Pest Risk Analysis (PRA): importance and challenges

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EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION (EPPO)

Regional Plant Protection Organization
Created in 1951 by 15 countries, Headquarters in Paris
Main task: ensure international cooperation in plant protection



KEY PRINCIPLES OF SPS AGREEMENT AND IPPC

- Countries have the right to use phytosanitary measures to protect their plant resources and trade
- Phytosanitary measures should be:
 - only applied when necessary
 - technically justified by <u>Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)</u>
 - not more restrictive than necessary to manage risk
 - non-discriminatory
 - transparent
- Measures not meeting ISPMs and not justified by PRA are considered as technical barriers to trade

WHAT IS PEST RISK ANALYSIS (PRA)?

- 'Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)' The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [ISPM 5]
- 'Phytosanitary measure' Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [ISPM 5]

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRA

PRA - key point of national phytosanitary systems:

- National lists of regulated pests includes species qualified as QPs or RNQPs based on the result of PRAs
- National phytosanitary requirements are based on the conclusions of pest risk management stage of PRAs
- Documented PRAs are "technical justifications" of phytosanitary measures (requirement of the SPS Agreement and IPPC)

Who does PRA?

- Nations (NPPOs): to conduct PRA is on e of the basic functions of NPPOs under IPPC
- Regional Plant Protection Organisations (RPPOs)
- Trading Blocs (EU, EAEU, etc...)





MAIN CHALLENGES OF PRA

- Lack of information
 - Biology of pests
 - Damage
 - Trade data
- Uncertainties
 - Good to identify necessary research
 - Bad to implement measures
- Qualification of experts conducting PRA

Thank you for your attention

