

Table B.5 | Scoring methodology for markets indicators

INDICATOR	SUB-INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IT IS SCORED ⁶
AGRICULTURAL TRADE	Agricultural trade (legal)	This indicator measures regulatory requirements applicable to the domestic trade and export of agricultural products.	1. There are no price controls in the sector of the selected product (explicit price control regulations are considered, including those that apply only to government purchases. Recommended prices are not included)	A score of 1 if price controls do not exist A score of 0 if price controls exist
			2. Sales and purchases of the selected product do not have to occur at an auction or a fixed (electronic or physical) marketplace	A score of 1 if sales and purchases do not have to occur at an auction or a fixed market A score of 0 if sales and purchases have to occur at an auction or a fixed market
			3. Traders do not have to obtain a trader-level license to buy/sell the selected product or agricultural products more generally in the domestic market	A score of 1 if the license is not required A score of 0 if the license is required
			4. Exporters do not have to be a member of a specific association or organization to obtain the right to export the selected product or agricultural products more generally	A score of 1 if membership is not required A score of 0 if the membership is required
			5. Exporters do not have to obtain a trader-level export license to export the selected product or agricultural products more generally to the selected trading partner	A score of 1 if the license is not required A score of 0 if the license is required
			6. Phytosanitary certificate applications may be submitted electronically	A score of 1 if yes
			7. Phytosanitary certificates may be generated, issued and sent in an electronic form (for example, an ePhyto system is in place)	A score of 1 if yes
			8. Phytosanitary certificates may be issued on-site where the selected product is produced, processed, packaged, stored and so on	A score of 1 if yes
			9. The official fee schedule for the phytosanitary certificate is publicly available	A score of 0.5 is assigned to each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The official fee schedule is available on a government website. > The official fee schedule is available in legislation.
			Agricultural trade (time and motion)	This indicator measures the number, time and cost of agriculture- and product-specific documents to export agricultural products.
11. Total time to obtain the mandatory documents required to export the selected product to the selected trading partner	Total time required to obtain the mandatory, agriculture-specific documents is aggregated and presented in calendar days			
12. Total cost to obtain the mandatory documents required to export the selected product to the selected trading partner	Total cost required to obtain the mandatory, agriculture-specific documents is aggregated and presented in % income per capita			

(continued)

6 If no data could be obtained on any of the following questions, no score was assigned and such questions were excluded from the aggregated indicator scores of the corresponding country.

INDICATOR	SUB-INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IT IS SCORED
PLANT PROTECTION		This indicator examines the strength of the domestic plant protection framework by considering the legal obligations applicable to domestic pest management.	1. A specific government agency or unit is designated by law to conduct pest surveillance on plants	A score of 1 if yes
			2. The government or national plant protection agency maintains a list of regulated quarantine pests	A score of 1 if yes
			3. The list of regulated quarantine pests is publicly available on a relevant government website and uploaded to the IPPC website	A score of 0.5 is assigned to each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The list of regulated quarantine pests is uploaded to the IPPC website. > The list of regulated quarantine pests is made available on a relevant government website.
			4. A pest database that contains details on the pests present in the country is available on a government website and contains the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pictures b. host information c. current status d. potential treatment methods 	A score of 0.25 is assigned to each of the features available in the pest database
			5. Land owners/users are obligated to report pest outbreaks to the government, and penalties are in place for non-compliance	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0.5 if land owners/users are obligated to report pest outbreaks to the government, but there are no penalties for noncompliance A score of 0 if land owners/users are not obligated to report pest outbreaks to the government
			6. A specific government agency or unit is designated by law to conduct pest risk analysis (PRA) for imports of plant products	A score of 1 if yes
			7. The PRA reports are publicly available online	A score of 1 if yes
			8. Phytosanitary inspections on imports of plant products may be carried out on a risk basis	A score of 1 if yes

(continued)



