



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR  
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**DRAFT SPECIFICATION**

**FOR ISPM**

**Minimizing pest movement by air containers and  
aircraft**

**DRAFT  
DOCUMENT**

<b>Date of this document</b>	4 May 2010
<b>Document category</b>	Draft specification for an ISPM
<b>Current document stage</b>	<i>From:</i> SC April 2010. <i>To:</i> Member consultation.
<b>Origin</b>	Work programme topic: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft
<b>Major stages</b>	Introduced to work programme by CPM-3 (2008). Draft considered by SC April 2010.

## DRAFT SPECIFICATION

### Title for the standard

Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft.

### Reason for the standard

Movement of goods and people by aircraft is a significant pathway for the entry of pests. There are numerous examples for the introduction of pests to countries and areas, where these pests have not been established before (e.g. recently the introduction of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* into Europe and its spread within). Because of the relatively short journey time for the distance travelled, some types of pests may be transmitted easily via air traffic. Some of these pests may already have been regulated by some countries as quarantine pests, while others may not yet have been evaluated in a pest risk analysis but may be potential quarantine pests.

Air traffic is highly internationalized and many air companies are active on the global scale. Therefore for many countries it is not feasible to set up specific requirements based on Article I.4 of the IPPC for air containers and aircraft, and a standard is needed to provide guidelines for managing such phytosanitary risks. As several countries have already developed and implemented phytosanitary standards related to this issue, there is also a need to harmonize phytosanitary measures related to this.

### Scope and purpose

The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs and organizations (including airline and airport authorities and companies dealing with air containers or aircraft) for appropriate measures for minimizing the risk of quarantine pests moved as contaminating pests by this means.

In particular the standard will provide guidance for:

- identifying particular pest risks associated with air containers and aircraft as pathways between countries
- appropriate phytosanitary measures to mitigate such risks, in particular at airports and other places where air containers are loaded
- verification procedures.

### Tasks

The expert working group should:

- (1) consider the extent and importance of international pest dispersal caused by air containers and aircraft and identify relevant examples
- (2) identify the ways that contamination leading to pest risk can occur and note the critical points, including issues regarding origin and seasonality
- (3) identify types of pests that may in particular be transmitted as contaminants by air containers and aircraft
- (4) identify the most likely places within the aircraft where quarantine pests may be found
- (5) consider the report of the survey on introduced species by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)<sup>1</sup> and the guidance developed by that organization and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Report by the Council on progress in implementation of resolution A33-18: preventing the introduction of invasive alien species, A35-WP/12 EC/4 19/5/04 [http://www.icao.int/icao/en/assembly/a35/wp/wp012\\_en.pdf](http://www.icao.int/icao/en/assembly/a35/wp/wp012_en.pdf)

- (6) review existing international conventions, standards and industry practices that may be relevant in helping to reduce pest risks from air containers and aircraft internationally and delimit the scope of this standard accordingly
- (7) identify and describe potential phytosanitary measures and best management practices to reduce pest risks, including:
  - procedures for packing, loading and cleaning of air containers and aircraft to minimize contamination with pests, including treatment options and safe disposal of contaminants
  - procedures and practical methods to be taken at airports and other places where air containers are packed or loaded taking into account particular risk within the relevant area (e.g. mass development of pests, attractants (light, colour), overwintering aggregation)
  - measures carried out in the area surrounding airports and where loading and storage takes place
- (8) describe the distribution of responsibilities among NPPOs, other organizations and stakeholders
- (9) consider whether the standard could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment, and if so, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft standard
- (10) consider whether and how the resulting standard could include guidelines for minimizing pest movements by aircraft or support their further development
- (11) consider ways for further consultation with and involvement of stakeholders on the subject of this standard during the development of this ISPM.

### **Provision of resources**

Funding for the meeting is provided by the IPPC Secretariat (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

### **Steward**

Please refer to the IPPC standard setting work programme.

### **Expertise**

Five to seven phytosanitary experts with one or more of the following areas of expertise:

- export or import systems dealing with air cargo
- aircraft and air cargo inspection and pest interception
- airport ground management
- treatment of air containers or aircraft
- pest risk analysis
- development of phytosanitary measures.

---

<sup>2</sup>International Air Transport Association air cargo standards,  
<http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/standards/Pages/index.aspx>

In addition to those experts, the ICAO, IATA and CBD are each invited to nominate an expert to attend the relevant parts of the expert drafting group meetings.

**Participants**

To be determined.

**References**

**IPPC.** 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

A site acting as a source of relevant papers to be set up on the IPP is being discussed with the Secretariat.

**Discussion papers**

Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat ([ippc@fao.org](mailto:ippc@fao.org)) for consideration by the expert drafting group.