

# INDUSTRY LIAISON OFFICER MEETING

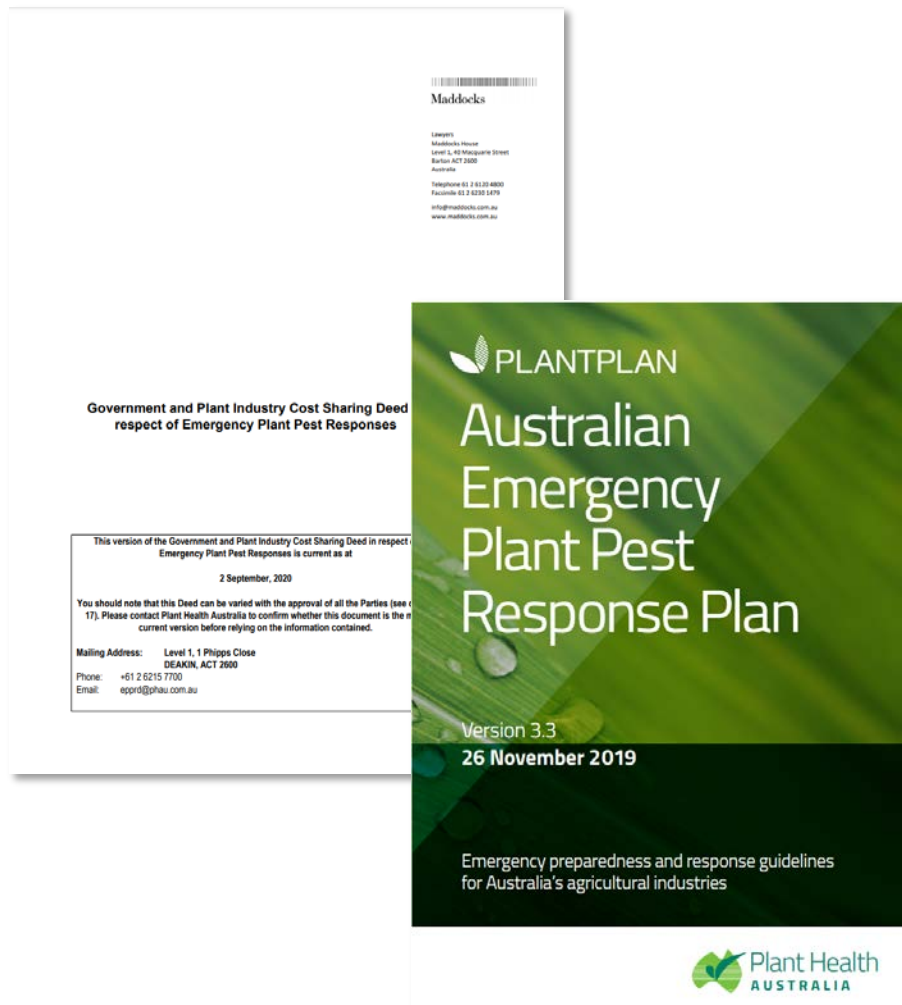
2 December 2020

Susanna Driessen  
General Manager Emergency Response  
Plant Health Australia

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships



# Session focus



- Who is PHA and what do we do?
- Background and intent of the EPPRD
- Biosecurity emergency response management under the EPPRD
- Owner Reimbursement Costs

# Plant Health Australia

# Plant Health Australia

- Formed April 2000 – recommendation from the Nairn Review of Quarantine
- Not for profit, public company limited by guarantee
- **Member** based, focused on plant biosecurity

*The purpose of PHA is to coordinate strong industry and government partnerships that minimise plant pest impacts on Australia, boosting industry productivity and profitability and enhancing market access.*



# PHA members

## Government



## Associate



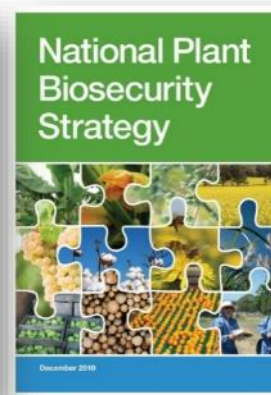
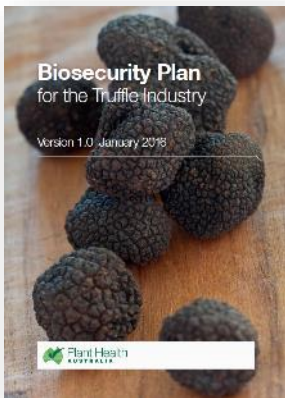
## Industry





