



PRA and Pest Risk Management

Julian Smith



Acceptability of Risk

- Acceptable level of risk is established by the NPPO
- Markets will drive what is viable within frame of any phytosanitary measures imposed
- When might risk be acceptable?
 - Level of risk is so low that specific treatment is not cost effective
 - Level of risk is no greater than that already experienced
 - Cost of mitigation is excessive compared to the benefit
- When is risk unacceptable?
 - Pest incursion would result in economic, environmental or social consequences

Risk management options

- A structured analysis of measures that reduce risk of pest of introduction or impact
- Measures can be implemented
 - At origin or in the exporting country
 - At the point of entry
 - Within the importing country or invaded area
 - To the growing crop
 - To the harvested commodity
 - To associated materials

Types of intervention

- Influence for Pest free areas in source country
- Field and pre-export post harvest treatments
- Prohibit importation of commodity from specific countries/areas
- Restrict times for importing consignments
- In-transit measures (fumigation, temperature)
- Increased inspection, new diagnostics
- Post-entry quarantine (stored or planted out)
- Post-entry treatments (fumigation, temperature)
- Increase documentation, especially on traceability
- Awareness and education for improved first reporting

Evaluate option

- Involve all stakeholders
- Evaluate each option for:
 - Cost-effectiveness
 - Feasibility/likelihood of effective implementation
 - Consider requirements asked of direct and less-direct beneficiaries
 - Scalable, reproducible, practical
 - Potential negative social, economic or environmental consequences
 - Unintended consequences - think laterally
- Test for market acceptance
- Cost benefit analysis

Any questions!

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