



To: Hon Todd McClay, Minister of Agriculture
From: Sothea Tep, Manager Horticulture Sector Policy

Impact on the kiwifruit industry from the Environmental Protection Authority's new controls for hydrogen cyanamide

Date	30 May 2024	Reference	AM24-0522
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Purpose

- This aide-memoire provides you with information on the impacts to the kiwifruit industry from the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) decision to retain the approval for hydrogen cyanamide¹ with new controls.
- You may wish to forward this paper onto the Associate Ministers of Agriculture.

New controls for hydrogen cyanamide are likely to have a low impact on kiwifruit growers in the long term, but there may be near term challenges

1. Overall, the EPA's decision to retain the approval for hydrogen cyanamide is positively received by the kiwifruit industry as they will continue to have access to this important agrichemical to promote budbreak (mimicking the effect of winter chilling) for kiwifruit to develop properly, uniform production and efficient harvesting.
2. Having continued availability of hydrogen cyanamide also has flow on benefits as it provides more certainty for growers and potential investors to invest in the kiwifruit industry. The kiwifruit industry body New Zealand Kiwifruit Growers Incorporated (NZKGI) has suggested the uncertainty of hydrogen cyanamide's future during the EPA's reassessment muted investment into the industry.
3. The new controls on hydrogen cyanamide are likely to have low impacts for the kiwifruit industry overall. Impacts will vary between individual growers (due to their orchard setup) and the region they are based in (due to variability in winter chilling). Growers in regions with warmer winters or have orchards near waterbodies or non-target threatened plant species are likely to be more impacted. **Appendix One** details the likely effects of the different controls for hydrogen cyanamide on growers.

¹ A commonly used brand of hydrogen cyanamide is 'Hi-Cane'.

4. The new controls are not a surprise for the industry as they were also consulted, addressed, and amended through the EPA's reassessment and hearing process. The new controls are considered by industry to be less concerning and more workable than the prospect of a potential phase out and ban of hydrogen cyanamide.
5. NZKGI has highlighted a challenge for the industry will be educating and giving assurances to the community on hydrogen cyanamide use. The EPA's reassessment of hydrogen cyanamide brought attention to the risks and impacts of its use. The industry will be looking to assure their communities that they use hydrogen cyanamide safely with best practices.
6. Hydrogen cyanamide is a minor agrichemical used on other crops including apple, cherry, apricot, and kiwiberry. Growers in other industries may find it difficult to comply with the new controls, but they are less reliant than the kiwifruit industry on using hydrogen cyanamide as alternatives are available².

EPA's new controls on hydrogen cyanamide take immediate effect

7. On 23 May 2024, the EPA's Decision-Making Committee decided to retain the approval for hydrogen cyanamide, but with new controls that take effect immediately (except controls for labelling and packaging in which are in effect from 1 July 2025).
8. New controls were required due to the need to mitigate risks to operators, bystanders, the aquatic environment, non-target plants, soil organisms, birds, pollinators, and non-target arthropods.
9. New controls for hydrogen cyanamide and their effects on growers are detailed in **Appendix One**, including:
 - a) application can only be made once per year between 1 July and 10 September;
 - b) maximum application rates (with different rates for kiwifruit versus other fruit);
 - c) buffer zones to protect bystanders, the aquatic environment, and non-target plants downwind of the target plants;
 - d) application limited to ground-based methods, with nozzles that produce coarse or larger droplets being permitted for use;
 - e) a maximum wind speed restriction;
 - f) changes to labelling and packaging requirements (takes effect 1 July 2025); and
 - g) qualification requirements for professional users.
10. The EPA did not consider setting requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) as that is the responsibility of WorkSafe.

² For example, Hi-Cane alternatives available to apple growers include Erger® and Waiken™.

11. There are likely to be consequential changes to hydrogen cyanamide based products registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997. New Zealand Food Safety is reviewing the possible changes needed and will contact registrants on this matter.

