



GLOBAL PHYTOSANITARY ENVIRONMENT (IPPC, ISPMs, SPS, RPPOs, NPPOs, ETC.)

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Why phytosanitary measures are necessary?

- With intensification of international trade, introductions of plant pests to new areas are more and more frequent
- Once in new areas, plant pests often causes huge economic, ecological and social impact
 1. Colorado beetle
 2. Gypsy moth
 3. Potato phytophthora (mildew of potato) – Irish Great Potato Hunger of 1845-1850
 4. Emerald ash borer
- Every year new plant pests are introduced into new areas

Fire blight



Viruses of tomatoes



Fruit flies



Direct and indirect pests

Direct pests: consume or cause diseases to plants



Colorado beetle



Phytophthora ramorum



Pine wood nematode

Indirect pests: indirectly injurious to plants, e.g. through competition, or by harming those species which are beneficial to plants, such as earthworms or pollinators



Japanese knotweed



New Zealand Flatworm



Southern hive beetle
Aethina tumida

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

- Multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection (1951)
- A standard setting organization
- Headquarters in Rome, FAO building
- Over 180 “contracting parties” in 2022



Aims of the IPPC

- Prevent introduction & spread of pests
- Promote fair & safe trade
- Protect plant life



Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)



Müəyyən ərazinin və ya coğrafi sahənin hər hansı təyinatını qeyd etməklə və ya ona istinad etməklə və ya bu sənəddə "ölkə" terminindən istifadə etməklə AİB hər hansı ərazi və ya sahənin hüquqi və ya digər statusu ilə bağlı hər hansı fikir bildirmək məqsədini güdmür.



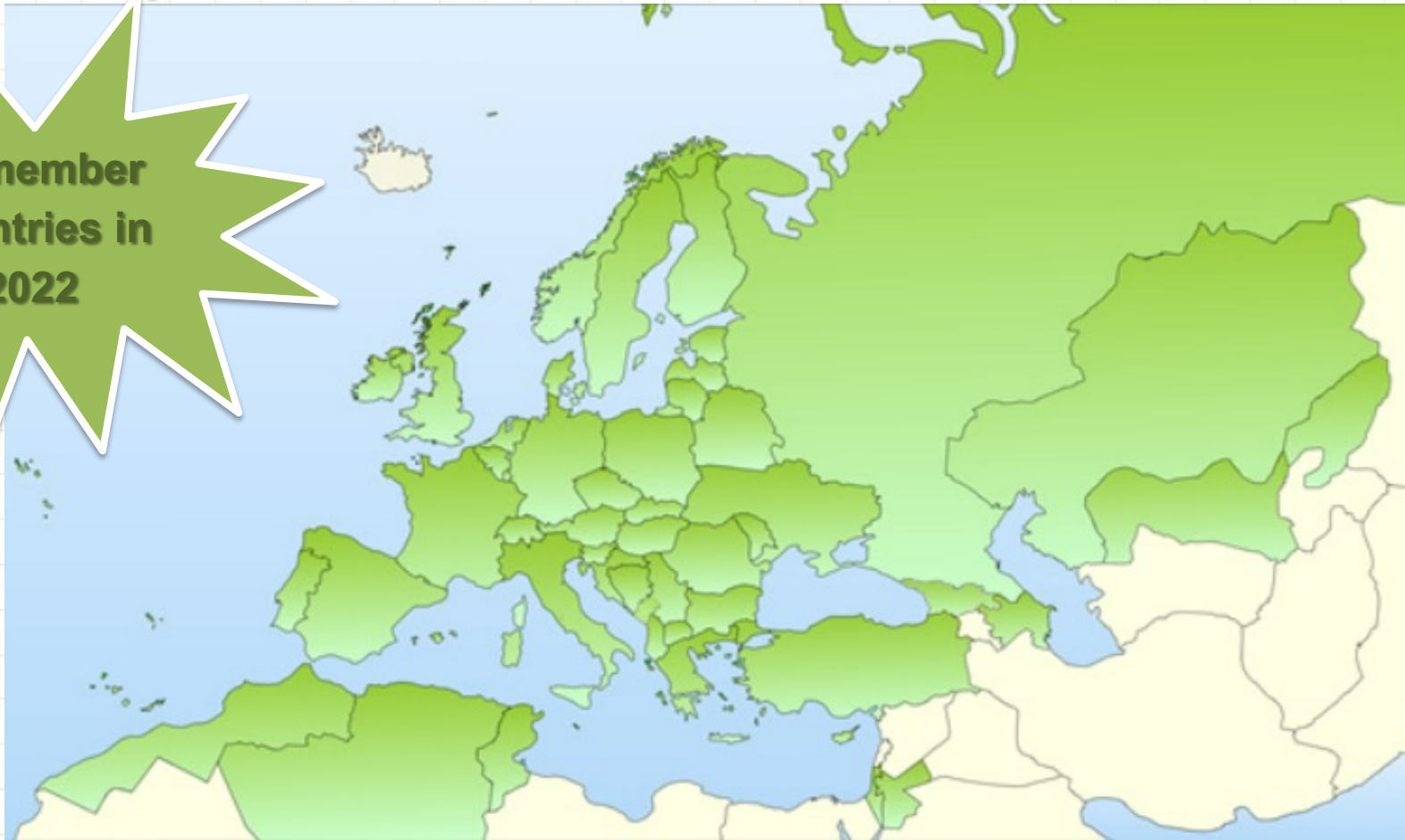
International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)

