Agenda item #3: Consolidated version of the methodology for the identification of the Union quarantine pests qualifying as priority pests and its application to selected pilot pests



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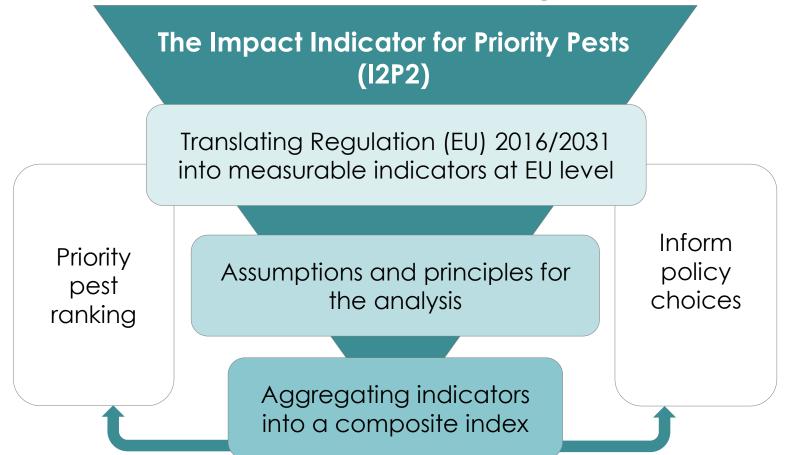
European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) Unit D.4 Economics of Agriculture



# **12P2** a composite indicator to rank pests based on the socioeconomic and environmental impact



#### Composite indicators including multiple criteria



# How to identify measurable indicators? OECD and JRC-COIN steps!

We are here!

Data selection  Measuring indicators based on available statistics and experts  Allows comparing indicators with different scales; dimensions or units  Weighting  To aggregate indicators based on weights	Indicators selection	Quantitative or qualitative measures
Normalization scales; dimensions or units  To aggregate indicators based on weights	Data selection	
Wolahtina	Normalization	, ~
set by the Legislator(s)	Weighting	To aggregate indicators based on weights set by the Legislator(s)

Uncertainty of data

Probabilities and sensitivity analysis

#### **APPLIYNG THE 12P2 TO SEVEN PILOT PESTS**

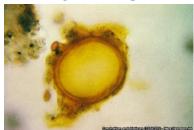
#### 3 pests affecting annual crops

Tilletia indica
(Karnal bunt of wheat)





Synchytrium
endobioticum
(Wart disease of
potato)





Clavibacter
michiganensis
(Bacterial ring rot
of potato)



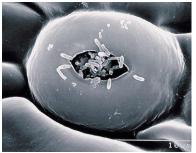


#### **APPLIYNG THE 12P2 TO SEVEN PILOT PESTS**

#### 3 pests affecting perennial crops

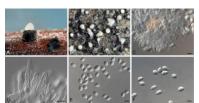
Xanthomonas citri (Citrus canker)





Phyllosticta
citricarpa
(Black spot of
citrus)





Candidatus
libertibacter
(Citrus greening)





#### **APPLIYNG THE 12P2 TO SEVEN PILOT PESTS**

#### 1 pest affecting forests

### Agrilus anxius (Bronze birch borer of Birch)







#### Composite indicators including multiple criteria

## The Impact Indicator for Priority Pests (12P2)

Translating Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 into measurable indicators at EU level

Assumptions and principles for the analysis

#### Assumptions on reference scenario for impact assessment



Pest is already present throughout the area of potential establishment in the FU



Pest has reached a stable spatial distribution / maximum potential abundance based on the current environmental conditions and production practices



Yield/quality losses are evaluated in a time frame long enough to take into account the temporal variation in pest population dynamics

- We use the 50% value of the uncertainty distribution for yield loss, auality loss, spread rate and time to first detection
- For polyphagous pests, indicators aggregated for all pest-host pairing when cardinal data and using maximum value for shares or ratios