Minister / Minister's Office

Seen / Referred

/ / 2024

Official Information Act 1982

Appendix One: Assessment on the impact of new hydrogen cyanamide controls

1. Many of the new controls for hydrogen cyanamide already align with how the kiwifruit industry already uses the agrichemical in practice. There may be some impacts on growers in the short term while growers adapt. This includes:
 - a) significant buffer zones for threatened plants species and waterbodies that may affect some orchards, which will require growers to adapt their orchard layouts;
 - b) equipment requirements that may require some growers to upgrade their spraying equipment; and
 - c) qualification requirements that may require some growers to obtain new qualifications to permit them to apply hydrogen cyanamide.
2. For other crop growers using hydrogen cyanamide (for example, apple growers), the new controls for buffer zones may prevent the continued use of the agrichemical. This is less of an issue for other crop growers as alternative agrichemicals are available for fruit production.

Spraying restricted to once a year between 1 July and 10 September

3. This is not likely to impact growers as growers typically use hydrogen cyanamide once a year in late winter, which is within this date range.

Application rate of hydrogen cyanamide

4. Application rate of hydrogen cyanamide is limited to 25 kilograms (kg) active ingredient per hectare for kiwifruit, and 16.9 kg active ingredient per hectare for other fruit.
5. This requirement is unlikely to have an impact on kiwifruit growers, application rates are generally between 22 to 25 kg active ingredient per hectare.
6. It is likely the lower application rate for other crops will also not be an issue. The apple industry considers 16.9 kg active ingredient per hectare to be 'workable'.

Buffer zones

7. Buffer zone requirements are detailed in Tables One to Three below.

Table One. Bystander buffer zones	
Use pattern description	Downwind buffer zone
Kiwifruit ≤ 25 kg ai/ha – Air blast	6 m (with shelter)
	8 m (without shelter)
Apple ≤ 16.9 kg ai/ha – Air blast	10 m

Table Two. Aquatic environment buffer zones		
Use pattern description	Waterbody downwind buffer zone	Waterbody run-off buffer zone
Kiwifruit ≤ 25 kg ai/ha – Air blast	6 metres (with shelter)	< 5% slope: 10 m 5 to 10% slope: 15 m > 10% slope: 20 m
	10 m (without shelter)	
Apple ≤ 16.9 kg ai/ha – Air blast	45 m	< 5% slope: 0 m 5 to 10% slope: 10 m > 10% slope: 15 m

Table Three. Non-target plant downwind buffer zones		
Use pattern description	Downwind buffer zone – Nonthreatened species	Downwind buffer zone – Threatened species
Kiwifruit ≤ 25 kg ai/ha – Air blast	6 m (with shelter)	15 m
	10 m (without shelter)	
Apple ≤ 16.9 kg ai/ha – Air blast	30 m	50 m

8. For kiwifruit, most of the downwind buffer zones should not be an issue for most growers. Growers often have spacing between their orchard blocks and fencing to make room for tractors, and Zespri consider approximately 97 percent of kiwifruit orchards have shelterbelts permitting smaller buffer zones.
9. For kiwifruit, the downwind buffer zones for threatened non-target plants and waterbody run-off buffer zones on sloped land are more significant. These buffer zones are relatively larger at 10 to 20 metres and may be difficult to comply with. It is unlikely many growers would be impacted by these buffer zones, as it is uncommon for orchards to be established directly next to waterbodies or non-target threatened plants.
10. Impacts associated with the new buffer zone requirements for kiwifruit growers will have impacts in the short to medium term at the individual orchard level (rather than industry wide level). Orchards near waterbodies and threatened plants may take time to adapt their orchard layouts. In the interim, affected growers may need to consider whether they apply hydrogen cyanamide to parts of their orchards to comply with the buffer zone requirements.
11. For apples, the larger buffer zones are likely to be prohibitive for continued use of hydrogen cyanamide. They may need to consider alternative agrichemicals³.

Ground-based application method requirements

12. Hydrogen cyanamide must now be applied using only ground-based application methods, using nozzles and appropriate mixtures of hydrogen cyanamide, water, and/or adjuvants that will produce a coarse or larger droplet size.

³ Hi-Cane alternatives available to apple growers include Erger® and Waiken™.

13. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on growers, as it is a matter of having appropriate application equipment. Some growers may need to upgrade their equipment. Many growers contract third parties to apply hydrogen cyanamide; they may also need to upgrade their equipment.

