



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Export Training Programme for Plant Health Exports Audited Trader Scheme (PHEATS)



Forestry Commission
England



Environment
Agency



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Exports - Introduction



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Content

2

- In this module we will explore how the trade and movement of plants (and plant products) is controlled and regulated
- We will also learn about how control measures designed to regulate plant movement operate internationally, nationally and at a regional level
- To understand how this affects us working in UK Plant Health, the module will be divided into three sections:
 1. International plant health
 2. European plant health
 3. Plant health within the UK



International plant health learning objectives

3

Understand:

- That plant health is a global issue
- The international frameworks and approaches that regulate it
- The plant biosecurity continuum



What is plant health?

- Plant health is ‘the discipline that uses a range of measures to control and prevent pests, weeds and disease-causing organisms that specifically affect plants from spreading into new areas, especially through human interaction such as international trade.
- Legislative and administrative procedures used by governments to inhibit plant pests from entering and spreading within their territories .
- Plant quarantine.
- Certification schemes (health standards for production and marketing of healthy planting material).
- Plant health activities can include: border controls, import requirements and inspection regimes.

The value of plant health

- An estimated **£6bn** value to UK society each year comes from maintaining healthy crops and forestry - **£3.3bn** of commercial crop value, around **£1.8bn** of social/environmental value of forestry and **£0.9bn** direct commercial value of forestry and sawmilling (likely to be an underestimate as social/environmental benefits are not easy to monetise)
- Food and drink exports are worth around **£20bn** to the UK economy; these exports rely on our excellent plant and animal health status
- A healthy, vibrant environment supports an outdoor recreation industry estimated to be worth **£20bn**

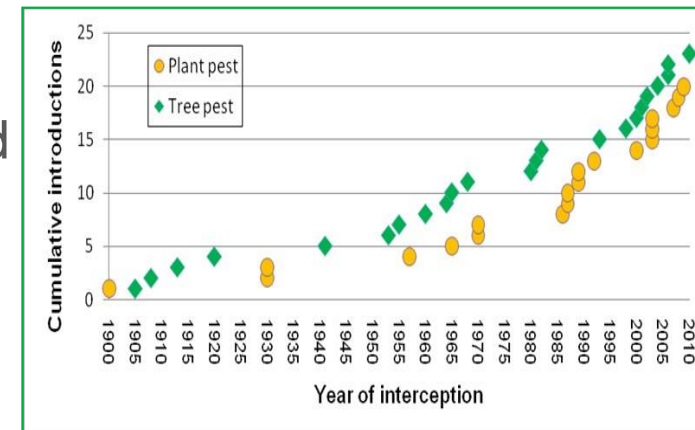


Plant health is a global issue

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The movement of plants and plant products is a global business. In recent years we have seen an increase in the:

