Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation

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

Name of Country or Organization Japan

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](mailto: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)   Yasuro FUNAKI |
| 1. **Contact:** (Contact information of an individual able to clarify issues relating to this submission)   Name: Yasuro FUNAKI  Position and organization: Director, International Affairs Office, Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  Mailing address: 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8950, Japan    Phone: (+81) 3 3502 5978 Fax: (+81) 3 3502 3386  E-mail: ippc\_contact@maff.go.jp |
| 1. **Proposed Topic (Choose one box only)**   [✓] Standard **(go to 4)** [\_\_] 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)** | |
| 1. New implementation resource:   [\_\_] 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   [\_\_] for Convention articles (Please specify )  [\_\_] for ISPM (Please specify )  [\_\_] 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).  **(go to 6)** | |

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| **6. Proposed title of document**　ISPM27 Annex XX: Psyllid vectors of *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum |
| **7. Proposed priority**  [✔] 1 (high) [\_\_] 2 [\_\_] 3 [\_\_] 4 (low)  Comments:  Although DP on *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum (Lso) is already adopted. There is no DP on psyllid vectors such as *Bactericera cockerelli, B. trigonica, Trioza apicalis, T. anthrisci* (\*1). Such DP will contribute to filling gaps in implementing effective resources to reduce risks caused by Lso. |
| **8. Featured outcome of standard/implementation resource**  The Annex will effectively contribute to protecting the spread of Lso transmitted by psyllid vectors by using together with DP 21: Diagnostic protocol for ‘*Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum’ (2017) |
| **9. Contribution to filling the gaps of the Framework for Standards and Implementation:** (2 lines max)  The standard on this topic will be an implementation standard of the concept standards "Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests (ISPM 27)" |
| **10. Summary of justification for the proposal** (2 lines max)  Although DP on Lso is already adopted. There is no DP on psyllid vectors such as *Bactericera cockerelli, B. trigonica, Trioza apicalis, T. anthrisci* (\*1). |

**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.  IPPC IV 2b, e, f, h, 3b, VII 1c, 2a, b, j |
| Linkage to IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organizational results demonstrated.  This ISPM and the future activities related to the topic of this ISPM will result in filling the following objectives of IPPC Strategic objectives(2012~2019)  A protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread;  A1 Pests are detected, reported and eradicated or controlled by means of improved inspection, monitoring, surveillance, diagnosis, pest reporting and pest response systems.  A2 NPPOs are assisted in managing pest problems, for improving sustainable intensification, with the production of technical resources on standards implementation where appropriate. Information on such management programmes is shared between countries.  B protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests;  B1 The environment protection and forestry sectors, both domestically and internationally, is provided with sufficient information and tools concerning new pests and their distribution. The knowledge management tools will include pest risk analysis assistance and pest management techniques.  B3 Appropriate standards, recommendations and other technical resources that underpin the protection of the environment and help to limit the impact of climate change are developed.  B4 Countries are able to protect their natural plant resources against pests as supported by capacity development.  C facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based  phytosanitary measures;  C2 Safe trade is facilitated by the provision in the IPPC of a forum for discussion of plant health issues and by the development of pestspecific or commodity-based ISPMs along with associated phytosanitary measures.  D develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B and C  D3 The Implementation Review and Support System is fully implemented. This provides information on the implementation of the IPPC and its standards, and the challenges that members are dealing with, including problems with the implementation of standards. |
| 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).  The species of vectors for Lso are important pests and regulated as quarantine pests in many countries across regions. Member countries may easily implement the diagnosis of these species by using the diagnostic protocol for these species. |
| Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource.  It may be necessary to improve capacities of people who can inspect and identify targeted pests using this diagnostic protocol. |
| Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource (e.g. scientific, historical, technical information, experience).  Implementation experience by specialists at NPPOs, RPPOs and supporting organizations  Protocols developed by specialists at NPPOs, RPPOs and supporting organizations  Scientific information referred in "Literature review" is available as support of the proposed protocol.  There are many scientific papers on vectors for Lso |

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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. |
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **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.   ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (Lso)’ is present in North and South America and Europe, however, being recently spread in Oceania, North Africa. Psyllid species such as *Bactericera cockerelli*, *B. trigonica*, *Trioza apicalis*, *T. anthrisci* are known to transmit Lso as vectors. An appropriate method is to prevent the spread of Lso is control Psyllid vectors. Psyllid species as vectors of Lso have been wider distributed than Lso, i.e. they are distributing in Africa, Asia, Oceania as well as North and South America and Europe. This means that we have more potential risk to introduction of Lso. Most host plants of Lso are Solanum plants like potato, aubergine and Apiaceae plants like carrot, bell pepper, parsley are cultivated in many countries, i.e. global level. The DP for Lso has been already established, so it is globally necessary to develop a harmonized method to diagnose these Psyllid species and conduct an appropriate control for them. If this DP will be provided, they can undertake their diagnosis at a lot of labs. |
| **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)**.**  \*1 EPPO Global Database( https://gd.eppo.int/) |

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

**E-mail:** [ippc@fao.org](mailto: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)