

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT

- 4 Member Countries:
 Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru
- 5 Associated countries:

 Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay
- 1 Observer country:
 Spain
- Several bodies and institutions that belongs to the Andean System of Integration (SAI)





General information

20% World Biodiversity

10% World freshwater

35% Forest in Latinamerica & Forest in Caribbean

The Andes mountains are extended along seven South American countries crossing by Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.





Andean System of Integration (SAI)

Several bodies and institutions belong to the SAI

Colombia

Perú

i) Andean Presidential Council; ii) Andean Foreign Relations Ministers Council; iii) Commission; iv) General Secretariat (SGCAN).







One of the CAN achievements is the *Program for the Liberalization of Goods and Services* that consist in removing all kind of restrictions among the Member Countries, recognizing their rights to adopt justified measures to ensure food safety; human, animal or plant health.

Andean System of Animal and Plant Health (SASA)

Focused on sanitary and phytosanitary regulations for trade and integration

i) Phytosanitary measures; ii) Pest and issues of regional concern; iii) Chemical pesticides registration for agriculture use.

Institutions

- Commission of the Andean Community
- General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCAN)
- Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA)
- National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO)

Objectives highlighted

- Protect the subregional animal and plant health and to prevent that phytosanitary measures be unjustified restrictions in the trade.
- Prevent and control pests or diseases that represent a risk for the animal and plant health

Activities undertaken by the CAN on regulated pests to ease the work of the member countries

An important objective of CAN is facilitating and preserving the Andean program of liberalization.

The Andean Community has implemented a mechanism called Sub regional register of norms to prevent not justified measures and provide transparency, legal certainty, and security in the application of the phytosanitary standards adopted by the MC for the sub-regional trade.

Main criteria for accept norms addressed to establishes requirements for the trade of plants, plant products or regulated articles, is that the phytosanitary measures only must be required for regulated pests.

Each NPPO has the responsibility of establishes the regulated pests based on the process of categorization, as part of the PRA.

Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance, and control of regulated pests

Each NPPO counts with specific units for performing the general and specific surveillance.



- Supporting the certification of the exports
- Responding on time in case any introduction of regulated pests.

In case of imports requirements noncompliance, a notification is sent, but its delivery is not always confirmed by the exporting NPPO.



Survilliance



Control of regulated pests



Non-compliance

Some Andeans countries engage the growers and scientific community for report any detection of a regulated pest to the NPPO at the same time that the NPPO screens and validates the pest reports from the universities, research centers, databases and several sources of information, which are compiled in an information system.

Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures



- High risk of entry, establishment, dispersal, and economic impact of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* race 4 tropical (FOCR4T).
- Quarantine fruit flies of concern for CAN region: *Anastrepha suspensa*; Bactrocera and Dacus species, particularly *B. carambolae*.
- High rate of dispersal of Huanglongbing (HLB) in South America (accidental introduction).
- Drosophila suzukii is an invasive pest not present in CAN region.
- Massive immigration and illegal immigration.
- Illegal trade.

Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures

• Usually, the non-phytosanitary people are not well informed or aware enough about the risks of mobilizing plants, plants products, and regulated articles. Perform programs for phytosanitary education would increase the awareness and to prevent the illegal movement of such products.

• Increasing of the international trade operations of plants, plants products, and regulated articles is a big challenge to the plant protection. Therefore, the ISPMs plays an important role to establishes ways to protect the plant health and at the same time facilitate the international trade.

• The continuous structural changes into the NPPOs are a concern for keeping the capacity in a long time. A way to tackle with that concern is to be stronger developing systematically activities through e-learning tools.

Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures



- i) Promoting programs for short interchanges among the NPPOs officials, RPPOs, and IPPC in order to improve the understanding of how the phytosanitary activities are undertaken and implemented in different parts of the One Road One Belt countries.
- ii) Encouraging the NPPOs to interchange tools and information in order to be stronger in diagnostics and pest detections.
- iii) Developing mechanisms to ensure that the noncompliance notifications are received by the exporting NPPOs and recognizing the subsequent work must be done in such situations. (improve the communication among the NPPOs)
- iv) Increasing the capability to identify and recognize what is going well and what's not as a continuous task.
- v) Formulating regional projects together