- Based in 1951
- Headquarters in Paris
- Azerbaijan is member of EPPO since 2007

**52 member
countries in
2022**



IPPC & EPPO Standards

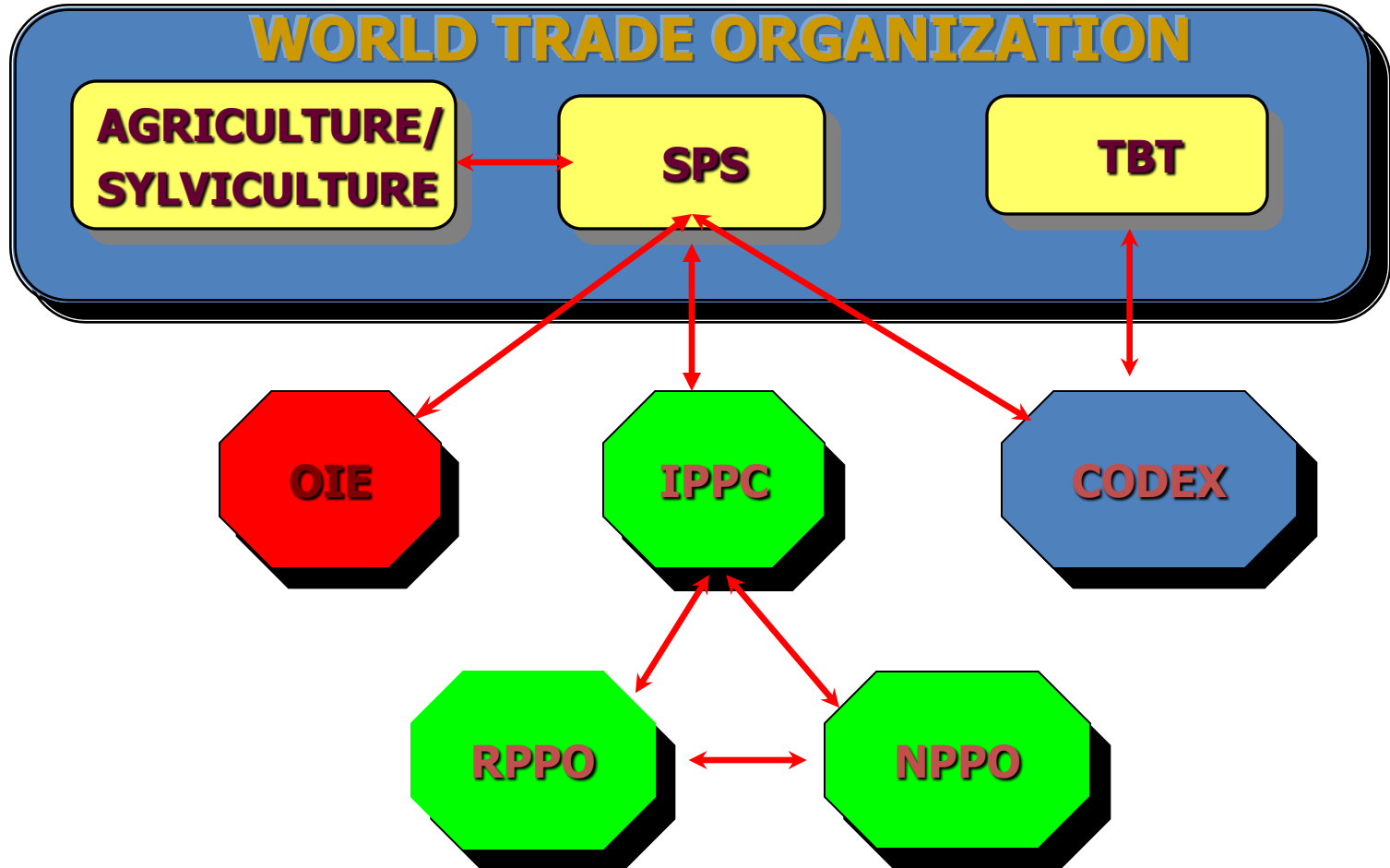
- Both IPPC and EPPO are developing Standards
- IPPC Standards are called ‘International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures’ (ISPMs): 47 adopted ISPMs by June 2022, e.g.:
 - ISPM 2: Framework for Pest Risk Analysis;
 - ISPM 3: Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms
- EPPO Standards on plant protection (PP, 3 series) and phytosanitary measures (PM, 10 series), e.g.
 - PM 3: Phytosanitary Procedures (93 Standards);
 - PM 5: Pest Risk Analysis (9 Standards) + CAPRA;
 - PM 6: Safe use of biological control (4 Standards)

