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Title: Guideline for the Preparation of Market Access Proposal

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Appendix 5 – Guideline for the Preparation of Market Access Proposal

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GUIDELINE FOR THE PREPARATION OF MARKET ACCESS PROPOSAL

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's global context of increasing population, industrialization, globalization, advanced transportation and outsourcing, international trade is on a strong upward trend. Agricultural products are sourced from many different areas and countries worldwide. Plant propagative material is also increasingly transported between countries. With this intensified international trade in general and trade in plants and plant products in particular, there is an increased risk of the introduction and spread of pests harmful to plant species.

From the viewpoint of plant health, any pathway that can provide a way for a pest to cross international boundaries is relevant for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs). It is unlikely that any NPPO has the staff and other resources to inspect 100 percent of arriving passengers, plants and plant products at the national border. This guide is geared towards the NPPOs to provide information and context on phytosanitary aspects of market access negotiations.

The primary purpose of this guide is to describe a process that can be followed to gain market access with the least hindrance to trade but, at the same time, prevent the spread of pests and diseases into new areas.

2. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMWORK

2.1 The World Trade Organization

The regulatory framework that governs international trade comes under the broad umbrella of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO was established in 1995 as a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements, to facilitate trade between countries and to reduce impediments to trade.

It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The WTO's overriding objective is to help trade flow smoothly, fairly and predictably. It does this by administering WTO trade agreements; acting as a forum for trade negotiations; handling trade disputes; monitoring national trade policies; providing technical assistance and training for developing countries; and cooperating with other international organizations.

The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The GATT was also a forum for trade negotiation, a series of which was held between 1947 and 1994. The Uruguay Round of negotiations, held between 1986 and 1994, resulted in the creation of the WTO. The Uruguay Round of negotiations also created new rules for dealing with trade in services, relevant aspects of intellectual property, dispute settlement and trade policy reviews.

The WTO's agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations, and ratified by their parliaments. These agreements are the legal ground rules for international commerce. Essentially, they are contracts, guaranteeing member countries important trade rights. They also bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits for everybody's benefit.

2.2 The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement

The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) is an agreement on how governments can apply food safety, animal health and plant health measures without unnecessary obstacles to trade.

With regard to plant health, the SPS Agreement allows countries to set their own measures to protect their economy or environment from damage caused by the entry, establishment or spread of pests. The SPS Agreement encourages countries to use international standards, guidelines and recommendations when developing their sanitary and phytosanitary measures (Article 3 of the SPS Agreement).

The SPS Agreement also states that plant health measures shall be science-based and not used for trade protection. It requires that phytosanitary measures be based on an assessment of the risk to plant health, taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international standard setting body, and that the measures be technically justified. The WTO recognizes the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) as the relevant international standard-setting body (ISSB) for plant health, and encourages its WTO members to harmonize their sanitary and phytosanitary measures based on the IPPC's international standards.

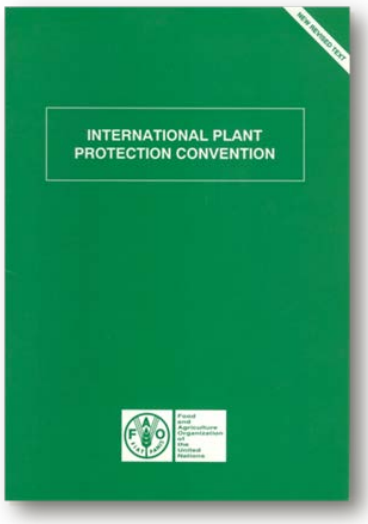
Provisions of the SPS Agreement identify the rights and obligations of WTO members in the application of sanitary or phytosanitary measures. The following list provides brief summaries of these rights and obligations:

- WTO members have the right to determine the level of SPS protection they deem appropriate. This is referred to as "appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection" or ALOP.
- An importing member has the sovereign right to take measures to achieve the level of protection it deems appropriate to protect human, animal or plant life or health within its territory.

- An SPS measure must be based on scientific principles and not be maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.
- An importing member shall avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable distinctions in levels of protection, if such distinctions result in discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.
- An SPS measure must not restrict trade more than is necessary to achieve an importing member's appropriate level of protection, taking into account technical and economic feasibility.
- An SPS measure should be based on an international standard, guideline or recommendation where these exist, unless there is a scientific justification for a measure that results in a higher level of SPS protection to meet the importing member's appropriate level of protection.
- An SPS measure that conforms to an international standard, guideline or recommendation is deemed necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, and consistent with the SPS Agreement.
- When an international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist or when a measure needs to provide a higher level of protection in order to meet an importing member's appropriate level of protection than the relevant international standard would provide, such a measure must be based on a risk assessment; the risk assessment must take into account available scientific evidence and relevant economic factors.
- Where the relevant scientific evidence is insufficient, an importing member may provisionally adopt SPS measures on the basis of available relevant information. In such circumstances, members shall seek to obtain the additional information necessary for a more objective risk assessment, and review the SPS measure accordingly within a reasonable period.
- An importing member shall accept the measures of other countries as equivalent, if it is objectively demonstrated that the measures meet the importing member's appropriate level of protection.

- SPS measures must be adapted to the SPS characteristics of the area from which the product originated and to which the product is destined. WTO member's are also required to recognize the concepts of pest/disease free areas and areas of low pest/disease prevalence.

2.3 The International Plant Protection Convention



Parallel to the emergence of the WTO, there was concern that increasing trade could lead to the introduction and spread of pests of plants into territories and countries previously considered free of such pests. In 1951, the International Plant Protection Convention (the IPPC) was adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The IPPC came into force in April 1952, was revised in 1979 and again in 1997, and supersedes all previous international plant protection agreements.

