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KVH perspective on ‘minimum commitments’ under GIA

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Conceptual approach

- Focused on 'readiness and response' at this stage
- Principles
- Practical application of these (fruit flies as an example)
- Approach to achieve confidence that minimum commitments are being met



Guiding principles

- Overarching principle: **Each signatory is accountable for ensuring it meets its commitments**

GIA Deed refers to all signatories...

holding themselves accountable to their GIA partners for their performance in managing biosecurity risks that are their responsibility. This means that the Signatories are answerable to each other and have an expectation of account giving. It does not confer instructional authority on the signatories to whom account is being given.



Guiding principles

- 1. Activities and associated capability that relate to a core agency/organisation responsibility (international and domestic) are not cost-sharable**
- 2. Any generic capability that needs to be maintained in a state of readiness for all potential responses (i.e. those under GIA and those outside of GIA/public good only) is not cost-shareable**
- 3. Where a joint decision determines the activity and provider the goods and/or services are cost-sharable**

Guiding principles

- 4. Services that cannot be undertaken by a party because of international standards or agreements are not cost-shareable**
- 5. Services that cannot be contracted out are not likely to be cost-shareable, and services that can be contracted out are more likely to be cost-shareable**
- 6. Capability that needs to be back-filled is more likely to be cost-shareable**
- 7. Commitments are defined in a way that creates the right incentives to drive good biosecurity behaviour**

Practical application of principles using fruit flies as an example

- **Proposed definitions of ‘minimum commitments’ / what is ‘cost-shareable’**
- **For MPI and for Industries**



**Some hard copies of KVH
proposal available
or email: info@kvh.org.nz**



Minimum commitments - practical application (examples)

MPI

Industry

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All policy and regulatory advice (internal & Government briefings)• Managing trade & market access issues – relations, reporting, international agreements & standards (including updates to international FF stds & alignment of NZ stds]*• Maintaining systems and capability for: detecting emerging risks; notifications; labs/ diagnostics; BRS and NBCN/NRT; system/capability testing (simulations).• Exercise of statutory powers• Administering compensation• Internal and stakeholder comms and media management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal briefings (Boards etc.)• Supporting MPI-led negotiation of market access arrangements*• International commercial trade relations – providing information and negotiating measures to address commercial requirements• Contingency planning for management of business risks during an outbreak• Maintaining technical and operational biosecurity capability and capacity (incl. input to NBCN)• Internal and stakeholder comms and media management |
|---|--|

**PMAC engagement out of scope / under existing cost recovery arrangements*

Fruit fly 'readiness' activities that are cost-shareable:

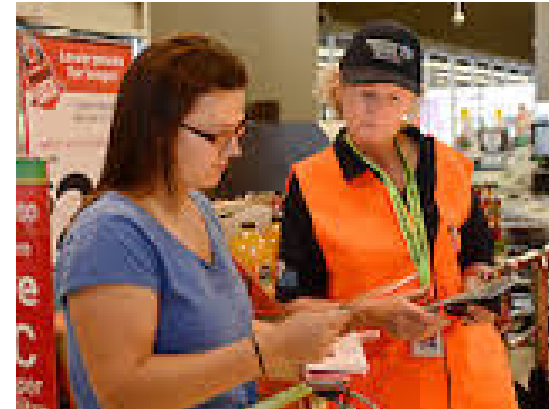
- Fruit fly surveillance programme
 - Field operations
 - Diagnostician time and consumables
 - Operational reporting/audit/reviews
 - Contract management (% of contract)
- Maintaining access to traps/ lures
- Improving response standards and plans
- FF-specific operational training (e.g., trappers)
- Specialist technical advice (e.g., TAGs)
- R&D (where existing R&D not meeting the agreed needs of GIA partners)





Fruit fly 'response' activities that are cost-shareable:

- Response management and the following workstreams:
 - Response operations (NBCN)
 - Planning & Intelligence (excluding briefings to Ministers, Boards etc.)
 - Logistics
- Implementing specific measures to meet importing country requirements
- Compensation payments (but excluding cost of administering compensation requirements)
- Specialist technical advice (e.g., TAGs)
- R&D (where existing R&D not meeting the agreed needs of GIA partners)





Approach to achieve confidence that minimum commitments are met

- Each signatory accountable (self-accountability)
- ‘Transition period’ to 1 Jan 2017
- Expectation all signatories plan how they will meet their commitments and make this available to partners - to include:
 - What successfully meeting ‘minimum commitments’ looks like
 - KPIs
 - Summary of current state and gap analysis
 - Work programme (where work is needed to meet commitments)
- Report on progress at agreed frequency (e.g., annual)
- May be appropriate for signatories to jointly commission independent system reviews

Equivalent approach needed for 'partnership in the wider biosecurity system'

i.e. with reference
to s.3.1 of the GIA
Deed....



What may be useful? – some initial thoughts....

- Agreed strategic framework for evaluating biosecurity system performance
- View of 'current state' of the biosecurity system – shared understanding as a basis for discussing potential improvements
- Equivalent planning/reporting approach

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