



# Food Security and ISPMs: Case of China

**Mr Wu Lifeng**

**National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center  
(NATESC), MOA  
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# Food Security: A Serious Challenge of Thousands of Years for China



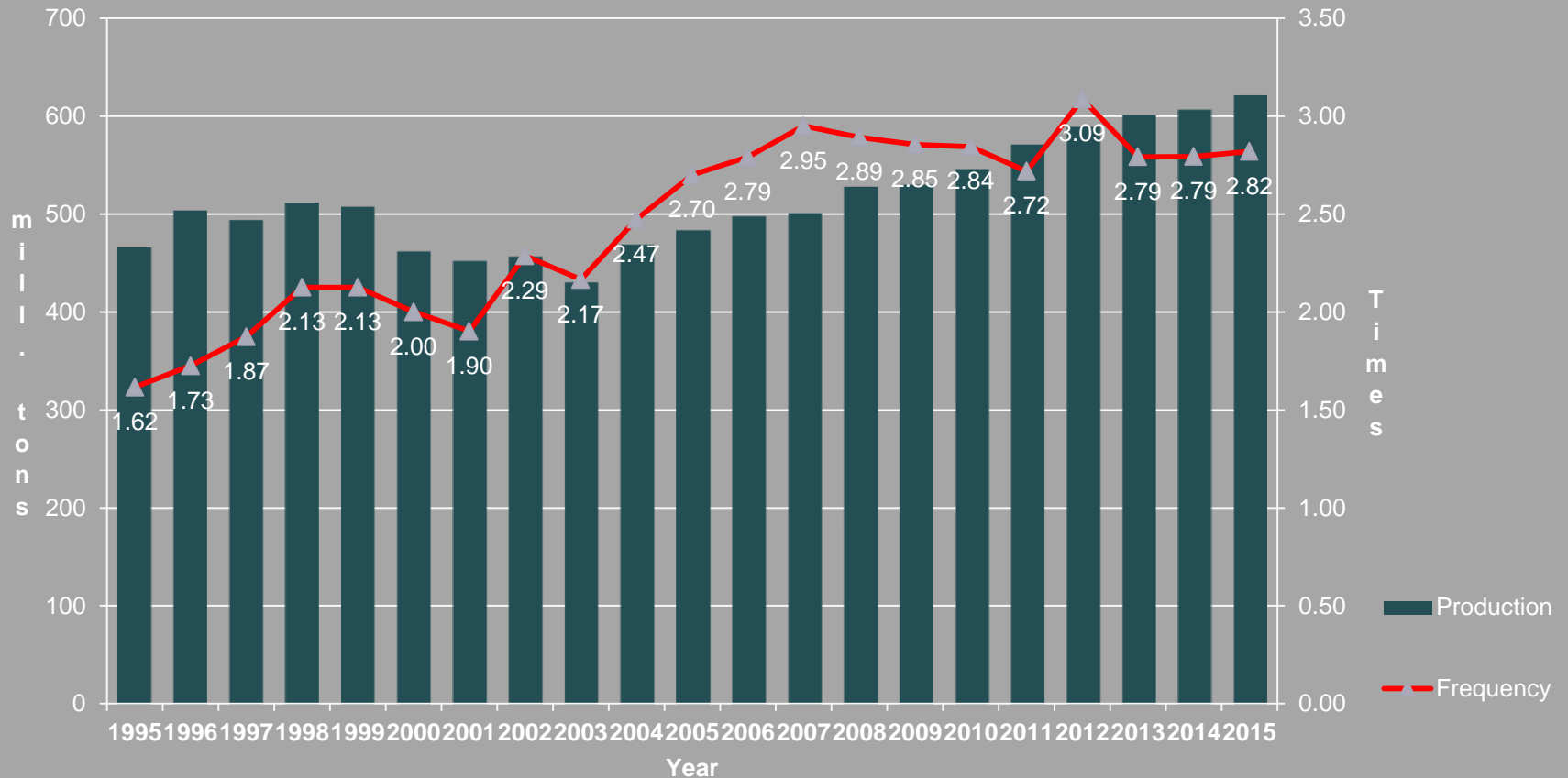
Large Population (20%) vs. limited resources:

Arable Land (9%)

Fresh Water (6%)