The WTO identifies the IPPC as the international standard setting body for plant health. The IPPC's science-based, harmonized standards form the basis upon which national governments base their measures to protect plant resources from injurious pests (phytosanitary measures). The measures should be technically justified to allow for essential protection of plant resources without creating an unnecessary barrier to international trade.

The IPPC is a legally binding international cooperative agreement that aims to protect the world's plant resources from the introduction and spread of pests. The purpose of the Convention is to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests (including insects, pathogens and plants as pests) of plants and plant products and to promote appropriate measures for their control. While the main

targets of the IPPC are plants and plant products moving in international trade, the IPPC applies to anything that can act as a pathway for the spread of pests of plants.

Countries that have ratified the IPPC are referred to as "**contracting parties**". IPPC contracting parties share the objective of protecting cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The results of the 1986-1994 Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations recognized the IPPC as the international standard-setting body through the WTO-SPS Agreement.

A major update of the IPPC convention text took place in 1997. The revised Convention strengthened the IPPC through the provision of a mechanism to develop and adopt International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), and aligned the Convention with the WTOSPS Agreement. ISPMs are the means by which contracting parties can harmonize their phytosanitary requirements. The development and implementation of standards not only reduces the numbers of pests moved by the international movement of commodities but also facilitates trade by setting a harmonized, scientific basis for phytosanitary measures so that measures protect plants while being as minimally restrictive as necessary.

The IPPC has played an important role in the international trade of plants and plant products since its inception. IPPC contracting parties strive to ensure that their exports are not a pathway for introducing pests to the territories of their trading partners and that the phytosanitary measures they have in place are technically justified. To this end, the Convention defines the rights and obligations of parties, which include the right to take phytosanitary measures, but also limits rights to those considered necessary and justified; taking into account potential damage to plant health and the economic consequences.

From an import point of view, contracting parties may apply phytosanitary measures only where such measures are necessary to prevent the introduction and/or spread of

quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of **regulated non-quarantine pests**. Contracting parties shall apply phytosanitary measures in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner and they agree that phytosanitary restrictions will be used only where technically justified and not in lieu of barriers to protect an industry from competition.

Quarantine pest	Regulated non-quarantine pest
A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]

From an export point of view, contracting parties shall make arrangements to ensure their exports are not the source of new pests in their trading partners' territories and that their exports meet the import requirements of the importing country.

2.3.1 IPPC Governance

The governing body of the IPPC is the **Commission on Phytosanitary Measures** (CPM). The CPM's mission is cooperation between nations in protecting the world's cultivated and natural plant resources from the spread and introduction of plant pests, while minimizing interference with the international movement of goods and people. The CPM meets annually, and is directed between sessions by the CPM Bureau, which is the CPM's seven-member elected executive body. The purpose of the Bureau is to guide the CPM on the strategic direction, financial and operational management of its activities in cooperation with the IPPC Secretariat and with others as approved by the CPM.

The IPPC Secretariat was established by FAO in 1992 in recognition of the IPPC's increasing role in international standard setting. It was established to improve the

effectiveness of implementation of the Convention and is responsible for coordinating core activities under the IPPC work programme including:

- Standard setting – the development of international standards for phytosanitary measures;
- National reporting obligations – the provision and exchange of information by contracting parties as required by the IPPC; and
- Capacity development– the provision of technical assistance, especially to develop national phytosanitary capacity, to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC.

2.3.2 National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)

Under the IPPC, each contracting party shall make provision, to the best of its ability, for an official national plant protection organization to be established by government as an official service to discharge the functions of the IPPC (IPPC, 1997, Article IV). In their principal roles, NPPOs are responsible for:

- issuing phytosanitary certificates;
- managing surveillance for pest outbreaks and control of pests;
- conducting inspection and, if necessary, disinfestation of traded consignments of plants and plant products;
- ensuring phytosanitary security of consignments from certification until export;
- establishing and protecting pest-free areas; and
- undertaking pest risk analyses for the development of phytosanitary measures.

Each contracting party shall designate an official contact point to facilitate information exchange between the IPPC and contracting parties. The contact point is the official spokesperson on IPPC issues in each government and information, experience and

expertise should be shared with other spokespersons and the IPPC Secretariat to strengthen regional and international phytosanitary capacity.

2.3.3 Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)

Contracting parties cooperate with each other within their regions through regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs). An RPPO is an inter-governmental organization that functions as a coordinating body for NPPOs at the regional level. As of this publication there are ten RPPOs:

- Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) – South East Asia, Indian subcontinent, Australia and New Zealand;
- Communidad Andina de Naciones (CAN) – Andean Community;
- Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE) – Southern Cone of South America;
- Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC) – Caribbean Islands and Central America;
- European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) – Europe and Mediterranean;
- Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) - Africa;
- Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) – Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia (Iran, Mauritania, Yemen – signed but not ratified);
- North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) – Canada, North America, Mexico;
- Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad

Agropecuaria (OIRSA) – Central America; and

- Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) - Southwest Pacific Islands.

RPPOs function as coordinating bodies for the areas and participate in various activities to achieve the objectives of the Convention. Where appropriate, they gather and disseminate information. They also cooperate with the Secretary and the Commission in developing international standards and other IPPC activities.

