



**ISPM N° 32: CATEGORIZATION OF  
COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO  
THEIR PEST RISK.**

*Maria Ines Ares\_ URUGUAY*

**COSAVE**

**A key tool to  
facilitate trade.**

# Why is a ISPM adopted?



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## Which is its background?

**EXPERIENCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

**90s, SOUTH AMERICA, TWO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS STARTED TO WORK TOGETHER.**



April 2016

1991



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1989



The Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) was created on March 9, **1989** by Agreement between the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay through its Ministers of Agriculture.

COSAVE is a **Regional Plant Protection Organization** established based on the provision of Article IX of the International Plant Protection Convention

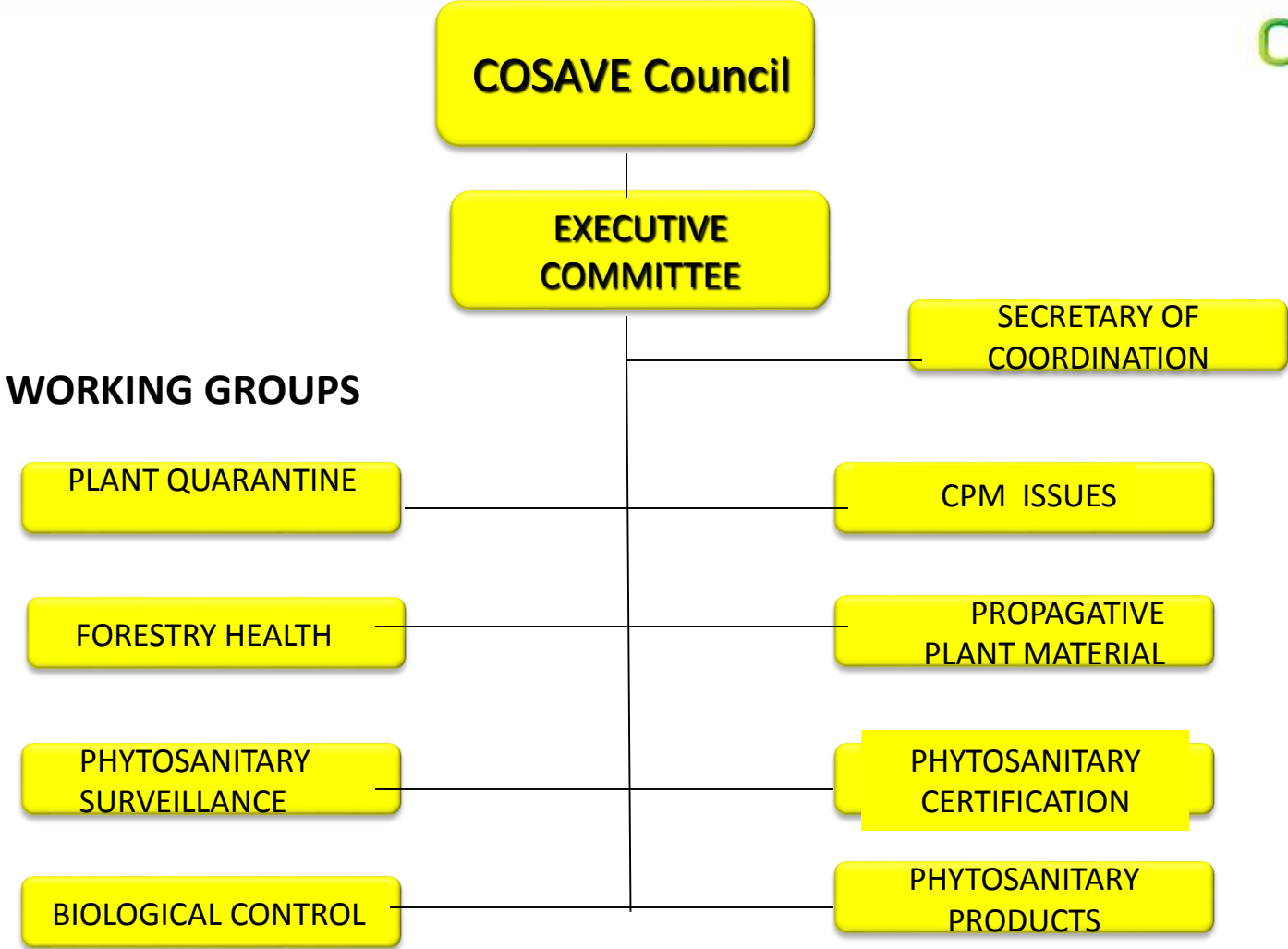


## MISSION

***Enhance capacities of its member's countries to maintain and improve their phytosanitary status aiming to get sustainable development, facilitating international trade and contributing to environmental protection, to the whole benefit of the forestry-agricultural as sector a whole.***

