

Risk Prioritization in Phytosanitary Management

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CAREC SPS Week

22 April 2021

Session 1: Integrated Risk
Management



Outline

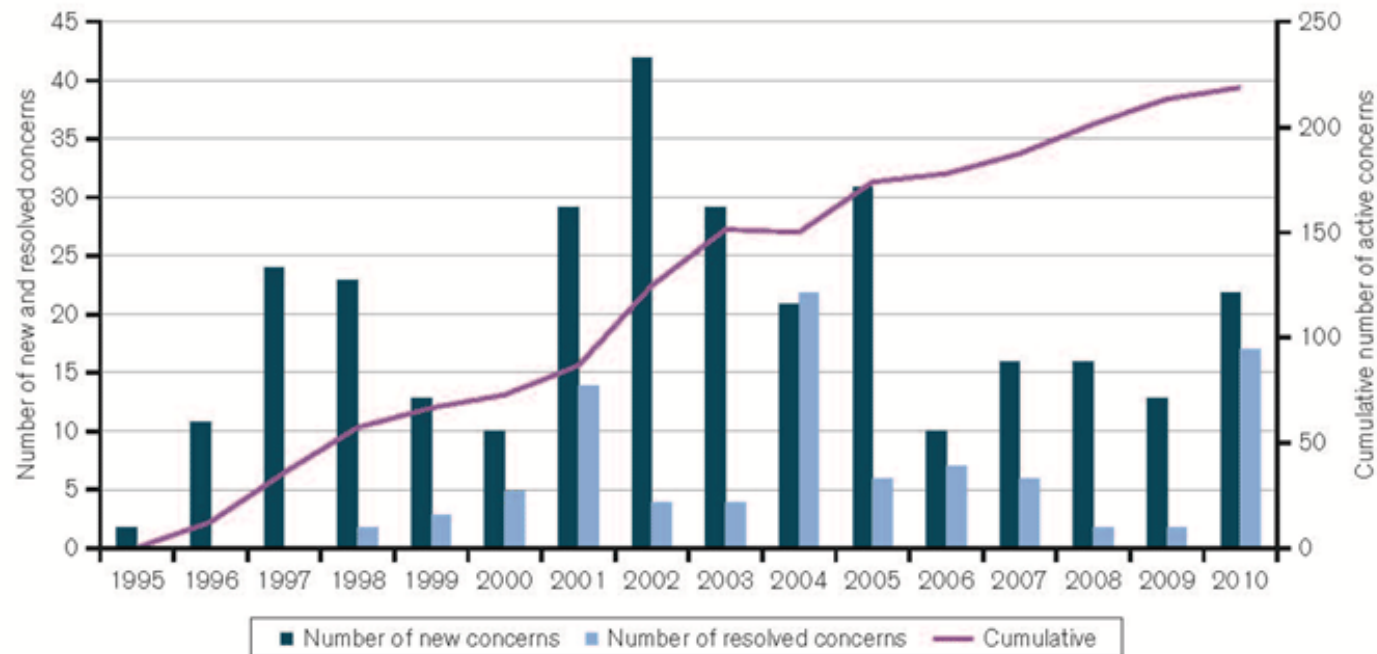
Context

SPS overview

Border management, risk
prioritization and risk-based
border management

SPS measures and trade

Figure C.4: New and resolved SPS specific trade concerns, 1995-2010
(number of concerns)



Source: WTO STC Database.

- SPS measures
 - ~ 200 in 1995
 - ~ 1100 in 2010
- Orefice (2017) countries with at least one SPS concern
 - 29 in 2000
 - 57 in 2010
- Crivelli and Gröschl (2012)
 - *SPS measures pose a serious barrier to market entry by increasing the costs for producers due to often burdensome and separate certification, testing and inspection procedures in different export markets*

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)

- Measures taken to protect human, animal or plant life or health
- Avoid unnecessary barriers to trade
- Technical justification
- Transparent
- Use of international standards
 - Codex
 - IPPC
 - OIE
- Equivalence
- Precautionary principle
- Procedures without undue delay

Toxins/contaminants



Human/animal diseases



Plant pests and diseases



Environmental protection



What is Risk?