2.4 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

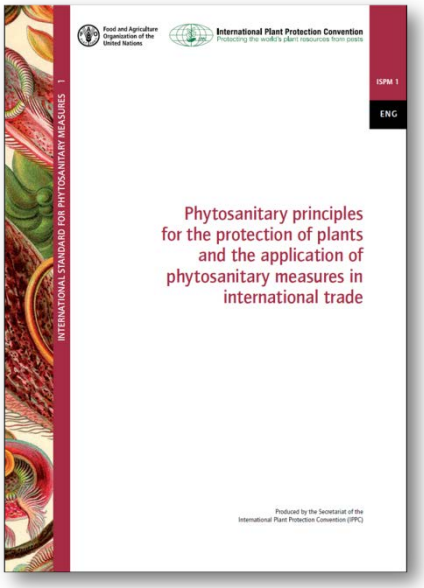
Under the principles of plant protection and application of phytosanitary measures, the IPPC recognizes that contracting parties may exercise their sovereign right to apply phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests in their territories. To this end, contracting parties may regulate the entry of plants and plant products, and other possible pathways for pests. These phytosanitary measures should be based on international standards, guidelines and recommendations developed within the framework of the IPPC.

The IPPC's ISPMs are the standards recognized as the basis for phytosanitary measures applied by members of the WTO under the SPS Agreement. Contracting parties cooperate and provide input into the development of ISPMs, which are adopted by the CPM after development through an agreed and standard setting process that includes many opportunities for consultation. The ISPMs embody the rights and obligations contracting parties can exercise to prevent the introduction and spread of pests while, at the same time, preventing unnecessary restrictions on trade.

IPPC contracting parties unanimously participate to develop ISPMs that are effective to manage pest risks and allow safer trade. NPPOs use the ISPMs as the basis for their national phytosanitary regulations. It is important that everyone involved in trade in

plants and plant products understand how these standards and the regulations based on them can affect operational trade issues.

The ISPMs cover a wide range of phytosanitary issues. ISPM No. 1 (2006) is a key reference standard that describes phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures for international trade. The principles are related to the rights and obligations of contracting parties to the IPPC. They should be considered collectively, in accordance with the full text of the IPPC and not interpreted individually. The basic principles elaborated in the standard are:



1. **Sovereignty**

   With the aim of preventing the introduction of quarantine pests into their territories, it is recognized that contracting parties may exercise the sovereign right to utilize phytosanitary measures to regulate the entry of plants and plant products and other materials capable of harboring plant pests.

3. **Managed risk**

   Phytosanitary measures should be based on a policy of managed risk, recognizing that risk of the spread and introduction of pests always exists when importing plants, plant products and other regulated articles.

4. **Minimal impact**

   Phytosanitary measures shall be consistent with the pest risk involved, and shall represent the least restrictive measures available, which shall

result in minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.

5. **Transparency**

   Contracting parties shall publish and disseminate phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions and requirements and, on request, make available the rationale for such measures.

6. **Harmonization**

   Phytosanitary measures shall be based, whenever possible, on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, developed within the framework of the IPPC.

7. **Non-discrimination**

   Phytosanitary measures should be applied without discrimination between contracting parties of the same phytosanitary status. For a particular quarantine pest, phytosanitary measures should be no more stringent when applied to imported goods than measures applied to the same pest within the territory of the importing contracting party.

8. **Technical justification**

   Phytosanitary measures should be technically justified based on an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.

9. **Cooperation**

   Contracting parties should cooperate to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and promote measures for their official control.

10. **Equivalence of phytosanitary measures**

    Importing contracting parties should recognize alternative phytosanitary measures proposed by exporting contracting parties as equivalent when those measures are demonstrated to achieve the appropriate level of protection determined by the importing contracting party.

11. Modification

Modification of phytosanitary measures should be determined on the basis of new or updated pest risk analysis or relevant scientific information. Contracting parties should not arbitrarily modify phyto-sanitary measures.

ISPM No. 1 (2006), in addition to the above-mentioned basic principles, describes 17 operational principles related to the establishment, implementation and monitoring of phytosanitary measures, and to the administration of official phytosanitary systems. Other ISPMs approved by the CPM provide guidance to contracting parties in adopting phytosanitary measures to protect wild and cultivated plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests.

Although ISPMs are internationally agreed to and adopted, they are meant to be used as a guide to establish national measures and their use is not mandatory within the framework of the IPPC. In addition, their interpretation and application at the national level varies from country-to-country. This variation is illustrated by the many different national systems and procedures that exist for carrying out PRA.

3 PREPARING MARKET ACCESS PROPOSAL

3.1 Components of a Market Access Proposal

Gaining access to a new market for a plant commodity can, in some circumstances, involve a relatively straightforward process, while in other circumstances the process can be protracted. The complexity of the process will reflect the nature and the level of the phytosanitary risk the importing country might be exposed to, and whether regulatory measures are available to address that risk. The initiation of the process, whereby a country considers a request for market access, usually takes the form of a

written submission from the relevant government authority of the exporting country to the counterpart agency of the importing country.

The amount of information included in the request for market access is at the discretion of the applicant. However, the recipient government authority will assess the information provided and usually seek supplementary information that will assist it identify any phytosanitary risks that could be associated with the proposed imports.

Information that countries commonly request upon receipt of a market access proposal includes:

- **Proposed commodity/plants**

  Scientific name; common name; variety/cultivar name; plant parts to be exported; susceptibility or resistance to pests; proposed end use; other export destinations.

- **Production area**

  States, regions, province, districts, etc.; climate description of production area; area maps; amount proposed for export.

- **Production and cultivation**

  Specific pest management; surveillance programmes and certification schemes; product sourced from area officially certified pest free by NPPO; internal legislative restrictions; production, harvesting method and harvesting period.

- **Pests associated with the proposed commodity**

  Scientific names, synonyms and common names; classification; hosts and plant parts affected; symptoms/damage; distribution; prevalence and control measures.

