

Introduction to Phytosanitary Organizations- IPPC, RPPO's, NPPO's

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Definitions

- **Phyosanitary** : pertaining to plant quarantine
- **Phyosanitary legislation:** laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which regulations are drafted
- **Phyosanitary procedures:** Officially prescribed method for performing inspections, testing, surveys or treatments in connection to plant quarantine
- **Phyosanitary regulations:** official rules to prevent introduction and /or spread of quarantine pests by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles

Definitions

- Plant quarantine: activities designed to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests or to ensure official control
- Quarantine: official confinements for observation and research of plants or plant products subject to phytosanitary regulation or inspection, testing or treatment
- Q-pest: a pest of potential economic importance to the endangered area, not yet present or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled

Definitions

- Plants: living plants and parts thereof including seed
- Seed : material for planting not for consumption or processing
- Test : official examination other than visual to determine the presence or to identify a pest
- Treatment: authorized procedure for killing , removal or rendering infertile the pests

International Plant Protection Organization

- It is the body that oversees the International treaty (IPPC) relating to Plant health, housed by The FAO and recognized by The WTO to undertake activities related to SPS measures

Purpose of IPPC is

- to secure a common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant production and
- To promote appropriate measures for pest control

IPPC

- It is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary measures (CPM) whose members are appointed by the Director General FAO
- CPM protects the worlds cultivated and natural plant resource from spread or introduction of pests of plants while minimizing the international movement of goods and people
- CPM meets annually and its activities are planned by a technical group within the IPPC secretariat

IPPC secretariat

- Coordinates the IPPC work programme which involves:
 - Devt of international standards for phytosanitary measures (standard setting)
 - Information exchange between contracting parties
 - Capacity devt/building to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC & provide tech assistance

Has a strategic planning and tech assistance group which prepares specific activities for the CPM related to planning and prioritization of the work program

IPPC core activities

- Governance (standard setting,)
- Development of standards (ISPMs)
- Information exchange
- Dispute settlement through the body under CPM
- Capacity development/building
- Implementation review and support system
- Plant Protective review Invasive spp, Pest free areas

Regional Plant Protection Organizations (10)

- These are inter-governmental organizations with the functions laid down in article VIII of the IPPC
- Coordinating bodies of various NPPOs in the areas covered e.g Africa (IASPC – AU)
- Participates in various convention activities to gather and disseminate information to achieve the conventions objective/goal
- Participates in the development and use of relevant International standards
- Encourages inter-regional cooperation in promoting harmonized SPSM/ regional standards

RPPOs

- Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPCC)
- Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC)
- European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)
- Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)
- Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO)
- North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)
- Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)
- Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)
- Comunidad Andina (CA)
- Comite de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE)

National Plant Protection Organizations- NPPO (166)

- NPPO: the **Official** service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the **IPPC**
- All the contracting parties (National governments) are bound by the principles of the Convention to secure the common and effective action to prevent introduction and spread of pests of plants and use the measures laid down to control the pests for the world

NPPO mandates

- Coordinate all matters relating to crops pests and disease control
- Establish service labs to monitor the quality and levels of toxic residues in plants, soils, crop and animal produce
- Administer plant breeders rights
- Undertake inspection, testing, certification, quarantine control, variety testing and description of seeds and planting materials
- Undertake grading and inspection of plants and plant produce at the ports of entry/exit
- Develop and implement standards for both locally produced and imported seeds
- Approve all importation and exportation of licenses for plants and seeds

Example KENYA's NPPO

Legal Framework

The National legislations that provide the authority for KEPHIS operations include but not limited to:

- **Cap 324-The Plant Protection Act**
- **Cap 325-The Suppression of Noxious Weeds Act**
- **Cap 326-The Seeds and Plant Varieties Act**
- **Cap 319-The Agriculture Produce (Export) Act**
- **Others (The Fertilizer and Animal Foodstuffs Act, Cap 345 and The Pest Control Products Act, Cap 346)**
- **The crops Act, 2012**
- **KEPHIS Act, 2011**

Implementation and compliance with Phytosanitary and Seed quality standards

- Kenya's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)
- A state corporation under Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- Established under the State Corporations Act (Cap 446)
- Commenced operation in Nov. 1997
- Regulates agricultural sector through the application/enforcement of SPS measures

