

# The Government Industry Agreement for Biosecurity Readiness and Response

## An introduction to GIA

- What is it?
- Who is involved?
- How does it work?
- How is it being implemented?
- What does it mean?



## **Biosecurity through Partnership**

## The Government Industry Agreement for Biosecurity Readiness and Response is:

- The GIA
- An integrated approach to prepare for and effectively respond to biosecurity risks through partnership

#### **Outcome**

Achieving better biosecurity outcomes

#### Key elements

Joint decision-making and cost sharing

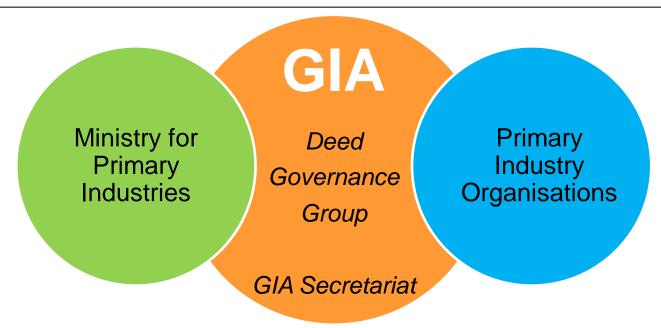


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## **Biosecurity through Partnership**



The Partners: Deed Signatories

**Governance:** The Deed Governance Group

Facilitation and administration: Independent GIA Secretariat



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## The Deed: At a glance ...

#### The Deed of Agreement

- Objectives, principles, commitments
- Provides for Operational Agreements and joint investment
- Heavy on partnerships: government & industry organisations
- References the powers of the revised Biosecurity Act
- Implemented through agreed processes
- Commenced 20 May 2014 when signed by KVH Ltd and MPI

#### **Operational Agreements**

- Provide the contractual vehicle for delivering specific biosecurity outcomes agreed by government and industry(s)
- Readiness and/or response

#### Enabled by the **Biosecurity Act**



#### The Deed: What's in it?

- GIA objectives and partnership principles
- Scope:
  - Wider biosecurity system
  - Readiness
  - Response
- Minimum commitments Government, industry, all Signatories
- Governance and Administration
- Financial arrangements cost-sharing, cost-recovery, exacerbators
- Provides for Operational Agreements
- Cost-sharing categories