Maximum wind speed restriction of 20 kilometres per hour

14. This is not likely to impact growers, as they already do not apply hydrogen cyanamide in windy conditions with 20 kilometres per hour around the top end of industry recommendations.

Labelling and packaging requirements

15. New labelling and packaging requirements mainly consist of updating the hazardous substance labelling (for example, hydrogen cyanamide now being classified as corrosive rather than just an irritant), safety instructions and application instructions (for example, users should be aware of any wetlands, indigenous vegetation or reserves that may contain threatened plants adjacent to the application area).
16. These changes are not likely to impact growers' ability to grow kiwifruit, however, may have some impact in terms of health and safety in using hydrogen cyanamide and compliance with the new controls as this requirement only comes into effect by 1 July 2025.

Qualification requirements for users

17. The qualification requirements require users to be qualified to handle substances classified as being hazardous to the aquatic environment, with requirements outlined under the Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017⁴.
18. This may have some impacts on growers if they are not already qualified to handle hazardous substances. Other agrichemicals often require qualifications to handle, so many growers may already be qualified or will be contracting qualified third parties.

⁴ https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/GHS2/Consolidated_Hazardous_Substances_Hazardous_Property_Controls_Notice_2017.pdf



To: Hon Todd McClay, Minister of Agriculture
Hon Andrew Hoggard, Minister for Biosecurity, Minister for Food Safety
Hon Mark Patterson, Minister for Rural Communities, Associate Minister of Agriculture
From: Fiona Duncan, Director Regulatory Systems Policy

Gene Technology Regulation Reform: Legislative Purpose and the Regulator

Date	7 June 2024	Reference	AM24-0475
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Purpose

- This aide-memoire provides information on key policy decisions that will be taken at the Ministerial Group meeting on 11 June 2024. The Ministerial Group is being used to finalise policy decisions before Hon Judith Collins KC, Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology, takes a paper to Cabinet on 25 July 2024.

Background and Context

- The Government has committed to the reform of New Zealand's gene technology regulations and legislation (the reform) and this process is now underway. As a member of the Ministerial Group on gene technology reform, you have been invited to a meeting on 11 June 2024.
- The Ministerial Group has met twice to date to discuss aspects of the reform process and has agreed on the timeline, approach, scope, objectives¹, risk tiering framework, exemptions and definitions for the reform.
- A list of aides-memoire you have previously received to support Ministerial Group Discussion is supplied in **Appendix One**.
- At this third meeting, we expect delegations, the legislative purpose, the form and location of the new regulator, and compliance monitoring and enforcement to be discussed.

¹ At the most recent meeting on 8 May 2024, Ministers agreed to the development of an additional objective on international alignment.

Policy decisions to be made

Legislative purpose

5. The purpose of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act) is to protect the environment and the health and safety of people, by preventing or managing adverse effects. It also requires specific principles and matters to be provided for, such as safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, Māori cultural values and economic benefits and costs.
6. The new gene technology regulation is being modelled on the Australian regulatory system, which is based on their Gene Technology Act 2000. This Act has a similar, but more targeted purpose and basis for decision-making, compared to the HSNO Act. Specifically, its purpose is to *“protect the health and safety of people, and to protect the environment, by identifying risks posed by or as a result of gene technology, and by managing those risks through regulating certain dealings with GMOs.”*
7. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is recommending the new legislation’s purpose be based on the Australian system and focus on risk management rather than prevention, and only in the key areas of human and environmental health and safety.
8. There are arguments on both sides for the inclusion or exclusion of additional criteria for consideration by the new regulator.
 - a) **Inclusion** can provide mechanisms to weigh up potential benefits against potential costs to specific sectors, including primary producers and protect organic, halal and other gene technology-free food production systems. However, it can also lead to increased approval times and costs for applicants and the new regulator; and
 - b) **Exclusion** could reduce costs associated with decision making for both applicants and regulators, but may have unintended consequences for others such as New Zealand’s primary sector – for instance, where significant benefits of an application to the sector are unable to be considered by the new regulator.
9. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is supportive of the legislative purpose focussing on risk identification and proportionate management, to achieve the agreed reform objectives.

