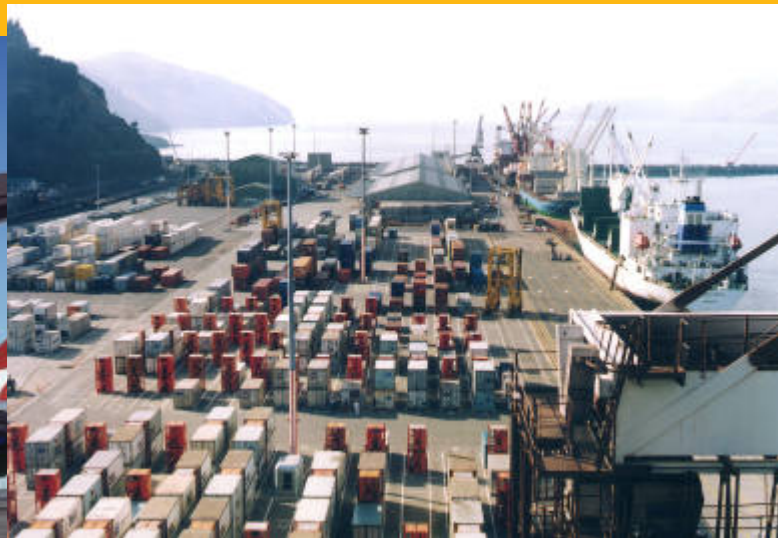


# Inanimate object import risk analysis

## Designing a framework

Toni Tana



# Background

- MAF is looking at designing an import risk analysis methodology to address risks associated with the importation of inanimate objects.
- Consistent with animal and plant RA frameworks

# What is an inanimate object RA?

- Imported objects can be animal, plant or inanimate in origin.
- Inanimate objects are those imports not of plant or animal origin e.g, metal products, ceramics, bricks, aircraft, ships, containers.



# Why do an inanimate object import RA?

- Traditional Import risk analysis tends to consider organisms/diseases that are directly associated with imported plant and animal products.
- However, there are organisms of potential environmental , plant, animal or human health concern that could be introduced on inanimate objects.
- Inanimate object risk analysis is not limited to commodities.

# Why do an inanimate object import RA?

- **Examples:**
  - Ticks in couches
  - Spiders, moths in cars
  - Mosquitoes in car tyres
  - Snakes, geckos, spiders in/on Sea containers
  - Ants in tents and shoes



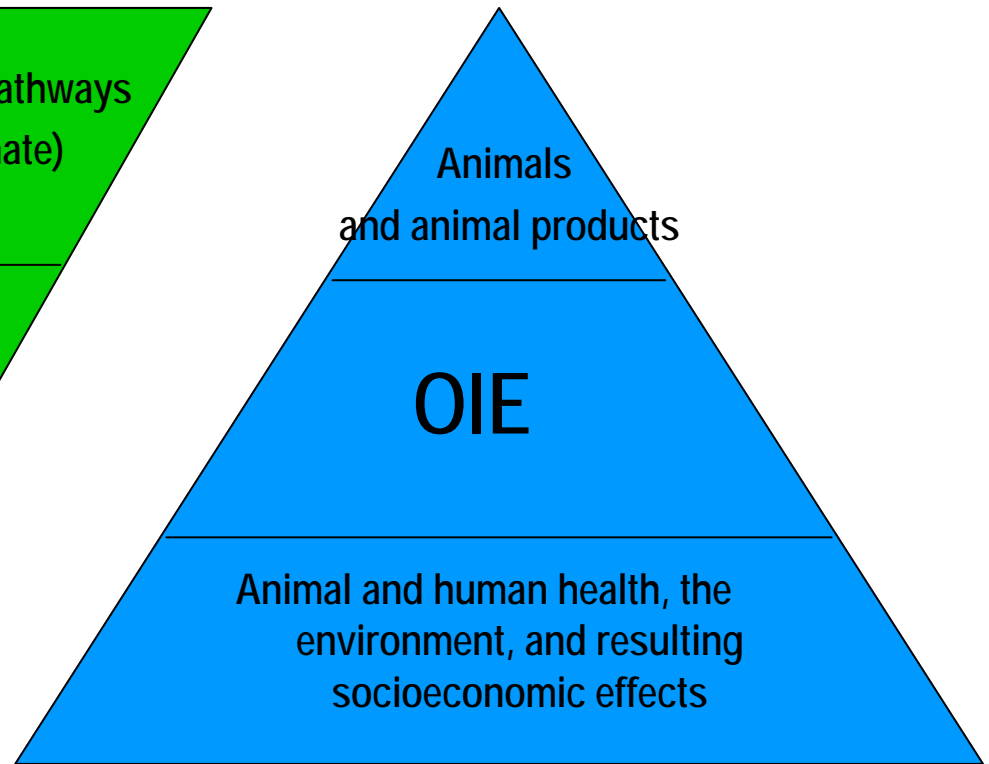
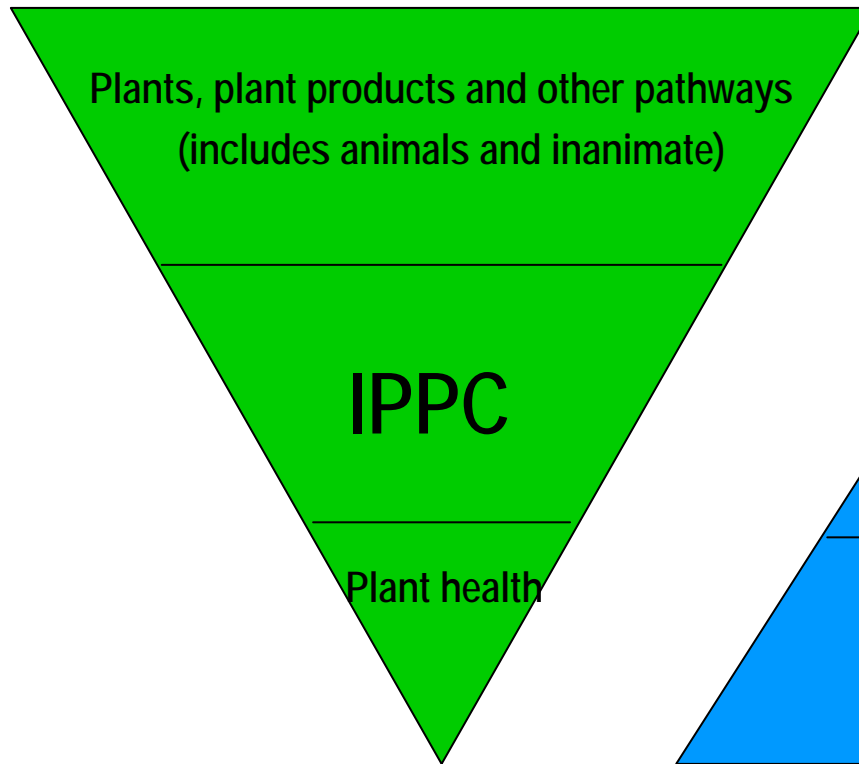
# International obligations