- **Post-harvest management**

  Packing methods; inspection procedures; post-harvest disinfestation/ disinfection treatments; storage conditions; transportation and security.
- **Current export programme**

  Field inspection; sampling; export destinations; current phytosanitary certification procedures and additional declarations.
- **Results of pest risk analysis (PRA) carried out in other countries**
- **Copies of relevant references**

  The exporting country may choose to include detailed information as part of their original market access submission and/or confirm their intention to cooperate to the fullest practical extent in the provision of further technical and biological information in response to requests through the official IPPC contact point. Such a gesture not only confirms an intention to establish and work as party to a cooperative arrangement but also is an acknowledgement of the obligations of contracting parties under the IPPC (Articles VIII.1(c) and VIII.2 of IPPC, 1997).

Once the submission is lodged with the target country, a consultation phase between both parties will most likely follow.

3.2 A Team Approach

At the outset, the government agency responsible for seeking market access needs to pay careful attention to establishing and developing a dedicated team of experts, including available staff or, where necessary, individuals contracted at other agencies or institutions. The expert team will need to work closely with the NPPO or may be established within that service. The primary tasks of the team will be to:

- develop a work programme for the market access proposal;
- establish and develop links with industry and other government representatives;

- gather information and compile a dossier;
- prepare the market access submission;
- prepare consultation briefings;
- consider results of risk analysis by importing country;
- manage research of technical issues;
- recommend policy and operation of regulatory requirements; and
- review and monitor the trading system.

The primary criteria for the selection of members of the market access team should be to ensure that the team members collectively provide an appropriate balance of experience and expertise in:

- risk analysis as related to plant health;
- science and regulation;
- plant pests and diseases;
- industry and commercial processes and practices; and
- other disciplines relevant to the market access proposal.

An immediate task of the market access team, as indicated above, is to establish and develop links with groups and individuals with an active interest in the market access proposal including: industry representatives; importers; exporters; freight handlers; grower organizations; individual growers; other government agencies; academics; research agencies; NPPOs and RPPOs. Frequently, the initiative to seek market access for a commodity in a target destination country originates through producer groups or commercial operators, importers and exporters.

At this stage, it would be wise to ensure that the market access proposal is underpinned by a production and marketing plan developed and supported by industry groups. The plan should include reliable information on the capacity of the industry to service the nominated destination market with a reliable supply of the nominated

commodity. Furthermore, the plan should include reliable data on the demand for the commodity in the importing country.

3.3 Gathering Information and Compiling a Dossier

Information gathering is an essential activity for any market access endeavor. Ideally, a complete set of information should be included in a dossier and held in a central and secure location, updated as new information becomes available. The market access team should take responsibility for gathering the information, with the team administrator given responsibility for compiling the dossier and ensuring security.

A basic, yet essential, set of information about the importing country, similar to that listed in 3.1 above, should be included in the dossier. This will enable the situation in both countries to be compared, noting differences between the:

- production of plant and plant products in the importing country, that may be the same as, or related botanically to the proposed export;
- production conditions and climate; and
- pest occurrence, importance and official control programmes.

More extensive and detailed information will be required if the NPPO of the importing country determines that the proposed imports present a phytosanitary risk and will require phytosanitary measures to manage that risk.

In addition to the scientific and technical information gathered to support the market access programme, other essential information will need to be included in the dossier. This information should include:

- market access work programme;
- market access submission;
- information exchanges with the importing country;
- consultation briefings and reports (including with and between government and industry stakeholders, the importing country, NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC, etc.);
- meeting reports;
- contact lists (stakeholders, scientists, national/international experts, etc.);
- scientific and technical reference lists;
- frequently used websites (IPPC home/secretariat/portal; RPPOs, etc.); and
- industry production and marketing plan (if available).

3.4 Preparation and Submission of a Market Access Proposal

Preparation for the submission of a market access proposal involves a sequence of interrelated activities, including:

- establishment of a market access team;
- documentation of the market access work programme;
- engagement with industry and government stakeholders; and
- establishment of a dossier containing scientific and technical information and other items listed in Section 3.3.

Once this preparatory work has been completed, a written submission from the relevant government authority in the exporting country can be forwarded to the counterpart agency in the importing country requesting market access for the specific commodity. At the discretion of the applicant, supporting information concerning the commodity might be included with the submission (see Section 3.1). As part of the submission a request for early consultation and a commitment to work cooperatively to reach a mutually satisfactory outcome could be added.

3.5 Consultation between Contracting Parties

Under the IPPC (IPPC, 1998), contracting parties recognize the need for international cooperation for the control of plant and plant product pests and to prevent their spread internationally, and especially their introduction into endangered areas. Accordingly, contracting parties agree they shall cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of the Convention,

As a result, through the exchange of information, parties engaged in the market access proposal can access the pest profiles in both countries for comparison. The NPPO of the exporting country has the added responsibility of providing more extensive information, as required, if the NPPO of the importing country finds it necessary to carry out a PRA.

While the NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for providing additional information as necessary for a PRA, the NPPO of the importing country shall institute only technically justified phytosanitary measures, consistent with the pest risk involved, representing the least restrictive measures available, and resulting in minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances (Article VIII 1(c) in IPPC, 1998). Under such circumstances, the NPPO of the exporting country has the opportunity of making a substantial contribution to the PRA process by providing accurate and comprehensive information to achieve outcomes from the PRA that are consistent with Article VIII 1(c).

Meaningful consultation should be initiated between NPPOs of the two countries and continue for the duration of the PRA process as information is gathered and analysed.

As the analysis progresses, information gaps may be identified necessitating further enquiries or research.

3.6 Evaluation of the Proposal by the NPPO of the Importing Country

Evaluation of the proposal by the NPPO of the importing country will broadly determine whether or not imports of the commodity will be approved and whether or not specific conditions must be met to achieve and maintain market access. However, to reach this determination, the NPPO of the importing country must follow a systematic process to evaluate:

- whether there is a risk of plant pests entering their territories if the commodity is imported;
- whether it may be necessary to take measures to reduce this risk; and if so,
- determine the most appropriate measures and their strength.