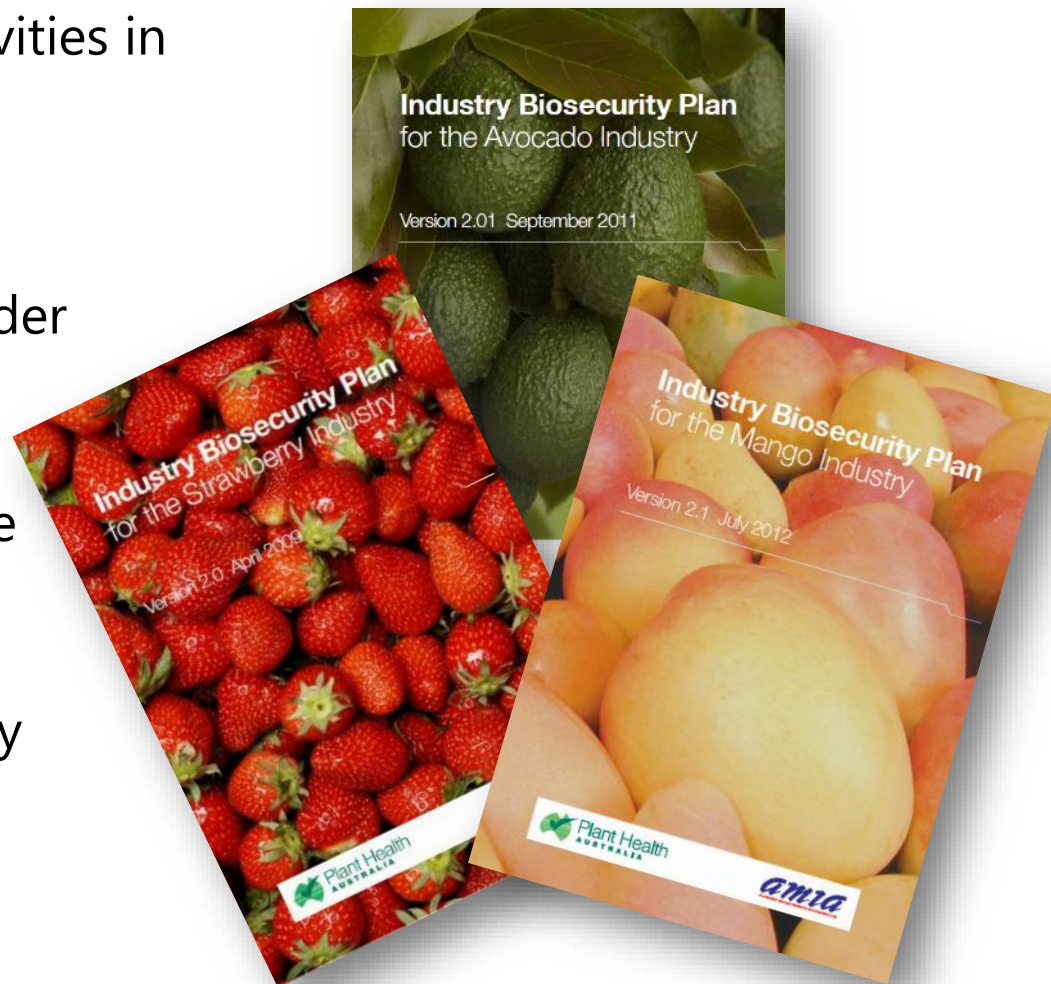
# Our actions and outcomes

- Work with members to **build partnerships**
- Provide **national coordination** to improve biosecurity across Australia's plant industries and capacity to respond to plant pest emergencies
- **Custodians** of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed



# Biosecurity Planning

- Outline risk mitigation activities in the industry
- Documents roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups
- Identified key threats to the industry
- Risk assessments to identify **high priority pest threats**