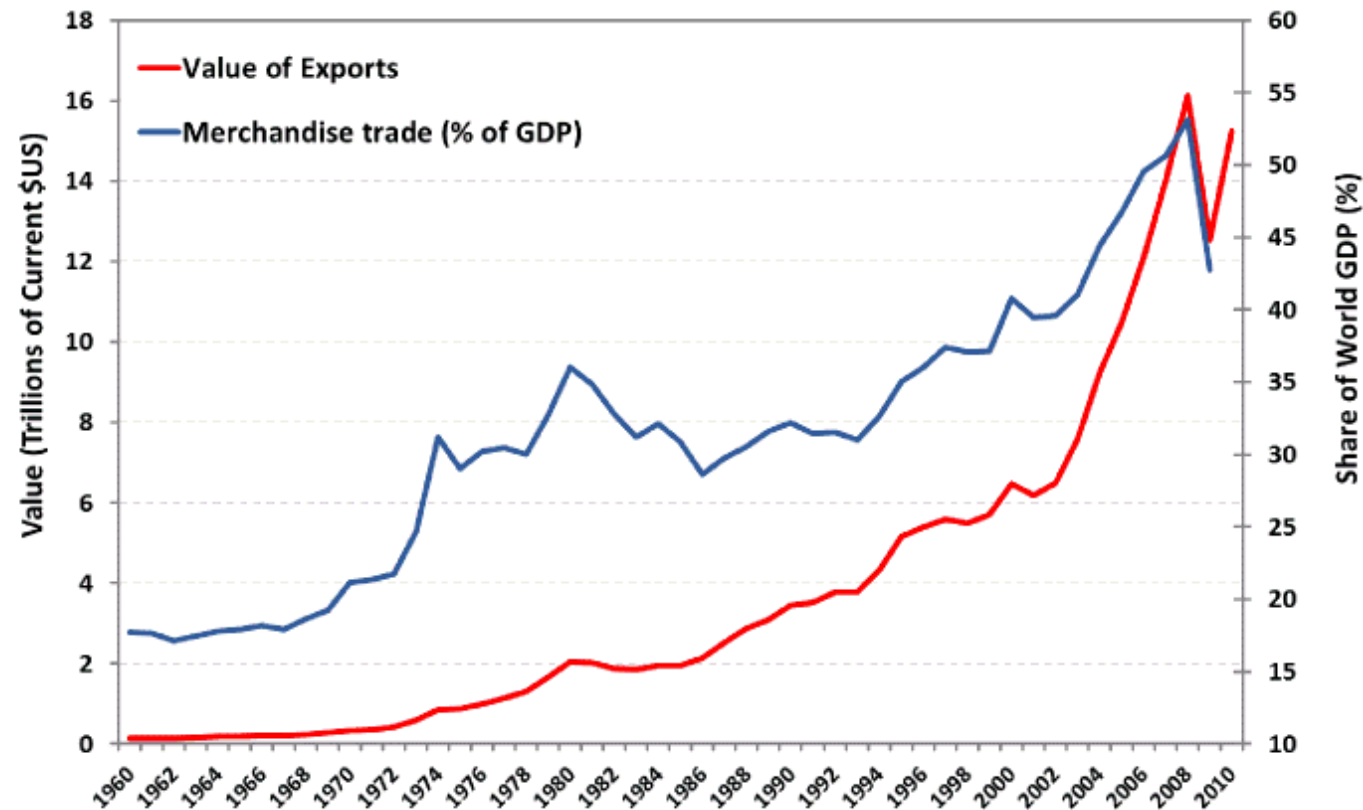
- Range and volume of products
- Number of trading countries
- Use of air freight or rapid movement
- This has seen an increase in the number of pests being intercepted or introduced:
 - Intercepted means: The detection of a **pest** during **inspection** or **testing** of an imported **consignment**
 - Introduction: The **entry** of a **pest** resulting in its **establishment**