The process that provides the rationale for this determination is known as a '**pest risk analysis'** (PRA). The PRA is a rigorous, science-based process that has been developed under the IPPC, and is consistent with obligations contained in the WTO-SPS Agreement.

Pest risk analysis

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 2, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM 2, 2007]

3.6.1 Overview of the PRA Process

The initial response by a the NPPO of the importing country to a proposal seeking market access for a commodity, is to consider the need for initiating a PRA on the basis that the importation of the commodity could be a plant pest in its own right, and/

or could be a potential pathway by which plant pests could enter endangered areas in the importing country. The three stages of the process (IPPC, 2007a) are:

The three stages of the process (IPPC, 2007a) are:

- **PRA Stage 1: Initiation** – This stage involves identifying the reason for the PRA and identifying the pest(s) and pathway(s) that may be considered for the PRA in relation to the PRA area.
- **PRA Stage 2: Pest risk assessment** – In this stage, information about the pests or pest groups identified in Stage 1 is gathered and evaluated. The results are used to decide whether risk management is required. Also, the endangered area within the PRA area is identified.
- **PRA Stage 3: Pest risk management** – This stage determines appropriate management options to reduce the risks identified in Stage 2 to an acceptable level.

Pest risk assessment	Pest risk management
Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001; ISPM 2, 2007]	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001]

3.6.2 Stages of a PRA

PRA Stage 1: Initiation

While there are a number of ways a PRA can be initiated, the trigger for initiating the PRA process in this situation is a request for market access submitted by an exporting country to a potential importing country.

Once the process has been initiated, the importing country is required to identify the pests and pathways of concern that should be considered for risk assessment in relation to the identified PRA area. The initiation stage involves four steps:

- determining whether an organism is a pest;
- defining the PRA area;
- evaluating any previous PRA; and
- concluding the initiation stage.

Before proceeding with these steps, the importing country needs to compile a list of organisms likely to be associated with the pathway and to be of possible regulatory concern. At the same time, information is needed to support identification of each organism and its potential economic impact, which includes its impact on the natural environment.

The first step in the initiation stage of determining whether an organism is a pest involves a screening process for each organism that takes into account indicators covering a range of characteristics, which by inference, would suggest an organism might be a pest. ISPM 2 (2007) includes the following examples of indicative characteristics:

- previous history of successful establishment in new areas;
- phytopathogenic characteristics;
- phytophagous characteristics;
- presence detected in connection with observations of injury to plants, beneficial organisms, etc. before any clear causal link has been established;
- belonging to taxa (family or genus) commonly containing known pests;
- capable of acting as a vector for known pests; and
- adverse effects on non-target organisms beneficial to plants (such as pollinators or predators of plant pests.

The second step in the initiation stage involves defining the **PRA area**. The importing country should clearly define the area referred to in the PRA. It may be the whole or part of a country or several countries. Whereas information may be gathered from a wider geographical area, the analysis of establishment, spread and economic impact should relate only to the defined PRA area. It is useful to precisely define the PRA area so the area's relevant phytosanitary characteristics can be considered in subsequent stages of the analysis.

PRA area

Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted [ISPM 2, 1995]

Endangered area

An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss[ISPM 2, 1995]

The third step in the initiation stage involves the evaluation of any previous PRA. Before performing a new PRA, a check should be made to determine whether the organism(s), pest(s) or pathways have been subjected to a previous PRA. If so, the existing analysis should be reviewed to determine whether the circumstances and information may have changed and whether it may be relevant to the PRA area defined.

The final step in the initiation stage concludes Stage 1 of the PRA. During this stage, pests and pathways of concern will have been identified as candidates for further assessment in Stage 2 of the PRA. If there are no pests or pathways that need further assessment, the PRA can be stopped at this point and imports of the commodity approved.

PRA Stage 2: Pest risk assessment

In this stage, the information on the pest or pest group identified in Stage 1 is evaluated. The importing country is required to categorize pests to determine whether the criteria for a quarantine pest or a non-quarantine regulated pest are satisfied. The

risk assessment is then continued for quarantine pests with an evaluation of the probability of pest entry, establishment and spread and of the potential economic consequences.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, "plant pest" is sometimes used for the term "pest" [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; CPM, 2012]

Pest categorization

The process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 11, 2001]

The results are used to decide whether risk management is required. The pest risk assessment stage involves three inter-related steps:

- pest categorization;
- assessment of the probability of introduction and spread; and
- assessment of potential economic consequences (including environmental impacts).

The first step in the assessment stage, pest categorization, is a classification phase to group pests identified in Stage 1 as either 'quarantine pests', or not. The objective of pest categorization is, therefore, to screen what may be a large and unmanageable list of potential quarantine pests, before progressing to a more in-depth examination within the risk assessment proper. The screening procedure is based on the following five criteria:

- **Identity of the pest** – should be clearly defined to ensure the assessment is performed on a distinct organism. Where a vector is involved, the vector may be considered a pest to the extent that it is associated with the causal organism and is required for transmission of the pest.
- **Presence or absence in the endangered area** – The pest should be absent from all or part of the endangered area.

- **Regulatory status** – If the pest is present, but not widely distributed in the PRA area, it should be under official control or expected to be under official control.
- **Potential for establishment and spread in the PRA area** – Evidence should be available to support the conclusion that the pest could become established or spread in the PRA area.
- **Potential for economic consequences in the endangered area** – There should be clear evidence that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact (including environmental impact) in the PRA area.

The second step in the assessment stage, which covers the probability of introduction and spread, involves determining the probability that a quarantine pest will enter the importing country as a result of trade in a given commodity, be distributed to an endangered area, establish on a suitable host plant and subsequently spread in the PRA area.

