



IPPC and International Phytosanitary Grain Standard: the views of COCERAL

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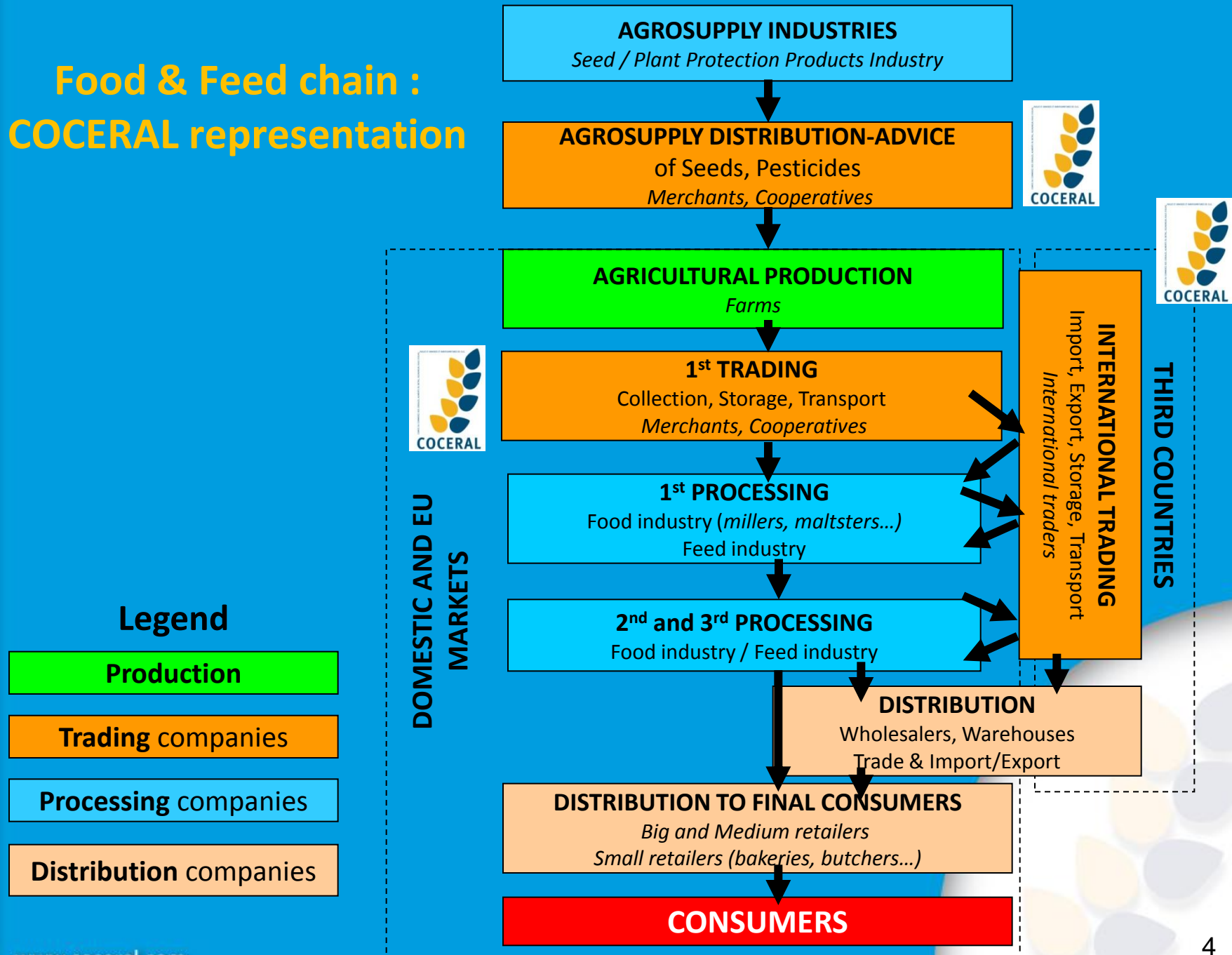
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COCERAL – Facts and figures

- COCERAL is the European Association representing the trade with cereals, oilseeds, feedstuffs, oils and fats, olive oil and agro-supply
- Founded in 1958
- Members are national associations representing grain merchants, storers and/or international traders
- 29 Member Associations in 17 countries + Unistock
- Associate Member: Switzerland
- Associate first processing Associations:
 - Euroflour
 - Euromalt
 - Euromaisiers

Food & Feed chain : COCERAL representation



COCERAL – Objectives and missions

- To represent and promote the interests of the grain, feedstuffs, rice, olive oil, oils and fats, and agro-supply trade associations operating within Europe
- To proactively monitor and advice EU policy makers in trade and market, food safety and environmental matters
- To promote strategies for provision of safe food ingredients and feed raw materials for the benefit of EU processors and consumers
- To publish reports and position papers for stakeholders



EU Grain market

In average the EU annually produces:

- 300 mio t of cereals
- 28 mio t of oilseeds
- 3.0 mio t of pulses

In addition, the EU imports:

- 10-15 mio t of cereals
- 15 mio t of oilseeds
- 35 mio t of feedstuffs

And exports around:

- 20 mio t grains (third countries)

Food & Feed Chain

- The first marketing, import/export of all these commodities are dealt with by the members of COCERAL*
- Trade operators are involved at each step of the supply chain
- Products (raw materials & their co-products) have often a dual use, FOOD or FEED or sometimes a trial one (FOOD or FEED or BIOFUELS)

*And Cogeca or Fefac to a certain extent

Revision of the EU plant health legislation

- To prevent the entry, establishment and spread of harmful organisms (import + intra-EU)
- Regimes dates back to 1977 + many developments have taken place: is it still fit for purpose?
- Steps and timeline of the review process:
 - Evaluation (2010)
 - Design of options for the future
 - Impact assessment (2011)
 - Development of new plant health law (2012)
 - Draft text by 2012 (Commission)
 - Codecision process (Council and Parliament)

Recommendations of evaluation report

- Scope: include IAS plants and some RNQPs; explicitly include natural spread
- Complementary measures on imports for emerging risks; post-entry quarantine
- Mandatory EU-wide surveillance for priority harmful organisms
- Stepping up of emergency action
- Improvement of plant passport system
- Tighten Protected Zone system
- Introduce financial incentives
- Awareness campaigns
- Improve support by R&D, diagnostics, training

COCERAL (EU agri-trade) position

- Objectives and scope of CPHR
 - Reinforce the EU approach internationally, also via IPPC
 - Focus more on prevention and early action
- Surveillance and categorisation of Harmful Organisms (HOs):
 - Improve the transparency of the notification system
 - Prioritise harmful organisms on a risk-based approach
 - Deregulate pests for which containment is no longer effective or move them from quarantine to regulated non-quarantine pests
- Trade facilitation:
 - Provide the possibility for using electronic certificates
 - Reduce frequency of checks to target resources
 - Ensure that grain lots are subject to phytosanitary checks based on their actual phytosanitary performances
 - Involve private operators using code of good practices and ensure cooperation between competent authorities and private operators

COCERAL inputs to the international debate

An international phytosanitary grain standard should:

- Provide for a homogenized international framework for plant health
- Be based on currently existing codes of good practices used by traders and grain operators
- Avoid creation of non-tariff trade barriers by virtue of its international nature



Thank you for your attention

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