National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)

NPPOs are nominated at the IPPC by the governments of the 'contracting parties' and can have different titles (e.g. AFSA in Azerbaijan)

They have obligations and responsibilities stated in the text of the IPPC

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR TRADE REGULATION



Codex Alimentarius Commission

Standards, Guidelines and
Recommendations for Food Safety

- food additives
- veterinary drugs and pesticide residues
- contaminants
- methods of analysis and sampling
- codes of hygiene practices

International Office of Epizootics (OIE)

International Standards Guidelines and Recommendations for Animal Health

- informs governments of occurrence and control of animal diseases worldwide
- coordinates studies on surveillance and control of animal diseases
- facilitates trade in animals and animal products

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS, WTO, 1994)

Members shall ensure that their phytosanitary measures are based on an **assessment of the risks** to plant health taking into account **risk assessment techniques** developed by the relevant international organisation

Elements of SPS

Phytosanitary measures:

- Should not be disguised trade barriers
- Should be harmonised and based on science
- Should be transparent in setting regulations and settling disputes
- Should have an international committee for implementation

Background

**SPS ENCOURAGES THE USE OF
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

OR

**REQUIRES TECHNICAL (SCIENTIFIC)
JUSTIFICATION OF MEASURES
THROUGH RISK ANALYSIS**

Revision of IPPC in 1997

- Conducted to align IPPC with the WTO «Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures» (SPS Agreement)
- As a result, IPPC and SPS Agreement are now based on the same international principles
- These principles are explained in details in ISPM 1 «Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade»

Key Principles of the IPPC

- Sovereignty
- Necessity
- Managed risk
- Minimal impact
- Transparency
- Harmonisation
- Non-discrimination
- Technical justification
- Collaboration
- Equivalency
- Revision

Main sense of the IPPC Principles

- Sovereign right of countries to regulate trade
- Measures only when necessary and should be:
 - consistent with risk, technically justified and the least restrictive to trade
 - non-discriminatory
 - transparent (published)
 - regularly revised

(General prohibition of import can be replaced by PFA when possible)

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

- provide guidance to member countries in implementing national programs and fulfilling requirements of the IPPC
- may be very general e.g. Glossary (ISPM 5) or
- highly specific e.g. ISPM 6 on surveillance and ISPM 15 on wood packaging material

