

NEW ZEALAND GAME ANIMAL COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE
EXPECTATIONS
FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22**



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INTRODUCTION

This Statement of Performance Expectations sets out the performance expected of the New Zealand Game Animal Council for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

Grant Dodson
Chair

Stephen Hall
Deputy Chair

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This Statement of Performance expectations (“SPE”) documents the New Zealand Game Animal Council’s planned activities, performance targets and forecast financial information for the financial year from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. It is produced in accordance with section 149E of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The New Zealand Game Animal Council (“the GAC”) will report quarterly against the non-financial performance measures and the financial forecasts outlined in this document, the fourth quarter reporting being its 2021/22 Annual Report.

The SPE is a short-term plan expression of the GAC’s longer-term priorities as set out in the GAC’s Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024. The Strategic Plan is published on the GAC website. Refer <https://nzgameanimalcouncil.org.nz/strategic-plan>



ABOUT THE NZ GAME ANIMAL COUNCIL

The GAC was established under the Game Animal Council Act 2013 and for the purposes of subpart 2 of Part 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989, is a Crown corporate entity listed under Schedule 4 of the Public Finance Act 1989. It is also a Schedule 1 organisation under the Ombudsmen Act 1975.

Under the Game Animal Council Act, the GAC's main functions in relation to game animals are:

- to advise and make recommendations to the Minister:
- to provide information and education to the hunting sector:
- to promote safety initiatives for the hunting sector; including firearms safety:
- to advise private landowners on hunting:
- to develop, on its own initiative or at the direction of the Minister, voluntary codes of practice for hunting:
- to raise awareness of the views of the hunting sector:
- to liaise with hunters, hunting organisations, representatives of tangata whenua, local authorities, landowners, the New Zealand Conservation Authority, conservation boards, and the Department of Conservation to improve hunting opportunities:
- to conduct research, including research on the hunting of game animals:
- in respect of herds of special interest for which the Minister has delegated management powers under section 20 to the Council,
 - to undertake management functions that are compatible with the management of public conservation land and resources generally; and
 - to exercise its powers for the effective management of the herd:
- to operate voluntary certification schemes for professional hunting guides and game estates:
- to promote minimum standards and codes of conduct for certified hunting guides and game estates:
- to investigate complaints and take disciplinary action in relation to certified hunting guides and game estates:
- to provide any other services to hunters that the Minister is satisfied are ancillary to the Council's other functions:
- to perform any other functions conferred on it under this Act or any other enactment: and
- To assess the costs of managing herds of special interest and make recommendations to the Minister on ways to recover those costs.

Game animals can be wild pigs, chamois, tahr, and all species of deer.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Societal and policy context

The management of game animals in New Zealand reflects the influence of societal attitudes, research and scientific knowledge, advances in technology, and government policies.

Game animals are viewed variously as: an asset for tourism; a recreational sport resource; a food source; a pest to be controlled or eradicated; the basis of a wild venison export industry; a part of the farmed livestock industry; and a resource for industries based on professional guiding and trophy hunting.

Creating the GAC in 2013 was viewed as a mechanism for addressing the conflicts that have challenged the administration of game animals in New Zealand.

The GAC works cooperatively both within the hunting sector and with stakeholders outside hunting circles.

The GAC provides an opportunity to secure the future of game animals and hunting by embodying modern principles and attitudes whilst remaining mindful of New Zealand's unique situation with respect to game animals and conservation.

The GAC has one output class - providing advice to the Minister of Conservation on matters relating to hunting. The output is expected to enable the GAC to fulfil its functions as identified in the Game Animal Council Act 2013.

Performance will be assessed by the quality of advice provided, and the targets met against the expectations contained within the SPE 2021-22.

The Current Funding Model

Currently, the GAC is primarily funded through Vote Conservation. In 2021-22, Vote Conservation funding of \$400,000 has been allocated to the GAC, of which \$150,000 is tagged for progressing the implementation of a sustainable funding strategy.

The GAC in collaboration with the NZ Deerstalkers Association was also successful in a Jobs for Nature (JfN) funding application for \$72,000 for the 2021-22 year (total funding from JfN to the GAC is \$212,000 over a three-year period 2021-2024).

