciation of the key legislation, policy development processes, and relevant stakeholder networks.

The following section outlines the legislation most pertinent to Tahuri Whenua and the horticultural sector.

---

### *Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993*

The Ture Whenua Maori Act came into effect in 1993 and has three principle purposes:

1. It recognises that land is taonga tuku iho [a treasure from the past] and of special importance to Maori;
2. It promotes the retention of land in the hands of the owners, their whanau and hapu; and
3. It facilitates the occupation, development and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners and descendants.

The Act provides for multiple ownership of land. Beneficiaries of title can exercise more control of their land. Furthermore, land management will come under increasing review because of the Act. The Act is charged with taking tikanga and cultural values into account with any decisions made by the Maori Land Court regarding Maori land.

The Maori Land Court (Ministry of Justice), Te Puni Kokiri (TPK – Ministry of Maori Development), and the Maori Trustees Office have various responsibilities in regard to this Act.

---

### *Biosecurity Act 1993*

The Biosecurity Act 1993 provides statutory framework for the management of pests and is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The purpose of the Act is to enable this country to exclude, eradicate and effectively manage pests and unwanted organisms.

The Act has two major components:

1. Prevention of the introduction of unwanted organisms not already established in New Zealand through controls on importation of risk goods, surveillance to give early warning of the presence of such organisms and control over eradication of unwanted organisms if they are found;
2. Management of unwanted organisms established in New Zealand through the development of pest management strategies.



The Act recognises that landowners and occupiers have the primary responsibility for managing pests on their land. Initially management of pests is publicised through national or regional pest management strategies determined by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry or local government (i.e. territorial authorities or regional councils).

Where a pest causes loss to a particular industry sector such as horticulture their control may not warrant action from regional or central government and their management may be undertaken by the sectors representative body.

---

### *Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)*

The RMA makes significant reference to Maori interests in the natural resources including the requirement for the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi to be taken into account by decision makers exercising functions and duties under the Act. It is aimed at assisting Maori resource development through participation in decision-making processes.

There are three principles that all people exercising functions and powers under the Act are obligated by -

- The duty to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (section 8)
- The duty to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their traditional lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga (section 6e)
- The duty to have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (section 7a)

Kaitiakitanga is taken as meaning the exercise of guardianship, including the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself (section 2 definitions). Essentially the RMA aims to promote partnership and active protection of the resources.

Issues that have arisen for Maori from this legislation include the definitions of kaitiakitanga, waahi tapu and other terms that are not easily translated into the English language (because of the conceptual connotations of the terms), and arguments surrounding the appropriateness and level of consultation under the Act.

The Ministry for the Environment is the central government agency tasked with administering and reviewing the RMA 1991. The Ministry is the Government's principal adviser on the New Zealand environment and international matters that affect the environment. They work with others in central and local government, industry and the community to achieve good environmental governance and decision-making at all levels.

At a local level, the provisions of the RMA 1991 are administered by local government agencies such as District and City Councils, Regional Councils, or Territorial Authorities. These organisations formulate regional plans and policies applicable to their jurisdiction.

### *Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992*

The Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992 (including amendments) is very important to the horticulture sector as it places responsibility on all employers to make the work place safe for their employees. A key objective of the Act is to promote excellence in health and safety management by employers and prescribes and imposes duties on employers with regard to preventing harm to their ‘employees’<sup>9</sup>.

Employers must take all practicable steps to ensure the safety of employees while at work. In particular the following points are determined by the Act:

- Provision of a safe working environment
- Provision of facilities for safety and health of employees
- Ensuring any plant used by employees is safe
- Ensuring employees are not exposed to any hazards in or near their workplace and under the employers control
- Development of procedures for dealing with emergencies

Hazard management is clearly identified in the Act and four steps are mooted:

1. Identify the hazard
2. Eliminate if practicable
3. Isolate if elimination is not practicable
4. Minimise if neither elimination nor isolation is practicable

If a hazard can only be minimised the employer must provide protective clothing or equipment and monitor the employees’ exposure to the hazard and their health in relation to the hazard.

With regard to training and supervision, employers must also take all practicable steps to ensure every employee is adequately trained or supervised by somebody who is adequately trained. In relation to self-employed people, the Act requires them to take all practicable steps to ensure that no action or inaction on their part harms any other person.

The Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 is administered by the Department of Labour and in particular their Occupational Safety and Health Service, commonly referred to as OSH. OSH provides information and guidance to assist New Zealand businesses. OSH inspects workplaces to check on safety and health arrangements, investigates accidents at work, and makes sure employers and employees comply with health and safety legislation. OSH is also responsible for regulating the storage and use of hazardous substances, and explosives and dangerous goods.

---

### *Commodity Levies Act 1990*

Vegetable growers fund Vegfed through payment of compulsory levies collected at the first point of sale. These levies are fixed via the Commodity Levies (Vegetables) Order 2001, in accordance with the Commodity Levies Act of 1990.