# Indicator specific assumption (experts knowledge/data) I.1 Maximum value of production losses:

- A. Price assumptions for quality losses:
  - ☐ Tilletia indica

Wheat for feed use - 10% reduction on price

☐ Xanthomonas citri; Phyllosticta citricarpa; Synchytrium endobioticum; Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Sepedonicus); Candidatus liberibacter

Citrus for food processing industries (juice) 70% reduction on price (Source: Junta de Andalucía - Observatorio de Precios & Asociación de Industriales de Zumos de Cítricos)

Potato for food processing industries (starch) 70% reduction on price (Source: Eurostat)

# Assumptions on some indicators (experts knowledge/data) I.1 Maximum value of production losses:

- B. Losses related to nurseries
  - ☐ Xanthomonas citri; Phyllosticta citricarpa; Candidatus liberibacter

5 Euros per fruit plant (Source: ad hoc survey of citrus nurseries in Spain)

Number of fruit plants affected as reported by EFSA factsheet



#### Forestry specific assumptions....

- ☐ I.1 Maximum value of production losses:
  - Reduced price to take into account quality losses is taken as that of the secondary use of wood (e.g. for betula spp. pulpwood is the 2nd quality price while roundwood is the 1st).
- 1.17 Share of other gainful activities: All forestry species assumed to have a value of 100% due to the multifunctional nature of forests.
- 1.25 Area under area under sustainable management practices: sum of Forestry Stewardship Commission (FSC) and Programme for Endorsement of Forestry Certification (PEFC) certified surface over total area (by genus)



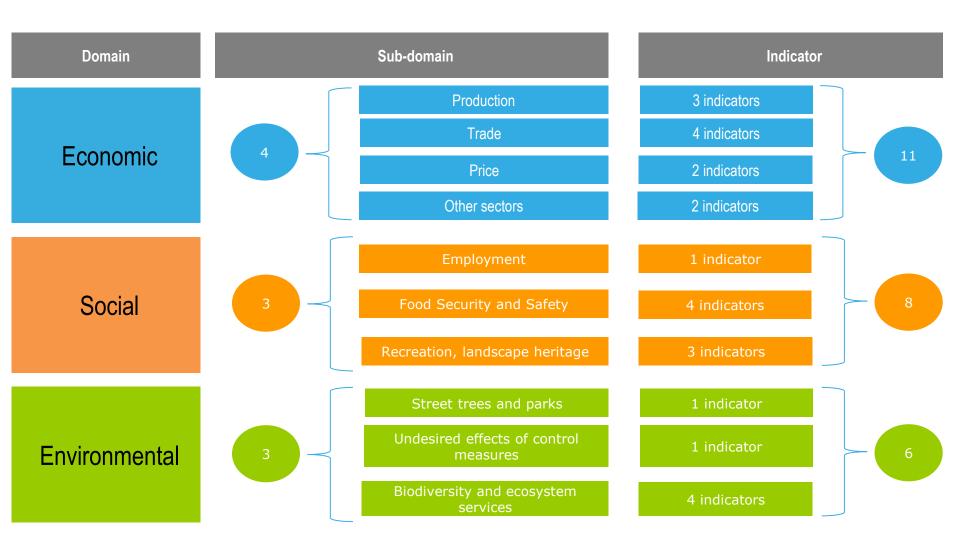
#### Composite indicators including multiple criteria

## The Impact Indicator for Priority Pests (I2P2)

Translating Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 into measurable indicators at EU level

