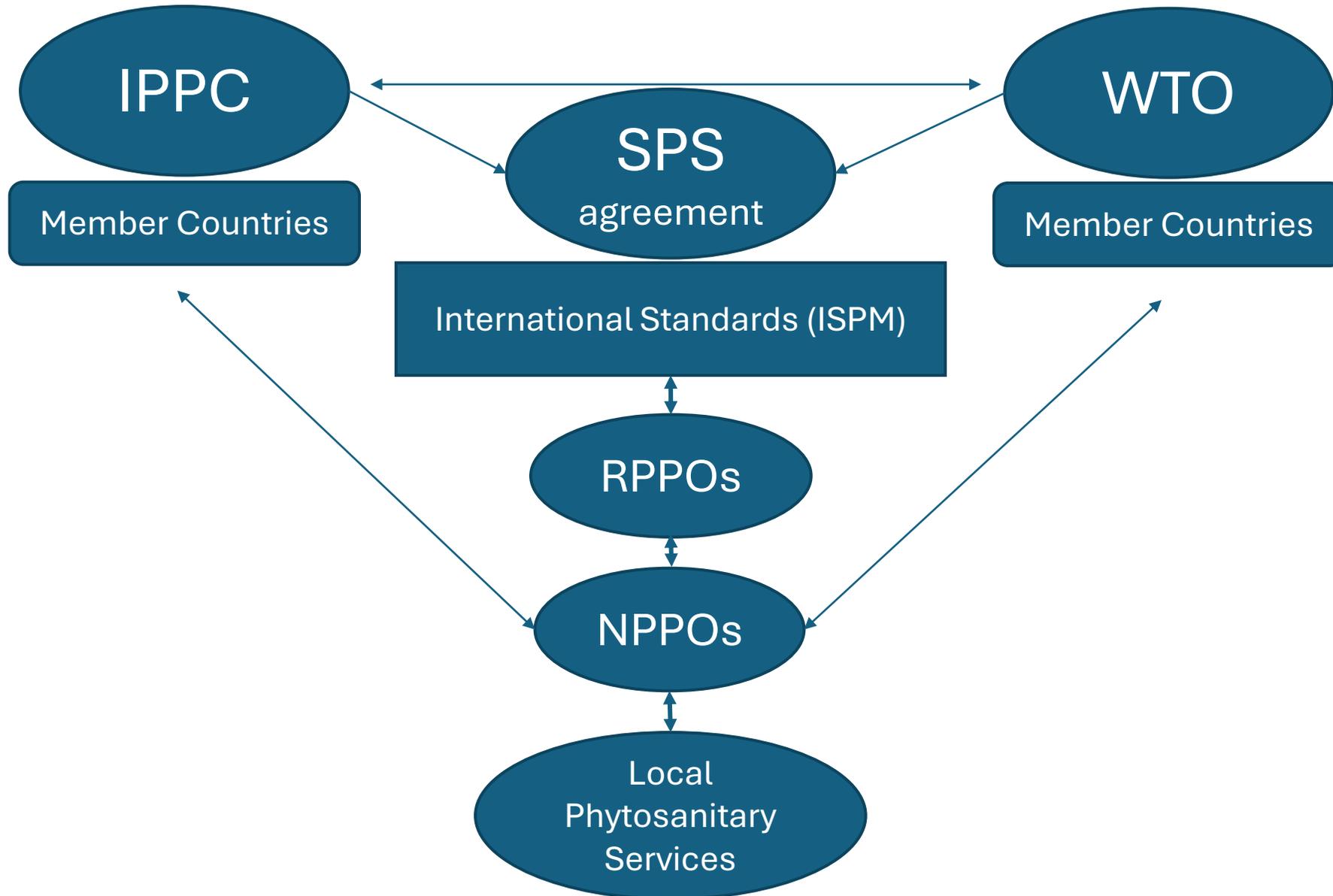


Plant Protection services and regulations





The World Trade Organisation



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

- A multilateral organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Established on January 1, 1995, as a successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- The organization functions as a central body that facilitates global trade.

<https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/economics/world-trade-organization-wto/>