Plant Import Regulations in Kenya

- Imports which are made under permit:
- Plants that carry little risk, imports permitted from clearly defined areas of the world where risk free after risk assessment.
- Importation through quarantine facility:
- Import carries a risk of introducing dangerous organisms
 - Importations which are prohibited
- The material poses risk of introducing pest and disease that can cause serious damage to the agriculture and environment. Materials may be imported after approval by KSTCIE
 - Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) done for prohibited plants and also for new import requests

- All plant material and regulated articles including those for use in the nurseries
- Apply for Plant Import Permit (PIP) from KEPHIS (details import conditions)
- For seed also notice to import seed (Form SR14)
- NPPO of the country of origin issue Phytosanitary Certificate based on inspection to certify conditions in PIP are met
- All plant materials/ regulated items to be declared at point of entry (non compliance leads to product rejection)
- It is an offence not to comply with phytosanitary regulations

- Import requirements-Maize(corn) Cont..

True seeds

- Permit shall include the following conditions:-
- Additional declaration as follows:
 - *Sclerospora graminicola*, *Schroetia* and *Peronosclerospora sacchari*
- Stewart's disease/Bacterial wilt of maize, *Pantoea stewartii*, *Pseudobacterium stewartii*, Maize chlorotic mottle virus, sugarcane mosaic virus and *Cephalosporium maydis* are not known to occur in the country of origin.

OR

- (ii) The seed was harvested from fields which have been inspected during active growth and found to be free from systemic form of *Xanthomonas stewartii*, *Erwinia stewartii*, *Pseudobacterium stewartii*, visible signs of Maize chlorotic mottle virus, sugarcane mosaic virus and *Cephalosporium maydis*
- Seeds should be free from Loose smut *Ustilago* (syn. *Ustilago maydis*(DC)
- c)The seed was treated with fungicidal and systemic insecticides before dispatch

Importation Rice

True seeds imported under quarantine

- Exclusion of seed-borne nematodes, bacterial, fungal and viral diseases of rice including: *Ditylenchus angustus* (Syn. *Ditylenchus angustus*), *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, (Syn. *Aphelenchoides oryzae*)
- *Trichoconiella padwickii*, (Syn *Alternaria padwickii*), *Tilletia barclayana*, *Sclerophthora macrospora*, *Monographella nivalis*, (Syn *Microdochium nivale*), *Cochliobolus sativus*, *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (Syn *Thanatephorus praticola*), *Balansia oryzae-sativae*, *Burkholderia glumae*, *Xanthomonas oryzae*, *Pseudomonas fuscovaginae*

Importation Wheat

True seeds

- Permit shall include the following conditions: The parental materials were produced in an area free from *Urocystis agropyri*, Karnal bunt-*Tilletia indica* Mitra, *Tilletia controversa*, *Tilletia tritici*, yellow slime disease *Rathayibacter tritici* (syn. *Corynebacterium tritici*, *Anguina tritici*, *Sclerophthora macrospora*, *Pseudomonas fuscovaginae*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*, *Rathayibacter tritici*, *Xanthomonas translucens* pv. *translucens* are not known to occur in the country of origin/area of production/place of production.
 - The seed was treated with an appropriate seed dressing before dispatch
- (NB: Details to be stated on Phytosanitary Certificate).**

Importation Peas

True seeds

- Permit shall include the following conditions:-
- Phytosanitary Certificate (International model or its equivalent)
- b) Additional declarations as follows:-
- i) The seed was harvested from fields which have been inspected during active growth and found to be free from virus Bean yellow mosaic virus, Cucumber mosaic virus, Peanut mottle virus, Pea seed-borne mosaic virus, Peanut stunt virus, Tobacco streak virus, Broad bean wilt virus, Pea early-browning virusii) *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *pisi* (Sackett) Young et al. (syn. *Pseudomonas pisi* socket, *Chlorobacter pisi* (Sackett) Patel & Kulkarni 1951)), *Heterodera glycine* and *Rhodococcus fasciens* (syn. *Corynebacterium fascians*) are known not to occur in the country of origin.

Regional plant protection

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