

Better Training for Safer Food

Initiative

International Standard-Setting Bodies

Internal organisation of IPPC, relation to FAO and general functioning procedures, responsibilities and obligations of contracting countries

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IPPC is a statutory body of FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations





Member states of FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations are contracting parties of IPPC





The IPPC International Plant Protection Convention

is a multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection

Its purpose is "... to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control." (Article I)





The IPPC Contracting Parties

administrative measures specified in the convention and in supplementary agreements





Scope of the IPPC

Covers international cooperation in protecting plants and plant products from harmful pests –

"Plants": include agricultural crops, forests, wild flora

"Pests": include insects, pathogens, weeds

"Harm": includes indirect effects





Scope of the IPPC

- Extends to items <u>capable of harbouring or spreading</u> <u>pests</u>, such as:
 - Storage places
 - Conveyances / vehicles, and
 - Containers
- Provides for cross-border movement of organisms for research or other purposes
- Includes imported biological control organisms





Scope of the IPPC

 Gives Contracting Parties the right to regulate imports in respect of plant health;

Regulatory measures should be applied only when necessary;

Measures have to be:

- consistent with the risk, and least restrictive;
- technically justified / based on scientific facts;
- non-discriminatory;
- > transparent (published).

Key Principles of the IPPC



IPPC's core activities include

Governance
Standard setting
Information exchange
Dispute settlement
Capacity development
Reviewing the global status of plant protection





Obligations of Contracting Parties in terms of IPPC

- Contracting Parties must set up & administer a
 - National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) &
 - Official IPPC contact point;
- Cooperate internationally & share information on pests & plant health regulations;
- Develop and take into account phytosanitary standards;
- Conduct plant health treatments, and certify exports;
- Regulate imports.





Responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organisation 1

- Phytosanitary certification → Issuance of phytosanitary certificates for consignments,
- Surveillance of plants, plant products, areas of cultivation and wild flora
- Reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests





Responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organisation 2

- Disinfestation or disinfection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles,
- Protection of endangered areas,
- Conducting pest risk analysis,
- Training and development of staff





Contracting Parties shall make provisions in their legislation for:

- Research and investigation in the field of plant protection,
- Issuance of phytosanitary certificates for consignments,
- Issuance of phytosanitary regulations,
- Reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests.





Contracting Parties shall make requirements in relation to import and may (1):

- 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 product and other regulated articles or consignments thereof that do not comply with the phytosanitary measures prescribed or adopted;





Contracting Parties shall make requirements in relation to import and may (2):

- 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;
- Take appropriate emergency action on the detection of a pest posing a potential threat to its territories or the report of such a detection.





Key Entities established under the IPPC

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





The IPPC Secretariat

- Is located within the Plant Protection Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy;
 - Currently consists of a Secretary appointed by the Director General of FAO, a Coordinator and several professional officers and administrative staff;
 - Is complemented by contracting parties providing staff resources through various contributions, visiting scientist, consultants





IPPC Secretariat's Activities

- Implements policies, activities and work programme;
- Supports the production of standards (standard setting);
- Provides translations in the FAO official languages of documentation for meetings of the Commission (CPM) and international standards;
- Coordinates with RPPOs;
- Represents the CPM (e.g. at the WTO-SPS, CBD);
- Facilitates information exchange and provides information required by the IPPC;
- Provides input into technical assistance programmes;
- Facilitates dispute settlement.





IPPC Secretariat shall disseminate

- International standards to all contracting parties;
- Lists of points of entry communicated by contracting parties;
- Lists of regulated pests established and updated by contracting parties to all contracting parties;
- Information received from contracting parties on phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions adopted and descriptions of official national plant protection organizations NPPOs.





IPPC Secretariat's Activities facilitates information exchange and provides information required by the IPPC by:

- providing translation and documentation services for IPPC-related activities
- distributing IPPC and related documentation, such as ISPMs
- managing the IPPC Website to communicate the Secretariat activities, to highlight RPPO and NPPO activities, to publish documentation related to the IPPC, and to provide technical information on phytosanitary measures
- providing the forum for countries to develop and agree on ISPMs
- developing the network of IPPC contact points to provide fast, reliable exchange between member countries, and between member countries, the Secretariat and RPPOs
- informing member countries of meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat and by RPPOs
- providing a global pest reporting system of providing and post period and period an



The IPPC Secretariat uses the information provided by member countries

- To coordinate the IPPC work programme
- To review the state of plant protection around the world
- To help in dispute avoidance
- To inform CPM decisions
- To encourage and emphasise technical assistance on phytosanitary measures and provide technical assistance from FAO
- To organise technical meetings to discuss emerging issues, to draft international standards or to clarify specific phytosanitary concerns
- To provide training





- The purpose of RPPOs is to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation in plant health in region
- Governments within a region are contracting parties of RPPO of that region
- Function as coordinating bodies in the areas covered





- APPPC Far East, Indian subcontinent, Australia and New Zealand
 - <u>CAN</u> Comunidad Andina (Andean community)
- COSAVE Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (Southern cone of South America)
 - IAPSC/CPI Interafrican Phytosanitary Council (Africa)





- OEPP/EPPO Europe and Mediterranean Plant Protection
 Organization
- OIRSA Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad
 Agropecuaria (Central America)





- NAPPO North American Plant Protection Organization (North America)
 - PPPO Pacific Plant Protection Organization
 - NEPPO Near East Plant Protection Organization





- RPPOs are observers at the CPM;
- Annual Technical Consultations take place among RPPOs;
- Governments that are not Contracting Parties to IPPC may belong to an RPPO;





- RPPOs identify regional needs for plant health standards;
- Regional Standards that are developed and implemented regionally often become the basis for an ISPM.
- Cooperate with the IPPC Secretariat to help achieve the aims of the IPPC;
- Coordinate and disseminate information on plant protection procedures in the regional territories



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