Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation

*(Updated by the IPPC Secretariat 2018-04-27)*

Name of Country or Organization: **EPPO**

Introduction

In Accordance with CPM-13 decision, a combined call for topics for standards and tools for implementation is opened in 2018. IPPC contracting parties and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals for topics to be included as gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation for consideration to be put onto the IPPC work programme. Each submission should clearly define the problem needing resolution in sufficient detail to determine how it fits into the Framework for Standards and Implementation and the cost/benefit of the development of the standard or tool. Submitters are requested to consult the current IPPC Framework for Standards and Implementation (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/82439/>) to identify areas where the proposal can contribute.

Standards

This form covers submissions for new ISPMs, new components to an existing ISPM and revision or amendments to an ISPM, supplement, annex or appendix, including diagnostic protocols. Please note that a separate call for phytosanitary treatments (PTs) is made, more information on this call is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>.

Please refer to the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual[[1]](#footnote-1) for an explanation of the hierarchy of terms for standards (technical area, topic and subject). The list of topics for IPPC standards adopted by the CPM is available at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>.

Implementation

This form covers submissions for new IPPC implementation resources for implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations or for revisions to IPPC implementation resources. Please refer to the IPPC Framework for Standards and Implementation on implementation resources that have been adopted/developed, are under development or are planned to be developed.

Submission

This completed form should be submitted by the IPPC official contact point, preferably via e-mail, to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) no later than **31 August 2018**. Please use one form per topic.

An electronic version of this form is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>.

Save and submit the completed submission form as:
2018\_TOPIC\_*[Country or organization name – Proposed title of topic]*.docx.

 (Text in brackets given for explanatory purposes)

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| **Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation** |
| 1. **Proposed by**: (Name of IPPC Official Contact Point)

**European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)** |
| 1. **Contact:** (Contact information of an individual able to clarify issues relating to this submission)

Name: **Martin** **Ward**Position and organization: **Director-General**Mailing address: **21 Boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France**Phone: **+33145207794** Fax: E-mail: **hq@eppo.int** |
| 1. **Proposed Topic (Choose one box only)**

[\_\_] Standard **(go to 4)** [X] Implementation resource **(go to 5)** |

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| 1. **Standards**
	1. **Type of topic: (Choose one box only)**
 |
| A. New ISPM:[\_\_] Concept[\_\_] Pest specific[\_\_] Commodity specific[\_\_] Reference | B. New component to an existing ISPM:[\_\_] Supplement[\_\_] Annex[\_\_] Appendix[\_\_] Technical panel (technical area)[\_\_] Diagnostic protocol (subject) | C. Revision/Amendment of:[\_\_] ISPM[\_\_] Supplement[\_\_] Annex[\_\_] Appendix |
| **Draft specification:**  As agreed by CPM-7 (2012) and CPM-11 (2016), submissions in answer to the call for topics (except for draft diagnostic protocols, which are subject to additional criteria, see below) should be accompanied by a draft specification. Proposals for phytosanitary treatments are submitted using a different submission form in a separate call: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>.An annotated template for the draft specification for Standards is available on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81324/>) in English, French and Spanish. **(go to 6)** |

**OR**

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| 1. **Implementation**
	1. **Type of topic: (Choose one box only)**
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| 1. New implementation resource:

[X] Guide (e.g. Manual)[\_\_] Training material (e.g. e-Learning)[\_\_] Awareness material[\_\_] Other (Please specify )  | 1. Revision of implementation resource

[\_\_] Guide (e.g. Manual)[\_\_] Training material (e.g. e-Learning)[\_\_] Awareness material[\_\_] Other (Please specify )  |
| * 1. Featured Convention articles, ISPMs and CPM recommendations in the proposed implementation resource

[X] for Convention articles (Article 20. Technical assistant) [X] for ISPM (ISPM 23) [\_\_] for CPM Recommendation (Please specify )  |
| **Draft outline:**  Submissions for topics on implementation should be accompanied by a draft outline of implementation resource defining a scope and purpose, or a draft implementation resource. Commitment for financial/in-kind resources to support the development of the implementation resource may be included in the submission (non-obligatory).**BACKGROUND**The bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* is a vector-borne pest which may lead to the death of the infected plants. Depending on the host species and on the bacterium subspecies, *Xylella fastidiosa* can induce a range of diseases. Its geographical distribution and its host range have greatly expanded in recent years. As of 9 February 2016, the list of hosts included 359 species from 75 botanical families. Managing the disease in the field is very difficult due to the complexity of hosts and vectors, and prevention represents the most effective action to be taken against *Xylella fastidiosa*. Given the threat posed by the bacterium to agriculture, the environment and the economy globally, National Plant Protection Organizations would benefit from harmonised guidelines to support inspection activities at points of entry.**SCOPE**General elements for phytosanitary inspections of consignments.Inspection of plants: list and description of *Xylella fastidiosa* host species, description of symptoms, sampling procedures for symptomatic and asymptomatic plants, sample preservation and transportation.Sampling of vectors: list and description of *Xylella fastidiosa* vector species, sampling procedures, sample preservation and transportation.**PURPOSE**The topic aims to support inspection activities on consignments and to contribute to the development of national expertise. The most likely pathway for *Xylella fastidiosa* to enter a new area is through the importation of infected plants for planting (other than seeds). Effective inspection will protect countries against this threat. **(go to 6)** |