# Grain Production and Average Spraying Frequency



Largest grain producer vs. largest pesticide consumer

Rate: 3.5-5 times world average

Efficiency: 15-20 pct. lower than developed countries







# Severe Traditional Pest Problems

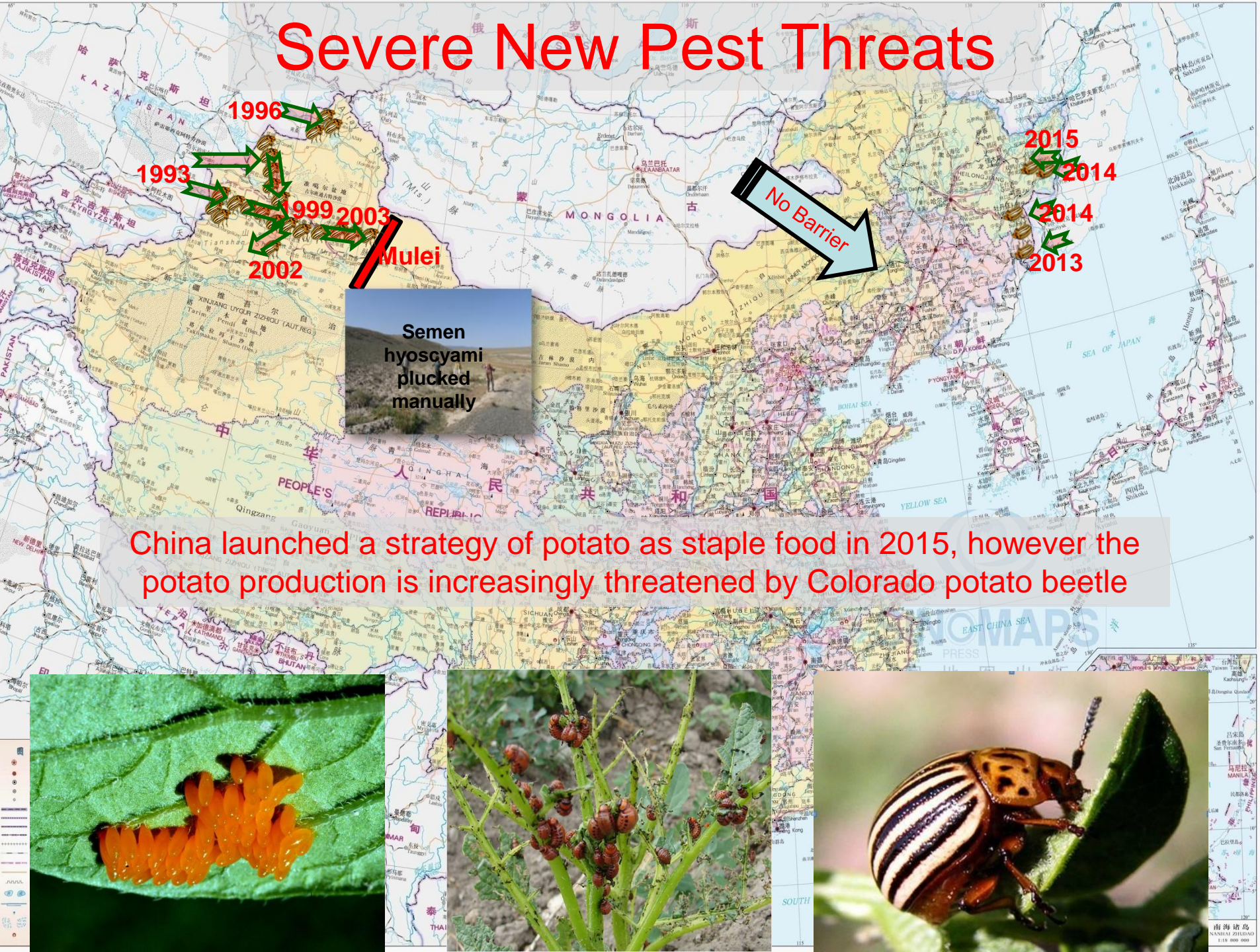


Losses of grain caused by various pests amount to around 15 mill. tons' every year, accounting for more than 2 percent of gross production in China





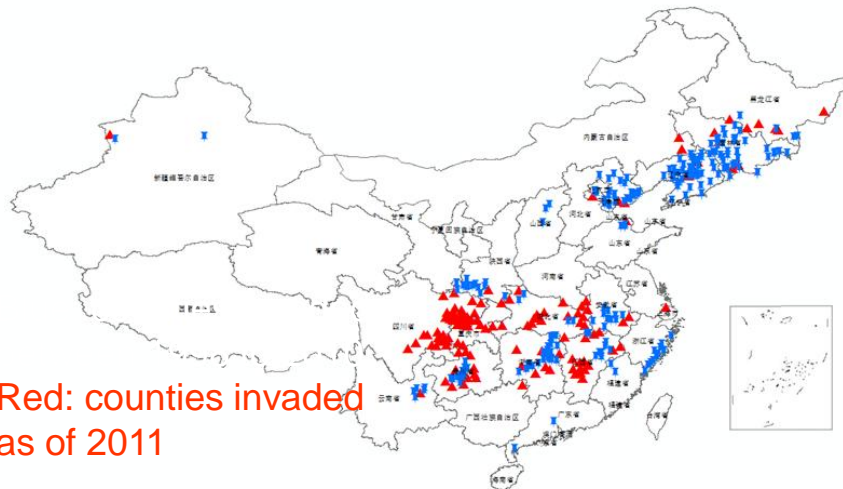
# Severe New Pest Threats





# Severe New Pest Threats

**Rice water weevil** was introduced into China in 1986 and occurred in 24 provinces and 374 counties in 2015



Red: counties invaded  
as of 2011







# Three Philosophies Addressing Pest Problems



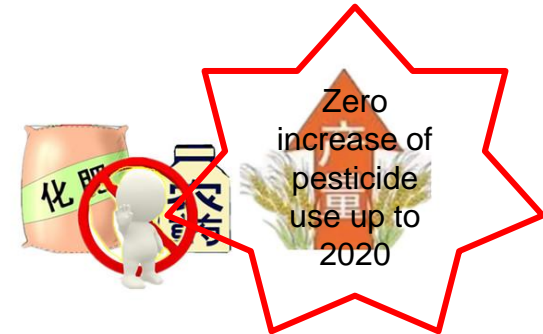
## Public Plant Protection

NPPO system funded and regional, epidemic and migratory pest control subsidized by government



## Scientific Plant Protection

Apply the right pesticides at right time with right rate



## Green Plant Protection

Promote biological, physical and agricultural control





# ISPMs Benefit Food Security in China

## Public connotation

Clear cut definition of NPPO functions in ISPMs contributes to a stronger NPPO

## Scientific connotation

Technical justification is the lifeline of ISPMs  
New ideologies: PRA, PFA, system approach  
New possibilities: Treatments  
New tools: diagnostic protocols

## Green connotation

Purpose of the convention and all ISPMs is to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products  
No introduction of pests = no need for pest control

## Future

Broadening coverage  
e.g. International movement of grain

Sharpening requirement

Enhancing implementation







Thanks for your Attention