## VISION

***Being a regional organization leader in phytosanitary protection, with international recognition, which coordinates and promotes regional technical capabilities, generates and promotes harmonized technical positions, procedures and regional plans, contributes to the wide continental integration and sustainable development of forestry-agricultural sector***





The Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) is a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay founded in **1991** by the Asunción Treaty, which was later amended and updated in 1994 by another Treaty (Ouro Preto), its purpose is to **promote free trade and the fluid movement of goods, people, and currency.**



**TREATY OF ASUNCIÓN (1991):** Is based on the doctrine of the reciprocal rights and obligations of the member states.

Establishes:

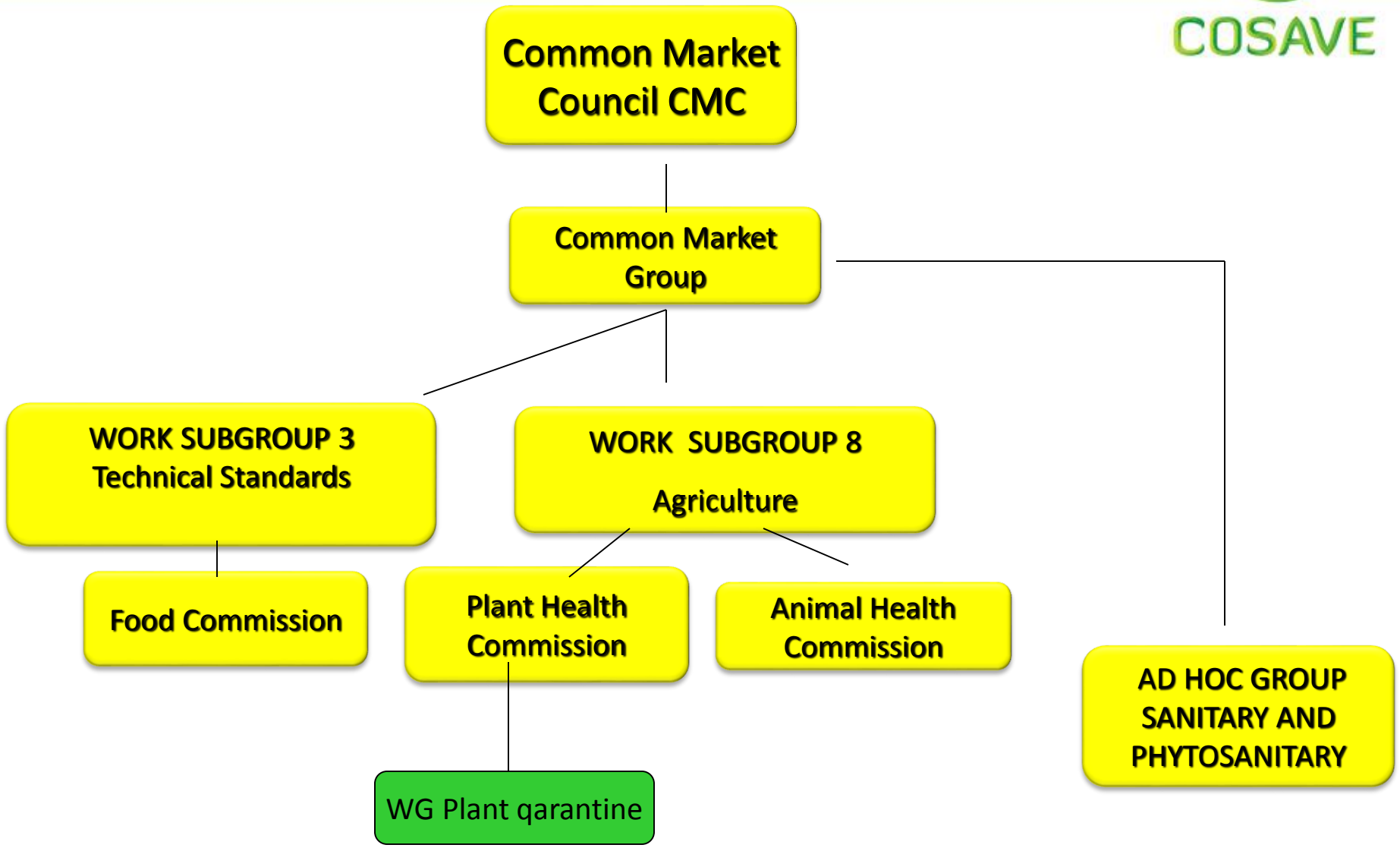
- ✓ ***The free movement of goods, services and factors of production between the member states***
- ✓ *The establishment of a common external tariff and the adoption of a common trade policy*
- ✓ *The co-ordination of macroeconomic and sectoral policies*
- ✓ ***The commitment by States Parties to harmonize their legislation in the relevant areas in order to strengthen the integration process.***

