

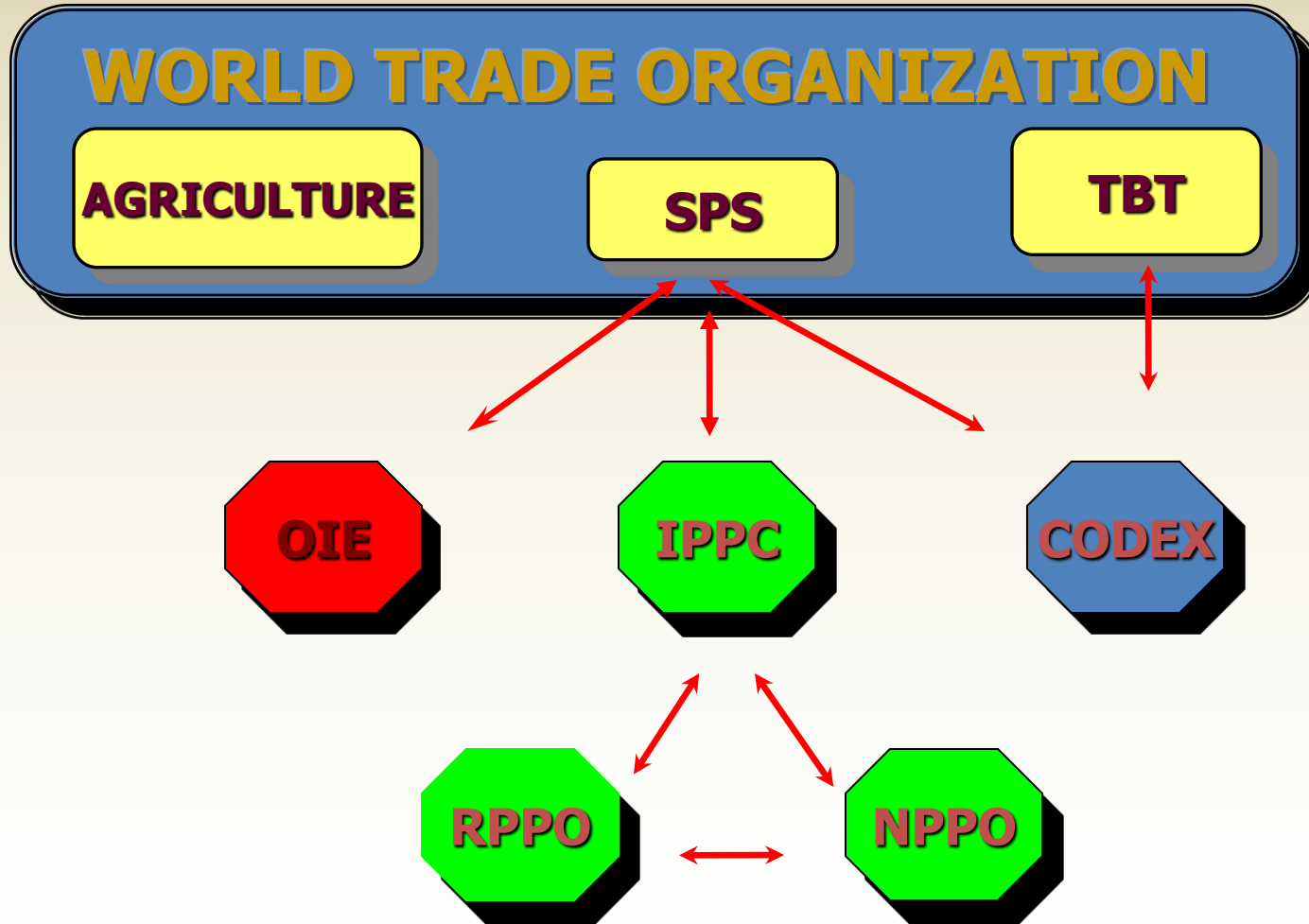
What is the IPPC?

A multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection

The global instrument for the harmonization of phytosanitary measures in commerce

The phytosanitary standard-setting organization named in the WTO-SPS Agreement

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR AGRI-FOOD TRADE



International Plant Protection Convention

Each contracting party shall make provision, to the best of its ability, for an official national plant protection organization (NPPO) with the main responsibilities:

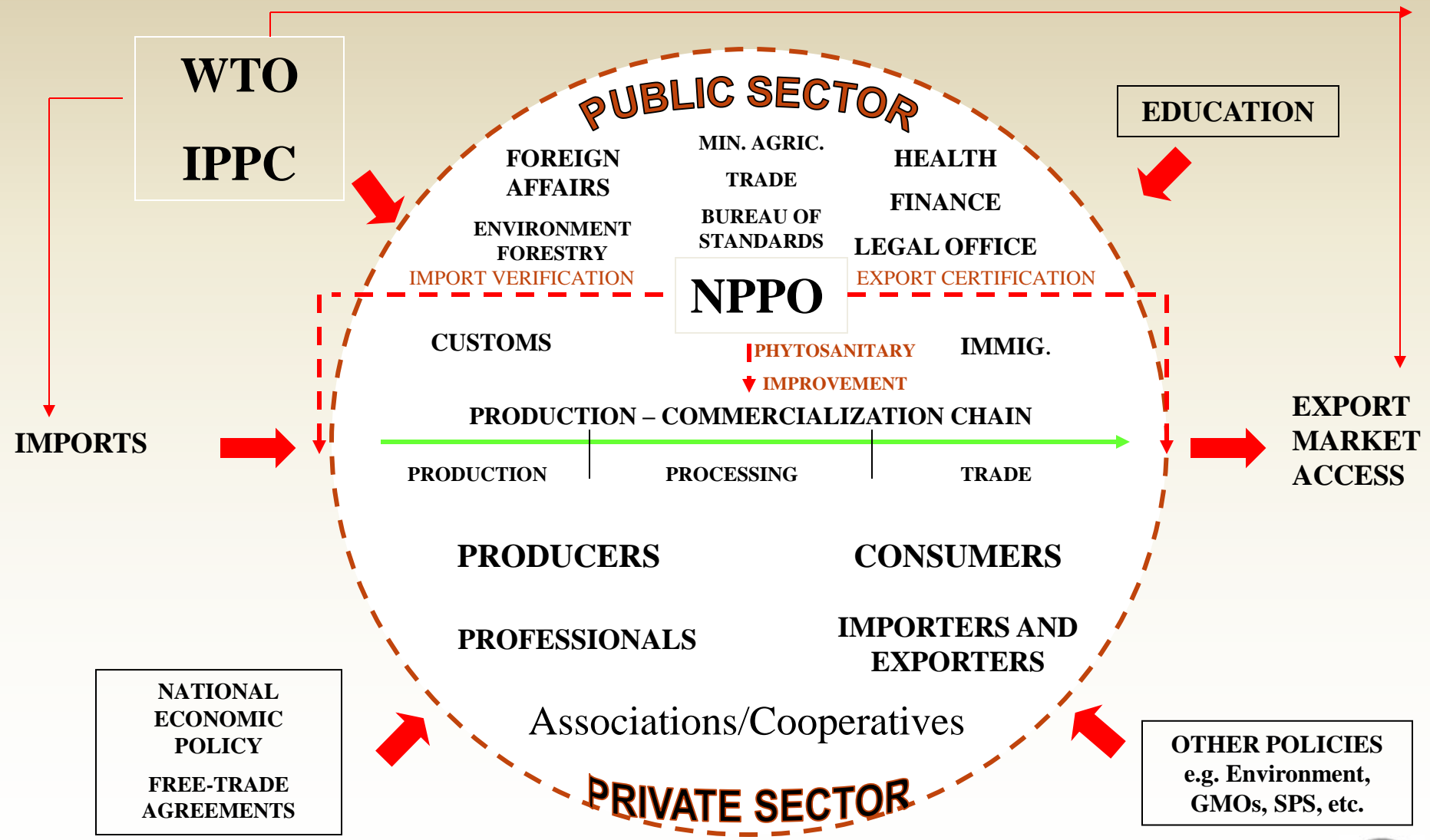
- the **issuance of phytosanitary certificates**
- **pest surveillance**
- the **inspection of consignments**
- the **disinfestations or disinfection of consignments**
- **pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence;**
- **pest risk analyses;**
- to ensure **phytosanitary security** of consignments after certification
- **training** and development of staff.