Assumptions and principles for the analysis

Aggregating indicators into a composite index



Domain	Sub-domain	Indicator	MAX	MIN
Economic impact	Production impacts	I.1 Maximum value of production losses (Mill €)	Agrilus	Tilletia
		I.2 Share of EU production affected (%)	Agrilus	Tilletia
		I.3 Difficulty of eradication (index)	Candidatus	Phyllosticta
	Trade impacts	I.4 Number of importing countries banning trade	Synchytrium	Agrilus
		I.5 Value of export losses (Mill €)	Tilletia	Agrilus
		I.6 Share of export losses over total production (%)	Tilletia	Agrilus
		I.7 Trade dispersion (index)	Synchytrium	Agrilus
	Price and market impacts	I.8 Change in domestic price (%)	Agrilus	Xanthomonas
		I.9 Change in domestic production over imports	Agrilus	Tilletia
	Impacts on other agents	I.10 Upstream effect (Mill €)	Agrilus	Tilletia
		I.11 Downstream effect (%)	Agrilus	Xanthomonas

Domain	Sub- domain	Indicator	MAX	MIN
	Impact on employment	I.12 Job losses (jobs/year)	Candidatus	Tilletia
		I.13 Share of caloric supply (%)	Tilletia	Agrilus
oact	Impact on Food Security	I.14 Share of protein supply (%)	Tilletia	Agrilus
imp	and Food safety	I.15 Share of fat supply (%)	Tilletia	Agrilus
Social impact	Salety	I.16 Capacity to produce fungal toxins (yes-1/No-0)	All equal (no	o capacity)
So	Impact on	I.17 Share of holdings with other gainful activities (%)	Agrilus	Citrus pests
	recreation, landscape and cultural heritage	I.18 Products covered by EU quality labels (nº labels)	Potato pests	Agrilus
		I.19 Presence of affected hosts on cultural heritage landmarks	Syncgytrium	Clavibacter
				pean mission

Domain	Sub-domain	Indicator	MAX	MIN
	Impact on street trees and parks	I.20 Use of hosts as street trees and in parks (index; MS data request)	Agrilus	All others
Environmental impact	Undesired impacts of control measures	I.21 Undesired effects of control measures (index; EFSA scale)	Candidatus	Tilletia, Agrilus, Synchytrium
ntal i	Impact biodiversity and ecosystem services	I.22 Soil erosion	Agrilus	Citrus pests
ronme		I.23 Number of protected species and habitats related to hosts	Agrilus	Potato pests
Envir		I.24 Share of Natura 2000 area and sites affected	Agrilus	All others
		I.25 Share under sustainable management practices	Agrilus	Potato pests

#### Processing the data: normalization and aggregation

Normalization

$$I_n = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

- Avoid impact of different measurement units
- Allow taking into consideration difference between hosts groups

#### Two alternatives for normalization:

- A. Use global maximum and minimum values for all pests
- B. Use maximum of pests affecting specific host (forest, perennial crops and annual crops)



Not applicable yet for forestry as only one pest



#### Processing the data: normalization and aggregation

Normalization

$$I_n = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

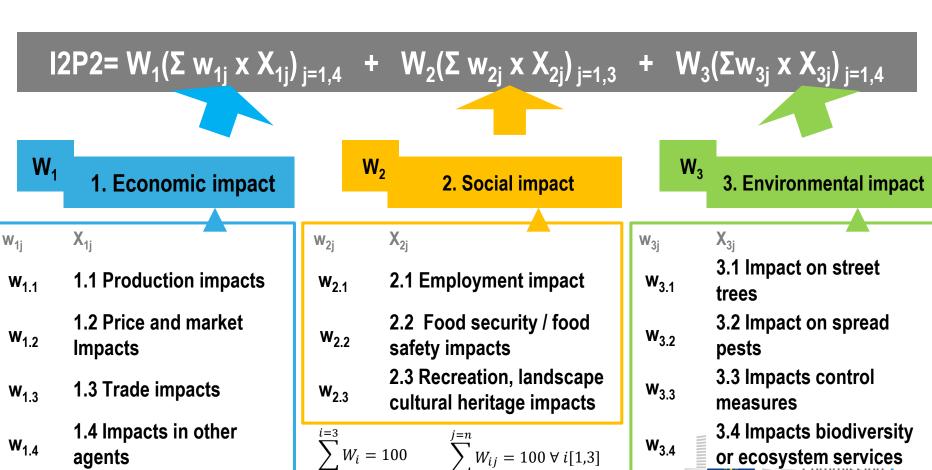
- Avoid impact of different measurement units
- Allow taking into consideration difference between hosts groups

