

Phytosanitary activities - MALTA

Marica Gatt

IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative "One Belt" Countries

27-30 May 2019

Xi-An, Shaanxi, China

Outline



- Introduction
- Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Division Malta
- Plant Protection Directorate
- Legal Framework: including changes
- Role as NPPO/ Facilities
- Challenges
- Conclusion

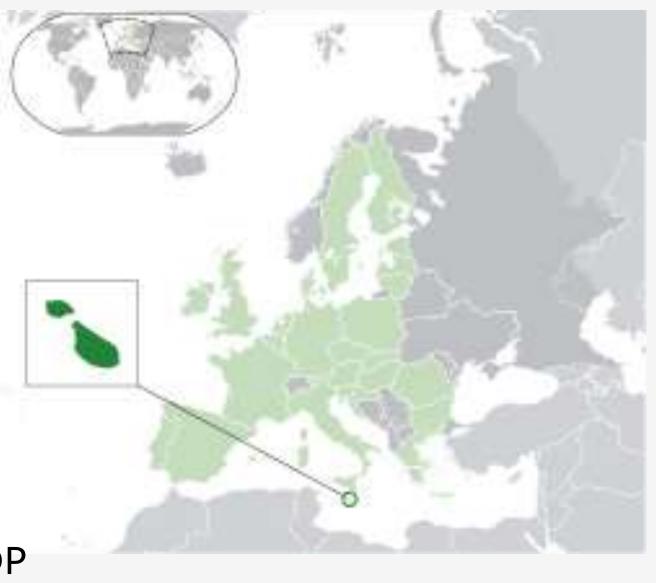


Capital: Valletta

Area: 316 km²

Population: 465,292 (2017)

Agriculture: 1.3% of total GDP





EUROPEAN UNION



an EU Member State



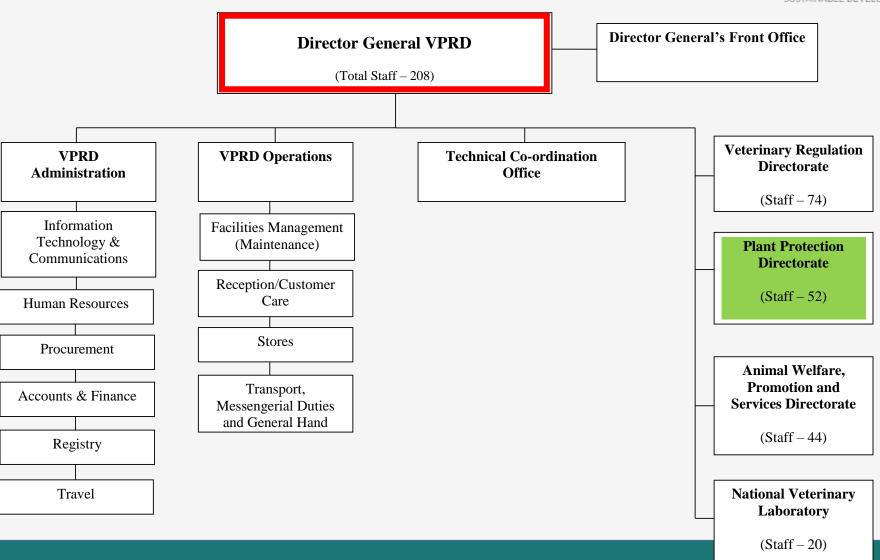
Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Division

Mission Statement

The Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Division (VPRD) co-ordinates and regulates activities to ensure compliancy with requirements of animal health, animal welfare, plant protection, feed and food law. VPRD aims at protecting local agriculture and contributes to its sustainability by preventing the introduction and spreading of pests and diseases in Malta.

MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE **VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY REGULATION DIVISION (VPRD)**







Plant Protection Directorate

Mission Statement

The Plant Protection Directorate, as the Maltese National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), is to co-ordinate and regulate activities to control the introduction and dispersion of major pests and diseases harmful to plant production while encouraging the production of good quality and healthy plants, as foreseen in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the European Union's legislative provisions.

VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY REGULATION DIVISION (VPRD) PLANT PROTECTION DIRECTORATE (PPD) Agric One Stop Shop Secretary to Director **Director Plant Protection** Surveillance and Laboratory Services **Enforcement** Research and Policy Operations Reception / Customer Care Quality Control Import / Movement / EU Affairs Outbreaks Human Resources PH Diagnostic Labs Plant Health Internal Market Control / Monitoring Accounts / Procurement Marketing and Protection Seed Lab of Plant Varieties IT / Communications Genetic Resources Soil / Water Labs Facilities Management / Maintenance



Official controls in Malta are coordinated by the Food Safety Commission

The Food Safety Commission is a Government coordinating body established under the Food Safety Act of 2002 to **coordinate food safety** related matters. The FSC reports to and advises the Minister for Health, Elderly and Community Care.

