PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICACION FOR GRAIN EXPORT IN URUGUAY

Workshop on the International Movement of Grains

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

December 6-8, 2011

DIRECCION GENERAL DE SERVICIOS AGRICOLAS

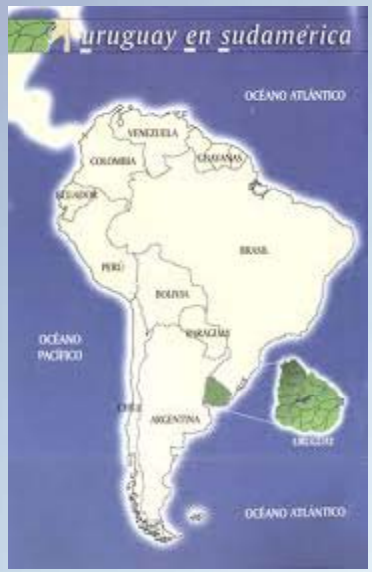
Ing. Agr. María Inés Ares

MGAP
Servicios Agricolas

URUGUAY DATA

Area: 176.215 km²

Agricultural area: 1.746.480 has



Main crops: wheat, barley, soybean, corn, sorghum and rice.

Grain Production: 5,055,415 tons.

GRAIN PRODUCTION (TONS)						
Year	wheat	barley	soybean	corn	sorghum	rice
2006/7	611.200	432.056	779.900	337.800	162.800	1.145.654
2007/8	697.143	310.259	772.900	334.700	151.200	1.329.955
2008/9	1.357.000	410.000	1.028.600	269.800	324.200	1.288.000
2009/10	1.844.400	464.100	1.816.800	527.256	137.305	1.148.519
2010/11	1.300.100	191.915	1.541.000	286.200	123.400	1.612.800
Fuente: con base en información de DIEA (MGAP)						

URUGUAY DATA

Grain exports:
4,728,287 tons

GRAIN EXPORTS (TONS)					
Year	wheat	malted barley	soybean	corn	rice
2008	**382.823**	254.500	745.582	19.578	761.740
2009	1.142.946	282.680	1.090.028	28.064	925.420
2010	1.476.077	273.188	1.965.408	237.254	776.360
Fuente: OPYPA (MGAP)					

MARKETS: MERCOSUR, ASIA, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

Certification of phytosanitary requirements established by the NPPO of importing countries.

Phytosanitary Surveillance: pest presence and prevalence.

Movement of grain from harvest to shipment

Phytosanitary Certification System

PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Are General Phytosanitary Measures?

Are they technically justified? established through PRA?

Are they appropriate for the identified risk?

PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Some examples for wheat grain:

"*Tilletia indica*, *Anguina tritici*, *Corynebacterium tritici* and *Urocystis agropyri* are **not Known to occurr in the area of production**. Grain should be **free of seed weeds** and foreign matter. **All pests have been killed** before dispatch by fumigation. (Details to be stated on phytosanitary certificate)"

"Grain should be free from ***Acarus siro, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Listronotus bonairensis*, *Fusarium poae, Xanthomonas translucens, Urocystis agropyri, Tilletia controversa*, *Bromus unioloides, Lolium temulentum, Phalaris paradoxa, Polygonum convolvulus, Fumaria officinalis, Brassica nigra, Coronopus didymus, Ammi visnaga, Echium plantagineum, Ambrosia artemisiifolia y Anthemis cotula***. Disinfection **treatment pre-shipment**."

PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

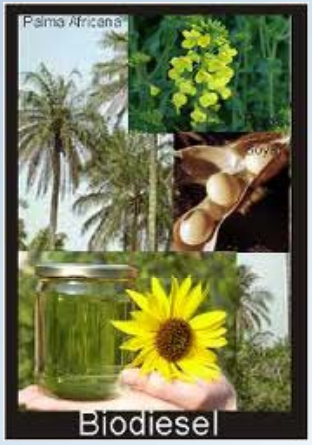
Some examples for soybean grain:

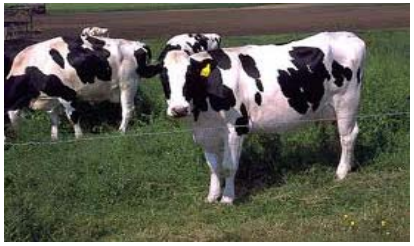
"The consignment is free from *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens; Phomopsis longicola; P. savastanoi* pv *glycinea; Cercospora sojina; Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv *phaseolicola; Xanthomonas axonopodis pv phaseoli; Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *glycines* and *Heterodera glycines* based on **official analysis Nº** ……..

