



INTRA - ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF *Zea mays* SEED (For Planting)

RISK MANAGEMENT

The guiding principle for risk management should be to manage risk to achieve the required degree of safety that can be justified and is feasible within the limits of available options and resources. Pest risk management (in the analytical sense) is the process of identifying ways to react to a perceived risk, evaluating the efficacy of these actions, and identifying the most appropriate options (ISPM 11 2005). The effectiveness of any risk management measures depends on our perception and understanding of the disease and the risk pathways. Phytosanitary measures drawn up on the basis of science and practicality are essentially easy to implement, have minimal economic impact and are discriminating.

A. INTRODUCTION

Common name	: Corn Seed
Scientific Name	: <i>Zea mays</i>
Type of Commodity	: Seed
Use of the Commodity	: Planting material excluding GMO
Production Areas	: ASEAN Member State

B. QUARANTINE PESTS OF CONCERN

1. *Dickeya zeae* (bacterial stalk rot of maize)
2. Aster yellows phytoplasma group (yellow disease phytoplasmas)
3. *Pseudomonas fuscovaginae* (sheath brown rot)
4. *Rice stripe virus*
5. *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*
6. *Fusarium sporotrichioides*
7. *Macrophomina phaseolina* (charcoal rot of bean/tobacco)

C. REQUIREMENTS

I. Pre- export requirement

- a. Requirement for the import permit will depend on the legislations/regulations of member countries;
- b. Seeds may be exported from production areas that have Integrated Pest Management programs including monitoring, chemical, biological and cultural control measures;
- c. To mitigate the risk associated with pests and the presence of infected seed, corn seed may be:
 - Treated with recommended fungicide for *Fusarium sporotrichioides* and *Macrophomina phaseolina* as target pests;
 - Originated from Pest Free Production Site for *Dickeya zeae*, Aster yellows phytoplasma group, *Pseudomonas fuscovaginae*, *Rice stripe virus* and *Maize dwarf mosaic virus* as target pests;
 - Cleaned (purity method) so as to be practically free from visible, weed seeds, soil, debris and other plant part;

- d. Seeds may be packed in such a way to prevent contamination and damage during transport;
- e. Seeds may be inspected prior to export by NPPO/plant quarantine officer of exporting country.

II. Entry Requirement

- a. Corn seeds may be imported through designated port of entry;
- b. Consignment may be notified and presented to Plant Quarantine Officer at point of entry for plant quarantine purposes;
- c. Corn seeds may be subjected to quarantine inspection at entry point and post entry quarantine to ensure that the consignment is free from pests of concern;
- d. Corn seed may be accompanied by Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin and transit to ensure that consignment has been inspected and certified free from pests by the authority of the exporting country.

III. Phytosanitary Certificate

- a. Quarantine pests that are free from consignment may be declared in Additional Declaration as required by importing country;
- b. Treatment may also need to be stated on Phytosanitary certificate.

Notes:

- These guidelines are not mandatory but should be followed to facilitate trade within the ASEAN Community.
- Member States may not be obliged to follow these guidelines in case where there is change in the pest status of the exporting country or in the event of emergencies.