➤ Plant Health is part of the Food Safety Commission







The basic legislation is **Plant Quarantine Act, 2001** which transposes Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.

- Legislation is applicable to all EU Member States
- EU Member States decide on the type of national legislation and implementing measures to achieve the aim of the EC Directive.



New EU Plant Health Regime: ("Plant Health Law")

Directive 2000/29/EC, as last amended by Imp Directive (EU) 2017/1279, will be repealed on **14 December 2019** and will be replaced by Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on **protective measures against pests of plants**

The new Regulation focuses particularly on the **prevention** of entry or spread of plant pests within the EU. It takes a **more proactive approach involving surveillance, eradication, import rules, and financing**.



Provisions are based on:

- WTO/SPS principles
- FAO International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- International standards of Phytosanitary measures 'ISPMs'

Malta has been a member of WTO since 1 January 1995





Is the official body responsible for carrying out surveys and checks on plant diseases and seeds.

is composed of different functions covering:

- a) Surveillance and Inspectorate,
- b) Plant Health Diagnostic,
- c) Seeds and Other Propagation Material,
- d) Research and Services,
- e) Plant Conservation



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Import/ Export

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- b) Plant Health Diagnostic,
- c) Seeds and Other Propagation Material,
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Import/ Export

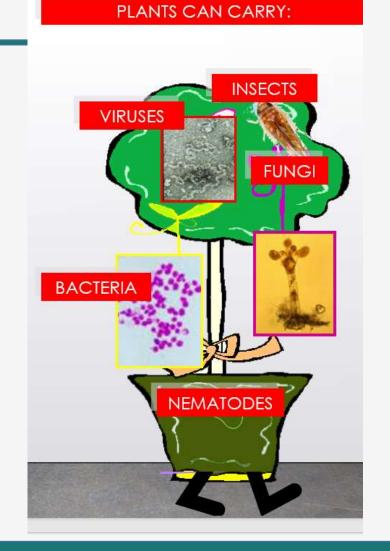
Internal movement



products and their growing media at the points of entry into the Maltese Islands.

primarily of quarantine pests of plant material and plant products but also of pests and diseases affecting quality and to promote appropriate measures for their control.

Legal Framework: Plant Quarantine Act, 2001



Points of entry

<u>SEA Port</u> – Malta Free Port -Marsaxlokk

Containers & Ships

AIR Port – Malta Airport (cargo) - Luqa

Boxes & Parcels







SEA Port

Malta Free Port -Marsaxlokk





Import/ export controls



Non EU Countries



Malta [EU Country]

Inspections of regulated commodities

ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspections

Types of Checks (applies also for export controls)



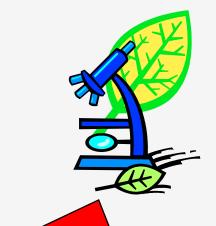




Documentary checks



Identity Control



Phytosanitary checks

Facilities for sampling/inspection



- ⇒ suitable areas for inspection,
- ⇒ inspection tables
- ⇒tools and equipment
- ⇒supporting laboratory facilities



Facilities for sampling/ inspection









Sampling in line with : **ISPM 31**Methodologies of sampling of consignments

Facilities for sampling/ inspection









Tools and equipment









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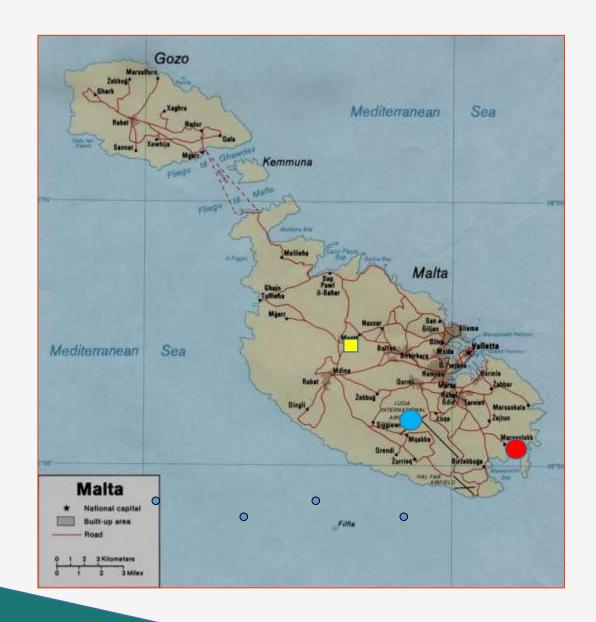
AIR Port – Malta Airport (cargo) - Luqa