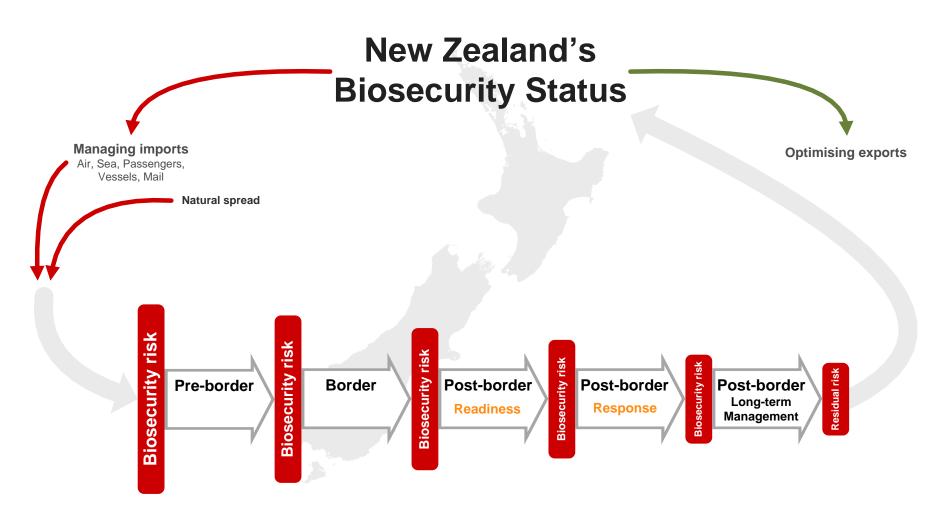


## The Deed: Objective and Principles

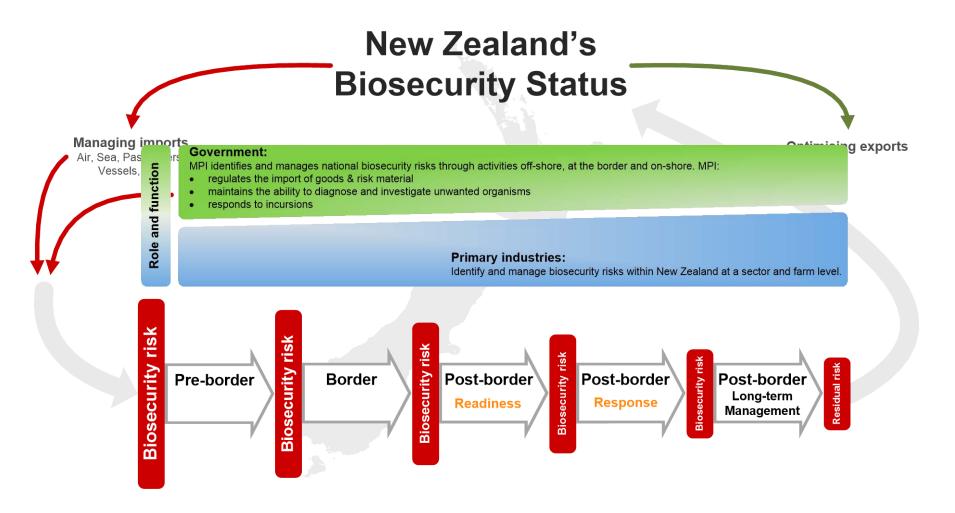
- Objective ... to deliver an integrated approach to prepare for and effectively respond to biosecurity risks
- Principles ... define how Signatories will work together
  - Transparency
  - Joint decision making and cost sharing
  - Consensus
  - Consistent treatment of signatories



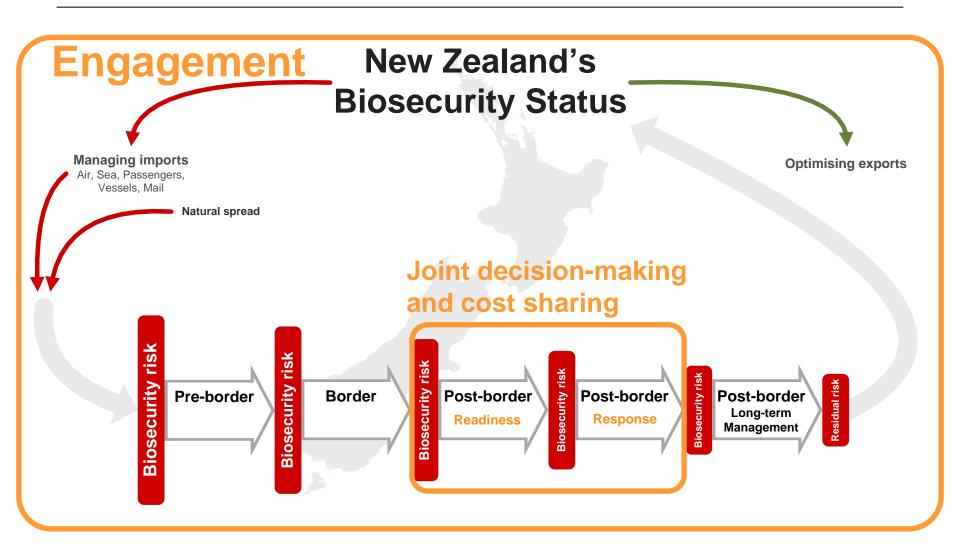
# Scope of the Deed: NZ's Biosecurity System



