

**Outline for RPPOs Report at 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**

**CAN Report**

**1. Background information on the RPPO (less than 200 words)**

*Please provide general information: member countries, history, budget and main activities of the RPPO.*

The Andean Community (CAN) was created through the Cartagena Agreement, signed in 1969. CAN is an international organization composed by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; and counts with several bodies and institutions that belong to the Andean System of Integration (SAI).

CAN, based on the program of liberalization has established a successful free trade area, removing all kind of restrictions among the Member Countries and recognizing their rights to adopt justified measures to ensure food safety; human, animal or plant health.

Several aspects are involved in the CAN activities, as trade facilitation, trade defense and antitrust, intellectual property, technical barriers to trade, food innocuity, and animal and plant health, among others.

The general legal framework (Decision 515) for animal and plant health creates the Andean System of Animal and Plant Health (SASA) and establishes the principles to improve the phytosanitary standards of the region, and to facilitate the sub-regional trade, according with the agreement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the standards of the IPPC.

The SASA is supported by four institutions. (i) The Commission of the Andean Community dictates the policies; (ii) The General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCAN) is the Executive body; (iii) The Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA) is an advisor of the Commission and SGCAN; (iv) The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO).

The specific activities of the CAN as RPPO may summarize in three main axes: i) Phytosanitary measures; ii) Pest and issues of regional concern; iii) Chemical pesticides registration for agriculture use.

The SGCAN, as the executive body of CAN, counts with funds provided by the Member Countries in order to cover their Staff and the general costs (90%); and counts with limited funds (10%) for some common activities as required for developing specific tasks.

**2. Activities are undertaken by the RPPO on regulated pests to ease the work of the member countries (less than 100 words)**

Specific activities on regulated pests to ease the work of the member countries are not undertaken directly by CAN. Each NPPO has the responsibility of establishes the regulated pests based on the process of categorization, as part of the PRA. The regulated pest list of the Andean member countries is reported to the SGCAN, according with the general legal framework.

An important objective of the CAN is facilitate and preserve the Andean program of liberalization. In such fact, CAN has implemented a mechanism called *Sub regional register of*

*norm*<sup>1</sup>s to prevent not justified measures and provide transparency, legal certainty and security in the application of the phytosanitary standards adopted by the MC for the sub-regional trade.

For register a phytosanitary norm, the SGCAN must take into account the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the compatibility with the standards of the IPPC, and the comments of the other MC. Therefore, the main criteria for accept norms addressed to establishes requirements for plants, plant products or regulated articles, is that the phytosanitary measures only must required for regulated pests.

The activities undertaken on specific regulated pest are addressed to coordinate and promote actions for prioritized regulated pest of regional concern: HLB, FOCR4T and fruit flies.

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

*Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and control of regulated pests in the member countries of the RPPO.*

In general, the NPPOs establishes the regulated pests based on the criteria of the ISPMs, and the surveillance is performed by the NPPOs in order to determine the pest status in their respective countries. Each NPPO counts with specific units for performing the general and specific surveillance. In case of any MC detects regulated pest has the legal responsibility to inform the others MC to prevent its dispersion.

The Andean NPPOs perform specific surveillance for prioritized programs where the information is used by the NPPO for several purposes, as: to maintain the free pest areas, to support the certification of the exports, and to respond on time in case any introduction of regulated pests, among others.

Some Andean countries engage the growers and scientific community for report any detection of a regulated pest to the NPPO at the same time that the NPPO screens and validates the pest reports from the universities, research centers, databases and several sources of information, which are compiled in an information system. The implementation of the process mentioned above facilitates the pest reporting and the delivery of information to achieve a highly accurate in the process of the admissibility of products and commodities for the international market.

### **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 quo in Phytosanitary Measures. Please quote emerging issues (including emerging pests) in plant health for the countries which are members of the RPPO.*

Main emerging issues: (i) High risk of entry, establishment, dispersal, and economic impact of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. cubense race 4 tropical (FOCR4T). (ii) Quarantine fruit flies of concern for CAN region: *Anastrepha suspensa*; *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* species, particularly *B. carambolae* ; (iii) High rate of dispersal of Huanglongbing (HLB) in South America (accidental introduction), there are no programs implemented for its management and for minimizing the economic impact. There are CAN countries where the HLB not yet arrived. Therefore exists a regional concern to avoid entry of the HLB associated agent's and his vectors to new areas; (iv) *Drosophila suzukii* is an invasive pest not present in CAN region. (v) The African giant snail has become a problem for most of the countries in which its presence is reported was an illegal introduction; (vi) Massive immigration and illegal immigration. Phenomena of massive

<sup>1</sup> Members Countries must register norms on phytosanitary requirements to have the right to apply them to another Member Country.

movements of people may affect the dispersal of the regulated pests; vi) National politics conflicts in the neighborhoods of some countries difficult coordinating actions regard the regional concerns in plant health; vii) Illegal trade. Lack of awareness of the stakeholders to comply with the phytosanitary regulations, especially small producers that are not well informed or have not the capacity.

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

*Please provide a macro conclusion in several points about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote the RPPO's member countries' capability on implementation of IPPC and Phytosanitary Measures.*

- i) Usually, the non-phytosanitary people are not well informed or aware enough about the risks of mobilizing plants, plants products, and regulated articles. Perform programs for phytosanitary education would be key to increase the awareness and to prevent the illegal movement such products.
- ii) Increasing of the international trade operations of plants, plants products, and regulated articles are a big challenge to the plant protection. Therefore, the ISPMs plays an important role to establishes ways to protect the plant health and at the same time facilitate the international trade.
- iii) The continuous structural changes into the NPPOs are a concern for keeping the capacity in a long time. A way to deal with that concern is to be stronger the implementation activities and develop systematically activities through e-learning tools.

**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 and related RPPOs .*

- i) Promoting programs for short interchanges among the NPPOs officials, RPPOs, and IPPC in order to improve the understanding of how the phytosanitary activities are undertaken and implemented in different parts of the One Road One Belt countries.
- ii) Encouraging the NPPOs to interchange tools and information in order to be stronger in diagnostics and pest detections.
- iii) Developing mechanisms to ensure that the noncompliance notifications its received by the exporting NPPO.