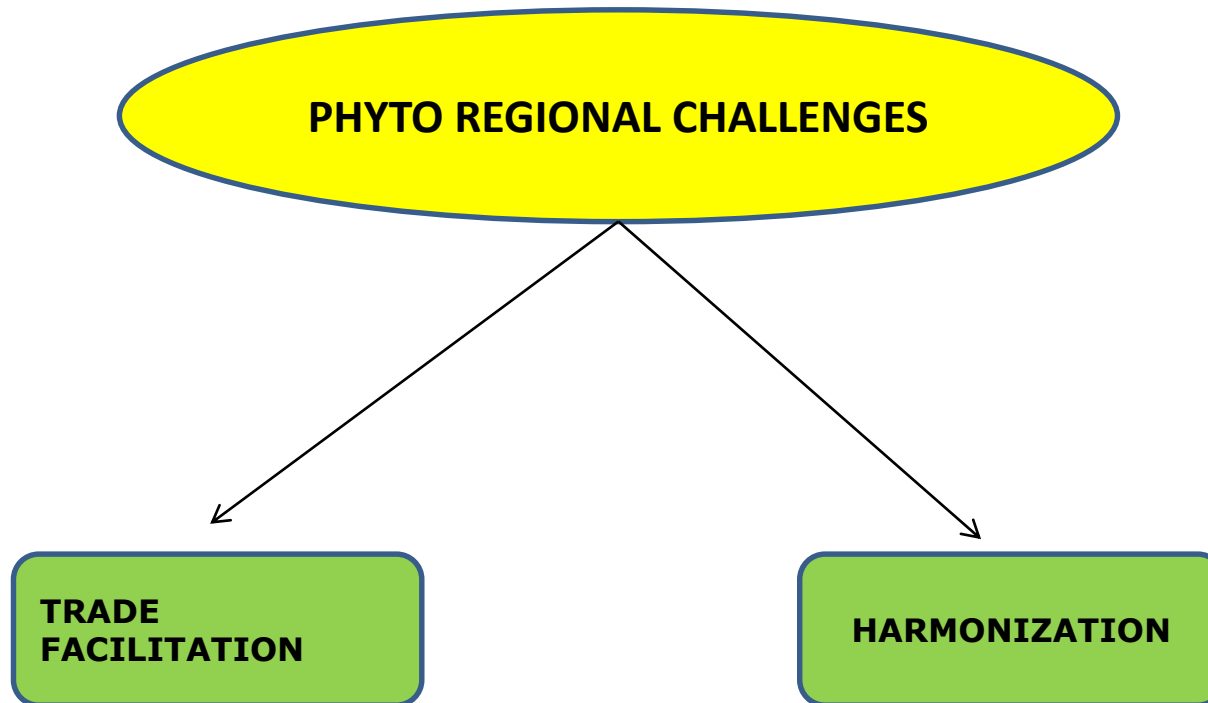


## KEY FEATURES OF MERCOSUR

- Integration process, pragmatic, gradual and ongoing
- Nature intergovernmental (not supranational)
- **Obligation to incorporate into national law the rules issued by the MCS**
- **Decisions by consensus**









- 1. Establish a list of products that should not need phytosanitary intervention.**
- 2. MERCOSUR requested COSAVE (regional phyto reference), to elaborate a regional standard, with clear concepts for the harmonization of phytosanitary measures based on phytosanitary risk, which would allow trade facilitation.**

# Products without any phyto intervention



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**GMC/RES N° 118/94** LIST OF PRODUCTS THAT SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY PHYTOSANITARY INTERVENTION.

