

Appendix 2:

Outline of the Country Report for the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries to be held 25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China

Please provide by the 1st of September 2018 the below information as a word document to Ms. Xiaonan Li, Implementation Facilitation Unit Associate of the IPPC Secretariat (Xiaonan.Li@fao.org) with copy to Ms. Sarah Brunel, Implementation Facilitation Officer (Sarah.Brunel@fao.org)

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words)

Please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organization of the NPPO.

Located in the extreme south of the American continent, Argentina is the eighth largest country in the world and the second largest in Latin America in terms of area. It has a surface of 3.76 million km². It has an estimated population of 44.494.502 inhabitants.

Argentina is a large producer of numerous agricultural commodities. In order of volume importance, the main plant products and by-products exported by Argentina are cereals, oilseeds, fresh fruits, pulses, tobacco, wood and seeds. The main animal products and by-products exported are cattle, fish and seafood, poultry and honey. Argentina is not a large importer of agricultural products, although tropical fruits, nuts and coffee stand out among them.

The NPPO of Argentina (SENASA) has 131 border control points (land, maritime, fluvial and air posts) A map with the main border control points can be found in the following link:

<http://www.senasa.gob.ar/institucional/centros-regionales/control-de-fronteras-y-barreras/puestos-de-control-fronterizos>

At the end of this form a brief structure of the NPPO is included (*)

2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

When available, please provide the phytosanitary legal framework of your country and the list of regulated pests.

The Argentine Republic adheres to the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures since 1994 (National Law 24425) and to the International Plant Protection Convention since 1999 (National Law 25218).

All the specific sanitary and phytosanitary regulations from Argentina can be consulted in the following link (available only in Spanish): <http://www.senasa.gob.ar/normativas>

The list of Argentina regulated pests is updated and available in the following link of the IPPC website:

https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/reportingobligation/2017/12/12/Regulated_Pest_List_of_Argentina_-_2017.pdf

3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests.

Regarding general surveillance, Senasa has implemented a long time ago the Surveillance and Monitoring National System (SINAVIMO) to keep updated the information on the phytosanitary status of the main crops in Argentina. SINAVIMO data are generated by different research institutes, universities, local governments, scientific societies, laboratories, consultants, etc.

Within the framework of pest programs, the surveillance components of major pests are: HLB; Fruit flies; *Lobesia botrana*; *Cydia pomonella*; Acrididae; Cotton boll weevil; and Forest health.

Argentina has an active and extensive experience in the communication of non-compliance (according to ISPM No. 13) to the countries that export to it. The main cause of non-compliance is regarding ISPM No. 15.

The management of regulated pests in Argentina is based on a robust quarantine system for preventing the entry of pests.

4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Emerging issues in phytosanitary measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quote in phytosanitary measures.

Some of the main emerging issues of relevance to Argentina with regard to the prevention of introduction or dispersion of pests which have special quarantine relevance for SENASA are: HLB; *Lymantria* sp.; *Halyomorpha halys*; *Bagrada hilaris*; *Pseudomona syringae* pv. *actinidiae*; *Xylella fastidiosa*; and diptera and acari of quarantine concern.

5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote your country's capability on implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures.

Opportunities to promote the country's capacity on implementation of the IPPC and phytosanitary measures:

- NPPO focused on greater relevance of foreign trade;
- Active participation in multilateral forums;
- Experts trained and involved in the development of international standards

Challenges in the implementation of the IPPC and phytosanitary measures:

- Greater requirements in the regulations for the commodities from Argentina;
- Constraints in the recognition of equivalence of measures;
- Trend towards specific standards

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words)

Please identify areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

- To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat
- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries.

Suggestions on cooperation:

- *Conducted by the IPPC Secretariat*
 - 1) Share experiences between countries in the implementation of phytosanitary treatments;
 - 2) Methodologies to expedite the establishment of phytosanitary requirements
- *Conducted by the Chinese Government*
 - 1) Share experiences in the establishment of pest-free areas;
 - 2) Organization of seminars on establishment and recognition of equivalent measures
- *Conducted by the One Road One Belt countries*
 - 1) Exchange of experiences in the implementation of ISPM 11;
 - 2) Conducting annual workshops on the implementation of system approaches
 - 3) Cooperation in Electronic Phytosanitary Certification (e-phyto)

(*) Argentina's NPPO main structure:

