PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICACION FOR GRAIN EXPORT IN URUGUAY

Workshop on the International Movement of Grains

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE SERVICIOS AGRICOLAS

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URUGUAY DATA

Area: 176.215 km²
Agricultural area: 1.746.480 has

Main crops: wheat, barley, soybean, corn, sorghum and rice.
Grain Production: 5,055,415 tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>wheat</th>
<th>barley</th>
<th>soybean</th>
<th>corn</th>
<th>sorghum</th>
<th>rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006/7</td>
<td>611.200</td>
<td>432.056</td>
<td>779.900</td>
<td>337.800</td>
<td>162.800</td>
<td>1.145.654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/8</td>
<td>697.143</td>
<td>310.259</td>
<td>772.900</td>
<td>334.700</td>
<td>151.200</td>
<td>1.329.955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/9</td>
<td>1.357.000</td>
<td>410.000</td>
<td>1.028.600</td>
<td>269.800</td>
<td>324.200</td>
<td>1.288.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>1.844.400</td>
<td>464.100</td>
<td>1.816.800</td>
<td>527.256</td>
<td>137.305</td>
<td>1.148.519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>1.300.100</td>
<td>191.915</td>
<td>1.541.000</td>
<td>286.200</td>
<td>123.400</td>
<td>1.612.800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: con base en información de DIEA (MGAP)
Grain exports: 4,728,287 tons

Grain exports (tons):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>wheat</th>
<th>malted barley</th>
<th>soybean</th>
<th>corn</th>
<th>rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>382.823</td>
<td>254.500</td>
<td>745.582</td>
<td>19.578</td>
<td>761.740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.142.946</td>
<td>282.680</td>
<td>1.090.028</td>
<td>28.064</td>
<td>925.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.476.077</td>
<td>273.188</td>
<td>1.965.408</td>
<td>237.254</td>
<td>776.360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: OPYPA (MGAP)

MARKETS: MERCOSUR, ASIA, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST
Certification of phytosanitary requirements established by the NPPO of importing countries.

Phytosanitary Surveillance: pest presence and prevalence.

Movement of grain from harvest to shipment

Phytosanitary Certification System
PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Are General Phytosanitary Measures?

Are they technically justified? established through PRA?

Are they appropriate for the identified risk?
Some examples for wheat grain:

“Tilletia indica, Anguina tritici, Corynebacterium tritici and Urocystis agropyri are not known to occur in the area of production. Grain should be free of seed weeds and foreign matter. All pests have been killed before dispatch by fumigation. (Details to be stated on phytosanitary certificate)”

“Grain should be free from Acarus siro, Cryptoestes ferrugineus, Listronotus bonairensis, Fusarium poae, Xanthomonas translucens, Urocystis agropyri, Tilletia controversa, Bromus unioloides, Lolium temulentum, Phalaris paradoxa, Polygonum convolvulus, Fumaria officinalis, Brassica nigra, Coronopus didymus, Ammi visnaga, Echium plantagineum, Ambrosia artemisiifolia y Anthemis cotula. Disinfection treatment pre-shipment.”
Some examples for soybean grain:

“The consignment is free from Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens; Phomopsis longicola; P. savastanoi pv glycinea; Cercospora sojina; Pseudomonas savastanoi pv phaseolicola; Xanthomonas axonopodis pv phaseoli; Xanthomonas axonopodis pv glycines and Heterodera glycines based on official analysis № .......

The grain is free from Phytophthora megasperma; Tobacco ringspot virus; Tomato ringspot virus; Southern bean mosaic virus; Callosobruchus analis; C. phaseoli and Sorghum almunm; Cuscuta spp. and Sorghum halepense. Free of soil.
INTENDED USE
Some intended uses of commodities (e.g. planting) result in a much higher probability of introducing pests than others (e.g. processing).

**Category 3.** Commodities have not been processed and the intended use is for a purpose other than propagation, for example, consumption or processing. PRA is necessary to identify the pest risks related to this pathway.
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction??

RISK ASSESSMENT: Probability, consequences, uncertainty

RISK MANAGEMENT: Efficacy, feasibility and impacts
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction?

**Weeds:** Plants as pests may affect other plants through competition, for limited resources, such as space, light, nutrients, and water, or through parasitism or allelopathy.

Presence or absence?  
Plant or weeds?

Host?
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction??

Insects: Presence or absence?

Phytosanitary measures or quality?

Fungi, bacteria and viruses?
GRAINS VS. SEEDS

Are similar pathways?  NO
Pose similar phytosanitary risk?  NO

Which is the problem?
Deviation from the intended use? where? when? why?

Good Agricultural Practices?
Reason for the standard

Many seeds …… are moved internationally primarily for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (for example, production of biofuels, fibre, pharmacological as well as for pre-commercial (research, seed increase) purposes). Effective phytosanitary measures applied to the movement of seed are likely to decrease the number of potential regulated pests moving to new areas. They may also aid in improving food security by helping to ensure that imported seeds are free of pests of concern that could decrease seed fecundity and/or yield.
International movement of grains?

THANKS

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Muchas Gracias

- Contactos

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