Delegations


10. The new gene technology legislation will introduce new requirements, risk assessment and decision processes, and approvals.
11. MBIE recommends that the new legislation enable the regulator to delegate some of its powers to other regulatory agencies, when it is more appropriate for a single regulator to make that decision. This could include preparing a risk assessment or management plan, making a decision and setting conditions for activities involving genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

12. The reform also proposes that the new regulator be given the ability to undertake joint assessments of applications with other overseas regulators, while still retaining the ability to make independent decisions based on the joint review. The ability to make independent decisions is essential to account for New Zealand's unique context and environment. This includes the ability to accept an international risk assessment, and adapt it for New Zealand's context instead of conducting a full-scale assessment.
13. The regulator would be given the ability to assess certain applications through an expedited pathway where an application has previously been assessed by a 'recognised' regulator.
14. MPI supports the proposal for the new regulator to have power to delegate. Similar provisions are already in operation - for example, currently all foods produced using gene technology are assessed by Food Safety Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) before they can be sold in either country.

Form and location of the new regulator


15. A new gene tech regulator is proposed as part of the gene technologies reform process. There are different options for the form the regulator could take, with different levels of independence. You have the opportunity to consider which one would provide the most efficient administration of new gene technology regulation.
16. The regulator was originally envisaged in the form of a departmental agency with MBIE as the host agency. However, the Public Service Commission has indicated it will not support the establishment of a new entity (departmental agency or Crown entity) for this role.

s 9(2)(g)(i)



18. Different organisational structures, including degree of ministerial oversight, are outlined in **Appendix Two**.

s 9(2)(g)(i)




Compliance monitoring and enforcement

25. The establishment of a new regulator provides the opportunity for you to discuss how compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME) should be carried out in the future. This includes whether to continue having separate organisations in charge of administration and compliance or to consolidate these functions. It is important to consider the appropriate resourcing and allocation of duties that would be required for implementation of this decision.

26. In the Australian system, the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR), is a 'one stop shop', including operating its own CME team. The responsibilities of the team include approving places to conduct GMO activities, compliance monitoring those places, inspections and monitoring compliance with GMO licence conditions and undertaking investigations through to prosecution.
27. In New Zealand MPI is the statutory enforcement agency for genetically modified organisms (as new organisms) under the HSNO Act in respect to new organisms, which includes GMOs by definition. MPI undertakes CME activities pertaining to gene technologies, including those the OGTR is responsible for in the Australian system, using provisions under both the HSNO Act and other Acts (such as the Biosecurity Act 1993).

s 9(2)(g)(i)



Next Steps

31. The fourth Ministerial Group meeting is expected to be held during the week of 24 June 2024. We expect this meeting to cover the topics of Māori rights and interests, interactions with other agencies and statutory bodies, national consistency, CME and penalties. We will provide you an aide memoire ahead of the next Ministerial Group meeting.
32. An aide memoire is being developed on consumer preferences and the market risks of reforming New Zealand's gene technology legislation and regulation. This will include insights and implications for the primary sectors.

Minister / Minister's Office

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Appendix One: Aides-memoire you have previously received

Title	Reference	Received by
An Overview of Genetically Modified Foods	AM24-0019	Minister for Food Safety
Gene technology Ministerial Group Meeting	AM24-0265	Minister of Agriculture
		Minister for Biosecurity Minister for Food Safety
Interfaces of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, Biosecurity, Agriculture, and Food portfolios	AM24-0409	Minister of Agriculture
		Minister for Biosecurity Minister for Food Safety
		Associate Minister of Agriculture (Animal Welfare, Skills)
Genetic Technology Regulation Reform: Background & Scope	AM24-0410	Minister of Agriculture
		Minister for Biosecurity Minister for Food Safety
		Minister for Rural Communities Associate Minister of Agriculture
Gene Technology Ministerial Group Meeting – 8:00pm 8 May 2024	AM24-0449	Minister of Agriculture
		Minister for Biosecurity Minister for Food Safety
		Minister for Rural Communities Associate Minister of Agriculture

Appendix Two: Government agency structure diagrams

All diagrams are from the Public Service Commission, which can be found on the website here: <https://www.publicservice.govt.nz/>

