Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements

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Shane Olsen
Manager, Plant & Forestry

GROWING AND PROTECTING
NEW ZEALAND

Presentation Structure

1. Roles and Responsibilities: MPI
2. Phytosanitary Trade Rules
3. Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements
4. Process for Improving Market Access

MPI's Aims

- Enable market access for NZ's primary products and food
- Safeguard the reputation and integrity of NZ's official assurances
- Influence international frameworks and standards to support market access

MPI's Roles & Responsibilities

MPI is NZ's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and is responsible for:

- Setting and regulating export and import standards
- Issuing phytosanitary certification for exports that meet importing countries' phytosanitary requirements
- Building and maintaining good relationships with trading partners to enhance trade (with MFAT)
- Negotiating for new and improved market access conditions for NZ's primary products
- Protecting NZ primary industry from biological risks that could harm local production

WTO-SPS Agreement

World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures:

- sets in place rules that protect each country's sovereign right to take measures necessary to protect the life and health of people, animals and plants while promoting trade
- embodies and promotes the use of science-based risk assessment

Setting phytosanitary requirements

- Importing Country's Phytosanitary Requirements (ICPR) are determined by importing countries
- According to SPS Agreement trade measures must be:
  - technically justifiable,
  - transparent, and
  - no more trade restrictive than necessary to achieve their objective.
- Decisions on imports must be based on scientific or technical evidence

Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements (ICPR)

- MPI maintain a database of ICPR for overseas markets, including forestry products
- Currently maintain 78 Forestry ICPRs (by country)
- When our trading partners change requirements, MPI informed normally through the WTO notification process
- MPI's Exports teams take on responsibility for maintaining up-to-date requirements
- Major forestry markets (e.g. China, India) do not often have significant changes
- Countries' quarantine pest lists are often being updated

Approved organisations & people
Legal overviews
Requirements
Animal Products Act Notices
Importing Countries Phytosanitary Requirements
Forestry ICPRs
ICPRs by country
ICPR search
Import health

Forestry Importing Countries Phytosanitary Requirements

An ICPR document summarises an importing country's phytosanitary requirements. This is based on the legislation, regulation, and any clarification received from that country.

Forestry ICPRs by country
Forestry Commodity Class Definitions

The forestry commodity class definitions at the bottom of this page apply

Standards
Transitional Facilities Standards
Paying your fine

BROWSE FORESTRY EXPORTING STANDARDS BY COUNTRY:

- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Belarus
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- European Union - applicable for Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

Forestry exports 2017

What is changing in the world?

- Increased expectations from trading partners
  - Biosecurity a greater priority in emerging markets
  - Asian countries sticklers for detail
  - Trading partner requirements often updated

