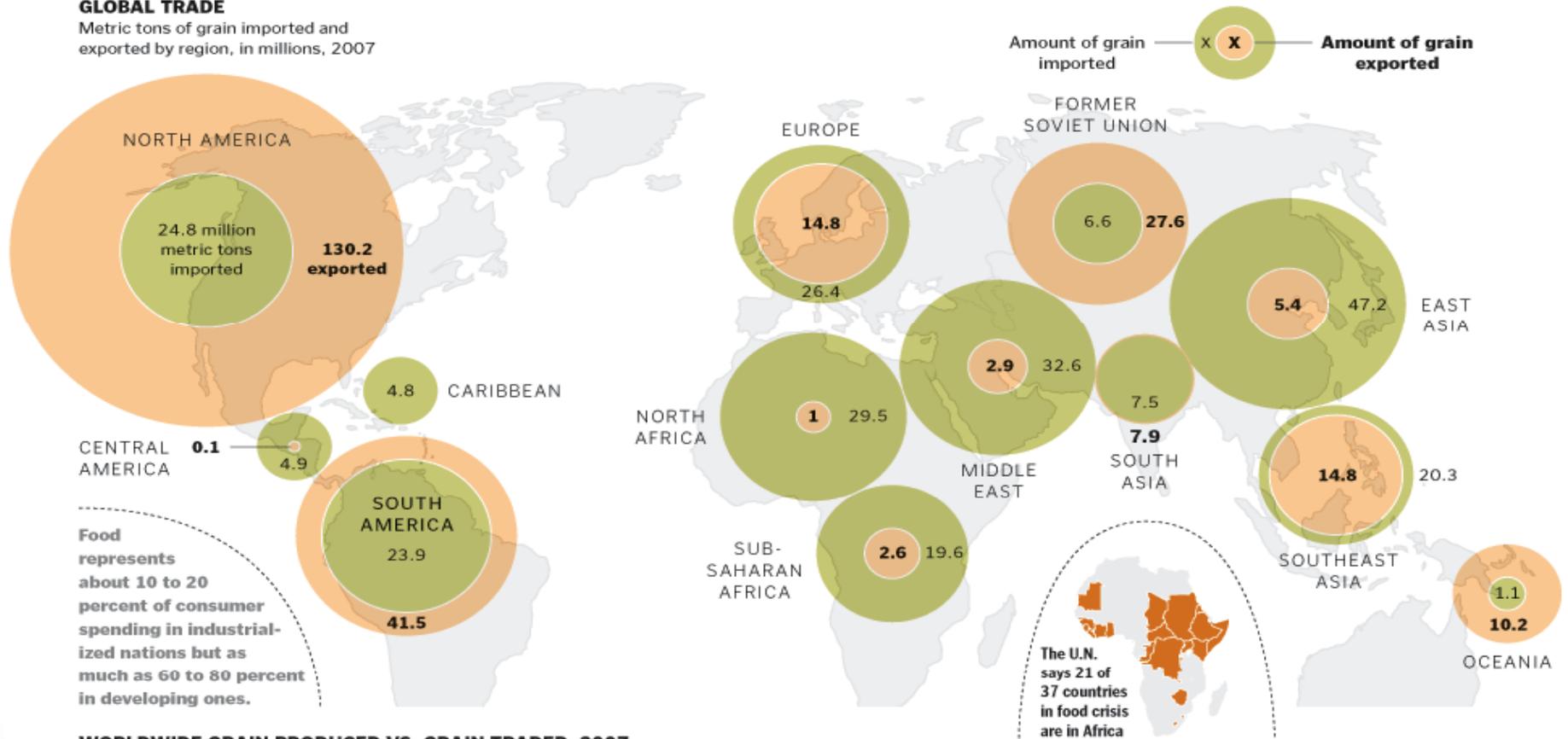


APPPC Member Countries' Key Issues on the International Movement of Grains

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GLOBAL TRADE

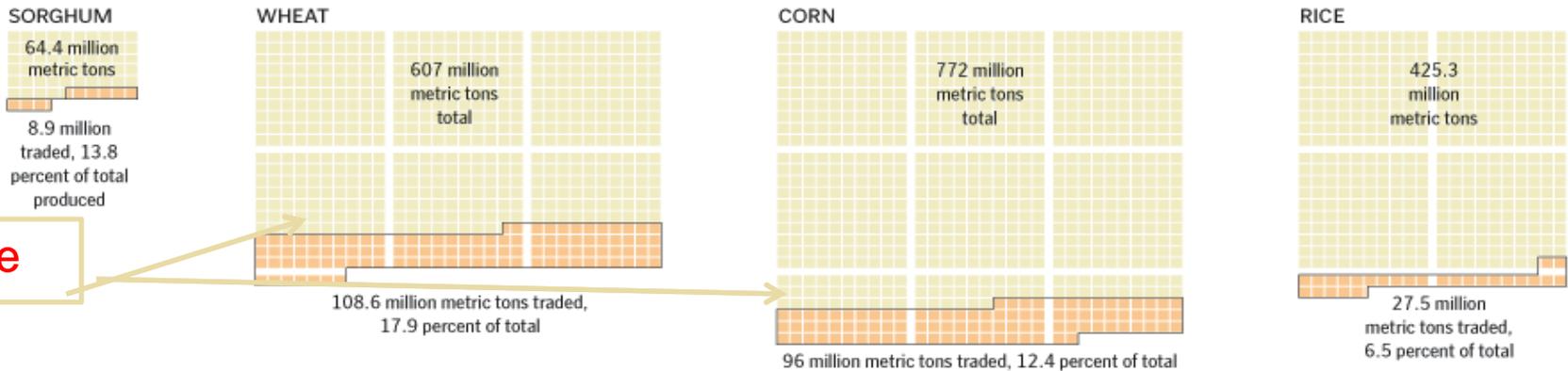
Metric tons of grain imported and exported by region, in millions, 2007



Food represents about 10 to 20 percent of consumer spending in industrialized nations but as much as 60 to 80 percent in developing ones.