---

<sup>9</sup> People under training, work experience or on loan to an employer are also deemed to be employees under the Act.

### *Australia & New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA) is responsible for the implementation of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Food Standards Code) which took full effect on 20 December 2002. Food sold in New Zealand must be labelled in accordance with the Food Standards Code. The full legal requirements, including exemptions to the general rules and explanations, are set out in the Food Standards Code.

---

### *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

Plant Variety Rights, originally known in New Zealand as Plant Selectors' Rights, came into operation in 1975 under the provision of the Plant Varieties Act 1973. Later the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 replaced the original legislation and introduced a number of changes, one change being the introduction of the term "Plant Variety Rights" to replace "Plant Selectors' Rights".

A grant of Plant Variety Rights for a new plant variety gives the holder the exclusive right to produce for sale and to sell propagating material of the variety. In the case of vegetatively-propagated fruit, ornamental and vegetable varieties Plant Variety Rights gives the holder the additional exclusive right to propagate the protected variety for the purpose of the commercial production of fruit, flowers or other products of the variety.

The holder of a grant of Plant Variety Rights may license others to produce for sale and to sell propagating material of the protected variety. Holders of Rights commonly collect royalties from the commercialisation of their protected varieties.

As is the case with other types of proprietary rights, the holder of a grant may bring civil action against persons infringing his/her rights. For example the holder of Plant Variety Rights would be entitled to seek an injunction against, or if appropriate claim damages from, another person who without permission from the holder deliberately sold seeds or plants of the protected variety. Or action could be taken by the holder of Rights against someone who sold propagating material of another variety of the same genus or species using the denomination approved for the protected variety.

A protected variety with its grant of Rights, like other personal property, may be sold, mortgaged or assigned to another person. While the protection given to a breeder by a grant of Plant Variety Rights is somewhat similar to that given to an inventor by a patent grant, there are significant differences between these two forms of intellectual property rights. The term "patent" should not be used when referring to a variety protected by the Plant Variety Rights Act.

---

### *Employment Relations Act 2000*

This is the principal Act in employment however some other acts are to be noted in conjunction with the Employment Relations Act 2000. These include: Holidays Act 2003, Minimum Wage Act 1981, Equal Pay Act 1972, Human Rights Act 1993 and others.

The Employment Relations Act 2000 only covers employers and employees and not independent contractors. It governs the relationship between employers and employees and defines the rights and obligations of each party. Essentially the Act looks to productive employment relationships through mutual trust and confidence between parties. Both parties are expected to deal with each other in good faith and not mislead or deceive each other. It also defines two types of agreements between parties (both collective and individual agreements) and identifies the role and rights of unions in regards to these agreements. The Department of Labour can assist employers and employees in any matters that may arise from employment and relative to this Act.

---

#### *Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)*

This Act aims to protect the environment, and the health and safety of people and communities in New Zealand for managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms. The Act requires all persons exercising functions, powers, and duties under this Act to recognise and provide for the following principles: the safeguarding of the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems and the maintenance and enhancement of the capacity of people and communities to provide for their own economic, social, and cultural well-being and for the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

To achieve the purpose of this Act, the same persons must take into account the following matters: the sustainability of all native and valued introduced flora and fauna, the intrinsic value of ecosystems, public health, the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga and, the economic and related benefits and costs of using a particular hazardous substance or new organism for New Zealand's international obligations.

This Act established the Crown agency known as the Environmental Risk Management Agency (ERMA) and the Maori reference group aligned to the agency (Nga Kaihautu Tikanga Taiao) to act as the watchdog for the public with regard to the Act. The function of Nga Kaihautu Tikanga Taiao is to provide advice and assistance to the Authority as sought by the Authority on matters relating to policy, process, and applications. The advice and assistance must be given from the Maori perspective and come within terms of reference set by the Authority for Nga Kaihautu Tikanga Taiao.

---

#### *Education Act 1989*

#### *Education Standards Act 2001*

These Acts form the umbrella legislation for the education sector. They explain the rights to free primary and secondary education and provide general provisions relating to tertiary education. This legislation also determines the roles and responsibilities of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), Career Services (Rapuara) and Private Training Enterprises (PTE).

---

#### *Education (Tertiary Reform) Amendment Act 2002*

This Act provides significant amendments to the Education Act 1989. Of key importance to this strategy is Part 13a of the Act, which establishes the Tertiary Education Commission and states the purpose and functions of this Crown entity.

---

## Industry Training Act 1992

The Act (and its amendments) provides for the recognition and funding of organisations (known as industry training organizations [ITO]) setting skill standards for, and administering the delivery of, industry-based training. It achieves this through encouraging and improving industry-based training and the protection of people receiving industry-based training under certain training arrangements in the nature of apprenticeship, or under contracts under the Technicians Training Act 1967 or the Apprenticeship Act 1983. The Act repealed the Technicians Training Act 1967 and the Apprenticeship Act 1983, but provided for the continued administration of contracts under those Acts.