Increasing numbers/volume of pathways

Increased
global trade





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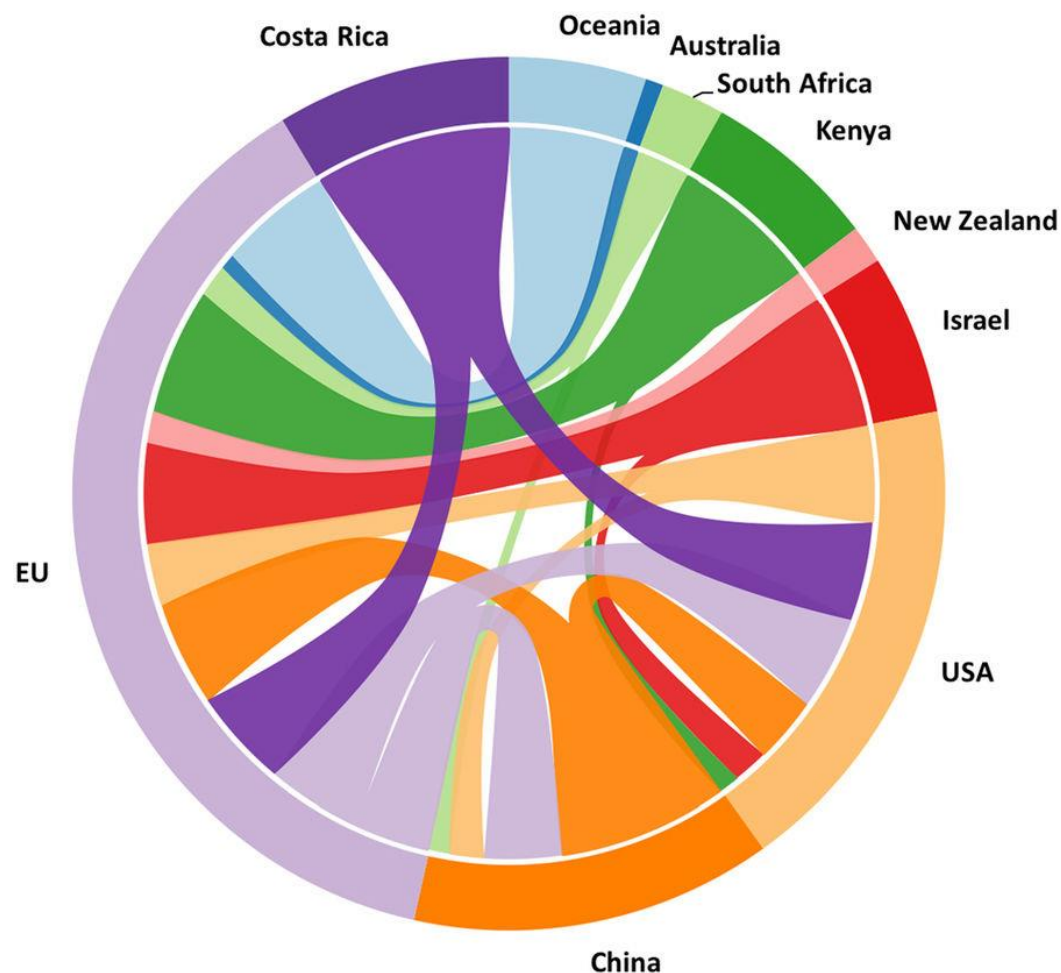
Pathway networks

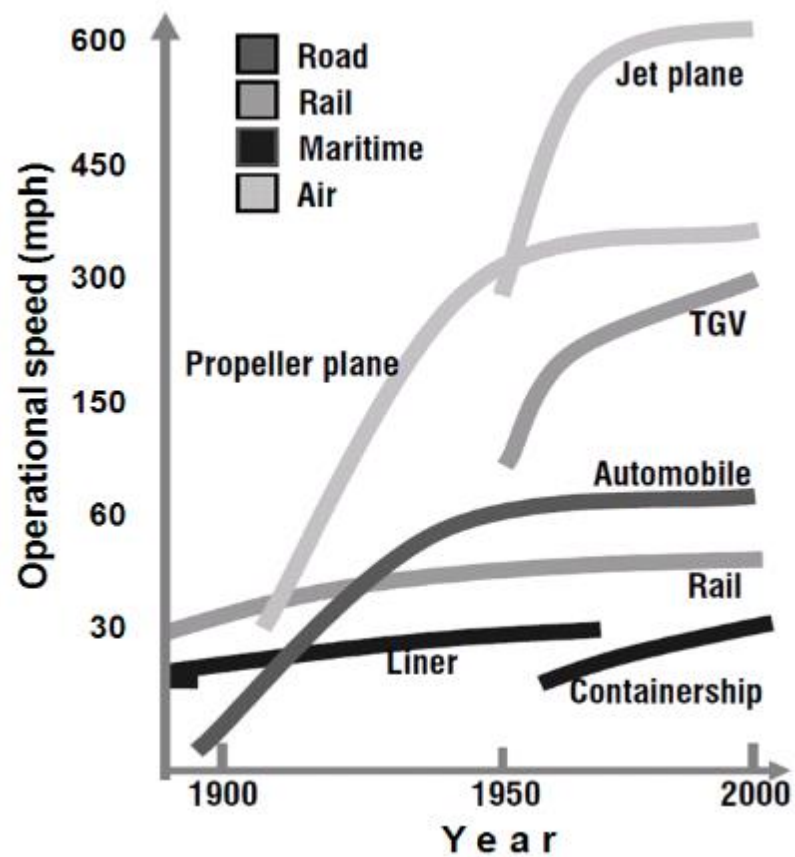
Plant trade among principle trading countries.

