

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي
خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَالَّذِي يُضَوِّبُ الْمَوْتَاطِئَ
إِذَا رَأَى السَّمَاءَ كَاسِجِ
السَّحَابِ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ لَسَمِيعٌ
عَلِيمٌ

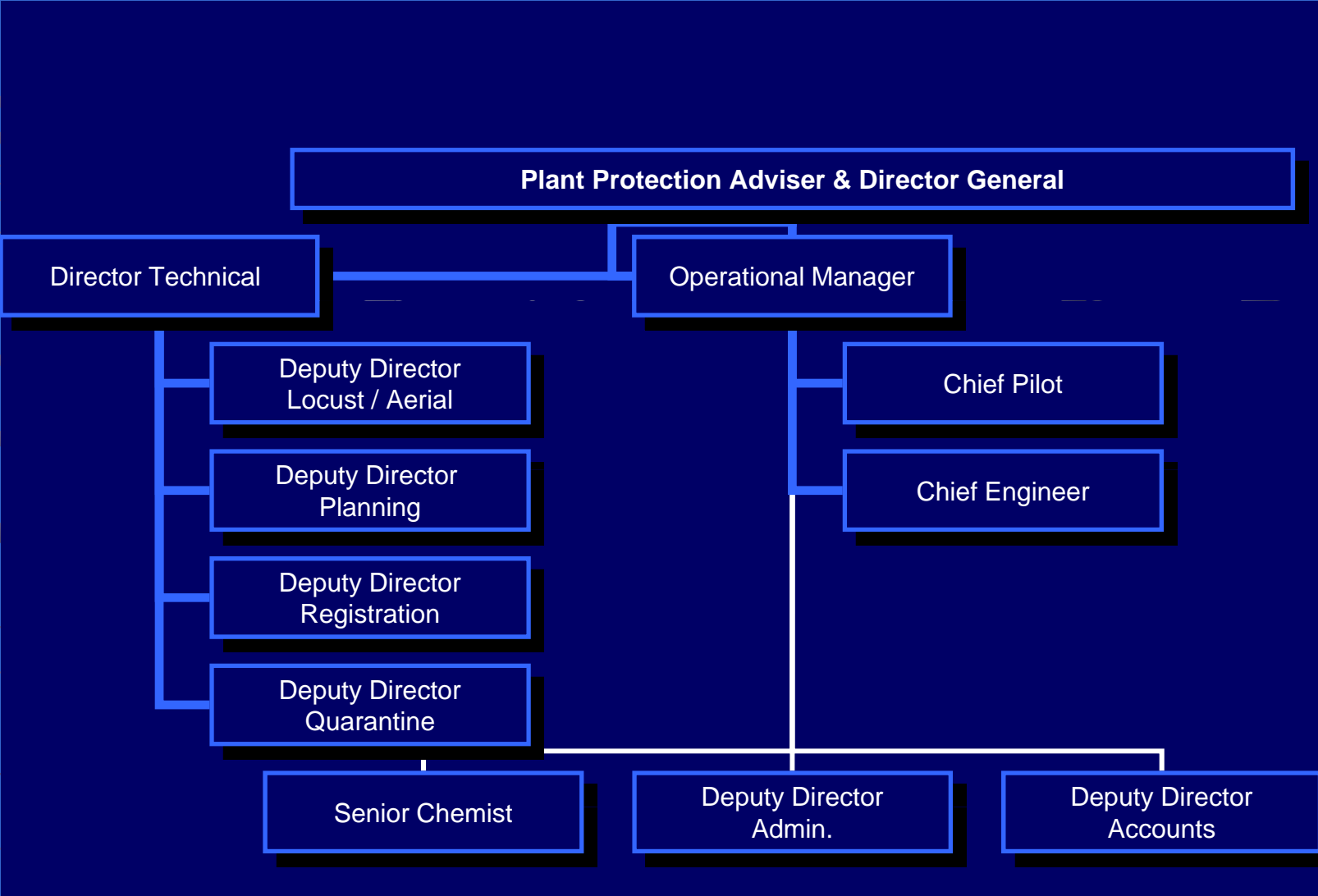
The Phytosanitary Management in International Movement of Grains in Pakistan

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by

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PAKISTAN

QUARANTINE



PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM

- Enabling legislation (P.Q. Act, 1976 & Rules, 1967)
- Quarantine pests lists
- Quarantine stations
- Laboratory support
- Development projects etc.

