ISPM 38 Implementation - NAPPO Workshop

Intended Use as a Risk Factor

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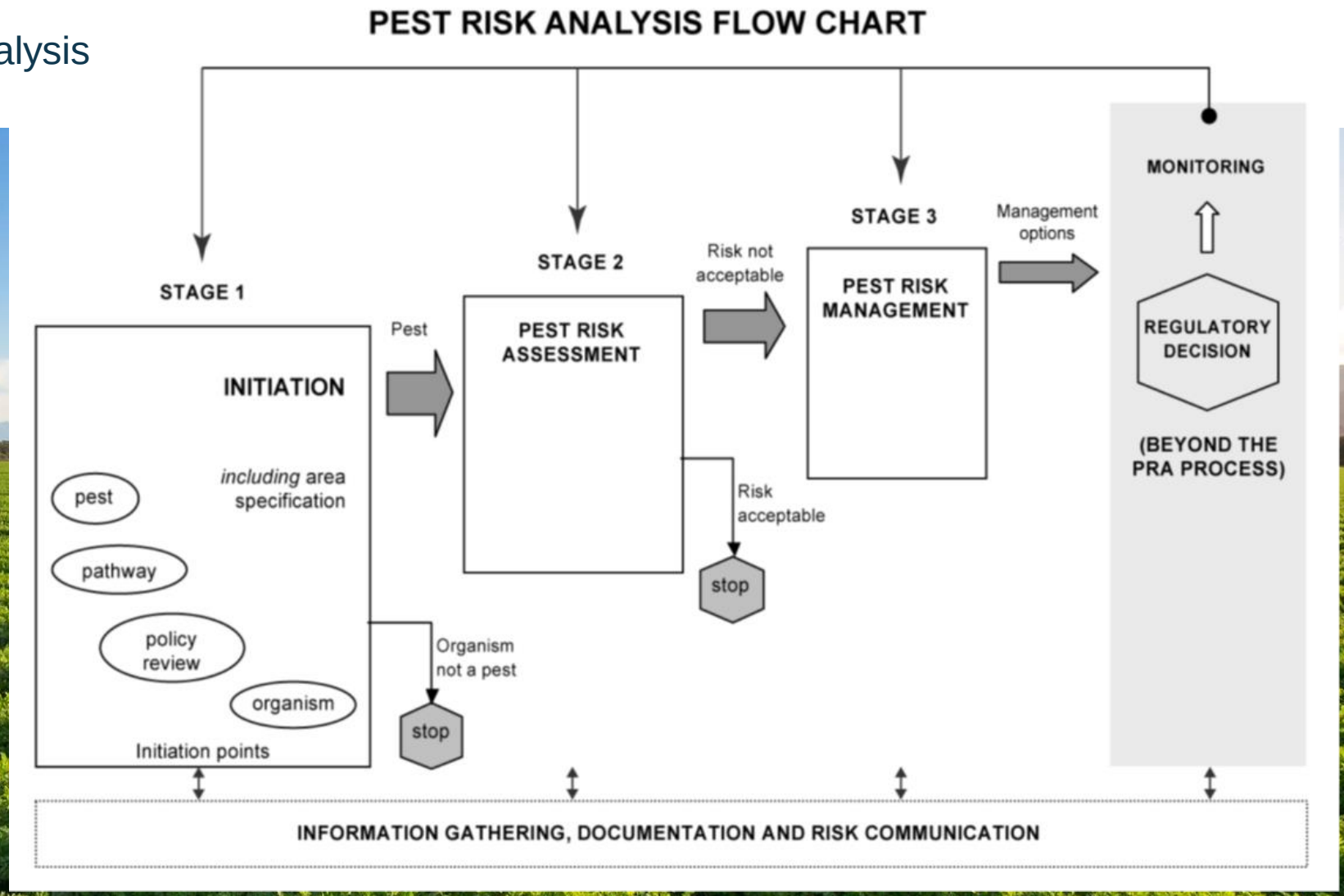
The INTENDED USE is critical

ISPM 2

Framework for pest risk analysis



ISPM2 - PRA Stage 2 – RISK ASSESSMENT

The process for pest risk assessment can be broadly divided into three interrelated steps:

- 1. Pest categorization (QP, RNQP, non-regulated)
- 2. Assessment of the probability of introduction (entry and establishment) and spread
- 3. Assessment of potential economic consequences (including environmental impacts) of introduction and spread

The probability of pest introduction, establishment and spread is direcly related to the intended use.

ISPM 38

1.3 Purpose of import

The production of seeds may involve several steps which may be performed in different countries.

Breeding ‹› *Multiplication* ‹› *Destructive Analysis* ‹› *Restricted Field Planting*

The purpose of import may impact the probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and determining phytosanitary measures.

Also see "INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF SMALL LOTS OF SEED".