Widths proportional to 2015 import & export values.



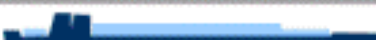

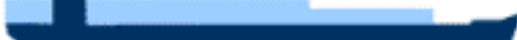

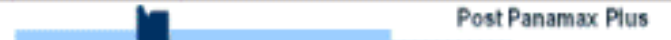

(Commodity code 0602: Live trees, including roots, cuttings, slips and mushroom spawn).

Source UN Comtrade Database
<http://comtrade.un.org/>





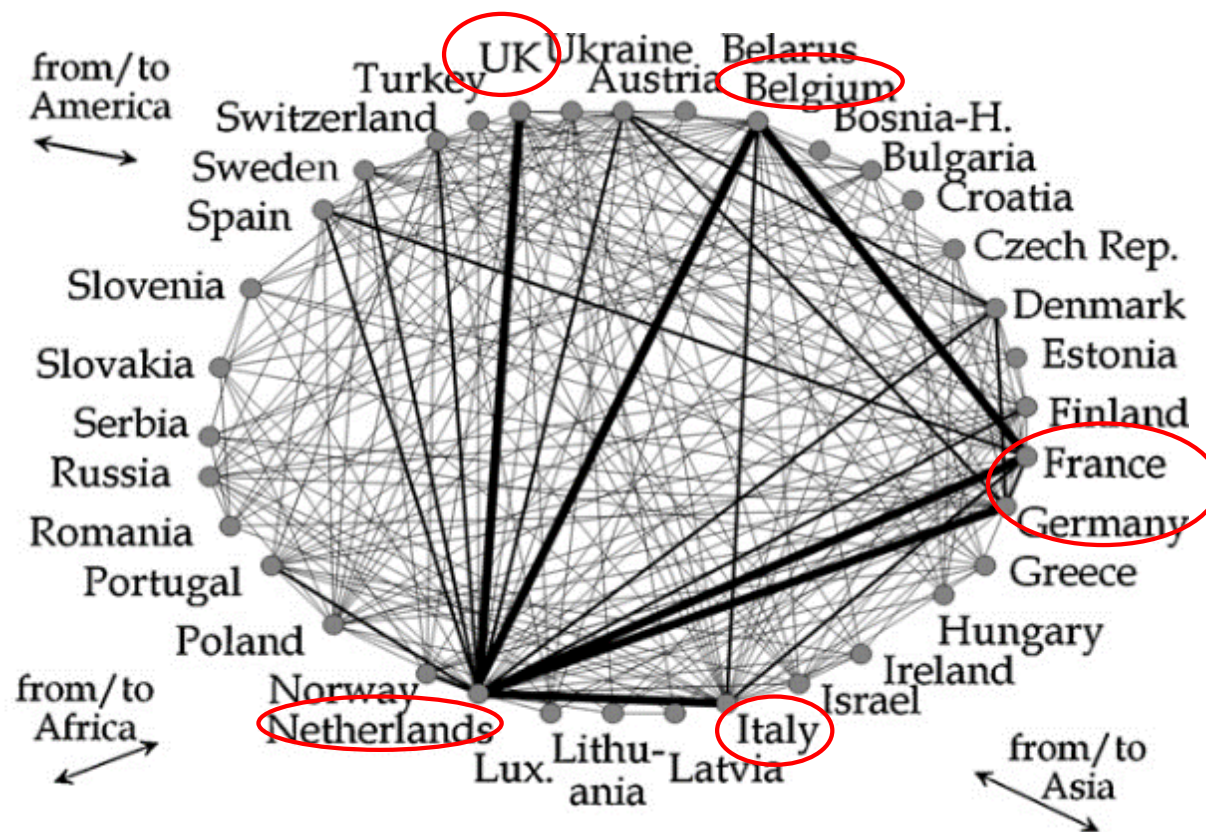
Increased
global trade

First (1956-1970)	 Converted Cargo Vessel  Converted Tanker
Second (1970-1980)	 Cellular Containership
Third (1980-1988)	 Panamax Class 
Fourth (1988-2000)	 Post Panamax
Fifth (2000-2005)	 Post Panamax Plus
Sixth (2006-)	 New Panamax



Pathway networks

European horticultural
trade network





Changing volumes of trade eg: cut flowers



UK imports of cut flowers (CN 0603 1080/ 0603 1990)

- 2000 46,364 tonnes 26 countries
- 2005 68,449 tonnes 39 countries

New country sources in 2005

- Austria, Brazil, Chile, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, India, Malaysia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Uganda, Zambia

Plant health is a global issue

Therefore there is a need to balance trade vs protection from pests.
Depending on the level of risk they pose, the movement of plants and plant products may be:

- Prohibited: e.g. seed potatoes from certain third countries and soil
- Controlled: e.g. all plants, most plant products, some seeds
- Unrestricted: e.g. bananas and pineapples, canned and frozen veg

A third country is a country that is not part of Great Britain

An importing country may require exporting countries to meet certain requirements such as Pest Free Areas (PFAs).



International frameworks

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

Is an international organisation dealing with the global rules on trade, with its main aim being to ensure trade flows smoothly and freely as possible.

WTO roles:

- Trade rules and agreements
- Dispute settlement & Forum for trade negotiation
- Assisting developing countries

SPS Agreement - The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures (1995):

The agreement applies to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures which may, directly or indirectly, affect international trade.

It concerns the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulations.



