Environmental Risk Assessment for Plant Pests

The risk management perspective

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Two of the strategic objectives are to:

A. protect *sustainable agriculture* and enhance global *food security* through the prevention of pest spread;

B. protect the *environment, forests and biodiversity* from plant pests;

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 11

Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests

Provides guidance for the process

including analysis of risks of plant pests to the environment and biological diversity,

including those risks affecting uncultivated/ unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems contained in the PRA area.

ISPM 11 - Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests

Assessment of economic consequences:

- Wherever appropriate, the output of the assessment should be described in terms of a monetary value
- In many cases, qualitative data is sufficient
- It is possible to use quantitative measures without monetary terms
- The assessment needs to be only as complex as is technically justified by the circumstances

The analyses should follow documented, consistent and transparent procedures. Evidence should be available to support the conclusions

EU-Regulation 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants

ANNEX I , section 1

Criteria to identify pests which qualify as a quarantine pest,

(4) Potential economic, social and environmental impact

EU-Regulation 2016/2031

(4) Potential economic, social and environmental impact

(f) effects on native plants, biodiversity and ecosystem services

(o) changes in ecological processes and the structure, stability or processes of an ecosystem, including further effects on plant species, erosion, water table changes, fire hazards, nutrient cycling

(s) effects on water quality, recreation, tourism, landscape heritage, animal grazing, hunting, fishing

Jordbruks verket

How to compare values of plants?

Qualitative or quantitative risk assessments, or a combination?

Decisions related to risk management:

- Risk assessment of a potential quarantine pest
- Resource prioritization (operative or political level)
- Strategies for raising awareness about plant pests

Recent experiences

Jordbruks verket

Övervakning av förekomst av växtskadegörare

- Kraven på övervakning av växtskadegörare ökar, dels genom ökande risker från ökande global handel och klimatförändringar, och dels genom en stor ambitionshöjning i kommande EU-lagstiftning
- Utredningen har bedömt drygt 300 arter, och tagit fram metoder och kostnader. Resursfördelningen mellan skadegörarna baseras på risk. Resursförstärkningar kommer att krävas för inventeringsverksamheten
- Rapporten ger en rad utvecklingsförslag, såsom kanaler för insamling av observationer från allmänheten

Rapport 2016:15

Jordbruks verket

Utrotning av växtskadegörare som normalt inte förekommer inom EU

Förslag till ekonomisk ersättning vid bekämpning av karantänskadegörare

Bifoga bild/bilder separat

- .....
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Rapport :

Priority pests, a new EU category of quarantine pests

The pests have potential to cause *severe* economic, environmental or social impact in the Union territory, according to criteria in Annex, 1, Section 2 of the EU-regulation 2016/2031

The Commission has requested the Joint Research Center to develop a methodology built on the multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) and composite indicators

The methodology should cover multiple dimensions such as crop losses, costs of control measures, significant effects on biodiversity, employment, food security and safety and cultural heritage


Thank you for listening