ISPM 15

Regulation of wood packaging material (WPM) in international trade

- Assumption that origin of WPM is not known

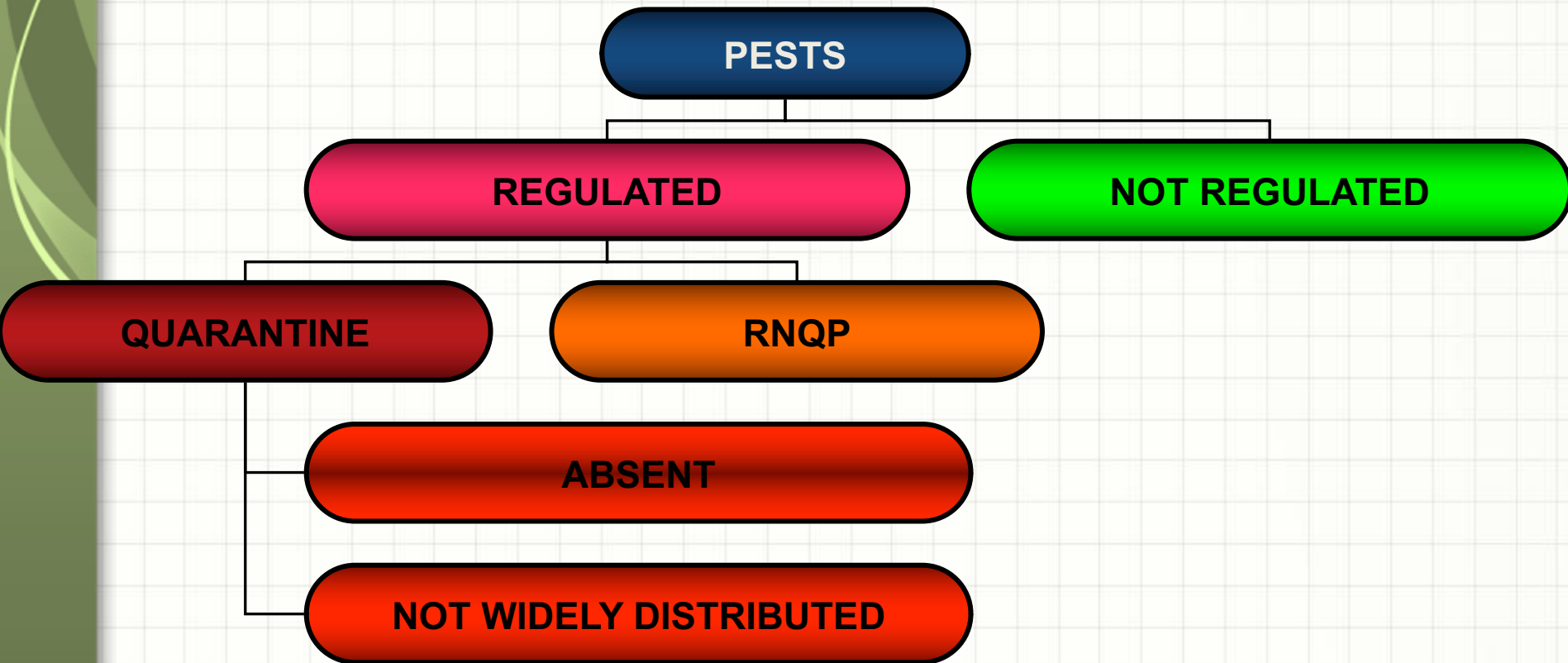
General measures:

- Debarking and limited remaining bark
- Heat treatment or fumigation
- New treatments under development

ISPMs for PRA

- **ISPM No. 2**
 - *Framework for pest risk analysis, 2007*
- **ISPM No. 11**
 - *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, 2013*
- **ISPM No. 21**
 - *Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests, 2004*

IPPC PLANT PEST CATEGORIES



QUARANTINE PEST

A PEST OF POTENTIAL ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO THE AREA ENDANGERED THEREBY AND NOT YET PRESENT THERE, OR PRESENT BUT NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED AND BEING OFFICIALLY CONTROLLED

IPPC BODIES

- Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), Article XI-IPPC
- IPPC Secretariat, Article XII-IPPC
- Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), Article IX-IPPC

Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)

- Governing Body for the IPPC by consensus
- Members: contracting parties (and FAO members until ratified)
- Reviews global plant protection needs and sets the annual work programme
- Develops and adopts international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)

The IPPC Secretariat

- Established in 1992
- Located with the Plant Protection Service of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy
- Supplemented by visiting scientists, experts, and consultants