- Any changes to a country's import requirement that will have a significant impact on trade, even in the event of an emergency should be notified to the WTO. This enables trading partners to be aware of any change to any import or export requirements.

5

International frameworks

WTO

There are several key features to the SPS agreement:

Protectionism:

A phytosanitary measure must not be required where there are no health reasons

Justified measures:

- Measures must not be applied for no other purpose than to ensure that plants and plant products are safe from pests

Application of international standards:

- Governments must apply SPS measures consistent with international standards – for plants this is the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

Equivalence:

- Risks can be mitigated by differing and alternative measures but can provide the same level of protection

Risk Assessment:

- SPS measures must be on an appropriate assessment of risks



Transparent:

- Government should make their phytosanitary measures transparent to trading partners and notify countries of any changes.

Phytosanitary measures must be:

- based on scientific and technical justification
- Consistent with international standards
- non-discriminatory (when compared to internal markets)
- based on an “appropriate level of protection” ALOP
- Transparent, notified and non discriminatory
- based on international standards where available

International frameworks

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION (IPPC)

An international treaty (under the FAO) that aims to protect the world's cultivated and natural plant (including tree) resources from the spread and introduction of plant pests while minimizing interference with the international movement of goods and people. There are currently 184 contracting parties to the convention. The UK ratified the convention in 1953. The Convention has a governing body known as the [Commission on Phytosanitary Measures \(CPM\)](#), which oversees the implementation of the Convention.



**International
Plant Protection
Convention**

International frameworks - IPPC

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION (IPPC)

- The IPPC is the only recognised standard-setting body for plant health.
- Under the IPPC, International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are developed.
- A key obligation under the IPPC is the establishment of a National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO).