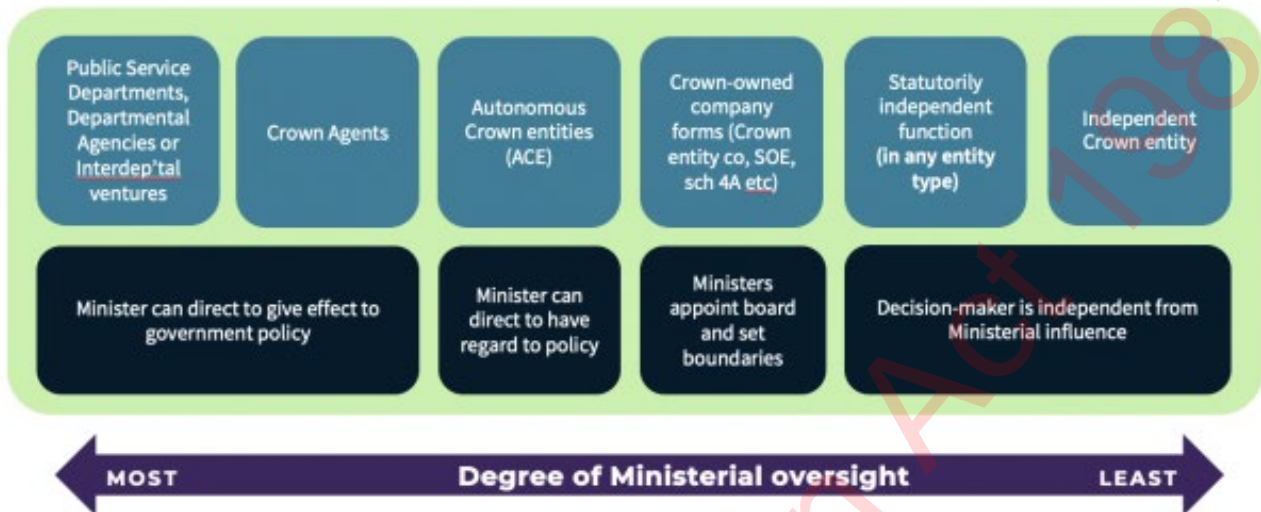


Figure 1: Types of Government organisation and degree of Ministerial influence

	What's ministerial influence	What's independent decision making by the agency
Department (for example, Ministry of Social Development)	Close relationship, and extensive powers of direction: MSD is a key deliverer of advice to government on social policy as well as one of its largest delivery agencies	Decisions relating to the entitlements and interventions to be provided to any individual (based on statutory criteria)
Crown Agent (for example, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency)	Arm's-length relationship, but power to direct to give effect to government policy: Government Policy Statement sets out the overall allocation of funding for different classes of project	Decisions to allocate funds to any particular project
Autonomous Crown entity (for example, Public Trust)	Arm's-length relationship, but power to direct to have regard to government policy: for example, in relation to establishing group investment funds	Decisions relating to administering estates, and fulfilling fiduciary obligations
Crown-owned company (for example, NZ Green Investment Finance Ltd)	Expectations as to where the public interest lies and the scope and nature of the investment portfolio	Decisions to invest in/divest from particular companies or projects

Table 1: Type of Government organisation and decision making powers



To: Hon Todd McClay, Minister of Agriculture
From: Jenny Cameron, Chief Transformation Officer

Update on Double Export Value Eight-Point Plan

Date	7 June 2024	Reference	AM24-0569
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Purpose

- This aide-memoire provides you with an update on the Ministry for Primary Industries' (MPI's) operational planning to enable the food and fibre sector to Double Export Value over the next ten years.

MPI's eight-point plan to Double Export Value focuses on key settings to unlock growth potential for the food and fibre sector.

- MPI's operational planning provides a focus on delivering the Government's goal of doubling New Zealand's export value in ten years. An eight-point plan was developed after a strategic planning process (attached at **Appendix One**).
- In order to understand what would unlock more value from exports and increase export intensity, we listened to sector and business stakeholders, analysed thinktank perspectives, and undertook our own market and economic analysis.
- We focused on eight target areas to enable the settings to unlock growth across the food and fibre sectors:
 - maximising trade opportunities;
 - investment for growth;
 - enabling regulatory settings;
 - smarter ways of working;
 - infrastructure for growth;
 - championing our attributes;
 - innovation to create value; and
 - Māori food fibre value growth.