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Aggregation

- ☐ Hierarchical weighting to avoid giving more importance to domain or sub-domains with more indicators
- Starting point equal weighting for individual indicators, sub-domains and domains

#### Structure of I2P2



#### Results for the 7 Pilot pests

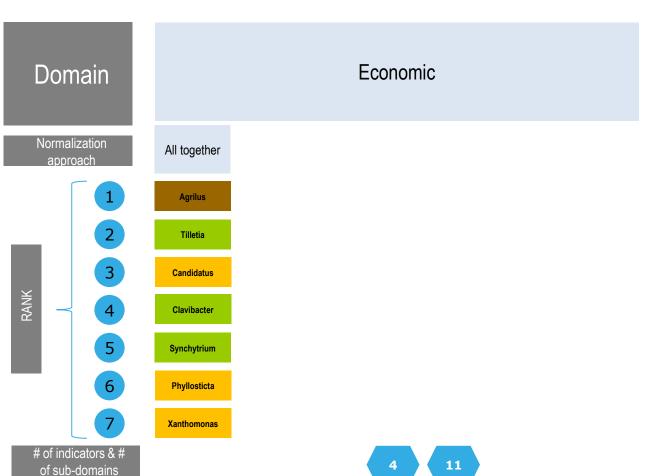
We conduct the analysis under 2 alternative approaches:

- □ Common normalization for all pests
  - ☐ Only one pest gets value "1" and "0" for each indicator
- Normalization by host type
  - ☐ Three pests (one per host group) gets value "1" and "0" for each indicator

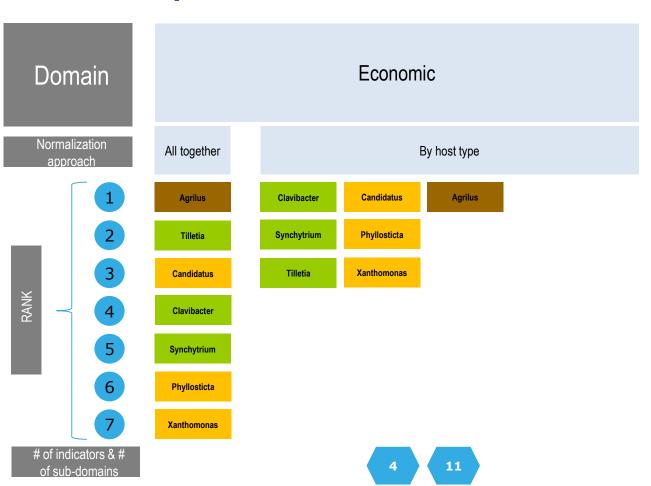
#### We present 2 rankings:

- Ranking all pests together (for both normalization options)
- □ Ranking pest per host group (for the second normalization option)

