

# International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

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# IPPC (1)

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is International Treaty relating to Plant Health
- Came into force in 1952, revised in 1979 and further amended in 1997
- **Purpose:**
  - « to secure common and effective action to prevent spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and to promote appropriate measures for their control »

# IPPC (2)

- IPPC provides a framework and forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange between Contracting Parties
- Implementation involves collaboration of NPPOs (national plant protection organizations) and RPPOs (regional plant protection organizations)
- Extends to protection of cultivated plants, natural flora (and thus environment) and plant products
- Includes both direct and indirect damage by pests (thus including invasive species, such as weeds)

# International Standards

- **Standard**: « *document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context* » (ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991)
- IPPC establishes international standards (**ISPMs**) to harmonize phytosanitary measures applied in international trade
- ISPMs are recognized by World Trade Organization (WTO), which stipulates that WTO members base their phytosanitary measures on international standards developed within framework of IPPC

# Standard-setting Process

- Process for developing an ISPM comprises 4 stages:
  - developing a standard setting work programme
  - drafting
  - member consultation
  - adoption and publication
- Time taken to go from proposal to adoption varies between proposals: never less than 12 months
- A Standards Committee (SC) is key subsidiary body in this process

# Standards Committee (SC)

- SC oversees the standard–setting process and assists in development of ISPMs by agreeing on specifications for draft standards and checking drafts before and after consultation stage
- Comprises 25 members drawn from 7 FAO regions
- Members are senior experts designated by their governments and confirmed by CPM (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures)
- IPPC Secretariat provides administrative and technical support

# Nature of Standards

- ISPMs can be divided into two categories:
  - a) conceptual ISPMs: describing procedures in broad terms, would be used to guide the preparation of phytosanitary procedures/regulations
  - b) technical ISPMs: dealing with practical matters of export or import regulation often in considerable detail
- ISPMs follow, where possible, a general format; there is also some guidance on the style

# ISPMs adopted in 2007

- ISPM No. 2: Framework for Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)
- ISPM No. 5: Amendments to Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms
- ISPM No. 28: Phytosanitary treatments for Regulated Pests
- ISPM No. 29: Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence

# Revision of ISPM No. 2

## Framework for PRA (1)

PRA process is a technical tool used for identifying appropriate phytosanitary measures; it consists of three stages: 1. Initiation; 2. Pest risk assessment and 3. Pest risk management

- Stage 1 is the identification of organisms and pathways that may be considered for pest risk assessment in relation to the identified PRA area
- Stage 2 examines whether the criteria for quarantine pest status are satisfied in terms of likelihood of entry, establishment, spread and economic importance
- Stage 3 involves developing, evaluating, comparing and selecting options for reducing the risk

# ISPM No. 2 (2)

This ISPM revises the old ISPM No. 2 by particularly addressing the issues of:

- aligning the text with the 1997 revision of IPPC and further conceptual developments of PRA scope and procedures in other ISPMs
- including regulated non quarantine pests in the description of PRA process
- including organisms not known beforehand to be pests in the description of PRA process

# ISPM No. 2 (3)

- This ISPM provides thus guidance on
  - the initiation stage
  - issues common to all PRA stages: information gathering, documentation, risk communication, uncertainty and consistency

# ISPM No. 28 Phytosanitary Treatments (1)

- This ISPM describes requirements for submission and evaluation of the efficacy data on a phytosanitary treatment that can be used as a phytosanitary measure
- In an Annex treatments evaluated and approved by CPM will be listed
- Treatments are for the control of regulated pests on regulated articles moving in international trade
- The adopted treatments provide the minimum requirements necessary to control a regulated pest at a stated efficacy

# ISPM No. 28 Phytosanitary Treatments (2)

- NPPOs and RPPOs may submit data for evaluation of efficacy, feasibility and applicability of treatments (description of treatment, efficacy data...)
- Efficacy data should preferably include data on treatment under laboratory/controlled conditions as well as under operational conditions
- Info on feasibility and applicability should include items on cost, commercial relevance, level of expertise required to apply treatment
- Submissions will be considered by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments
- The inclusion of a treatment in this ISPM does not create any obligation for a contracting party to approve the treatment or register or adopt it for use in its territory