- ✓Vegetable oils (edible, cosmetics, medicines, etc.), solid or liquid.
- ✓Plant essences (flavors dyes, etc.).
- ✓Vacuum-packed products. canned goods.
- ✓Products in brine and other preservatives.
- ✓Spices packaged.
- ✓Chocolates.

- ✓Yerba mate packaged.
- ✓Powder for ice cream and desserts, packaged.
- ✓Starches packed.
- ✓Butter and cocoa paste.
- ✓Soluble, roasted and ground coffee.
- ✓Glucose and refined sugar and packaged.
- ✓cigarettes and cigars



## **COSAVE ERPF 3.15** PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS HARMONIZED BY RISK CATEGORY FOR PLANT PRODUCTS INTRODUCTION (2002)

This Standard establishes phytosanitary risk categories for plant products, based on the level of processing and intended use. Based on this categorization, the phytosanitary import requirements for trade in plant products between countries in the region are defined.

There are 5 categories, 7 classes of plant products, 10 phytosanitary requirements and 13 additional declarations harmonized.

**It was approved under MERCOSUR GMC/RES. N° 52/02 (Estándar 3.7)**

Based on this standard, MERCOSUR starts the step of harmonization of requirements on a product by product basis.



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# MERCOSUR phytosanitary requirements ,an example

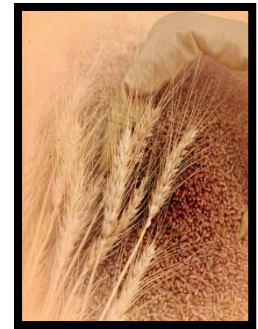
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION: URUGUAY

PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR *Triticum spp.*

**CATEGORY 4**

**CLASS 3: Seeds.**

**Code:** TRZSS 2 13 01 03 4



## **Phytosanitary Requirements:**

R0 – Import Permit.

R1 – Phytosanitary Certificate or PC for re-export with the required additional declarations.

R2 – Phytosanitary Inspection at entry.

R4 – Verification pest diagnostic in Official Lab.(facultative)

R8 – quarantine store is required, by official control

## **Additional declaration:**

Argentina:

DA 5 – The seed crop had official inspection during pre-harvest and was found free of Barley stripe mosaic virus.

or

DA15 – the consignment is free from Barley stripe mosaic virus by official lab analysis N° ( ).

No Additional declarations for Brazil and Paraguay.

# MERCOSUR phytosanitary requirements, an example



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PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR *Triticum* spp.

## **CATEGORY 3**

**CLASS 9: Grain.**

**Code:** TRZSS 1 13 01 09 3

### **Phytosanitary Requirements:**

R0 – Import Permit.

R1 – Phytosanitary Certificate or PC for re-export with the required additional declaration .

R2 – Phytosanitary Inspection at entry.

**Additional Declaration:** No Additional declarations Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay.

## **CATEGORY 2**

**CLASS 10: Others.**

**Code:** TRZSS 1 13 02 10 2 **Bran**

### **Phytosanitary Requirements:**

R0 – Import Permit.

R1 – Phytosanitary Certificate or PC for re-export with the required additional declaration .

R2 – Phytosanitary Inspection at entry.

**Additional Declaration:** No Additional declarations Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay.

## **CATEGORY 1**

**CLASS 10: Others.**

**Code:** TRZSS 1 13 12 10 1 **Flour**



Intensive work of education to importers and exporters was conducted in all countries to understand the standard and for the implementation of a mandatory standard by the NPPOs in all member countries.

Based on the success obtained to facilitate trade among countries, COSAVE presented this topic for developing an ISPM.

2004. ICPM-6 added topic "Classification of commodities"

**2009. CPM-4 adopted standard ISPM 32. 2009.  
"Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk"**





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# ISPM 32

**“Categorization of commodities  
according to their pest risk”**

A key standard for Trade facilitation

Its implementation provides immense dividends for market access



## **IPPC REVISED Text.**

Article VI.1b of the IPPC states: *“Contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, provided that such measures are ... limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use ...”*

**IPPC VISION:** Protecting global plant resources from pests

**IPPC MISSION:** To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade.

## **IPPC Strategic Objectives:**

C. Facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures;



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# ISPM 32: BASIS

## ISPM N°1 Basic Phytosanitary principles

**Sovereignty:** Contracting parties have sovereign authority, in accordance with applicable international agreements, to prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures to protect plant health within their territories and to determine their appropriate level of protection for plant health.