Boxes & Parcels





Boxes & Parcels





Boxes & Parcels





► Monitoring & Surveillance





EU Plant Health Regime: Emergency Measures

Measures are also applied to non-listed harmful organisms in case of emergency



Emergency Decisions

Rapid and temporary reinforcement of the protection against sudden phytosanitary threats of import and/or outbreaks within EU

with extra phytosanitary requirements for import and/or internal movements



Emergency Measures - Examples

Commission Decision 98/109/EC provides for emergency measures against the Dissemination of *Thrips palmi* Karny as regards Thailand.

- Anoplophora chinensis
- Anoplophora glabripennis
- Epitrix spp
- Gibberella circinata
- Pepino mosaic virus
- Phytophthora ramorum
- Pinewood nematode
- Spodoptera frugiperda
- Xylella fastidiosa





X. fastidiosa: A wide host range



Pearce's disease on grapevine X. f. subsp. fastidiosa



Almond Leaf Scorch *X. f.* subsp. *multiplex*



Oleander Leaf Schorch *X. f.* subsp. *sandyi*



Citrus Variegated Chlorosis X. f. subsp. pauca



Photo: F.





VALENTINI



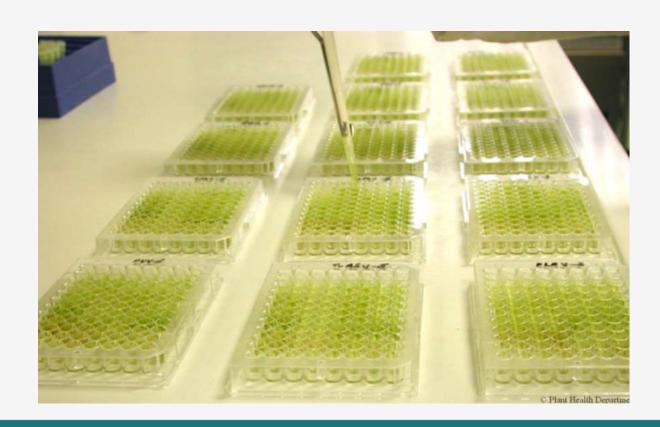
Pests of concern

- >Tuta absoluta
- **≻**Red Pam Weevil
- > CTV [protected zone]



Diagnostic laboratory







Diagnostic laboratory







Plant Protection Directorate - Activities MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT,

- provides services to clients and farmers such as chemical analysis on soil and water; seed purity tests.
- provide customer support to clients, the farming community and stakeholders.
- organise seminars and information campaigns as part of our dissemination of information in relation to Plant Health and Seeds and Other Plant Propagation material.
- participate in workshops, seminars, conferences, working parties and training programmes which are organised by International Organisations such as EPPO, BTSF, COST and EU.
- involved in projects in relation to the conservation of plant genetic resources.

X'ord isir f'pajjižna?

ld-Directorie ghas-Sabbe tal-Paint und svottay spensionian to' monitorage flag insigue konzemus, sigifien dawk tuz-lebbug asigne obes sussenible feathern tal-generi-Gueras, Oliunde, Cirus, Prome u cheast. Down is sigar huma kollha ta' importanza ghal Maha, u allura howa mehring li joiru dawn. Emperajorajet ghal din d-manla biex jekk instab prozenti fil-giojer Mahin tigi khoetollate mill-eweel. Sperijonijet god niru l'toni pubbliti, gonne, ghelogi kil ukoll flag which is so presuper bees pithowlo, b'enties: purtileitari foq 2-kommert 5 jgg mill-Italja. Id-Discount and justined shell specialistics filpoet menn fejo julhlu puvojgjien u karnesi bil-Katamanas dirett mill-Italja bies, jietaklija Iessential u piaeni li wiched jour' Jushu mieghu.

Prekuwzjonijiet

B-pubbliku buwa mislub li jikkumanja lif dan id-Directoral flag in numra k amult flag water tal-fuljett jekk filtage' ma' simosti li huma samili to' shock assumencia u kill munica ffistamps. Howe importants hafter li jours homeil-kompenseryom to' kullhalid salvies murd spririch bhal Xphile justalises ma sign serredon o ess jimbrier (8-grejer Mahin.