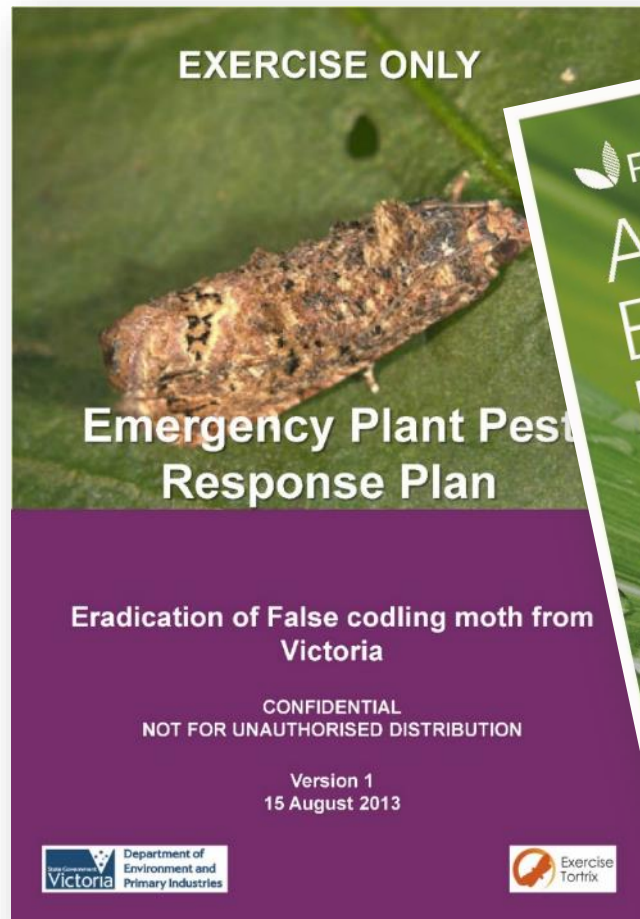


# Practical on farm biosecurity



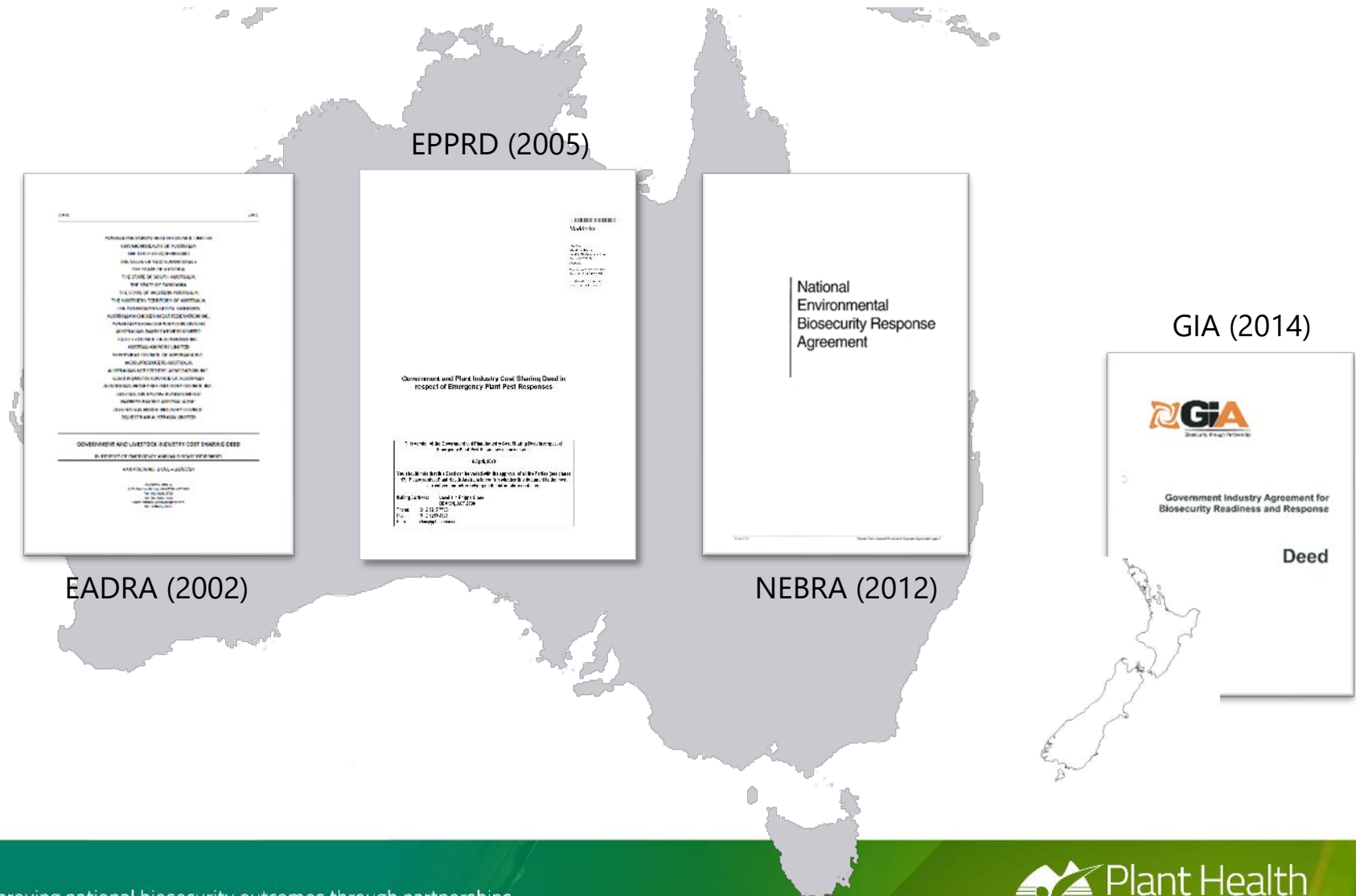


# Preparing to respond – if needed



# The 'Deed' – Partnerships in emergency response

# Emergency response arrangements





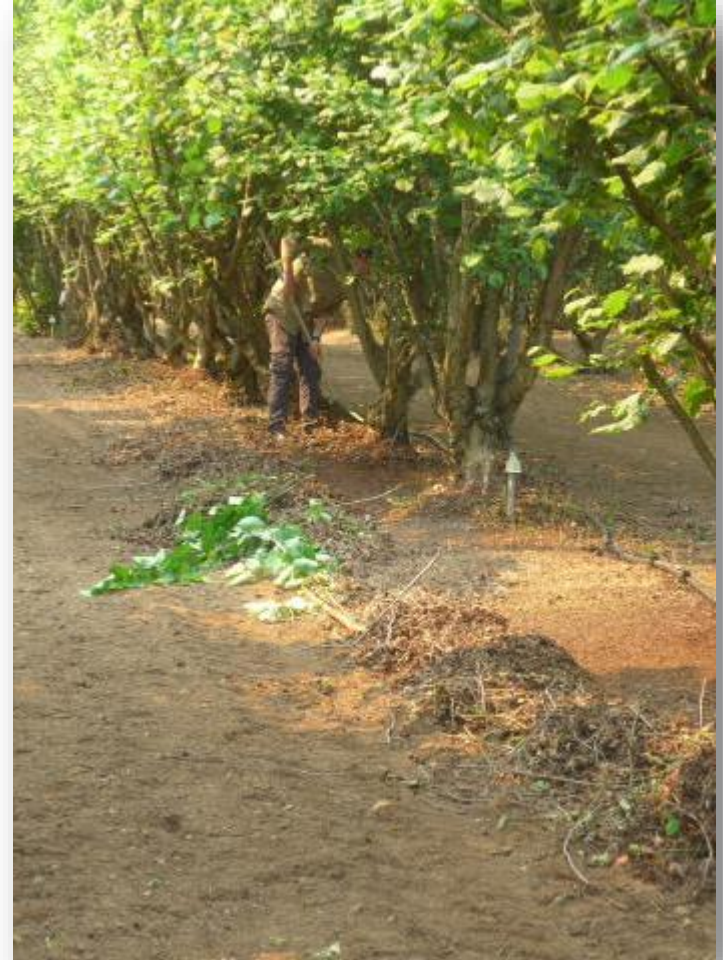
# History of the EPPRD

- World first Cost Sharing agreement for plants
- Development and negotiations (2001-2005)
- Ratified 26 October 2005
- Is a legally binding partnership



# Benefits of the EPPRD during a response

- Shared role in decision making – signatories have a say
- Equitable sharing of costs (public vs. private benefits)
- Potential liabilities are known in advance
- Reimbursement to growers for crop destruction or direct loss of profits under an approved Response Plan





- Nationally consistent and agreed approach to incursion management
- Government agreement to underwrite industry liabilities
- Trained and accredited personnel to work on response
- Commitment to risk mitigation
- Operates borderless



