



# Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement

**Eva-Maria Bernoth**

Executive Manager Emergency Preparedness and Response

# Outline of this presentation

1. Who we are
2. The history of the EADRA
3. The current status
  - Signatories
  - Responses under the EADRA to date
4. Experience
  - Benefits of the arrangements
  - Challenges
5. Advice.

DATE	2001
AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL HEALTH COUNCIL LIMITED	
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	
THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND	
THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES	
THE STATE OF VICTORIA	
THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
THE STATE OF TASMANIA	
THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA	
THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	
AUSTRALIAN CHICKEN MEAT FEDERATION INC.	
AUSTRALIAN EGG CORPORATION LIMITED	
AUSTRALIAN DAIRY FARMERS LIMITED	
CATTLE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA INC.	
AUSTRALIAN PORK LIMITED	
SHEEPMEEAT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA INC.	
WOOLPRODUCERS AUSTRALIA	
AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION INC.	
GOAT INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA	
AUSTRALIAN HONEY BEE INDUSTRY COUNCIL INC.	
AUSTRALIAN RACING BOARD LIMITED	
HARNESS RACING AUSTRALIA INC.	
AUSTRALIAN HORSE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	
EQUESTRIAN AUSTRALIA LIMITED	
<b>GOVERNMENT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY COST SHARING DEED</b>	
IN RESPECT OF EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSES	
VARIATION NO. 12/01 – 25/05/12	

# 1. Animal Health Australia

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- A not-for-profit public company established by government and livestock industries
- Incorporated in 1996
- 32 members in five categories:
  - Australian Government
  - All the state and territory governments
  - Livestock industry organisations
  - Service providers
  - Associate members.

# What we do

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- We manage a suite of animal health projects on behalf of our members
- One of our strategic priorities:
  - to strengthen emergency animal disease preparedness and response
- Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) preparedness and Response Program:
  - EAD Response Agreement (EADRA)
  - AUSVETPLAN
  - EAD Training.

## 2. The history of the EADRA

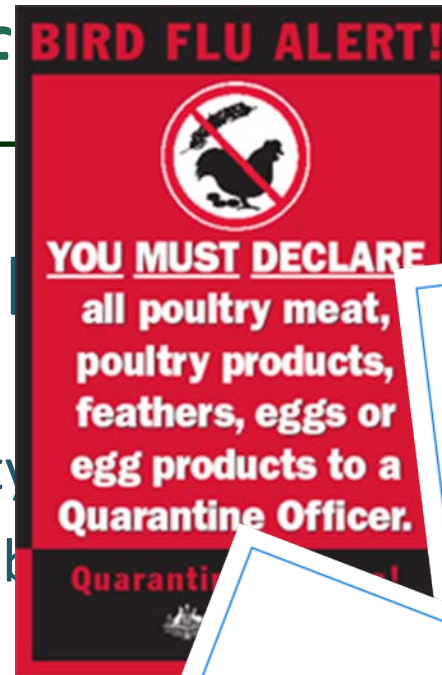
- EAD control in Australia
  - essentially a state government responsibility
  - Commonwealth responsible for international borders
  - effective through partnerships between governments and industries, at national, regional and local levels.



# 2. The history of BIRD FLU ALERT! RA



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ther for animal health”

# Early arrangements

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- *Commonwealth/States Cost Sharing Agreement for the Eradication of Certain Animal Diseases (1955)*
  - Initially only FMD, later 12 exotic diseases
  - Eradication based on agreed plans
  - Commonwealth always pays 50% of the total
  - States' and territories' proportional shares based on livestock populations, slaughterings, GVP, or combinations thereof, except for rabies (human population census)
  - Eligible expenditure for cost sharing:
    - salaries and wages, operating expenses, capital costs (rarely applies), compensation to producers (animals, property)
    - **excluded: any form of consequential loss.**

# Considerations in the 1990s

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- Existing cover only for 12 diseases
- Animal industries benefit from disease control yet make no contributions to eradication costs
  - Beneficiary Pays Principle ??
- Need for a “logical, efficient and equitable formula for funding responsibilities”
- Include some endemic diseases (“nationally significant”).