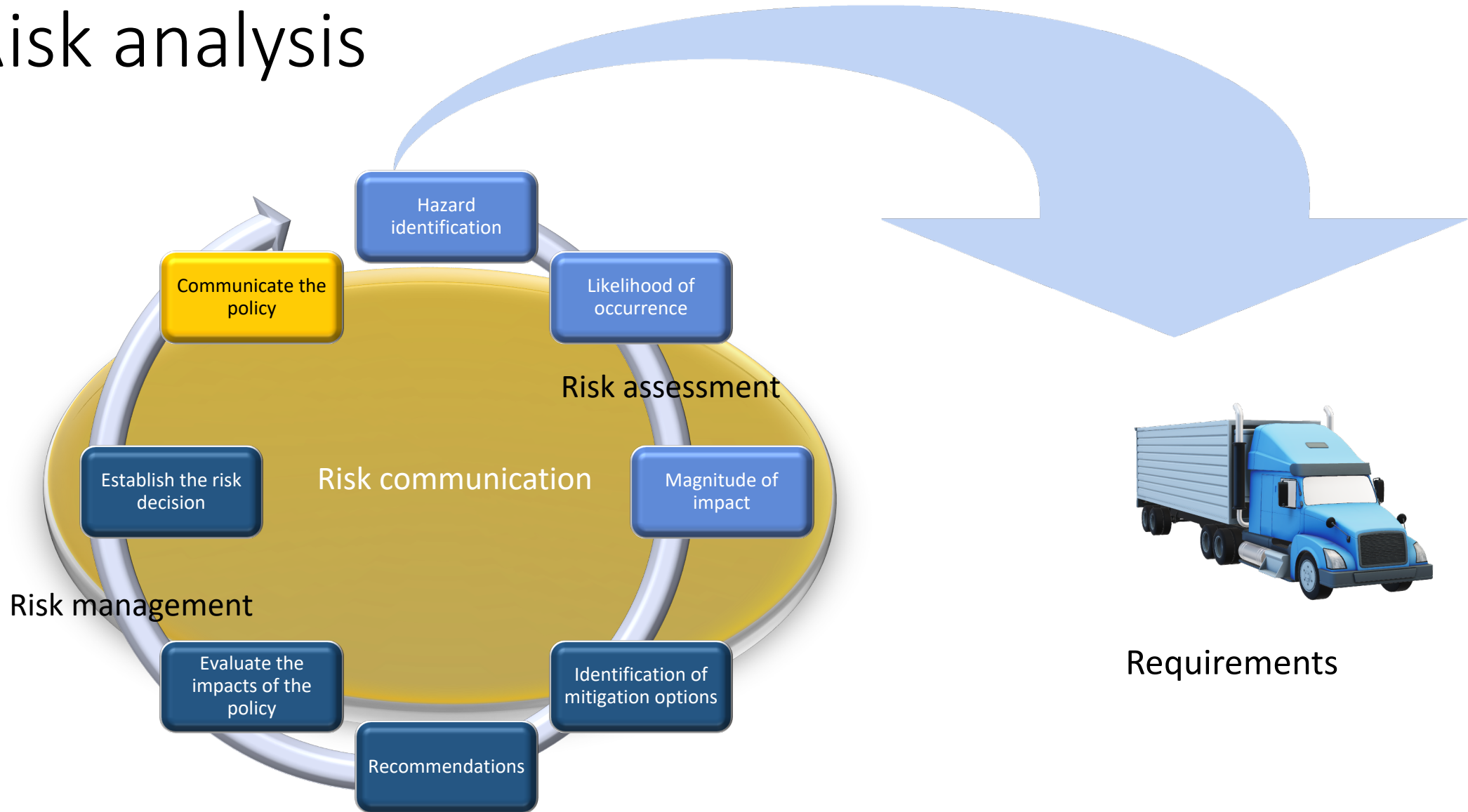
- Likelihood + Impact



Photo: Steffen A. Frost



Risk analysis



Border management



Historically

Prescriptive

Hardcopy documents – difficult to analyze

Lack of consistency

Commodity focus

Non-compliance focus



Modernized processes

Outcome-based

Use of digital information/evolving information to inform activities

Centralized consistent approach

Focus across spectrum of import commodities

Compliance focus

Risk-based border management

Challenges

- Increased trade
- Increased security risks
- Increased demand to facilitate trade