# Benefits of the EPPRD more broadly

- Provided the foundation for biosecurity planning
- Sharing/socialising experiences, learnings and opportunities
- Not just a partnership in the response but also improving the system
- Facilitated engagement amongst industry parties and amongst governments
- Engagement between industry and government parties

# EPPRD Signatories (as at 1 October 2020)

## Australian Government



Australian Government

## State/territory governments



Northern Territory Government



Government of South Australia



## PHA



## Industry



# Key obligations of Parties

- Take steps to encourage **early reporting** of suspect Emergency Plant Pests
- Commitment to **risk mitigation** (Biosecurity Statements, Biosecurity Planning, biosecurity awareness)
- **Resourcing** emergency responses (normal commitments)
- Meeting **roles/responsibilities** – individuals **trained** and **authorised** (e.g. committee representatives, industry liaison officers)
- **Response investment** – Commonwealth underwriting and mechanisms for industry payment/repayment (e.g. EPPR levy)



# OPERATION OF THE EPPRD

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships



# Scope of the EPPRD

- Emergency Plant Pests – Impact of regional and **national importance**
- Feasible to **eradicate**
  - Technical
  - Cost beneficial
- **Post-border**
  - Incursions not interceptions



# Reporting obligations

- All signatories to the EPPRD have an **obligation** to report suspected EPPs
  - Government and industry take reasonable steps to ensure reporting occurs
  - **Early reporting** is key to the **success of eradication**
- Most states and territories require **all members of the public** to report EPPs

EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE  
**1800 084 881**

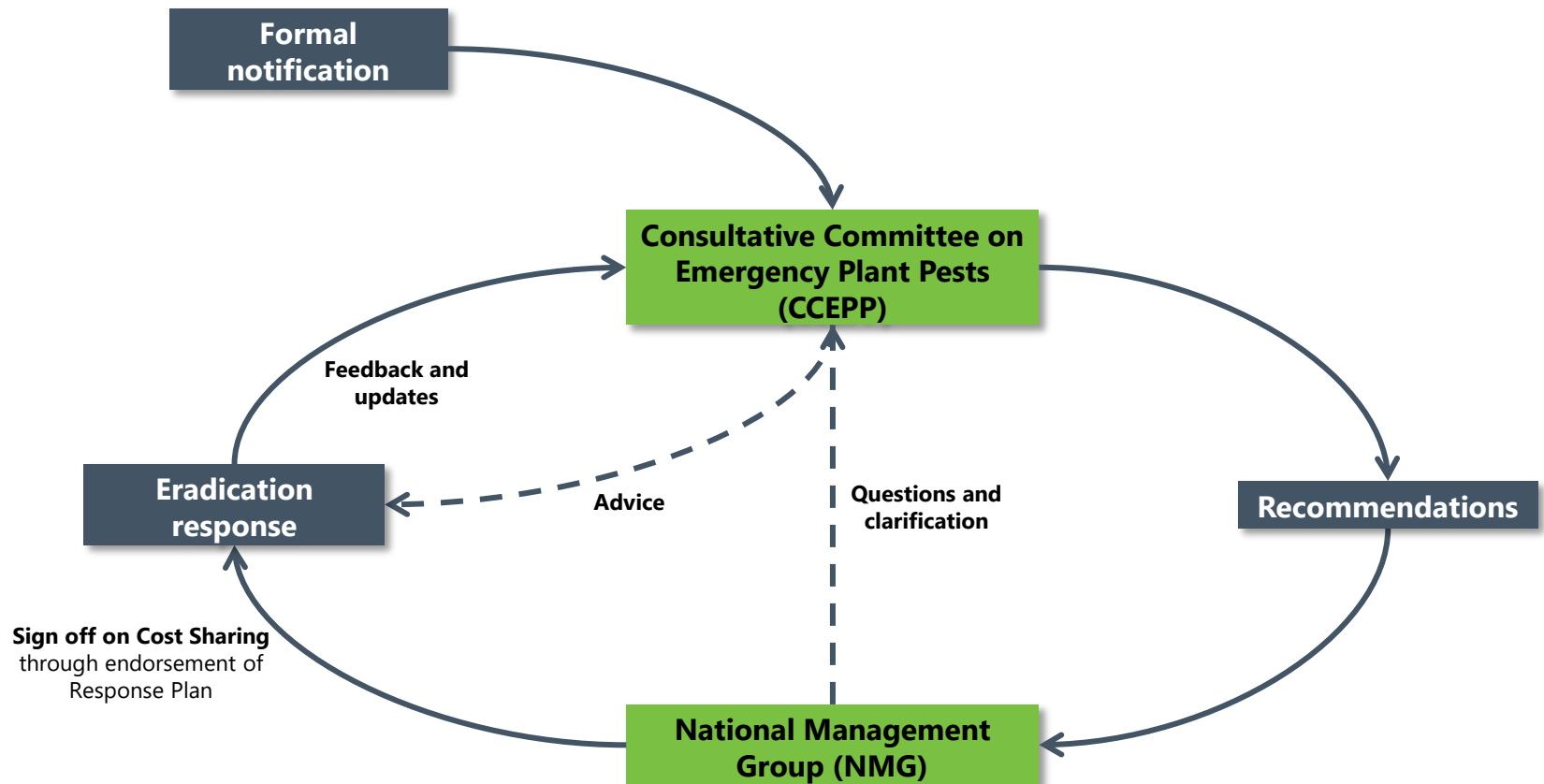
Have you  
spotted anything  
**unusual?**