The assessment of the probability of introduction and spread is based primarily on biological considerations and should be expressed in terms of the most suitable data and the methods most suitable for analysis. The overall probability may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, and may be expressed by comparison with results obtained from PRAs of other pests.

The final step in the assessment stage is assessment of potential economic consequences. ISPM 11 (2013) provides guidance on factors to consider when assessing potential economic consequences, including environmental consequences. It encourages obtaining information on areas where a pest currently occurs and comparing this situation with the PRA area. Case histories concerning comparable pests can be usefully considered.

ISPM 11 (2013) also provides guidance with the identification of the effects of pests and analysis of the economic consequences associated with the introduction and establishment of a pest. Where possible, it is useful to describe the output of the assessment in monetary terms. However, qualitative or quantitative measures can also be used.

At the conclusion of the pest risk assessment stage, a quantitative or qualitative estimate of the probability of introduction of a pest or pests, and a corresponding estimate of economic consequences (including environmental) will have been obtained and documented or an overall rating could have been assigned. As a result of the pest risk assessment:

- all or some of the categorized pests may be considered appropriate for pest risk management;
- for each pest, all or part of the PRA area may be identified as an endangered area;
- a quantitative or qualitative estimate of the probability of introduction of a pest(s), and a corresponding estimate of the economic consequences, will have been obtained; or
- an overall rating may have been assigned.

PRA Stage 3: Pest risk management

Overall risk is determined by the examination of the outputs of the assessments of the probability of introduction and the economic impact. If the risk is found to be unacceptable, then the first step in risk management is to identify possible phytosanitary measures that will reduce the risk to, or below an acceptable level.

The last stage in the PRA process is pest risk management, which is the process of determining appropriate management options to reduce the risks identified in Stage 2, pest risk assessment, to an acceptable level.

There are many concepts and definitions of risk and what constitutes risk. However, in the context of a PRA, risk is considered to consist of two major components: the probability or likelihood of a pest entering, establishing and spreading in an endangered PRA area; and the consequences or impacts of this event. The two components are combined to give an overall estimate of the risk.

In proceeding with Stage 3 of the PRA process, the initial step is to identify possible risk management measures that could be used to reduce the risks to acceptable levels including, where available, measures set by international standard-setting bodies. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introducing the pest.

Measures that are commonly applied to commodities in trade can be classified into broad categories that relate to the pest status of the pathway in the exporting country. Suggested categories include the option of measures:

- to prevent or reduce infestations in the growing crop, e.g., pest management practices, monitoring, etc.;
- to ensure that the area, place, or site of production is free from the pest, e.g. surveillance and monitoring, treatments, etc.;
- for consignments and commodities, e.g., post-harvest treatments, inspections, etc.;
- for other types of pathways, e.g., certification of packing materials, transportation pathways, etc.;
- within the importing country for preventing or reducing crop infestation, e .g., i nspection at the point of entry, end-use restriction, treatments, etc.;
- concerning the prohibition or restriction of commodities;
- for phytosanitary certification or other compliance measure.

The results of the pest risk management procedure will be either that:

- no appropriate measures are identified; or
- one or more options have been identified that lower the risk associated with the pest(s) to an acceptable level.

These management options form the basis of phytosanitary regulations or requirements.

3.7 Consideration of the Risk Analysis Results

When the NPPO of the importing country has completed the PRA, as long as the process followed has met the requirements of the IPPC and the SPS Agreement, a fully documented analysis should be available for consideration by the NPPO in the exporting country.

Consequently, if the PRA results in a proposed change of regulation in the importing country, the exporting country (and other interested member countries) can proceed to review the PRA and refer their comments to the importing country in sufficient time for them to be considered and amendments introduced after taking into account the results of discussions of the comments.

With the purpose of ensuring the most appropriate terms of trade, a comprehensive consideration of the PRA should be carried out by the exporting country to determine whether the main elements of the PRA have been addressed and documented in a structured, science-based and transparent manner. The main elements to consider in the PRA, are listed as follows:

- scope and purpose of the PRA;
- pest, pest list, pathways, PRA area, endangered area;
- sources of information;
- categorized pest list;

- conclusions of pest risk assessment including probability and consequences; and
- pest risk management options identified and selected.

All issues recorded during the process of reviewing the PRA should be fully documented. Careful consideration should be given to identifying specific issues to submit to the importing country in writing, requesting that comments regarding the issues be taken into account in finalizing the PRA and seeking an opportunity for them to be discussed at an earlier time.

3.8 Engaging in Bilateral Negotiations

Although there are no formal procedures for bilateral meetings, such meetings are commonly held annually or as needed between countries that have developed a trading history. The common purpose of these meetings is for each country to gain access to each other's markets for commodities they wish to export.

As trade develops, each country increases its understanding of the pest status, the production and marketing environment and the regulatory framework of the country into which it is exporting. It is likely the trading relationship between the two countries will be strengthened over time, which will lead to the development of harmonized risk-management strategies.

The opportunities that can flow from a positive bilateral trading partnership are generally favourable, and should encourage countries negotiating access to a new market for one or more commodities to consider engaging in bilateral negotiations with the long-term view of developing a strong trade relationship.

3.9 Review by Visiting Delegations to the Exporting Country

When the PRA is nearing completion, it is very likely that the importing country will request one or more visits to the exporting country, particularly where the results of the PRA require that phytosanitary measures need to be implemented prior to export or during shipment of the commodity.

From the perspective of the importing country, the main purpose of the visit will be to view first-hand how the measures will be implemented and what procedures will be in place to:

- ensure measures are effective;
- detect non-conformity; and
- take corrective action.

For the exporting country, this can be a good opportunity to show the visiting delegation the production areas from which the commodity will be sourced, and through the handling, packaging and transport chain to the point of export. Phytosanitary management procedures should be identified and demonstrated where they occur along the chain. Industry stakeholders including producers, exporters and shipping agents should be involved with planning and participate in the tour at appropriate times.