Work is planned in 2021-22 to determine the expected timing of the introduction of the Game Trophy Export Levy, its anticipated impact and scaling options for managing until the effects of the levy are fully realised. Due to the impact of COVID-19 and Minister's priorities it is unlikely that the GAC will realise revenue through the Game Trophy Export Levy in 2021-22.

The GAC continues to explore a voluntary contribution on firearms and ammunition that relate to large game hunting.

Other funding sources such as donations might contribute a small amount of revenue, but not sufficient to be included in the 2021-22 revenue forecast.

Game Animal Council Strategic Plan 2019-2024

The term of the original GAC Strategic Plan ended in 2019. At its Strategic Planning Workshop in February 2020, the Council reviewed the Strategic Plan content and determined that it remained fit for purpose for the most part. However, it was identified it needed some reprioritisation based on the current funding model.

The 2019-2024 Strategic Plan is a longer-term planning document guiding the GAC's strategic direction. It contains eight themes, each of which has a range of contributing workstreams. The themes are:

1. Enhance the quality of game animal herds while remaining consistent with conservation values.
2. Develop positive relationships between the GAC and stakeholders through effective communication.
3. Promote hunter safety.
4. Reduce conflict among stakeholders.
5. Improve the acceptance of hunting as a safe and legitimate activity.
6. Promote standards for hunting and management of game animals.
7. Develop appropriate management and administration structures.
8. Promote the interests of the Game Animal Sector.

Guided by the 2019-2024 Strategic Plan and the Minister of Conservation's annual Letter of Expectations, this Statement of Performance Expectations documents the GAC's planned activities, performance targets and forecast financial information for the financial year 2021-22.

The 2021-22 work plan focuses on six of the eight themes and associated workstreams. These were identified as being achievable in 2021-22 considering resource limitations. They are identified as follows:

2021-22 THEMES AND WORKSTREAMS

| THEMES | WORKSTREAMS |
|--|--|
| Theme One Enhance the quality of game animal herds while remaining consistent with conservation values. | Establishing partnerships with other organisations and individuals for the purpose of managing game animals that are not herds of special interest. Development of a hunter safety & education programme. Working with other organisations to identify and facilitate hunter and management access to herds of game animals. |
| Theme Two Develop positive relationships between the GAC and stakeholders through effective communication. | Continuing to implement and enhance the GAC communications strategy, including further development of effective relationships with iwi, where iwi and hunting interests intersect. |
| Theme Three Promote hunter safety. | Development of a hunter safety & education programme that includes a focus on outdoors, firearms and bow safety. |
| Theme Five Improve the acceptance of hunting as a safe and legitimate activity. | Educating stakeholders and the public that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hunting is a safe and legitimate pastime; - game animals are valued introduced species and hunting contributes to the health, wellbeing, prosperity, and conservation of New Zealand; and - hunting and hunters have an important role in the management of game animals and the conservation of indigenous species. |
| Theme Seven Develop appropriate management and administration structure. | Enhancing the management and funding resources of the GAC. Developing and implementing a funding strategy and mechanisms to ensure that the GAC has sustainable core funding. Completing all statutory requirements on time. |
| Theme Eight Promote the interests of the game animal sector. | Ensuring the interests of the game animal sector and hunting are adequately addressed in relevant legislation, policy, and planning. |

2021-22 ACTIVITIES AND TARGETS

From the key workstreams identified in the strategic plan, the following table outlines the activities and targets for 2021-22.