The grain is free from *Phytophthora megasperma; Tobacco ringspot virus; Tomato ringspot virus; Southern bean mosaic virus; Callosobruchus analis; C. phaseoli* and *Sorghum almunm; Cuscuta spp.* and *Sorghum halepense*. Free of soil.

MGAP
Servicios Agricolas

INTENDED USE





PHYTOSANITARY RISKS (ISPM Nº 32)

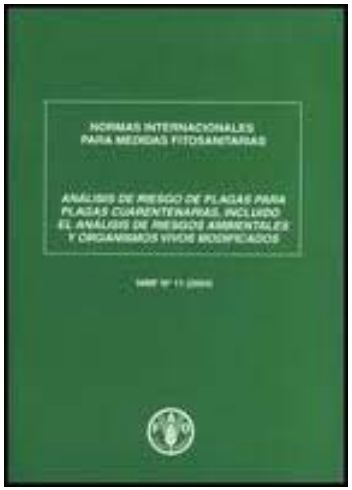
Some intended uses of commodities (e.g. planting) result in a much higher probability of introducing pests than others (e.g. processing)

Category 3. Commodities have not been processed and the intended use is for a purpose other than propagation, for example, consumption or processing. PRA is necessary to identify the pest risks related to this pathway.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction ??

RISK ASSESSMENT: Probability, consequences, uncertainty



RISK MANAGEMENT: Efficacy, feasibility and impacts

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction ??

Weeds: Plants as pests may affect other plants through competition, for limited resources, such as space, light, nutrients, and water, or through parasitism or allelopathy.

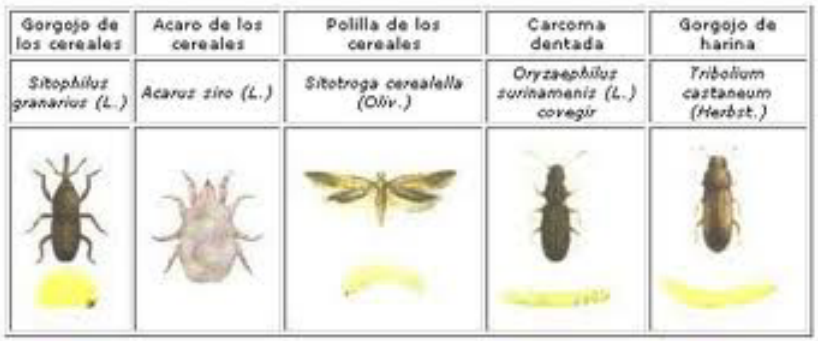
Presence or absence ? **Plant or weeds?**

Host?

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Are grains the main pathway for pest introduction??

Insects: Presence or absence ?



Phytosanitary measures or quality?

Fungi, bacteria and viruses?

GRAINS VS. SEEDS

Are similar pathways? NO

Pose similar phytosanitary risk? NO

Which is the problem?

Deviation from the intended use? where? when? why?

Good Agricultural Practices?

GRAINS VS. SEEDS
IPPC: SPECIFICATION Nº 54

International movement of seed (2011)

Reason for the standard

Many seeds …… are moved internationally primarily for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (for example, production of biofuels, fibre, pharmacological as well as for pre-commercial (research, seed increase) purposes). Effective phytosanitary measures applied to the movement of seed are likely to decrease the number of potential regulated pests moving to new areas. They may also aid in improving food security by helping to ensure that imported seeds are free of pests of concern that could decrease seed fecundity and/or yield.

GRAINS

International movement of grains?

THANKS

mares@mgap.gub.uy

Muchas Gracias

- ***Contactos***

Ing. Agr. Maria Inés Ares ***mares@mgap.gub.uy***