# National response management

- Investors = beneficiaries = decision makers



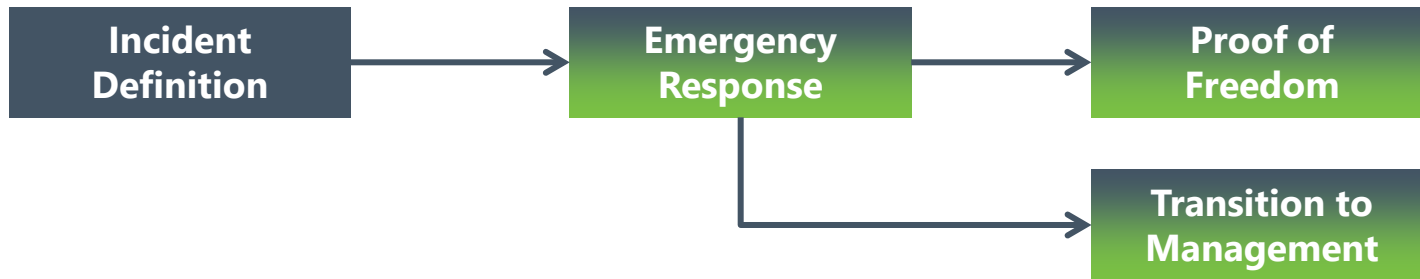
# Consultative Committee EPP

- Members
  - All government Parties and all **Affected Industry Parties**
  - Plant Health Australia is non-voting member
  - Standing members from DAWE (import/export areas)
  - Chaired by the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer
- All decisions by Consensus
- CCEPP responsible for
  - Technical aspects of a response
  - Providing advice to the National Management Group

# National Management Group

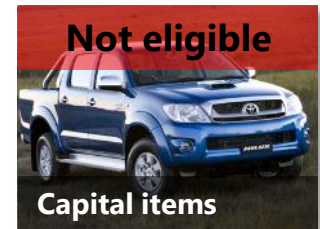
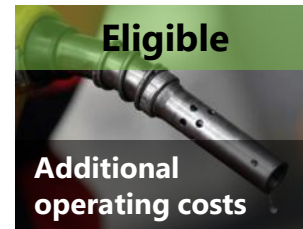
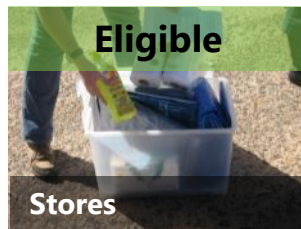
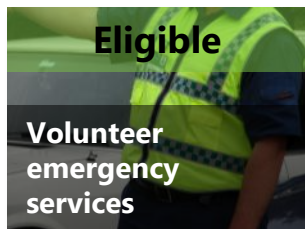
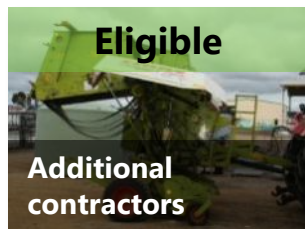
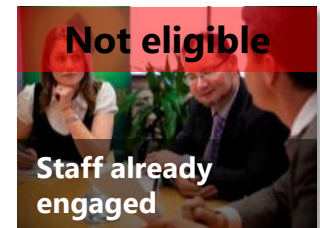
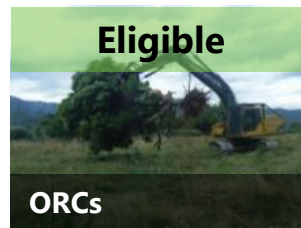
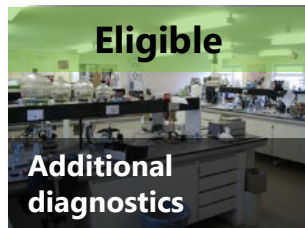
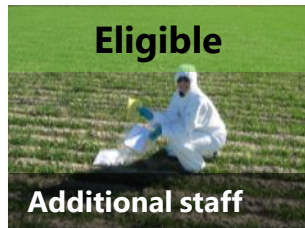
- Members
  - All government Parties and all **Affected Industry Parties**
  - Plant Health Australia is non-voting member (different from EADRA)
  - Chaired by Secretary of DAWE / secretariat DAWE
- Receives advice/recommendations from CCEPP (and Efficiency Advocate if appointed)
- Decisions
  - Only funding Parties have a vote
  - Unanimous if Cost Sharing, consensus all other decisions

