#### osecurity New Zealand

kitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

### Preventing the Establishment of Contaminant Pests Associated with the Movement of Traded Goods

Penny McLeod – Invasive Species Team, Animal and Plant Health Directorate, NZ MPI

Ministry for Prim

## Where's the Risk?

#### 1) Cargo (the commodity being traded)

- Contaminating pest risk may be biologically associated with the goods being traded plant and plant products.
- Import regulation is built around pest risk assessment and phytosanitary measures. Focus is on the pest-host association and usually a particular country(s).
- Generally high levels of engagement between National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in the both the importing and exporting country:
  - Bilateral agreements for phytosanitary measures
  - International framework (IPPC) rules and guidelines for the trade.
  - Oversight of treatment providers in export country
  - Promotes relationships and understanding









## Where's the Risk?

machinery.



Biose Tiakitang

#### 2) Pathway (supply chain and logistics)

- Inanimate (non living) commodities are exposed to the environment during usage and exportation – Some contaminant pests of concern for NZ are BMSB, AGM, invasive ant species etc.
- Contamination may occur on many types of inanimate (non living) commodities as the pest does not require the commodity to complete its lifecycle – "hitchhiker pests".
- NPPOs have low or no involvement. Instead, there is usually a relationship between the NPPO (importing country) and industry (export country).
- Inanimate commodities or conveyances that are at high risk of contaminating pests include sea containers, vessels, vehicles and









# Why Biosecurity Regulation is Needed

- No regulation = no importing rules.
- Formal way of implementing new requirements in accordance with international framework (IPPC, WTO and SPS agreements).
- Legislation is often needed before biosecurity requirements can be put in place. This can be a barrier for developing countries.
- New Zealand administers regulation under the Biosecurity Act 1993.







## The Challenges of Regulating Traded Goods

#### Inanimate goods and the pathway.....

- Contaminant pests (hitchhikers), other than plant pests, fall largely outside of international frameworks for biosecurity risk analysis.
- Because the pest's association with the commodity is not a biological-host relationship, there is less understanding of the association, and investigation generally takes longer to complete.
- Non-compliance often drives regulation. Regulation is often reactive in response to interceptions and may cause trade disruptions.





# **Regulating to Stop the Spread of BMSB**

- BMSB is native to China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.
- Aggregates in/on inanimate goods (especially vehicles and machinery) exported to NZ and is very hard to detect using inspection.
- Pest will be devastating to NZ's primary industries if it establishes.
- Currently spreading throughout Europe, USA and is expected to spread in Chile.
- MPI has implemented BMSB management regulation for 37 countries.
- The populations of BMSB in Italy have been increasing rapidly. BMSB interceptions occur on a wide and random range of commodities, not just those stored outdoors.
- Requirements for Italian goods: Treatment requirement for the sea container (including the goods inside).
- Requirements for other BMSB risk countries: Vehicles and machinery must offshore or managed by a MPI-Approved System.





Biose

Tiakitang

### **BMSB** – the Regulation Challenges



#### Regulating the Offshore Treatment Providers

 NPPOs are not involved with the treatment of inanimate goods. NZ MPI and DAWE (in Australia) use desktop approval and then try to audit these treatment providers offshore – cost and resource intensive.

#### Treating Italian goods in a sea container

- Not all goods inside the container can be treated fumigation or heat has the potential to damage some goods – sensitive goods considerations have to be offered.
- Sea containers and goods are transhipped though countries or container hubs such as Singapore where goods may be repacked into other containers.



### Why International Co-operation is so Important

- Working together to achieve the same goals is very beneficial (especially for the inanimate trade pathways). This promotes clear and simple rules for industry to follow.
- Plant pathways are examples of governments working together under the international framework (IPPC).
- Where possible MPI and the DAWE in Australia work together to achieve the same biosecurity outcome. Aligned BMSB management has been largely successful.