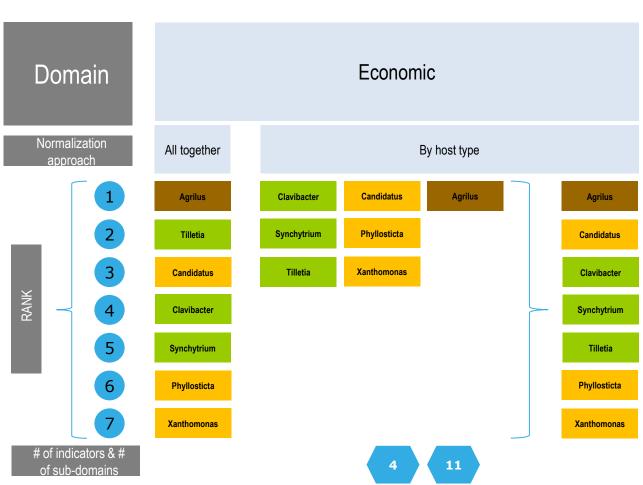




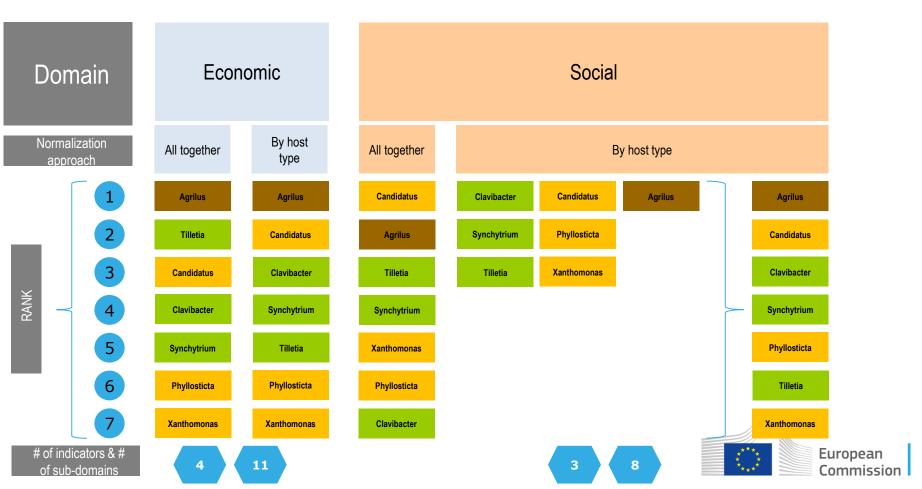


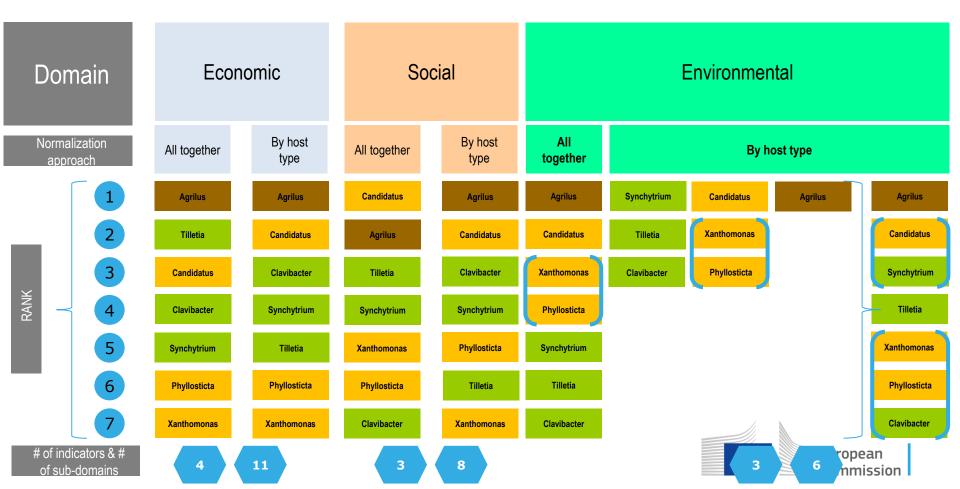




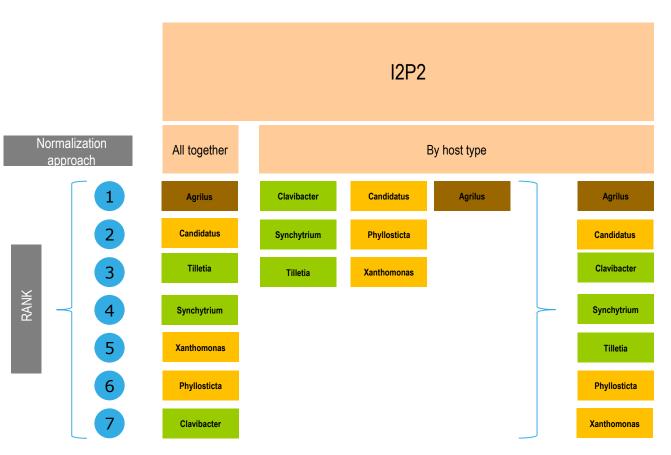






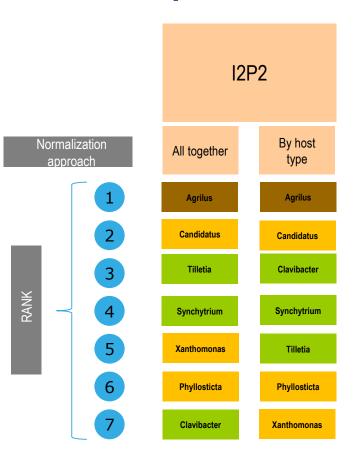


#### Preliminary results: I2P2





#### Preliminary results: I2P2 – what to prioritize?



**Assuming we want 3 priority pests** 

**Option A1:** common normalization and all pests considered together: *Agrilus, Candidatus and Tilletia* 

**Option A2:** common normalization and 1<sup>st</sup> pest per host type: *Agrilus, Candidatus and Tilletia* 

**Option B:** normalization per host type and all pests considered together: *Agrilus, Candidatus and Clavibacter* 

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#### Pending tasks