It is under this Act that the Horticulture Industry Training Organisation (HortITO) was established.

*Modern Apprenticeship Training Act 2000*

This Act aims to encourage and assist people, especially those between the ages of 16 and 22 years of age, to take up and complete apprenticeship training.

## Privacy Act 1993

This act promotes and protects individual privacy. In particular, the act establishes certain principles with respect to the collection, use, and disclosure, by public and private sector agencies, of information relating to individuals; access by each individual to information relating to that individual and held by public and private sector agencies; and, provides for the appointment of a Privacy Commissioner to investigate complaints about interferences with individual privacy.

*Copyright Act 1994*

The Act seeks to protect Copyright on behalf of its owners and it is important all people intending to publish material understand the role of copyright to protect theirs and other peoples work in an international arena.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET OUTCOME DATES

## **TO BUILD RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY POLICY STAKEHOLDERS**

The horticulture industry is wide ranging and many organisations exist with experience and resources which can benefit or foster Maori participation in the industry. The range of organisations is diverse, from government departments and research institutions, to consultants or advisors who assist growers to achieve their objectives. To assist Tahuri Whenua, particularly in the immediate future, it is important that an understanding and appreciation of the key stakeholders and networks (formal and informal) is developed.

The Ministry for Economic Development<sup>10</sup> (MED) indicates that collaboration between market players and central and local government is a key element of a well functioning modern economy. The MED states:

*Increasing specialisation within firms and tougher competition internationally require greater networking and partnering throughout the economy. Firms often can't simply operate as stand-alone entities that undertake most, if not all, functions themselves. Increasingly, they need to look outward, and focus on their core activities, but draw in information, skills and resources from outside.*

Collaboration with stakeholders provides an array of opportunities and benefits including resource sharing, dialogue, and information transfer.

Due to Tahuri Whenua's early development, it also makes sense to utilise the expertise and experience of more established stakeholders especially in the formative stages of development. In the first instance it would benefit Tahuri Whenua Inc. Soc to establish formal relationships appropriate to the objectives of the entity with the following organisations. Some potential funding sources are also identified where applicable.

### Government & national interest entities

NZ Vegetable & Potato Growers Federation (Vegfed) P O Box 10232, Wellington New Zealand Seed Potato Certification Authority (Contact through Vegfed)	<a href="http://www.vegfed.co.nz">http://www.vegfed.co.nz</a>
NZ Horticulture Export Authority PO Box 1417, Wellington	<a href="http://www.hea.co.nz">http://www.hea.co.nz</a>
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) PO Box 2526, Wellington Sustainable Farming Fund (SFF) <sup>11</sup>	<a href="http://www.maf.govt.nz">http://www.maf.govt.nz</a> <a href="http://www.maf.govt.nz/sff">http://www.maf.govt.nz/sff</a>
NZ Food Safety Authority PO Box 2835, Wellington	<a href="http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz">http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz</a>

<sup>10</sup> See <http://www.gif.med.govt.nz/aboutgif/networks.asp>.

<sup>11</sup> The SFF is a contestable fund (administered by MAF) targeted at supporting land-based community driven programmes.

NZ Trade & Enterprise  
P O Box 2878 Wellington

<http://www.nzte.govt.nz>

Te Puni Kokiri  
Head Office, Wellington  
Maori Trustee  
P O Box 5038, Wellington

<http://www.tpk.govt.nz>

<http://www.tpk.govt.nz/about/structure/mto>

Ministry for the Environment (MfE)  
Head Office, PO Box 10362  
Wellington  
Funding Information<sup>12</sup>

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz>

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/withyou/funding/index.html>

Maori Land Court  
National Office P O Box 2750, Wellington  
Email: [mlcnationaloffice@courts.govt.nz](mailto:mlcnationaloffice@courts.govt.nz)

<http://www.maorilandcourt.govt.nz>

Horticulture Industry Training Organisation (Hort ITO)

<http://hortito.org.nz>

NZ Fruitgrowers Federation (Fruitfed)  
P O Box 2175, Wellington

<http://www.fruitgrowers.org.nz>

Plant Variety Rights Office  
Ministry of Economic Development  
Private Bag 4714, Christchurch

<http://www.pvr.govt.nz>

Standards New Zealand  
Private Bag 2439, Wellington  
Federation of Maori Authorities (FOMA)  
P O Box, Wellington

<http://www.standards.co.nz>

<http://www.foma.co.nz>

Land Information New Zealand, (LINZ)  
Private Bag 5501, Wellington

<http://www.linz.govt.nz>

Department of Labour (includes OSH)  
P O Box 3705, Wellington

<http://dol.govt.nz>

<http://www.osh.dol.govt.nz>

#### Research specific entities

Ministry of Research Science & Technology  
P O Box 5336, Wellington

<http://www.morst.govt.nz>

Foundation for Research Science & Technology (FRST)  
P O Box 12240, Wellington

<http://www.frst.govt.nz>

HortResearch  
Private Bag 92169, Auckland

<http://www.hortresearch.cri.nz>

---

<sup>12</sup> MfE has a number of funding programmes that may be applicable to Tahuri Whenua.





