Analysis of ePhyto Survey Results

Presented by Chin Karunaratne
Senior Project Scientist
Business Systems Program
Plant Export Operations
Department of Agriculture, AUSTRALIA

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Discussion Points

1). APPPC Workshop in Thailand

2). Readiness Document

3). Assessment Document

4). Analysis of Readiness Document

5). Global Readiness Survey

6). Questions and Answers

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1). APPPC Workshop in Thailand (2014)

Details of participants:

- ➢ Of the 25 member countries 21 countries participated at the conference (Australia; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Indonesia; South Korea; Lao; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Solomon Island; Sri Lanka; Thailand; East Timor; Tonga; Vietnam).

- ➢ Japan and Singapore are not official APPPC member countries but provided survey reports and attended the workshop.

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1). APPPC Workshop in Thailand (2014)

Key findings*:

- ➤ 10 countries have a system to produce phytosanitary certificates electronically.

  - ✓ 5 APPPC countries** (Australia; Indonesia; South Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand) have a system to send ePhytos.
  - ✓ 5 APPPC countries*** (Australia; China; Indonesia; South Korea; Malaysia) have a system to receive ePhytos.

- ➤ 8 countries have legislation for issuing only hard copy certificates.
- ➤ 8 countries have legislation for receiving only hard copy certificates.
- ➤ 14 countries are interested in model legislation.
- ➤ 12 countries are interested in generic ePhyto systems.

  *   *Responses were received from 19 APPPC countries.*
  **   *2 systems in development.*
  ***   *2 systems in development.*

2. Readiness Document

What is the Readiness Document?

➢ Readiness document is used to assess the ability of your country to participate in ePhyto development, selection as a pilot country and implementation over the next few years.

➢ Some of the information associated with this document has come from the "Survey Document" previously completed by the APPPC countries.

What additional information did the Readiness Document ask?

➢ More information associated with supporting legislation, sustainability, infrastructure and capacity development requirements of participating countries.

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3. Assessment Document

What is the Assessment Document?

➢ The information compiled by the Readiness document was used to prepare the "Assessment Document" of APPPC countries for pilot projects.

➢ The Assessment Document evaluated the capacity of APPPC countries for future pilot projects based on quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Quantitative Analysis:

➢ This quantifies the Major Quantitative Key Selection Criteria such as **Trade volume**, **Sustainability**, **Legislation** and **Infrastructure requirements** of countries based on the "Scoring Document". The Scoring Document was endorsed by the APPPC Working Group and the ePhyto Steering Group.

Qualitative Analysis:

➢ This evaluates the **Country interest**, **Regional benefit** and **Communication** of participating countries under three categories (High, Moderate, Low)

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3. Assessment Document

Quantitative Analysis:

- ➢ **Trade volume:**
- ✓ Countries with high trade volumes for both exports and imports scored more than countries with less than 20,000 annual certificates

- ➢ **Sustainability**:
- ✓ Countries having high industry interest and the capacity to contribute a "Pay as you go" fee for ongoing ePhyto exchange/maintenance after its development scored more ("Pay as you go" fee will be recovered from the ePhyto users).

- ➢ **Legislation**:
- ✓ Countries that have current supporting legislation for change over to ePhyto scored more.

- ➢ **Infrastructure requirements:**
- ✓ Countries that can support ePhyto development with their own funds and with IT infrastructure supportive of ePhyto scored more.

3. Assessment Document

Qualitative Analysis:

Country interest:

Countries that had shown very high interest to move onto ePhyto systems were categorised as "High".

Regional benefit:

Countries that could provide direct/indirect benefits to other countries in the region were categorised as "High"

Communication:

Countries that had communicated and provided necessary information in a timely manner were categorised as "High"

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3. Assessment Document

Evaluation of Overall Ratings:

➢ **Low Development (Green Category):** Countries that scored a percentage score above 70% in Major Quantitative Key Selection Criteria (MQKSC) and above 60% in Percentage Total Score (PTS). These countries have MQKSC scores above 5 or more in three areas. They have not scored "low" in two Qualitative rankings.

➢ **Some Development (Blue Category):** Countries that scored a percentage score above 60% in MQKSC and PTS. These countries have MQKSC scores above 5 or more in two areas. They have not scored "low" in two Qualitative rankings.

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3. Assessment Document

Evaluation of Overall Ratings:

➢ **Moderate Development (Yellow Category):** Countries that scored a percentage score between 50% and 60% either in MQKSC or PTS. These countries may have a MQKSC score above 5 or more in two areas.