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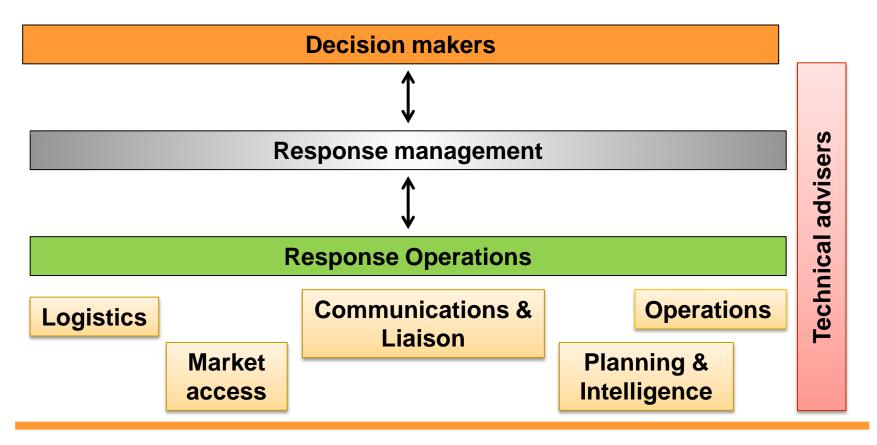


## The Deed: Partnership in response

- Industry is a part of the response system and processes
- Nominated contacts for:
  - Notification
  - Decision making
  - Technical advice
  - Communications
- Pre-agreed response strategies in an OA
- Joint decision-making
- Cost sharing
- Cost recovery



## The Deed: Partnership in response





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coordinated\_Incident\_ Management\_System

## The Deed: Commitments to the system

#### ... working together to make it better

- Biosecurity Forums twice a year to discuss biosecurity and the system
- New and emerging risks system
- Increasing awareness of biosecurity, its benefits, risks and good practice/behaviour
- Accountability of GIA partners for biosecurity performance
- Assessing the performance of the system including MPI operations and outcomes
- Annual meetings between each industry Signatory and MPI
- Greater knowledge and focus on industry risk profile



### The Deed: Minimum commitments

#### Industry:

 Industry biosecurity risk profile, managing those risks, communicating with members, early reporting, technical and operational experts, integrate into response delivery

#### MPI:

 Core competency for readiness, response, market access, notification of unwanted organisms, non-Signatories, Crown loans

#### All Signatories:

 Technical capacity and capability, biosecurity awareness, rapid reporting, communication, Deed commitments and processes