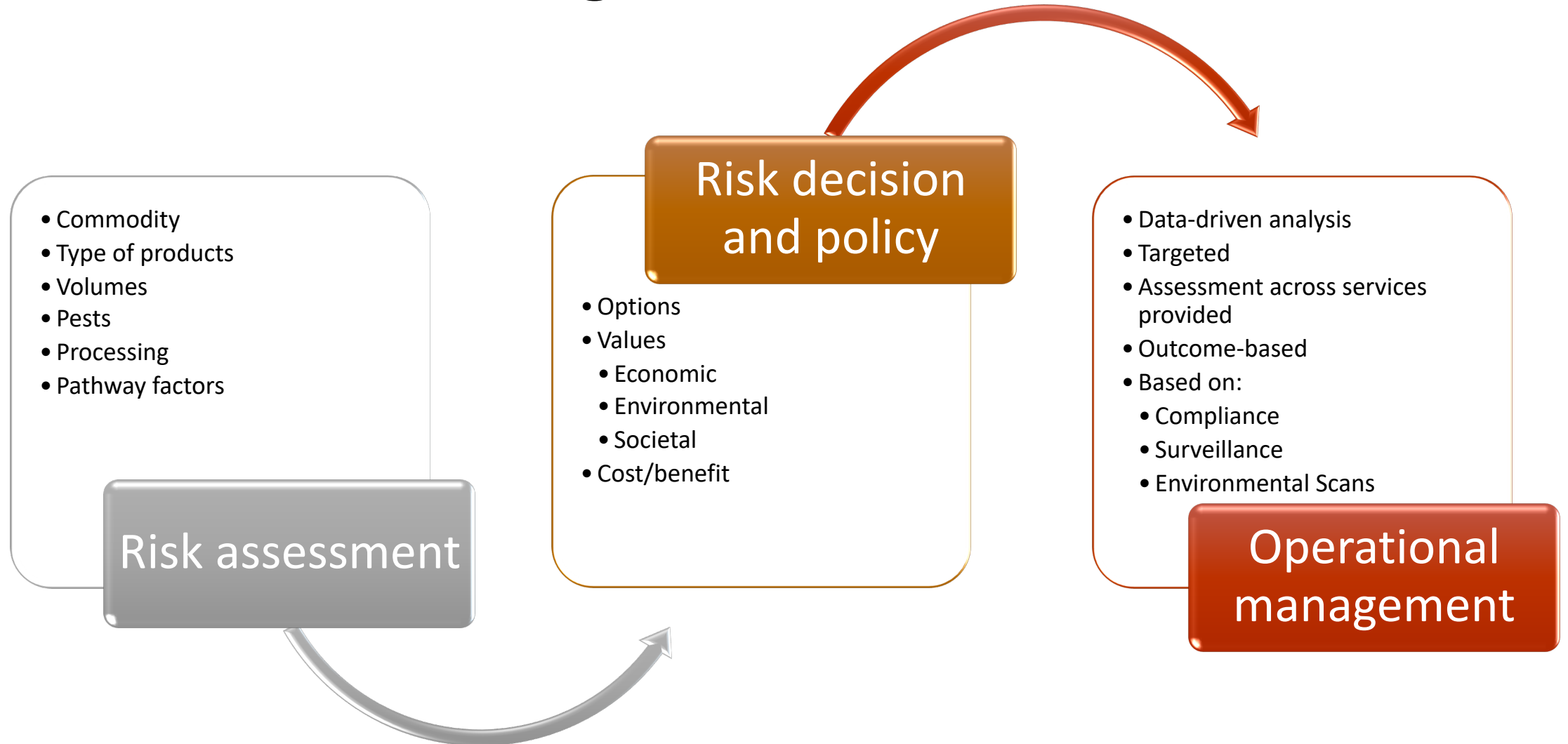
Benefits

- Increased risk management focus across range of activities
- Increased effectiveness
 - More focus on targeting
 - Better resource utilization
- Increased efficiency in trade