Main NPPO functions

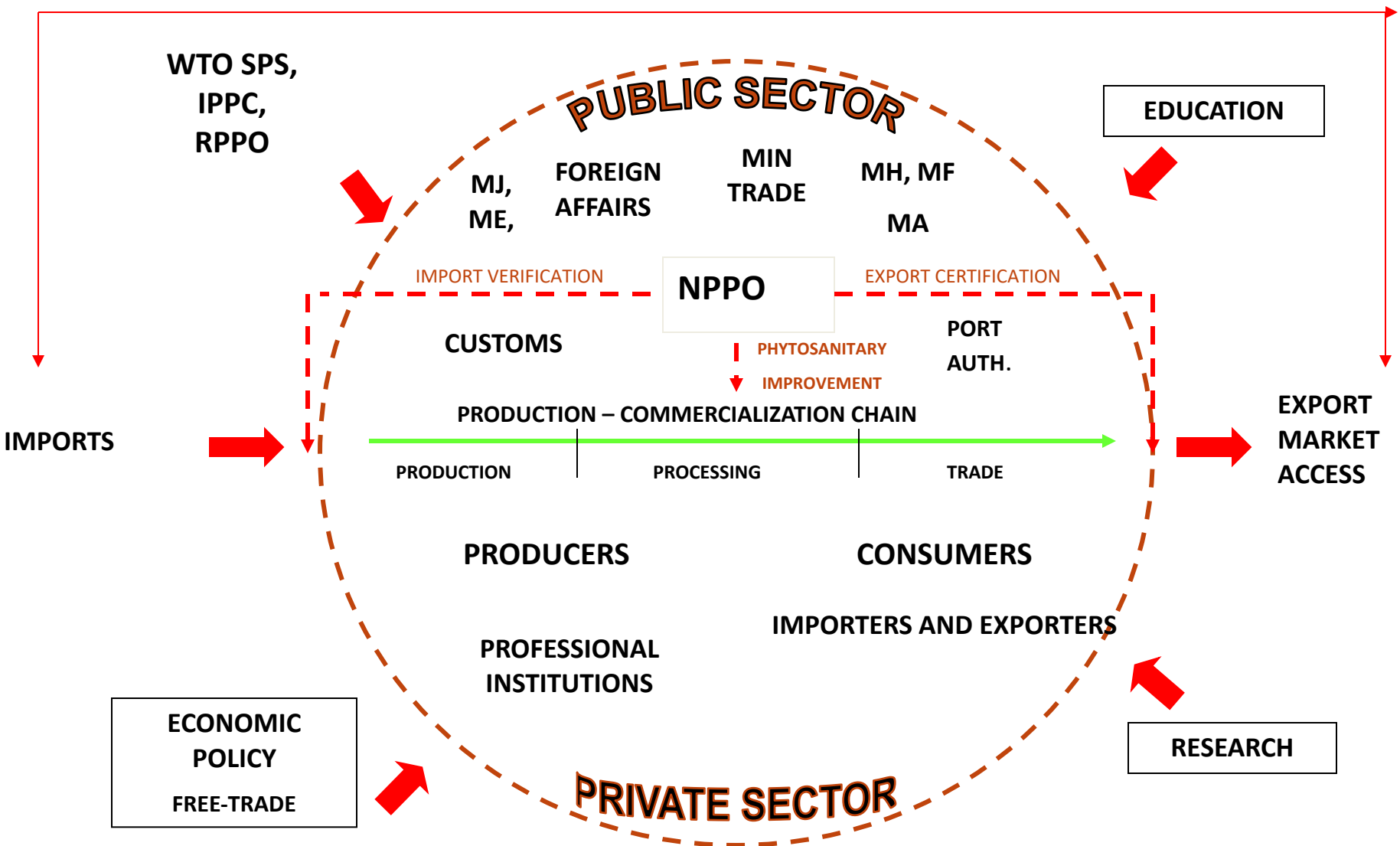
Article IV of IPPC

- issuance of phytosanitary certificates (PCs)
- surveillance of growing plants (cultivated & wild)
- reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests
- inspection of consignments of plants and plant products
- disinfestation of regulated articles
- protection of endangered areas and the establishment, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas (PFAs)
- conducting pest risk analysis
- ensuring that phytosanitary security of consignments after certification is maintained prior to export
- training and development of staff