Clauses 3.2 of the Deed

## The Deed: Governance & Administration

#### **Deed Governance Group**

- Oversight of Deed process
- Direct the Secretariat

#### **GIA Secretariat**

Facilitates implementation of the partnership in the Deed

#### Guidance

GIA Handbook - good practice guide

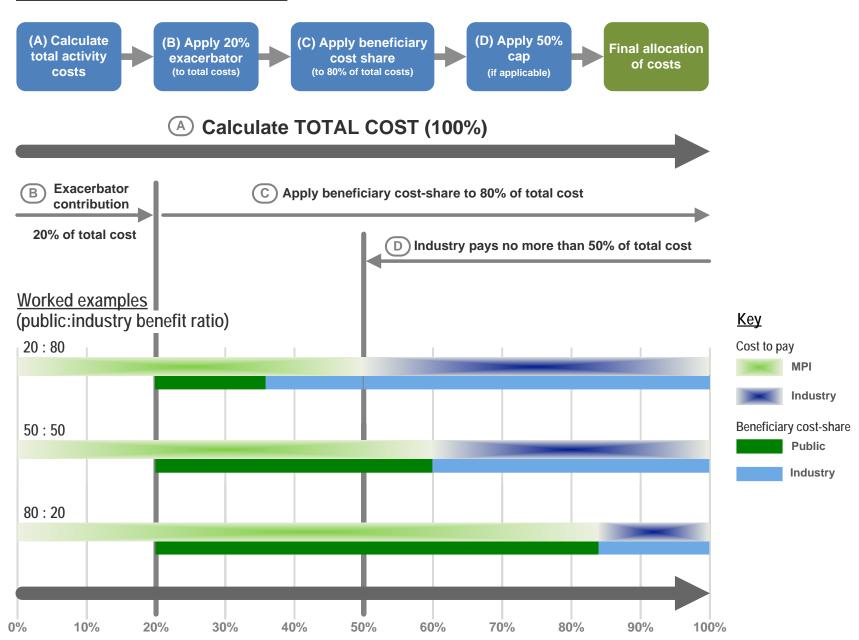


## The Deed: Financial Arrangements

- Costs shared for readiness and response activities
- Share based on benefits derived from an activity
- 20% exacerbator contribution MPI
- 10 categories, total contribution capped at 50%
- Determined in advance through an OA, guidance under development
- MPI initially meets no signatories' share of costs, may cost recover.



#### How the share of costs is worked out



## The Deed: Not a blank cheque

## Industry organisations can set a fiscal cap on cost shared readiness and response activities

- What does this mean?
  - Industry sets how much it will spend on activities
  - Needs to consider affordability
  - Might have multiple commitments
  - Will guide funding considerations around eligibility
- How will it work?
  - Guidance for setting a fiscal cap is being developed
  - Each OA has a fiscal cap
  - Industry sets a fiscal cap for each priority organism



## **Operational Agreements**

- Specific joint commitments for readiness and response activities
- Outcomes based
- OA standard contract
  - The Parties
  - Scope
  - Governance
  - Administration
  - Financial processes
  - Annexes technical

Who

How

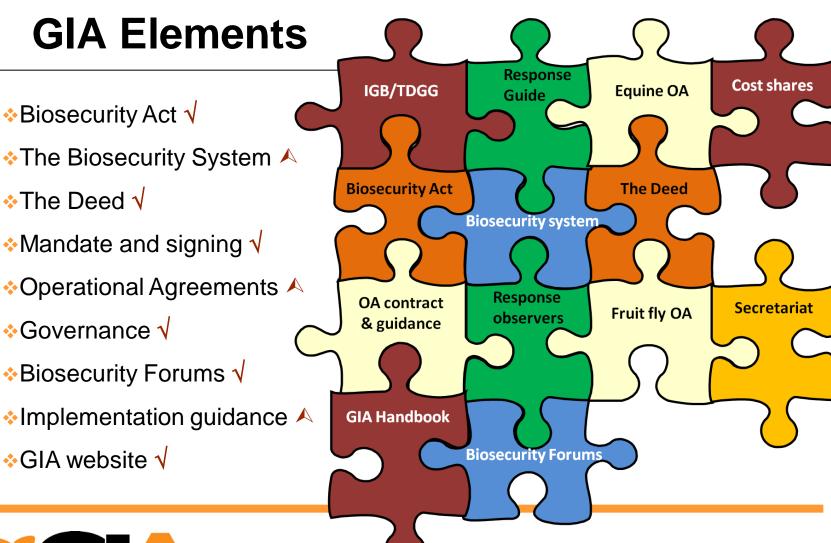
What



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## Fruit fly OA

- Drafting by an Interim Fruit Fly Council MPI and affected industries starting at current state implement innovation
- Clear and agreed outcomes:
  - Demonstrating freedom from fruit flies; detecting any fruit flies early enough to ensure a successful response
  - Successfully managing a detection; eradicating any incursion
  - Reducing the impact of an incursion/eradication response on market access
  - Reduce the likelihood of a fruit fly incursion
  - Enhance wider biosecurity readiness and response capability