- Extend the analysis to all 28 pests
- Validate the I2P2 (correlation matrix) and discard redundant indicators
- Uncertainty analysis for ranking using 25% and 75% cut off points from EFSA provided uncertainty distributions
- Choose approach to select priority pests



## Thanks for your attention

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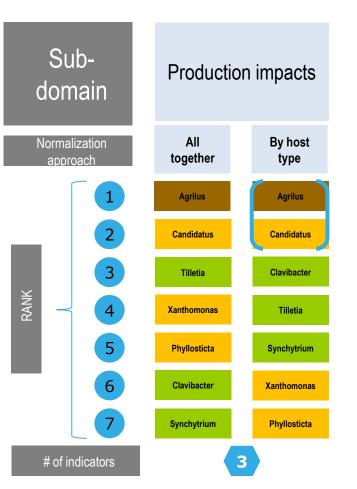
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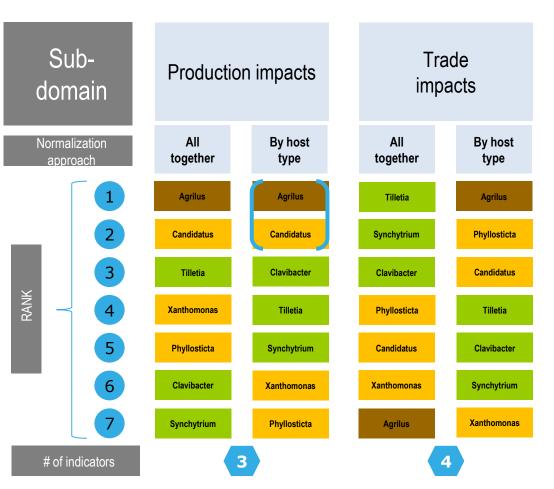
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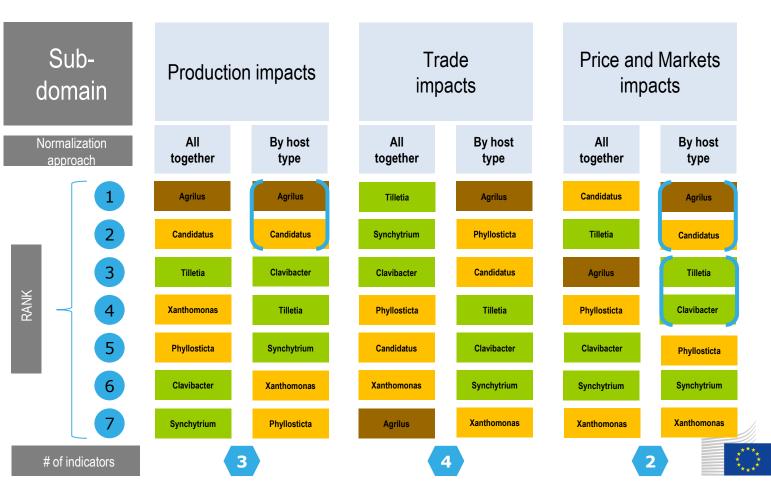






