



# RATIONALE OR PHYTOSANITARY AND SEED REGULATIONS

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# Plant trade why we should have controls

- Transfer of genetic resources including seed has, at times, resulted in the unintended introduction of serious pests or pathogens
- For reason above it is important to have systems that allow exchange while being conscious of need to limit unintended exchange of pests





# Outline

1. Plant trade why we should have controls
2. Import control through Pest Control
3. Strategy
4. Legal Basis of phytosanitary action and
5. Regulations
6. Biological Basis for Phytosanitary control
7. Mitigating risks through PRA
8. Mitigating Risks thro Production
9. Basis for seed regulations T
10. he way forward



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# Import control through Pest Control Strategy-1



- Phytosanitary measures including quarantine include all regulatory activities carried out by local, regional, national, and international government agencies or organizations.
- Two components of control are:
  - exclusion of plant parts or taking of regulatory actions that will reduce the chances that pests and pathogens might enter a country along artificial pathways;



# Import control through Pest Control Strategy- 2



- phytosanitary certification , assisting exporters to meet import requirements for the import country.
- Lay out conditions for seed certification to maintenance of quality including exclusion of certain contaminating weed seeds

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# Legal Basis of phytosanitary action and regulations



- The legal foundation that supports national regulations and actions is usually either legislation passed by national governments as acts, statutes, orders, decrees, or directives for example CAP 324 (the plant Protection Act) & CAP 326 ( Seed and plant varieties Act,
- Such laws and decrees should be in conformance with international treaties/conventions on seed and plant health

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# Biological Basis for Phytosanitary control



- The biologic foundation of plant phytosanitary control rests on knowledge about the identity of pests, pathogens, and hosts; their geographic distribution
- NB: Many pests and pathogens of quarantine significance have very inefficient means of natural movement or spread or life cycles that are not conducive to natural spread.



# Mitigating risks through PRA

- Pest risk analysis is a determination of the entry status of any imported article, including propagative material, based on the known or perceived risk (chances) of inadvertently introducing hazardous pests or pathogens by artificial pathways. PRA is based on data about known pests or pathogens of the germplasm and the ease with which they could gain entry, colonize, and become established.







# Mitigating Risks thro Production

- Production through systems such pest free areas, areas of low pest occurrence
- Certification programs for scheduled crops ( including: field inspection, , Seed Processing, seed testing and controlled labelling and sealing as well as post certification surveys and growing on follow-ups)





# Basis for seed regulations

Reasons include:

- Ensure uniformity of conditions condition and quality of seeds intended for sale;
- preventing the sale of seeds which are deleterious, or which not produced in specified conditions, or which have not been
- preventing the spread of plant disease by the sale of seeds;



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# Basis for seed regulations-2

- laying out treatment of seed, by any specified means, for the control of plant disease and regulating the importation, quality, testing and sale of any material used in such treatment;
- Regulating, controlling or prohibiting the export of seeds;

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# The way forward

- Continuous review of systems in line as new information from research, PRA and developments at ISTA, IPPC etc to deliver seed that are free of pests but also high yielding.



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# THANK YOU

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# Contacts For More information



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