The World Trade Organisation



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

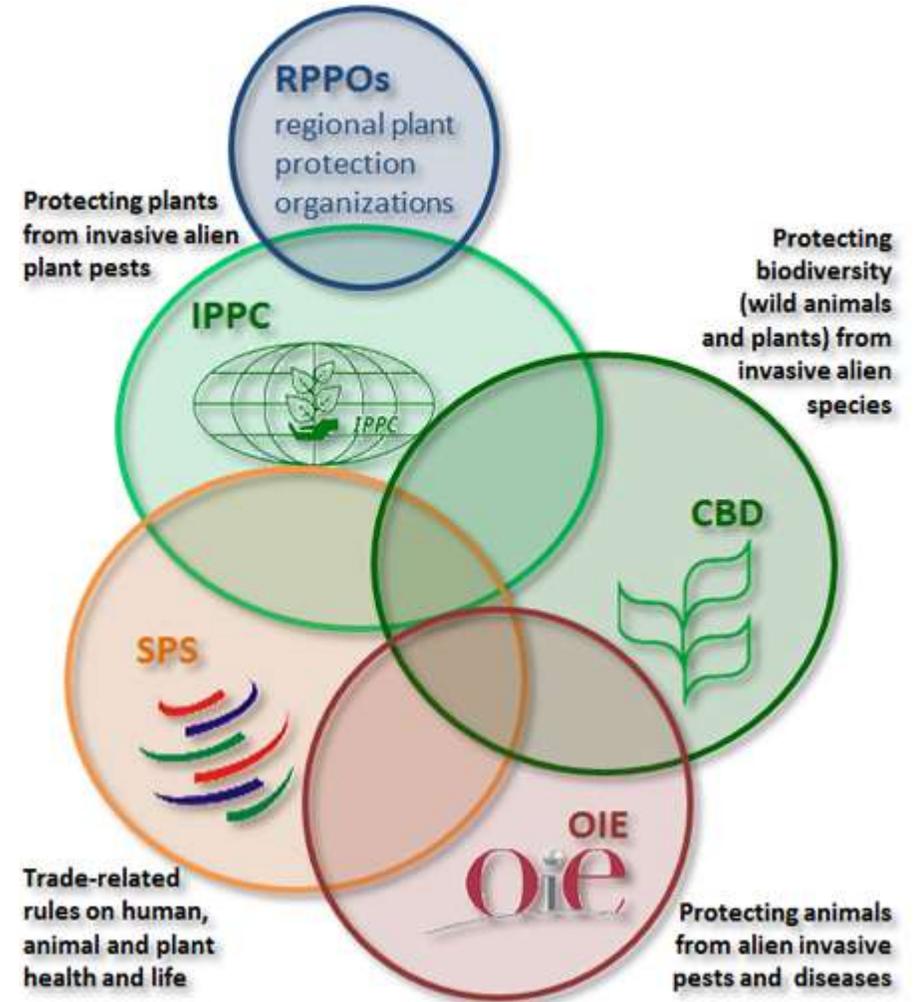


The World Trade Organisation

- Started to take into account biodiversity and alien invasive species.



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION





IPPC - the International Plant Protection Convention

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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UNDERSTANDING THE WTO: THE AGREEMENTS

Standards and safety

Article 20 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) allows governments to act on trade in order to protect human, animal or plant life or health, provided they do not discriminate or use this as disguised protectionism. In addition, there are two specific WTO agreements dealing with food safety and animal and plant health and safety, and with product standards in general. Both try to identify how to meet the need to apply standards and at the same time avoid protectionism in disguise. These issues are becoming more important as tariff barriers fall – some compare this to seabed rocks appearing when the tide goes down. In both cases, if a country applies international standards, it is less likely to be challenged legally in the WTO than if it sets its own standards.

Click the + to open an item:

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Problem: How do you ensure that your country's consumers are being supplied with food that is safe to eat – "safe" by the standards you consider appropriate? And at the same time, how can you ensure that strict health and safety regulations are not being used as an excuse for protecting domestic producers?

[Whose international standards?](#)

[Access to the Secretary and](#)

IPPC - the International Plant Protection Convention

An international treaty that aims to:

Secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products.



Extends beyond the protection of cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products.

- Takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by pests, so it includes weeds.
- Also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests.

IPPC - the International Plant Protection Convention

Provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange between contracting parties.



- Implementation involves collaboration by National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and
- Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs),
- Act as coordinating bodies at a regional level to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.

The convention is managed by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) since its adoption in 1951.



The Regional Plant Protection Organizations RPPO's

There are currently nine RPPOs:

Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)

Comunidad Andina (CA)

Comite de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE)

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)

Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)

Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO)

North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)

Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)

Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)

ISPMs



International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are the standards adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), which is the governing body of the IPPC.

- Standards,
- Guidelines and
- Recommendations

the bases for phytosanitary measures applied in trade by the Members of the WTO under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement).

Standards are not regulatory instruments but come into force once countries establish requirements within their national legislation.

ISPM 11

- ▶ Pest Risk Analysis of Quarantine organisms
- ▶ From which the PM 5/3 (5) of EPPO
- ▶ Scheme for PRA
- ▶ Scheme for Express PRA
- ▶ Example of PRA and summary



ISPM 15

- ▶ Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade
- ▶ To which refer several EPPO PM



ISPM 36

- ▶ Integrated measures for plants for planting
- ▶ To which refer several EPPO PM



Constraints for risk identification

- The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement of the World Trade Organisation aims to minimise any disruption to trade that plant health regulation might impose.
- The protocols principally involve the production of lists of named harmful organisms.
- By definition, all 'unlisted' organisms remain unregulated.
- The lists principally comprise pathogens that have *Already* escaped from their geographical centres of origin and started to cause overt disease in another part of the globe
- Many of these 'newly escaped' organisms were previously unknown to science and were not therefore on any international list before they escaped





A priority under the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

- **Target 5:** *Combat Invasive Alien Species: 'By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.'*
- **Action 15:** *Strengthen the EU Plant and Animal Health Regimes. The Commission will integrate additional biodiversity concerns into the Plant and Animal Health regimes by 2012.*
- **Action 16:** *Establish a dedicated instrument on Invasive Alien Species. The Commission will fill policy gaps in combating IAS by developing a dedicated legislative instrument by 2012.*

Native red squirrel is threatened by American grey squirrel.