# The negotiations

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- 1997: AHA commences investigations into a proposal to develop a new national government-industry cost-sharing agreement for funding the response to emergency animal diseases
- 1998: broader discussion among AHA members
- 1999: expert group -> more detailed recommendations, including on “categorisation”
- 2000: AHA establishes a taskforce to facilitate the development of a “Deed of Agreement” ....

# The ratification

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- 2001: the drafting of the Deed continues; some features copied from the 1955 agreement
- 2002: all governments and 10 livestock industry peak bodies sign the:
  - **Government and Livestock Industry Cost Sharing Deed in Respect of Emergency Animal Disease Responses (*EAD Response Agreement, EADRA, The Deed*)**
  - formal, legally binding Deed
  - covers the management and funding of responses to EAD incidents
  - AHA is a Party to the Deed and its custodian.

# Agreed approaches

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- participation and cooperation
  - Parties that fund a response to an EAD have a role in decision making about the response and its funding
- risk management
  - biosecurity plans required from all Parties
- detection and response
  - immediate reporting of suspect EADs by providing financial disincentives for any failure to report -> swift response
- training
  - through jurisdictions and AHA
- cost sharing.

# Cost sharing rules

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- EADs are categorised according to the impact they can have on livestock industry production, human health and the environment.
- An EAD's category determines how much of the response costs are borne by affected industries in aggregate, and how much by governments (“beneficiary pays principle”):
  - Category 1: 100% government (rabies, ABLV, ...)
  - Category 2: 80% government, 20% industry (FMD, BSE, HPAI H5 or H7, sheep and goat pox, ...)
  - Category 3: 50% government, 50% industry (bluetongue, LPAI H5 or H7, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, ...)
  - Category 4: 20% government, 80% industry (bovine tuberculosis, equine influenza, Aujeszky's disease, ...).

# 3. The current status

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- All major livestock industries are signed up (“ducks” are in the process)
- Cost sharing was activated only 5 times so far:
  - 2002: two separate outbreaks of Newcastle disease
  - 2012 and 2013: three separate outbreaks of avian influenza
- Other responses got underway as if managed under the Deed but cost sharing was not activated (e.g. equine influenza 2007).
- Photo from Department of Agriculture:  
<http://www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/quarantine/naqs/naqs-fact-sheets>



# 4. Experience

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- The EADRA does not exist in isolation:
  - EADRA
    - provides for participatory decision making including on who pays how much for the response
  - AUSVETPLAN
    - tells us how to respond (e.g. stamping-out, movement controls, vaccination, etc.)
  - Training
    - ensures government and industry representatives are ‘fit for purpose’
  - Biosecurity
    - minimizes the risk of incidents.

# Benefits of these arrangements

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- certainty about what to do, who does it, and who pays
  - response strategies developed and agreed in non-outbreak times, when everyone has a clear head -> **AUSVETPLAN**
  - no need to argue over money
- clarity about who's in charge, who will talk to the media, etc.
- a seat at the table for industry
- ... all leading to a rapid response, effective disease control, and quick return to 'normal'.

# Challenges

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- Legal language in the document
  - Some aspects can be hard to understand and difficult to convey
  - Some text is difficult to interpret
  - Fewer and fewer people remember the background and ‘the spirit of the Deed’
- All in all, little use over the 12 years
  - Shortcomings become apparent only during/ after use, but there are no quick fixes
- Its success, leading to scope creep.



## 5. Advice to NZ

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- The documents
  - A professional maintenance team
    - Version control in any related document
    - 110% accuracy in grammar, punctuation, etc.

Let's eat Grandpa.

Let's eat, Grandpa.

Punctuation saves lives!

## 5. (Some) advice to NZ

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- The documents
  - A professional maintenance team
  - Continuity in legal advice
- The operations
  - A professional administration team
  - Regular training
  - Simulation exercises
- A communications strategy.



Any questions??

<http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/>