## **TO REPRESENT MAORI INTERESTS IN KEY POLICY NETWORKS**

There are a number of policy networks that provide Tahuri Whenua with mutually beneficial opportunities for representation and collaboration. The stakeholders identified in the preceding chapter, and their networks, are an obvious starting point. The strategic plan identifies this aspect of development as a priority, and this will be especially important in disseminating information on Tahuri Whenua's policy and membership views/perspectives in specific forum.

The Ministry of Economic Development<sup>13</sup> (MED) identifies that collaboration is crucial for strengthening networks and partnerships. Strong networks and partnerships:

- Provide the flexibility to adapt quickly to changing market conditions and respond to emerging market trends
- Allow firms, sectors and regions to focus their resources by agreeing on their priorities
- Allow for efficiencies through joint research, early stage development, collective marketing and training
- Give firms, sectors and regions access to complementary resources
- Increase the sharing of information and knowledge.

The MED<sup>14</sup> also identifies that innovation is an important aspect of the New Zealand economy, requiring effective linkages between firms, research institutes, education providers and government agencies. The importance of both collaboration and innovation is acknowledged by the MED in this statement:

*New Zealand is dominated by small businesses and it is particularly important for those businesses to work together to achieve critical mass, share information about market opportunities, allow technology transfer, and develop and maintain networks with overseas partners and markets.*

Tahuri Whenua's policy entity will be able to identify the relevant networks applicable and suitable during the initial stages of development. Like many things in policy development, this will be an evolving process depending on the contemporary political/environmental issues at any one time. Importantly, Tahuri Whenua needs to be aware that they need not operate in isolation, and networks should be utilised where applicable.

In the first instance, organisations such as the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry for the Environment, Te Puni Kokiri, and Ministry of Education are central government institutions that Tahuri Whenua needs to collaborate with. Additionally, industry stakeholders such as Vegfed, NZ Horticulture Export Authority, and Hort ITO can be utilised for dialogue and information transfer. Opportunities to collaborate with government and industry groups will provide Tahuri Whenua with valuable insight into, and information on, the policy framework.

---

<sup>13</sup> See <http://www.gif.med.govt.nz/aboutgif/networks.asp>.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

A prime opportunity for collaboration and innovation could exist between Tahuri Whenua and an organisation such as Vegfed. The organisations have similar objectives and it makes sense to collaborate and share the workload where mutual benefit exists. Tahuri Whenua could also provide a Maori perspective for Vegfed if required. This sort of relationship will provide mutual benefits, and Tahuri Whenua will gain particular network and capacity benefits by working alongside an experienced sector organisation such as Vegfed. Sharing of information, resources, and expertise also provides opportunities to innovate. This implies benefits for both organisations and the wider horticultural sector. Collaboration and innovation will be key components for Tahuri Whenua moving forward.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## TARGET OUTCOME DATES

## TO ACKNOWLEDGE MATAURANGA MAORI

As a distinctly Maori organisation, Tahuri Whenua needs to acknowledge Maturanga Maori and its related tikanga as an integral part of the policy development strategy of the society. This can be assisted or achieved through the following methods:

- Conducting the business of the Society incorporating kaupapa Maori.
- Acknowledge the kaumatua ‘council’ of Tahuri Whenua to act as the tikanga watchdog relative to matauranga Maori.
- The application of Maori values to all core business e.g. at hui or in publications
- Utilise Tahuri Whenua as a forum for discussion on Maori issues – including kaumatua of Tahuri Whenua
- Inclusion of Maturanga Maori as appropriate in policy development initiatives

Maturanga Maori will be a key component in the policy processes outlined in this plan. The opportunity to develop policy across the spectrum of interest of Tahuri Whenua needs to be built around specific Maori knowledge and perspectives. If the society can advocate for and develop Maori specific policy, they allow Maori issues to be prevalent and included in mainstream policy processes within government and industry.

It is also important to determine the best process to protect Maturanga Maori, especially at levels where it may influence national activities. This will naturally vary according to the level of knowledge, the iwi, hapu or whanau associated with the knowledge and/or its intended use. In the first instance it will be necessary to clearly identify what is Maturanga Maori, how will it be utilised – if at all, and, how it should be protected. Kaumatua and expertise within Tahuri Whenua can be utilised to determine protection of Maturanga Maori.

### NOTE:

Maturanga Maori or indigenous knowledge is not just a Maori phenomenon and it is important to support other cultures through acknowledgement of their own indigenous knowledge and systems.

### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### TARGET OUTCOME DATES

## REFERENCES

- Durie, M (1998): *Te Mana, Te Kawanatanga – The Politics of Maori Self Determination*. Oxford University Press, Auckland.
- Cheyne, C., O'Brien, M. & Belgrave, M. (2000): *Social Policy in Aotearoa-New Zealand. A Critical Introduction* (2nd edition). Oxford University Press, Auckland.
- Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (2004): *Growing for Good: Intensive farming, sustainability and New Zealand's environment*. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Wellington.
- Ministry for the Environment, (2003): *Drafting Issues, Objectives, Policies and Methods in Regional Policy Statements and District Plans*. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.
- Lambert, S. (2004): *The “Place of Place”: Geographical Indicators in Contemporary Maori Development*. Te Ohu Whenua Hui A Tau – Maori Succeeding in Agribusiness Conference. Massey University, Palmerston North.

### Electronic (World Wide Web) References

- The Royal Society of New Zealand –
  - <http://www.rsnz.org/events/sciencesecurity/>
- NZ Vegetable & Potato Growers Federation (Vegfed) –
  - [http://www.vegfed.co.nz/about/1\\_whatiscfm](http://www.vegfed.co.nz/about/1_whatiscfm)
- The Ministry of Economic Development –
  - <http://www.gif.med.govt.nz/aboutgif/networks.asp>

# APPENDICES

---

Te Puni Kokiri (Ministry of Maori Development – ( <a href="http://www.tpk.govt.nz">www.tpk.govt.nz</a> ))
---

Te Puni Kokiri (TPK) is the Government's principal adviser on Maori issues. Their work aims to improve outcomes for Maori and ensure the quality of government services delivered to Maori. Te Puni Kokiri provides information and services to inform Maori and encourage Maori participation in government.

Their responsibilities have expanded since inception in 1992, into the areas of service delivery and state sector leadership. Today they contribute to accelerating Maori development in four specific areas:

1. Providing high quality advice to Government.
2. Working with Maori to establish development targets and build capacity.
3. Monitoring and auditing programmes delivered by Maori and mainstream agencies.
4. Working with other Government departments and agencies to improve outcomes for Maori.

Furthermore, key functions under the Ministry of Maori Development Act, 1991 are to:

- Promote higher achievement by Maori
- Provide high quality advice to Government
- Accelerate Maori Development

Te Puni Kokiri is responsible for changes to legislation within the Maori Affairs portfolio as well as changes to legislation that relate to Maori Affairs. TPK are able to provide advice on making submissions for legislation they administer, and also in general terms for other legislation affecting Maori.

#### Funding Information

Te Puni Kokiri maintains a number of community and business funding initiatives, and can advise on other funding opportunities for Maori. They also provide advisory services for Maori community and business entities.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry ( <a href="http://www.maf.govt.nz">www.maf.govt.nz</a> )
---

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has a wide range of roles.

- They provide the Government and the rural sectors with information, analysis and advice on agricultural and forestry issues.
- They work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to help win access to overseas markets for New Zealand products.
- MAF set the rules that ensure New Zealand's food products are safe to eat, both nationally and internationally.
- MAF protect New Zealand's farms and wildlife from imported pests and diseases. They work to minimise the number of foreign pests and diseases entering New Zealand. If pests do enter the country, MAF work to either eradicate them or minimise the damage caused by pests.
- They manage Government-owned forests.
- They support rural communities with initiatives such as co-ordinating drought relief and improving telecommunications access.
- MAF ensure animals are treated humanely, and encourage sustainable "environmentally friendly" farming and growing practices.
- MAF are about agriculture, horticulture and forestry, safe food, a protected environment, the wise use of the land, the creation of clean, green product and the economic success of those who produce it.

#### MAF Policy

Provides policy advice, statistical data and other information and services aimed at advancing the agriculture, horticulture, forestry and food sectors for the benefit of all New Zealanders. In particular, MAF Policy's work contributes to three main MAF outcomes:

1. sector development;
2. safe and freer rules-based trade;
3. protection and enhancement of natural resources.

The main roles of the MAF policy group include:

- Enhancing the domestic business environment by creating a policy and regulatory framework for the wider agribusiness and forestry sectors enabling them to grow and prosper;
- Enhancing the international business environment through contributing to trade liberalisation and market access, and the reduction or elimination of other countries' trade-distorting subsidies and other policies;
- Strengthening rural communities by influencing wider government economic and social policies, and raising rural communities' awareness of services available to them;
- Enhancing the biosecurity framework to help protect consumers and valued biological resources from invasive exotic organisms and facilitate trade in primary products;
- Promoting the sustainable development of natural resources while maintaining and enhancing the environmental integrity of lands, forests, waters and climate system and meeting relevant international commitments;
- Providing authoritative data and information by collecting, monitoring and disseminating statistics and other information relevant to the output and sustainability of New Zealand's agriculture, horticulture and forestry sectors; and
- Managing government-approved programmes such as the Sustainable Farming Fund and responding to adverse events.
- Effective management and leadership practices, systems and processes underpin these roles.

The MAF policy groups that deal with the public are:

- Biosecurity and Science
- International Policy
- Policy Information and Regions
- Sector Performance Policy
- Sustainable Resource Use Policy

### **Funding - Sustainable Farming Fund**

---

The purpose of the Sustainable Farming Fund (the Fund) is to support projects that will contribute to improving the financial and environmental performance of the land-based productive sectors. The Fund focuses on projects that are practical and show value for money.

