



PRA

Pest Risk Initiation and Pest Categorisation

Julian Smith





PRA Initiation

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- Top questions:
 - What has changed, why the concern
 - Is the concern reasonable based on preliminary information
 - Has this situation been looked at before (directly or indirectly) and reviewed sufficiently, is this still current

Points of initiation (1)

Events that cause reasonable doubt

- Pathway analysis

- New traded commodity or origin of existing trade
- New association of material with trade e.g. mode of transport or packaging material
- Increased frequency of extreme weather event e.g. hurricanes, minimum temperatures

Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest

[FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Points of initiation (2)

Events that cause reasonable doubt

- Pest
 - New interception with trade raises concern on pest status of exporting country
 - New pest report for an exporting country
 - New host reported for a pest
 - New report on increased injurious potential of a pest (virulence, pesticide resistance)

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

Points of initiation (3)

Events that cause reasonable doubt

■ Policy

- Pest is no longer under any official control in the exporting country
- Uncertainty of equivalence of new phytosanitary measure operated by export country
- External factors (eg civil unrest) raise doubt on reliability/currentness of claims made by exporting country (eg rigour on surveillance and monitoring and designations of pest status)

Pest categorisation

Pest categorisation

- Top questions:
 - Identity
 - Presence/absence in area considered at risk (~Pest Risk Analysis area/endangered area)
 - Regulatory status
 - Potential for establishment and spread
 - Potential for economic consequences

The process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM No. 11, 2001]

Identity

- Taxonomic identification
 - Most common unit is species (use of higher or lower levels should be justified)
 - Must be clearly defined
 - Note any controversy or confusion over taxonomy and nomenclature
 - Method for species identification
 - Vectors may also be considered pests

Presence or absence in area at risk (PRA area/endangered area)

- Critical in determination of status as quarantine pest
- Necessary to determine if pest is either:
 - Absent; or
 - Present and not widely distributed; or
 - Present and widely distributed
- Sources of information include:
 - Scientific publications or databases
 - Pest records/reports
 - Data from surveys

Area in relation to which a Pest Risk Analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995]

ISPM No. 6:(*Guidelines for surveillance*)

ISPM No. 8:(*Determination of pest status in an area*)

Regulatory status

- Pest that are “present but not widely distributed” within the area under consideration must also be under official control

Official control: The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests

(see Glossary Supplement No. 1) [ICPM, 2001]

Potential for establishment and spread

- Does the area considered at risk have ecological and/or climatic conditions suitable or unsuitable for the pest?
- Does the area considered at risk have host species (or near relatives), alternate hosts, and/or suitable habitats for the pest?
- Does the area considered at risk have vectors if vectors are required for spread of the pest?
- What existing management practices may control the spread of the pest?

Potential for economic consequences

- What precedence is there that the pest is likely to have an economic or environmental impact in the area considered at risk?
 - What similarities and differences can be drawn from areas where the pest is present
 - Where there are difference, do these increase or decrease the likelihood of economic impact: e.g.
 - Importance of crop
 - Abundance of alternate hosts and vectors
 - Cultural and environmental related values

Conclusion of categorisation

- Evidence compiled thus far support/does not support the pest as meeting the criteria of a quarantine pest within the Pest Risk Analysis area and has the potential to cause economic loss to the endangered area
- Existing literature does/does not provide sufficient analysis to support the introduction of phytosanitary measures

PRA area: Area in relation to which a Pest Risk Analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995]

Endangered area: An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss (see Glossary Supplement No. 2) [FAO, 1995]

Any questions!

- If you have any questions please feel free to contact:
 - julian.smith@fera.co.uk
 - chris.malumphy@fera.co.uk