Introducing new EU legislation on IAS

In November 2014, the European Union published a new Regulation on Invasive Alien Species as foreseen under target 5 of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. The Regulation establishes a coordinated EU-wide framework for action to prevent, minimise and mitigate the adverse impacts of IAS on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and limit their damage to the economy and human health.

The Regulation includes three distinct types of measures, which follow an internationally agreed hierarchical approach to combatting IAS:

- **Prevention:** a number of robust measures are foreseen to prevent new IAS from entering the EU in the first place, either intentionally or unintentionally.
- **Early warning and rapid response:** Member States must put in place an early warning system to detect the presence of IAS as early as possible and take rapid measures to prevent it from becoming established.
- **Management of already established invasive alien species:** some IAS are already well established in the EU territory, concerted action is needed to manage them so that they do not spread any further and to minimise the harm they cause.

Ships require regular maintenance and anti-fouling to prevent the further spread of IAS.





EU plant health rules:
protecting plants. protecting lives.

Current legislation in:

REGULATION (EU) 2016/2031 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNCIL

of 26 October 2016

on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC



Taxonomic dissimilarity in patterns of interception and establishment of alien arthropods, nematodes and pathogens affecting woody plants in Europe

René Eschen^{1*}, Alain Roques² and Alberto Santini³

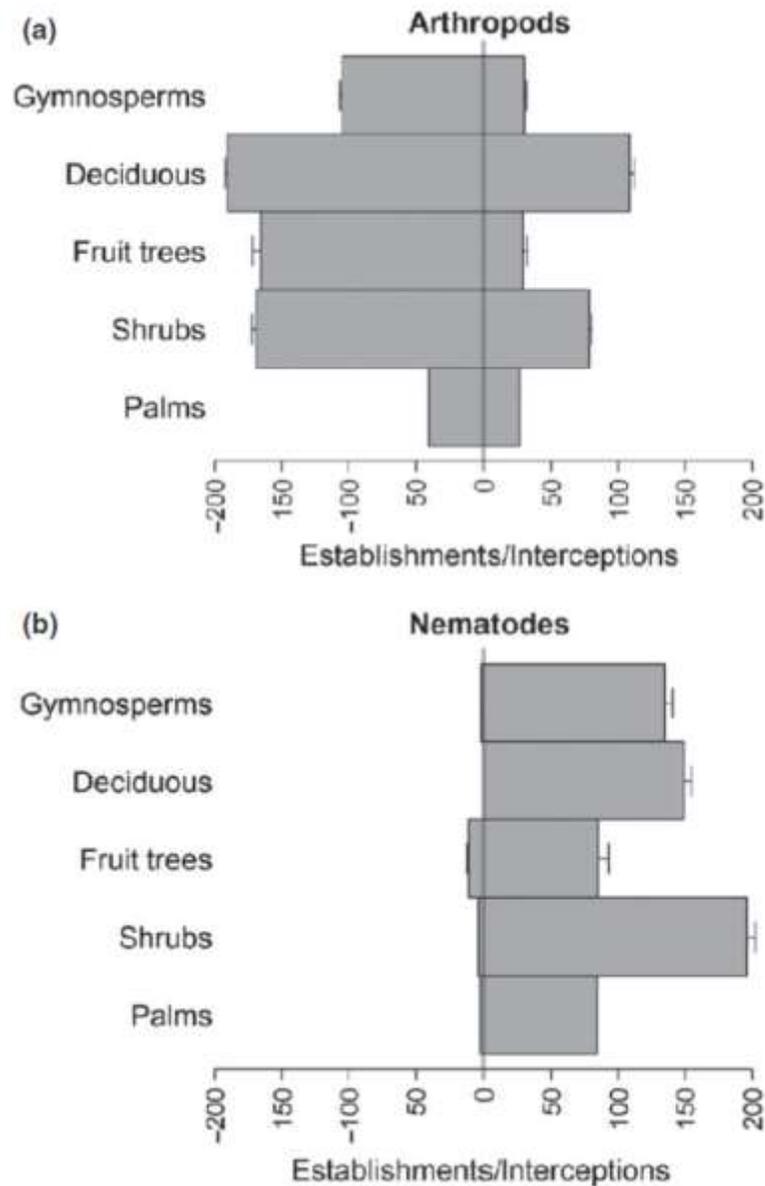


Figure 4 The total number of tree arthropods (a), nematodes (b) and pathogens (c) established on five host plant types in the period 1800–2011 and intercepted in the period 1995–2010 in Europe. Error bars indicate 1 SE of the numbers per genus.