

4.5 ISPM 10: Pest-free Places

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
4.5 Pest free areas																						
No response																						8
No sites																						6
Have sites		?																				5
NPPO verification				pre										pre	~		1					5+4
external verification											1											1
“private” sites																						1
Free of:																						
fruit fly																						
papaya ringspot virus																						
white rust/chrysanthemum																						
mango weevil																						
Apple/codling moth				pre																		
Crops																						
pineapple																						
tomato																						
potato																						
onions																						
ornamentals																						
citrus														pre								

* Japan is not a member country of APPPC.

Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Only 5 countries have verified pest free places
- Four more countries are in the process of setting up pest-free sites; e.g. India developed 3 surveillance standards for fruit fly, brown rot/potato, mango weevils
- Only Australia has an externally verified production site

Notes

- Production from verified pest free places not yet widespread in the region
- More specific questions necessary to assess status of implementation in the region

4.6 Use of IPP for Information Exchange

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
4.6 IPP																						
No/general response																						13
IPP for info exchange																						3
Only for pest outbreaks																						1
Use own website	3		1	chin		1	1					3			8		3				viet	10
on-line database																						2
IPP contains:																						
contact									unof													21
NPPO organization																						6
Entry points															web							43
Regulated pests			3+												dbase							61
Phyt. Regulations			1			4	2								web		5					7
Pest status														rice	web							
News & other	1		3		1			1				12			web			1				8
SPS info	10			28		5	7	19							53		4	2	14			9
WTO-SPS info	>600	0	0	>600	6	117	84	486	-	>600	-	75	0	6	>600	3	367	14	444	-		14
	2		3		1	4	3	2				4		1	7		1	2	1			5

* Japan is not a member country of APPPC.

Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Most countries did not respond/describe use of IPP
- Only 3 countries said they use IPP actively for information exchange; Australia uses IPP only for notification of pest outbreaks
- 10 countries use their own websites for information exchange; two websites have on-line databases
- Besides the official contact points, IPP contains only sketchy information
- IPP contains only 142 SPS notifications for 9 countries, while there are more than 4 000 for 14 countries on the WTO website.

Notes

- Countries do not seem convinced of usefulness of IPP and use it for information exchange
- For SPS information, IPP is in competition with WTO and most countries use WTO for up-to-date information exchange
- IPP should be complementary to WTO site and linked to it
- IPP may present summarized information and links

To Be Considered

- Explore different means of information exchange
- Key indicators
 - Number of items reported for all countries
 - Number of items reported per country

4.7 Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation and Training

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
4.7 PCE																						
No answer																						9
PCE conducted													2003	2005								2
Training needs assessm.																						2
Training																						
organized				NATESC								FAO										3
participated			NZAID				KL											2003	AUSAID			
international																						
national																						
Topics																						
PCE/building																						3
pest risk analysis																						3
Phyto treatment																						1
legislation																						1
biosecurity																						1

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Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Despite two regional training courses in PCE, only two countries responded to have used the procedure
- Only 3 countries responded to have organized training for their staff
- 6 countries participated in regional or local training courses
- Multiple trainings were conducted on PCE and pest risk analysis

Notes

- PCE may be too complex or too time consuming for use in countries
- More specific questions necessary to assess staff training activities

To Be Considered

- Apply simplified concept to other plant protection functions

4.8 Proposals for RSPMs and ISPMs

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
4.8 Proposals																						
No proposal																						14
RSPM	1			4								4	1	3								5
ISPM				1		1												4				4
able to contribute				PRA																		

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Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Seven countries proposed 13 RSPMs and 7 ISPMs

RSPM

1. Risk of entry of scale insects (Australia)
2. PRA (China)
3. Plant seeds and seedlings for export (China)
4. Quarantine methods for imported seeds and seedlings (China)
5. Monitoring for fruit fly (China)
6. Accreditation of farms and packing houses to facilitate fast track approval of phytosanitary certificate (PC) (Malaysia)
7. Pest Risk Analysis on Importation of Organic Fertilizer/Compost containing microorganisms (Malaysia)
8. Implementation of a systems approach for the management of fruit flies (Malaysia)
9. Implementation of a systems approach or the management of citrus greening disease (Malaysia)
10. Procedures relating to single stop inspection (Myanmar)
11. Diagnostic method (Nepal)
12. Disposal of expired pesticide (Nepal)
13. Guidelines for sampling procedures for inspection (Nepal)