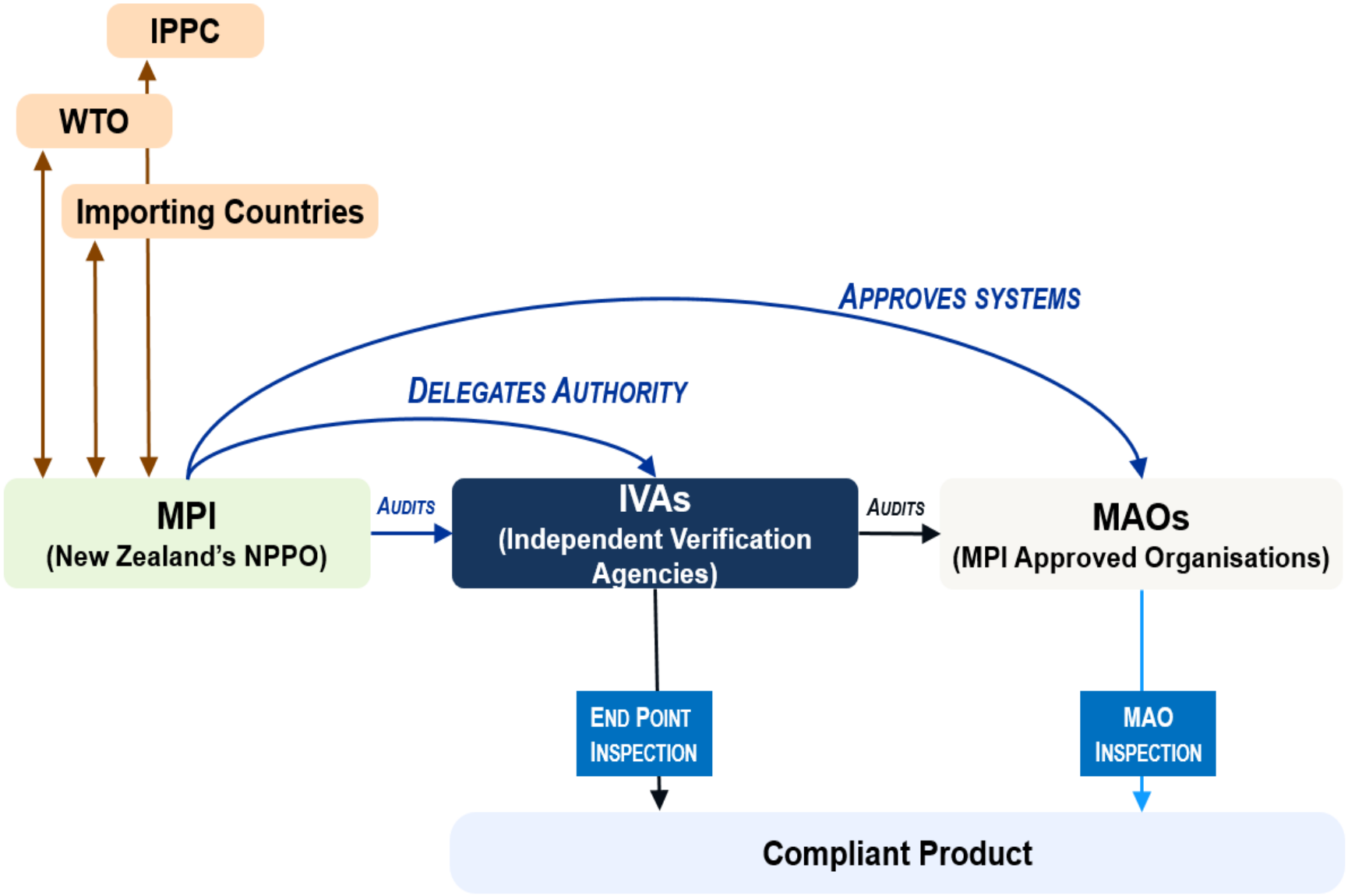
- To stay ahead of competitors we must have:
  - Efficient and consistently compliant systems
  - All parties playing their part and taking ownership

NZ Phytosanitary Export System

- NZ has a unique assurance system to enable efficient exports

- MPI as NZ's NPPO set Principles for Export Certification:
  - Overarching framework for the provision of official assurances.
  - Importing Country's Phytosanitary Requirements are determined by individual importing countries.
  - Devolution of inspection & verification authority to competent organisations.