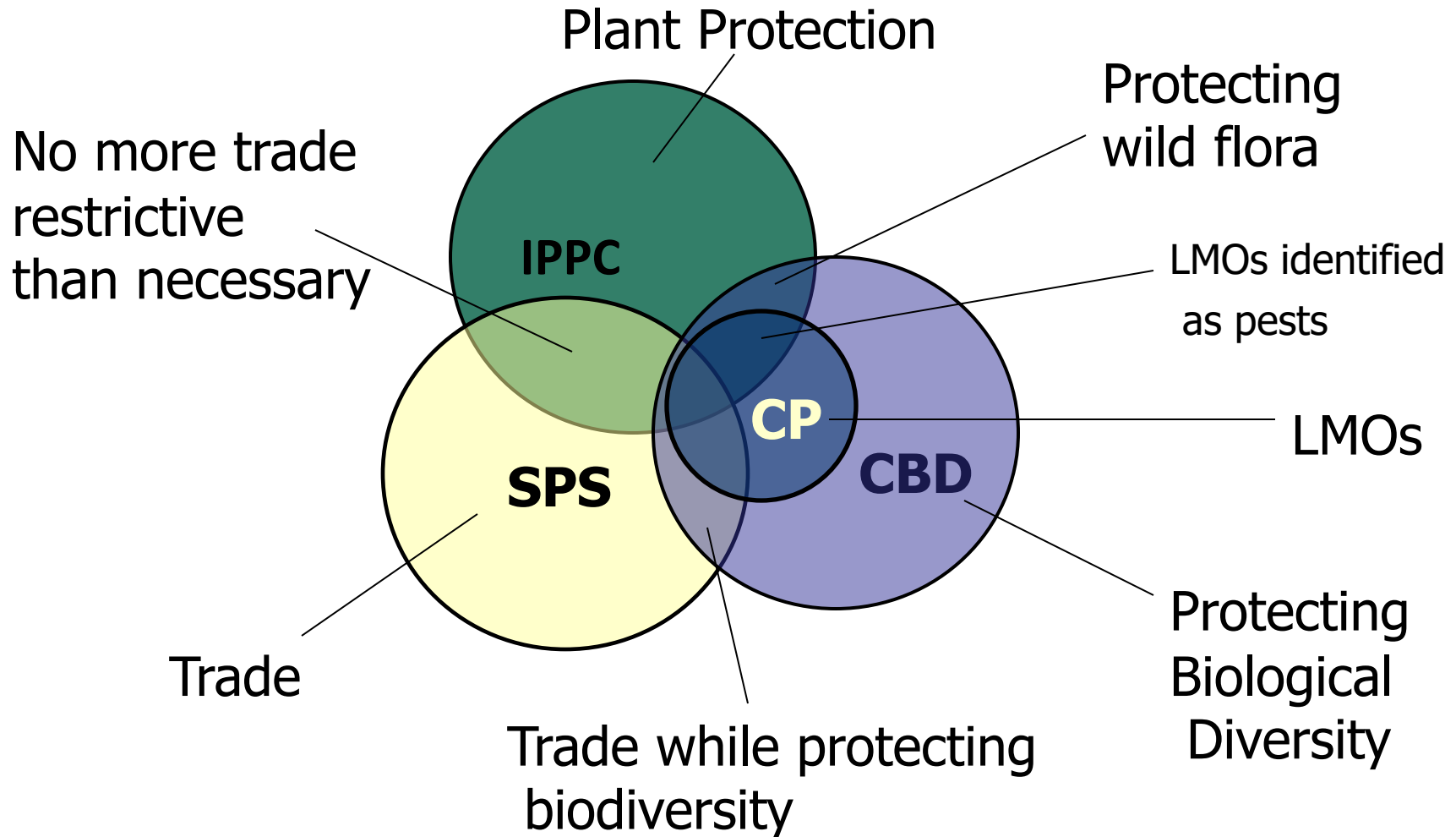
Major problems for NPPOs

- LEGISLATIVE
 - Countries need to review their legislation(s) to make them consistent with the international agreements
- ECONOMIC
 - 1. Difficulties in implementing the required changes (market protection to free trade) in the required time-frame
 - 2. Lack of resources (infrastructure, manpower, etc)

THE ROLE OF NPPOs IN THE NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM AND THE FACILITATION OF SAFE TRADE



International Regulatory Framework



Thank you for your attention