| WORKSTREAMS | ACTIVITIES | 2021/22 TARGETS |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Theme One Establishing partnerships with other organisations and individuals for the purpose of managing game animals that are not herds of special interest.</p> <p>Working with other organisations to identify and facilitate hunter and management access to herds of game animals.</p> | <p>Work with DOC and other stakeholders on the development of the Himalayan Tahr Control Operational Plan for 2021-22.</p> <p>Provide operational advice to DOC on implementation of the Himalayan Tahr Control Operational Plan for 2021-22.</p> <p>Work with DOC and other stakeholders on deer management, by providing expert advice and facilitating communications between DOC and the hunting sector.</p> <p>Providing hunting sector input in DOC hunting permit review process.</p> | <p>a) Participate in 90% or more of Tahr Plan Implementation Liaison Group Meetings.</p> <p>b) Submit feedback on draft Tahr Control Operational Plan 2022-23.</p> <p>c) Meet with DOC for review of operations at approximately halfway point of official control hours period.</p> <p>d) Respond to requests for provision of advice concerning the planning and implementation of deer management programmes on public conservation land.</p> <p>e) Contribute and provide advice to DOC on hunting permit review.</p> |
| <p>Theme One, Three Development of a hunter safety & education programme that includes a focus on outdoors, firearms and bow safety.</p> | <p>Develop a timeline charting both the development and implementation of a hunter safety & education programme and the options available for funding the associated costs.</p> | <p>f) Provide advice on the timeline for development and implementation of the hunter safety & education programme, and options available to the Council for funding the associated costs; in July 2021.</p> <p>g) Jfn Funding Agreement signed.</p> <p>h) Confirmation that recruitment of initial employee will commence within 7 days.</p> <p>i) Progress report to DOC on the recruitment process for the educational lead to undertake the development of the online programme by 30 November 2022</p> <p>j) Quarterly Report 1 Due - report on progress towards milestones to be completed by 28 February 2022.</p> <p>k) Recruitment for educational lead completed by 28 February 2022.</p> <p>l) Report to be provided on stakeholder engagement and content development for online programme by 28 February 2022.</p> <p>m) Commence engagement with iwi stakeholders (DOC to provide support) by 28 February 2022.</p> <p>n) Quarterly Report 2 Due by 28 February 2022.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Theme Two Continuing to implement and enhance the GAC communications strategy, including further development of effective relationships with iwi, where iwi and hunting interests intersect.</p> | <p>Update the GAC communication strategy to reflect 2021/22 priorities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hunter safety and education - game animal management <p>Provide information and education to the hunting sector through professional communications regarding the GAC's key projects.</p> <p>Develop mutually beneficial relationships with iwi with strong interests in game animals and hunting (e.g., Ngāi Tūhoe, Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāi Tahu).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Communications strategy and plan updated by 30 June 2022. b) Website and social media presence maintained, with target of three news releases posted by 30 June 2022. c) Input sought from Ngāi Tūhoe, Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāi Tahu on the content plan of the hunter safety & education Programme by 31 December 2021. |
| <p>Theme Five Educating stakeholders and the public that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hunting is a safe and legitimate pastime; - game animals are valued introduced species and hunting contributes to the health, wellbeing; prosperity and conservation of New Zealand; and - hunting and hunters have an important role in the management of game animals and the conservation of indigenous species. | <p>Convey theme five in the GAC's activities through communications, policy development, advocacy, and engagement with stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engage with stakeholders and the public through social media communications (target: 10), and 'The Stalk' publications (target: four) by 30 June 2022. b) Participate in 80% of the Land Safety Forum meetings during 2021-22 financial year. |
| <p>Theme Seven Develop appropriate management and administration structures.</p> <p>Enhancing the management and funding resources of the GAC.</p> | <p>Manage and attend to statutory and administrative requirements.</p> <p>Develop and progress implementation of the GAC funding strategy.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meet reporting requirements for SPE, and Annual Report. b) Council undertakes self-evaluation process by 31 December 2021. c) Provide advice on progressing implementation of a voluntary contribution scheme by August 2021, outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expected timing of the introduction of this funding stream. - the anticipated impact; and - scaling options available. d) Provide advice on the expected timing on the introduction of the Game Trophy Export Levy by November 2021, providing details on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expected timing of the introduction of this funding stream. - its anticipated impact; and - scaling options for managing until the effects of the levy are fully realised. |
| <p>Theme Eight Ensuring the interests of GAC, game animals and hunting are adequately addressed in all relevant New Zealand Government legislation, policy, and statutory planning.</p> | <p>Raise awareness of the views of the hunting sector by submitting on legislation, policies and plans identified as having potential significant impacts.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Progress the development of a policy to guide the GAC on how it will monitor, review, and respond to legislative/policy and plan changes by 30 June 2022. b) Participate in 90% or more of Tahr Plan Implementation Group Liaison Meetings. c) Attend 80% of Firearms Community Advisory Forum (FCAF) and Range Certification Engagement Group (RCEG) meetings. |