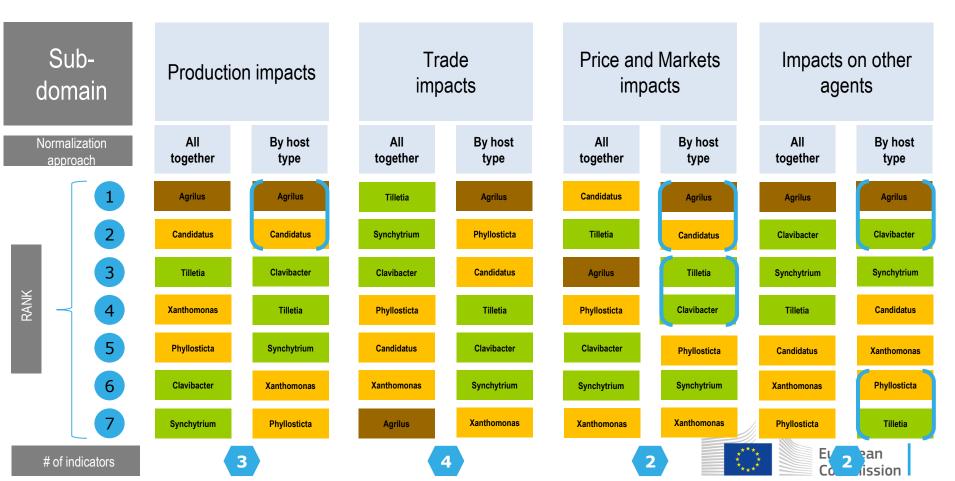




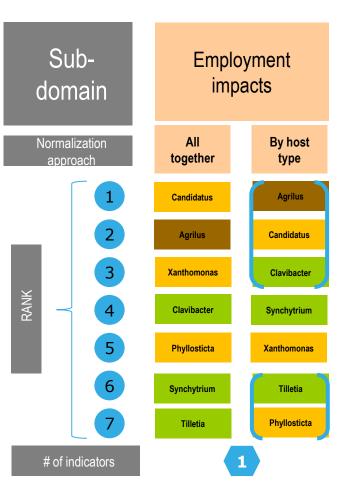


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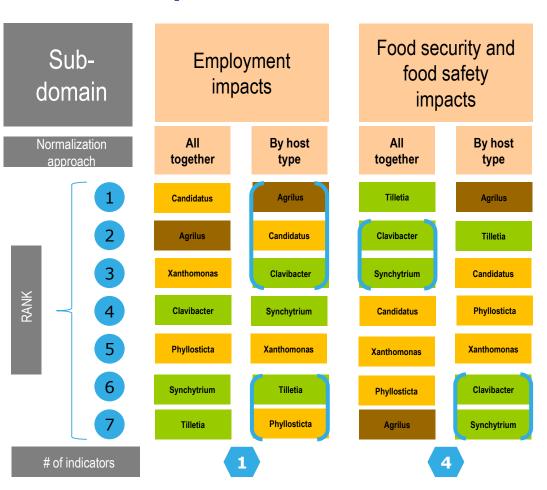


