

# Perspectives on Risk-Based Sampling emerging from the Sampling Workshop in Indonesia

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# Scope of Presentation:

1. Sampling Proposes
2. Trade Facilitation Agreement
3. Pathway Catagorization
4. Methodological Sampling
5. Sampling Operation
6. Mail Delivery and e- Commerce (on Line)
7. Challenging Sampling and Risk
8. Intiative Complaince



**APPPC's WORKSHOP ON SAMPLING  
METHODOLOGY**

# SAMPLING PROPOSES

- Sampling technique supports phytosanitary measures (inspection) for plants, plant products and other regulated articles.
- The right sampling technique with certain ALOP reflect to proper phytosanitary measures to be taken place\*)
- NPPO should have standard operating procedure of sampling with traceable documentation, transparent, depend upon ALOP and relevant to target pests.
- Implication of sampling technique may lead to the refusal to issue a phytosanitary certificate, refusal of entry, or treatment or destruction of a consignment of a consignment (**Corrected by Notification of Non-Compliance**)
- Constrains of Sampling : No any tolerance against to quarantine pests (Q's pests); escape Q's pest may happend from the release of consignment, each Q's pests in various stage of path way needs specific sampling manual.



# Review

## *Trade Facilitation Agreement*

### **ASEAN Agreement of Trade in Goods (November 20, 2007)**

Article 47 : *Principles of Trade Facilitation*(transparency; communication and consultations; simplifications, **practicability & efficiency**, non-discrimination, consistency & predictability, **harmonization**, standardization & recognition, **modernization & use of technology**; due process; cooperation).

### **WTO TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT(February, 22 2017):**

Article 4 : *Appeal or **Review Procedures***

Article 5 : *Other Measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non-Discrimination and Transparency (notifications for enhanced controls or inspections, detection, test procedures)*

Article 7 : *Release and Clearance of Goods (pre-arrival processing, electronic payment , **risk management**, TF measures for Authorized Operators, etc.)*



**Trade Facilitation against ALOP and Accepted risk**

# Inspection Procedure → ALOP/Acceptable Risk

Inspection of consignments of regulated articles in trade as initial stage for mitigating pest risks to fulfill the compliance with Phytosanitary import requirements.

Target of sampling technique should able to represent whole consignment in the inspection

Application of sampling technique may performance prior to export, the point of entry, or other points as determined by NPPOs.

# PATHWAY CATAGORIZATION OF SAMPLING TECHNIQUE :

- Seeds as propagation material refer to ISTA rules
  - Fresh fruit
  - Bulking Cereal
  - Bulking genereal cargo
  - Container sampling 10 percent
  - Trade plants (scion, rhizome, bulb...)
- Proposive sample to have working sample approximately 10 percent of consignment quantity as initial stage

ALOP, Accepted Risk/Tolerance/Without any Tolerance

# Methodological Sampling

1. Statistically Method - using statistic as a tools to take representative sample
2. Non Statistically Method - without statistic tools



CAPABLE TO DETECT QUARANTINE PESTS



## Statistical Approach :

1. Random sampling
2. Systematically sampling (linear and circular systematic selection)
3. Stratified systematic random sampling
4. Sequential sampling
5. Cluster sampling





## Non-Statistical Approach :

1. Convenience sampling
2. Haphazard sampling
3. Purposive sampling (selective and targetted)



# Sampling Operation : Import Inspection

## Document Assessment:

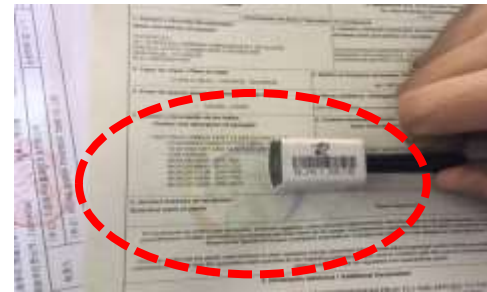
- Phytosanitary Certificate, Manipest, Airway Bill, Import Permit
- Country Origin, Transit Consignment
- Recognizing potential media against listed quarantine pest
- Intended use of commodity (Propagation, Consumption, Animal Feed, Raw Material of Industry)
- Listed target of quarantine pest (i.g. Insects, Seed borne pathogen, Weed seeds, Inert matters /Propagule, Nematode Cyst, etc.)
- Import Protocol Bilateral Arrangement (Recognition Pest Free Area, Equivalent Inspection/Treatment, Approved Pre-Phytosanitary Certification)