Aims to:

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



UN FAO offices, Rome, IT, Home of IPPC

Scope of the IPPC

By protecting plant resources from pests and diseases, the IPPC helps to:

1. Protect farmers from economically devastating pest outbreaks.
2. Protect the environment from loss of species diversity.
3. Protect ecosystems from loss of viability and function as a result of pest invasions.
4. Protect industries and consumers from the costs of pest control or eradication.
5. Facilitate trade through Standards that regulate the safe movements of plants and plant products.
6. Protect livelihoods and food security by preventing the entry and spread of new pests of plants into a country.



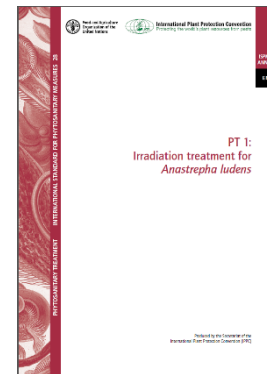
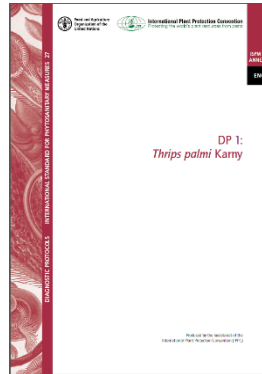
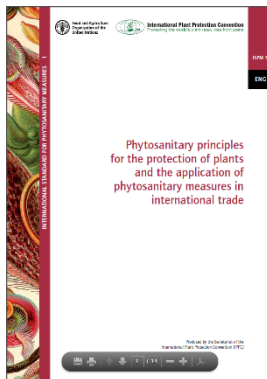
Scope of the IPPC

- Extends to items capable of harbouring or spreading pests, such as:
 - storage places
 - conveyances
 - Wood Packaging Material (WPM)
 - plant products
- Includes intentional introductions of organisms, such as:
 - biological control organisms
 - organisms for research (e.g. plant pests)



International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

- Provide guidance to member countries in implementing national programs and fulfilling requirements of the IPPC and to help establish and maintain harmonization of phytosanitary measures used in international trade.
- May be very general (e.g., Glossary, Principles etc.), or highly specific (e.g. Pest status, Diagnostic protocols)
- Currently there are:
 - 43 International standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
 - 32 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (PT)
 - 29 Diagnostic protocols (DP)
- <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/#publications>



European Plant Health

11

The **European & Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO)** is a regional plant protection organisation that comprises of 52 member countries, covering a wide geographical area (see map), including the UK. Their aim is to:

- Promote the exchange and synthesis of information
- Facilitate collaboration
- Produces recommendations to help member countries develop their plant health controls, it does not however regulate.



There are other regional plant protection organisations that cover regions around the world:

- [Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission](#) (APPPC)
- [Caribbean Plant Protection Commission](#) (CPPC)
- [Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur](#) (COSAVE)
- [European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization](#) (EPPO)
- [Interafrican Phytosanitary Council](#) (IAPSC)
- [North American Plant Protection Organization](#) (NAPPO)
- [Near East Plant Protection Organization](#) (NEPPO)
- [Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria](#) (OIRSA)
- [Pacific Plant Protection Organization](#) (PPPO)