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| **6. Proposed title of document** Guidelines for inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* at points of entry |
| **7. Proposed priority**  [X] 1 (high) [\_\_] 2 [\_\_] 3 [\_\_] 4 (low) Comments:The bacterium Xylella fastidiosa is a vector-borne pest which may lead to the death of the infected plants. Depending on the host species and on the bacterium subspecies, Xylella fastidiosa can induce a range of diseases. Its geographical distribution and its host range have greatly expanded in recent years. As of 9 February 2016, the list of hosts included 359 species from 75 botanical families. Managing the disease in the field is very difficult due to the complexity of hosts and vectors, and prevention represents the most effective action to be taken against Xylella fastidiosa. Given the threat posed by the bacterium to agriculture, the environment and the economy globally, National Plant Protection Organizations would benefit from harmonised guidelines to support inspection activities. |
| **8. Featured outcome of standard/implementation resource** Guidelines for inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* will support effective inspections and avoid inappropriate response such as misidentification and rejection of consignments |
| **9. Contribution to filling the gaps of the Framework for Standards and Implementation:** (2 lines max) The work undertaken could contribute to fill the gap for:- The implementation program on surveillance (lines 25, 27)- Pest modelling in the context of PRA (line 32)- Activities on risk communication (line 35) |
| **10. Summary of justification for the proposal** (2 lines max)Given the impact of *Xylella fastidiosa* on the agriculture, environment and economy, capacity should be built to avoid the geographical expansion of the pathogen through trade of plants for planting. |

**Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics[[2]](#footnote-2):**

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| Submissions should address the applicable criteria for justification of the proposal (as listed below). Where possible, information in support of the justification and that may assist in the prioritization should be indicated. All core criteria must be addressed; supporting criteria should be addressed if applicable.Priority will be given to topics with the largest global impact. |
| **Core criteria (must provide information. It is expected that all submissions meet the following core****criteria)** |
| Contribution to the purpose of the IPPC as described in article I.1. The guidelines will ensure harmonised action to prevent the spread and introduction of an important pest |
| Linkage to IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organizational results demonstrated. The activity links to the following objectives of the draft IPPC 2020-2030 Strategic Framework:Objective 5 ‘Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems’ (the results)Objective 7 ‘Global phytosanitary research coordination’ (contributing to the guidance) |
| Feasibility of implementation at the global level (consider ease of implementation, technical complexity, capacity of NPPO(s) to implement, relevance for more than one region). Different regions in the world may have different priorities in terms of plant pests, but *Xylella fastidiosa* could be one example where international collaboration could be pursued successfully. Given the large number of host plants, it is expected that an important commitment of resources (both in terms of personnel and time) will be needed to gather relevant information  |
| Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource.The NPPOs of many countries worldwide do not have sufficient expertise to ensure effective inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa*. Effective inspections will reduce the probability of *Xylella fastidiosa* to enter through importation of infected plants |
| Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource (e.g. scientific, historical, technical information, experience).* EPPO Standard PM 3/72 (2) Elements common to inspection of places of production, area-wide surveillance, inspection of consignments and lot identification <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1365-2338.2009.02305.x>
* EPPO Standard PM 3/81 Inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/epp.12325>

These documents can provide useful information, but more work is needed to cover the whole list of host species and vectors. Collaborative research projects could be funded to produce additional knowledge, e.g. through Euphresco. |

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| **Supporting criteria (information may be provided, as appropriate):** |
| **Supporting criteria (Practical)**1. Is there a regional standard and/or implementation resource on the same topic already available and used by NPPOs, RPPOs or international organizations.
2. Availability of expertise needed to develop the proposed standard and/or implementation resource.

Two regional Standards are available:* EPPO Standard PM 3/72 (2) Elements common to inspection of places of production, area-wide surveillance, inspection of consignments and lot identification <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1365-2338.2009.02305.x>
* EPPO Standard PM 3/81 Inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/epp.12325>

Expertise is available in the Americas, where *Xylella fastidiosa* occurs primarily and in Europe, where the bacterium has recently expanded. |
| **Supporting criteria (Economic)**1. Estimated value of the plants protected.
2. Estimated value of trade including new trade opportunities affected by the proposed standard and/or implementation resource (e.g. volume of trade, value of trade, the percentage of Gross Domestic Product of this trade) if appropriate.