# Recognition of PFAs and ALPPs (1)

- This ISPM provides guidance and describes a procedure for bilateral recognition of Pest Free Areas (PFAs) and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence (ALPPs)
- PFA: area in which specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained
- ALPP: area, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures

# PFAs and ALPPs (2)

- Recognition is technical and administrative process to achieve acceptance of phytosanitary status of a delimited area
- The procedure of recognition includes: request for recognition, acknowledgment of receipt of request and of accompanying information package, description of process, assessment of information provided, communication of results of assessment, provision of official recognition

# ISPMs to be adopted in 2008

- Debarked and bark-free wood
- Establishment of ALPP for fruit flies (Tephritidae)
- Strategy to reduce/replace the use of Methyl Bromide for phytosanitary purposes
- Classification of commodities into phytosanitary risk categories
- Sampling of consignments
- Amendments to ISPM No. 5, Glossary

# Debarked and bark-free wood (1)

- This draft text is conceived as a supplement to ISPM No. 5 (Glossary) and not as a stand alone ISPM
- It provides practical guidance to NPPOs on differentiating between debarked and bark-free wood when removal of bark is required to reduce the risk of introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests with bark
- The text does not specify the effectiveness or technical justification of removal of bark

# Debarked and bark-free wood (2)

- Bark: the layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium
- Bark-free wood: wood from which all bark, except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed
- Debarked wood: wood that has been subjected to any process designed to remove bark from wood. This wood is not necessarily bark-free wood
- Contracting parties may require debarked wood and wood be bark free as a phytosanitary measure, based on technical justification

# ALPP for fruit flies (1)

- The standard provides guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of ALPPs for fruit flies by NPPOs
- These guidelines include the description of the ALPP, phytosanitary procedures, suspension, loss and reinstatement of status, listing target fruitflies, operational plans, surveillance, control measures and corrective action planning
- There is reference to trapping guidelines for area-wide FF programmes

# ALPP for fruitflies (2)

- An appendix lists typical applications of ALPPs for fruitflies
- An annex gives information on the most widely used parameter to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence: the FTD (flies per trap per day)

# Strategy to reduce/replace Methyl Bromide (1)

- This standard provides guidance to NPPOs and RPPOs in the development of a strategy to reduce/replace use of MBr as a phytosanitary measure, in order to reduce emissions of MBr
- Such strategy may include:
  - replacing MBr use by other measures (heating, cooling, tissue culture, biological control agents ...)
  - reducing or optimising MBr use (improvement of treatment facilities ...)
  - physically reducing MBr emissions (control of emissions, reducing leakages ...)
  - record keeping of use of MBr to measure progress in reduction

# Strategy to reduce/replace MBr (2)

- In an appendix treatments are listed which could be considered and validated as alternatives to MBr and which are currently registered and practised in at least one country

# Classification of commodities (1)

- This standard provides guidance on categorizing commodities according to their phytosanitary risk
- The categorization is based on the method and degree of processing to which a commodity has been subjected and its intended use
- The standard outlines 4 different risk categories: 2 for processed and 2 for unprocessed categories and provides for examples

# Classification of commodities (2)

- The objective of the categories is to provide importing Contracting parties with guidelines to better identify the need for a pathway-initiated PRA and to facilitate the decision-making process
- Contaminating pests or storage pests that may become associated with the commodity after processing are not considered by this standard. These pests could be considered during inspection

# Classification of commodities (3)

- Carbonization Charcoal: NO RISK
- Crushing of herbs, nuts: risk still possible
- Seed potatoes: not processed: risk and intended use is for planting or propagating: thus PRA to be done and phytosanitary measures may be required

# Sampling (1)

- This standard provides guidance to NPPOs in developing sampling design and determining sampling frequency that may be used for inspection/testing
- Parameters of sampling are described such as: acceptance number, level of detection, confidence level, efficacy of detection, sample size and the tolerance level

# Sampling (2)

- Links between the parameters and relationship between parameters and the tolerance level are given
- Several sampling methods are described
- Guidance is given on selection of most appropriate sampling method and how to determine sample size