# Sampling Operation: Import Inspection

## Physical Inspection:

- Availability Premises as isolated area for Inspection and Treatment to assure no any escape of quarantine pest
- Identify Potential media :
  - Uniformity commodity in the consignment (FCL/Cargo)
  - Varied commodities in the sample package different risk to be alert.
  - Distinguished seal number to assure integrity in the shipping,
- Recognizing the Intended use of commodity different phytosanitary measure to be taken.
- Quantity of consignment – big and small may cause risk consideration



# Imported Fruits Inspection :





POTENTIAL FULLER'S ROSE WEEVIL



MASS EGGS UNDER FRUIT CALYX

## CONVENTIONAL CARGO TAKES MORE TIME IN SAMPLING TECHNIQUES IN UNIFORMITY



Collecting sample for other seeds (weed may associated) and live insect as quarantine pest



# PHYTOSNIATRY MEASURES OF IMPORTED WHEAT GRAINS AGAINST TILLETIA'S PATHOGEN



PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES BY USING HEAT TREATMENT AND FLOUR MILLING



## CONVENTIONAL LOADING TAKES MORE TIME IN SAMPLING TECHNIQUES IN UNIFORMITY



# PALLET PACKING MAKES EASY IN SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND TO ASSURE IDENTIFIED UNIFORMITY



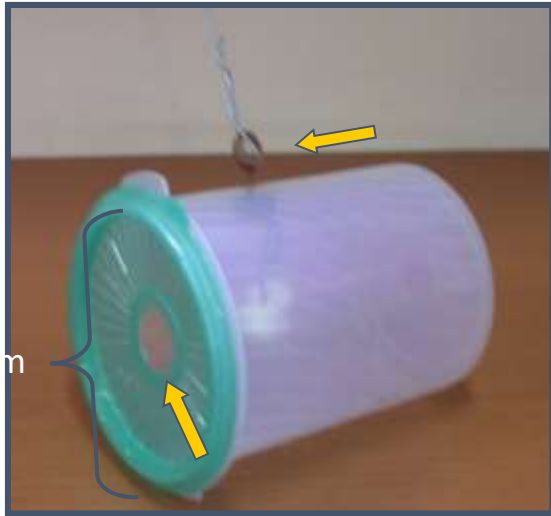
# Sampling Procedure : Phytosanitary Certification (Export)

- Most phytosanitary requirement uses general requirement
- Bilateral Agreement of Phytosanitary Application (SOP Inspection, Detection, Identification -- Quarantine Pests as Target)
- Critical points of pest in the phyto. Certification should be early detected.
- Phytosanitary Certification may involve plant protection institutions and other stakeholders
- Tracibility – Recording and Documentation
- Any notification of non-compliance may use as reference to do corrective action.
- Notification non-compliance must refer to real target on regulated pests (transparent listed pests)





