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

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.

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
- Cryptolestes turcicus
- Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*)

Snails
- Cochlicella acuta
- Theba pisana
- Vineyard snail (*Cernuella virgita*)
Issue: Risk of Pest Introduction

• PQ Pest Intercepted

Bacterial Pathogen

Pantoea stewartii Smith
(Bacterial wilt of corn)

Fungal Pathogen

Cercospora (Grey leaf spot of corn)
Issue: Risk of Pest Introduction

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

- 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 i.e. 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!