INDICATOR	SUB-INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IT IS SCORED
PRODUCER ORGANIZATION		This indicator measures the laws applicable to the creation of producer organizations, their growth, efficiency and inclusiveness.	1. There is no minimum capital requirement to establish a producer organization	<p>A score of 1 if there is no minimum capital requirement</p> <p>A score of 0.5 if the minimum capital requirement is equal to or less than 1 time the income per capita</p> <p>A score of 0 if the minimum capital requirement is greater than 1 time the income per capita</p>
	2. Foreign natural persons may be members of a producer organization		A score of 1 if foreign natural persons are explicitly allowed to be members or if there is no prohibition on their membership (for example, the law is silent)	
	3. Domestic and foreign legal persons may be members of a producer organization		<p>A score of 1 if both domestic and foreign legal persons may be members</p> <p>A score of 0.8 if all domestic legal persons are allowed to be members but foreign legal persons are prohibited</p> <p>A score of 0.6 if only certain domestic legal persons are allowed to be members and foreign legal persons are not prohibited</p> <p>A score of 0.4 if only certain domestic legal persons are allowed to be members and foreign legal persons are prohibited</p> <p>A score of 0 if domestic persons are not allowed to be members</p>	
	4. The government may not own shares in a producer organization		A score of 1 if government shares in a producer organization is prohibited	
	5. There is no cap on the dividends paid on member shares		A score of 1 if there is no cap on dividends	
	6. Profits may be distributed in the form of shares		A score of 1 if yes.	
	7. Nonmembers may own shares in a producer organization and there is no cap on dividends		<p>A score of 1 if nonmember shares are allowed and there is no cap on dividends</p> <p>A score of 0.8 if nonmember shares are allowed and there is a cap on dividends</p> <p>A score of 0 if nonmember shares are not allowed or if the law is silent on the issue of nonmember participation</p>	
	8. An application to register a producer organization must be reviewed and decided upon within an explicit time limit set out in the law		<p>A score of 1 if there is a time limit and it is equal to or less than 10 days</p> <p>A score of 0.75 if there is a time limit and it is equal to or less than 30 days</p> <p>A score of 0.5 if there is a time limit and it is equal to or less than 60 days</p> <p>A score of 0.25 if there is a time limit and it is more than 60 days</p> <p>A score of 0 if there is no time limit</p>	
	9. The designated regulating authority must explain its reasons for rejecting an application to establish a producer organization		A score of 1 if yes	
	10. The open membership principle applies to producer organizations		A score of 1 if yes	

(continued)

INDICATOR	SUB-INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IT IS SCORED
			<p>11. Women's membership in a producer organization is not restricted by any additional requirements, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. legal ownership over land b. only one member per household c. a married woman has to receive her husband's authorization before joining a producer organization d. other legal restrictions that might apply to female members and limit their participation in producer organizations 	<p>A score of 1 if none of the listed restrictions exist A score of 0 if any of the listed restrictions exist</p>
			<p>12. A quota or other mechanism is established by law to promote women in producer organizations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a gender quota for the board of directors of producer organizations b. a gender quota for the supervisory committee of producer organizations c. other gender-related quotas or mechanisms applicable to producer organizations 	<p>A score of 1 if any of the listed quotas exist</p>
			<p>13. The constitution and the law on producer organizations contain provisions on non-discrimination and both mention gender as a specifically protected category⁷</p>	<p>This question is scored in two parts:</p> <p><i>For the constitution:</i></p> <p>A score of 0.5 if the constitution contains a clause on nondiscrimination and it mentions gender</p> <p>A score of 0.3 if constitution contains a clause on nondiscrimination, but it does not mention gender</p> <p>A score of 0 if the constitution does not contain a clause on nondiscrimination</p> <p><i>For the law on producer organizations:</i></p> <p>A score of 0.5 if the law requires producer organizations to comply with the principle of nondiscrimination and it mentions gender</p> <p>A score of 0.3 if the law requires producer organizations to comply with the principle of nondiscrimination, but it does not mention gender</p> <p>A score of 0 if the law does not require producer organizations to comply with the principle of nondiscrimination</p>



7 The 2016 data of Women, Business and the Law – Accessing Institutions are used as secondary data. The specific data points included: (1) whether the constitution contains a clause on nondiscrimination or not; and (2) if it exists in the constitution, whether the nondiscrimination clause mentions gender or not.