SAA Technical paper 01/16

The purpose of import may be broadly ranked from lowest to highest pest risk

Seeds for laboratory testing or destructive analysis

- **The PRA may not be necessary, no release into the environment.**
- **Requirements for laboratory testing , confinement and the destruction of the seeds and plants should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.**
- **The NPPO of the importing country may not require other phytosanitary measures for these seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.**

Examples

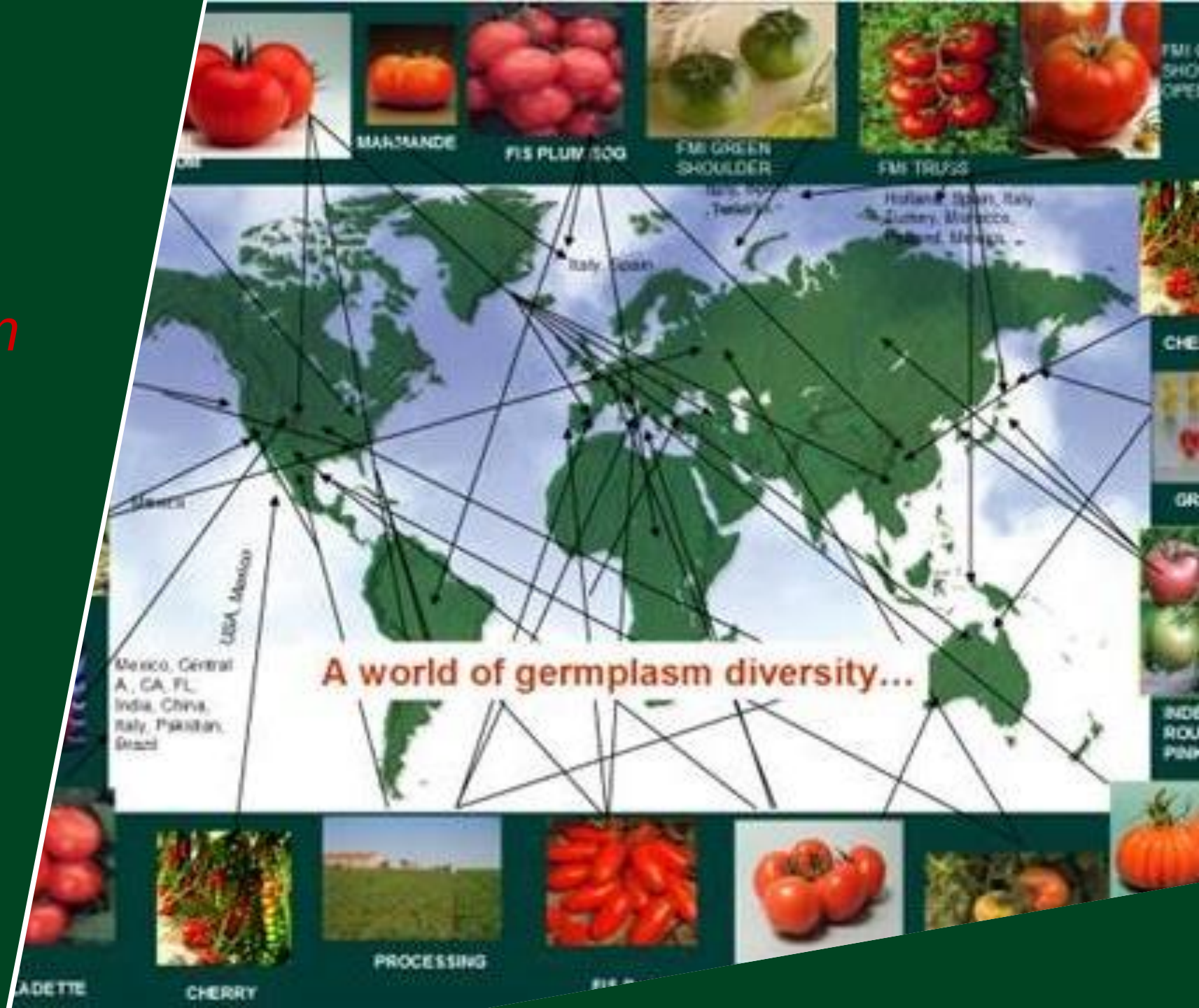
- ✓ Countries with specific IP request for seed not being planted, but the final requirements do not change.
- ✓ Despite not having a particular process defined, the import is managable through conversations with NPPO.
- ✓ NPPOs interaction (SAGARPA-APHIS) ToBRFV lab test optimization. IOWA Univeristy
- ✓ Lack of industry visibility on processes to move seed by purpose. (Ex Movement Chile to China for destructive analysis)

Seeds for planting under restricted conditions

- Such seeds are imported for research and are grown in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields.
- These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm and seeds as breeding material.
- For these seeds, NPPOs may require phytosanitary measures, which should not be more stringent than needed to address the pest risk identified

R&D Seed

Tomato Germoplasm Development



TOMATO GERMOPLASM DEVELOPMENT

- Complex international seed movement.
- The Tomato seed is very expensive.
- The tomato seed lots being moved are very small.
- Tomato Seed is produced under intensive schemes, with high phytosanitary standards.
- High number of hybrids under development per year.