ISPM

1. Biological prophylaxis and treatment (China; No. 2 and 11 fail to provide basic principles for risk assessment)
2. Guidelines for regulation import of micro propagation plant material (India)
3. Existing RSPMs to be considered as ISPM (Indonesia)
4. Guidelines/training to implement SPS requirements (Sri Lanka)
5. Methodology for importation outside the SAARC regional countries kept in transit before re-exporting to SAARC countries (Sri Lanka)
6. Pest risk analysis on importation of GM seeds for planting and consumption and guidelines on safety measures and effective monitoring methods (Sri Lanka)
7. Standards on storage pests and pests associated with cut flowers and plants imported for decoration purposes (not covered by regulated non-quarantine pests) (Sri Lanka)

5. Pesticides

Guidelines for Country Report:

- 5.1 List of regulations and legislation
- 5.2 Status of ratification and implementation of Rotterdam Convention, challenges and opportunities
- 5.3 Implementation of International Code of Conduct
- 5.4 Monitoring and management of pesticide residues
- 5.5 Development and application status of biopesticides incl botanical pesticides
- 5.6 List of banned/prohibited pesticides (year, insecticide, fungicide, herbicide)
- 5.7 Name and address of national authority for pesticide registration

5.1 List of Regulations and Legislation

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
5.1 Legislation																						
No response																						3
General response																						5
List of legislation																						13
Manufacture/export				2200															?			5
Registered products		246							1152	100		733				2445					491	6
Consumption data																						4
Local formulation		9																				
Illegal import																						

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Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Almost all countries have legislation regulating the use of pesticides
- More than half the countries provided the list of legislation
- The number of registered pesticides ranges from 100 to almost 2 500
- At least 5 countries are pesticide exporters; most countries may have formulation plants.

Notes

- It is assumed that legislation regulates pesticide registration and aims to restrict the use of hazardous chemicals
- Different legislation regulates production, import, sale and use of pesticides
- Existence of legislation is not an indication of enforcement and safety
- Legislation should be proportional to the pesticide risks and usage

To Be Considered

- Periodically update the list of legislation
- Categorize legislation into sub-components, e.g. registration, import permits, licensing, etc.

5.2 Status of Ratification and Implementation of Rotterdam Convention, Challenges and Opportunities

	Australia	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Japan*	Korea DPR	Korea, Rep. of	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Tonga	Viet Nam	
5.2 Rotterdam																						
No response																						10
Vague/unknown																						3
Rotterdam ratified				2005		?	?			pend			?			?	?	pend				4
Rotterdam implemented				ICAMA												?						9
Actual ratification																			pend			10
Challenges																						
enforcement capacities						-		-		-												
risk assessment expertise																						
stakeholder consensus																						
m-parathion; monochrot.																						

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Observations (from 21 country reports)

- Even though 10 countries had ratified the convention, only 4 country reports acknowledged this
- More than half the countries did not respond, possibly uninformed about the status
- Manufacturing/exporting countries have ratified the convention
- Since PIC was already included in the Code of Conduct in 1989, most countries claim to implement the convention even without having ratified it
- Most importing countries have banned/restricted PIC chemicals
- While most countries did not report any difficulties, China cited lack of personnel for enforcement of illegal action, Malaysia lacks risk assessment expertise and finds it difficult to convene all stakeholders to decide about future status, particularly without sufficient data; Nepal excluded methyl-parathion and monocrotophos from the PIC procedure because of lack of alternatives.

Notes

- Not all reporting institutions appear fully aware of the status of the convention
- Implementation both on legal and voluntary basis
- Some countries may not fully implement the convention since they are not challenged by its requirements

To Be Considered

- More details about level of implementation