

Subject: Response Regarding Official Contact Point of the Republic of Poland

PHYTOSANITARY AND QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTING SEEDS FOR SOWING PURPOSES INTO MONGOLIA

Legal Framework:

In addition to the general requirements stipulated in Article 9 of the Law on Quarantine Inspection of Animals, Plants, and Their Derived Raw Materials and Products at the State Border of Mongolia, Article 10 provides that:

- 10.1.1. The animals, plants, raw materials, and products must originate from a country or region free from transboundary animal diseases and quarantine pests of plants;
- 10.1.2. The acceptable level of risk for the respective animals, plants, raw materials, and products must be established.

Accordingly, imports are regulated based on the determination of whether the exporting country or region is free from serious animal diseases and plant quarantine pests, as well as the establishment of acceptable risk levels.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Law on Seeds and Varieties of Cultivated Plants, imported seeds must be varieties registered in the State Register of Plant Varieties of Mongolia.

Risk Considerations:

Plant seeds may carry harmful organisms, which can enter Mongolia through importation and pose a high risk of establishment, spread, and infestation within the country.

The introduction of quarantine pests can lead to the destruction of plant species, disruption of ecosystem balance, deterioration of pasture quality, reduction in crop yields, and negatively impact foreign trade and export capacity of plant and plant-derived products.

International Regulations:

According to Article VII, paragraph 1 of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC):

“Contracting parties shall have sovereign authority to regulate the entry of plants, plant products, and other regulated articles into their territories in accordance with applicable international agreements in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests...”

Thus, importing countries have the authority to implement phytosanitary and quarantine measures, including prohibitions, inspections, treatments (such as disinfection), refusal of entry, detention, destruction, or re-export of consignments, as well as restrictions on the movement of regulated biological organisms.

Future Measures:

Imported seeds must undergo testing and research in cooperation with Mongolian scientific institutions and be registered and approved by the Variety Council under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry of Mongolia. A varietal certification must be obtained.

This ensures that the seeds are suitable for Mongolia’s environmental and climatic conditions and helps prevent potential yield losses and economic damages.

Required Measures:

Non-official translation

To mitigate phytosanitary risks associated with seed imports into Mongolia, the following measures must be implemented in accordance with the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs):

1. The competent authority of the exporting country must issue an official report or certification confirming that the seed production areas and regions are free from quarantine pests.
(The report must verify the absence of quarantine pests in the specified area.)
2. Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) must be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11 to assess the likelihood of entry, establishment, and spread of quarantine pests, as well as their potential impact.
(This assessment should be jointly conducted by the competent authorities of Mongolia and the exporting country, based on scientific evidence.)
3. Prior to export, seeds must be cleaned and free from contaminants and foreign materials. Transport vehicles must be cleaned, disinfected, and treated, and a Fumigation Certificate must be issued for each shipment.
(Treatment methods must comply with approved protocols and standards, such as ISPM 28.)
4. Before export, laboratory testing must be conducted to detect harmful organisms, determine moisture content, and assess contamination levels. Based on the results, a Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued.
(Testing must be performed by accredited laboratories, and the certificate must be issued by the competent authority of the exporting country following inspection.)

Conclusion:

Only after full implementation of the above measures and official certification by the competent authority of the exporting country can the seeds be permitted entry into Mongolia for research and trial purposes.

Failure to meet these requirements poses a high phytosanitary risk and will be considered non-compliant with quarantine regulations.