- New Zealand is a signatory to three international agreements relevant to the importation of inanimate objects.
  - The agreement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS agreement)
  - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
  - The Convention for Biological Diversity

# International obligations (2)

- SPS Agreement recognises the standards, guidelines, and recommendations developed under the auspices of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), and the Secretariat of the international Plant Protection Convention.
- Both bodies have developed their own import risk analysis frameworks.

# International obligations (3)



# International obligations (4)

Object for import (or pathway)

Plant

Inanimate

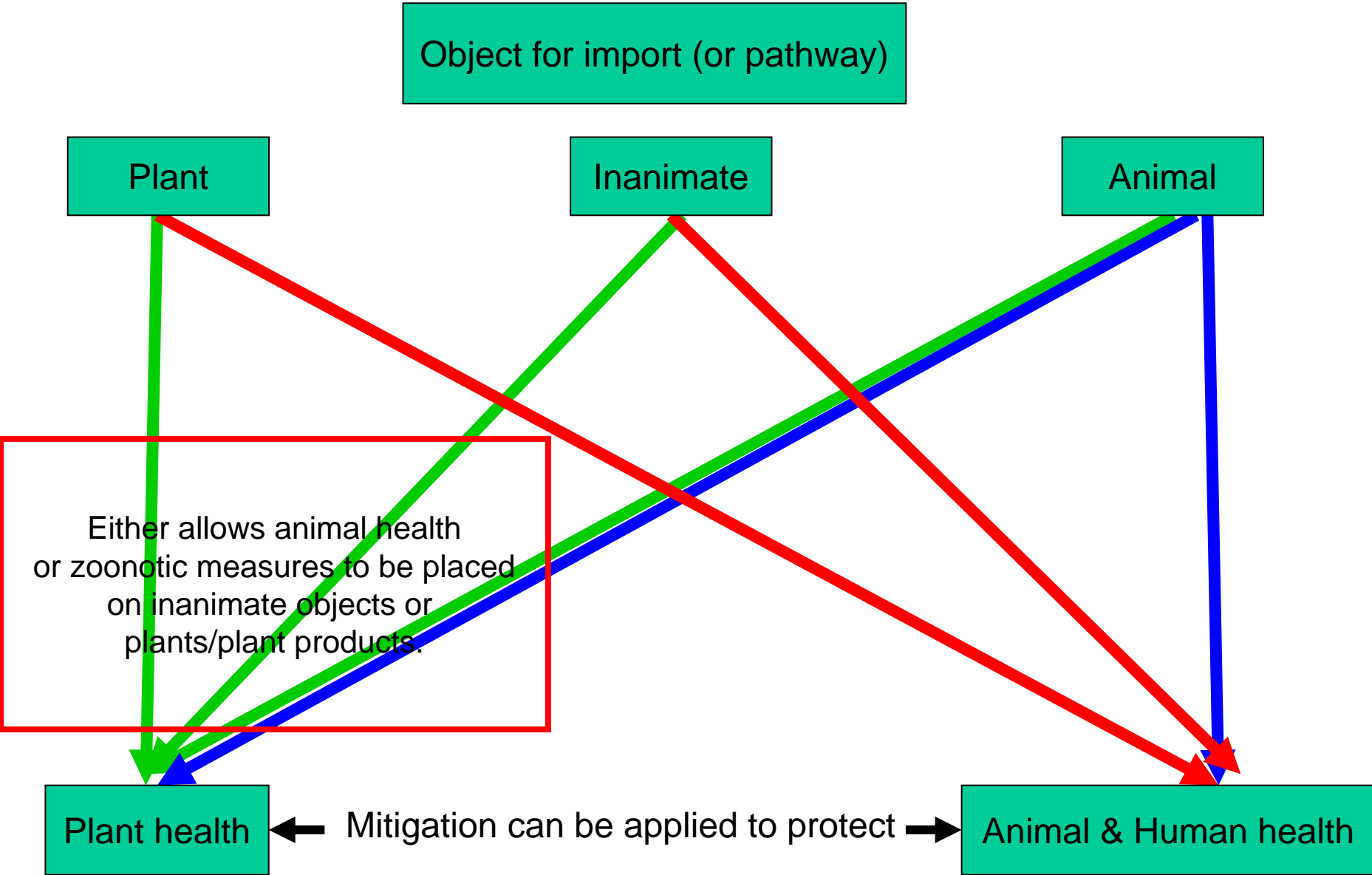
Animal

Either allows animal health or zoonotic measures to be placed on inanimate objects or plants/plant products.

Plant health

Mitigation can be applied to protect

Animal & Human health



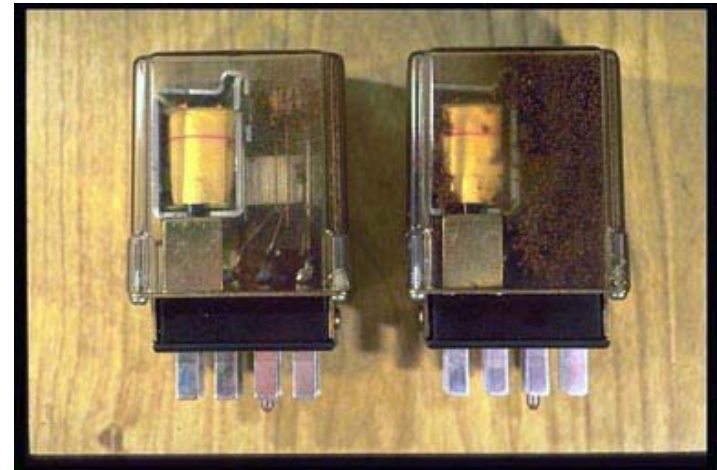
# Outcomes

- **New Zealand's inanimate RA framework must be:**
  - consistent with the IPPC standards where measures are to be applied to protect plant health
  - meet the requirements of the SPS when developing measures to protect plant, animal, and human health
- **In addition, given that:**
  - OIE is the international organisation recognised for animal health and zoonosis,
  - and the intent of a portion of measures developed will be to protect human and animal health (the intent of the OIE)

the OIE framework should be integrated for animal issues.

# Outcomes

- The draft risk analysis framework developed:
  - combines both the OIE and IPPC frameworks
  - meets IPPC and SPS requirements.