# Response phases and Cost Sharing



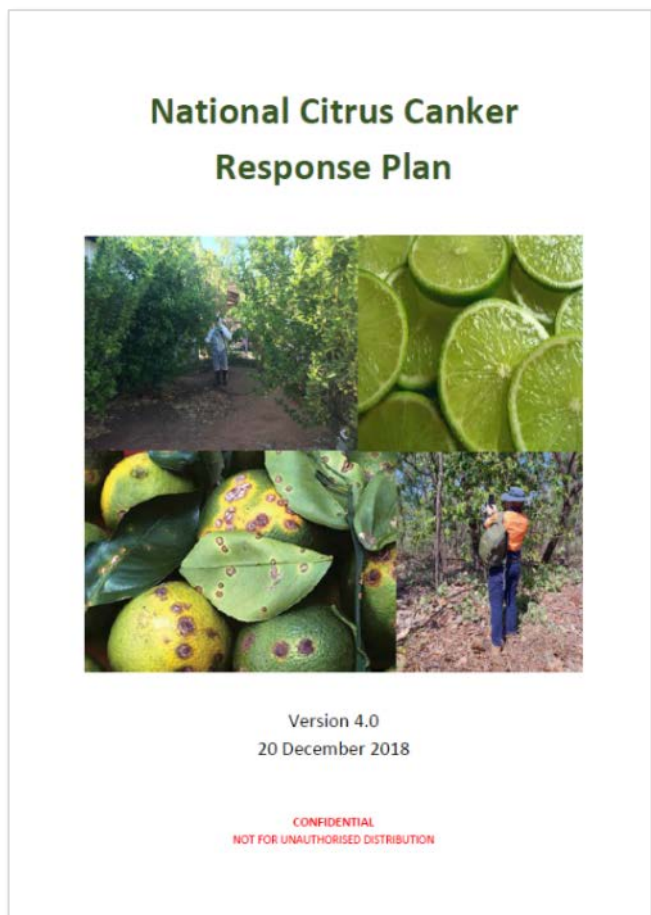
**Legend:** Normal commitments  Cost Shared 

## Cost types









# Response planning



- **Phased approach** is an option
  - Triggers for review
  - Funding limits
- **Indicative budget**
  - Detail/transparency
  - Efficient and effective

# Sharing response investment

- **Cost Sharing category** – Industry: government split
- **Industry shares** – Cropping sector size (LVP) and relative impact
- **Government shares** – Commonwealth: state/territory 50:50

Public impact Private impact	Category	Funding		Examples
	Category 1	100% Government		 Sudden oak death
	Category 2	80% Government	20% Industry	 Khapra beetle
	Category 3	50% Government	50% Industry	 Banana freckle
	Category 4	20% Govt.	80% Industry	 Variegated cutworm

Default

# Normal commitments

- Baseline above which costs may be cost shared
  - Outcomes and outputs, not inputs
- Designed by EPPRD Parties (2007) and adopted by EADRA Parties
- Baselines defined and agreed for
  - State/Territory government Parties
  - Industry Parties
  - PHA
  - Commonwealth (EADRA only)
- Under review EPPRD Parties

Guidelines
Normal Commitments

## Normal Commitments for Parties to the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed

Document revision history			
Version	Date issued	Amendment details	
		Section(s)	Details
draft	dd mm 2014	All	New guideline document incorporating Normal Commitments previously agreed by all Parties.
1.0	2 Sep 2014	-	Presented to Parties for consideration in May and August 2014. Document endorsed.
2.0	3 June 2016	2, 4 and 5	Updated to include PHA normal commitments. Restructure of document to separate Cost Sharing Parties from custodial role. Endorsed by Parties at the May 2016 EPPRD meeting.