Operational risk management

- Identify, analyze, treat and monitor
- Strategic, operational, tactical
- Data-driven: selectivity, profiling and targeting
- Compliance measurement

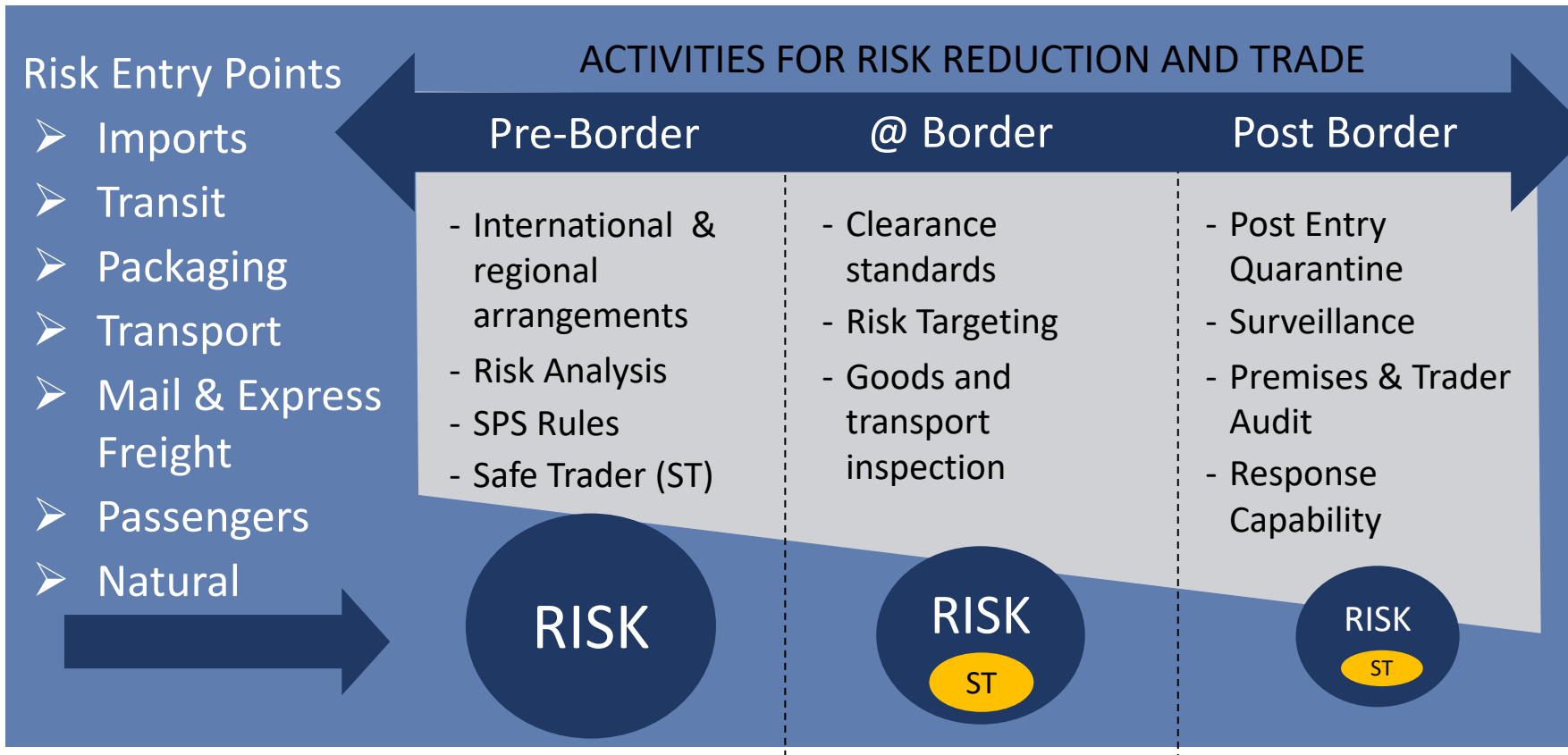
Risk-based management



Risk prioritization

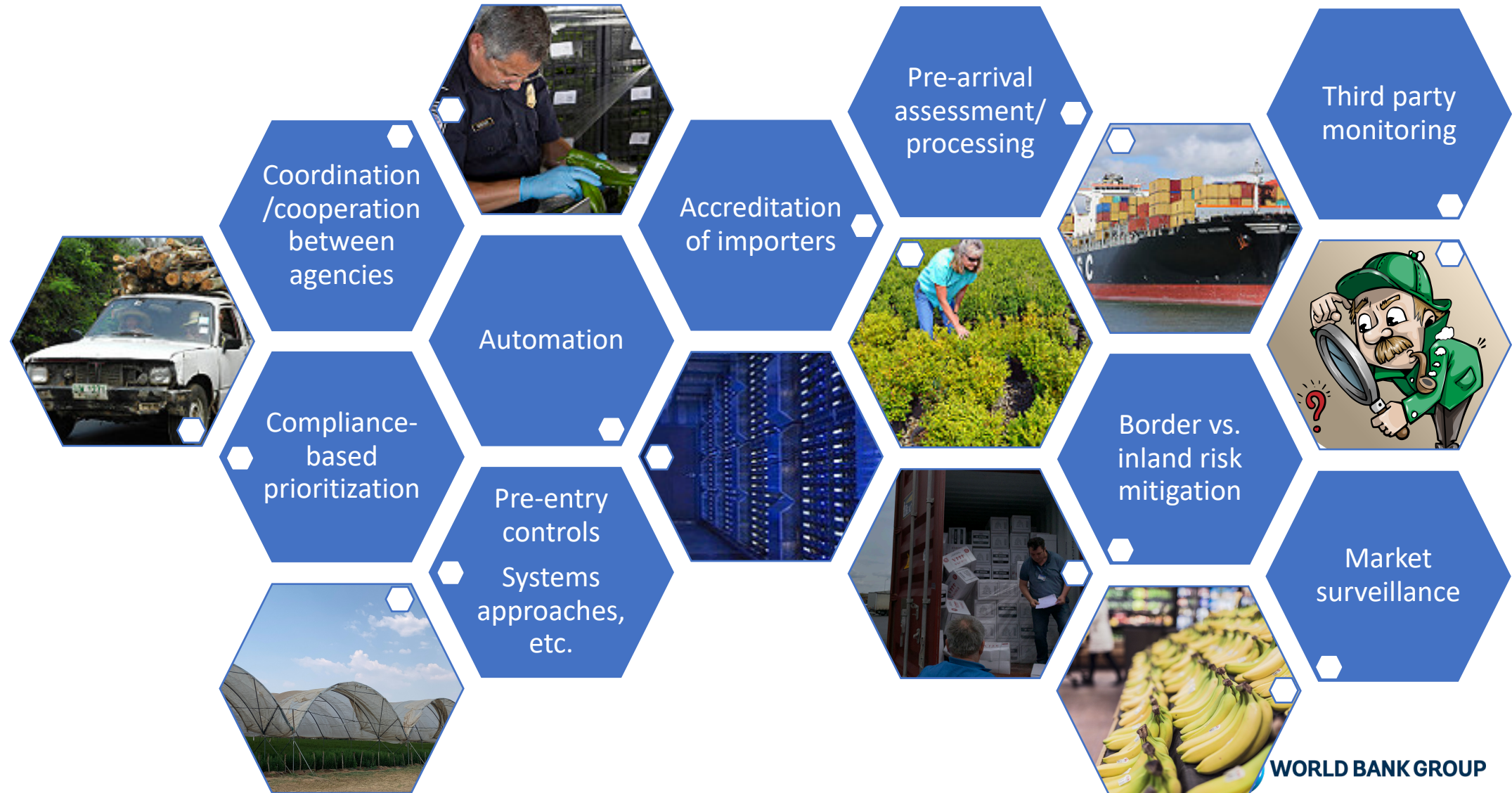
- Ongoing evaluation of operational data to adjust border management strategy across the spectrum of regulated commodities
- Considerations
 - Where will the data come from?
 - How will the information be used?
 - How will the decisions be validated and maintained?
 - How is the entire process of risk prioritization audited and verified?
 - How will the decisions be made transparent/fair?