Seed production in Breeding sites

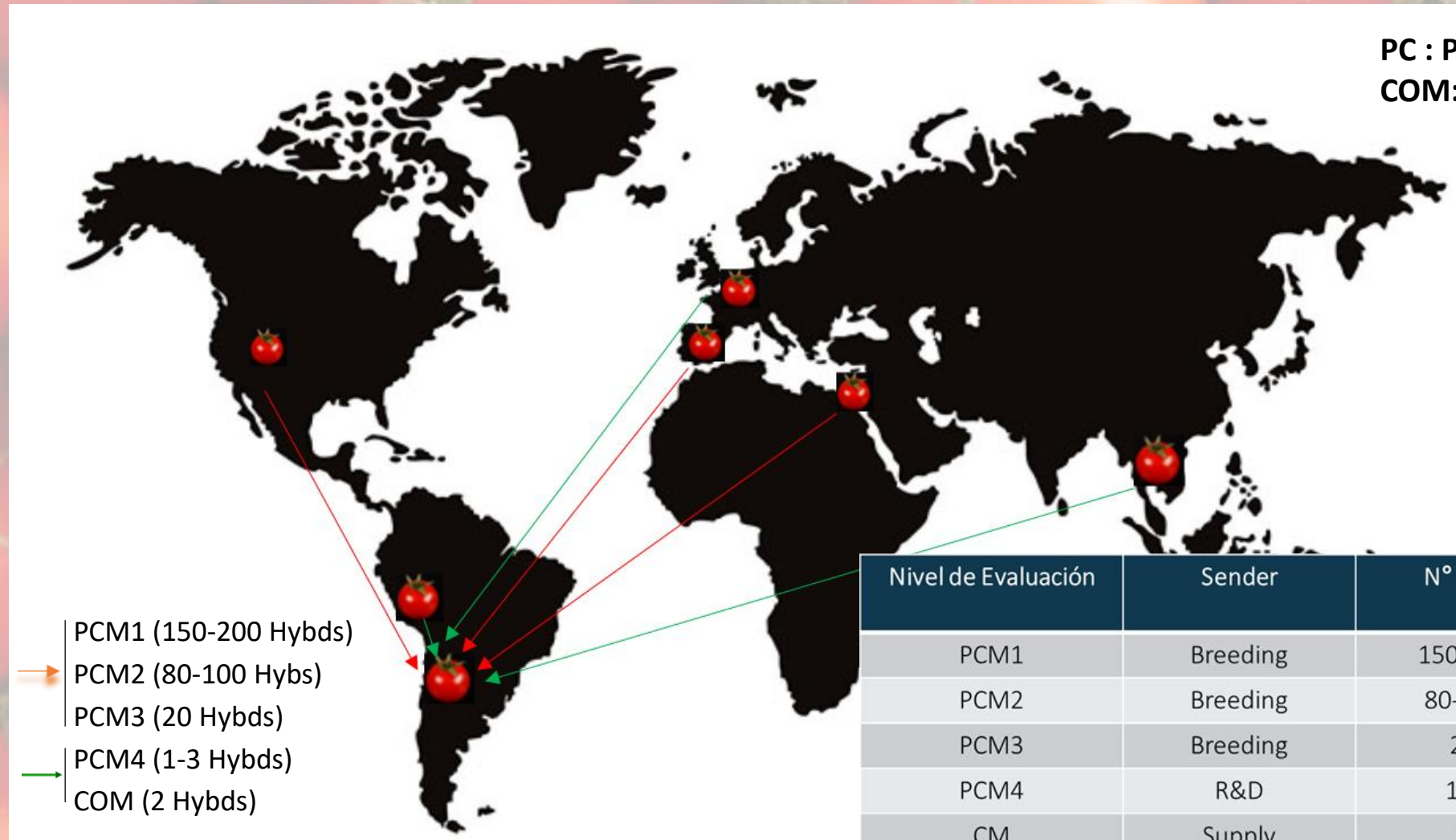
Small Seed Lots being moved
(4 grames/envelope)

Growth under restricted conditions

Very low or insignificant pest risk

TOMATO GERMOPLASM DEVELOPMENT (Chile & Argentina)