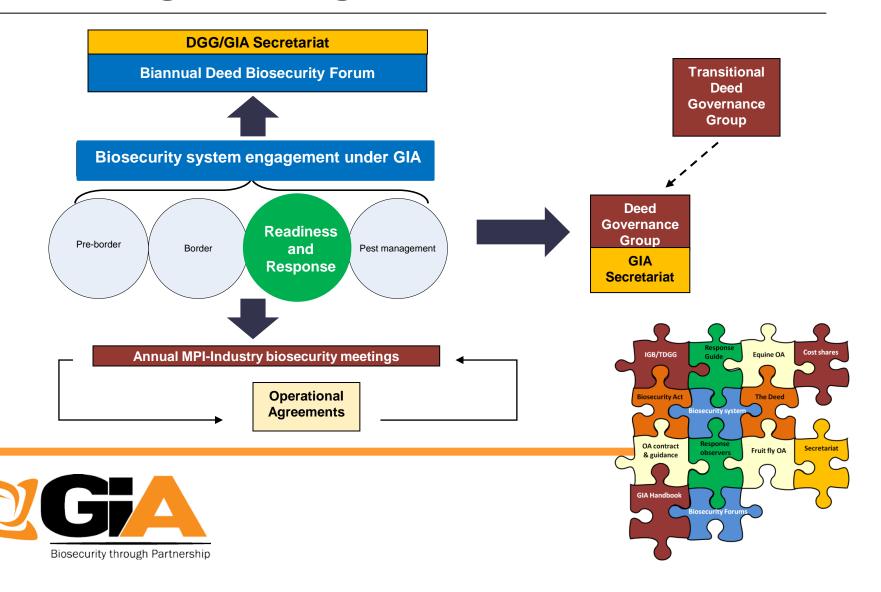


## **GIA Response Guide**

- Developed by a Joint Working Group
- A guide for managing biosecurity responses under GIA
  - Principles
  - GIA in the National Biosecurity Response System
- Response decisions are clear
- Roles and responsibilities of response decisionmakers are defined
- Additional guidance where needed



## Putting it all together...



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## Comparison – now and the future

#### **Current arrangements**

- MPI decides response and strategy
- Determines stop and start
- Initiates transition
- Government pays
- Industry 'consulted'
- May or may not undertake surveillance or maintain laboratory capacity
- Ad-hoc assessment of new risks

Non-signatories ... Some of the above, and possibly the bill

#### **Under the Deed**

- Government and industry make joint decisions on response
- Response costs shared after 2017 – in-kind contributions, accessing industry expertise
- Pre-agreed response strategy
- Joint readiness activities
- Leverage co-investment
- New and emerging biosecurity risks targets for early detection
- Engagement in risk reduction strategies



50% cap, transitional discounts

## What should you expect?

- You know what your biosecurity risks are and where they are likely to come from
- Risk pathways are known and effectively managed
- Risky behaviours can be reduced
- You have confidence in border biosecurity actions
- New pests are detected early
- You know what your response options are or not
- Systems for rapid and effective response are in place
- Affected industries are better prepared, make better decisions
- Pest impact is reduced business continues



## What do you commit to if you sign?

- Joint decision-making during a response affecting the industry
- Cost sharing readiness activities agreed in an Operational Agreement
- Cost sharing for response from 2017 (phase in discounts to 2022)
- Participating in the wider biosecurity system
- Meeting minimum commitments
- Participating in Deed governance arrangements



#### What does it cost?

#### Extra costs to sign

- Minimum commitments
- Deed Governance Group
- Biosecurity Forum (x2 per year)
- OA negotiated investment
- A share of response costs from 2017 – to a fiscal cap

#### Minus ...

- Existing capacity –
   communications, technical
   capacity
- 20% from government for exacerbator share
- Max 50% response costs
- Transitional discounts
- In-kind contributions to joint activities



#### **Transitional discounts**

- Government will pay extra to reduce the costs paid by industry as an introductory offer to early Signatories
- To help industry transition into the new arrangements

## Percentage discount of industry cost-share

Years	Readiness	Responses
2014/15	60%	100%
2015/16	60%	100%
2016/17	40%	100%
2017/18	40%	60%
2018/19	20%	60%
2019/20	20%	40%
2020/21	0%	40%
2021/22	0%	20%
2022/23	0%	20%
2023/24	0%	0%
i		



## Signing up – can we?



- ? Primary industry organisation √
- ? Biosecurity is important √
- ? GIA offers value √
- ? Represent your members √
- ? Funding √
- ? The Act √
- ? The Minister √
- ? Sign up √