# SURVEILLANCE OF PEST PART OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION



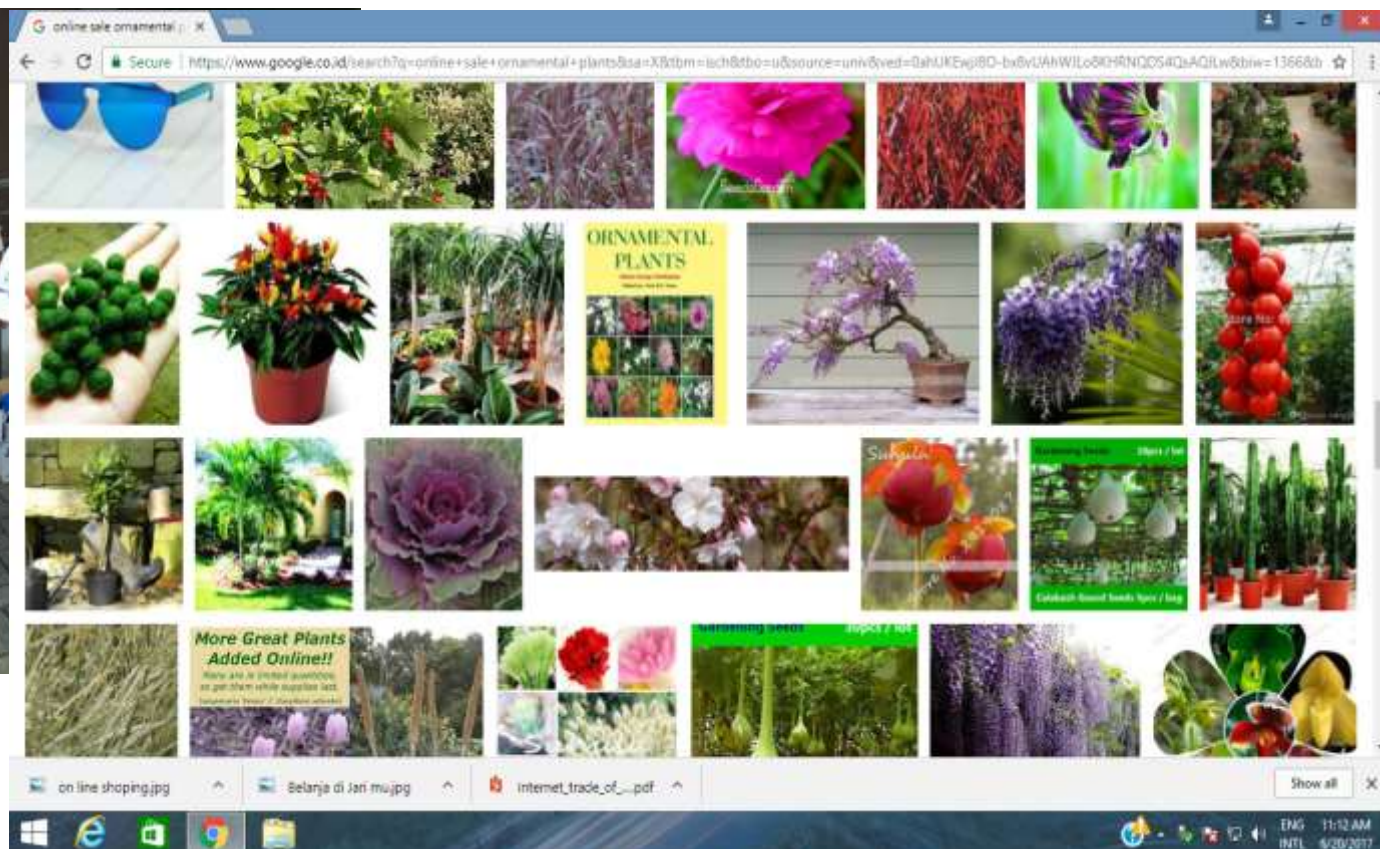
BUNCHES OF SALLACA FRUITS

# GRADING AND SCREENING ( ROOTEN, INFECTED AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS)





# MAIL DELIVERY PACKAGE AND e-COMMERCE (on-Line)



**SMALL SAMPLES WITH HIGH RISK FOR THE COUNTRY**

# Challenging Sampling and Risk:

## *ISPM 31 Methodologies Versus. Trade Facilitation Agreement*

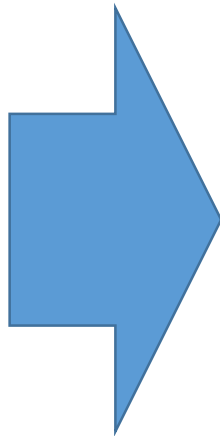
- Harmonization of trade facilitation agreement against Phytosanitary Measures (**No Demmorage and Safe of Plants/Plant Products**) --  
**DWELLING TIME ISSUE**
- Provides manual to (NPPOs) in selecting appropriate sampling methodologies for inspection or detection of consignments depend on risk, target of pests, purposed commodity use,
- Quick Techniques, Feasible Application for Detection in the entry point
- ISPM 31 need annex focus on technical manual for detection of quarantine pests as target of each country refer to intended use of commodity, pest's habitat,
- Development of operation procedure (manual) on field sampling to support pre-phytosanitary clearance for each commodity with its different target pest.
- Building harmonization of bilateral arrangement in phytosanitary application including accepted risk in sampling technique





# Initiative Compliance : Stakeholders

Escape  
Quarantine  
Pests from  
Sampling  
application



- Post Entry Monitoring in Quarantine Premises Facility
- Consistent maintaining reputage by exporter to fullfil phyto. requirements
- Rutin Assessment of Importer's performance to complain the phytosanitary requirement and administrative rules.
- Periodic assessment of phytosanitary certification of exporter
- Indonesian Single Risk Management (Customs, Quarantine, shipping line inspection).
- Punishment and Reward for the stakeholders to perform its compliance

# Thank you

Terima Kasih