As of 9 February 2016, the list of *Xylella fastidiosa* hosts included 359 species from 75 botanical families. Of these, some have high economic, environmental and cultural value, including:  *Citrus sinensis* (sweet orange), *Coffea* spp., *Olea europaea* (olive), *Prunus* spp., *Vitis vinifera* (grapevine) |
| **Supporting criteria (Environmental)**1. Utility to reduce the potential negative environmental consequences of certain phytosanitary measures, for example reduction in global emissions for the protection of the ozone layer.
2. Utility in the management of non-indigenous species which are pests of plants (such as some invasive alien species).
3. Contribution to the protection of the environment, through the protection of wild flora, and their habitats and ecosystems, and of agricultural biodiversity.

To date, the only effective management measure against *Xylella fastidiosa* is the removal of infected plants and the control of vector populations. In Brazil since 1987, around 100 million trees were removed to contain the outbreaks of Citrus variegated chlorosis caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*. These measures are drastic and have an impact on the environment. |
| **Supporting criteria (Strategic)**1. Extent of support for the proposed standard and/or implementation resource (e.g. one or more NPPOs or RPPOs have requested it, or one or more RPPOs have adopted a standard on the same topic).
2. Frequency with which the issue to be addressed, as identified in the submission emerges as a source of trade disruption (e.g. disputes or need for repeated bilateral discussions, number of times per year trade is disrupted).
3. Relevance and utility to developing countries.
4. Coverage (application to a wide range of countries/pests/commodities).
5. Complements other standards and/or implementation resources (e.g. potential for the standard to be used as part of a systems approach for one pest, complement treatments for other pests).
6. Conceptual standard and/or implementation resource to address fundamental concepts (e.g. treatment efficacy, inspection methodology).
7. Urgent need for the standard and/or implementation resource.

The complexity of the host-vector-bacteria interactions challenges the official activities of NPPOs. Collaboration between countries on the development of guidelines for inspection of consignments will benefit developing countries through access to expertise and knowledge. The guidelines will not only support effective inspections, but will also avoid inappropriate response such as misidentification and rejection of consignments |
| **Diagnostic protocols are subject to additional criteria. For proposals for DPs, please elaborate on the following criteria to help the future consideration of the subject proposed:*** Need for international harmonization of the diagnostic techniques for the pest (e.g. due to difficulties in diagnosis or disputes on methodology)
* Relevance of the diagnosis to the protection of plants including measures to limit the impact of the pest.
* Importance of the plants protected on the global level (e.g. relevant to many countries or of major importance to a few countries).
* Volume/importance of trade of the commodity that is subjected to the diagnostic procedures (e.g. relevant to many countries or of major importance to a few countries).
* Other criteria for topics as determined by CPM that are relevant to determining priorities
* Balance between pests of importance in different climatic zones (temperate, tropics etc.) and commodity classes.
* Number of labs undertaking the diagnosis.
* Feasibility of production of a protocol, including availability of knowledge and expertise.
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| **Literature review**[[3]](#footnote-3) (This section will provide a **summary of the topic** based on scientific and technical publications, including a referenced **list of literature reviewed**. This will help provide the scientific basis for the content of the standard/implementation resource to be used by the selected experts during the development of the standard/implementation resource)**.**- IPPC Standard ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspectionhttps://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2016/01/ISPM\_23\_2005\_En\_2015-12-22\_PostCPM10\_InkAmReformatted.pdf- EPPO (2016a) PM 3/81 (1) Inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa*. *EPPO Bulletin* 46(3):395–406.<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/epp.12325>**-** PM 3/72 (2) Elements common to inspection of places of production, area-wide surveillance, inspection of consignments and lot identification <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1365-2338.2009.02305.x>- MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain) (2018) Manual de procedimiento de inspección fitosanitaria. *Unpublished**-* Prélèvements d'échantillons dans le cadre du contrôle, plans de surveillance et plans de contrôle dans les végétaux et produits végétaux à l'importation dans les points d'entrée communautaires vis-à-vis d'organismes nuisibles (France) <https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/instruction-2017-477> |

**Send submissions to:** **Address:** IPPC Secretariat (AGDI)

**E-mail:** ippc@fao.org Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

(Subject line: “Call for topics 2018”) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

 00153 Rome, Italy

1. IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual URL: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85024/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. As agreed by CPM-13 (2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As agreed by CPM-7 (2012) and CPM-11 (2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)