#### ... will we?

#### There's a process... It's in the Biosecurity Act

To safeguard your industry, organisation and representatives

#### Requirements to sign...

- The signing industry organisation is a body corporate
- Represents the sector (as defined)
- Has consulted with the sector (growers/processors)
- Has a strategy to fund Deed obligations (levy(s), savings, loans)

The Minister is satisfied that these requirements have been met



Talk to MPI early

#### ... should we?

- Is biosecurity important to your industry?
- Is it a business risk?
- Do you currently invest in reducing biosecurity risks?
- Are you exposed to biosecurity risks through other industries?
- Do you have pests in common with other industries?
- Have they signed, or are moving to sign the Deed?
- Would you expect Government to negotiate market access if a new pest arrived?
- Does the Deed offer value?



#### Who has...

Signed - Kiwifruit, NZ Pork, MPI (Transitional Deed governance Group)

Progressing to sign - pipfruit, forestry, tomatoes, citrus, summerfruit, equine, fresh and process vegetables strawberries

Engaging industry to join - avocado, bees, onions, strawberries, winegrowers, aquaculture, meat industry

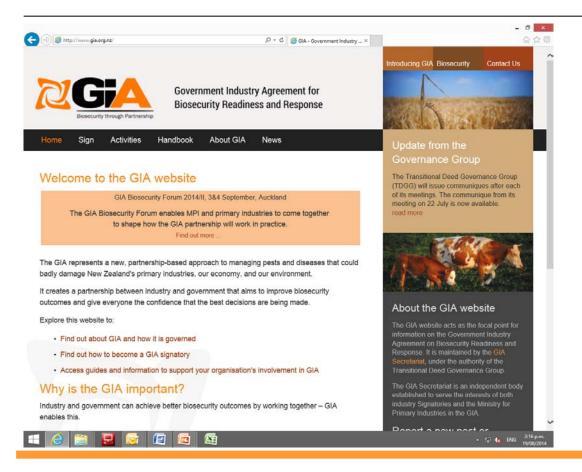
Engaging in an OA – Interim Fruit Fly Council, MPI Animal Sector Group, equine

Involved in Deed implementation – horticulture, B+L, DCANZ, kiwifruit, meat, MPI, equine, forestry, dairy, winegrowers, pipfruit, poultry



www.gia.org.nz/handbook/signatories

## ... more information?



## www.gia.org.nz

Sign up on line for the GIA newsletter



## **Cost sharing**

Scenario	Cost of agreed response activities:	\$1 Million	\$1 Million	\$1 Million
	Agreed beneficiary cost share:	20% public, 80% industry	50% public, 50% industry	80% public, 20% industry
(A) Calculate total response costs		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
(B) Apply 20% exacerbator	Exacerbator costs Sharable costs Total	20% \$200,000 <u>80% \$800,000</u> 100% \$1,000,000	20% \$200,000 <u>80% \$800,000</u> 100% \$1,000,000	20% \$200,000 <u>80% \$800,000</u> 100% \$1,000,000
(C) Apply beneficiary cost share to sharable costs	Public share Industry share	16% (20% X 80%) 64% (80% X80%)	40% (50% X 80%) 40% (50% X80%)	64% (80% X 80%) 16% (20% X80%)
(D) Apply 50% cap to industry share	Industry's share adjusted to a maximum of 50%	50% (reduced from 64%)	40% (not adjusted)	16% (not adjusted)
Final allocation of total costs	MPI pays:  Exacerbator share Public share 50% cap make up MPI total Industry pays:	20% \$200,000 16% \$160,000 14% \$140,000 50% \$500,000	20% \$200,000 40% \$400,000 0% – 60% \$600,000	20% \$200,000 64% \$640,000 0% – 84% \$840,000
	Industry share Total	50%     \$500,000       100%     \$1,000,000	40%     \$400,000       100%     \$1,000,000	16% \$160,000 100% \$1,000,000