- Leaflets
- Posters
- Press Notices
- Media



DIPARTIMENT GHAS-SAHHA TAL-PJANTI

IL-MARDA TAT-TRISTEZA TAC-CITRU Citrus Tristeza Virus - CTV

Is-CTV huwa sirus li jattakka sigar tae-citiu. Dan il-sirus huwa megjus bhala swar ta' kwarantina, minhabba li hu qerriedi hafna Hu jattakka l-iktar citru li jkun imlaqqam fuq il-laring tal-bakkaljaw Fil-Mediterran dan il-virus jinstab f'diversi pajizi bhall-Italja, Tunesija, Franza ecc., u b'hekk wiehed jista jifhem kemin hu facli li dan il-sirwe jidhol f pajjizna. Dan il-virus gieli natub lokalment u lpjanti nfettati gew meqruda

Dan il-sinu junfarex l-irjed permerz ta' tilquin b'material infettat b'dan il-sinu; ew permezz ta' speci ta' afidi fostbom: Îmaptes atrivide, Aphiz gazgai, Aphiz gomenie u Tavapten averantii. Tavapten averantii, Aphia parppia u Aphia pinno-nia luuna puszeon fil-grejiet Maltia, filosuse li Tavapten istraini (Ing. Bruco in-rus aphia), li lui l-iktui speci li juszied din il-marda in luuniez prezenn f Malta.

Prekawzjonijiet li qed jittiehdu sabiex jinžamm dan il-viros milli jin-

Sabien nikkontrollaw milli tinfiren din il-marda fil-grejjer Maltin, kull sens jau zavzey mid-Dipartiment ghas-Sahha tal-Pjanti kemm ghal virus kif ukoll ghal vetturi (afidi) fʻghelioni u gonini madwar Malta u Ghawden, kif ukoll *sarrorise/garden sentres* li jbirghu s-sigar.

Is-Sintomi tal-Virus jiddependu fuqi

- · il-varieta tas-nigra nfettata,
- · foq liena baghal (motrisck) it-tilqima thun imlaqqma

Kif jigi kkontrollat is-CTV

Lebda mard tal-own ma jista' jigi kkontrollat permezz ta' bexx jew kimici olus. Din il-marda tista tinqered biss permezz li tinharaq ia-agga. Importanti wkoll li jigi mubicus besa, kontra l-afidi li jistghu igorru l-virus. Sigar jew tilqim ma jistghux jegu importan jekk dawn ma ikunun ocertifikati skond il-ligi li huma minghaja mard. Metodu sehor bien jigi ikkontrollist ilmard ta' dan il-virus, huwa billi jibda jur tilgun fuq *osattade* sesistent/tolesanti ghas-CTV bhalma hu l-Pawirus tifiklata.









Manager Star Ridger of Affairs of Rusia

Pouli to' i-Unioni Erropes ghill-Izningo Rouli, i-Errope Turent d'Zon Rouli.

DIPARTIMENT GHAS-SAHHA TAL-PJANTI

BUMUNQAR AHMAR TAL-PALM Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (Olivier)



Munque prominent it inghawweg.

Kulur hamram lewn is sadid.

Died minn 200 sa 300 bajda





eps : Maghanula minn hjur Tapprotegs lil-larva waqt li tkun qed tinbudel f'adult.







Il-palm li jigi attakkat mill-Bumungar l-ahmar tal-palm:

- Phoency dactilifers, (tat-Tamal)
- Phoenis congriencis, (tas-Saijieda)
- Phoenic sylvestria, (Silver date palm).
- Chamaerapo hamilis, (tal-Gummas).
- Coros surifera, (tal-Coconut)
- Washingtonia spp. (to 1-Imcewha) Arms catecha (Betel nut oalm)
- F'Malta l-iktas sigas tal-palm li huma infettati Washingtonia

X'ghandek taghmel?

- Ikkuntatja lid-Dipartiment ghas-Sahha tal-Pjanti ghal iktar
- Mu azzjoni billi tapplika l-benz adattat bhala prevenzjoni.
- Izbor mill-ingas, aghlaq il-feriti u bixx mill-ewwel.
- Qabel tizbor u tarmi bicciet tal-palm dejjem agharraf lid-Dipartiment ghas-Sahha tal-Pjanti.
- Iccsqlsqx sigsr tal-palm minghair permess
- . Kif tara sinjal tas-sintomi ta' l-infestazzioni irraporta.
- Segwi I-linji gwids mahruga mid-Dipartiment



Minimum glos-Ribnen n Affecial Rocali

Tel: +350 2339 7100 223 Freephone: 8007 2310 www.phothesith.gov.art www.nout.ext.ad

Xylella fastidiosa















"Plant Health Law": Regulation (EU) 2016/2031

Unlike Council Directive 2000/29/EC this Regulation only provides for a limited number of provisions on official controls since those rules are provided for in the framework of the horizontal legislation on official controls: **Regulation** (EU) 2017/625.