Doubling export value can only be achieved with extra strategic effort to bump forecasts beyond its current growth trajectory.

4. Situation and Outlook for the Primary Industries (SOPI) analysis shows export value growth for New Zealand's primary industries is forecast to steadily increase, with continued international demand for New Zealand's primary products over the decade.
5. Additional effort is needed to realise the national ambition to double export value over a decade. This requires a rise from an average 4.7 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) which has been achieved over the last decade to 7.2 percent CAGR over the next decade.

The eight-point plan is deliberately focused on the areas within the Ministry for Primary Industries' influence, expertise, and elements that are most critical for the food and fibre sector.

6. The plan focuses on MPI's area of influence and expertise to reduce costs for business, remove friction in the system, assist more connection and information to enable exporters, and to unlock growth potential. The intention is to enable the settings to allow exporters to realise more opportunities and deliver growth through business.
7. The eight-point plan will form part of MPI's operational plan and strategic priorities, which will be developed into a work programme over the next two months. The Double Export Value growth plan is a significant rallying call for MPI, which is already harnessing the energy, initiatives, and prioritisation of resources to support primary sector businesses towards the goal.
8. The work will be overseen by the Director-General, who will act as the Governance chair, along with his Senior Leadership Team. The Director-General will update you on the progress of the plan throughout the year.
9. As the Government's own economic growth plans develop, we will flex this Operational Plan to maintain alignment of effort.

Minister / Minister's Office

Seen / Referred

/ / 2024

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Official Information Act 1982



To: Hon Todd McClay, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forestry
From: Julie Collins, Deputy Director-General Policy & Trade

2024 Legislation Programme: Reassessment of Priorities

Date	6 August 2024	Reference	AM24-0724
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Purpose

- The Cabinet Office has requested for Ministers to reassess their legislation bids for 2024. A draft letter has been prepared for you to review (**Appendix One**).

Background

- In February 2024, you submitted six bids in the Agriculture portfolio and one bid in the Forestry portfolio for the 2024 Legislation Programme (B24-0037 *Legislation Bids for the 2024 Legislation Programme* refers).
- The programme is now being reassessed and reprioritised in light of progress to date and remaining House time. The process is being led by the Prime Minister, Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, and the Leader of the House, Hon Chris Bishop. In scope are bills that could progress in the House between now and the last sitting day of the year, and are a priority for the Government.

Reassessment of priorities

- On 19 July 2024, the Cabinet Office requested Ministers to provide an update on progress and any changes to legislative priorities, including any new bills to be introduced or enacted before the end of 2024. The Cabinet Office has requested a covering letter from each Minister by 12:00 pm on Thursday 15 August 2024.
- In short, s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Two bids are no longer relevant:
 - the Forests (Log Traders and Forestry Advisers Repeal) Amendment Bill received Royal assent on 29 June 2024, and
 - the Regulatory Systems (Climate Change Response) Amendment Bill was withdrawn in March 2024 [LEG-24-MIN-0040 refers].

5. The following table summarises the bids originally submitted in February 2024 along with any suggested changes. If you agree with the recommendations, a draft letter has been prepared for you (**Appendix One**).

6. § 9(2)(f)(iv)

Legislative Bids

Bid	Status	Original bid priority category	New bid priority category (if different)	Notes
Animal Welfare Amendment Bill	Policy development underway	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	MPI briefed Minister Hoggard on this work in July 2025 (B24-0428 <i>Livestock Export Review – Discussion Document for Ministerial Consultation</i> refers)
§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Dairy Industry Restructuring (Dairy Export Quota Allocation) Amendment Bill	Being drafted by Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No change.	There may be some minor changes to timeline.
Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Bill	Before select committee	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No change	§ 9(2)(g)(i)
Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Repeal Bill	Pending final liquidation	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No change	

7. In February 2024, MPI also briefed you on the following legislation bids led by other Ministers with implication for your portfolios. No decisions have yet been made. The Ministry for the Environment will advise you on any recommended changes in due course:

- a) Fast-Track Approvals Bill;
- b) Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Bill;

- c) Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Scheme Agricultural Obligations) Amendment Bill;
- d) Climate Adaptation Bill;
- e) s 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted]

8. MPI suggests you forward this aide-memoire to Hon Nicola Grigg, Hon Andrew Hoggard and Hon Mark Patterson, as Associate Ministers of Agriculture, for their information.