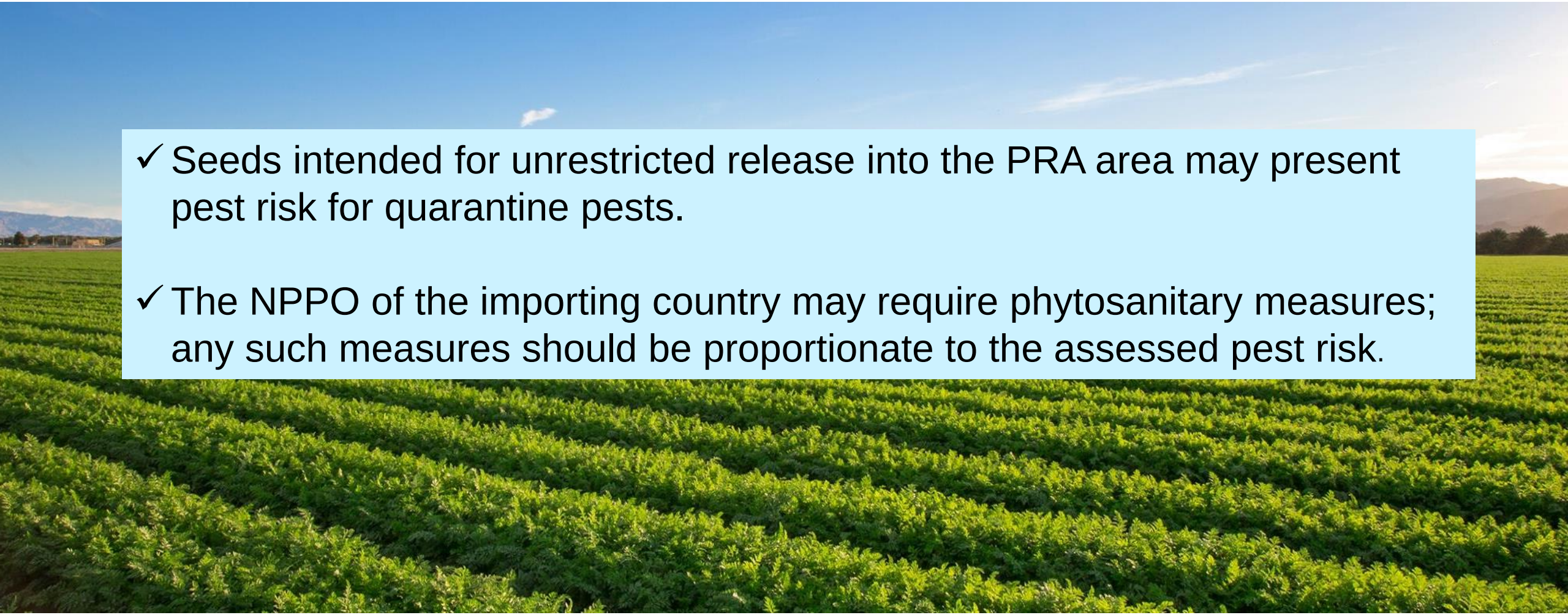
PC : Precommercial Seed
COM: Commercial Seed



Nivel de Evaluación	Sender	N° HYB	Seed origen
PCM1	Breeding	150-200	España Israel US
PCM2	Breeding	80-100	
PCM3	Breeding	20	
PCM4	R&D	1-3	Thailandia Perú Francia
CM	Supply	2	

The experimental seed complies with the same requirements than the Commercial Seed

Seeds for field planting



- ✓ Seeds intended for unrestricted release into the PRA area may present pest risk for quarantine pests.
- ✓ The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures; any such measures should be proportionate to the assessed pest risk.

Soybean VCU & DUS trials for seed registration

- ✓ Small Seed Lots for field planting (experimental seed)
- ✓ VCU trails are mandatory in most of our countries for commercial launch.
- ✓ Needed for variety registration VR & PVPs.
- ✓ High quality seed being moved.
- ✓ Depending on the country of destination the lot varies between 2.5ks to 10kg per variety.

Case 1. The importing country NPPO extracts 500grs for phytosanitary purposes and 1kg for quality analysis (10% of the imported seed-lot) at the entry point.

Case 2. The seed test to fulfill the IP at the origin country consumes 25% of the seed lot.

Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU);
Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS)
VR: Variety Registration
PVP: Plant Variety Protection

The NPPOs of America, in their vast majority, do not regulate differentially and formally the phytosanitary requirements for seed movements according to the purpose of import

Addressing the purpose of import as a risk factor.

Advantages

- ✓ Phyto requirement definition by purpose of import, special impact on experimental seed and small seed lots.
- ✓ Simplification of seed movement.
- ✓ Promotion of Germplasm Development Programs (suitable for the region).
- ✓ Cost reduction for seed movement (testing + destruction of high value seed).
- ✓ Optimize the use of the resources (NPPOs and Industry).
- ✓ Improvement of import times, without endangering the sowing windows.
- ✓ Increase the transparency and predictability of seed import imports.

Thanks for your attention!