The Fund aims to help the land based sectors solve problems and take up opportunities to overcome barriers to economic, social and environmental viability. It will do this by bringing together "communities of interest". These are groups of people drawn together by a shared problem and/or opportunity in the sustainable use of resources.

<b>The New Zealand Vegetable &amp; Potato Growers' Federation (Inc) - Vegfed (<a href="http://www.vegfed.co.nz">www.vegfed.co.nz</a>)</b>
---

Vegfed is a trade association. It is run by vegetable growers who represent the interests of all New Zealand's commercial vegetable growers (3,000). Growers fund Vegfed through payment of compulsory levies collected at the first point of sale. These levies are fixed via the Commodity Levies (Vegetables) Order 2001, in accordance with the Commodity Levies Act of 1990.

The objectives of Vegfed are -

- To promote, encourage and enhance the profitable production, distribution and consumption of New Zealand grown vegetables, both within New Zealand and in export markets.
- To foster and advance the interests of New Zealand vegetable growers.

Vegfed has six product sectors: fresh vegetables, processed vegetables, potatoes, fresh tomatoes, asparagus and export squash. Each sector is run by an autonomous committee of growers. They are elected to direct the sector's activities.

Sector representatives, along with the president, make up the Vegfed council (board of directors). The council deals with issues of common concern and directs the effective and efficient use of Vegfed's resources.

Vegfed is involved in the following works areas for growers -

- Monitors and comments on all government legislation and policies which impact, or could impact, on the vegetable industry.
- Represents growers in discussions with government departments, politicians and relevant industry groups.
- Publishes and distributes the 'Commercial Grower' magazine to every grower, free of charge.
- Represents growers on various bodies including United Fresh, Land User Forum, Fertiliser Forum, Horticulture Export Authority, and Horticulture Industry Training Organisation.
- Funds the activities of 38 local grower associations from Northland to Southland.
- Funds activities to promote vegetables.
- Funds selected research projects and assists in defining research priorities for publicly funded vegetable research.
- Monitors and informs growers on technical and marketing issues, both within New Zealand and overseas.
- Assists local grower associations with submissions and comments on local and regional government proposals.

Vegfed gets involved with a wide range of issues including:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • Marketing system development & restructuring | • Horticultural education and training      |
| • Containers                                   | • Research - both market and production     |
| • Transport                                    | • Industrial relations                      |
| • Quarantine and border protection             | • Export development/market access          |
| • Grading and quality control                  | • Horticultural Chemicals                   |
| • Taxation                                     | • Promotion                                 |
| • Resource management                          | • Horticultural Export Authority activities |

The Ministry for the Environment ( <a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz">www.mfe.govt.nz</a> )
---

The Ministry is the Government's principal adviser on the New Zealand environment and international matters that affect the environment. The Ministry works with others in central and local government, industry and the community to achieve good environmental governance and decision-making at all levels. Sustainable development is the context for their work.

The Ministry's role is to:

- Provide leadership across government and the community on environment
- Work in partnership with key sectors and organisations to improve the environment
- Fix problems that require central government intervention
- Ensure that New Zealand has good environmental governance.
- The Ministry was established under the Environment Act (1986). They also have specific functions under the Resource Management Act (1991), Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996), Ozone Layer Protection Act (1996) and Climate Change Response Act (2002).

### **Maori Policy**

The Ministry also has a Maori Policy unit - Maruwhenua. It is a small group within the Ministry that provides advice and information on Maori and Treaty of Waitangi issues in relation to environmental and resource management policies, and claims to the Waitangi Tribunal involving natural resources.

As well as providing advice on environmental issues concerning Maori, Maruwhenua also works with:

- iwi, hapu, and whanau to identify and support their environmental priorities through general or specific projects
- Government agencies, local Government, industry, business, community and international interests to provide advice on environmental issues for Maori.

The key strategic goal of Maruwhenua is to improve the effectiveness of Maori participation in the management and use of natural resources. In achieving this goal, the Ministry's strategic priorities are:

- *Maori Participation:* Developing new, more effective ways of involving tangata whenua in the management of natural resources



- *Whole of Government Relationship*: Facilitating and co-ordinating a long term whole of government relationship with Maori in the management of natural resources
- *Advice and Assistance*: Delivering advice and assistance to other teams within the Ministry on major environmental policies that have a significant impact on Maori.

#### Sustainable Business

The focus of the Sustainable Industry Group of the Ministry is on encouraging and rewarding businesses with sustainable practices.

The Ministry defines a sustainable industry as an industry that:

- Anticipates economic, environmental and social trends to minimise risk and takes opportunities to improve comparative advantage
- Looks for new ways of doing business that improve economic, environmental and social performance
- Looks for the business opportunities in using natural resources efficiently
- Understands that today's competitive factors may not be tomorrow's
- Understands impacts across business and product life cycles
- Operates beyond traditional market and compliance boundaries
- Works with its stakeholders effectively.