**Minimal impact:** Contracting parties should apply phytosanitary measures with minimal impact.

**Harmonization:** Contracting parties should cooperate in the development of harmonized standards for phytosanitary measures.

**Technical justification:** Contracting parties shall technically justify phytosanitary measures

**Managed risk:** Contracting parties should apply phytosanitary measures based on a policy of managed risk, recognizing that risk of the spread and introduction of pests always exists when importing plants, plant products and other regulated articles.



This standard provides criteria for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries on how to categorize commodities according to their pest risk when considering import requirements. **This categorization should help in identifying whether further pest risk analysis is required** and if phytosanitary certification is needed.

The first stage of categorization is based on **whether the commodity has been processed and, if so, the method and degree of processing** to which the commodity has been subjected **before export**. The second stage of categorization of commodities is based on their **intended use after import**.

Contaminating pests or storage pests that may become associated with the commodity after processing are not considered in this standard.

# OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS



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The concept of categorization of commodities according to their pest risk takes into account whether the product has been processed, and if so, the method and degree of processing to which it has been subjected and the commodity's intended use and the consequent potential for the introduction and spread of regulated pests.

This allows pest risks associated with specific commodities to be assigned to categories. **The objective of such categorization is to provide importing countries with criteria to better identify the need for a pathway-initiated pest risk analysis (PRA) and to facilitate the decision-making process regarding the possible establishment of import requirements.**

Four categories are identified, which group commodities according to their level of pest risk (two for processed commodities, two for unprocessed commodities). Lists of the methods of processing and the associated resultant commodities are provided.

# REQUIREMENTS



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When the import requirements for a commodity need to be determined, the importing country may categorize the commodity according to its pest risk. Such categorization may be used to distinguish between groups of commodities for which further analysis is required from those that do not have the potential to introduce and spread regulated pests. In order to categorize the commodity, the following should be considered:

- **method and degree of processing**
- **intended use of the commodity.**

Having evaluated the method and degree of processing taking into account the intended use, the NPPO of the importing country makes a decision on the import requirements for the commodity.

**This standard does not apply to cases of deviation from intended use after import (e.g. grain for milling used as seed for sowing).**



❖ **Method and degree of processing before export.** Based on the method and degree of processing, commodities can be broadly divided into three types as follows:

- processed to the point where the commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- processed to a point where the commodity remains capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- not processed.

If an assessment of the method and degree of processing concludes **that a commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, there is no need to consider intended use and the commodity should not be regulated.** However, if an assessment of the method and degree of processing concludes that a commodity remains capable of being infested with quarantine pests, the intended use should then be considered.



## ❖ Intended use

The intended use of a commodity may be for:

- planting
- consumption and other uses (e.g. crafts, decorative products, cut flowers)
- processing.

-The intended use may affect a commodity's pest risk, as some intended uses may allow for the establishment or spread of regulated pests.

Some intended uses of the commodity (e.g. planting) are associated with a higher probability of a regulated pest establishing than others (e.g. processing). This may result in the application of different phytosanitary measures for a commodity based on its intended use (e.g. soybean seed for sowing and soybean grain for human consumption).