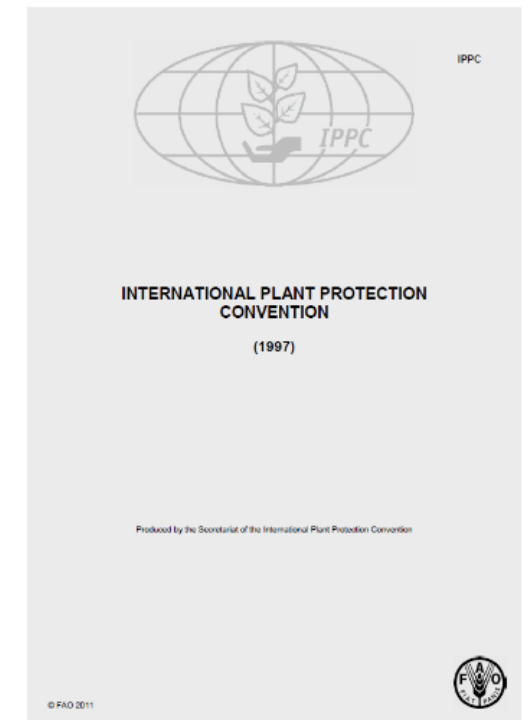


What is an NPPO?

- The IPPC (convention text) mandates that an National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) should be established by a contracted party.
- Function of the UK NPPO is provided by Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) but can also be provided by Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish Governments.
- Functions include:
 - the issuance of certificates relating to the phytosanitary regulations
 - the surveillance of growing plants,
 - the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic
 - the disinfestation or disinfection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles moving in international traffic
 - the protection of endangered areas and the designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence
 - the conduct of pest risk analyses






















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Policy, Legislation and Coordination

<u>England</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Northern Ireland</u>
 	 	 	 
<p>Monitoring, Surveillance and implementation of controls</p>			
		 	
 		 	



Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA)

Plant Health and Seed Inspectorate (PHSI)

- The Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (PHSI) is part of the Animal and Plant Health Agency.
- It executes plant health policy in England and Wales under a Memorandum of Understanding with Defra and with the Welsh Government.
- PHSI carry out import, export, monitoring and survey inspections, issue phytosanitary certificates, and oversee import controls, plant passporting arrangements and eradication campaigns. They also issue scientific licences for work on prohibited pests and plants. PHSI inspect and certify crops in relation to the statutory seed potato classification scheme and voluntary schemes on certain fruit and ornamental species and hops.
- It carries out work on seed certification and enforcement for the Plant Variety and Seeds team within Defra's Policy team. The Chief Inspector reports to APHA's Chief Executive.



Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA)

Centre for International Trade

- The Centre for International Trade – Plant Health (CIT) are responsible for completing desk based inspections in relation to the import of controlled plant materials coming into England and Wales.
- CIT also process and issue export phytosanitary certificates for a number of materials including plant products, produce grain, seeds, and potatoes, ensuring they are free from pests and disease to allow their customers to export their products to third countries.
- Other schemes managed within the CIT team include Seed Potato Classification Scheme (SPCS) tasks, EU Notifications, Scientific Licensing, Plant Passport registrations and authorisations as well as answering Plant Health related queries and providing customer advice.



Animal &
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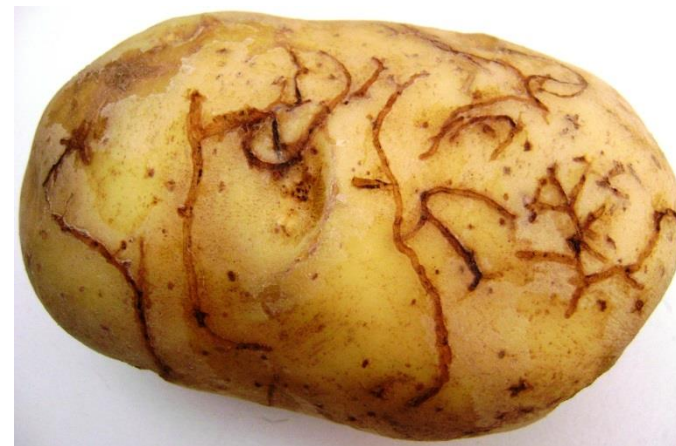


Fera Science

Laboratory Diagnostics

Pest and disease identification and diagnosis is carried out by the Pest and disease ID team, within the plant protection programme of Fera, from samples submitted by PHSI and members of the public. They also carry out research and development projects linked to the needs of the UK Plant Health Service.