MPI Export Certification System



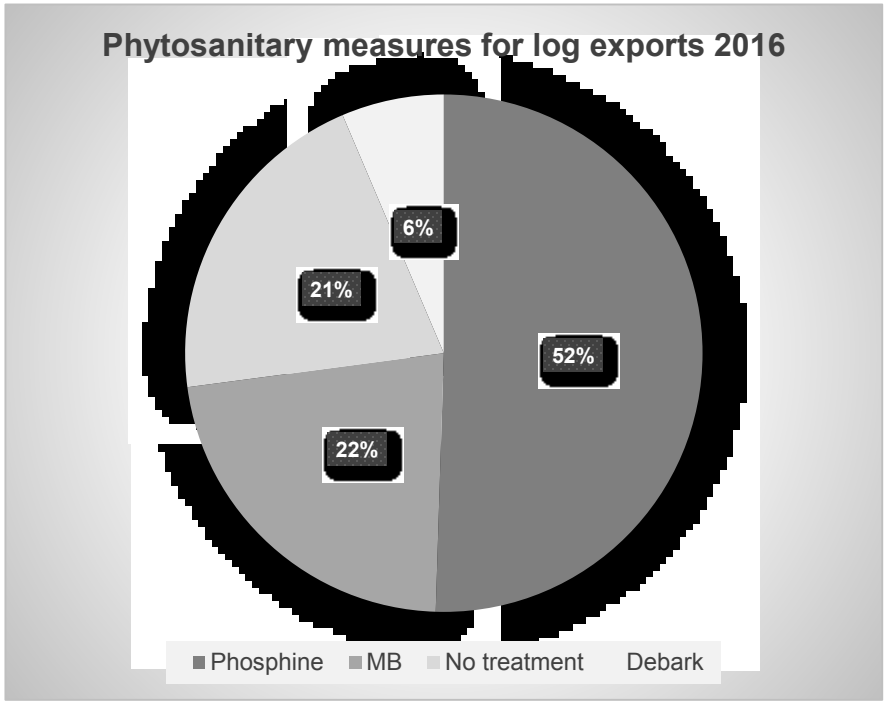
Phytosanitary Certification

- The phytosanitary certificate:
  - Is a government-to-government certificate of compliance and must provide specific IPPC data elements
  - States that the produce has been inspected prior to export, meets the importing country's phytosanitary requirements & "is free from quarantine pests"
  - Is issued by MPI as the NPPO
  - Required treatments endorsed on certificate

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Phytosanitary options for forestry exports

- Heat treatment
- Fumigation
  - Methyl bromide
  - Phosphine
- Debarking
- Chemical sterilisation
- Inspection
- Few countries require no requirements for NZ forest product exports



Requirements for Log Export Markets

Country	2016 Volume (m^3)	Phytosanitary Requirements for *Pinus* spp. prior to export
China	12,239,956	Methyl bromide, Phosphine, Debarking Verification inspection
South Korea	2,701,828	No requirements
India	1,718,257	Methyl bromide, Heat treatment Verification inspection
Japan	425,613	No requirements
Taiwan	126,910	Verification inspection

Requirements for Timber Export Markets

Country	2016 Volume (m^3)	Phytosanitary Requirements for Sawn timber (*Pinus* spp.) prior to export
China	385,248	Verification inspection
USA	206,839	Import permit required. Treatment (fumigation, kiln drying or heat treatment) may be required where specified.
Australia	158,713	Treatment during *Arhopalus* season; Heat treatment or kiln drying or sourced from *Phytophthora kernoviae* free areas
Vietnam	156,871	Verification inspection
Thailand	124,847	Verification inspection

Market Access Process

- Countries need assurance that forestry imports are safe
- Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) is used to identify risks and formulate phytosanitary requirements
- Where Risk is assessed to be above an Appropriate level of protection (ALOP) a risk mitigation measure is required
- The importing country then determines the entry conditions (i.e. development of ICPR)
- Process can be highly technical and take a long time
- Implementation can be vastly different

Process for getting new treatments accepted

- Identify possible new treatment option
- Develop efficacy data set through scientific research for target pests & diseases
- Negotiate with trading partners in bilateral/multilateral fora
  - Working with Quads countries (Aust, US, Canada) to identify treatment alternatives to methyl bromide
  - Technical Working Group arrangement with China
- Country registration often needed for new treatment product (e.g. environmental, health & safety regulations)
- The importing country sets application conditions based on technical evidence (can vary from country to country)
- Bilateral and multilateral negotiations may take years to reach agreement

Points that are considered:

Information overseas partners may wish to know:

- Is there a history of trade with the commodity (or related commodities)?
- Where is pest/disease present in the country?
- Where is pest/disease located in the plant and is it present on the pathway?
- What is the host list?
- How is it transmitted?
- Biology of the pest/disease?
- Treatment efficacy against pest/disease?
- Operational research available to confirm treatment efficacy?
- Confidence in the phytosanitary certification system?

International standards

International obligations require that any measure must be:

- Transparent;
- Technically justified; and
- Sufficient only to protect plant, animal or human life

ISPM 28 ‘Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests’

- Process for international acceptance of treatments
- NPPOs/RPPOs may submit data
- MPI has recently submitted application for EDN

We need more Phytosanitary Tools!

- Treatment alternatives (e.g. EDN)
  - Few or no current markets
  - Limited current capability in NZ
  - Research still to be completed

- Alternatives to treatment (e.g. system approaches, fumigation free winter period)
  - No markets other than Arhopalus to Australia programme
  - Pioneering efforts but New Zealand has tremendous natural and human resource advantage
  - Further research needed

How New Zealand can position itself

- Build good relationships: trade is about relationships
- Continue innovative & world-leading research, particularly for improved market access
- Maintain credibility of NZ's export certification system by:
  - setting sound standards
  - regular auditing
  - ensuring non-compliant organisations are brought to account
  - export products are pest-free
- Protect primary production from biological risk through trade by maintaining strong biosecurity system


Thank you
Email: Shane.Olsen@mpi.govt.nz