International Plant Protection Convention

Other NPPO responsibilities:

- the **distribution of information** regarding regulated pests
- **research and investigation**
- the **issuance of phytosanitary regulations**; and
- other functions as may be required for the implementation of the Convention.

National Phytosanitary System



CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LEGISLATIVE, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- **ISSUES**

- **Outdated legislation not consistent with the International Agreements (no organization to implement the law)**
- **Competencies and responsibilities scattered, overlapped or absent among technical units.**
- **Inappropriate institutional structure which constrains the implementation of critical functions of the NPPO**
- **Multi-tasking of personnel stunting specialization and development of skills.**
- **Absence of designated inspectors to safeguard agricultural production and the import/export process.**

CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LEGISLATIVE, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- ISSUES
 - Inadequate controls for the certification of products for export, includes lack of controls for issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates (fragmented).
 - Lack of access to information with respect to importing countries' requirements.
 - lack of computerisation of information.
 - Non-competitive salaries.
 - Inadequate facilities (laboratory, inspection and border posts).

CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LEGISLATIVE, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- ISSUES
 - Low institutional sustainability (no cost recovery)
 - Little/no provision for training at various levels of competencies (due to lack of institutional arrangements)
 - Absence of documented procedures and specific regulations
 - No/little affiliations with external technical and support institutions
 - Apparently weak linkages between the public and private sectors

CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

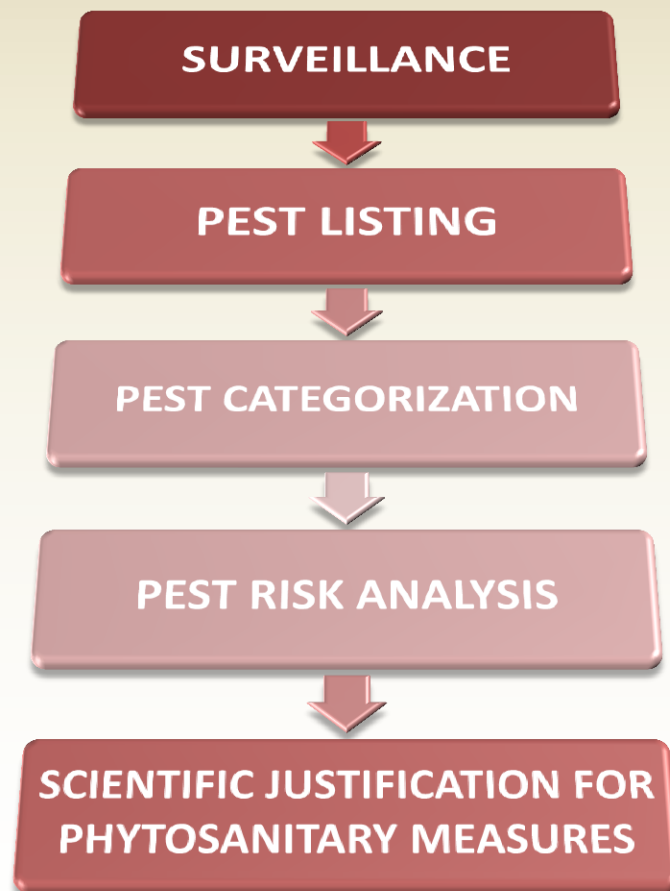
- **POLITICAL**
 - **Lack of national agricultural policies especially with regard to SPS issues and national food security.**
- **LEGISLATIVE**
 - **Developing countries need to review their legislation(s) to make them consistent with the international agreements**
- **ECONOMIC**
 1. **Difficulties in implementing the required changes (market protection to free trade) in the required time-frame**
 2. **Lack of resources (infrastructure, manpower, etc).**



DOMINO EFFECT

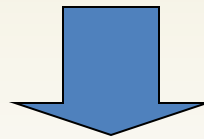


DOMINO EFFECT



PUBLIC AWARENESS

1. **Lack of awareness of the need for a national integrated phytosanitary system.**
2. **Need to develop a national policy to facilitate safe trade.**



**DIFFICULTIES FOR GAINING AND/OR
MAINTAINING EXTERNAL MARKETS**