They will carry out the laboratory examination of plants, produce, seeds, plant products and other materials as required by importing countries regulations.



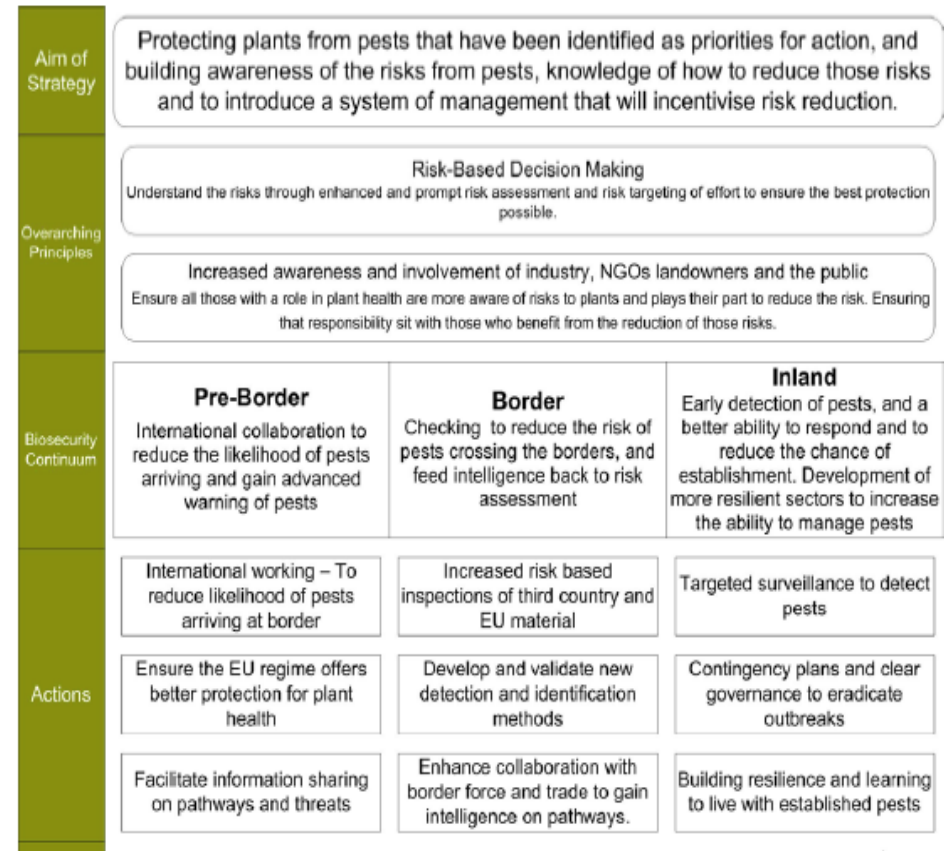
Biosecurity Continuum

Provides a multi-layered approach of deploying control measures to prevent harmful plant pests from entering the EU/UK at the following critical points in the system:

- Pre-border
- Border
- Inland

It can be applied at a national/regional level, or equally at a local or site level

- Pre-border – pre-purchase
- Border – at ‘goods-in’
- Inland – on-site nursery activities



https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307355/pb14168-plant-health-strategy.pdf

International Trade in Plants and Plant Products

- Goods that are regulated in a third country will quite often require a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) to accompany the goods.

What is the purpose a Phytosanitary Certificate?

- Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries and are in conformity with the certifying statement.

What's the certifying statement?

“This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.”

Knowledge Test



Knowledge Test

Please visit the below link to complete the knowledge test for this module:

PHEATS – Introduction Knowledge Test

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=UCQKdycCYkyQx044U38RAvJ7GY98IcdOvJfSZ-UDeKFUMDY0M0JQVEJYMVdFWUIHS1NKSkTXRIUyMy4u>