➢ **Moderate to High Development (Purple Category):** Countries that scored a percentage score below 50% either in PTS or MQKSC. These countries may have a MQKSC score below 5 in three or four areas.

➢ **High Development (Red Category):** Countries that scored a percentage score below 50% in both MQKSC or PTS.

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3. Assessment Document

Definitions for Overall Ratings:

❑ **Low Development (Green Category):** These countries are ready for ePhyto transition. There is a <u>low development</u> of delay to delivery; or less negative impact to business continuity or to adoption on implementation.

❑ **Some Development (Blue Category):** These countries are ready for ePhyto transition but with <u>some development</u> of delay to delivery; or some negative impact to business continuity or to adoption when implemented; or one or more aspects of readiness not yet addressed.

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3. Assessment Document

Definitions for Overall Ratings:

❑ **Moderate Development (Yellow Category):** These countries have a <u>moderate development</u> for ePhyto transition with delay to delivery; or moderate negative impact on business continuity or to adoption when implemented; or one or more aspects of readiness not yet addressed.

❑ **Moderate to High Development (Purple Category):** These countries have a <u>moderate to high development</u> for ePhyto transition with delay to delivery; or moderate to high negative impact on business continuity or to adoption when implemented; or one or more aspects of readiness not yet addressed.

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3. Assessment Document

Definitions for Overall Ratings:

❑ **High Development (Red Category):** These countries have a <u>high development</u> for ePhyto transition with delay to delivery; or high negative impact on business continuity or to adoption when implemented; or multiple aspects of readiness not yet addressed.

3. Assessment Document

Quantitative Analysis (key areas of development):

1. Infrastructure requirements - (12 countries out of 22 or **55%**)

   (These countries scored less than 4 out of 8)

2. Legislation not supportive of ePhyto – (10 countries out of 22 or **45%**)

   (These countries scored less than 5 out of 9)

3. Trade volume (6 out of 22 or **27%**)

   (These countries scored less than 5 out of 10)

4. Sustainability (4 out of 22 or **18%**)

   (These countries scored less than 4 out of 7)

Of the 24 countries two countries did not provide any information

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3. Assessment Document

Key areas of development as per the assessment#:

1. Infrastructure requirements **– 55%**

2. Legislation not supportive of ePhyto **– 45%**

3. Non compliance with UN/CEFACT schema

4. Different electronic systems in different countries.

5. Systems non compliant with the Appendix 1 of ISPM 12

 # Of the 24 countries two countries did not provide any information

3. Assessment Document

Qualitative Analysis (Key areas of development)#:

1. Communication – (9 countries out of 24 or **38%**)
(These countries had "low" communication)

2. Regional benefit - (9 countries out of 24 or **38%**)
(These countries had "low" regional benefit)

3. Country interest - (6 countries out of 24 or **25%**)
(These countries had "low" interest)

 # All 24 countries were considered.

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3. Assessment Document

Conclusions:

➢ Infra structure requirements, Legislation and Communication are the key impediments for implementing ePhyto systems with the APPPC countries.

➢ Most countries were interested to join the Global ePhyto Pilot.

➢ Countries should finalise their legislative processes as soon as possible for future selection as a pilot country.

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3. Assessment Document

Overall Recommendation:

Countries that have scored either "Low development" or "Some development" may be considered for selection as one of the Pilot Countries in the first round.

4). Global Readiness Survey

What is the Global Readiness Survey?

➤ ePhyto Steering Group is planning to extend the Readiness Assessment previously undertaken for APPPC countries to other countries in the world.

How will this be done?

➤ Australian Department of Agriculture is using "Survey Monkey" to undertake this survey and analysis of results **[https://www.surveymonkey.com/]**

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4). Global Readiness Survey

Survey Monkey:

➢ Countries in different global regions will be separately grouped (e.g. EPPO and NAPPO) and analysed in the survey.

➢ Countries falling into several global regions will have to identify their most preferred region (e.g. Pakistan listed in APPPC and NEPPO but considered as an APPPC country)

➢ Separate analysis for different regions and a global analysis for all the regions.

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RESOURCES

1). APPPC Sharepoint Site

2). APPPC Work Plan

3). APPPC ePhyto Newsletter – "The *e*PAN"

4). ePhyto Benefits Awareness Strategy **(eBAS)**

5). ePhyto Benefits Analytical Guide **(eBANG)**
   (currently under development)

6). Pilot Country Project Plans

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Contact Details

Dr Chin Karunaratne
Senior Project Scientist
Business Systems Program, Plant Export Operations
Department of Agriculture
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA.
T: +61-2-6272-3798
M: +61 407 714 422
E: chinthaka.karunaratne@agriculture.gov.au

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