Overview of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

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Outlines

• What is the IPPC
• Objectives
• Activities
• Overview of the standards
Look in any shopping aisle in any Country of the World and you may notice that many food is produced overseas.
What is the IPPC

The global instrument for the development and application of harmonized International standards and measure
What is the IPPC

- A multilateral Treaty for international cooperation in plant protection
- The convention was deposit with the director-General of the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nation since its adoption in 1951
- The convention was revised in 1997 to align with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
- The New Revised Text of the IPPC came into force in 2005
Basic principle underlining the application of phytosanitary measures

Principles as defined in ISPM 1 include:

– Transparency
– Non-discrimination
– Equivalence
– Minimal Impact
– Technical Justification
Four Strategic Objectives:

- Protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread,
- Protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests
- Facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures,
- Develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish first three objectives.
What are the strength of the text of the Convention?

- Clear obligations, right and responsibility
- 111 Shall / 1 must / 7 should / 34 may
- Clear identification of an organization as the NPPO and of its roles
- Recognition of regional plant protection organizations
- A single model of certificate established as an annex to the convention
- Promotes cooperation among contracting parties
**Broad scope of the IPPC**

- All types of plants, plant products and regulated articles such as:
  - All conveyances
  - Non agriculture plants and plant products
  - LMOs Which present a pest risk
IPPC- Protecting plant Resources

• Four activities
  1- Standard Setting
  2- National reporting
  3- Dispute settlement
  4- Capacity development
Responsibilities of the NPPO

- To issue certificates relating to phytosanitary condition and origin of consignments
- To survey growing plants, particularly with the objective of reporting occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests and controlling them.
- To inspect consignment of plant and other regulated
- The disinfestation or disinfection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic
- Distribution of information within the country regarding the pests and diseases of plants
- To protect endangered areas and the designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free area and areas of low pest prevalence

- Conducting Pest Risk Analysis
- To ensure that the phytosanitary security of consignments after certification with regard to the composition, substitution and re-infestation is maintained prior to export
Phytosanitary systems the IPPC offers

• The Core phytosanitary System:

  1. Import regulation
  2. Export certification
  3. Surveillance
  4. Pest Risk Analysis
  5. Pest eradication
  6. Pest Free Areas
International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

• Types of ISPMs

• 41 ISPMs including 24 diagnostic protocols and 31 phytosanitary treatment

• Conceptual standards – 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41

• Reference -5

• Umbrella Standards – 27 -28
Detection, surveillance and inspection:

- ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance
- ISPM 07 Phytosanitary certification system
- ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area
- ISPM 12 Phytosanitary certificates
- ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system
- ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection
- ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests
- ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests
- ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments
Response and management of outbreaks:

• ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes
• ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action
• ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management
• ISPM 17 Pest reporting
• ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence
There are also standards that refer to a specific commodity or a way of transport, such as:

- ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade
- ISPM 36 Integrated measures for plants for planting
- ISPM 38 International movement of seeds
- ISPM 39 International movement of wood
- ISPM 40 International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting
- ISPM 41 International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment
Assessing risks:

• ISPM 02 Framework for pest risk analysis
• ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests
• ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non quarantine pests
• ISPM 32 Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk
IPPC protects sustainable agriculture and enhances global food security: The draft ISPM on the International movement of grain

Food security – the reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food – is critical for the entire world.

Recognizing the role that ISPMs play in enhancing food security through the safe trade of commodities, the CPM is currently developing an ISPM on the international movement of grain.

Interview with Ruth Woode, IPPC Standards Committee member from Ghana

How does the international movement of grain affect food security?
The international movement of grains has brought “exotic” pests to my part of the world. The larger Grain Borer (Prostephanus truncatus) is an example of one of these pests which...
Thank you!

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IPPC Gateway
https://www.ippc.int/en/