PLANT QUARANTINE SECTION

- Plant Quarantine Section is responsible to look after all Plant Quarantine International and Domestic issues under the legal authority and management responsibility.
- The organization arrangements are as per Article IV of the International Plant Protection Convention, (IPPC) 1997.
- The Head Office is at Karachi and Headed by Muhammad Akhlaque Rana, Adviser and Director General.

DOCUMENTARY CHECK

- The proper documentary check is done before entertaining export & import plant material applications. The following documents are examined in the case of **Export Plant Material**:

EXPORT

- 1) Import permit of the country of origin
- 2) Phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.
- 3) Treatment requirements of the importing country as a part of Phytosanitary certification.
- 4) Commercial Invoice.
- 5) Letter of credit etc.

DOCUMENTARY CHECK

- The following documents are examined in the case of **IMPORT OF PLANT MATERIAL**:

IMPORT

1. Import conditions imposed by the DPP / NPPO on different plant commodities.
2. Phytosanitary Certificates by the exporting country indicating phytosanitary requirements of the country of origin.
3. Bill of lading.
4. Phytosanitary Certificate indicating requirements of importing country.

FOOD GRAINS EXPORT



<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity (M.T)</u>
2005-06	3455624
2006-07	3544086
2007-08	1078788
2008-09	2818128
2009-10	4044280

Problems and issues in international grain movement from Pakistan

- 1- **USDA / APHIS PHYTOSANITARY CONDITION FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF RICE FROM PAKISTAN AS FOLLOWS. NO DEAD AND LIVE TROGODERMA GRANARIUM EVERTS BE PRESENT IN THE RICE CONSIGNMENTS . IF LIVE AND DEAD BEETLE IS FOUND THE CONSIGNMENT OF RICE WILL BE RE-EXPORTED TO PAKISTAN.**
- 2- **THE TROGODERMA GRANARIUM (KAHPRA BEETLE) IS A COSMOPOLITAN PROBLEM AND THIS ISSUE SHOULD BE RESOLVED ON INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM THAT IS THE CONSIGNMENT OF RICE IF FOUND WITH K.B SHOULD BE TREATED AT THE PORT OF DESTINATION DESPITE RE-EXPORT TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN THAT IS PAKISTAN.**

Aflatoxin issue in the International grain movement from Pakistan

- 1- THE PERMISSIBLE LIMIT OF AFLATOXIN IN THE RICE IS ACCEPTABLE TO 2.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ THIS CONDITION IS DISCRIMINATIVE SINCE THE RANGE TOTAL AFLATOXIN FOR B1, B2, G1, G2 IN THE GRAIN IS MORE THAN 2.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.
- 2- THE CONSIGNMENT OF RICE WAS RE-EXPORTED TO PAKISTAN AFTER DETECTION AFLATOXIN 2.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ IN THE RICE CONSIGNMENT AT THE PORT DESTINATION.
- 3- THERE SHOULD BE UNIFORM STANDARD OF AFLATOXIN IN THE FOOD GRAIN AND IF THERE IS SOME DIFFERENCE IN THE SPECIFIED STANDARD FOR AFLATOXIN, IT MUST NOT BE SO DISCRIMINATIVE WHICH RESTRICTS TRADE BETWEEN NPPO WHICH AGAINST SANITARY AND PHYTO SANITARY MEASURES (SPS).
- 4- THIS ISSUE MUST BE RESOLVED ON INTERNATIONAL FORUM.



Thank You