- The OIE and IPPC frameworks have a similar components.



Fire ants in relay switch box from traffic box.  
Photo by Bart Drees.

<b>Inanimate</b>	<b>IPPC</b>	<b>OIE</b>
<b>Scoping the risk analysis</b>	<b>1. Stage 1: Initiation</b>	<b>Scoping the risk analysis</b>
	1.1 PRA Initiated by a pathway (may include review of a policy)	
	1.2 Identification of PRA area	
<b>Hazard Identification</b>		<b>1. Hazard Identification</b>
<b>Formation of an organism/disease list</b>		1.1 Formation of hazard list
	1.3 Information	
	1.4 Conclusion of initiation	
	<b>2. Stage 2: Pest risk assessment</b>	
<b>Hazard/Pest categorization</b>	2.1 Pest categorization	1.2 Categorization of hazard
<b>Risk assessment</b>		<b>2. Risk assessment</b>
1.Entry assessment 2.Establishment assessment 3.Spread assessment	2.2 Assessment of the probability of introduction and spread	2.1 Release assessment 2.2 Exposure assessment
4.Consequence assessment	2.3 Assessment of potential economic consequences	2.3 Consequence assessment
5.Conclusion of risk assessment	2.4 Degree of uncertainty 2.5 Conclusion of the pest risk assessment stage	2.4 Risk estimation
<b>Risk management</b>	<b>3. Stage 3: Pest risk management</b>	<b>3. Risk management</b>
	3.1 Level of risk 3.2 Technical information required 3.3 Acceptability of risk	3.1 Risk evaluation
	3.4 Identification and selection of appropriate risk management options 3.5 Phytosanitary certificates and other compliance measures	3.2 Option evaluation
	3.6 Conclusion of pest risk management	3.3 Implementation
	3.7 Monitoring and review of phytosanitary measures	3.4 Monitoring and review
<b>Risk communication</b>	<b>4. Documentation of Pest Risk Analysis</b>	<b>4. Risk communication</b>