The Ministry for the Environment considers industry broadly as organisations that create goods and services, have a drive for profit and operate in a contestable market. It includes:

- Traditional New Zealand industries such as agriculture and forestry
- Small and medium scale enterprises
- Less traditionally recognised industries such as the finance and education sectors, and the operations of central and local government.
- In simple terms, sustainability is the practice of making things able to continue indefinitely. This means thinking about tomorrow today, and also thinking about economic, social, and environmental trends, risks, and opportunities.

Services the Ministry offers in regards to sustainable industry -

- Supporting and encouraging sustainable industry initiatives
- Help industry understand the impacts of government policy
- Provide practical advice and support on major industry projects
- Fund transition paths (eg eco-efficiency audits and improvements, and demonstration projects)
- Simply Sustainable: tools and resources - to help change practice and performance
- Help industry to translate sustainable industry concepts into practical strategies and actions
- Provide tools to help industry make performance improvements (eg eco-efficiency, waste management, triple bottom line reporting, and product design)
- Resources that demonstrate sustainable industry concepts, benefits and best practice
- Helping government to be a sustainable sector
- Work with existing central and local government programmes aimed at increasing economic growth
- Leverage whole of government approaches to sustainable industry services
- Help government to be a sustainable sector

#### Funding Opportunities

---

The Ministry also:

- Administer government funding for grants under the Sustainable Management Fund
- Provide Environmental Legal Assistance
- Promote sustainable land management practices
- Administer the Orphan Crown Contaminated Sites Clean-up Fund
- Provide funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) to provide operational and policy outputs in accordance with their functions under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000
- Provide funding for the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) to make decisions on applications to introduce hazardous substances and new organisms to New Zealand and to monitor the Hazardous Substances and new Organisms Act 1996.

Environmental Risk Management Authority ( <a href="http://www.ermanz.govt.nz">www.ermanz.govt.nz</a> )
--

The Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) was established under, and administers, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) 1996. The purpose of the Act is:

*"To protect the environment and the health and safety of people and communities by preventing or managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms."*

The Environmental Risk Management Authority -

- is an autonomous Crown entity
- is a quasi-judicial, decision-making body
- has up to eight members appointed by the Minister for the Environment
- was established under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996
- is the governing board of ERMA New Zealand

The overall mission of ERMA is to:

*"Achieve effective prevention or management of risks to the environment, public health and safety associated with importing or manufacturing hazardous substances and introducing new organisms, and their use."*

ERMA aim to achieve this mission through the following actions:

- Achieve cost-efficient and effective decisions on applications under the HSNO Act which take appropriate account of benefits and costs as well as risks, to New Zealand;
- Promote compliance with the Act and with the Authority's decisions;
- Promote public understanding and knowledge of risks associated with new organisms and hazardous substances and how to prevent or manage them, and
- Enhance the HSNO Act as an effective legislative framework for the prevention or management of HSNO risks.

The functions of ERMA are set out in the HSNO Act, and include:

- Making decisions on applications under Part V of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, by evaluating risks, costs and benefits and placing conditions on approvals; and making decisions on transitional licences and other approvals;
- Transferring existing approvals to the HSNO Act;
- Monitoring and coordinating compliance with the Act and Authority decisions;
- Promoting public awareness of the risks of hazardous substances and new organisms;
- Advising the Minister for the Environment on the effectiveness of the Act and other matters;
- International relations;
- Inquiring into accidents or emergencies.

The Authority's main role is to make decisions on applications to import, develop, or field test new organisms; or to import or manufacture hazardous substances. These applications are made under Part V of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

---

#### **Nga Kaihautu Tikanga Taiao (NKTT)**

NKTT is an advisory committee appointed by the Authority under clause 42 of the first schedule to the HSNO Act. The chair of NKTT participates in the Authority's governance meetings.

Nga Kaihautu Tikanga Taiao advises the Authority on:

- taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi;
- how Maori approach risk and risk aversion;
- specific risks of concern to Maori;
- appropriate consultation with Maori where risks are identified;
- the extent to which applications satisfactorily address Maori perspectives;
- other advice on tikanga Maori as required.

Ministry of Economic Development ( <a href="http://www.med.govt.nz">www.med.govt.nz</a> )
---

---

Purpose Statement:

---

**“To foster economic development and prosperity for all New Zealanders”**

The Ministry works across the public sector to advise on, co-ordinate and align activities that stimulate sustainable economic development. They influence the environment in which businesses grow and invest, and strive for a policy environment that regulates economic activity effectively and at low cost. The Ministry aims to deliver services to businesses and consumers that assist them to conduct their affairs effectively.

The Ministry of Economic Development facilitates, leads and implements the Government's vision for economic development. One of the Government's key goals is to grow an inclusive, innovative economy for the benefit of all. Sustainable economic development is central to the achievement of this goal.