FORECAST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Forecast Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 30 June 2022

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| | Budget | Forecast |
| | \$ | \$ |
| REVENUE | | |
| Revenue from Central Government | 472,000 | 250,000 |
| Targeted: Fiordland Wapiti Venison Project | - | 104,764 |
| Donations | - | 103 |
| Interest | - | 21 |
| Total Revenue | 472,000 | 354,888 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Costs Related to Providing Goods or Services | 372,250 | 188,260 |
| Employment Related Costs | 119,484 | 133,980 |
| Other Expenses | 44,112 | 33,979 |
| Targeted: Fiordland Wapiti Venison Project | - | 104,764 |
| Total Expenses | 535,846 | 460,983 |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE | (63,846) | (106,095) |

Forecast Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 30 June 2022

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Budget | Forecast |
| | \$ | \$ |
| EQUITY AT START OF YEAR | 73,760 | 179,855 |
| (Deficit)/Surplus for the year | (63,846) | (106,095) |
| EQUITY AT END OF YEAR | 9,914 | 73,760 |

Forecast Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Budget | Forecast |
| | \$ | \$ |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Bank Accounts and Cash | 59,050 | 121,109 |
| Accounts Receivable and Prepayments | - | 2,958 |
| Total Current Assets | 59,050 | 124,067 |
| Fixed Assets | - | 1,343 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 59,050 | 125,410 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| GST Payable | 760 | 8,804 |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses | 48,376 | 40,996 |
| Kiwibank Business Mastercard | - | 1,850 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 49,136 | 51,650 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 49,136 | 51,650 |
| NET ASSETS | 9,914 | 73,760 |
| Represented by: | | |
| EQUITY | | |
| Retained Earnings | 9,914 | 73,760 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | 9,914 | 73,760 |

Forecast Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Forecast</i> |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | |
| Cash was received from: | | |
| Donations | - | 103 |
| Funding from Central Government | 542,800 | 287,500 |
| Interest Received | - | 21 |
| | 542,800 | 287,624 |
| Cash was applied to: | | |
| Payments to suppliers & employees | 585,487 | 558,006 |
| Net GST | 19,372 | 31,531 |
| | 604,859 | 589,537 |
| Net Cash Flows Applied to Operating Activities | (62,059) | (301,913) |
| Cash Flows from Investing & Financing Activities | | |
| Cash was applied to: | | |
| Payments to acquire property, plant & equipment | - | 2,540 |
| Net Cash Flows Applied to Investing & Financing Activities | - | (2,540) |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD | (62,059) | (304,453) |
| Opening Cash | 121,109 | 425,562 |
| Closing Cash | 59,050 | 121,109 |

Notes to the Forecast Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Game Animal Council (“GAC”), established on 28 November 2013 under the Game Animal Council Act 2013 and is required to comply with the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

Measurement Base

The forecast financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) and have applied PBE SFR-A (PS) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Public Sector). All transactions are reported using the accrual basis and historical cost basis of accounting.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, and the information is presented in New Zealand dollars.

Specific Accounting Policies

The following specific accounting policies have been applied consistently across both periods presented in these forecast financial statements.

(a) **Goods & Services Tax**

All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST, except accounts receivable, accounts payable and the Forecast Statement of Cash Flows which are shown inclusive of GST.

(b) **Income Tax**

The GAC is exempt from income tax.

(c) **Revenue**

The GAC receives most of its revenue from Central Government via Vote Conservation. There are no conditions that would warrant the revenue from Central Government being recognised other than at full value at the time of entitlement.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues on bank account balances.

Other income expected from new sources will be recognised when it becomes receivable unless there are conditions attached that indicate it should be treated as income in advance and recognised only when the conditions are satisfied.

(d) **Use of Estimates and Judgements**

In preparing these forecast financial statements the GAC has made estimates and assumptions, based on historic experience and expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.