Once the visiting delegation has departed, the NPPO of the exporting country should prepare a report including details of the visit and any resulting decisions or commitments. A copy of the report should be forwarded to the NPPO of the importing country with a request for confirmation that the report represents an accurate account of the visit.

3.10 Confirmation of the Terms of Trade

Prior to finalizing the recommendations of the PRA, the NPPO in the destination country must be satisfied that the risk analysis process has been followed in accordance with the requirements of the WTO and IPPC. The NPPO should ensure the final document is structured, science-based and transparent and clearly identifies the sources of information and the rationale used in reaching the management decisions.

Having accepted that the PRA is finalized, the NPPO is required to follow official notification procedures and publish the phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions and forward them to any contracting party or parties believed to be directly affected by such measures; and on request, make available to any contracting party the rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions.

A further responsibility of the NPPO is to initiate the process of drafting basic laws that may be required to update phytosanitary legislation providing legal authority for implementing requirements of the terms of trade.

3.11 Commencement of Trade

Acceptance of the terms of trade will require the NPPO in the exporting country to take legal responsibility to provide assurance to the NPPO in the importing country that consignments of the commodity meet the importing country's phytosanitary import requirements. The instrument of assurance used by NPPOs is phytosanitary certification. The N PPO of the exporting country has the sole authority to undertake

phytosanitary certification and should establish a management system to deal with the legislative and administrative requirements.

The NPPO must ensure that adequate equipment, materials and facilities are available to carry out the phytosanitary certification procedures. The final requirement of an effective phytosanitary certification system is one that can document the relevant procedures applied and maintain records. The system should allow the ability to trace-back phytosanitary certificates and related consignments. The system should permit verification of compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements.

Trade will commence when the first consignment of the commodity is sent to the importing country. A phytosanitary certificate must accompany the consignment or be transmitted by mail or other means, or where agreed between countries, NPPOs may use electronic phytosanitary certificates.

4. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

DEFINITION

area	An **officially** defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]
area of low pest prevalence	An **area**, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific **pest** is present at low levels and which is subject to effective **surveillance** or **control** measures [IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2015]
commodity	A type of **plant**, **plant product**, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
consignment	A quantity of **plants**, **plant products** or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single **phytosanitary certificate** (a **consignment** may be composed of one or more **commodities** or **lots**) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
country of origin (of a **consignment** of **plants**)	Country where the **plants** were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
endangered area	An **area** where ecological factors favour the **establishment** of a **pest** whose presence in the **area** will result in economically important loss [ISPM 2, 1995]
entry (of a **consignment**)	Movement through a **point of entry** into an **area** [FAO, 1995]
entry (of a **pest**)	Movement of a **pest** into an **area** where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being **officially controlled** [ISPM 2, 1995]
equivalence (of **phytosanitary measures**)	The situation where, for a specified pest risk, different **phytosanitary measures** achieve a contracting party's appropriate level of protection [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994); ISPM 24, 2005]

establishment (of a **pest**)	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a **pest** within an **area** after **entry** [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly "established"]
harmonization	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of **phytosanitary measures** based on common **standards** [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]
inspection	**Official visual examination** of **plants**, **plant products** or other **regulated articles** to determine if **pests** are present or to determine compliance with **phytosanitary regulations** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO,1995; formerly "inspect"]
intended use	Declared purpose for which **plants**, **plant products** or other articles are imported, produced or used [ISPM 16, 2002; revised CPM, 2009]
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)	An **international standard** adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the **IPPC** [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
introduction (of a **pest**)	The **entry** of a **pest** resulting in its **establishment** [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
national plant protection organization (NPPO)	**Official** service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the **IPPC** [FAO, 1990; formerly "plant protection organization (national)"]
non-quarantine pest	**Pest** that is not a **quarantine pest** for an **area** [FAO, 1995]
official control	The active enforcement of mandatory **phytosanitary regulations** and the application of mandatory **phytosanitary procedures** with the objective of **eradication** or **containment** of **quarantine pests** or for the management of **regulated non-quarantine pests** [ICPM, 2001]
pathway	Any means that allows the **entry** or **spread** of a **pest** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or **pathogenic** agent injurious to **plants** or **plant products**. Note: In the IPPC, "plant pest" is sometimes used for the term "pest" [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; CPM, 2012]
pest categorization	The process for determining whether a **pest** has or has not the characteristics of a **quarantine pest** or those of a **regulated non-quarantine pest** [ISPM 11, 2001]
pest free area	An **area** in which a specific **pest** is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained [ISPM 2, 1995; revised CPM, 2015]
pest risk (for **quarantine pests**)	The probability of **introduction** and **spread** of a **pest** and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [ISPM 2, 2007]
pest risk analysis	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 2, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM 2, 2007]
pest risk assessment (for **quarantine pests**)	Evaluation of the probability of the **introduction** and **spread** of a **pest** and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001; ISPM 2, 2007]
pest risk management (for **quarantine pests**)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of **introduction** and **spread** of a **pest** [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001]
phytosanitary certificate	An **official** paper document or its **official** electronic equivalent, consistent with the model certificates of the **IPPC**, attesting that a **consignment** meets **phytosanitary import requirements** [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2012]
Phytosanitary certification	Use of **phytosanitary procedures** leading to the issue of a **phytosanitary certificate** [FAO, 1990]
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 4, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ICPM, 2002]

plant products	Unmanufactured material of **plant** origin (including **grain**) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the **introduction** and **spread** of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly "plant product"]
plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including **seeds** and **germplasm** [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
PRA area	**Area** in relation to which a **pest risk analysis** is conducted [ISPM 2, 1995]
quarantine pest	A **pest** of potential economic importance to the **area endangered** thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being **officially controlled** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]
Regional plant protection organization (RPPO)	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the **IPPC** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly "plant protection organization (regional)"]
regulated article	Any **plant**, **plant product**, storage place, **packaging**, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading **pests**, deemed to require **phytosanitary measures**, particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
regulated non-quarantine pest	A **non-quarantine pest** whose presence in **plants for planting** affects the **intended use** of those **plants** with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]
spread (of a **pest**)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a **pest** within an **area** [ISPM 2, 1995]
technically justified	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate **pest risk analysis** or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]
transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]

APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLE OF REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR MARKET ACCESS REQUEST-THAILAND

Notification of Department of Agriculture
Re : Specifications, methods and conditions of pest risk analysis for the importation of prohibited articles

……..