### Contents

1. Purpose.....	1
2. Background.....	1
3. Terms and definitions.....	2
4. Normal commitments for Cost Sharing Parties.....	2
4.1 Principles for Normal Commitments .....	2
4.2 State and territory government Parties.....	4
4.3 Commonwealth government Party .....	6
4.4. Industry Parties.....	6
5. Normal Commitments for Plant Health Australia (custodian of the EPPRD) .....	11

### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the agreed Normal Commitments of Parties under the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) in support of decision making prior to and during a Cost Shared response.

### 2. Background

In establishing and signing the EPPRD, Parties agreed that they would “*work to determine existing and required resource commitments and to define the costs that a State or Territory considers to be ‘normal’ and which should be considered as a baseline above which other costs are to be shared*” (clause 14.1.2). These costs, termed ‘Normal Commitments’ would be considered as baseline and not eligible for Cost Sharing under the EPPRD.

Normal Commitments under the EPPRD were endorsed by Parties to the EPPRD in May 2008 (Industry framework) and May 2012 (state and territory framework). Normal Commitments are yet to be developed for the Australian Government.

Version 2.0 Issued 3 June 2016
1

# Funding limits

- **Agreed Limit**

- Maximum amount eligible for Cost Sharing under a Response Plan
- Defined calculation in the EPPRD (clause 9.5)
- Increase must be agreed in writing by the Affected Parties (not NMG)

- **Upper limit on expenditure**

- Set by NMG by reference to response plan budget
- Must be lower than the Agreed Limit



# Meeting funding obligations

- **Commonwealth underwriting** - Where an Industry Party cannot initially meet its obligations directly.
- Industry Party repays the Commonwealth through:
  - Statutory levy arrangement, or
  - Voluntary means



# Owner Reimbursement Costs (ORCs)

- Reimbursement to Owners directly impacted by actions taken under an approved Response Plan
- Encourage growers to report
- Payment made by the State/Territory government to the Owner that may be Cost Shared
- Agreed valuation approach



# What an ORC payment may cover

- Direct eradication costs additional to ordinary operating costs
- Farm gate value of crops destroyed or economic value destroyed
- Farm gate value of crops forgone (less production costs) resulting from order for property to lie fallow
- Costs above normal operating costs
- Depreciated replacement value of items destroyed



# Examples of costs generally not covered

- An ORC will not reimburse for every loss or cost incurred as a result of a response. Examples of costs/losses not covered:
  - Consequential losses
  - Compensation for emotional stress
  - Inability to conduct related business activity
  - Insurance
  - Normal operating costs
  - Legal fees of appeal





# Transition to Management

- May follow an unsuccessful eradication effort (Response Plan)
- Supports transition to management outside of the EPPRD
- 12 months maximum ('orderly stand-down')
- Not ongoing management or long-term containment
- Variations to EPPRD implemented 2016 (2-3 years negotiation) to bring into effect



# RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships



# Preparing to respond

## Completed exercises



## Recent exercises



# BOLT courses

[www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/BOLT](http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/BOLT)

## National response management

Duration: 120 min

- Roles of the CCEPP and NMG
- Responsibilities of committee members
- Decision making in a response

## Pest reporting and responses

Duration: 15 min

- Two courses – one for growers and one for researchers
- Guidance on what to report and what to expect from a response

## Plant Biosecurity in Australia

Duration: 45 min

- Introduction to Australian biosecurity system
- Key elements of the EPPRD
- Emergency response overview

## Biosecurity for Beekeepers

Duration: 90 min

- Introduction to Australian biosecurity system for beekeepers
- Outlines how to protect apiaries and look for pests and diseases



# QUESTIONS?

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Plant Health  
AUSTRALIA