Sustainable economic development requires a new approach to policy making and implementation. It involves greater integration and co-ordination of policy making and implementation across government and policy portfolios. Central and local government work together in partnership with businesses, Maori economic entities and other community groups.

The Ministry leads the production and co-ordination of policy advice related to economic, regional and industry development. They work with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (the New Zealand Government's trade and economic development agency) [[link to NZTE website](#)] to design and implement programmes to deliver the Government's economic development policies.

The Ministry is also the Government's primary advisor on the operation and regulation of specific markets and industries, including energy and telecommunications.

They focus on providing the legal framework that will see New Zealand business flourish now and into the future. This framework means an economy where intellectual property can be protected, where consumers and investors have appropriate rights and markets can function effectively. The framework also allows New Zealand business to compete effectively in the international arena.

Currently the Ministry serves eleven Members of the Executive (including Associate Ministers). The Ministry of Tourism is also part of the Ministry to help ensure that tourism is at the heart of the government's economic and regional development programme.

Operationally they are committed to providing high quality cost effective services with the Companies Office and the Intellectual Property Office continuing to expand their online services.

The Ministry is responsible for all or part of over 200 pieces of Legislation and Regulation. Ministry staff of approximately 800 people operate over 39 offices throughout the country.

The Ministry of Research, Science & Technology (MoRST) ( <a href="http://www.morst.govt.nz">www.morst.govt.nz</a> )
---

The Ministry of Research, Science & Technology (MoRST) is a New Zealand government department that develops research and innovation policies and manages the publicly funded part of the Research, Science & Technology system on behalf of Government.

MoRST's mission is:

---

***“To inspire & assist New Zealanders to achieve a better future through research & innovation”***

MoRST works at the high level of policies, strategies and statistics. It contracts other agencies such as the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FRST) to manage the actual funding of research and innovation projects.

Each year they report to the Minister of Research, Science and Technology on the difference research and innovation has made to the lives, environments and enterprises of New Zealanders.

MoRST is the primary adviser to the Government on research and innovation. Their main areas of work are:

- Policy advice - advise on policy that relates to research and innovation.
- Scientific and technical advice - provide scientific advice about current and emerging issues.
- Research and innovation linking - advise on how to better integrate the different parts of the research and innovation system.
- International linkages - support the New Zealand research community to make international connections with overseas researchers, science funders and research users
- Managing contracts - negotiate, manage and monitor contracts with RS&T purchase agents and service providers.
- Growth and Innovation Advisory Board - provide analytical and practical support.

MoRST was established by Cabinet on 1 October 1989, as part of the reforms of the New Zealand science system. A key element of the reforms was the organisational separation of the Government's involvement in:

- science and technology policy (MoRST's role)
- science funding (FRST's role)
- carrying out research and development (Crown Research Institutes, etc).

The following link provides an overview of the New Zealand research, science and technology system:

[http://www.morst.govt.nz/uploadedfiles/Documents/New\\_Ideas.pdf](http://www.morst.govt.nz/uploadedfiles/Documents/New_Ideas.pdf)

Ministry for Education ( <a href="http://www.minedu.govt.nz">www.minedu.govt.nz</a> )
---

The Ministry's influence on education outcomes is indirect (i.e. they are not a provider of education directly) and their purpose reflects this:

**"Te Ihi, Te Mana, Te Matauranga - Empowering Education"**

---

Ministry's Mission and Education Outcomes

Analysis of New Zealand's education system identifies those factors that will contribute most to the achievement of the government's education goals and to the Ministry's mission:

**"Raising Achievement & Reducing Disparity"**

The four major education sector outcomes the Ministry seeks are:

- All New Zealanders with strong learning foundations
- High levels of achievement by all school leavers
- All New Zealanders engaged in learning throughout their lives and developing a highly skilled workforce
- Education making a strong contribution to the knowledge-base, especially in key areas of national development.

---

The Ministry's Overall Outcome Focus and Role

The Ministry's overall focus is on better learning for every New Zealander. Their work spans all stages of learning, from a child's initial learning to the adult becoming a lifelong learner. Research identifies three critical areas of influence:

- Teachers and the effectiveness of their teaching
- Parents, families and their roles in supporting learning
- Providers who not only focus on overall achievement but also on strengthening teacher effectiveness and parent and community support.

With these three areas in mind, the Ministry works with the sector to:

- Ensure there are high expectations of what all students can and should achieve
- Create a system-wide focus on raising achievement for all students
- Promote evidence-based decision-making
- Promote transparency and openness of information
- Support effective alignment and connection between family, home and cultural backgrounds and learning processes.

The Ministry intends on moving towards a greater role in building the knowledge-base and capability of the sector. They identify examples and evidence of good practice and make expected standards of achievement and effective practice more transparent. The Ministry monitors system and provider performance and intervenes in situations where there is risk of under performance or failure and where assistance is required. How the Ministry decides to act, to influence or to intervene must be based on informed judgment and high quality decision-making.