Minister / Minister's Office

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/ / 2024

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Hon Todd McClay

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Forestry
Minister for Hunting and Fishing
Minister for Trade
Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs



Sam Moffett
Legislation Coordinator
Cabinet Office
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Parliament Buildings
Wellington
By email: Sam.Moffett@dpmc.govt.nz

Reassessment of bill priorities for the 2024 Legislation Programme

Dear Sam,

In February 2024, six bids were submitted from the Agriculture portfolio and one bid from the Forestry portfolio. I have reassessed each in light of progress and the Government's current priorities. ^{§ 9(2)(f)(iv)}

Animal Welfare Amendment Bill

A bid was submitted for the Animal Welfare Amendment Bill ^{§ 9(2)(f)(iv)}

An updated timeline for this work is attached to this letter

(Appendix One).

^{§ 9(2)(f)(iv)}

Dairy Industry Restructuring (Dairy Export Quota Allocation) Amendment Bill

A bid was submitted for the Dairy Industry Restructuring (Dairy Export Quota Allocation) Amendment Bill ^{§ 9(2)(f)(iv)}

An updated timeline for this work is

attached to this letter (Appendix Two).

Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Bill

A bid was submitted for the Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Bill
s 9(2)(f)(iv)

This Bill could be delayed to the first quarter of 2025 with no significant impacts.

Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Repeal Bill

A bid was submitted for the Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre (Wairarapa) Repeal Bill
s 9(2)(f)(iv)

this Bill is outside the scope of this reassessment exercise.

Two earlier bids are no longer relevant. The Forests (Log Traders and Forestry Advisers Repeal) Amendment Bill received Royal assent on 24 June 2024. The Regulatory Systems (Climate Change Response) Amendment Bill was withdrawn in March 2024.

Warm regards,

Hon Todd McClay
Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Forestry

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Appendix One: Updated timeline for the Animal Welfare Amendment Bill

Step	Proposed date	Consistency assurance
Date on which final policy approvals were, or will be, obtained from Cabinet	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date on which complete drafting instructions were or will be sent to PCO	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date by which the Bill will be released for exposure draft (if an exposure draft is planned)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date by which the Bill will go to the Ministry of Justice (or Crown Law if applicable) for an assessment of consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Dates on which the Bill will be before LEG and Cabinet for approval for introduction	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date by which any policy decisions for associated secondary legislation will be before Cabinet	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date requested for introduction of the Bill	§ 9(2)(f)(i)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date of report back from Select Committee	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date on which final policy approvals will be obtained from Cabinet for any substantive Amendment Paper (AP) to Bill (if already introduced)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date on which final drafting instructions were or will be sent to Parliamentary Counsel Office for any substantive AP to Bill (if already introduced)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date by which final drafting instructions for any associated secondary legislation will be sent to PCO	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date of enactment	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date of commencement	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	

Appendix Two: Updated timeline for the Dairy Industry Restructuring (Dairy Export Quota Allocation) Amendment Bill

<i>Step</i>	<i>Proposed date</i>	<i>Consistency assurance</i>
Date on which final policy approvals were, or will be, obtained from Cabinet	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date on which complete drafting instructions were or will be sent to PCO	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date by which the Bill will be released for exposure draft (if an exposure draft is planned)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date by which the Bill will go to the Ministry of Justice (or Crown Law if applicable) for an assessment of consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Dates on which the Bill will be before LEG and Cabinet for approval for introduction	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date by which any policy decisions for associated secondary legislation will be before Cabinet	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date requested for introduction of the Bill	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date of report back from Select Committee	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)
Date on which final policy approvals will be obtained from Cabinet for any substantive Amendment Paper (AP) to Bill (if already introduced)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date on which final drafting instructions were or will be sent to PCO for any substantive AP to Bill (if already introduced)	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date by which final drafting instructions for any associated secondary legislation will be sent to PCO	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date of enactment	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Date of commencement	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	§