Framework for Managing SPS Risk

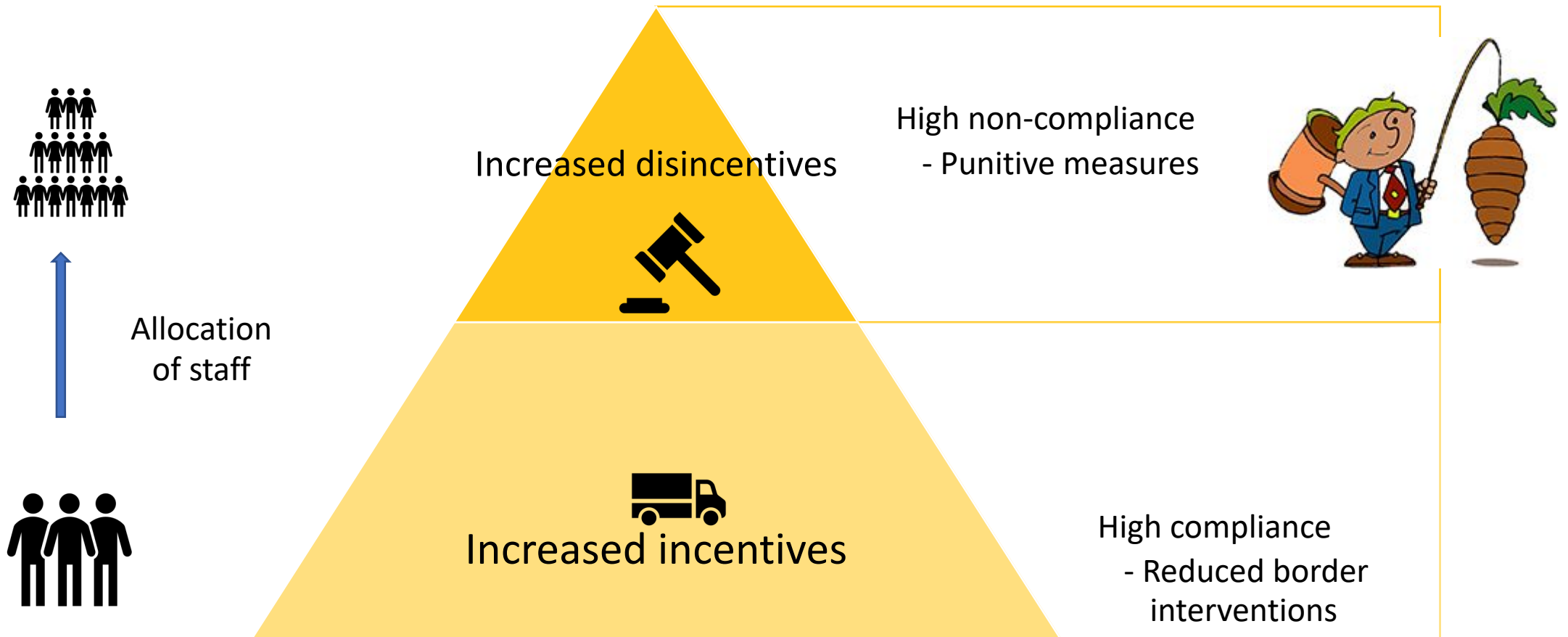


Adapted from Ministry of Primary Industries New Zealand
http://www.mpi.govt.nz/mpi-surveillance-guide/?url=/mpi-surveillance-guide#/ready/ready_01

Suite of tools



Client segmentation and compliance framework



Risk prioritization in phytosanitary management

A step-by-step guide on prioritizing border management activities for phytosanitary agencies



Additional guidance

- WB guide at <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/186841605045083824/WBG-Risk-Prioritization-in-Phytosanitary-Management-FINAL-web.pdf>
- Other guides:
 - IPPC Import Verification: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86041/>
 - IPPC Export Certification: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86042/>
 - NAPPO Risk Based Sampling: <https://nappo.org/english/learning-tools/Resources-and-Learning-Tools-for-Risk-Based-Sampling>

Thank you

For more information:

www.worldbank.org/tradefacilitation

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



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