PHYTOSANITARY PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND THE APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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Presentation outline

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INTRODUCTION

- Phytosanitary principles aims to aid in the understanding of the IPPC and provides guidance on the fundamental elements in phytosanitary systems

- The principles described reflect key elements of the IPPC

- The standard should be interpreted in accordance with the full text of the IPPC
GENERAL PRINCIPLES
1. SOVEREIGNTY

- sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles.

**Contracting parties may:**

- Prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures concerning the importation of plants, plant products and other regulated articles,
- Refuse entry or detain, or require treatment, destruction or removal from the territory of the contracting party, of plants, plant products and other regulated articles or consignments thereof that do not comply with the prescribed phytosanitary measures.
1. **SOVEREIGNTY (Cont.)**

- Prohibit or restrict the movement of regulated pests into their territories.
- Prohibit or restrict the movement of biological control agents and other organisms of phytosanitary concern claimed to be beneficial into their territories.
2. NECESSITY

• Contracting parties may apply phytosanitary measures only where such measures are necessary to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.
3. MANAGED RISK

• Contracting parties should apply phytosanitary measures based on a policy of managed risk

• Contracting parties should institute only phytosanitary measures that are consistent with the pest risk involved
4. MINIMAL IMPACT

• Contracting parties should institute only phytosanitary measures that represent the least restrictive measures available, and result in the minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.
5. TRANSPARENCY

Contracting parties shall make relevant information available to other contracting parties:

• phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions
• rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions.
• information on plant pests
• lists of regulated pest
• adequate information on pests status
6. HARMONIZATION

• Contracting parties must cooperate in the development of international standards

• Contracting parties should take into account, as appropriate, international standards when undertaking activities related to the IPPC

• The contracting parties must encourage any state or member organization of FAO, not a party to this convention to apply phytosanitary measures consistent with the provisions of the IPPC and any international standards adopted hereunder.
7. NON-DISCRIMINATION

• phytosanitary measures should not be applied in such a way as to constitute either a means of unjustified discrimination or a disguised restriction, particularly on international trade

• contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures, provided that such measures are no more stringent than measures applied to the same pests, if present within the territory of the importing contracting party
8. TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION

• Contracting parties must technically justify phytosanitary measures on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.
9. COOPERATION

• Contracting parties must cooperate with one another to achieve the objectives of the IPPC
10. EQUIVALENCE OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

- Importing contracting parties should recognize alternative phytosanitary measures proposed by exporting contracting parties as equivalent when those measures are demonstrated to achieve the appropriate level of protection determined by the importing contracting party.
11. MODIFICATION

• Modifications of phytosanitary measures should be determined on the basis of a new or updated pest risk analysis or relevant scientific information.
OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES
1. PEST RISK ANALYSIS

• NPPOs should, when performing pest risk analysis, base it on biological or other scientific and economic evidence, following the relevant ISPMs. In doing this, threats to biodiversity resulting from effects on plants should also be taken into account.
2. PEST LISTING

• Contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, establish and update lists of regulated pests
3. RECOGNITION OF PEST FREE AREAS AND AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE

• Contracting parties should ensure that their phytosanitary measures take into account the status of areas, as designated by the NPPOs of the exporting countries.

• These may be areas where a regulated pest does not occur or occurs with low prevalence or they may be pest free production sites or pest free places of production.
4. OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR REGULATED PESTS

• When a pest which is present in a country is regulated as a quarantine pest or regulated non-quarantine pest, the contracting party should ensure that the pest is being officially controlled.
5. SYSTEMS APPROACH

• Integrated measures for pest risk management, applied in a defined manner, may provide an alternative to single measures to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of an importing contracting party.
6. SURVEILLANCE

• Contracting parties should collect and record data on pest occurrence and absence to support phytosanitary certification and the technical justification of their phytosanitary measures.
7. PEST REPORTING

• Contracting parties must report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger to other contracting parties.

• In this respect, they should follow the procedures established in ISPM 17:2002 and other relevant procedures.
8. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

• Contracting parties must exercise due diligence in operating an export certification system and ensuring the accuracy of the information and additional declarations contained in phytosanitary certificates
9. PHYTOSANITARY INTEGRITY AND SECURITY OF CONSIGNMENTS

• In order to maintain the integrity of consignments after certification, contracting parties, through their NPPO, must ensure through appropriate procedures that the phytosanitary security of consignments after certification regarding composition, substitution and reinfestation is maintained prior to export.
10. PROMPT ACTION

• Contracting parties must ensure that inspection or other phytosanitary procedures required at import shall take place as promptly as possible with due regard to perishability of the regulated article
11. EMERGENCY MEASURES

• Contracting parties may adopt and/or implement emergency actions when a new or unexpected phytosanitary risk is identified.
• Emergency measures should be temporary.
• The continuance of the measures should be evaluated by pest risk analysis or other comparable examination as soon as possible to ensure that the continuance of the measure is technically justified.
12. PROVISION OF AN NPPO

• Each contracting party must make provision, to the best of its ability, for an official national plant protection organization with the main responsibilities set out in Article IV.1
13. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

- If there is a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the IPPC or its ISPMs, or if a contracting party considers that an action by another contracting party is in conflict with the obligations of the IPPC or guidance provided in its ISPMs, the contracting parties concerned shall consult among themselves as soon as possible with a view to resolving the dispute.

- If the dispute cannot be resolved in this way, then the provisions of Article XIII relating to the settlement of disputes or other means of dispute settlement may be applied.
14. Avoidance of undue delays

• When a contracting party requests another contracting party to establish, modify or remove phytosanitary measures, when conditions have changed or new facts have become available, this request should be considered without undue delay.
15. NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE

• Importing contracting parties must, as soon as possible, inform the exporting contracting party concerned of significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification.
16. INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Contracting parties must provide information specified in the IPPC as follows:

• official contact points
• description of the NPPO and organizational arrangements of plant protection
• phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions, specified points of entry and their rationale
INFORMATION EXCHANGE (Cont.)

- list of regulated pests
- pest reporting, including occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests
- emergency actions and non-compliance
- pest status
- technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis
17. Technical assistance

• Contracting parties must promote the provision of technical assistance to contracting parties, especially those that are developing contracting parties, with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the IPPC
CONCLUSION

• Rate the IPPC principles into 3 categories (1. those that your NPPO can implement them well; 2) those that can be average implemented; and 3) those that your NPPO cannot implement)?

• What do you think it can be done to ensure that all the principles could be implemented well?
Thank you

Questions