WORLDWIDE GRAIN PRODUCED VS. GRAIN TRADED, 2007

The amount of grain traded on the global market is a small percentage of the total produced because countries keep most of their crop for domestic needs.



SOURCES: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Bank, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Renewable Fuels Association, Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute, Bloomberg, International Grains Council

Issues on grains movement: Risk of Pest Introduction

- Incursion/Introduction of PQ pest
 - Korea
 - Rice water weevil (*Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus*)
 - Introduced through imported rice
 - New Zealand
 - Sorghum halpense (weed)
 - Escaped through grain transport



Issue: Risk of Pest Introduction

- PQ Pests Intercepted

Insects



**Khapra beetle
(*Trogoderma
granarium*)**



Cryptolestes turcicus

Snails



Cochlicella acuta



Theba pisana



**Vineyard snail
(*Cernuella virgata*)**

Issue: Risk of Pest Introduction

- PQ Pest Intercepted

Bacterial Pathogen



Pantoea stewartii Smith
(Bacterial wilt of corn)

Fungal Pathogen



Cercospora (Grey
leafspot of corn)

Issue: Risk of Pest Introduction

- Non PQ Pests Intercepted – a quality issue not strictly a quarantine issue



Sitophilus zeamais



Ahasverus advena

- Other contaminants: soil, plant parts, rodent droppings, etc



Phytosanitary Requirements

- Countries vary on the requirements/phytosanitary measures for importation
- Documents :
 - Import Permit, Phytosanitary Certificate, sampling certificate, seed analysis certificate, vessel cleanliness certificate
- Treatment:
 - Depends on the risk analysis conducted
 - inspection upon arrival of shipment
 - Fumigation
 - Processing of commodity ie. Polishing of rice



Issue: Deviation from Intended use of grain commodities

- Grains intended for food, feed or for processing were used for planting
- Spillage of grains on roadside – unintended exposure to the environment
- A significant issue that may bring in a range of seed borne diseases
- Management
 - process grain imports in commercial facilities only
 - Withhold permits if deviation was found



Issue: Processing facility used for imported grains

- Secure commercial facilities
 - weed seeds and adulterants are adequately dealt with so they do not find their way into the environment
- Processing is done at the village level
 - weed seeds and adulterants thrown out into the agricultural area



Issue: Facility for storage of grains

- Grains for food are stored in commercial facilities
- Storage of grains for feed in yard/ port yard in bulk –
 - risk of being blown by wind
- Possibility of release
 - fungal pathogens / disease establishment
 - Weed seeds



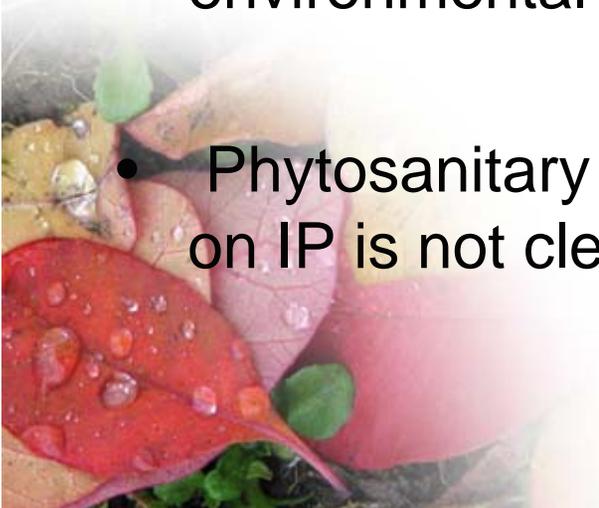
Issue: Capability to conduct PRA

- Countries differ in their capacity to conduct PRA
 - No PRA, depends on historical data
 - Under development
 - Under review
 - NPPO conduct PRA according to risk level associated with the commodity
- Without the conduct of appropriate PRA, higher risk of pest introduction/incursion



Other Phytosanitary Issues:

- On line phytosanitary certification – access only in main cities not in rural/border areas
- Stringent requirements of importing countries
- Additional declaration on Phytosanitary Certificate related to quality issues, food safety issues, environmental issues
- Phytosanitary information/requirements communicated on IP is not clear



Summary

- Great variation in phytosanitary requirements, implementation of measures, conduct of PRA for grains among the APPPC member countries
- Continuous detection and interception of quarantine pests in grains, deviation from intended use, processing and storage in non secure facilities and spillage in transport are the key issues identified
- Importing countries need to put in place and strengthen management measures by putting quarantine control on movement to address these issues



Thank you!