According to Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Re: Specification of plants and carriers from certain sources as prohibited articles, of exceptions and conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (No. 5) B.E. 2550 dated 26 April B.E. 2550, it specifies exceptions or conditions for permission to import prohibited articles after the completion of pest risk analysis (PRA) in accordance with specifications, methods and conditions issued by Director-General of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore, Director-General of the Department of Agriculture, hereby, issues the following notification.

Item 1. National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of exporting country must submit a request in writing for import permission of prohibited articles to Director- General of the Department of Agriculture at the following address:

Director-General
Department of Agriculture
50 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, THAILAND
Telephone: + 66 2 940 5412
Facsimile: + 66 2 940 5528

Item 2. NPPO of exporting country must provide all information in English for PRA as follows:

2.1 Complete address of NPPO with telephone, facsimile and email contact information

2.2 Information about proposed export commodity to Thailand

- 2.2.1 scientific name, including author (s)
- 2.2.2 taxonomic classification
- 2.2.3 synonyms
- 2.2.4 common name
- 2.2.5 variety/cultivar
- 2.2.6 plant part to be exported (e.g. fruit, seed etc.)
- 2.2.7 purposed end use of the commodity (e.g. consumption, processing, propagation etc.)
- 2.2.8 export destination (other countries)

2.2.9 photographs of the commodity

2.3 Information about production area
- 2.3.1 states, regions, provinces, districts etc.
- 2.3.2 area maps
- 2.3.3 climatological description of the production area
- 2.3.4 amount proposed for export

2.4 Information about production and cultivation
- 2.4.1 specific pest management, surveillance programs and certification schemes (e.g. survey data/sampling method etc.)
- 2.4.2 product from area officially certified pest free by NPPO
- 2.4.3 internal legislative restriction (e.g. pest free areas, import control measures/requirements etc.)
- 2.4.4 production, harvesting method, harvesting period

2.5 Information about pests associated with proposed export commodity and vectors of the pathogenic agents attacking the crop (see Table):
- 2.5.1 scientific name, including author (s)
- 2.5.2 taxonomic classification
- 2.5.3 synonym
- 2.5.4 common name
- 2.5.5 hosts (scientific name and variety if relevant)
- 2.5.6 plant part attacked
- 2.5.7 symptom/damage
- 2.5.8 distribution
- 2.5.9 prevalence (common, occasional or rare)
- 2.5.10 control measures
- 2.5.11 technical references to biology of pests

Scientific name and synonym	Organism type (insect, mite, fungi, bacteria etc.)	Order	Family	Common name	Plant part attacked	Reference

2.6 Information about post-harvest management
- 2.6.1 packing methods
- 2.6.2 inspection procedures
- 2.6.3 post-harvest disinfestation/disinfection treatments
- 2.6.4 storage condition and security
- 2.6.5 transportation (national and international)

2.7 Current phytosanitary certification procedures (e.g. field inspection, sampling, additional declaration etc.)

2.8 Results of pest risk analysis which have been carried out in other countries

2.9 All data (if possible) provided to be less than 10 years old and validated/endorsed by NPPO of exporting country

Item 3. PRA is carried out in accordance with the guideline of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures. The process of PRA involves the categorization of pests associated with the commodity into quarantine pests, evaluation of their introduction potential, critical assessment of economic and environmental impact of their introduction and specification of risk mitigating measures against them.

The completion of PRA may involve the visit of plant quarantine officials to exporting country to evaluate pest managements in production area, export certification schemes, post-harvest disinfestation/disinfection treatments.

Item 4. The importation of prohibited articles may be required the visit of plant quarantine officials to carry out pre-shipment inspections of prohibited articles in exporting country for certain period or through out export season.

Item 5. The exporting country has to be responsible for all the expenses, which are listed to this notification, incurred during the visit of plant quarantine officials mentioned in Item 3 and Item 4.

Effective on this date henceforth

Given on 11 July B.E. 2550 (2007)

Adisak Sreesunpagit

(Mr. Adisak Sreesunpagit)

Director-General
Department of Agriculture

Expenses of plant quarantine officials attached to the
Notification of Department of Agriculture
Re : Specifications, methods and conditions of pest risk analysis
for the importation of prohibited articles

……..

1.	Round trip air fare	Actual expense
2.	Daily allowance	4,500 Baht/Day
3.	Accommodation (including breakfast)	Actual expense
4.	Overtime charge	
	- Monday to Friday: after 5:00 p.m. or before 9.00 a.m.	800 Baht/hour
	- Saturday, Sunday and other holiday (of exporting country)	1,200 Baht/hour
5.	Miscellaneous	
	- Domestic travel (both importing and exporting countries)	Actual expense
	- Passport fee	Actual expense
	- Visa fee	Actual expense
	- Airport fee	Actual expense
	- Communication	Actual expense
	- Vaccination	Actual expense
	- Insurance cost	Actual expense
	- Medical treatment and incidental costs	Actual expense

……..