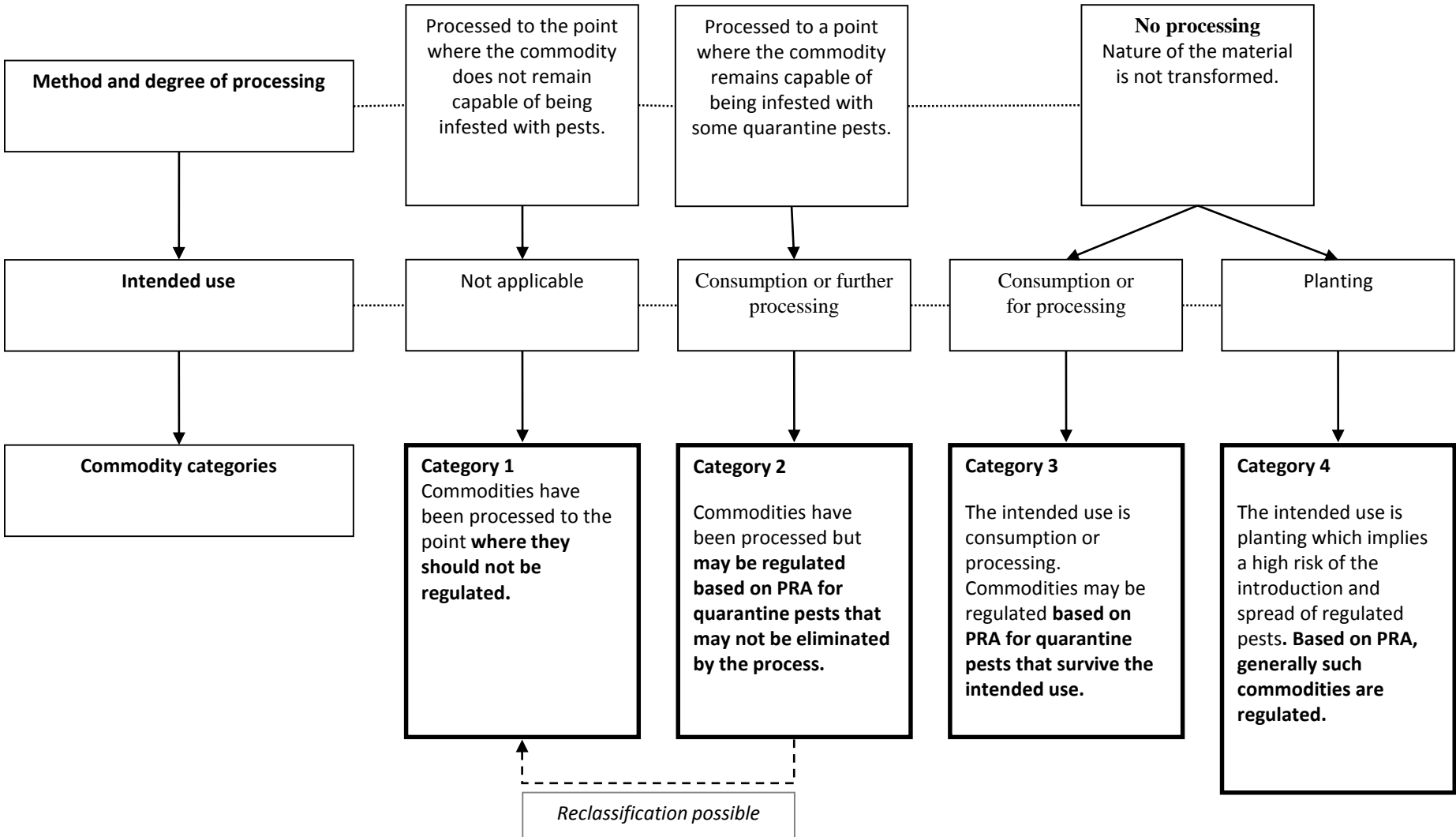
**Any phytosanitary measures applied should be proportional to the pest risk identified.**



# Categorization



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# Which are the most important issues in the ISPM?



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❖ **THE CRITERIA FOR RISK CATEGORIZATION OF COMMODITIES AND DEFINITION OF COMMODITIES WITHOUT NO RISK.**

**AND**

❖ **THE INFORMATION IN ANNEXES AND APPENDIXES**

**ANNEX 1:** Methods of commercial processing with resultant commodities that do not remain capable of being infested with pests

**ANNEX 2:** Methods of commercial processing with resultant commodities that remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests

**APPENDIX 1:** Flow chart illustrating categorization of commodities according to their pest risk

**APPENDIX 2:** Illustrating examples for commodities falling under category 1

# SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS?



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## How can this ISPM be implemented?

**NPPO Decision through** an administrative legal/action (resolution, decree, etc.) establishes which are the products that are not regulated (examples Appendix 2) and the procedures for all other product that could need PRA.

## There is a need of Financial resources ?

**No**, only political decision and a very important information campaign within the NPPO and with importers, exporters, and any other stakeholders.

## Which are the difficulties the NPPO can find?

- External pressures from exporters to issue CF.
- Lack of understanding of how ISPM can be implemented,
- Reduction of NPPO income (less PCs)



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# IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 32

JUST DO IT !!!!!



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**Thank you**