Example

- Official controls at BCPs
- Accreditation of laboratories
- Establishing of EURLs





Priority pests

These are the Union quarantine pests with the **most severe potential impacts on the economy, environment and/or society** of the EU.

They will be subject to **enhanced measures** concerning:

- surveys,
- eradication action plans,
- contingency plans and
- simulation exercises



Enhanced EU co-financing



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They will be subject to **enhanced measures** concerning:

- surveys,
- eradication action plans,
- contingency plans and
- simulation exercises





EU LEGISLATION ON OFFICIAL CONTROLS



General Food Law

Official Food and Feed Controls

Regulation (EC) N°178/2002
laying down the general
principles and requirements of
food law, establishing the
European Food
Safety Authority (EFSA) and
laying down procedures in
matters of food safety

Regulation (EC) N°882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules



Regulation (EC) 882/2004 was recently reviewed and will be replaced by the:

Official Controls Regulation (EU) 2017/625

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products



Regulation (EC) 882/2004 was recently reviewed and will be replaced by the:

Official Controls Regulation (EU) 2017/625

Main date of application

14 December 2019

(the scope, definitions, competent authorities' obligations, financing of official controls, administrative assistance, etc.)

In some cases: 27 April 2018, 27 April 2022, 14 Dec 2022

Entered in force: 27 April 2017



Regulation (EC) 882/2004 was recently reviewed and will be replaced by the:

Official Controls Regulation (EU) 2017/625

Title III

Reference Laboratories
and reference Centres

(the scope, definitions of official con

oligations, financing ance, etc.)

In some cases: **27 April 2018**, 27 April 2022, 14 Dec 2022

Entered in force: 27 April 2017

Regulation (EU) 2017/625: Why?



The new rules extend the scope of the previous Regulation to also cover **animal-by product** rules and **plant health**

Food & Feed & Plant Organic Plant Protection Feed Food Production Health safety products safety PDOs, Animal **Animal** Animal PGIs, by-**GMOs** welfare Health **TSGs** products



Regulation (EU) 2017/625: Key Principles

simplification

scope has been extended to cover the whole agri-food chain and thus OCs integrated in a single regulation; CHED

transparency

Increased transparency and greater accountability through the publication of information (incl fees calculation)

harmonisation

Extending the scope ensures a more harmonised and coherent approach along the entire agri-food chain

efficiency

Facilitates exchange of information; supported by an integrated information management system (IMSOC)

The **risk based approach** is maintained



New elements for import controls [Art 43-76]

A common framework for import controls with **risk adjusted frequencies** for all import checks.

Border Control Posts (BCPs) will replace current Border Inspection Posts (BIPs), Designated Points of Entry (DPEs), etc. Use of single standard document Common Health Entry Document (CHED) for notification of consignments from non EU countries.

All BCPs will have to fulfil minimum requirements for facilities, equipment; similar staff qualifications etc.

An integrated information management system (IMSOC) to link all existing (and future) computer systems, e.g. TRACES1, RASFF2 and Europhyt3 to ensure optimal exchange of information between MS.



Regulation (EU) 2017/625: Import Control

OCR introduces a **common set of rules** for controls carried out at EU borders on animals and goods

Controls (such as documentary, identity and physical checks) will be **risk-based** and carried out with **appropriate frequency** (Article 44).

The **import control system will be more risk-based** and targeted. Hence it will be less burdensome for Competent Authorities and businesses alike.



Regulation (EU) 2017/625: Official laboratories

The OCR sets out the requirements to be met to designate official laboratories

Example:

- accurate description of the tasks that can be carried in laboratory,
- the laboratory must have the necessary equipment and expertise,
- accreditation to ISO standards, etc. (Article 37).

Plant health laboratories have been given a 5-year transitional period to comply with accreditation requirements (article 167(2)).

The OCR provides procedures to establish EU Reference Laboratories (EURLs)

Challenges



- Net importers
- Small NPPO
- 'free' movement within EU: Xylella fastidiosa
- island (200km circumference)
- e commerce
- Globalisation: tourists (c.2.5 million/year)
- Foreign residents
- New updates in EU legislation: Official controls, Border Control Posts; accreditation of PH labs

Conclusion



 Phytosanitary activities in Malta fall primarily under the Plant Protection Directorate within the Veterinary and Regulation Division (VPRD)

 The Maltese NPPO is continually investing to ensure that it has the necessary legal framework and infrastructure

 Training and Continuous support/ collaboration are seen to be an important aspect for continuous development



Thank you for your attention Xie Xie