#### Preliminary results: social subdomains



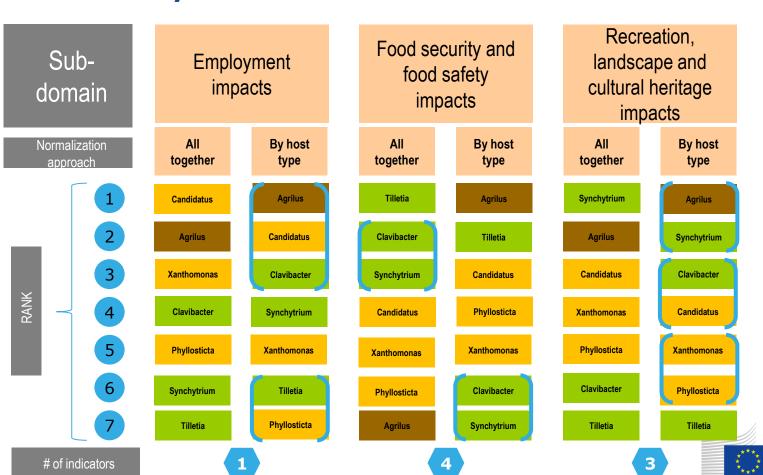


#### Preliminary results: social subdomains





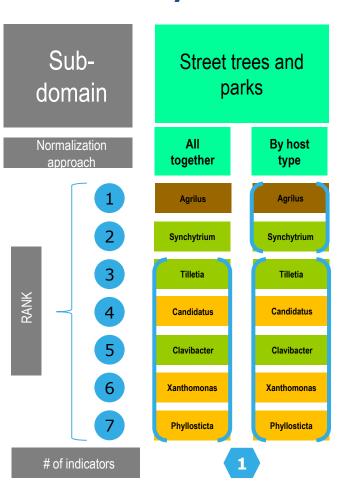
#### Preliminary results: social subdomains



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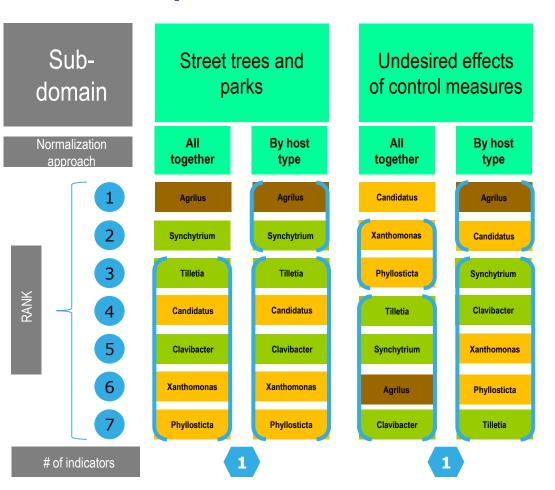
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#### Preliminary results: environmental subdomains



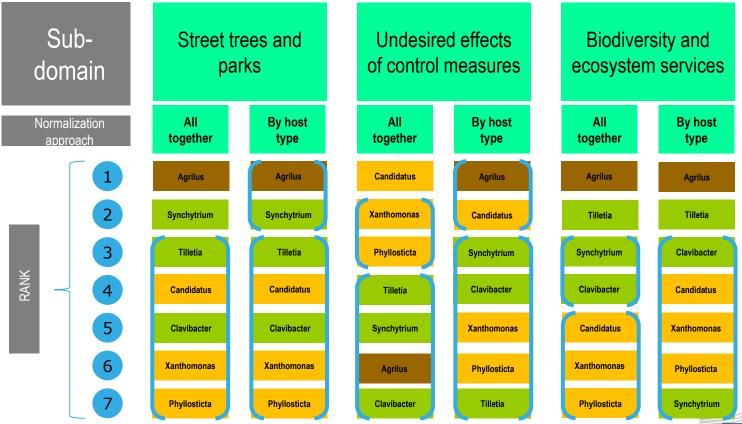


#### Preliminary results: environmental subdomains





#### Preliminary results: environmental subdomains





# of indicators