



# Progress made by China and discussion on potential cost-effective approaches for pest risks associated with sea containers

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# Sea containers

carrier of  
international trade

important pathway  
for plant pests to  
introduce and  
spread



*Callosobruchus maculatus*



*Sitophilus zeamais*

*Cuscuta*



*Tribolium castaneum*



*Prostephanus truncatus*



*Arachnida*

*Hypothenemus hampei*



*Diptera*



*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*



*Lasioderma serricorne*



- Since 2008, project on sea containers has been set up for more than 10 years
- Pest risks associated with sea containers was recognized in consensus.



Total Amount of Interceptions  
(Thousand TEUs)



- With the development of global trade, as a result, China is facing a growing pest risk associated with sea containers.
- Since 2011, China has joined this project to address the pest risks.



# Part 01

**progressive development  
in China**

# Meetings of the Sea Containers Task Force



The 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Sea Containers Task Force

Shanghai, China ,Nov.2017



The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Sea Containers Task Force

Shenzhen, China ,Nov.2018

# Chinese SCRG established during the 1<sup>st</sup> SCTF meeting



Research Group on Sea Containers Phytosanitary Standards ,Chinese SCRG



# Part 02

**The challenges we are facing**



- **Proper understanding and effectively addressing biosecurity risks associated with sea containers**
- Sea containers may transmit biosecurity risks, including plant pests, animal infectious diseases and parasitic diseases pathogens, human infectious disease pathogens. The IPPC project has received the support from OIE and CBD.



- **Proper understanding and effectively addressing biosecurity risks associated with sea containers**
- How can the risks be more effectively controlled? Could we define clean containers as containers that eliminate the risk of plant pests? Will it also eliminate all biosecurity risks? What is the most efficient approach for control risks?

## 2. Difference in Role between CTU Code and ISPM



In 2014, IPPC directed the revision of the CTU code, adding related requirements for plant quarantine in it. In April 2015, CPM10 issued the recommendation on sea containers (R-06).

CTU Code does not have mandatory, actually its binding power is less than inspection standard of each shipping company or the general guide to container cleaning of IICL.

In order to prevent pest movement along with sea containers internationally, we must act to get the containers cleaned before they are exported, which can only be achieved by the ISPM.





# Part 03

## **Framework recommendation for ISPM on Sea containers**

# Framework recommendation for ISPM on Sea containers



Containers are exported directly without cleaning and inspection, resulting in an uncontrollable risk of the international spread of pests.

This is a common concern for countries around the world. Developed countries increasingly exposed to the risks posed by loaded containers, and developing countries face the risk of repositioning empty containers else.

To solve this problem, an integrated management system should be established.

# Idea of an integrated management system



integrated  
management  
system

an international recognition system for the cleaning and management of sea containers (necessary)

an electronic tag can be given to clean containers through customs declaration system

pest risk control management system(important)

Giving technical indicators for the elimination of container pest risks

third-party institution as bridge (recommended)

carrying out quarantine inspection of containers under the authority of the government; helping shipping companies to manage the depots and inspect containers.



THANK YOU