



NAPPO

North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

MEXICO - USA - CANADA

Specification for a Standard on the Use of Systems Approaches in Managing Pest Risks Associated with the Movement of Forest Products

Specification number: NAPPO 2014-01

Title or proposed title: Use of systems approaches in managing pest risks associated with the movement of forest products

Reason for the document

Although an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the movement of wood is proposed by the International Plant Protection Convention, the text relating to systems approaches mostly references existing concept based standards (e.g. ISPM 14:2002) and provides some general guidance on individual measures which may result in pest reduction. More specific guidance on the combination of measures and a quantification of the resulting pest mitigation provided by the measures would be useful in supporting the trade of wood commodities.

Countries predominantly rely on treatments to manage pest risks associated with the movement of wood products. In particular, heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation is used widely in quarantine management. The reliance on methyl bromide is diminishing in response to the Montreal Protocol and heat treatment is not practical in every circumstance. A systems approach may provide a more effective option for addressing some pest risks particularly those which may not be fully managed by a single phytosanitary measure. Integrated measures within a systems approach may also provide additional options to facilitate trade while effectively managing pest risks.

The movement of ash wood in North America, for example is currently reliant on removal of sapwood or a specific heat treatment to manage the risk of *Agilus planipennis*. The use of multiple measures such as bark removal, combined with a lower dose heat treatment and moisture reduction may be sufficient to preclude pest movement and allow greater flexibility in North American trade.

A NAPPO standard may also support bilateral discussions between NAPPO member countries and other trading partners and support future improvements in the proposed international standard.

Relevance to fulfillment of the NAPPO Strategic Plan

The document is specifically intended to address the specific NAPPO strategic challenge:

- C. *Adopting effective approaches and technologies: Existing and emerging approaches and technology can help address both the issues of resource constraints and new pest risks due to shifts in trade patterns. Some examples include 1) electronic certification, 2) systems approaches to plant protection and 3) new detection and diagnostic technology.*

The development of technical guidance that allows NPPOs within the region to rely on systems approaches and outcome based requirements to facilitate trade will reduce regulatory inspection burdens and improve outcome-based risk management.

The document is also in keeping with the following NAPPO strategic goal:

1. *Protect North American plant resources, including the environment, from the introduction and spread of regulated plant pests*
 - a. *Apply a regional NAPPO approach for phytosanitary measures, especially by developing standards and providing a framework/mechanism for implementing them.*

Scope

The standard should provide guidance within the context of a systems approach on the use of specific measures that act independently but when applied together mitigate quarantine pest risks associated with wood commodities. The standard should be built upon guidance already established by the International Plant Protection Convention by identifying specific procedures and practices that may be practically applied during the production pathway for wood commodities to control quarantine pests. The standard should also provide detailed guidance on the specific pests controlled and the monitoring and oversight standards required in ensuring the effectiveness of the system.

Tasks

Experts should discuss and produce a document which outlines the specific phytosanitary measures which may be incorporated into a systems approach for forest product commodities considering the species and characteristics of the wood, the production processes and pests likely to be associated with the commodity. Experts should consult with other regional organizations undertaking similar work (e.g. EPPO) and the International Forest Quarantine Research Group. Experts should also consider existing standards, such as ISPM 14:2002 and a proposed international standard on the international movement of wood. The Expert Group should also discuss whether the document should be a standard or a manual and which wood commodities to include.

The document should:

1. Describe the wood, production practices and pests associated with the commodities covered by the standard;
2. Describe measures which may be applied pre-harvest and during: harvest, transportation of the raw material, production and export which may be integrated to address pest risks. These may include:
 - a. Species and location selection;
 - b. Inspection;

- c. Pest monitoring;
 - d. Sorting;
 - e. Mechanical production processes such as debarking, sawing, planing, etc.
 - f. Laboratory diagnostics;
 - g. The application of chemical and biological treatments;
 - h. Other applicable tools.
3. Describe the points at which these measures may be applied in the production system to maximise pest mitigation;
 4. Consider the relationship between infested areas and pest free areas and the general aspects (including the practical application) of surveillance within the systems approach;
 5. Consider whether the intended use of the commodity affects pest risk;
 6. Describe the level of oversight and the specific duties of the NPPO in the exporting country, the NPPO in the importing country, cooperators and industry;
 7. Describe what constitutes non-compliance in the system and which remedies should be applied.

Expertise

The expert working group should possess experience in:

1. Developing standards or work plans that utilize systems approaches for pest risk management;
2. Phytosanitary programs design, supervision and management;
3. Risk assessment of forest products and pests;
4. Bilateral negotiations;
5. Conducting and designing pest surveys;
6. Understanding of forestry silviculture and production systems;
7. Regulatory inspection.

Participants

1 - 2 experts of each NAPPO country with appropriate expertise.

References

- ISPM 1. 2006. *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 4. 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 14. 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 23. 2005. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 24. 2005. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- RSPM 6. 2011. *Development and amendment of NAPPO RSPMs*. Ottawa, NAPPO.
- RSPM 37. 2012. *Integrated measures for the trade of Christmas trees*. Ottawa, NAPPO.

Approval

This Specification was approved by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) Executive Committee on August 3, 2015 and is effective from this date.

Approved by:



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